

# REPORT OF TORTURE IN MANIPUR 2014-2015



6/26/2015

INTERNATIONAL DAY IN SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS OF TORTURE

A report prepared by the Centre for Organisation Research and Education (CORE) on the practice and incidents of torture in Manipur documented by the organisation's autonomous humanitarian action service for victims of torture, the Human to Humane Transcultural Centre for Torture and Trauma Victims (H2H). The documentation was done for the period from 2014 to May 2015 and includes information on the rehabilitation efforts made by H2H for the victims and their families. The report is released on the occasion of the UN International Day in Support for Victims of Torture, 26 June 2015.

## **REPORT OF TORTURE IN MANIPUR 2014-2015**

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Centre for Organisation Research and Education defends the rights of indigenous peoples in Manipur and north-eastern territories of India. We scrupulously document abuses, respond humanely to victims of torture and pressure those with power to respect rights and secure justice. Centre for Organisation Research and Education is an independent organization that works as part of a vibrant worldwide movement to uphold human dignity and advance the cause of human rights and promote peace for all.

Centre for Organisation Research and Education is a national organisation with a dedicated team based in Manipur.

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# REPORT OF TORTURE IN MANIPUR 2014-2015

## Executive Summary

The *Human to Humane* Transcultural Centre for Torture and Trauma Victims (H2H) an independent humanitarian service of the Centre for Organisation Research and Education (CORE), India views the prevailing climate of impunity in Manipur leading to the perpetuation of the practice of torture and related trauma as leading to one of the worst forms of psychosocial anguish and deeply ingrained social anomie. Furthermore, the administration of justice and efforts to understand and address the health and psychological needs of the victims and their families, in which the state plays no decisive and accountable role, has continued to be a far cry for decades. This report, released on the occasion of the United Nations International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, 26 June 2015, which contains data gathered over a period of one year by the centre, provides a background and context to the practice of torture by state and non-state agencies, organisations and entities. The theme of this year's affirmative commemoration all over the world is "Right to Rehabilitation". The report expresses the anguish of the deep trauma and inter-related psychosocial consequences that victims and their families suffer and the efforts made by CORE and H2H to address them by providing rehabilitation services. Recommendations are made in the end that addresses the governments as well as non-state actors including civil society.

## Introduction and scope of the report

In the little-known North Eastern territories of India, the state of Manipur has been experiencing a situation of armed conflicts, deeply degraded governance from a weakened state, a climate of impunity aided by special laws that apply only to this region of India for over fifty years. This situation has resulted in the loss and damage of lives, the fragmentation of society, families and clans, the displacement of populations, gradual breaking down of traditional indigenous local institutions and the severe disruption and/or dysfunction of social, welfare and economic institutions and services. A wide range of trauma is experienced by the entire ethnic community. A very different pattern of psychosocial distress is emerging which affects whole communities. This surfacing pattern of 'transgenerational trauma' is informed by an unremitting situation that has never subsided to normalcy for the past half a century.<sup>1</sup>

CORE, which is a member of the International Rehabilitation Council for Torture Victims (IRCT) global network of torture treatment and rehabilitation member centres, has been providing holistic psychosocial assistance to survivors of torture and violent trauma in Manipur, and rehabilitation services for their health and psychosocial needs for several years. The centre also provides technical training programmes to support healthcare and field support workers of partner NGOs to deal with this problem. It is the only initiative in the North East region of India doing so in a specialised and professional manner. Through the implementation of the initiative, it has increasingly been recognized that this survivor group needs special health and social support attention, as well as emotional support after the event/s. Above all, to support resilience among survivors self-confidence, trust and hope need to be re-established in their minds through the re-establishment of a criminal justice system that absolutely prohibits torture and the institution of a fully accountable system for the administration of criminal law.

<sup>1</sup> Laifungbam, D. R. 1996. Conflict-Related Community Stress: Need for Long Term Perspectives in Manipur India. MPH Thesis. Royal Tropical Institute, Amsterdam, The Netherlands, Amsterdam Free University and Prince Leopold Institute for Public Health and Hygiene, Antwerp, Belgium

The experiences that traumatised persons have been forced to go through are torturous and against the most fundamental human rights. After the trauma, their problems continue as they are confronted with difficulties, practically, socially and emotionally; hence the rehabilitation process needs to take into account many complex problems. The principles of holistic rehabilitation support apply to all survivors of torture and violent trauma, and also in most cases their families.

Legal and justice issues relating to the specific violent trauma of torture are not just complicated and long-winded, but also impeded drastically by impunity and the state's acquiescence to and acceptance of torture. The Code of Criminal Procedures (Cr. P. C.) in India has no specific reference to torture. India has yet to adopt the Prevention of Torture Bill that was introduced in parliament in 2010, but has remained in limbo ever since. Without the passage of this Bill in the Indian parliament, India has yet to ratify the UN Convention Against Torture (UNCAT), of which the government of India has been a signatory since 1997, one of the fundamental international human rights instruments in fighting torture all over the world.

The UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, on 26 June, is the global campaign to show support for torture survivors and their families. It is an opportunity for all those who seek a world without torture to speak out. In recent years, more and more organisations in every region of the world have held events: given speeches; sang and danced; given testimonies of their experiences; organised conferences; marched in the streets; and taken part in the 26 June photo contest, where the best 10 photographs are highlighted in the annual 26 June Global Report.

The 26 June was selected as the UN International Day in Support of Victims of Torture for two reasons: firstly, it is the anniversary of the United Nations Charter from 1945; and secondly, it is the day in 1987 that the UNCAT came into effect. Since 1998, organisations around the world have taken the opportunity to speak out against torture on this day.

This report has been prepared to bring the issues of torture and its consequences, as well as the efforts being made by CORE and H2H to provide rehabilitation services to torture victims and their families to the attention of the public, government, the international community and civil society. The report contains extensive data from the documentation of reported cases of torture in Manipur from June 2014 to May 2015.

## **Background**

Torture, while being very widely practiced in India, is also not an issue that has received wide public attention. Legislators in India are not well informed about torture, its methods, its perpetrators and the plight people are left in after being tortured. It is widely recognized, however, in practice as well as in literature, that people who have experienced life-threatening or otherwise traumatic experiences have an increased risk of suffering from psychological distress.

Critical events, such as torture, disasters, conflicts, and wars bring with them social and psychological consequences that often undermine people's ability to carry on with their lives. People who have been exposed for long periods to the trauma of torture and its consequences have often been traumatized by a number of terrible events. The vulnerability is heightened when the victims are young people or children or persons with special needs, posing an extraordinary challenge to help them in their healing process. Traditional approaches to health and medical assistance have often neglected the psychological impact of crises that affect entire families, even communities.

There is a growing recognition that psychological wounds heal slowly and often go unrecognized and untreated after crises and disasters. Psychological support programmes in conflicts, wars, disasters and emergencies attempt to redress this issue by focusing on restoring the affected population's capacity to cope with the new situation. Addressing the psychological as well as the social and physical needs of populations affected by crises has become a prominent concern in international humanitarian assistance, and is now a component of many development programmes, disaster preparedness and relief operations.

Psychological support and psychosocial counseling are about mobilizing the power of humanity. With a basic understanding of the psychological issues faced by those they will serve as well as the challenges to their own psychological well-being when dealing with people in distress, programme workers and volunteers will be more prepared for successful interaction, feeling more confident and less anxious about encountering difficult circumstances.

The experiences that traumatised persons have been forced to go through are torturous and against the most fundamental human rights. After the events, their problems continue as they are confronted with difficulties, practically, socially and emotionally, hence the rehabilitation process needs to take into account many complex problems and needs.

The reactions to the traumatic experiences among the survivors include anger towards abusers/perpetrators, vengeance, and hopelessness about reintegration in a society that tends to stigmatize victims of sexual abuse, feelings of depression, physical complaints, re-experiences of the traumatic events, etc. Psychosocial counseling, as one factor of the overall rehabilitation process, can be a valuable addition to assist the survivor to deal with such psycho-social problems.

### **The context of torture in Manipur**

With the end of the 2<sup>nd</sup> World War, the global political map was changed overnight. As the British were preparing to leave Asia, the Political Department of the British Government planned to carve out a buffer state consisting of the Naga Hills, Mikir Hills, Sadiya Area, Balipara Tract, Manipur, Lushai Hills, Khasi and Hills in Assam, as well as the Chin Hills and the hills of northern Burma. The impending departure of the British created confusion and turmoil over how to fill the political vacuum they would leave behind. Ultimately, the various territories were parceled out to Nehru's India, Jinnah's Pakistan, Aung Sang's Burma and Mao's China according to strategic requirements. As expected, there were some rumblings between the new Asiatic powers on who should get how much - India and Burma over Kabaw valley, India and Pakistan over Chittagong Hill Tracts, and India and China over the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA), present day Arunachal Pradesh.

Compromises were made, and issues were finally settled in distant capitals, to the satisfaction of the new rulers. The people who had been dwelling in these hills and valleys for thousands of years were systematically excluded from the consultation process. The Indian share of the British colonial cake in this region constitutes the present "Seven Sisters" states of the North-East.<sup>2</sup>

After the departure of the British, the native kingdom of Manipur was reconstituted as a constitutional monarchy on modern lines by passing the Manipur Constitution Act, 1947. Manipur, one of the "Seven Sister" states today was merged into the new Union of India in October 1949 after a controversial Merger Agreement was signed at Shillong.

People's self determination movements in the region preceded the departure of the British from India. After the merger of Manipur to India, a nationalist movement opposing the merger emerged. The movement questioned the legitimacy of the merger in international law and demanded that this agreement be annulled so that Manipur may revert to its former status as a self-governing native state. The government of India interpreted this as a movement for secession and saw this as a "law and order" problem to be repressed quickly.

In 1958, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958 (AFSPA) was adopted by India's parliament. It is one of the most draconian legislations that the Indian Parliament has passed in its entire history. Under this Act, all security

<sup>2</sup> Armed Forces Special Powers Act: Destruction of State Legitimacy in North Eastern India. South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre, 2001, New Delhi

forces of the Union are given unrestricted and unaccounted power to carry out their operations, once an area is declared disturbed. Even a non-commissioned officer is granted the right to shoot to search any premise without a warrant, and kill based on mere suspicion that it is necessary to do so in order to "maintain the public order".

The AFSPA gives the armed forces wide powers to shoot, arrest and search, all in the name of "aiding civil power." It was first applied to the North Eastern states of Assam and Manipur and was amended in 1972 to extend to all the seven states in the north-eastern region of India. They are Assam, Manipur, Tripura, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Nagaland, the "Seven Sisters". The enforcement of the AFSPA has resulted in innumerable incidents of arbitrary detention, torture, summary killings, enforced or involuntary disappearances, custodial deaths, rape, and looting by security personnel. This legislation is sought to be justified by the Government of India, on the plea that it is required to stop the North East states from seceding from the Indian Union.<sup>3</sup> In reality, a non-international armed conflict began to take root in Manipur.

A climate of impunity was well established over the decades, under which grave human rights abuses were perpetrated by the state agencies without accountable legal recourse for the victims. Gradually this umbrella of impunity spread itself to state law enforcement agencies, and the Manipur police began to carry out its duties in the same abusive manner as the central security forces. Torture became a regular practice in the detention centres, interrogation cells, the police stations and check-points for roadside frisking.

At the same time, situation in Manipur also began to take the shape of a complex humanitarian disaster situation. As the number of victims of human rights violations increased, civil society and community based organisation began to gain strength as rights defenders. The language of established international human rights and humanitarian law entered the jargon of this human rights movement. Human rights advocacy groups began to submit complaints and reports to UN bodies like the Human Rights Committee (HRC), Child Rights Committee (CRC), Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), and the UN Working Group on Indigenous Populations (WGIP) from the early 90s. At around the same time, non-state armed opposition organisations from Manipur also made submissions to the Third (Decolonisation) Committee of the UN's General Assembly (UNGA).

Soon after the Vienna Declaration on Human Rights was adopted as a global agenda for states, India adopted its Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA) in 1993 and established a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC). The NHRC was soon overwhelmed by complaints. The government of Manipur established a Manipur State Human Rights Commission in 1999. However, these commissions were still seriously handicapped by a provision in the PHRA (Section 19) that set the condition of state sanction before prosecutions for alleged human rights violations against security forces and other law enforcement officials could commence. Despite the establishment of a national human rights mechanism, the question of impunity remained unaddressed.

Over the recent years, some of these armed non-state organisations have acceded to the Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions. In the years 2011 to 2013, the UN Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders (Margaret Sekaggya); extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions (Christof Heyns) and violence against women, its causes and consequences (Rashida Manjoo) visited the region during their official missions to India. Civil society organisations including CORE prepared joint memoranda and submitted them to the experts during formal consultative meetings. The reports of the independent experts have all been submitted to the UN Human Rights Council and the UN General Assembly. The issue of torture was mentioned by all the experts in their reports. Furthermore, all the reports recommended that India repeal or amend the AFSPA to bring the legislation in line with international human rights standards. In the larger context of the region in general, and Manipur in particular, the Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders and summary killings went as far as to affirm the self determination related issue prevailing amounted to armed conflict.

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<sup>3</sup> Op. cit.

Christof Heyns, in his report, went so far as to assert that, “The widespread deployment of the military creates an environment in which the exception becomes the rule, and the use of lethal force is seen as the primary response to conflict with a concomitant permissive approach in respect of the use of lethal force. This is also difficult to reconcile in the long run with India's insistence that it is not engaged in armed conflict.”<sup>4</sup>

There is overwhelming evidence from government, international and human rights defender organisations' sources and reports that the long-standing situation of armed conflict in Manipur, and the governments military response with a climate of impunity, forms the basis of prevailing high incidence of grave human rights violations.

### **The methodology**

The report has been compiled by the staff of CORE and H2H using a number of different data and information sources. Primarily, we have relied on our own research and documentation activities regarding reported or alleged cases of torture, an on-going programme of CORE and H2H. In addition to this, we have included information gleaned from our Urgent Appeals issued during the past year. We have included information from our partner organisations based in Manipur who have documented torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment perpetrated by state agencies against protesters making peaceful demands for their development rights, the right to participation and free, prior and informed consent regarding aggressive infrastructure projects.

Torture for “development” is a phenomenon that has not been thoroughly documented and has received very little attention. The use of the military or security forces and armed police to repress communities peacefully protesting for their rights entitlements is something that has gained currency in Manipur. This is because the situation of armed conflict and militarisation pervades every aspect of the government as well the people's daily lives. In Manipur, every citizens' collective civil action and expression of dissent is tended to be interpreted as “anti-national”, pro-armed groups and terrorist in character. The space for democratic dissent and freedoms of expression and peaceful association, even movement, is under heavy and constant surveillance; it has shrunk to the extent that the term “state sponsored terrorism” has a deeply ingrained meaning reinforced by repeated violence and excessive use of power by the state against its own citizens. We have reflected upon this in our report.

The data we have gathered through our humanitarian support services for torture victims and their families by the H2H programme also provides the information on the needs and justification for rehabilitation support for them.

Human rights defence is a vibrant international and inter-linked movement. In addition to this source of data and information, we have incorporated information in the public domain or shared by partner human rights defender organisation in Manipur and beyond, so that such information supplements this report.

### **The findings**

Torture continues to be widely practiced in Manipur, as in mainland India. There is a difference, however. Torture in mainland India is practiced by the police. In Manipur, the Indian army is one of the main culprits indicted in allegations of torture of India's citizens. The Manipur Police plays a double role in torture. The police are “aided” by the Indian army to maintain “law and order”; this is in theory. In fact, the Indian security forces became the stand-in “gurus” of the police. Under the protection of AFSPA, and “joint operations”, the state police was relegated to a secondary position in operational decisions and actions.

Gradually, the ‘game’ changed. The Indian security forces, under a high level of national and international scrutiny, began to delegate ‘frontline’ counter-insurgency operational action to the state police as a matter of policy. This decision, as a matter of conjecture, may have been aided by high-level decision makers and influences, such as central intelligence agencies. It is clearly seen that the long-standing situation of armed conflict in the North East

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<sup>4</sup> Press Statement - Country Mission to India Christof Heyns, United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions 19 – 30 March 2012 <http://www.ohchr.org/en/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=12029&LangID=E>



region of India, which has been worrying the government for many decades, has led to many distortions in the role of the legislature, democratic governance and adherence to the rule of law, international obligations and commitments and political decision making. The outcome of this distortion in governance and the rule of law is the prominent emergence of torture and CIDT as a norm of policing in Manipur.

The use of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (CIDT) allegedly by law enforcement agencies as well as security forces stationed here to “aid civilian authorities” formed a major proportion of the reported alleged torture incidents. CIDT was also reported perpetrated by non-state armed opposition groups. Torture and CIDT were also perpetrated by unknown or unidentified persons with the alleged acquiescence or instigations of state authorities.

The victims included:

- Civilians
- Persons accused or alleged to be members of proscribed non-state armed opposition groups or organisations
- Persons belonging to non-state armed opposition groups who had surrendered to the government – known locally as “surrenderees”
- Students and members of students’ unions
- Persons who had participated in peaceful protests for rights and entitlements, including women, children and the elderly
- Meira Paibi, or members of women’s community organisations or vigilante groups
- Human rights defenders, including social workers
- Journalists

According to the data compiled by CORE and H2H, during the period for which the available data was examined, June 2014 till May 2015, there were a total of 353 cases reported as alleged torture or CIDT. There were two reports that did not specify how many were tortured. The cases are summarised in **Table No.1**.

**Table No.1**  
**VICTIMS OF TORTURE AND CIDT BY AGE AND SEX\***

Sex	Year	Age group								Age not reported	Total
		0-9	10-13	14-17	18-25	26-35	36-45	46-60	60+		
Male	2014	1	1	1	4	12	7	0	0	45	71
	2015	0	2	2	4	11	6	5	1	14	45
Female	2014	0	1	13	12	1	2	6	0	18	53
	2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Unknown Gender	2014 to 2015	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	179	179
Sub-Total		1	4	16	20	24	15	11	1	261	353
<b>TOTAL</b>											<b>353</b>

\* Two cases of alleged torture or CIDT where number of victims were not reported

The data sheets with details are appended in Annexures V and VI. It is important to note that all these documented cases were not investigated in full through ground-truthing visits due to organisational constraints. The data collection is incomplete as there are some cases which are not reported or underreported.

#### **The story of Sanasam – victims of torture presently supported by H2H**

“I am still in the dark about why I was tortured – only the police who tortured me know the answers. But I presume it was due to the links my younger brother had to insurgents at the time as I had the impression that the police torturing me were acting on instruction as they released me saying: ‘You are fortunate. You would have been in a lot more trouble if you were in a different situation.’”

Coupled with confusion came embarrassment for 30-year-old Sanasam Brojen Singh who, after being tortured in December 2010 due to links to his brother, did not speak of his pain until his brother was killed in an alleged ‘fake encounter’ after being tortured in the outskirts of Imphal in February 2012.

