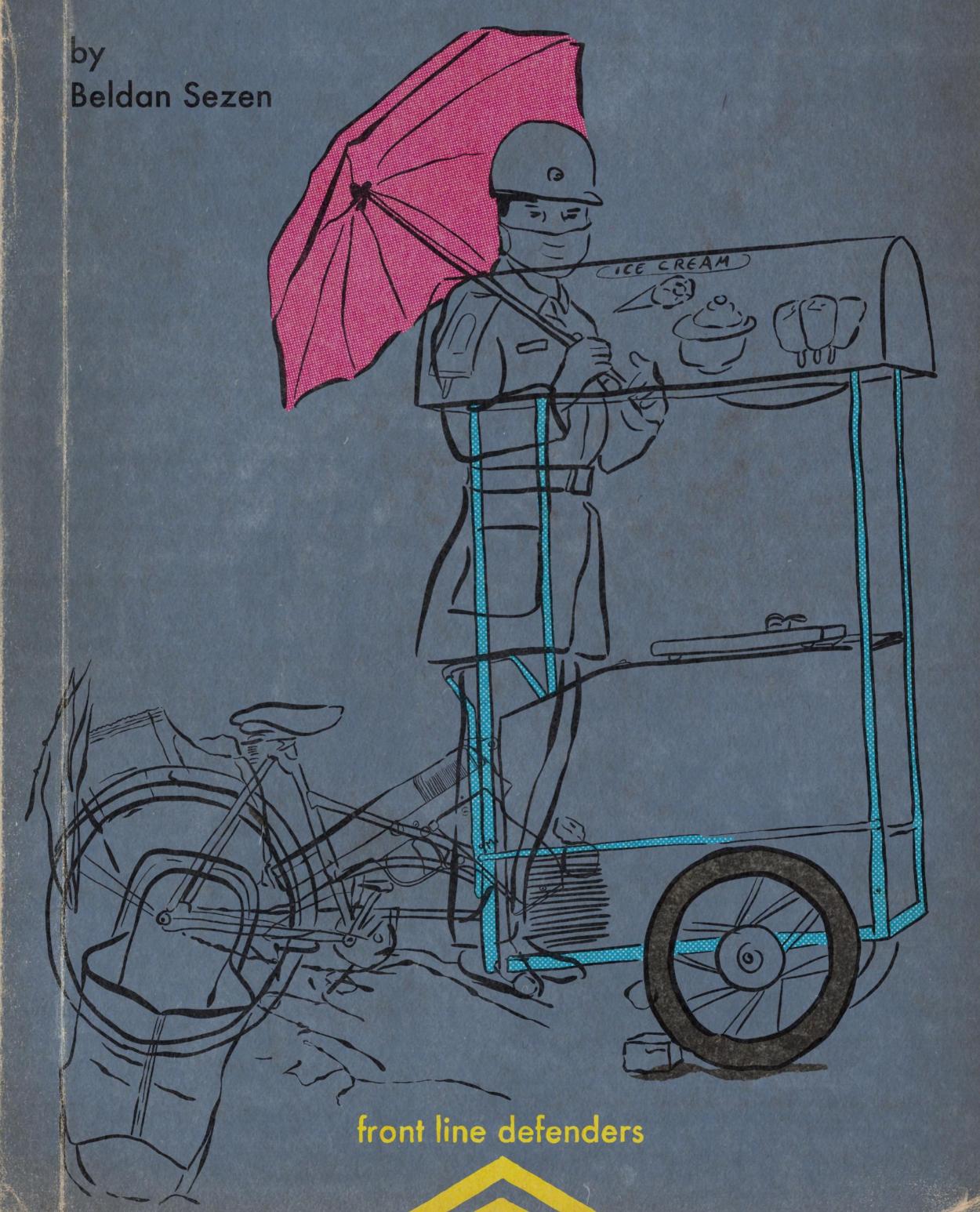
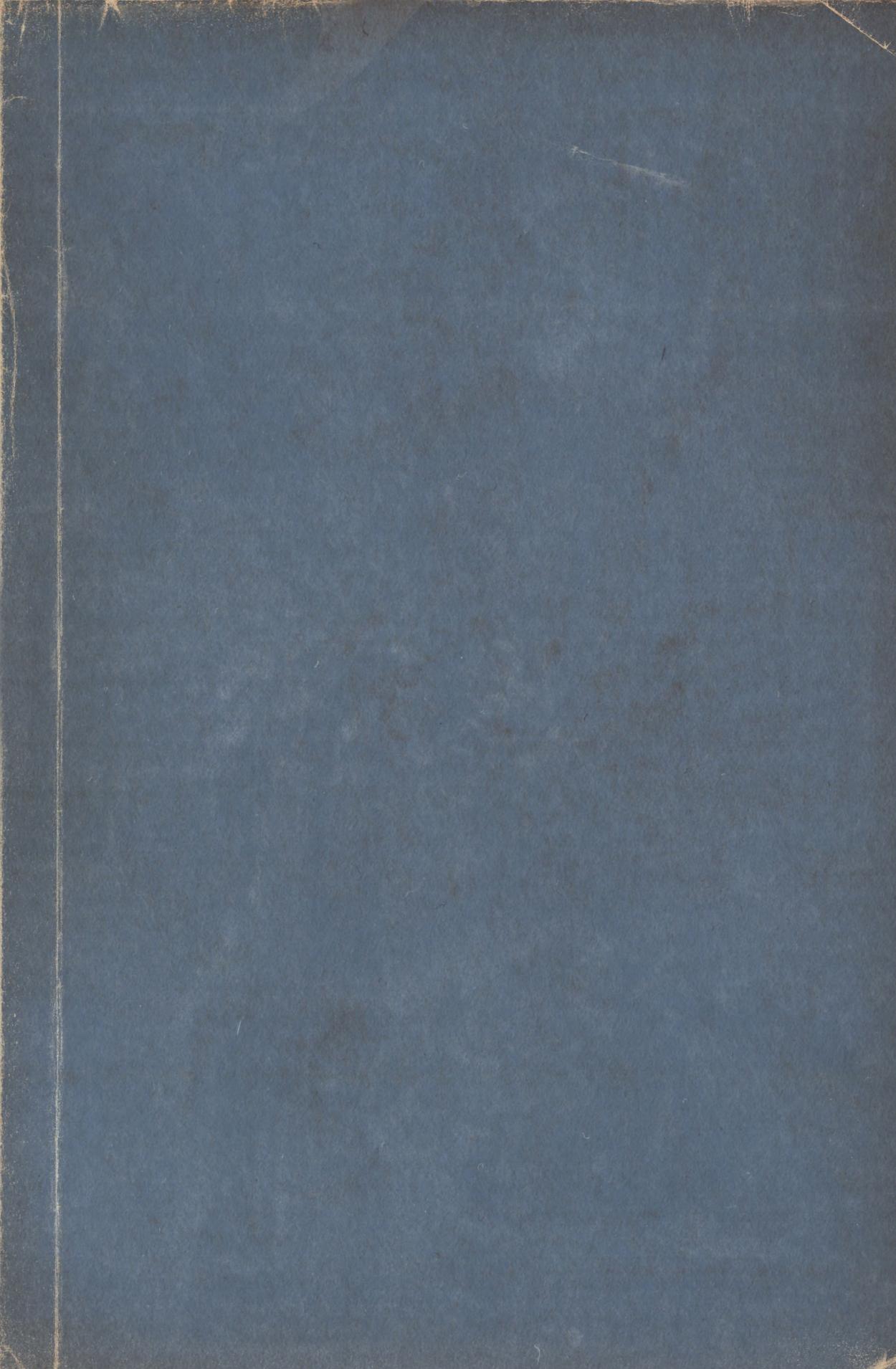
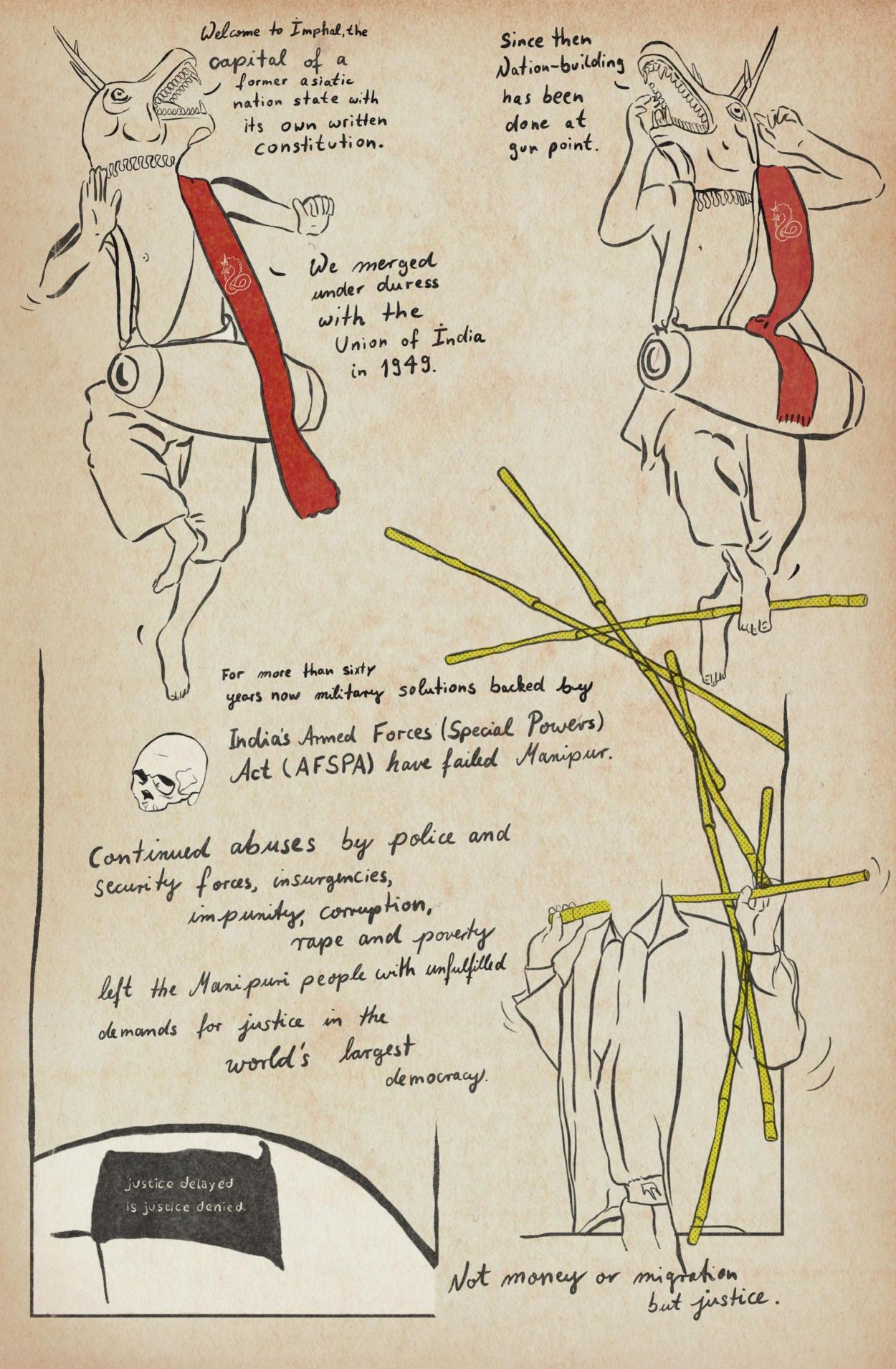
## Manipur: Activism & Resilience in an Unreported Conflict Zone







### Manipur: Activism & Resilience in an Unreported Conflict Zone

More than 60 armed groups operate in Manipur, ranging from small outfits to organisations with several thousand members. Besides them, dozens of battalions of the Indian Army and paramilitary forces such as the Assam Rifles are stationed throughout the state at the Indo-Burmese border.

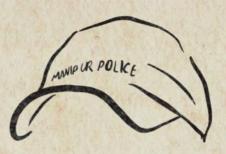
With just over two million inhabitants belonging to 39 ethnic groups insurgency and counter-insurgency alike continue to traumatise Manipur. And in this process women are raped, assaulted, humiliated and murdered. They are left to bear the brunt of the emotional and socio-economic impacts of violence.

Human-rights defenders, journalists, lawyers and all who asks for justice are facing intimidation not only by security forces but also by corrupt government officials whose only path to a better economic life is through loyalty to the ruling party.

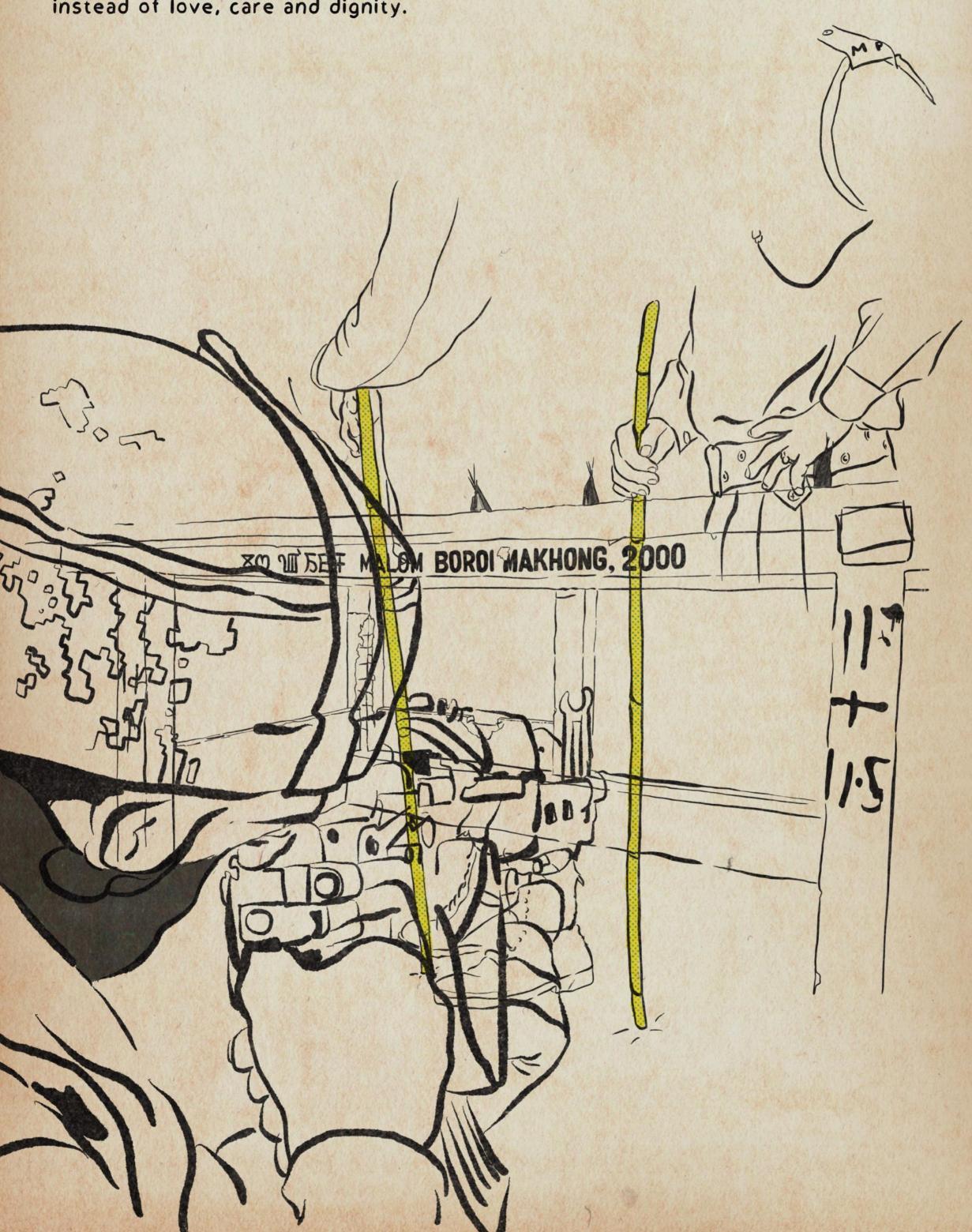
There are 20,000 registered widows.