“He was helping me back home with my salon at the time and had to go into town to hand in some paperwork, but he never returned home,” says Sanasam. “We only found his body in the Mortuary of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) in February 2012. The death just bought all the torture back. I had tried really hard to bury my emotions but I could not anymore.”

Sanasam's story of torture began in 2010. Sanasam, a barber by trade, used to live in a close-knit joint family with his wife and two sons, and the family of his brother including his wife and their mother.

In the summer of 2010 Sanasam's brother [Sanasam David] took a job offer [Labour work, at a construction site] which seemed attractive in Moreh, India, about 100km away from the family home.

Shortly after leaving home, Sanasam lost all contact with his brother – a situation which continued for four-months until, in December 2010, he was able to make contact with his brother and visit him alongside his mother and sister-in-law.

“We visited my brother who was no longer in his 'job' and had surrendered, along with his friends, to the 31<sup>st</sup> Assam Rifles [an Indian paramilitary group] who found them at an abandoned camp nearby.”

Sanasam recalls how his brother, who moved to the region for a new job, was in fact embroiled in an insurgency group in the Moreh area.

“My brother told us he had joined an insurgency group. He called his wife 4 months after he left for Moreh as the person who advertised the job had, in fact, got no position to offer,” he explains. “My brother said he was compelled to join the group and was instructed to have no contact with the outside world, even to his family.” The family went in search of him at Moreh, twice. the first time (4 months after Sanasam David left for Moreh) they were not able to find him nor were able to make any contact; they went to Moreh again (6 months after Sanasam David left for Moreh) after they received a call from the insurgent group saying that Sanasam David (Sanasam Brojen's brother) was sick and if the family member wants to see him they should come immediately there. After reaching Moreh, they discovered that Sanasam David, along with some of his friends had abandoned the insurgent group and had surrendered to the 31<sup>st</sup> Assam Rifles posted at Moreh. The family member believes that the call they got from the insurgent group that night saying David as sick was actually to confirm if Sanasam David came home or not. It was after the surrender had been made that a Major at the Assam Rifles camp allowed Sonia (my brother's young wife) to stay at the Camp.

With no knowledge of his brother's situation, the Major of the Assam Rifles allowed his brother's wife to stay the night, leaving Sanasam to travel home with his mother. It was on the return trip when Sanasam experienced an event which he would not speak of for years.

"My mother and I were in a van travelling home with other passengers when we reached a checkpoint at Tengnoupal," he explains. "The vehicle was searched and passengers were searched, but I was asked to follow the security at the checkpoint off the van and to a small room.

"There I was questioned about my home and if I belonged to a 'party' – a term which here means an insurgent group," says Sanasam. "I explained that they made a mistake and that I am not in any insurgent group, but they did not believe me. I tried to show my ID card but they claimed it was a fake and started beating me."

Sanasam tried to make a call to the Assam Rifle Major he had just visited so he could prove his identity, but his mobile phone battery was too low.

"I said I could call on another phone but the torturers did not listen to me," he says. "They beat me some more and then made me pull down my trousers, bend over to touch the ground, my legs planted on a chair, where they thrashed me with sticks."

The beating continued for about an hour until Sanasam was let off: "I was still 20 km from home though, scared and alone. I had to reach home somehow, so I took an auto rickshaw. Movements were difficult because of the pain, and this pain continued for three days."

Upon returning home, Sanasam sought medical attention for his injuries but not disclose his story. "It was embarrassing to say what happened on that day. It was a nightmare I tried so hard to block out," Sanasam recalls.

But with the death of Sanasam's brother in February 2012 in an alleged 'fake encounter' – where police staged a skirmish in order to justify violence which often leads to death – Sanasam could no longer block out his experience.

"For me the word 'rehabilitation' only applied to drugs users who seek recovery. But when I came in contact with IRCT member Centre for Organisation Research and Education (CORE) and introduced to its highly specialized unit called "Human to Humane Transcultural Centre for Trauma & Torture (H2H)", my view of what rehabilitation was changed," says Sanasam.

"CORE gave me new and fresh learning experiences. The centre not only helped me but my whole family including my sister-in-law and my mother. My sister-in-law, when my brother was killed, received psychological help she desperately needed and their services were very helpful in regaining her mental health.

"For me, the centre helped me talk about my incident of torture for the first time and that has helped me find an outlet to my trauma finally leading me to find peace."

Sanasam, who still runs his salon near his family home, recognises he still has some way to go in the rehabilitative process though.

"I am trying to rebuild my life after all the happenings," says Sanasam. "There were times when I felt that I should become one of the perpetrators to control the lives of others. But then I think of my family and what they need and how, if anything happened to me, there would be no other man in the family.

"I am moving on from the torture and the pain. My future now lies with my kids and my nephew, to watch them grow up and become honourable men and women."

## Efforts in treatment and rehabilitation

### The story of H2H

Since 2009, the *Human to Humane* Transcultural Centre for Torture Victims (H2H) is an autonomous health and humanitarian service providing programme of the Centre for Organisation Research & Education (CORE), a national NGO of India based in Manipur, which is in Special Consultative Relations with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of the United Nations. The centre seeks to address an existing gap of comprehensive and effective institution-based healthcare response to the high prevalence of widespread torture and related trauma, and their consequences on the people of Manipur in the context of long-standing political violence, armed conflicts, and escalating targeted criminal violence. Torture is a hidden crime against humanity with the sole aim of methodologically taking apart every vestige of dignity from a person and the tortured therefore often suffer in silence and shame. Torture must end in a civilized society. In order to put an end to torture, we have a responsibility to respect and honour the rights of the victims. That end can only become a reality when we reveal torture from under its cloak of invisibility. Competent professional help to the survivors of torture makes that possible.

The foundations H2H CARE SERVICES:

*Health, Human Rights and Humane Values:* human rights based, motivated by concern with the alleviation of suffering

- *Cultural Competence:* skills, knowledge, and understanding about client's culture to assess and intervene in a culturally appropriate manner
- *Universal Ethics:* client self-determination, truth telling, do no harm, do good, justice, and promise keeping
- *Minimum Standards:* international client monitoring & evaluation (M&E) guidelines and protocols
- *Interdisciplinary Therapeutic Model:* an integrated menu of modern and alternative client-centred therapies
- *Rehabilitation and Redress:* empowering the torture survivor to resume as full a life as possible and relieving the suffering of and affording justice to victims by removing or redressing to the extent possible the consequence of the wrongful act.

The services:

- Medical Assistance
- Spiritual healing and other alternate therapies
- Physiotherapy Assistance
- Creative Movement Therapy
- Psychological Support
- Social Support
- Legal
- Psychiatric support and referrals as and when required

From its conception till date H2H has registered more than 300 clients of Torture and Trauma, from which more than 50 clients are still availing our services as our ongoing clients. 200 of our clients had been discharged from our services as per the guidelines/protocol which we follow while treating our clients. Apart from our regular client's visits, H2H organises programmes like

1. Treatment and Rehabilitation Programme for our clients, which continues for a minimum of 3 days, where clients with similar experiences come together, share their feelings and experiences. The programme is enhanced by the team of experts from H2H by providing Medical Assistance, Physiotherapy, Dance Movement Therapy and Psychological Counselling.
2. Training Programmes that H2H has conducted over the past year are:

- “Training on HIV and Human Rights” held at DSSS, Mantripukhri from 3-7 February 2014
- “Basic Course on Psychosocial Counselling for Trauma Survivors in Manipur”, held at DSS, Mantripukhri from 26-29 May 2014
- “Basic Course in Crisis and Trauma Counselling”, held at REACH-M, Chandel from 24-26 April 2014
- “Care for Caregivers Training”, held at Dimori Cove, Kohima from 15-17 October 2014

### INDIGENOUS PEOPLES UNDER THREAT IN INDIA: TORTURE FOR ‘DEVELOPMENT’

**A report from IRCT Asia Regional Coordinator Dr. Marion Staunton as she visits CORE-H2H in Manipur, India, to learn about the centre’s activities to tackle torture in the region.**

*(Adapted from [www.worldwithouttorture.org](http://www.worldwithouttorture.org))*

On a clear day under cobalt blue skies, along the shores of a murky canal choking with vegetation, we climbed in to small dugout canoe that would take us on an unforgettable twenty minute journey to the centre of Loktak Lake in the mountainous Manipur State of the north-eastern region of India.



The small dugout canoe that took us to the centre of Loktak Lake in Manipur State

The lake is the largest natural freshwater lake in the region and has an important role in its ecological and economic security. The purpose of our journey was to meet some members of fisher community living on floating huts who are being supported by the Human to Humane Transcultural Centre for Torture and Trauma (H2H) project of the IRCT member the Centre for Organization Research & Education (CORE). H2H, established in 2009, is the independent health and humanitarian service of the nongovernmental organization CORE which provides direct assistance to survivors of torture within a holistic rehabilitation framework. Support is provided through in-house clinical psychologists, art and expressive therapists, physiotherapists, spiritual and traditional healers. H2H activities are supported by the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture.

CORE was founded in 1987 in the capital Imphal of Manipur State in response to the extensive human rights abuses taking place. Its main focus is on the documentation of such human rights abuses, including torture, and advocacy for indigenous peoples’ rights. Since 2005, CORE has Special Consultative Relationship with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

In the canoe accompanying me on my journey was one of the founding members of CORE and its current president Dr Laifungbam Roy. Dr Roy, who heads the H2H project, explained how in Manipur people in appearance and culture have more in common with

South East Asia than distant New Delhi. Many insurgencies have been fought in this region for autonomy and separation from India, and the Indian government has responded with tough military crackdowns that have resulted in heavy loss to life, property and the development of the state.

In particular, he explained about the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act of 1958 (AFSPA), a racially discriminatory “state of emergency” martial law that is in place in Manipur that gives soldiers extraordinary powers and legal immunity from prosecution under India’s criminal justice system. Soldiers are shielded from prosecution by this law as they cannot be prosecuted without explicit permission from the central government, which has never been granted. Unsurprisingly, the law has led to decades of impunity, human rights violations and abuses, such as arbitrary killings, rape, torture, cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and enforced disappearances. One particular client group that CORE works with and supports is that of indigenous peoples, the majority population of the province.



Phumsangs: traditional huts made of bamboo and thatch floating on vegetation (phum) in the middle of lake

When we reached our destination we met with the Loktak Fishing Community and the All Loktak Lake Areas Fishermen’s Union Manipur Secretary on their indigenous phumsangs which are traditional floating huts made of bamboo and thatch situated in the middle of lake. Currently the traditional life style and livelihood of the Loktak Fishing Community is severely threatened due to ‘development’ plans to construct a ring-road, promote tourism and embankment around the lake with the authorities using the old and the Manipur Loktak Lake (Protection) Act of 2006 and the Manipur Loktak Lake (Protection) Rules 2008 that criminalises traditional fishing and seeks remove the fishing community from the lake.

Their lives, livelihoods and way of life are in danger and in recent times they have endured arson attack, torture and evictions from their homes by the government with nowhere else for them to go. The community is extremely traumatised and distraught following recent arson and physical attacks by the police on them and their homes. According to H2H and CORE they are under continuous stress not knowing when the authorities will return and attempt to evict them and destroy their homes again.

In recent months H2H has provided counselling support to a number of torture victims from this community. But the community say that their uncertainty of what will happen to them, their children and community causes them continued mental anguish and torture.

Over the past year H2H has extended services to 201 clients during the past year. The cases, which include old and new clients, are summarised below in **Table No.2**:

**Table No.2****Clients registered in H2H during 2014 to 2015**

Age in years	0-15	16-25	26-35	36-45	45-60	+60	Total by sex
<b>Male</b>	36	76	5	6	3	0	126
<b>Female</b>	18	26	1	1	29	0	75
<b>Total by age</b>	54	102	6	7	32	0	201

**IRCT Asia Regional Meeting 2014**

The IRCT Asia Regional Meeting 2014, with the theme “*Rehabilitation as Reparation in the Context of Complex Humanitarian Crises*”, was co-hosted by CORE-H2H in Manipur, India from 1 to 3 December 2014. Over 18 participants from IRCT member centres in eight countries in Asia who provide rehabilitation to torture survivors came together in Imphal City, Manipur in the North East Region of India to discuss and comment on IRCT’s draft Global Strategy Plan (2015 – 2020) and to provide input into the plan from an Asia context. Invited observer organisations from India, Thailand and South Korean also participated in the meeting. It was an opportunity to share expertise and ideas within the rehabilitation sector, particularly in the context of the meeting’s theme.

The participants held discussions under the following agenda items:

- IRCT draft Global Strategy 2015-2020 & the Asia region
- Knowledge and Research – IRCT strategic path
- Summary of IRCT’s ‘*Data in the Fight against Impunity*’ (DFI) Project
- IRCT’s advocacy global strategy and a regional possibilities – Advocacy activities in Asia centres in Philippines
- Challenges of armed conflict in the rehabilitation of torture victims – a capacity building

Several overarching themes also emerged from the Asia Regional Meeting during presentations and subsequent discussions:

- Funding challenges – all centres voiced the challenges they were facing in relation to funding restrictions (some regarding UNVFTV)
- New centres – concerns were raised by participants over the objectives of including new centres in to the global strategy when current member centres are struggling with funding and need to strengthen their existing capacities
- IRCT draft Global Strategy – the need to include regional context priorities and an implementation or action plan to actualize the strategic goals
- Research and Knowledge – there was keen interest from all participants regarding the DFI project and how to join in. Also the need for strong interdisciplinary teams when it comes to increasing research and knowledge was raised.
- Regional Advocacy

**SUMMARY OF ARM DISCUSSION POINTS****IRCT Global Strategy**

- IRCT draft Global Strategy 2015-2020 framework (with the 5 chapters) was accepted with the proviso that it would need to be adapted for an Asian regional Strategy plan in order to highlight the priorities in Asia
- Overlapping elements were noticed & highlighted among the three strategies – the interdependence between advocacy, research and capacity building
- Need for a matching implementation plan that outlines how the global strategy will be developed and implemented given the recent reduction in funding
- The need for a definition on what IRCT means by holistic-health based services as there was a concern it was too narrow. One delegate raised the concern that focusing solely on holistic-health based services was eliminating organizations inside IRCT (& outside) that are not providing such services. It was pointed out that one of the criteria for membership of IRCT is that health based services are provided for torture survivors
- Provision of services is not mentioned in the global strategy and was highlighted by a Council Member
- Regarding the development of New Centres, participants stated that many centres exist but are not currently members of IRCT. Delegates believe the focus should be on strengthening existing IRCT member centres in the face of funding challenges. A suggestion of a two level approach was made that would include the development and incorporation in to IRCT of existing non-IRCT centres (e.g. Thailand and South Korea) and at the same time strengthening of existing member centres.
- Need to clearly outline the obligations of all parties/stake holders, for example, obligations of member centres, of the Council Members, of the RC/SA and of the Secretariat, including accountability of all. The roles and responsibilities of Council Members to the membership should be clearly outlined in the Statutes. An accountability and oversight mechanism should also be included in the statutes for members, Council members, Executive members and Secretariat.
- IRCT Statutes to be further tweaked in order to match the aspirations of the global strategy
- Based on agreement from 2013, Nepal (CVICT) was agreed on as next co host/country for ARM 2015
- Support for an increased focus on regional resource mobilization, with further democratization of the regional members regarding resource mobilisation, fund raising and joint projects
- IRCT Asia should be given more autonomy to implement specific programs as long as they are under the mandate of IRCT and the funding is secured. The question is do they have the resource to do capacity building, advocacy, and research?
- Develop co-ordination among Asia member centres or with government to provide holistic support to victims of torture. Develop a policy for a minimum package of services for holistic rehabilitation of torture victims.
- Discussion on the issuing of a declaration against torture and on the situation in Manipur took place. Dr Roy (CORE) agreed to draft a declaration and share with all delegates for their endorsement and approval. This has been completed and circulated to the media, members, networks and Secretariat.

#### ***IRCT's Knowledge and Research Strategy (IRCT Strategic Path)***

- The importance of links and networks with academics and research organizations were highlighted by participants. It was also stated that they should be involved in the research development program of the IRCT strategy.
- Participants agreed that there is a need to have more evidence based data to persuade governments. Data of post conflict, the hidden impact not only on the victims but the entire population or particularly vulnerable communities can be studied.
- It was highlighted that there are difficulties in carrying out research in certain countries/context, for example Thailand, due to military or autocratic government.
- The need to incorporate more case studies from different countries along with comprehensible data and evidence, even if anecdotal, was opined by one of the participant.
- A need for strong epidemiological and population-based studies to influence public policy as pointed out by one of the participants.
- There was great interest from all participants in the DFI project and when they could apply to join



**IRCT's Advocacy for IRCT Global (Regional) Strategy**

- Existing policy and legislation available regionally (& internationally) for protecting victims of torture can be used for advocacy purposes (E.g. ASEAN Inter-governmental Commission on Human Rights, UN regional offices, and SAARC etc).
- IRCT to engage constructively and regularly in the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council and support the preparation by member centres for alternate reports to UNCAT and country missions by Thematic Procedures concerning countries where members are located
- It was also stated that the Istanbul Protocol is another powerful advocacy tool that can be utilized and evolved
- The possible formation of a coalition within the IRCT membership and to make links with other civil society organisations & networks to include issues of human rights and torture that could be taken up by interested member centres (e.g. FORUM ASIA, , etc)
- Cooperation between the Asian regional centres to work towards a common advocacy goal and provide support to the victims was also proposed.
- Protecting and promoting the Right to Rehabilitation is state's obligation. What tangible measures have states taken towards fulfilling this obligation? What are the roles of NGOs and the government to take up the responsibility? What happens when states deny that torture is taking place?

**Conclusion**

The report demonstrates that though torture is reported widely and documented, the care and support that the victims of torture desperately need for their health, social, legal and psychosocial consequences are yet to be established in Manipur due to great lacunae in legislation, especially criminal law and justice; a poor awareness of torture among the state healthcare institutions and their personnel; the failure of the police to register and diligently follow up FIRs; fear and stigmata among the survivors and their families and the extremely corrupted and discriminatory welfare services of the state. The data on torture is difficult to document thoroughly because of under-reporting and the reluctance of victims to share information. It is extremely difficult to perform fact-finding and verification visits by CORE in every case of alleged torture or CIDT because of poor resources and the inaccessibility of remote areas.

The professional rehabilitation services provided by H2H are unique in Manipur, and the benefits of this service are evident. Clearly, the existing service is inadequate in terms of inclusivity and reach of victims. There is the issue of access too, as many victims live in remote villages and areas beyond the home-visit range of H2H. There is a great need to expand the service and have a closer interface with public healthcare institutions.

**Recommendations****A. Government of India**

1. India should immediately enact the Prevention of Torture Bill and ensure its full compliance with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.
2. India should repeal the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 (amended 1972). It should also remove all legal barriers for the criminal prosecution of members of the armed forces under the Act.
3. While waiting for the necessary repeal of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958, it should be ensured that the status of a "disturbed area" under the Act is subject to regular review - for example, every six months - and a justified decision is made on its further extension.
4. Section 46 of the Criminal Procedure Code and legislation in all states regarding use of force, including the exceptional use of lethal force, by all security officers should be reviewed to ensure compliance with international human rights law principles of proportionality and necessity.