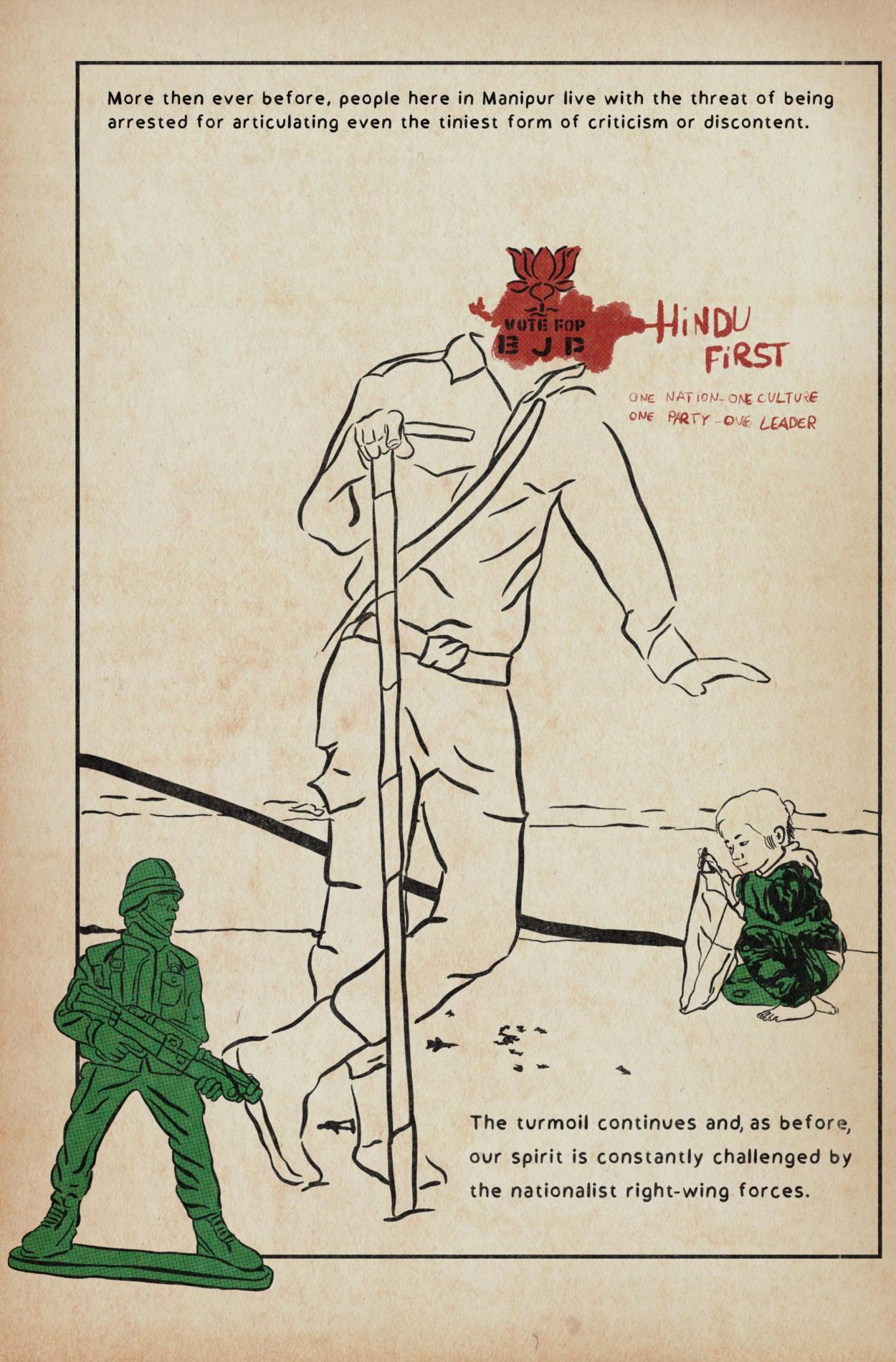






The National Register of Citizens and the Citizenship (Amendment) Act are yet another way for India to continue its nation-building based on fear and force instead of love, care and dignity.