5. Section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code should be reviewed in order to remove any legal barriers for the criminal prosecution of a public servant, including the need for prior sanction from the Government before cognizance can be taken of any offence by a public servant for criminal prosecution.
6. India should ensure that the registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) is prompt and made mandatory in all cases of alleged torture, unlawful killings and death threats. The authorities should put in place an independent mechanism to monitor the registration of such Reports following any request to do so, and to punish law enforcement officials who refuse to register them.
7. India should ensure that command and/or superior responsibility is applied for violations of the right to life by security officers.
8. India should put in place a mechanism of regular review and monitoring of the status of implementation of the directives of the Supreme Court and the National Human Rights Commission guidelines on arrest, encounter killings, and custodial violence and death.
9. The establishment and effective functioning of the independent Police Complaints Authorities should be made a priority in all states.
10. Compensation in cases of proven torture or custodial deaths cannot play the role of replacement for criminal prosecutions and punishment. Alongside payment of compensation to the victims or their families, India should ensure that criminal investigations, prosecutions and trials are launched and conducted in a swift, effective and impartial manner in all cases of unlawful killings, irrespective of the status of the perpetrator.
11. Promotions and other types of awards for security officers suspected to have been involved in torture and unlawful killings, including through encounters, should not be granted until a proper clarification of facts.
12. Autopsies should be carried out in conformity with international standards, and families of victims should have full and easy access to autopsy reports, death certificates and other relevant documentation to allow them to proceed with the closure of the cases.
13. A credible Commission of Inquiry into alleged torture and/or extrajudicial executions in India, or at least in the areas most affected, which inspires the confidence of the people, should be appointed by the Government. The Commission should also serve a transitional justice role. It should (a) investigate allegations concerning past and recent violations of the right to life; (b) propose relevant measures to tackle them; and (c) work out a plan of action for the future to eradicate practices of extrajudicial executions. The Commission should submit recommendations on (a) police reform (b) legal reform; (c) the reform of State structures, including security bodies; and (d) the fight against impunity. It must complete its work within a reasonably short period. The scale of the task may require some priority areas of investigation to be determined.
14. The criminal legislation should be reviewed to ensure that all gender-based violence and/or killings, as well as torture or killings of any member of a tribe or lower caste receive high sentences.
15. An effective witness and victim protection programme should be established.
16. Information and awareness-raising campaigns should be launched to raise the level of knowledge of human rights and access to justice of the public at large, with a particular focus on vulnerable persons such as women and members of tribes and lower castes. Legal aid mechanisms for these vulnerable persons should be devised to enable them to seek protection, justice and redress in cases of violation of their rights.
17. Increased sensitization and orientation programmes in respect of all forms of killings of women should be undertaken for the police, judiciary and the public at large, especially in areas of the country which are most affected.

## **B. The National Human Rights Commission**

1. Section 19 of the Protection of Human Rights Act should be amended to provide the National Human Rights Commission with the express authorization to investigate members of the armed forces for alleged human rights violations.

2. A legal basis should also be put in place to enable the extension of the period of one year under which the National Human Rights Commission can consider cases.
3. The National Human Rights Commission should issue guidelines on the investigation of alleged torture and custodial violence and the conduct of inquests and autopsies in all cases of unlawful killings.
4. The independence and functioning of State human rights commissions should be reviewed to ensure compliance with the Principles relating to the status of national institutions.

**C. International organisations**

1. The practice of inviting United Nations special procedures should continue, especially in areas where international concern has been expressed, such as torture, counter-terrorism measures, enforced disappearances, indigenous peoples' and national minorities' rights. The recommendations made in 2012 by the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders should be given serious consideration with a view to their implementation.
2. Ratification of the following treaties should take place promptly: (a) the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and its Optional Protocol; and (b) the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance.
3. Ratification of the following instruments should be considered: (a) the two Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; (b) the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; (c) the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court; and (d) the two Protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions.

**D. Civil society**

1. Civil society organisations should sincerely and thoroughly investigate and document allegations or reports of torture, CIDT and extrajudicial killings to ascertain facts and details of the incident and follow up, especially those incidents that take place in their area of operation or base.
2. Documentation of incidents of reported or alleged torture and CIDT should include treatment records in detail including hospital registration records, prescriptions, follow up, results of investigations, X-rays, photographs, etc.
3. Such detailed documentation should be immediately brought to competent legal experts or lawyers for necessary action in the appropriate court of law.
4. Information should be shared with H2H for prompt initiation of rehabilitation services for the victims and their families.

**E. Non-state armed organisations**

1. Torture and CIDT are prohibited by international law, and organisations should not practice them.
2. The Geneva Conventions and their two Protocols govern all aspects armed conflicts and war, including non-international armed conflicts. Organisations should accede to Common Article 3 of the Geneva Conventions, which specifically address the involvement of civilians in any form of combat.

## Acknowledgements

The preparation of this report was closely supported by the administration and research & documentation teams of CORE. Dr Debabrata Roy Laifungbam, Senior Director of H2H was instrumental in preparing the report along with Nikola Soraisam, Coordinator (Research & Documentation). Dr Immanuel Zarzosang Varte, Executive Director and Namdithiu Pamei, Deputy Director of CORE is warmly acknowledged for their personal attention to every detail of the report during its preparation. Kumari Naorem, Coordinator of H2H compiled the data on torture, aided by junior psychosocial counsellors and volunteers of CORE-H2H.

We warmly acknowledge our friends who are with us in the defence of human rights for their role and contributions to the global movement for the eradication of torture.



an indegeNE publication



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 [H2H is a humanitarian action service initiative of CORE supported by the United Nations Voluntary Fund]

**ANNEXURE I****URGENT APPEAL**  
*CORE/UA/2014/Tor-01***INDIA: Senior indigenous journalist brutal torture by personnel of 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Reserve Battalion, Manipur**

## Originator:

Centre for Organization Research and Education (CORE)  
Ibotombi Building, Opposite 1<sup>st</sup> MR Ground, Babupara  
Imphal - 795001, Manipur INDIA  
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[administrator@coremanipur.org](mailto:administrator@coremanipur.org)

**Date and Time: 1500 hours IST, 20<sup>th</sup> February 2014**

**Summary**

One senior indigenous Journalist was brutally tortured by armed personnel of 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Reserve Battalion (IRB)<sup>5</sup> at round 11:30 pm on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2014 at Northern gate of Kangla, Imphal West District, Manipur. Mr Aribam Dhanajoy Sharma alias Paojel Chaoba, is a senior reporter with the daily newspaper *The Imphal Free Press* based at Imphal. While Mr. Sharma was returning home from work on his motorcycle some IRB personnel stopped him by signal to which he complied with. The IRB personnel ask his identity and reasons for driving late at night to which Mr. Sharma responded and produced his identification card. One of the officers ordered Mr. Sharma to lie down on the ground to which Mr. Sharma refused to lie down on the street. Mr. Sharma was physically assaulted and abused by pulling his collar and pushing him onto the street, hitting his head with wireless set and threatened to be shot. Mr. Sharma was bleeding profusely and pleads for medical aid. The personnel of IRB informed the Imphal police station that they have arrested a thief. After arriving at the scene and seeing the wounds of Mr. Sharma, the Imphal police team took him to a Raj Poly Clinic, Imphal - a nearby private hospital – and he was given treatment for his injuries. Mr. Sharma called up the Imphal Free Press Editor and was subsequently released on a bond between the Editor and the Imphal Police. All Manipur Working Journalist Union (AMJU), civil society organisations strongly condemned the assault of the senior journalist. A formal complaint was lodge at the Imphal police station. While Mr. Sharma was assaulted on February 10 formal complaint was lodged on the next day but the police registered that case only on February 12 at 7.30 pm. Subsequently the commandant of the 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Reserve Battalion has issued suspension order of Havildar Md. Majibur Rahman who tortured the senior journalist.

On the other hand, some unidentified gunmen coming in a four wheeler fired two rounds of bullets in front of Mr. Sharma's residence at about 07:50 pm on 15<sup>th</sup> February 2014 creating fear psychosis to Mr. Sharma and his family members while awaiting justice. There are no actions taken up by state agencies till the filing of this appeal.

**Name and Address of the victim:**

Mr. Aribam Dhananjay Sharma alias Paojel Chaoba (29) S/o Aribam Priyogopal, resident of Thangmeiband  
Lourung Pural Leikai, Imphal West district - 795001, Manipur, India

**Date and time of incident:**

At about 11:30 PM, 10<sup>th</sup> February 2014

<sup>5</sup> The IRB is under Manipur Police Department

**Place of incident:**

Northern Gate of Kangla, Imphal west district – 795001 under Imphal City Police Station, Manipur, INDIA

**Perpetrator:**

1<sup>st</sup> Battalion of Indian Reserve Battalion's Havildar Md. Majibur Rahman along with other armed and uniformed personnel, stationed at Kangla Fort, Imphal

**Event description:** On the 10<sup>th</sup> February 2014 at about 11:30 P.M (Indian standard time) Mr. Aribam Dhananjay Sharma alias Paojel Chaoba was driving home alone on his motor cycle from his workplace, *The Imphal Free Press* situated at New Checkon, Imphal East District, Manipur. At the Northern Gate of Kangla, Imphal he was suddenly flashed with torchlight from the right side by some 1<sup>st</sup> Indian Reserve Battalion (IRB) armed personnel. Assuming for vehicle checking, he stops his bike some meters away. The IRB Personnel asked his identity, and where he's going. Mr. Sharma identifies himself as a senior reporter of "The Imphal Free Press" news daily; produces his identification card and states that he is driving home after his duties. One of the armed officers orders him to lie down on the street but Mr. Sharma refused to lie down on the street. Upon hearing his answer one of the IRB Havildar, Mr. Md. Majibur Rahman, proclaiming himself to be a close relative of Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Manipur, Mr. Md. Abdul Nasir, questions what could journalists do to him, and grabbed the collar of the victim's jacket and push him down onto the street. When Mr. Sharma resists the attack and tries to protect himself, he was threatened to be shot if he refuse to lie down on the street. Mr. Sharma was beaten on his face with a wireless set inflicting injury on his left eyebrow leaving him to bleed profusely. The IRB team confiscated his two mobile phone handsets so as to stop him from contacting any one besides illegally detaining for about 45 minutes. The police personal also threatened to eliminate Mr. Sharma if he dares to complaint about the incident to any relevant authority.

The IRB personnel called up the Imphal Police headquarter and informed that they had caught a thief. A police team from the Police Headquarter, Imphal came to the spot and seeing Mr. Sharma wounds were serious they took him to Raj Polyclinic, Imphal a nearby private hospital and were given treatment for his injuries. The treatment expenses were borne by Mr. Sharma himself. After the treatment, he was taken to the Police Headquarter, Imphal. He was asked to call up his family members to whom he refused saying that he is not a criminal and he has no reason to call his family members. He called up the Editor of the Imphal Free Press Mr. Keithellakpam Nilmani and narrates the story. Mr. Sharma was released from the police custody after a release bond was signed between Mr. Keithellakpam Nilmani and the police personnel. A formal complaint was lodged at the Imphal police station (IPS).

On 15<sup>th</sup> February 2014 at around 07:50 pm some unidentified gunmen coming in a four wheeler fired two rounds of bullets in front of Mr. Sharma's residence creating fear psychosis and trauma to the victim and his associates. There is no report of any arrest or other actions taken up by the police in his regards till the filing of this appeal.

**Follow up to event:**

**On 12<sup>th</sup> February 2014, the** All Manipur Working Journalist Union (AMWJU), Centre for Organisation Research & Education (CORE); Women Action for Development (WAD), North East Dialogue Forum (NEDF) and Manipur Cycle Club (MCC) and others have strongly condemned the brutal assault on Chaoba and demanded the government to book the culprits and punish them as per the law of the country. <http://www.thesangaiexpress.com/page/items/35749/scribes-assault-flayed>, <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=16..140214.feb14>,

The Hon'ble Agriculture Minister of Manipur Md. Abdul Nasir have clarified that Havildar of 1st IRB, who assaulted senior reporter of Imphal Free Press is neither his younger brother nor even a distant relative. <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=23..130214.feb14>

An official complaint was made to the Officer-in-charge (OC) of the Imphal Police Headquarter on the 11<sup>th</sup> of February 2014. The concerned personnel were suspended following the complaint; an order was issued by the

commandant of first Indian Reserved Battalion (IRB) on the 12<sup>th</sup> February 2014 <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=Snipp3..140214.feb14>

Mr Sharma is being presently treated and assisted by the independent *Human to Humane* Transcultural Centre for Torture and Trauma (H2H), Imphal supported by the UN Voluntary Fund for Victims of Torture (UNVFVT).

**Action requested:**

1. Institute immediate independent and impartial Judicial Inquiry regarding the brutal assault and torture of senior journalist Mr. Sharma by armed officers of India Reserve Battalion
2. That the perpetrators are dismissed and befitting punishment awarded according to the law.
3. Ensure compensation, medical, social and psychological reparation and rehabilitation to Mr. Sharma at the earliest by the government of Manipur

**Please write to:**

- Shri. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, Prime Minister's Office, Room number 152, South Block, New Delhi 110011, INDIA, Telephone: 91-11-23012312. Fax: 91-11-23019545 / 91-11-23016857. Email: [manmohan@sansad.nic.in](mailto:manmohan@sansad.nic.in), [pmosb@pmo.nic.in](mailto:pmosb@pmo.nic.in)
- Shri. P. Chidambaram, Union Minister of Home Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, 104-107 North Block, New Delhi 110 001 India. Fax: +91 11 2309 2979. Email: [hm@nic.in](mailto:hm@nic.in)
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- Justice Shri. K. G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission of India, Manav Adhikar Bhavan, Block -C, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi- 110023. Tel. +91 11 24651330, Fax; +91 11 24651329: Email: [chairnhrc@nic.in](mailto:chairnhrc@nic.in)
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**ANNEXURE II****URGENT APPEAL**

CORE/UA/2014/Tor-002

**INDIA: Brutal torture of four indigenous religious minorities of Anal tribe by Manipur Police in Thoubal district, Manipur****Originator:**

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[administrator@coremanipur.org](mailto:administrator@coremanipur.org)

**Date and Time: 5<sup>th</sup> March 2014, 1130 hours (IST)****Summary**

Four indigenous religious minorities belonging to Anal tribe of Chandel district Manipur were brutally tortured by traffic police, from Sugnu Police Station, Thoubal District and Thoubal police commandos<sup>6</sup> posted at Thoubal district, Manipur at Sugnu bazaar (Market) which is about 84 km from the state capital Imphal. On the 24<sup>th</sup> February 2014 at about 12:30 pm Ms. Rathina Kanthuwn (17) and Master Moning Harbung (17) are class X students Toupokpi High School; Mr. Harbung Chinania (19) a student of 12<sup>th</sup> standard appearing for the Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate Examination and Mr. Harbung Chaningam (50) Headmaster-in-charge of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, a hostel for girls at Toupokpi Village, Chapikarong Sub-Station, Chandel District were having fresh sugarcane juice at Sugnu Keithel (market) after appearing for their annual examination at Sugnu high School which is about 12 km from their hostel. The traffic police at the Sugnu traffic point and Mr. Harbung Chaningam (50) who is driving the jeep they were travelling in had an exchange of words regarding parking in the roadside while having sugarcane juice. The traffic police pulled the collar of Mr. Harbung Chaningam with abusive words causing a physical scuffle among both the parties. Miss Rathina Kanthuwn (17) who was in school uniform intervened in the scuffle but she was punched on her chest (left side), right buttock and left side of face by traffic police personnel stationed at Sugnu police station, Thoubal district, Manipur causing her to faint at the spot. Subsequently, Ms. Rathina Kanthuwn (17) got admitted at Sugnu Community Health Centre (CHC) and was referred to RIMS Imphal that same night. Master Moning Harbung (17) and Mr. Harbung Chinania (19) were also slapped and beaten up by Manipur police and taken to Sugnu police station where they were beaten up by police again and subsequently released after signing on blank papers. Both of them underwent treatment at Sugnu CHC and got discharged after treatment. The Thoubal police commando also beat up Mr. Harbung Chaningam and charged him under FIR no 2(2) 2014 SGNPS U/S 307/325/353/44IPC<sup>7</sup> and was taken to Sugnu police station.

All the three students could not write their remaining final examination papers due to the brutal torture by the Manipur police and Thoubal police commandos. While, there is no information regarding Harbung Chaningam till the filing of this report. There is no positive action taken up by the state agencies against perpetrator till the filing of this report. However, it was reported that some unidentified police officers had approached to Ms. Rathina Kanthuwn family to compromise in the case but no tangible action have been taken up so far as per the report.

<sup>6</sup> A special police team trained for counter insurgency in the state

<sup>7</sup> Section 307 of IPC: Attempt to murder; Section 325: Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt; Section 353: Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty; Section 44: " Injury".-- The word " injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property.



**Name and Address of the victims:**

1. Ms. Kanthuwn Rathina (17) D/O Kanthuwn Thungam
2. Master Harbung Moning Sisa (17) S/O. Harbung Livingstone
3. Mr. Harbung Chinania (19) S/O Harbung Livingstone
4. Mr. Harbung Chaningam, (50) Head master in charge of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya

All residents of Toupokpi Village, Chapikarong Sub-Division, Chandel District, Manipur India

**Date and time of incident:** At about 12:30 PM, 24<sup>th</sup> February 2014

**Place of incident:** Sugnu Keithel (Market), under Sugnu police station, Thoubal District - 795103, Manipur, India.

**Perpetrator:** Unidentified Traffic Police personnel under Sugnu police station and unidentified personnel of Thoubal Police Commandos stationed at Thoubal district

**Event description:**

On the 24<sup>th</sup> February 2014, at about 12:30 pm four indigenous religious minorities belongs to Anal tribe of Chandel district Manipur was brutally torture by traffic police, from Sugnu Police Station, Thoubal District and Thoubal police commandos posted at Thoubal district, Manipur at Sugnu bazaar (Market) which is about 84 km from the state capital Imphal. Ms. Rathina Kanthuwn (17) and Master Moning Harbung (17) are class X students Toupokpi High School; Mr. Harbung Chinania (19) a student of 12<sup>th</sup> standard appearing for the Higher Secondary Leaving Certificate Examination and Mr. Harbung Chaningam (50) Headmaster-in-charge of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, a girls' only hostel at Toupokpi Village, Chapikarong Sub-Division, Chandel District were waiting for fresh sugarcane juice in a vehicle (Bolero jeep) belonging to Mr. Harbung Chaningam at Sugnu Keithel (market) after their annual examination at Sugnu High School, which is about 12 km from their hostel. The traffic police asked them not to park the vehicle though other vehicles including truck and auto were allowed to park. They parked their vehicle behind the two vehicles but the traffic police came again and threaten to kill all on board. Mr. Harbung Chaningam who was the driver asked if a mere traffic personnel could just kill someone for an alleged traffic violation. Then the police personnel pulled his collar and started beating him which resulting in an exchange of words between the parties and a scuffle. Ms. Rathina Kanthuwn (17) who was in her school uniform intervened to stop the scuffle but she was punched on her left chest, beaten on right buttock and left face by the policeman causing her to faint at the spot. She was admitted at Sugnu Community Health Centre (CHC) and later referred to Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) Imphal that same night. After discharge from RIMS, now she is under the treatment of Community Health Centre, (CHC) at Chapikarong for injuries she suffered due to physical assault. Master Moning Harbung (17) and Mr. Harbung Chinania (19) also intervened in the incident and they were also slapped and beaten up by Manipur police and taken to Sugnu police station where they were beaten up by police again and subsequently released after signing on blank papers. Both of them were treated at the Sugnu CHC and discharged after first aid treatment. The Thoubal police commando picked up Mr. Harbung Chaningam from the Sugnu Keithel, beat up and charged him under FIR No. 2(2) 2014 SGNPS U/S 307/325/353/44IPC at Sugnu police station, Thoubal district.

All the three students could not write their remaining final examination papers due to the brutal torture by the Manipur police and Thoubal police commandos. While, there is no official information regarding Harbung Chaningam who was picked up the police till the filing of this report, but some indication was received that he has been remanded to judicial custody and lodged in a jail somewhere in Manipur. There is no positive action taken up by the state agencies against the police perpetrator of the outrage till the filing of this report. However, it was reported that the police had come to Ms. Rathina Kanthuwn family to seek compromise in the case but no tangible action have been taken up so far as per the report. It was reported the police have approached Miss Kanthuwn

Rathina's mother and they had a verbal discussion to close the case and she had agreed in principle fearing future consequences.

**Follow up to event:**

The All Tribal Students Union, Manipur (ATSUM), Anal Naga Tangpi (ANTA), Anal Landrule Tangpi and Anal Sinu Rule, Chandel Naga Peoples Organisation, Naga Women's Union, Chandel and Naga Students' Union Chandel strongly condemned the assault on three students and demands immediate medical assistance to all the victims and provide special provision to victim students to write their annual examination. Toupokpi villagers, Chakpikarong Sub-Division, Chandel district staged a peaceful protest demonstration against the Manipur police atrocities upon students and civilians.

**Action requested:**

4. Institute immediate independent and impartial Judicial Inquiry regarding the brutal torture of students and arrest and detention incommunicado of a teacher
5. Ensure medical, social and psychological reparation and rehabilitation to all the victims
6. Ensure perpetrators are booked and befitting punishment awarded according to the law.
7. Immediate release of Mr. Harbung Chaningam without any condition.
8. Provide special provision to victim students to write their annual examinations.

**Please write to:**

- Shri. Manmohan Singh, Prime Minister of India, Prime Minister's Office, Room number 152, South Block, New Delhi 110011, INDIA, Telephone: 91-11-23012312. Fax: 91-11-23019545 / 91-11-23016857. Email: manmohan@sansad.nic.in, [pmosb@pmo.nic.in](mailto:pmosb@pmo.nic.in)
- Shri. P. Chidambaram, Union Minister of Home Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, 104-107 North Block, New Delhi 110 001 India. Fax: +91 11 2309 2979. Email: [hm@nic.in](mailto:hm@nic.in)
- Chief Justice of India, Supreme Court, Tilak Marg, New Delhi -01, India. Fax: +91 11 233 83792, Email: [supremecourt@nic.in](mailto:supremecourt@nic.in)
- Justice Shri. K. G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission of India, Manav Adhikar Bhavan, Block -C, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi- 110023. Tel. +91 11 24651330, Fax; +91 11 24651329: Email: [chairnhrc@nic.in](mailto:chairnhrc@nic.in)
- Shri. Okram Ibobi Singh, Chief Minister of Manipur, Chief Minister's Secretariat, Babupara, Imphal, 795001, Manipur, India, Telephone: + 91 385 2450137 (O), 91 385 2451398, + 91 385 2421171 (R), Fax: 91 385 2451817, + 91 385 2451817, Email: [cmmanni@hub.nic.in](mailto:cmmanni@hub.nic.in)
- Governor of Manipur, Raj Bhavan Imphal 795001, Manipur INDIA (Off) + 91 385 2450009, + 91 385 2450009, + 91 385 2450287, + 91 385 2451444, Fax: + 91 385 2450278,
- Director General of Police, Government of Manipur, PHQ Imphal, Manipur – 795001, INDIA. Email: [dgp.mnp@hub.nic.in](mailto:dgp.mnp@hub.nic.in)
- Mr. P C Lawmkunga, Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, Manipur Old Secretariat Building, Babupara, Imphal, Manipur - 795001 INDIA., Fax + 91 385 2222629, E-mail: [csecmani@hub.nic.in](mailto:csecmani@hub.nic.in), [lawmkunga1@rediffmail.com](mailto:lawmkunga1@rediffmail.com)

**ANNEXURE III****URGENT APPEAL****CORE/UA/2014/Tor-004****INDIA: 3<sup>rd</sup> Assam Rifles evicted two Kuki tribe families by force and commits mass torture on the villagers of Old Somtāl, Chandel District, Manipur, India****Originator:**

Centre for Organization Research and Education  
 Ibotombi Building (FF), Opposite 1<sup>st</sup> MR Ground, Babupara  
 Asian Highway No.1, Imphal - 795001, Manipur INDIA  
 Tel/Fax: + 91- 385- 2441319  
 Email: [administrator@coremanipur.org](mailto:administrator@coremanipur.org)

**Date and Time: 18:00 hours IST, 4 September 2014****Summary**

It has been reliably reported that an Improvised Explosive Device (IED) exploded on the 26th August 2014 at around 6:15 am (IST), at Old Somtāl Village, a border village in Myanmar under Chandel District of Manipur in India near a post of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Assam Rifles, an Indian paramilitary force. A havildar of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Assam Rifles was reportedly hit by splinters during the attack. The injured has been identified as havildar no. 35578A Jagdish Chander, 49. He was hit by splinters on the left side of his neck and leg.

The armed non-state organisation, UNLF claimed responsibility for the attack and it further claimed in a press release that two personnel of the Assam Rifles (AR) of 28 Sector were killed and one personnel of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AR was injured while patrolling. The personnel of the 3<sup>rd</sup> AR accused the villagers of the blast. The officer commanding the post ordered forced eviction of two families from the village with the allegation that they were involved in the attack. Inhabitants of the village were tortured and ill-treated by parading them throughout the day of the bomb attack; and two villagers namely Lumkhojang, M/57 and Jamkholun M/36 were detained. Terrorised women and small children of the village are taking shelter in a small hut away from the village without proper clothes, food or adequate water at the time of filing this appeal.

**Names and addresses of the victims:**

1. Lumkhojang, M/57 and Jamkholun M/36 with their families of 17 members including 12 small children, Somtāl Village, Chandel District
2. Yangminthang, Somtāl Village, Chandel District
3. Yangmilon, Somtāl Village, Chandel District
4. Ngamlet, Somtāl Village, Chandel District
5. Villagers of Somtāl Village, Chandel District

**Date and time of incident:**

At about round 06: 15 am (IST) on 26<sup>th</sup> August 2014 and thereafter

**Place of incident:**

Old Somtāl Village, under Chandel District, Pin-code-795102, Chakpikarong block, Manipur, INDIA

**Perpetrator:**

Personnel of 3<sup>rd</sup> Assam Rifles Post located at Old Somtāl Village under Chandel District, Pin-code – 795102, Manipur, INDIA

**Event Description:**

On the 26th of August 2014 at around 04: 50 am (IST), one Improvised Explosive device (IED) exploded reportedly killing two Assam Rifle personnel of 28 Sector and injuring one personal of the 3rd AR at Old Somtal Village, a border village of Myanmar under Chandel District of Manipur. Just after the blast, the 3rd AR personnel called out all villagers including child bearing women at the village ground and force to parade in the rain from morning till 08:00 pm without food and water. The villagers were accused of the IED Blast and the Post Commander of 3rd AR Major Suter interrogated the villagers one by one. During the parade, three villagers namely, Yangminthang, Yangmilon and Ngamlet were picked –up and they were interrogated and brutally assaulted and were thrashed blue and black, inside a house nearby, by the AR personnel. The family of Lumkhojang, M/57 and Jamkholun M/36, including 17 members of the two families were forced to evict from the village by the 3rd Assam Rifles on the allegation that they were involved in the attack.

According to the reports, shortly after the bomb blast incident, all villagers including child bearing women were called out at the village ground and forced to parade in the rain from morning till 08:00pm without food and water. They were held responsible for the IED blast and the Post Commander of 3rd AR Major Sooter interrogated the villagers one by one. During the parade, three villagers namely, Yangminthang, Yangmilon and Ngamlet were picked up for interrogation and brutally assaulted and they were thrashed black and blue, inside a house nearby, by the AR personnel. Children and women took shelter in great fear in a dilapidated hut as the AR personnel went on a rampage of threatening and beating randomly.

During the interrogation, Lumkhojang, M/57 was blamed and verbally abused in the front of all the villagers. AR personnel forced the family of Lumkhojang, M/57 and Jamkholun M/36 to evict the village immediately. The AR personnel also threatened Lumkhojang, M/57 and Jamkholun M/36 that if the two families were not willing to leave the village, all the villagers will be tortured and killed. The AR personnel took Jamkholun M/36 under their custody. And the 3rd AR Battalion Headquarters Commandant Officer (CO) also threatened to the villagers that all the villagers would be mowed down if any more bomb blast takes place in the area. Next day, i.e. on the 27th of August 2014, the two families of Lumkhojang, M/57 and Jamkholun M/36, left the village. At present, they are taking sheltered at a small hut situated at a remote corner, away from the village.

**Follow up to event:**

One Assam Rifles personnel injured in an IED blast on 26 August 2014 close to Assam Rifles post at Old Somtal (Samat), Chandel district located along Myanmar-Manipur border area.

<http://ifp.co.in/page/items/22792/ar-personnel-injured-in-ied-explosion>, <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=Snipp8..270814.aug14>, <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=Snipp12..270814.aug14>

Meanwhile, the proscribed United National Liberation Front (UNLF) had claimed its hand in the attack.

<http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=Snipp8..270814.aug14>

Assam Rifles forcibly ousted two families from their village on the allegation that they were involved in the attack by lasting an IED at Old Somtal in Chandel District, neighboring Myanmar in the morning of August 26, 2014.

<http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=19..020914.sep14>, <http://e-pao.net/GP.asp?src=7..020914.sep14>

**Background to the incident:**

Old Somtal Village is a village inhabited by people belonging to the Kuki tribe, and located in Chandel District of Manipur at the border between Myanmar and India. The village, along with New Somtal, and its surrounding region has been a constant theatre of armed conflicts including major firefights between Indian security forces and non-state armed organisations for many years, particularly involving the Assam Rifles, UNLF

and PLA, but other organisations are also active in the region. Several military operations have been carried out in the area, e.g. Operation Khengjoi or Somtal-I (2006) and Operation Somtal-II (2007). Repeated encounters have occurred in and around the village during the past decade, and the presence of the military is very dense in the area. This situation that has prevailed for many years resulted in a constant very tense and threatening environment with repeated traumatic incidents for the local indigenous residents. The area is reported to be quite heavily affected by the planting of anti-personal mines. There have been many reports of the villagers having had to endure torture and ill-treatment, including many forms of physical flight and internal displacement to avoid the violent incidents and their aftermath of security forces' actions. Anti-personal mine related incidents involving civilians have been reported from this area.

**Action requested:**

1. Institute immediate independent and impartial Judicial Inquiry regarding the torture and brutal assault of three villagers namely Yangminthang, Yangmilon and Ngamlet by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Assam Rifles.
2. Immediately resettle the evicted out families in their own village; and stop all threats to the two families and the villagers.
3. That the perpetrators of torture and indiscriminate violent and/or abusive activities be given befitting punishment according to the law.
4. Ensure compensation, medical, social and psychological reparation and rehabilitation for the villagers of Old Somtal at the earliest by the government of Manipur.

**Please write to:**

- Shri. Narendra Modi, Prime Minister of India, Prime Minister's Office, South Block, Raisina Hill, New Delhi 110011, INDIA, Telephone: 91-11-23012312. Fax: 91-11-23019545 / 91-11-23016857. Email: [pmosb@pmo.nic.in](mailto:pmosb@pmo.nic.in)
- Shri. Rajnath Singh, Union Minister of Home Affairs, Ministry of Home Affairs, 104-107 North Block, New Delhi 110 001 India. Telephone: +91 11 23092462, 23094686 (**Off.**) +91 11 23094221 (**Fax**) +91 11 23354184, 23353881 (**Res.**) Fax: +91 11 2309 2979. Email: [hm@nic.in](mailto:hm@nic.in)
- Justice Shri. K. G. Balakrishnan, Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission of India, Manav Adhikar Bhawan, Block –C, GPO Complex, INA, New Delhi- 110023. Tel. +91 11 24651330, Fax; +91 11 24651329; Email: [chairnhrc@nic.in](mailto:chairnhrc@nic.in)
- Shri. Okram Ibobi Singh, Chief Minister of Manipur, Chief Minister's Secretariat, Babupara, Imphal, 795001, Manipur, India, Telephone: + 91 385 2450137 (O), 91 385 2451398, + 91 385 2421171 (R), Fax: 91 385 2451817, + 91 385 2451817, Email: [cmmani@hub.nic.in](mailto:cmmani@hub.nic.in)
- Sh. Sasaid Ahmed, IPS, Director General of Police, Manipur Police Headquarters, Government of Manipur, Imphal – 795001, INDIA. Phone: +91- 385- 2450289/2451166, +91-385- 2449825 (Fax), +91-8730096297 (Mobile), Email: [dgp.mnp@hub.nic.in](mailto:dgp.mnp@hub.nic.in)
- Chairperson, Dr. Rameshwar Oraon, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, 6th Floor, B Wing Loknaya Bhawan, Khan Market, New Delhi- 110003, India. Email: [chairperson@ncst.nic.in](mailto:chairperson@ncst.nic.in) Telephone: +91-11-26119495/24635721, Mobile: +91 9868180394, Fax: +91-11- 2462462
- Mr. P C Lawmkunga, Chief Secretary, Government of Manipur, South Block, Manipur Old Secretariat Building, Bapupara, Imphal - 795001, Manipur INDIA., Fax + 91 385 2450064/2451144, Fax: +91-385-2452629, E-mail: [csecmani@hub.nic.in](mailto:csecmani@hub.nic.in) , [lawmkunga1@rediffmail.com](mailto:lawmkunga1@rediffmail.com)
- Dr. L. Ibetombi Devi, Chairperson, Manipur State Women's Commission, DC Office Complex, North Block, PO Lamphel Pat, Imphal West, 795001, Maipur, India. Phone: + 91- 0385- 2411880, +91-8974028984 (Mobile) Email: [mscw\\_imphal@yahoo.com](mailto:mscw_imphal@yahoo.com)

## ANNEXURE IV

### URGENT APPEAL

*Asian Human Rights Commission*

#### **INDIA: Arbitrary detention and torture of a prominent social worker in Manipur**

Name of victim: Mr. Khumukcham Chingkhei Luwang, 53 years old, son of late Khumukcham Ibobi Meetei

Names of alleged perpetrators: "Pankaj's team" of Army and police personnel

Date of incident: **2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2014 at around 12.30 a.m.**

Place of incident: Mr. Khumukcham's residence in Khamnam Leikai, Sadokpam Leikai, Imphal West District, Manipur

#### **Event description**

Mr. Khumukcham Chingkhei Luwang (56) hailing from Imphal West District, Manipur was picked up by a team of unidentified security personnel in the intervening night of 2nd and 3rd April, 2014 at around 12.30 a.m. Mr. Kumukchan is a prominent social worker and Vice President of International Peace and Social Advancement, which is a prominent civil society organization of Manipur in the front line of the human rights struggle in Manipur.

Around midnight there was a sudden knock on Mr. Khumukcham's front door and a stern voice demanded the door to be opened. When Mr. Khumukcham opened the door, he found a dozen armed police and army personnel standing outside. They asked his name and then demanded that he accompany them in order to identify something. He was then whisked away in a white coloured Bolero vehicle accompanied by another Maruti gypsy vehicle, parked outside his house.

On 3 April, 2014, the family made inquiries at the Lamphel Police Station. The police personnel bluntly denied any knowledge of the detention. Following this the family approached the local Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA), Ms. A.K. Mirabai, who is also the Minister of Social Welfare, Manipur, to check with the Army authorities. After a few calls she told the family that Mr. Khumukcham was in the custody of the Army and apparently a "Pankaj's team" arrested him. She failed to reveal any further information about the identity of the Army Unit that had arrested Mr. Khumukcham.

At around 11.00 a.m. a member of Meira Paibi, a women's vigilant group in Manipur, informed Mr. Khumukcham's daughter that he was being handed over to the Heingang Police Station by the Army. Upon hearing this, the family immediately rushed to the Heingang Police Station, but was unable to meet due to their local MLA requesting them to come Congress Bhavan to discuss some issues.

Mr. Khumukcham is a heart patient and is on vital medication. The family was deeply concerned that he may have been tortured.

In the afternoon of 3 April, 2014, Mr. Khumukcham was released by the Army. He had been blindfolded and tortured by the Army as fearfully predicted. The victim is still traumatized and his left index finger is broken. There are bruise marks on the left side of the body as a result of the torture. Furthermore, the security forces even threatened to push him out from the moving vehicle on gunpoint and to stage a "fake encounter". He was kept in the camp of 30 Assam Rifles at Chingarel and he suffered in the biting cold whole night. The harassment and ill treatment stopped only when the Minister intervened. He was taken to the Heingang Police Station in the afternoon, where he was released by 30 Assam Rifles, stating that no evidence was found against him.

This situation could escalate into a major political issue as the Parliamentary election is just around the corner in Manipur (7-9 April, 2014).

Abductions by security forces often lead to disappearances and extrajudicial executions in Manipur. This is evident from the recent inquiry report. On 30 March, 2013, the Commission of Inquiry, instituted by the Supreme Court of India during the hearing of a Writ Petition (Criminal) 129 of 2012 [Extra Judicial Execution Victims Families' Association and Another (petitioners) Against Union of India and Others (respondents)] and Writ Petition (Civil) 445 of 2012 [Suresh Singh (petitioner) Against Union of India and Others (respondents)] filed its report to the Court. The investigation by the Commission, chaired by Justice N. Santhosh Hegde (retired Judge to Supreme Court and former Solicitor General of India), having Mr. J. M. Lyngdoh (former Chief Election Commissioner of India) and Dr. Ajai Kumar Singh (former Director General of Police, Karnataka state) as members, has categorically shown the true face of law enforcement in Manipur.