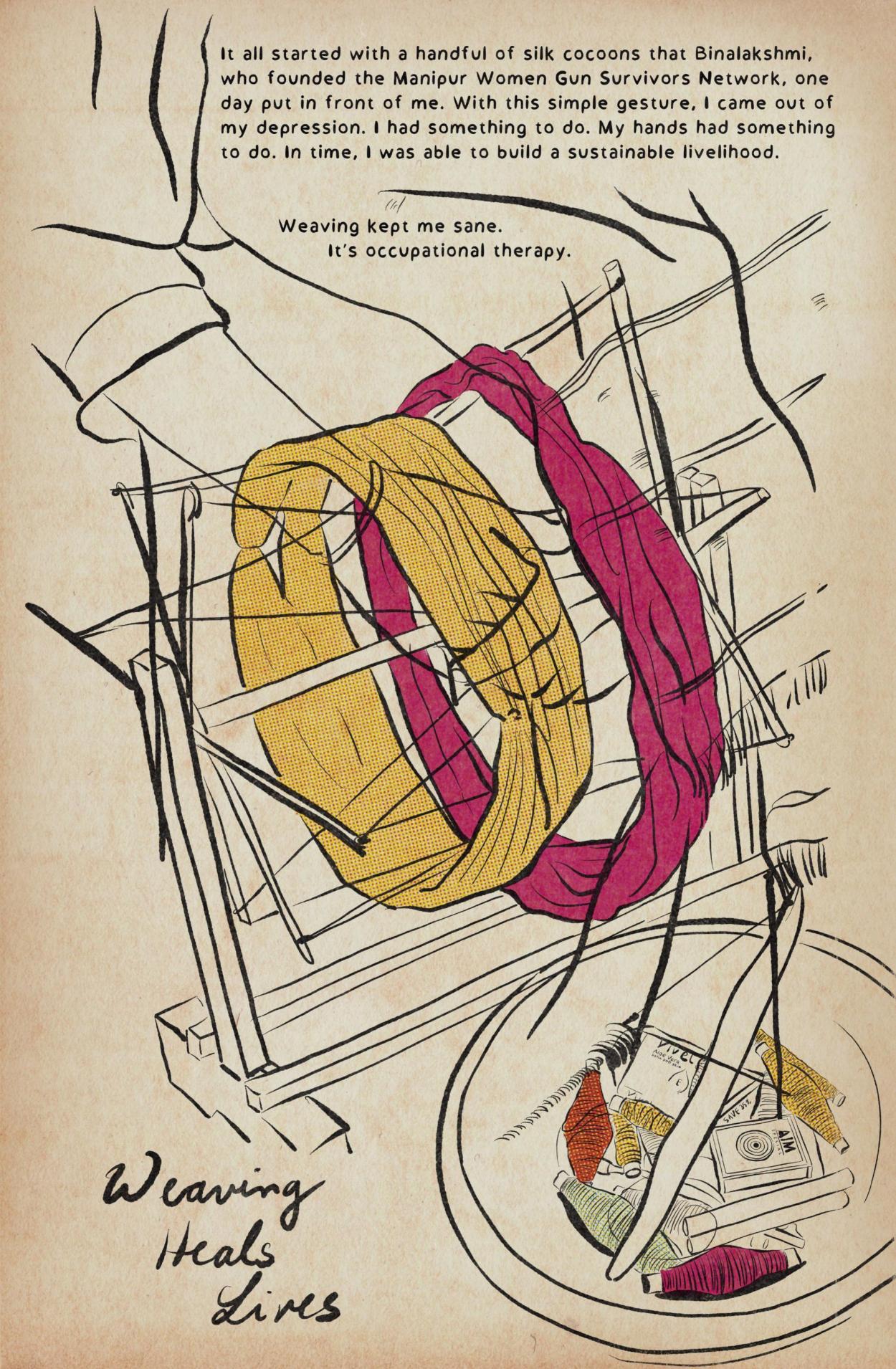




## The Malom Massacre

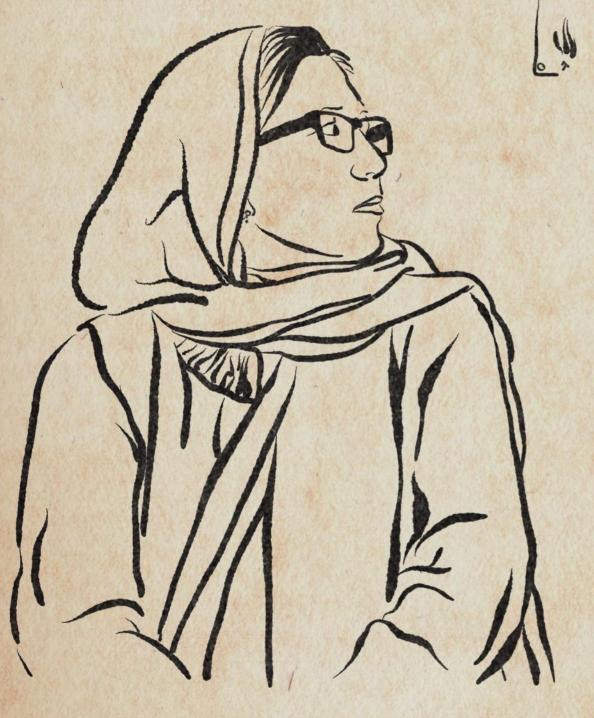