The Commission found:

- (1) that in all cases, the security forces have blatantly violated the law and procedure and have engaged in cold-blooded murder;
- (2) that the use of disproportionate force against the victims by firing at them repeatedly at close range is standard practice;
- (3) the complete negation of all legal procedures even by administrating officers including executive magistrates;
- (4) open and uncontrolled possibility for wanton use of authority, including fabrication of or destruction or tampering of the evidence and the crime scene and;
- (5) the abysmal failure of the draconian law, the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act 1958 coupled with the perpetual imposition of emergency under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

Given such situation, it is high time that the Government of Manipur to fully implement the 2011 recommendations of the UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders by setting up a policy for the protection of human rights defenders. The Government should abstain and cease from targeting all human rights defenders of Manipur, including Mr. Khumukcham and ensure their rightful protection.

Action requested:

1. Ensure the safety of life and person of Mr. Khumukcham
2. Ensure that Mr. Khumukcham is provided with the required medical attention and health check up.
3. Ensure that the role of the officials is investigated and officials responsible for arbitrarily arrest and torture of Mr. Khumukcham without summon are prosecuted and punished if found guilty.
4. Ensure that the human rights defenders are not falsely implicated into criminal cases or tortured in custody.

**ANNEXURE V****URGENT APPEAL***Asian Human Rights Commission***Urgent Appeal Case: AHRC-UAC-079-2015****June 26, 2015<sup>8</sup>****INDIA: Assam Rifle officers assault and shoot upon villagers; one woman killed****ISSUES: Torture; impunity; extrajudicial killing; human rights defenders, indigenous people**

**The Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) regrets to inform you of yet another killing of a woman in Manipur by the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Assam Rifles posted in Pallel. The woman received a bullet injury as officers fired indiscriminately without warning towards a group of villagers, who were approaching to identify a masked man protected by the officers. She was later declared dead. This incident is in connection with the continuous harassment of Aimol Village residents by the Assam Rifles.**

**Case Narrative<sup>9</sup>:**

On Wednesday, 27 May 2015, at around 11 p.m., a team of 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Assam Rifles led by Major Aditya Kapoor dragged out a villager identified as one Mr. Y. Nobin Singh (33 years) from his house. Mr. Nobin Singh belongs to the Meitei community, and hails from Thoubal District of Manipur. He is married to an Aimol woman from Aimol Chingnunghut Village. His wife cried out for help to prevent her husband from getting arrested. Nobin managed to escape when the officers tried to push him into their vehicle. The villagers were alarmed by Nobin's wife's cries and womenfolk began gathering around. Army personnel fled the scene, leaving behind Mr. Nobin. This was reported to the media by the Village Authority, and related stories were carried in local dailies.

The villagers also filed a complaint to the Tengnoupal Police Station and to the Deputy Commissioner, Chandel District, in connection with the incident. A representation was also submitted to the President of the Aimol tribe.

On 28 May 2015, at around 8:30 a.m., after having read and watched the news related to the incident in the local newspaper and electronic media, Major Aditya Kapoor visited the Village. He told the villagers that, according to their information, Mr. Nobin is one of the militants who obtained military training in Myanmar in 2006. The villagers contended that Mr. Nobin is a married man, settled in the village for the last 16 years, as well as a Church Deacon at Aimol Khullen Baptist Church. The Village Authority also gave a written declaration about Nobin, noting that he has been an innocent villager for the last 16 years. The Major subsequently confessed to a misunderstanding.

On Sunday, 31 May 2015, at around 9:30 p.m., while the villagers were busy preparing for the Autonomous District Council election, to be held on 1 June 2015, a team of the Assam Rifles led by Major Aditya surrounded the house belonging to Mr. H.L. Thanjalal. They searched every nook and corner of the house, claiming that firearms were hidden inside, according to information from reliable sources. The villagers, on alert since May 27, had demanded that any search be conducted in the presence of villagers. No incriminating article was found in the house.

Thereafter, some villagers noticed a masked man among the team led by Major Aditya. He was asked to remove his mask but he refused to do so. In their eagerness to identify the person, the villagers attempted to forcibly remove the mask, but the man ran away towards the convoy. The vehicle drove away speedily as soon as he jumped inside, while Major Aditya and his team were surrounded by the villagers and not allowed to leave. One

<sup>8</sup> <http://www.humanrights.asia/news/urgent-appeals/AHRC-UAC-079-2015>

<sup>9</sup> Based on documentation by Human Rights Alert, Manipur



villager immediately called Ms. M. Ruisoting Aimol of Setu Aimol Village about the escaped vehicle and the masked man.

Unfortunately, the vehicle carrying the masked man got into an accident at Aimol Setu Village. Taking advantage of the accident, the villagers approached the vehicle to identify the masked man but Assam Rifles personnel started firing indiscriminately without warning. At the forefront was Ruisoting Aimol, who received a bullet injury from the indiscriminate firing. Three other women, S.T. Larti (48 years), S. Sangkaisin (49 years), and S. Rangnu (46 years), were severely assaulted by the Assam Rifles, who used their rifle butts and sticks. They were subsequently hospitalized.

Ruisoting Aimol was immediately taken to Jiban Hospital at Kakching. As her health deteriorated, she was taken to Shija Hospital at Langol for further treatment. However, she did not survive, and was declared dead there.

On Monday, 1 June 2015, Mr. S. Munthuireng Aimol, Secretary, Aimol Setu Village Authority lodged a written report with the Officer-in-Charge (OC) of Tengenoupal Police Station in connection with the incident. Unfortunately, the OC was prevented from conducting any investigation by the Assam Rifles personnel during his visit to the Village. Thereafter, the Commanding Officer (CO) of the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Assam Rifles apologized for the incident and scolded Major Aditya in the presence of villagers. As requested by the CO, the villagers finally allowed Major Aditya and his team to leave the village.

Although the OC of Tengenoupal Police Station registered an FIR No. 11(6)2015 under Sections 302/34 of the Indian Penal Code and 27 in Arms Act, no investigation report has been made available.

Ruisoting Aimol's body was later taken to the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Science (JNIMS) for a post mortem. Although the post mortem was conducted in the presence of an Executive Magistrate with full video coverage, the bullet, seen in the X-ray that was taken during Ruisoting Aimol's hospitalization, was missing.

A Joint Action Committee (JAC) against the killing of Ruisoting Aimol was also formed.

In protest against the killing, the JAC called a general strike along National Highway 2 on June 2, demanding appropriate punishment for Major Aditya and his team. The JAC further noted that Ruisoting Aimol's body would not be claimed till demands are met.

On June 3, JAC representatives met Chief Minister Okram Ibobi in the presence of MLA D.K. Korungthang of Tengenoupal Assembly Constituency and an officer of the Assam Rifles. The government of Manipur has agreed to pay compensation to the victim's family, provide a suitable government job to one family member, and take action against the guilty Assam Rifles Officer. To date however, none of this has materialized.

Ruisoting's last rituals were conducted in her village on June 4.

#### ABOUT THE VICTIM:

1. Ruisoting Aimol, *alias* Mary (55 years), was the wife of Babudhon of Aimol Satu Village, P.O. Pallel, P.S. Tengenoupal, Chandel District, Manipur. She has left behind six children. She used to work as President of Numei Waar (women's torch bearer). She was also the chairperson of the Women's Secular Body based in Chandel District. She spent her life working for the promotion of women's rights in the village. She was actively campaigning on conflict resolution, development, and various entitlements of women. She was also one of the promoters of WinG (Women in Governance), Manipur. WinG Manipur is a network of women across communities and ethnic lines working on human rights issues, HIV/ AIDS, conflict resolution, and child trafficking.

#### Additional Information:

Since the enforcement of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, (AFSPA) 1958, in Manipur, there has been a total lack of punishment for military officers violating civil rights, even in cases where sufficient evidence has been produced in court. Prior to the killing of Ruisoting and the harassment of Aimol villages, on 23 May 2015, three

persons were killed in an alleged “fake encounter” at B Gamon Village in Ukhrul District. The three persons were a Church leader, a Tangkhul construction labourer, and a Meitei construction labourer.

**Suggested Action:**

Please write to the authorities listed below, asking them to investigate the sources of the violence taking place in Manipur, and to help in restoring peace. The perpetrators involved in Ruisoting’s death and in harassing the villagers must be punished accordingly, and the victims must be compensated.

The AHRC is writing a separate letter to the UN Special Rapporteurs on extrajudicial killings and on torture, requesting them to intervene in this matter.

**Sample Letter:**

Dear \_\_\_\_\_,

**INDIA: Assam Rifle officers assault and shoot upon villagers; one woman killed**

**Name of victims:**

1. Mr. Y. Nobin Singh
2. Mr. HL Thanjalal
3. Ms. ST Larti
4. Ms. S. Sangkaisin
5. Ms. S. Rangnu
6. Ms. M. Ruisoting Aimol

**Names of alleged perpetrators:** Major Aditya and his team of 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion Assam Rifles

**Date of incident:** 31<sup>st</sup> May 2015

**Place of incident:** Setu Aimol Village, Manipur

I am writing to express my deep concern about the increasing violence against women in Manipur by the Assam Rifles posted in the area. A 55-year-old woman, Ruisoting Aimol, was killed due to indiscriminate firing by the personnel of 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Assam Rifles led by Major Aditya, while three others were injured.

This incident is related to the harassment of Aimol villagers. On Wednesday, 27 May 2015, at around 11 p.m., a team of 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Assam Rifles led by Major Aditya Kapoor dragged out a villager identified as one Mr. Y. Nobin Singh (33 years) from his house. Mr. Nobin Singh belongs to the Meitei community, and hails from Thoubal District of Manipur. He married an Ainol woman from Aimol Chingnunghut Village. His wife cried out for help to prevent her husband from getting arrested. Nobin managed to escape as the officers tried to push him into their vehicle. The villagers were alarmed by his wife’s cries and the womenfolk began gathering around, which caused the army personnel to flee the scene leaving Mr. Nobin behind. This was reported to the media by the Village Authority, and related stories were carried by the local dailies.

On 28 May 2015, at around 8:30 a.m., after seeing the incident reported in the local newspaper and electronic media, Major Aditya visited the village. He told the villagers that according to their information, Mr. Nobin is one of the militants who obtained military training in Myanmar in 2006. The villagers contended that Mr. Nobin is a married man settled in the village for the last 16 years, as well as a Church Deacon at Aimol Khullen Baptist Church. The Village Authority also gave a written declaration about Nobin, noting that he has been an innocent villager for the last 16 years. The Major subsequently confessed to a misunderstanding.

On Sunday, 31 May 2015, at around 9:30 p.m., while the villagers were busy preparing for the Autonomous District Council election to be held on 1 June 2015, a team of the Assam Rifles led by Major Aditya Kapoor surrounded a house belonging to Mr. H.L. Thanjalal. They searched every nook and corner of the house, claiming that firearms were hidden inside, according to information from reliable sources. The villagers, on alert since May 27, had demanded that the search be conducted in the presence of the villagers. No incriminating article was found in the house.

Thereafter, some villagers noticed a masked man among the team led by Major Aditya. He was asked to remove his mask but he refused to do so. In their eagerness to identify the person, the villagers attempted to forcibly remove the mask, but the man ran away towards the convoy. The vehicle drove away speedily as soon as he jumped inside, while Major Aditya and his team were surrounded by the villagers and not allowed to leave. One villager immediately called Ms. M. Ruisoting Aimol of Setu Aimol Village about the escaped vehicle and the masked man.

Unfortunately, the vehicle carrying the masked man got into an accident at Aimol Setu Village. Taking advantage of the accident, the villagers approached the vehicle to identify the masked man but the Assam Rifles personnel started firing indiscriminately without warning. At the forefront was Ruisoting Aimol, who got shot. Three other women, S.T. Larti (48 years), S. Sangkaisin (49 years), and S. Rangnu (46 years), were severely assaulted by the Assam Rifles personnel, who used using their rifle butts and sticks. The women were subsequently hospitalized.

Ruisoting Aimol was immediately taken to Jiban Hospital at Kakching. As her health deteriorated, she was taken to Shija Hospital at Langol for further treatment. However, she lost her life and she was declared dead there.

On Monday, 1 June 2015, Mr. S. Munthuireng Aimol, Secretary, Aimol Setu Village Authority, lodged a written report to the Officer-in-Charge (OC) of Tengenpual Police Station in connection with the incident. Unfortunately, the OC was prevented from any investigation by Assam Rifles personnel during his visit to the Village. Thereafter, the Commanding Officer (CO) of the 20<sup>th</sup> Battalion of Assam Rifles apologized for the incident and scolded Major Aditya Kapoor in the presence of the villagers. As requested by the CO, the villagers finally allowed Major Aditya and his team to leave the village.

Although the OC of Tengenpual Police Station registered an FIR No. 11(6)2015 under Sections 302/34 of the Indian Penal Code and 27 in Arms Act, no investigation report has been made available.

Ruisoting Aimol's body was later taken to the Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Science (JNIMS) for a post mortem. Although the post mortem was conducted in the presence of an Executive Magistrate with full video coverage, the bullet, seen in the X-ray taken during Ruisoting Aimol's hospitalization, was missing.

A Joint Action Committee (JAC) against the killing of Ruisoting Aimol was also formed.

In protest of the killing, the JAC called a general strike along National Highway 2 on June 2, demanding appropriate punishment for Major Aditya Kapoor and his team. The JAC noted that Ruisoting Aimol's body would not be claimed until demands are met.

On June 3, JAC representatives met Chief Minister Okram Ibobi in the presence of MLA D.K. Korungthang of Tengenpual Assembly Constituency and an officer of the Assam Rifles. The Government of Manipur has agreed to pay compensation to the victim's family, provide a suitable government job to one family member, and take action against the guilty Assam Rifles Officer. To date, however, none of this has materialized.

Ruisoting's last rites were conducted in her village on June 4.

I urge you to investigate the sources of the violence taking place in Manipur, and to help in restoring peace. The perpetrators involved in Ruisoting's death and in the harassment of villagers must be punished accordingly, and the victims compensated.

Yours Sincerely,

**PLEASE SEND YOUR LETTERS TO:**

1. Mr Narendra Modi  
Prime Minister of India  
152, South Block, Raisina  
Hill, New Delhi-110011  
Phone: +91-11-23012312  
Fax: +91-11-23016857

2. Mr. Rajnath Singh  
Minister of Home Affairs  
Room no 104, North Block  
Central Secretariat  
New Delhi – 11000  
INDIA  
Tel: +9111 23092462  
Fax: +911123094221

3. Mr. L C Goyal  
Secretary, Department of Home  
Room no 113, North Block  
Central Secretariat  
New Delhi- 110001  
INDIA  
Tel: +9123092989  
Fax: +9111 23093003

4. Mr. Okram Ibobi Singh  
Chief Minister of Manipur  
Secretariat, Imphal, Manipur  
INDIA  
Tel: +91 385 2450137  
Fax: +91 385 2451398

5. Haji Abdul Salam  
MP Rajya Sabha  
Golapati Minuthong, Masjid Achouba Road  
Imphal East, Imphal Hd. Post Office  
Imphal-795001, Manipur  
INDIA  
Tel: +91 385 2405211

6. Dr. Thokchom Meinya  
MP Lok Sabha  
Joypurkhul Khumbong Bazar  
P.O. Langjing, Imphal West -795113, Manipur  
INDIA  
Tel: +91 385 2569205  
Fax: +91 385 2569205  
Email: meinya@sansad.nic.in

7. Mr. Shahid Ahmad

DGP of Manipur  
Police Headquarters  
Imphal, Pincode-795001  
INDIA  
Tel: +91 385 2451166/ +91 385 2449825  
Fax: +91 385 2451 100  
Email: [dgp-mnp@nic.in](mailto:dgp-mnp@nic.in)

## ANNEXURE VI

### DATA OF REPORTED CASES OF ALLEGED TORTURE AND CIDT, JUNE 2014-DECEMBER 2014

No. of victim				Event detail				Detail of victim(s)	Alleged Perpetrator(s)	Event Description	Action Taken	
M	F	Mass torture	Child (M/F)	Event Date	Report Date	Source	Place				Victim's Family / Public	State
1				11 June 2014	12 June 2014	SE/ IFP/ POK/ NT	Between Kakching Lamkhai and Pallel Bazaar	Konsam Arunkumar (36) s/o (L) Achouba, Kakching Sumak Leikai	Thoubal Police	A man was seriously injured in police action and at least six four-wheeler vehicles were damaged by bandh supporters during the 24-hour Thoubal district bandh. The bandh was clamped by Joint Non-Government Voluntary Organisation, Kakching in protest against putting up signboards inscribed as 'Chandel district' at the localities which are claimed to be the areas of Thoubal district. Large number of bandh supporters gathered at various points on NH-2 and blocked the highway between Kakching Lamkhai and Pallel Bazaar. Police fired tear gas shells and smoke bombs at regular intervals in which a man was seriously injured as he was hit by a tear gas shell. He was immediately rushed to Jeevan Hospital, Kakching, but shifted to Shija Hospitals later as his condition became serious		Thoubal SP Radheshyam, Additional SP Dr S Ibomcha, SDPOs of Kakching and Chandel, Kakching Municipal Council Chairperson Ksh Subadini and Vice-Chairperson Y Nando personally came out on the street and tried to calm down the mob.

					18 June 2014	20 June 2014	SE/ HL/ IFP/ POK	Lhunjang village under Saikul police station in Senapati district	Hatjaneng Kipgen (30) wife of Hentinalal Kipgen.	Kuki Revolutionary Army (KRA)	A 30 year old woman was grievously injured when suspected cadres of the KRA opened fire at about 7.30 pm. She was hit by a bullet on her buttock and has been admitted at Raj Medi City in a critical condition. The woman was shot while she was roaming around the village trying to get signal/ network on her mobile phone.	
			1		23 June 2014	24 June 2014	HL	Near Khongjom out post	Md Ali Hashan (18) s/o Md Yusuf Khan of Khekman Amakcham Leikai, a BA second year student of Maharaj Buddha Chandra College.	VDF personnel	Md Ali Hashan was stopped by VDF personnel near Khongjom out post while he was going to Fundrei to pass news of the death of one of his relatives but he was brutally assaulted by the personnel without any reason.	Md Farid, Convener, All Manipur Muslim Organization Co-ordination Committee (AMMCOC) has demanded the authorities to take up strict action against those police personnel who assaulted Md Ali Hashan. Such high handedness of police personnel has been occurring frequently, he informed that a memorandum will be submitted to DGP, Chief Minister and Home Minister regarding the incident. He cautioned that the organization in collaboration with civil society organizations will launch intense agitation if the involved VDF personnel are not punished.

1 + another age not reported					24 June 2014	25 June 2014	SE/ IFP	Naojai village	Rangkuli (30 yrs) s/o Ngauni and Karaiba s/o Paul were injured. Rangkuli shifted to Naojai village from Ramlung Maram Naga village and Karaiba s/o Paul moved to Naojai from Maram Centre Village.	About 100 persons reportedly from Makhan Village dressed in camouflage	A land dispute between Makhan Village and Maram Khullen villages turned into a fierce gun battle of about three and half hours between the two parties inflicting injuries on 2 persons while six houses were burnt down. The violence broke out at about 8.30 am at Naojai village about 3 kms from Maram Bazaar. , in the season when everyone in the village were busy preparing for farm work about 100 persons reportedly from Makhan Village dressed in camouflage descended upon the newly established Naojai village inhabited by the Maram Circle villages and started ransacking the houses. Rangkuli was hit by a bullet on the waist and was later shifted to Imphal Hospital while Karaiba received injuries on the face. The attackers torched 6 houses including Church of the village.	The DC under the power of District Magistrate issued a prohibitory order (curfew) 144 Cr.P.C.1973 at the spot and also within the 1 km radius of some places like Maram Bazaar, Makhan Khuman and Makhan Centre.	
1					12 July 2014	13 July 2014	SE/ HL/ IFP/ POK	Lilong Higher Secondary School ( Madrassa), Thoubal District	Md Muhibur Rehman (45) s/o Md Hamid Raja, Thoubal Moijing now staying at Hatta Mana- Ingkhol. English teacher of Lilong Higher Secondary School ( Madrassa)	Unidentified	Md Muhibur Rehman has been abducted when he went out of the school after taking his class at about 11:55am. He was travelling on his Honda Activa scooter when the unknown persons, who were coming in a Maruti van, whisked him away. Local people informed that some unidentified persons have abducted from near the oil pump located opposite to the school campus. Dt 14 July SE/ POK- Md Muhibur appealed to his abductors to explain why he was abducted and beaten. He said that he was blind folded and his hands were tied inside the van. On being asked why he was being abducted, the abductors said that he should pay back the money sent to his brother-in-law. Later he was set free.	School's staff association general secretary L Nabakumar appealed for safe release of Muhibur at the earliest. One Md Nashir Khan, a student of the school questioned the motive behind the abduction of their teacher. He also appealed for immediate release of the teacher on humanitarian ground and in the interest of student community. In case the teacher is not set free by tomorrow, all kinds	A team from Lilong Police Station swung into action and managed to rescue him from Lilong Mayai Leikai later in the evening.



													of agitation including blockade on Indo-Burma - Sognu road would be launched. Muhibur said that as he hates confrontation with the abductors, an appointment has been set on July 20 to settle the matter but no complaint has been lodged to police.
				2	16 July 2014	17 July 2014	SE/ NT/ HL	Sagolband Sayang	Not given names. 9 years and 12 Year. Khumbong Makha Leikai, 12 years sister studying at Class 8, Lamlong Higher Secondary School and 9 years old sister/ brother studying at one school at Kwakeithel.	Rajkumari Kumari (o) Linthoi W/O. RK Milan Sagolband Sayang SI, Manipur Police Department	The two sisters were working as a domestic helper. They are employed to help out in the domestic chores, the girl reported ill treatment and overwork. Apart from overworking her, she was also forcefully made to massage her body. She further added that Linthoi was seldom satisfied with her. She also tried to strangle her and kicked her down from bed. Unable to bear the regular thrashing and scolding by the housewife, she had tried to escape from the house on various occasions but she was captured every time by one or the other. She was locked inside a room every time she tried to run away. Linthoi thrashed the girl with wires on the pretext of borrowing pliers from one of their neighbours. The next day the girl was beaten black and blue with a belt. On July 15, Linthoi tried to strangle the girl for what she called unsatisfactory massaging.	Juvenile Justice Board, Imphal West District has directed the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU) of Lamphel Police Station to investigate into the matter and submit a report on or before July 30.(18 July 2014)	
		Mass torture 40 volunteers			18 July 2014	19 July 2014	IFP/ HL/ NT/ POK	Thangmeiband, Imphal West	40 volunteers of the Joint Committee on Inner Line Permit System (JCILPS)	Manipur Police	Some 80 volunteers of JCILPS, including Meira Paibis coming from various directions in different vehicles tried to submit memorandums to the Chief Minister and MLAs on the demand for implementation of ILP. But they were stopped by		

										police in Thangmeiband area and detained 40 of them. The police picked up 40 JCILPS volunteers on the charge of attempting to storm the state assembly, Convenor of JCILPS, Ibotombi Khuman told reporters at DM College campus.	
1+ another age not reported				22 July 2014	23 July 2014	HL/ SE	Checkon/ Fly-Over in the heart of Imphal	1.Y.Pravin of Keisampat & 2.Laishram Thouba has been arrested	Manipur police	Under the banner of students' wing of Joint Co-ordination on Inner Line Permit System (JCILPS), a large number of students from C.C. Higher Secondary School, Pioneer Academy, International Modernised Academy, Ibotonsana Higher Secondary School and Brilliant Academy located both in Imphal West and Imphal East districts took out two separate rallies and attempted to storm into the Assembly that was in session demanding the implementation of the Inner Line Permit System. Soon police started chasing the students with canes in their hands in an attempt to keep the motivated students under control. The police also charged the students with tear gas shells. In retaliation, the students pelted with stones to the police team. Even as the students ran away and hide inside the gates of the nearby houses, the police called them out and thrashed students whom their canes could reach out. A student of CC Higher Secondary School identified as Y Pravin of Keisampat reading in class XI was hit by stones allegedly pelted by police. At the impact of the stone, Pravin turned himself for safety but his right forehead collided with a police vehicle thereby injuring him. That the Convener of the Joint Committee on ILP, Students Wing Imphal	

											East Laishram Thouba has been arrested.	
Age not reported				19 July 2014	24 July 2014	SE	Kangpokpi Ward No. 4	Semgoulen Singson s/o Thangboi Singson of Kangpokpi Ward No. 4	Manipur Police	Police allegedly barged into the house of Thangboi Singson and mercilessly thrashed his son Semgoulen Singson, who is a college going student, resulting to severe damage in his ear at around 8pm on July 19, said Kanggui Town Committee Chairman, Chonkam Kipgen. Attending doctor informed that his ear was badly damaged which may cause him hearing-impaired if proper medical attention is not given on time.	Kanggui Town Committee Secretary Haokholun Chongloi informed that if case is not addressed immediately by the authority concerned to bring an amicable solution, people of Kangpokpi in particular and Sadar Hills in general would not remain silent.	

		Seriously injured 6 person age not reported + 30 persons injured			23 July 2014	24 July 2014	NT/ HL	Johnstone Higher secondary school	Serious injured students- Yumnam Deepak (Class XII) from Thoubal Athokpam, Thangjam Sasikumar (Class XII sc.) from Hiyangthang, Pukhrambam Gunachandra (XII Arts) from Thangmeiband, Dipu Laishram (XII Sc) from Kwakeithel, Md. Rawasim (XII Arts) from Thoubal Moijing and Mairembam Amosh (XII arts) and injure over 30 students	Imphal West Police Commando	Demanding implementation of Inner Line permit system in the state, students from various educational institutions in the valley under the aegis of the students' wing of the Joint Action Committee on Inner line permit system in Manipur today resorted to various forms of agitations. In a bid to disperse the agitating students of Johnstone Higher secondary school. The mayhem happened when a huge number of students came out of the school to head towards the Manipur Assembly premises at around 11 am. The police commandos of Imphal west district resorted to lathi charge on the students who defied the police barricade at the gate of Johnston school. Police then burst tear gas cells, rubber bullets and smoke bombs injuring over 30 students in the process. Doors and windows of the school were also broken during the scuffle between the police and agitators, while some of the vehicles parked nearby suffered damage. Among those wounded in the police action, six students sustained serious injuries	
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				24 July 2014	25 July 2014	SE/ IFP/ POK/NT / HL	DM College of Science, Arts and Commerce	SE: 30 students injured and 50 students pulled up. IFP: Around 32 students suffered injuries and 50 of them were picked up by the police. Pok: 20 students injured and 30 students arrested. NT: 50 students arrested. HL: 50 students picked up. Of the many students who were hurt in the police action, six of them have been admitted to RIMS Hospital for treatment. They are 1. H. Sindambi (M.B College) 2.L.Nongpoknganbi (M.B College) 3.L Robindro (D.M College of Commerce) 4. Kh. Daltian (D.M College of Arts) 5.RK Bindiya (D.M college of Arts) and another student of DM College of Arts.	State Police Forces	At around 11:45am, in their bid to storm the State Legislative Assembly, which is currently holding budget session, a large number of DM College students tried to move out of their college campus in the form of protest rallies through both western and eastern gates simultaneously. The Police foiled students repeated attempts to move out of their campus through the eastern gate, the students who exited from the western gate managed to march up to THAU Ground. They were earlier blocked by police inside the college campus near Khunthokhanbi temple which was ensued by tense confrontation there. The agitating students managed to push back the police team up to the western gate of the college. Later, police fired several rounds of tear gas shells and smoke bombs which was retaliated by the students with stone pelting. Some students were also slapped and kicked by the police in full public view. The injured were rushed to Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Medical Sciences, Porompat, Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Lamphelpat and Raj Medicity, North AOC Imphal for treatment	The State Government has informed that all the Government colleges, aided and private colleges including Government Polytechnic and other higher institutions, Government schools, Government aided schools and private schools located in Imphal East and West districts would remain close on July 25, 26 and 28. In separate Government orders issued by Deputy Secretary and Higher & Technical Edu, Y Dimbajit Singh and joint secretary Education (S) Abdus Salam. It is mentioned that considering the various agitations spearheaded by some students organisation which is increasingly turning dangerous for the students themselves as reported by the concerned SPs and DCs of the districts, the
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													Government has taken the decision in the interest of protecting the students.
3					18 April 2014	25 July 2014	HL	Kanglatongbi	Bhim Karki (45), a truck driver, as Tilak Paoden (26) of Tispari village, Kanglatongbi, Hemant Thapa (26)	The Manipur Police	Bhim Karki was critically injured in police firing during a protest staged in condemnation of the rape of the minor girl by a contractor namely S Ngoupuni (65) of Liyai village, Senapati district on April 17 last at Kanglatongbi on April 18 evening. Around Rs 5 Lakh has been spent so far on treatment of the injured driver in Raj Medicity and Langol View Clinic. One person identified as Tilak Paoden (26) of Tispari village, Kanglatongbi was also killed in the police firing while another man namely Hemant Thapa (26) sustained injuries.	Kh Tamang, chairman of the JAC formed in connection with the incident had held talks with Chief Minister during which he assured that the government will bear the required medical expenses of the driver, he warned that the JAC will resort to series of intense agitation if the government does not provide the amount spent on treatment of the injured driver at the earliest.	

		Mass torture age not reported			25 July 2014	26 July 2014	SE/ IFP/ NT	AMSU headquarters, Thangmeiband	Five volunteers of JCILPSSW were injured	Manipur Police	At around 12:30pm, police fired several rounds of tear gas shells, smoke bomb and resorted to baton charging on a group of Joint Committee on Inner Line Permit System Student's Wing (JCILPSSW) volunteers, who tried to take out a protest rally from AMSU headquarters towards State Assembly complex. Instead of moving back, the police action was retaliated with stone pelting by the agitating students for nearly two hours and a half. The agitation was brought under control only after arrival of police reinforcement. The students were chase by the police for lathi charge and kick. At least five volunteers of JCILPSSW were injured while many others were detained by police in the face-off.	
2 + one person age not reported			5	25 July 2014	26 July 2014	HL/ SE/ IFP/ NT	DC office, Thoubal	Naomila (17) (XII) of Smarei, Yairipok, Th Laxmi (18) (XII) of Waikhom Mani Girls College from Salungpham, L Ronibala (19) (1st semester)of Thoubal College from Khangabok, W Sonia (17) (XII) of Nongpok Sekmai, L Sanahanbi (17) (XII Sc) of Tentha Khongbal, K Valentina (17) (XII Sc) of Lamding Cherapur, N Kiranbala (1st semester) of Waikhom Mani Girls College, Khangabok Sorok Wangma and Romita Takhellambam (17) (XII Sc) of Chaoyaima Higher Secondary School, Thoubal Ningombam	Thoubal District Police and Commando	A large number of students from Thoubal College, Waikhom Mani Girls' College, Thoubal, Paradise Academy, Thoubal, Little Star Higher Secondary School, Thoubal, Franchier Abhiram Higher Secondary School, Vision Creative School of Science and Chaoyaima Higher Secondary School, Thoubal came out and took out a mass rally which ended in a violent scuffle with the police. The students converged at Thoubal Wangmataba and started to march along the Thoubal bazaar, in front of Police Station, Thoubal holding placards and shouting slogans. They were intercepted by a heavy police presence in front of DC office, Thoubal. The police in their bid to stop marching students resorted to lathi charging, smoke bombs and firing tear gas shells which were replied back by the students with throwing stones. In all eight	Ibotombi Khuman, Convenor of JCILPS also condemned in the strongest term the alleged brutality shown by State police against students since July 21 by raining blows kicking indiscriminately and hurting vulgar and provocation abuses, police have been trying to intimidate the students into submission	

										students who received head injuries were rushed to District Hospital, Thoubal for treatment.			
3					25 July 2014	26 July 2014	HL/ SE/ IFP/ NT	Silmat village and Thingchom village in Churachandpur	Poulanmun Gangte (45) alias Momot s/o Khumang Gangte of Moreh Ward no 9, Chandel District, Pouthangsang Vaiphei (23) alias Plao Vaiphei s/o Khemle Japao Vaiphei of Pangkaktuwang village, Myanmar and Sheikhalun Haokip (28) s/o Thangkholet Haokip of Tolphai village, Churachandpur district.	Unidentified armed men	Police have recovered three dead bodies from two locations with the bodies bearing similar torture marks and shattered heads even as the police said they were suspected to be KNLA cadres. They all bore several injury marks and fractured skull but no bullet injury. Three dead bodies of men believed to be cadres of Kuki National Liberation Front (KNLF) were found abandoned at Silmat and Thingchong village in Churachandpur district this morning. One body of the man who was found at Silmat village this morning around 6.30 while the two other bodies which were found near a canal at Thingchong village this morning at around 7.30 . There were knife wounds and injury marks believed to have caused by some blunt objects on all the three dead bodies.		The three dead bodies have been handed over to their respective families after post mortem at Churachandpur District Hospital



					27 July 2014	28 July 2014	IFP/ POK	Uripok side, BT Road Flyover	RK(O) Kananbala a 55 years, W/O RK Bishambhor Singh of Uripok Sinam Leikai	Manipur Police	Agitations over the demand for implementation of the ILP escalated. Local organisations along with Meira Paibis took out rallies, and staged sit in protests at different locations. A woman was also injured during a rally at Uripok. She was hit by a tear gas shell on her left ankle and has been admitted at RIMS.	Sit in protest was also held at Nongmeibung Women's Development Meira Paibi Association at the Ngangbam Chuthek Nongmeibung. Torch rallies were also taken out at Heibongpokpi Nupi Samaj Association, Takhel Leikai, Singjamei, Thangmeiband, Uripok, Haobam Marak, Wangkhei Angom Leikai, Khurai and other parts of State capital city.
1	1	4		28 July 2014	29 July 2014	SE/ HL	Bishnupur Bazaar	A Class XI (Science) girl student of CI College. Sorokhaibam Linthoinganbi (16) d/o (L) S Palesh of Bishnupur Ward no 4; Chanambam Gayatri (14) d/o Ch Khamba of Bishnupur Ward no 5; Luwangbam Surbala (13) d/o L Iboyaima of Bishnupur Thiyam Leikai; Wairokpam Anju (18) d/o W Radheshyam of Phubala; Moirangthem Thoibi (15) d/o M Loken of Khwairakpam Lamkhai and Khangembam Shanta (19) s/o Kh Sunil of Bishnupur Ward no 4.	Bishnupur police	People in the four valley districts continued to stage demonstrations demanding implementation of ILPS in the State today as well. At least six students including those from lower standards were injured as police fired tear gas shells and mock bombs and resorted to baton charging on agitating students in Bishnupur bazaar. A Class XI (Science) girl student of CI College was seriously injured as police commando personnel hit her with his rifle butt. All the injured students were rushed to RIMS Hospital. The students were trying to take out a rally; however police blockaded and dispersed them by firing several rounds of tear gas shells, mock bombs apart from resorting to baton charging.	Taking serious note of police excesses, Joint Inner Line Permit System Students' Wing convenor demanded action against the police personnel involved in the brutal crackdown. Womenfolk staged sit-in-protests at different localities demanding implementation of ILPS in the State today. Womenfolk of Ramji Kabui village participated in a sit-in-protest staged at Sagolband Tera Yengkhom Leirak. Patsoi Zilla Parishad Member Th Sumanta and Lamjao- tongba	

																				Gram Panchayat Pradhan RK Gunasana also took part in the protest. Similar protests were held at Tera Tongbram, Tera Lukram Leirak and Tera Bazar.UMO and Keishamthong Apunba Meira Paibi Lup also staged dharna on the issue at Keishamthong Bazaar. Nganappi Thong Nupi Lup and Moirang Purel Nupi Lup also jointly staged sit-in-protest at Nganappi Thong, Haobam Marak, Kakwa Bazaar, Singjamei and Chinga Makhong, at Wabagai
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1 person age not reported					28 July 2014	31 July 2014	HL/ SE	Maram in Senapati district	Ringsanbou Newmai of Langmei village near Tamei, Tamenglong district .	Unidentified	<p>A Bachelor of Arts (History Hon) 5th semester student studying in Don Bosco College Maram on July 28 at around 7:30 pm. The victim suffered severe internal injury damage liver, damage intestine apart from multiple injuries such as broken jaw on left side, head injury and bleeding due to hard blow by objects, cut marks on entire body because of beating by iron bars after hands were tied which is amount to murder attempt. the victim due to influence of alcohol lost way and accidentally drop into a girls hostel namely 'Josephine Girls Hostel', a private run hostel accommodating about 20 to 30 students. Realising the wrong place the victim apologized to the warden for his mistake.</p> <p>"However, the warden in turn contacted some unknown person suspected to be underground cadres over his mobile thereby four persons immediately arrived and started attacking the victim. the victim was found kept under captive for one night with hands and feet tied with iron chain, blind folded etc</p>	<p>The Zeliangrong Students' Union, Manipur (ZSUM) and Zeliangrong Youth Front (ZYF- Assam, Manipur and Nagaland) strongly condemned the physical assault meted out August 3 joint action the physical assault meted out to Ringsangbou Newmai a Bachelor of arts history 5 semester student studying in Don Bosco Maram on July 28 at around 7:30 pm by some local folks suspected to be underground carders. 04/08/2014 *</p> <p>The(ZYF)(AZSU)(Z SUM) have served three ultimate to the warden of Josephine girls hostel Maram and complete authority from Don Bosco college and the three Zeliangrong students and youth organisation (ZYF) at Ragailong counting from August 5, 2014.</p>
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4 persons age not reported					31 July 2014	01 August 2014	SE/ HL/ POK/ IFP	Luangkao (Nungkao) village under Tousem Sub- Division of Tamenglong District	S/S Capt Gangloungam Kamei s/o Damchuilung Kamei of Reangjang village, Churachandpur district, S/S Sgt Peter Panmei s/o Guikhamang Panmei of Phalong village, Tamenglong, S/S Sgt Thuangkulung s/o Dingkarei of Nungkao village, Tamenglong district and S/S L Cpl Jaojankhuan s/o Ganglan of Karulong village, Cachar district, Assam	13 Assam Rifles	A pitched gun battle broke out between troops of 13 AR who were patrolling on foot and ZUF cadres at Nungkao village, about 50 Kms West of Nungba police station at around 5 am. Three ZUF cadres were killed in the shoot-out while one AR personnel escaped with injuries. Later, another ZUF cadre succumbed to injuries. It was Thuangkulung who later succumbed to bullet injuries. While Jaojankhuan, Peter Panmei and Guangloungam died on the spot. AR troops recovered two M-16 rifles, one lathode gun and 21 shells, one 9 mm pistol, two Chinese hand grenades and a large number of ammunition.	
1 person age not reported					29 July 2014	01 August 2014	HL	Sanathel Awang Leikai under Mayang Imphal Police Station in Imphal East	Md Rahimuddin s/o (L) Haji Maniruddin of Sanathel Awang Leikai.	workers of Fazlur Rahim, MLA Wabagai A/C at Sanathel Awang Leikai under Mayang Imphal Police Station in Imphal East	A man has been hospitalized in JNIMS Hospital after he was brutally beaten black and blue allegedly by workers of Fazlur Rahim, MLA Wabagai A/C at Sanathel Awang Leikai under Mayang Imphal Police Station in Imphal East on July 29 around 9.30 am. He was beaten by workers of the MLA after calling him out from a masjid. He is serving as secretary of Minority Development Forum	
2 persons age not reported					31 July 2014	03 August 2014	HL	Churachandpur old market parking	Md Nawaj S/O Md Yaima. Md Anash S/O Md Sajahan, both from Yairipok Singa	The police personnel of Churachandpur police station	The drunken police personnel beat the truck drivers. (MNO-Sc-0717) which was carrying Cold drink and Cigarette for DK Store, Ccpur, was unnecessarily detained at Churachandpur old market parking by some drunken personal of Churachandpur police station last Thursday night. The drunken police personnel also beaten and harassed them from 12 midnight till 2 AM the police team led by an officer used the Gypsy bearing Regd. No MN01S-3020 and took away goods worth Rs.15,000 from	Md Wahid Khan, S/o Md Rahamad Khan of Lilong Chaobok Ipham, truck owner drawing the attention of the relevant authority to find out the culprit and compensate for the damaged done

											them.	
No. of persons not reported				03 August 2014	04 August 2014	SE/ HL/ POK/ NT	Soibam Leikai New Checkon, Imphal East	No. of media person not reported	VDF/ Police personnel	A team of media persons who went to cover protest demonstrations on the issue of Inner Line Permit System were detained by police for almost one hour for taking photographs of some police personnel on frisking duty. The incident happened at around 2.30 pm. VDF personnel was unnecessarily detained for over an hour. The incident occurred in front of Anand Singh Higher Secondary School at Soibam Leikai New Checkon crossing in Imphal East District at around 2:30pm.		
2 persons age not reported	4 persons age not reported			06 August 2014	07 August 2014	SE/ HL/ IFP/ NT/ POK	Manipur University, Canchipur	Lanchenba, a 3rd Semester student of MA Political Science, Nandini Kumam, Amla Devi, Ch Lalita, Yengkhom Bandana, English Department and another boy student were hurt.	Home Guards, MR and police personnel	Taking strong exception of the MU authority's decision to suspend all theory as well as practical classes apart from closing all the ladies' and men's hostels without giving any reason, students shut the university's main gate at around 10.30 am. The enraged students allowed no one to move in and out of the university. At around 12 noon, a large group of students marched towards A-Block while some others stayed back near the entrance gate. In front of A-Block, a tense stand-off broke out between students and police personnel on the question of allowing the students to enter the A-Block. In a path breaking police crackdown on agitating students, police fired several rounds of tear gas canisters, rubber bullets as well as live rounds inside Manipur University campus allegedly with permission of the MU authority. One Lanchenba, a 3rd Semester student of MA Political Science was hit by a rubber bullet on the head and he fell on the ground		

										unconscious. Lanchenba was immediately rushed to RIMS. Three other students namely Nandini Kumam, Amla Devi and Ch Lalita also sustained injuries.	
2 persons age not reported	8 + 6 persons age not reported			06 August 2014	07 August 2014	SE/ HL/ IFP/ NT/ POK	Yumnam Leikai / Keisampat	GP Women's College- Ningombam Thaja (21) d/o N. Girani of Heingang; Okram Rojia (21)d/o O. Rurendro of Singjamei Waikhom Leikai; Samulailatpam Gitanjali Devi, d/o Thonba; Soram Olivia (20) d/o Bimol of Pukhao Ahallup; Sushma Khwairakpam (20), d/o Suren of Kongba Bazaar, BA 5th semester; Saikhom Vimita (20) d/o Jiten of Mayanglangjing Tamang; Miranda Kojjam (20) d/o (L) Iboyai; Thounaojam Nganthoi (21) d/o Santikumar of Moirangpurel and Jeny Kom (19) d/o Akhup Kom of Maiba Khul, B.Sc. 1st semester. Imphal College- Oinam Sanatomba of Langol; Naorem Gopeshor s/o N Inaobi of Mayang Imphal, Chabung Copeny Leikai, BA III semester; Th Sunder s/o Bindeshor of Konjeng Leikai, B.sc III semester; Ph. Ranjana d/o Jilla of Thonju; K. Ajalaroubam d/o L Loken of Langthabal; Moirangthem Dayalaxmi and Leishangthem	Manipur Police	Scores of student protestors and at least five police personnel sustained injuries in the clash which broke out when a large number of students belonging to Imphal College, Manipur College and GP Women's College came marching towards the Chief Minister's bungalow from three different directions. When around 800 students belonging to Manipur College came down marching from Singjamei Chingamakhong along Indo-Burma Road with the intention of storming the Chief Minister's bungalow at Babupara here, a team of Manipur Police personnel first stopped them near Imo Filling Oil Pump at Yumnam Leikai, thus leading to a heated argument. The angry student protestors tried to break free of the police barricades and blocked Indo-Burma Road. But when they started causing damage to some private vehicles, police resorted to firing tear gas shells and mock bombs. The angry students also retaliated with pelting stones. Student protestors of Imphal College who came marching towards the Chief Minister's bungalow along Tiddim road were also detained by police at Keisampat. Police also foiled the attempt of the students of G.PWomen's College to storm the Chief Minister's bungalow by stopping them from proceeding further at Keishampat. At around 12.30 pm, students of GP Women's College took out a rally demanding ILPS implementation.	

									Langamba. Manipur College -Phamdon. Ranjana, d/o Jila Phamdon, Thongju.		At least 15 persons including a policeman, nine students of GP Women's College and five students of Imphal College were injured in agitator-police clashes that broke out at different areas.	
	1 person age not reported				04 August 2014	08 August 2014	SE/ POK	Commando Complex, Minuthong	Salam ongbi Ibemhal, w/o Salam Robindro of Nambol Heinoubok staying at Quarter Type (II) B-9 of Commando Complex.	Heisnam Dhanabir alias Chaoba(50) police constable posted at Jessami	On August 4 at around 6 pm, Heisnam Dhanabir alias Chaoba allegedly pulled her hair hard and bashed her up severely on the charge that the victim showed finger to Dhanabir. Her husband Robindro was not in the quarter when the incident happened. Ibemhal lamented that Dhanabir assaulted her probably with an intention to outrage her modesty and take her life.	A complaint was lodged at Imphal Police Station the next day; no action has been taken against Dhanabir till date. Taking strong exception of police inaction, Ibemhal urged the authority concerned to immediately take action against Dhanabir.
3	4 persons age not reported				30 August 2014	31 August 2014	SE/ IFP/HL/NT /POK	Tangkhol Naga Long (TNL) ground, Ukhrul District	Ramkashing Vashi (26) s/o Late Christopher Vashi and Mayopam Ramraor (30), s/o (L) R Hangyui , both from Teinem village. Critically injured were M Ngachonmi (30) S/o M David of Somdal Village, Ramchanngam Horam S/o Helpson Horam of Kharasom Village, Ningkhan Luikham S/o David Luikham of Kongkan Village, Khanreingam LK S/o Yangmi LK of Leiting Village, Shangkahao Keishing S/o (L) Thomas Keishing of Thoyee Village Ningshim LS of Ukhrul. SK Raingam of Kachai L Somiwon of Shirui, Chanreiwon of Teinem, AS Pamshang of Ukhrul	Manipur Police - IRB and Commando	Two persons were killed allegedly in police firing as the peace rally organised under the aegis of the United Naga Council (UNC) turned violent at Ukhrul district headquarters. Similar peace rallies taken out at Chandel, Tamenglong and Senapati went off peacefully without any untoward incident. At around 2:20 pm, public forced through police barricades and gathered at TNL ground to read out a memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister. Soon a melee broke out and police started firing in the air. This was followed by a volley of smoke bombs, live bullets, tear gas, and mock bomb. Shelling of tear gas canisters continued till 4 pm. Several women and civilians were treated at district hospital, Leishiphung hospital and CHRSC. There are also reports of isolated harassment meted out to civilians and damages done to vehicles parked at road side. Many people who were found	In view of the highly volatile situation, the district administration has requisitioned Army and Assam Rifles and they have been keeping a tight vigil at the district headquarters.

											walking at Hamleikhong and Phungreitang areas were also allegedly beaten up by IRB and police commandos, while some were dragged inside the Mini Secretariat complex and brutally assaulted before releasing them.		
2					30 August 2014	1st Sept 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Ukhrul Town	SK Raingam (27)s/o SK Timothy of Kachai & Muinou Ngachonme (30) S/o Muinou David of Somdal village, Ukhrul	Manipur Police	At Ukhrul town a mass protest rally against the prolong deployment of CRPC 144 and excessive state security forces. The Manipur police in confrontation with protesters. Both of them got treatment at RIMS Lamphelpat.	NPMHR, UNC, UCM, NEFI, COHR, ATSUM, IDF, NSF, NPF, Tangkhul Hoho Nagaland, NPF Ukhrul, LNC, MSAD, Kim, UNM-M, BJP ST Morcha Manipur Pradesh, BJP Manipur Pradesh and civil society bodies condemned the incident	CM & Home minister visited tortured victims and extended monetary support of Rs. 50,000/- each. Local MLA visited the Ukhrul town and torture victims. He demand judiciary enquiry into the incident. Ukhrul DC share his concern to the decease and injured families
2					30 August 2014	1st Sept 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Ukhrul Town	HR Reishangjoy (30) s/o HR Gideon of Tanrui Ramhon and Rachamgam Horam (24) s/o Helpon Horam of Kharasom, Ukhrul	Manipur Police	At Ukhrul town a mass protest rally against the prolong deployment of CRPC 144 and excessive state security forces. The Manipur police in confrontation with protesters. Both of them got treatment at JNIMS Porompat Imphal.	NPMHR UNC, UCM, NEFI, COHR, ATSUM, IDF, NSF, NPF, Tangkhul Hoho Nagaland, NPF Ukhrul, LNC, MSAD, Kim, UNM-M, BJP ST Morcha Manipur Pradesh, BJP Manipur Pradesh and civil society bodies condemned the incident	CM & Home minister visited tortured victims and extended monetary support of Rs. 50,000/- each. Local MLA visited the Ukhrul town and torture victims. He demand judiciary enquiry into the incident. Ukhrul DC share his concern to the decease and injured families



		Mass (22 People)			30 August 2014	1st Sept 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Ukhrul Town	Mass torture (Male + Female)	Manipur Police	At Ukhrul town a mass protest rally against the prolong deployment of CRPC 144 and excessive state security forces. The Manipur police in confrontation with protesters where 22 people got injured	UNC, UCM, NEFI, COHR, ATSUM, IDF, NSF, NPF, Tangkhul Hoho Nagaland, NPF Ukhrul, LNC, MSAD, Kim, UNM-M, BJP ST Morcha Manipur Pradesh, BJP Manipur Pradesh and civil society bodies condemned the incident	Local MLA visited the Ukhrul town and torture victims. He demand judiciary enquiry into the incident. Ukhrul DC share his concern to the decease and injured families
2 + age not reported					31 August 2014	1st Sept 2014	SE	Ukhrul Town	Aran and Alek	Manipur Police commando	Two civilian were physically assaulted at the Ukhrul town. Their mobile phones, wallets were snatched away by Manipur police commandos post public protest rally.		The duo was rescue by 41 AR Commandant. Both of them were rush to Military hospital
3 + age not reported					26 August 2014	2nd Sept 2014	SE/HL	Old Somtal, Chandel district	Yangminthang, Yangmilon & Ngamlet	3 AR	The three were brutally assaulted inside a house for bomb blast.	CORE condemned the bomb blast and express for physical and psychological welfare of the villagers. Condemned the AR inhuman actions towards the Old Somtal villagers	
		Mass (14 People including men, women, children)			26 August 2014	2nd Sept 2014	SE/HL	Old Somtal, Chandel district	14 People including men, women, children of Old Somtal Villagers, Chandel District	3 AR	IED blast on 26 Aug. 2014 at Old Somtal village. The 3 AR charge the villagers fault for the bomb blast. All the village 14 people including child bearing women were forced to parade in the rains from morning till 8 pm without any food. AR order to leave the village otherwise all the villagers will be beaten up and none will be allowed to venture out of the village. All the villagers will be mowed down if any more bomb blast takes place in the area.	All the evicted members are taking shelter at New Somtal Village with any assistance. CORE condemned the bomb blast and express for physical and psychological welfare of the villagers. Condemned the AR inhuman actions towards the Old Somtal villagers	

1					1st Sept. 2014	3rd Sept. 2014	SE/HL	4th IRB battalion gate at Thenguchingjing Imphal East district	Thoudam Gunindro (27) s/o Thoudam Modhu of Awang Chingri village who is serving as Manipur traffic police	5 IRB	Incident happened at about 7:30 pm in front of the 4th IRB battalion gate at Thenguchingjing Imphal East district. Five drunken IRB personnel threaten the auto driver to carry them up to Thenggu Chingjing and upon reaching refuse to give reasonable auto fare. Gunindro tried to pacify the IRB but was beaten leaving him badly wounded.	Public meeting held at Awang Potsangbam Community Hall organised by Koirengi Wangma Apunba Meira Paibi Lup and chingmeirong Awang Diesel auto Drivers union demanding necessary action upon erring 5 IRB Personnel.
1 + age not reported					7th Sept. 2014	8th Sept. 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	24AR post at Khudengthabi, Chandel district	Minlien Suantak, Education secretary of KSO (Kuki Students Organisation)	24 AR	At about 6:00 pm the KSO education secretary while returning in a motor bike from Old Somtal Village after the visit regarding the IED blast, the AR personnel detained, harass and threaten to kill him even demand to speak Hindi for he was speaking in English.	KSO condemned the dishonourable conduct of the 24 AR and demand apology within two days
2+ age not reported					22nd Sept. 2014	24th Sept. 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Imphal Police Station	T. Dushanta Vice president of AMCKA and Thokchom Naresh, Secretary of AMCKA	Senjam Somorjit Singh s/o (L) S. Iboyaima Singh of Thangmeiband Yumnam Leikai and other body guard of MLA Joytin Waikhom	Dushanta the vice president of AMCKA went to Imphal police station in connection with forging signatures of M Kumar & Th. Indra Devi of AMCKA (All Manipur Canoeing and Kayaking Association). He survived physical assault, death threats inside the police station with gun.	FIR registered at Imphal police station. AMCKA demands concern authorities to investigate the matter.

3	7				13th Oct. 2014	14th Oct. 2014	SE/IFP/HL	Wangjing area Thoubal district	Laishram Inaocha (45) of Wangjing SK Leikai, L Ibemmu (45); P Lalita Devi (50); S Desmuti (56); M Tara (50); M Borni (42); Ch. Suranjoy (37) all are from Wangjing Wangkhei, M Inaibi (45) of Wangjing Tekcham Leikai, M Savitri (55) of Wangjing Heituppokpi and S Damyenti (60) of Wangjing Hodam	Thoubal police	About 02:00 pm a team of people shouting slogan against stealing and the police for encouraging stealing. Police while trying to control the mob turn ugly scene.	All the injured were treated at Thoubal district hospital	
1 + age not reported					07 October 2014	02 November 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Lamphei Sana Keithel	Laishram Dhanajoy of Sana Keithel Lamphei, Imphal West	Unidentified armed man	According to the source, Dhanajoy is an employee at UBI Bank, at around 9:30 pm when he came back home some (not mentioned number) persons beat him very severely and took Rs.17,400 in cash and a neck gold chain from him.	Lamphei Sana Keithel Development Authority strongly condemned and appeal to the Manipur Police Department for a probe on this criminal act.	
1					02 November 2014	05 November 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Sagolband Heinoubok	Khundrakpam Bhim @ Goroba (27) S/O. Kh. Lukhoi of Sagolband Heinoupok	12th Bihar Regiment based at Patsoi	According to the source, Bhim is a day labourer and he was arrested from his house on 2 Nov 2014 at around 1. 40 am while he was sleeping. After verbally abusive he was forcefully pick-up.	1. On the next day he was handed over to the Lamphei Police Station after charging him as a member of unlawful organisation. 2. One sit in protest by the Meira Paibi of Sagolband Heinoupok against the arresting of labourer Bhim	

1			5	17 November 2014	18 November 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	CJM Thoubal	(i) Thiyam Pusparani (18)11 St. Student of Vision Creative School of Science (ii) H. Sharmila (15)10 St. Student of New Public Higher Secondary School, Khangabok (iii) N. Miranda Devi (15)9th St. Student of New Public Higher Secondary School, Khangabok (iv)S. Sonia (14)9th St. Student of New Public Higher Secondary School, Khangabok (v) Th. Shusila (14)9th St. Student of New Public Higher Secondary School, Khangabok (vi)L. Rosibina (16)11th St. Student of KM. Blooming Higher Secondary School, Khangabok.	Thoubal Police Commandos	An accused person of murdering after rape of a student on 9th November was produced before the court of CJM Thoubal, meanwhile furious mob led by the students and civilians stormed the court premises demanding severest punishment for the accused. To control the mob police restored to firing smoke bombs and tear gas shells. The students were injured by the tear gas shells and smoke bombs.	
			1	19 November 2014	20 November 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Imphal	Soibam Brojeshor Singh (17), a 11 St. student of Ananda Higher Secondary School	Manipur Police (based not mentioned in the source)	Police resorted to firing tear gas shells and lathi charge to the students who attempted to storm the Raj Bhavan and Chief Minister Bungalow, demanding immediate implementation of Inner Line Permit System in the state. On the event many students were injured according to the report but not detailed names and address except the given one.	
2 + age not reported				23 November 2014	24 November 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok	Pallel	(i)Hemin (ii) Mangminlun	Manipur Police Commando team based at Pallel	According to the source, after attacking the sentry of Pallel Police Station by throwing stones, the attacker ran away along the Aimol road, police conducted a search operation and pick-up one student who was studying IX St. at Ideal High School Pallel. People of that area thronged the Pallel Police Out post demanding the release of	Kuki Student organisation imposed indefinite bandh from 23 November midnight against the arresting of an innocent student and demanding for medical charge for those injured

										the student. Police resorted tear gas shells to control the event. During the said two persons were injured. (details not given expect name)	persons.		
		Mass Torture			24 November 2014	27 November 2014	SE/IFP/HL /Pok		Mass Torture-- Villagers of Aishi Village, Ukhrol. NUMBER NOT IDENTIFIED	44th Assam Rifles based at Chassad, Ukhrol	According to the source, after receiving the information of valley based outfits are in and around to the Aishi village, the CO of the 44 Assam Rifles summoned the villagers to the battalion headquarters at Chassad which is some 30 km from the Aishi Village and asked to the villagers whether the outfit personnel's presence in their village was known to them. The villagers replied their negative answer like they don't know, the AR Personnel started interrogation them one after another and beaten very brutally.	Kuki Student organisation condemns the brutal act of the 44th Assam Rifles.	
No case were reported for December 2014													
ABBREVIATIONS OF SOURCE NEWS DAILIES: IFP = IMPHAL FREE PRESS; HL = HUEIYEN LANPAO; NT = NAHAROLGI THOUDANG; POK = POKNAPHAM; SE = SANGAI EXPRESS													

**ANNEXURE VI**

**DATA OF REPORTED ALLEGED TORTURE IN MANIPUR, JANUARY 2015 TO MAY 2015**

Event Date	Report date	Total	M	F	Child Male & Female		Full Details of victim(s)	Alleged Perpetrator	Event Description	Action taken by Govt./State/Non-State response	Follow-up
07 January 2015	08 January 2015	2	1	1			Gopal Poddar alias T.Gopal (34) S/O (L) Rajaram Poddar of Guwahati and his wife Jenevic Kom of T. Daijobsing of Tonsen Khullen	Armed persons, (Security Personal) A combined team of 22 AR and Thoubal Police Commando (According to the Imphal Free Press (10 Jan 2015)	Gopal and his wife came to attend the marriage ceremony of his brother in-law at Tonsen Khullen and was abducted by some army personnel in civil dress. T. Daijobsing Kom, father of the abducted woman said that when all the members and relatives who came to attend the marriage were asleep, some armed persons in civil dress broke the house and abducted the two around 10.30pm.		An F.I.R was registered at Sugnu Police Station. In the Imphal Free Press (10 Jan 2015) it was stated that the arrested persons were not related with PREPAK, clarified by PREPAK.
08 January 2015	09 January 2015	2	2				(i) Thiyam Deva Singh (48) of Bishnunaha Cennel Mapan Yairipok. (ii) Thiyam Anandaraj Singh of Bishnupur Channel Mapan	MLA of Wangkhem Kendra (K. Meghachandra Singh and his Escorts)	At around 7 pm, the MLA of Wangkhem Kendra came with his escorts and picked up the two local civilian and had them beaten up after pushing them to a Weaving centre which belongs to MLA K. Meghachandra Singh. He also threatened to burn their house and used abusive language.	Wife of Thiyam Deva, Thiyam Ibemcha have submitted a complained to the DGP of Manipur and OC Of Yairipok.	
19 January 2015	20 January 2015	1	1				Azad Ali of Lilong (30) Turel Ahanbi under Lilong Police Station	Unidentified armed persons	At around 6.30pm, some unidentified arm persons came to the house of Md. Azad Ali and called him out on the pretext of talking, and then they fired 5 rounds of bullet on his left hand. Then, Azad was immediately rushed to hospital and is undergoing treatment at JNIMS.		
16 January 2015	21 January 2015	2	2				(i)Wehilo Mekrish S/O Nitso Mekrish and (ii) Wate Akami, Son Of Kezzichuni (Name not given) of Soraphung Village, Ukhrl District	Village Guards (VGs) from Kanjan Village, Meluri Sub Division under Phek District, Nagaland	L. Yaruigam, headman of Soraphung village, said that his villagers are frequently harassed and their properties including Hut have been burnt down by Kangjang village guards. On Jan 16 around 2pm, the Kangjang guards abducted Wehlo Mekrisuh and Wete Akami of Soraphung village from their fields after firing three bullets, they were tortured the whole night and the next day (17 Jan) they were abandoned in the jungle.		

13 May 2014	21 January 2015	2	2				(i) VS Ningwon, s/o. VS Kekhwelo and M. Vesto (ii) Son of M. Songulo	Village Guards (VGs) from Kanjan Village, Meluri Sub Division under Phek District, Nagaland	Hueleyen Lanpao, Jan 21, 2015. L. Yaruingam recalled that on May 2014, at around 11pm, two Soraphung villagers-VS. Nengwon S/O VS Kekhwelo and M. Vetson S/O M Songulo were severely assaulted and were released only after 1pm the next day. He further said that the villagers have asked the authorities to look into the serious situation and prevent such attacks		
12 January 2015	23 January 2015	Number not mentioned 1	Number not mentioned				Semang villager under Machi Lamkhai	20 Assam Rifles	KSO has accused the Assam Rifles of torturing and harassing innocent villagers in the aftermath of Jan 14, where PLA militants reportedly attacked the A.R Troops at Machi Lamkhai. The Semang villagers under Machi Lamkhai were detained day and night. The C.O of 20 AR even threatened the villages chief to produce the persons involved in helping the militants despite the village chief and villagers pleading their innocence. In a statement, the KSO further appealed the A.R not to repeat such unwanted acts against the innocent villagers in future .		
23 January 2015	24 January 2015	1			1		Bandh supporters of Lilong and Md. liyas Khan, (12) S/o Md Jakir Hussian	Thoubal District Police Commandos	The Lilong Political Unified Link(LPUL) imposed an indefinite general strike in Thoubal District from 5am in demanding that the National Highway stretch (4km) from Waithou be widened. Police rushed the area around 12.30 pm and fired tear gas, mock bombs and rubber bullets in order to disperse the protestors. However, the tussle between the police and strike supporters turned ugly in the evening around 4.40pm when a re-enforcement team of Thoubal Police Commandos shot dead a minor, Md liyas Khan 12yrs		

28 January 2015	29 January 2015	6	3	3			Bandh supporters and members of Oinam Tangleihad Okshoi Grazing Ground Protection Committee	Bishnupur and Moirang Police Personnel's	At around 8 am, Police swung into action and started firing tear gas cells and mock bombs in a bid to drive away the bandh supporters. By the tear gas mob shells the civilians were injured.		Imphal Free Press, 25 Jan 2015. The dead body was picked up by the Police and deposited at JNIMS morgue. Public meeting was held at Lilong Chingkham Maning Loukonand JAC in connection with the incident, the meeting has demanded the CDO personnel, who were involved in the killing, terminating their employment.
29 January 2015	30 January 2015	2	2				Khupneilal Neihsial (45) and Robert Hesei (40)	8 Assam Rifles	Out of the two suspected KNF Cadres shot dead by 8A.R during an encounter at Kadangban Thongkhong under Lamsang Police station, Imphal West District. One of the slain is reportedly an innocent person. The JAC press for justice against the killing of Khupneilal Neihsial and Robert Hesei. The JAC also called 24hr general strike from Jan 31 midnight. Meanwhile 3 persons injured were 1. Helen Kuki S/o Chongsat of Saparmaina, 2. Satmang Kuki(25) S/o Thanglun of Keithelmanbi BM Road and 3. Thangkholen Kuki(25) S/o Thangjamang of Leimakhong.	17 Feb. 2015 IFP : The JAC had announced its decision to imposed economic blockade in all national highways in the state for complete 5days in resentment over the state magisterial inquiry report in 15days time.	1st Feb 15, The JAC of Kadangband incident has suspended bandh from midnight following an assurance given by the Govt. to institute a magisterial enquiry with regard to the incident. JAC Convenor Thangminlal Haokip said that they would launch intense form of agitation if the magisterial enquiry report is not submitted within 15 days. Apart from 2persons being killed 3 others sustained injuries in the incident.
30 January 2015	31 January 2015	2	1	1			Villagers of Tengenoupal including pregnant women and paralyzed B.P. patient	24 Assam Rifles	The indefinite bandh called in protest against denying free movement to the people of Tengenoupal and its surroundings villagers. One of the bandh supporters told the media persons that some of the villagers, including a pregnant women and a hypertensive with paresis patient who were on their way for health check up were not only detained but were also asked to proceed on foot for a distance of more than 2kms. This is not the first instance of harassment meted out to the local people by the AR.		Feb 1, Sangai Express. The bandh is being spearheaded by the Kuki Women Human Rights Organisation., Tengenoupal along with Kuki Students Organisation, Chandel Dist. FEB 2nd I.F.P,2015. 3rd Feb Sangai Express,2015. 5th and 6th Feb Sangai Express, 2015
		20	14	5	M=1, F=0						



08 February 2015	09-Feb-15	1	1				Gondamei Angam alias Gaikhuilung (61) S/o late GD Dingthao of Marangching Part-IV	Zeliangrong United Front	Angam was abducted from his home by suspected cadres of ZUF at around 1am of Feb 6. Meanwhile, at around 10am one Pastor informed family members that Angam alias Gaikhuilung has been found shot. The Pastor made all his efforts to save Angam and he even hired an ambulance from 10 A.R. But he succumbed to the bullet injury on the way to hospital. A bullet injury mark was seen on his right knee.	According to a release issued by ZUF information and publicity secretary A Dangmei, Gaikhuilung Gondamei of Makhum part IV, Tamenglong District, was punished for his anti-party activities and for being an informer to the adversary.	
08 February 2015	09-Feb-15	2	2				R.K Basuraj (31) S/o R.K Sanatomba of Khongman Basikhong and his friend Ramcharan	Police team	Basuraj said that he was stopped by a police team numbering around 7 at Moirangkhom when he was returning home from with one of his friend in his car on Feb 5 night. After they came down from the car one of the Police personnel snatched away their belongings including mobile phones and wallets without uttering any word. Later Basuraj was beaten up and hit with a rifle butt without any reason, the Police team also force his friend Ramcharan to run around holding a rifle without magazine. Police also captured the whole incident in their mobile phone.		An FIR was filled in Imphal Police station bearing no. 49(2) 2015 IPS under section 325/34 IPC
12 February 2015	13-Feb-15	1	1				Noren Ningombam (38) Bureau chief of Impact T.V,	9 Assam Rifles	Noren was assaulted by 9 Assam Rifles at Moreh around 1pm when he along with his cameraman rushed there to filmed the gathering mob at Moreh police station demanding to release the man arrested earlier. However, the Assam Rifles personnel who arrived there told the media persons to stop taking pictures and also Noren was accused of pushing the CO of 9 Assam Rifles and assaulted.	Editor's Guild Manipur and All Manipur Working Journalists Union (AMWJU) strongly condemn the assault and they even decided to boycott all the Assam Rifles related news until the present CO of 9 Assam Rifles is transferred. Further a memorandum highlighting the latest incident of attacking media person would be submitted to Union Home Minister Rajnath Singh	

12 Februar y 2015	14-Feb- 15	1	1				Stephen Seiminlen Haokip (19)	Police personnel, Moreh Police Station, Chandel District, Manipur	While returning from his evening walk, Stephen Seiminlen Haokip was walking on the roadside when a police Gypsy crossed by and shouted at him to side. As he was walking at the side of the road only and not in the middle of the road he turn deaf ear to the police personnel. All of a sudden the police personnel jumped out of the Gypsy pulled him by his shirt and started to physically assault him without giving any reason. The assaulted stopped only when the police personnel show some villagers coming. The police personnel ran away but came back again and shot 7 rounds of gunfire at the victim but he missed as he the victim fell down in a nearby drain	Kuki Student Organisation( KSO) Clarified that the victim was a local student moving homeward on foot. KSO also claimed that the victim was not armed and was not driving a motorcycle at that time, which some local newspaper had reported. They appealed to the state Government to withdraw the engagement of security forces at Moreh.	
		5	5	0	0	0					
17 March 2015	18-Mar- 15	4	4				(i) Yumnam Premananda (39) s/o (L) Kullabi, (ii)Samungou (55), (iii) Momocha Pradipkumar (35) and (iv) Yumnam Budhi (48). All are from Yumnam Huidrom Makha Leikai under Wangoi Police Station.	3 Armed men/ Unidentified	The incident occurred at Yumnam Huidrom Makha Leikai Under Wangoi P.S where Thabal Chongba was organised. Yumnam Premananda asked one of the youth to behave properly. Heated argument ensured when the latter used derogatory words. The quaral was under control with the intervention of local club leaders. When Premananda returned home 3 armed men including the one he had a heated argument with early beat up 4 persons including him. The three personnel identified themselves as police personnel but they came with civil dress.		
20 March 2015	21-Mar- 15	Not Identified	Not Identified					Imphal East District Police	Some (Number not identified) civilians were injured during th 24 hour band called by JAC Against the brutal killing of Md. Lukaman on Date 20th March 2015. When the police tried to control the band supporters, the personnel used mob bombs and tear gas. According to the source it is said that in that event some band supporting civilians were injured.		
		4	4	0		M=0, F=0					

01 April 2015	02-Apr-15	1	1				Laishram Moti 53 Yrs of Sagolband Nepra Menjor Leikai	Unidentified	He expressed in a press meet at Press Club, he was stopped near Kambiron by four armed men and physically assaulted and detained about 1 hour. He said his kwa mana (57 basket) from his tata DI, the armed unidentified personnel took 10 baskets and threw it into a nearby gorge.		
07 April 2015	08-Apr-15	1	1				ZUF cadre as S/S Capt Joseph of Noney-IV, Peaceland Tamenglong.	8th Assam Rifles	Longmai Students' Union, President Poujalung said that troops of 8 <sup>th</sup> AR led by their CO apprehended a ZUF cadre from a house of Noney bazaar, the troops pulled up the UG cadre. but their sheer brutality of subjecting the arrested cadre to extreme physical torture after making him almost nude was disdainful. Such excesses committed by AR troops have created fear psychosis among the local people.		
25 April 2015	27-Apr	1	1				Sagolsem Tomba of Mayang Imphal Maibam Sagolsem Leikai	Unidentified person dressed in camouflage	Some unknown persons dressed in camouflage came at around 12:30 am came Tomba's house and threatened to kill without any reason. The source said the uniformed men broke down the gates and told him to come to the Police Station of Mayang Imphal. On the next day Tomba went to Police Station but no clue about the event.		
28 April 2015	29-Apr-15	1	1				Abdul Hakim (52) of Kheragou Makha Leikai under Imphal East District	Aftar Hussien, Assistant Sub-Inspector, Manipur Police Department posted at Porompat Police Station	On 21 April Abdul Hakim was arrested from his garment shop which is located at Rupmahal and detained at the police custody and tortured by the ASI Aftar. In a press conference at Press Club Manipur, he said that the ASI was coming for a personal matter relating with money problem by a person called Raja.		
		4	4	0	M=0, F=0						
01 May 2015	30-Apr-15	1	1				Puyam Gogo (25) S/O Puyam Ingocha Of Langthabal	Police personnel who were deployed at Thumbuthong under Imphal East. Name: Md. Abdula, constable No. 0915224	According to the source, Puyam Gogo is a Tata Magic Driver. When he tried to cross the Thumbuthong, one police personnel stopped him to check his vehicle related document. But at that time he could not show the document. Then the police personnel asked him to give Rs. 1000. But he refused. Then the police personnel physically and verbally assaulted.		On the spot the police personnel was caught by the locality and handed over to Imphal East Police.

06 May 2015	05-May-15	4	2	2	(i) Yumnam Bhim (17) S/O.Y. Inao of Pallen Chandel Lamkhai (ii) Sarangthen Nandan (a)Taki (16) S/O. Biren of Pallel Mayai Leikai (iii) Pukhrambam Herojit (27) S/O. Bhorot of Pallen Mayai Leikai (iv) Chingkhei of Chandel Lamkhai	Unidentified Armed personnel	According to the source, the incident occurred when a large group of people gathered for Lai Lamthokpa (ritual ceremony), the unidentified persons fired several rounds at the public who were gathered there.	Many civil society organisations condemned this heinous act.
12 May 2015	12-May	10	10		(i)Seikhomang Haokip (27/M)S/O. (L)Jamkhotil Haokip Chief of Sehao (ii) Seichon Haokip (30) S/O. Onthang Haokip (iii)Lunsei Haokip (35) S/O. Thangsat Haokip (iii)Lunkhosat Haokip (29) S/O. Thangsat Haokip (iv)Jamkhongam Haokip (38) S/O (L) Limsei Haokip, all are from Sehao village under Khengjoi Sub-Division, Chandel District. (v)Sh. Subash (44) of Keirao Wangkhem (Work Supervisor) (vi) Kh. Subash (30) (JCB Driver), S/O.Kh. Ibo of Wabagai (vii) S. Herojit (19) (JCB Driver) S/O Kanhai of Nongmaikhong (viii)Salam Romesh (28) S/O. S. Thoiba (ix)Chungkham Naoba (20) 2nd Driver S/O. Ibohal of Sekmajjin	Kuki National Liberation Front (KNLF)	According to source it is reported that five (5) villagers and four (4) Drivers who engaged in the construction work of 14.7 Kms long inter village road between Kemdo Lamkhai and Khengjoi under PMGSY phase IX. They were picked up by the KNLF on 9 May 2015 and released after being physically assaulted. (Hours not mentioned)	
13 May 2015	14-May	1		1	Konthoujam Vishal S/O (12) Vikhom of Houbam Marak Lourembam Leikai	Kuki Revolutionary Front (KRF)	He and two other person(Moirangthem Dayananda and Maibam Premananda ) were picked up by Kuki Revolutionaory Front (KRF) ON 10 May at around 10:30 am from Mapou Khulen. He was released on 13 May evening after being brutally assaulted. The two were dead during interrogation. According to the source he is a student of class VI studying at Nidhi Home Academy at Mapou Khullen.	

31 May 2015	30-May-15	1	1				SA Helim, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution District Supply Officer	Nunghlung Victor, MLA of Chandel	According to the source, Helim was physically assaulted by Nunghlung inside the CA&PD office premises attached to Chandel DC Complex at around 5:30 pm relating with the transportation of PDS Rice. In a press conference called by Helim expressed that on the morning of the incident the MLA sent a message threatening him. In the evening the incident occurred.	Helim said he had submitted a written complaint to the DC and SP of Chandel District. Same complaint to the Director and Secretary of CAF&PD on same day of the incident.	
		17	14	0	M =3, F=0						