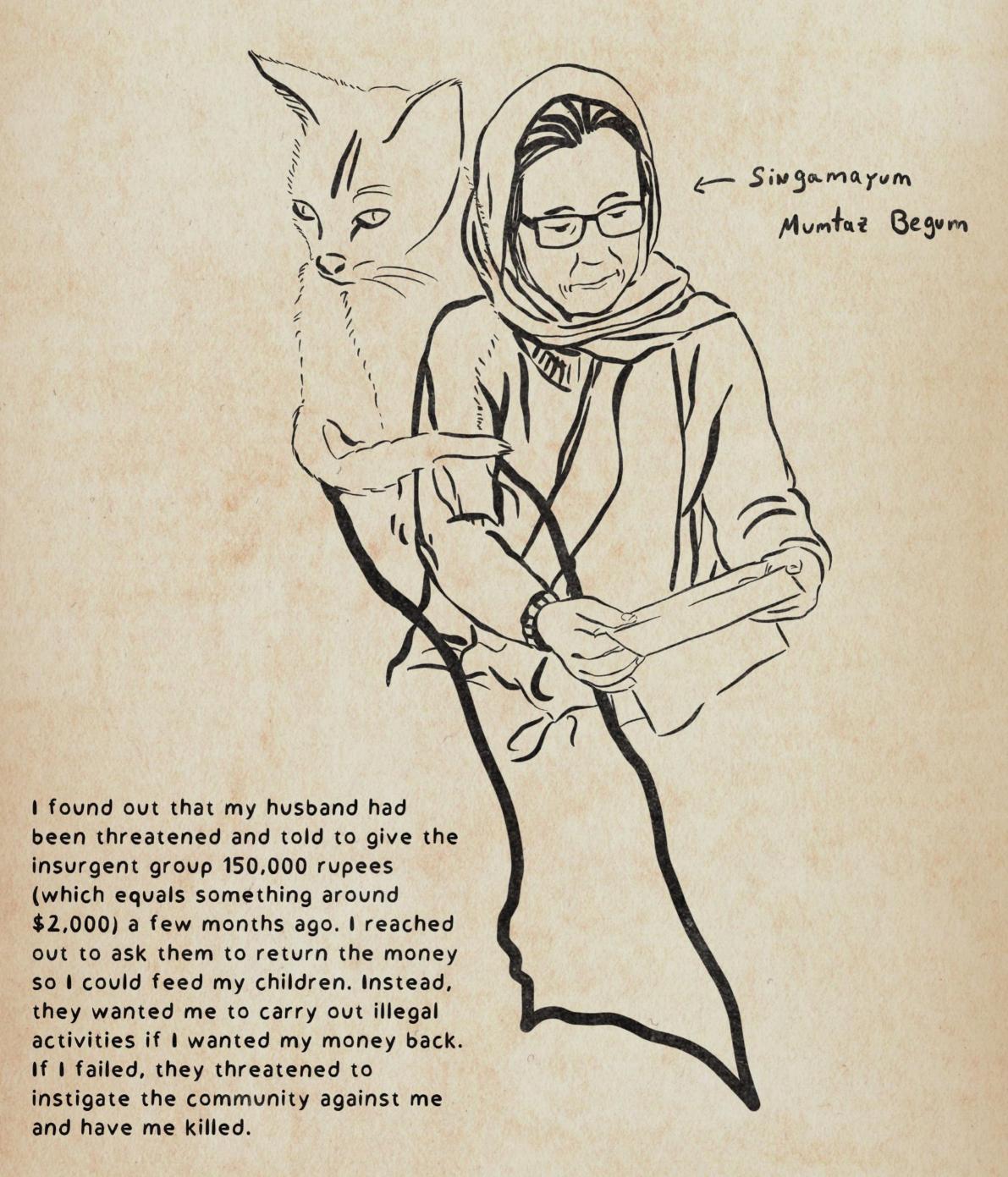
Wearing willages MI

# MANIPUR WOMEN GUN SURVIVORS NETWORK

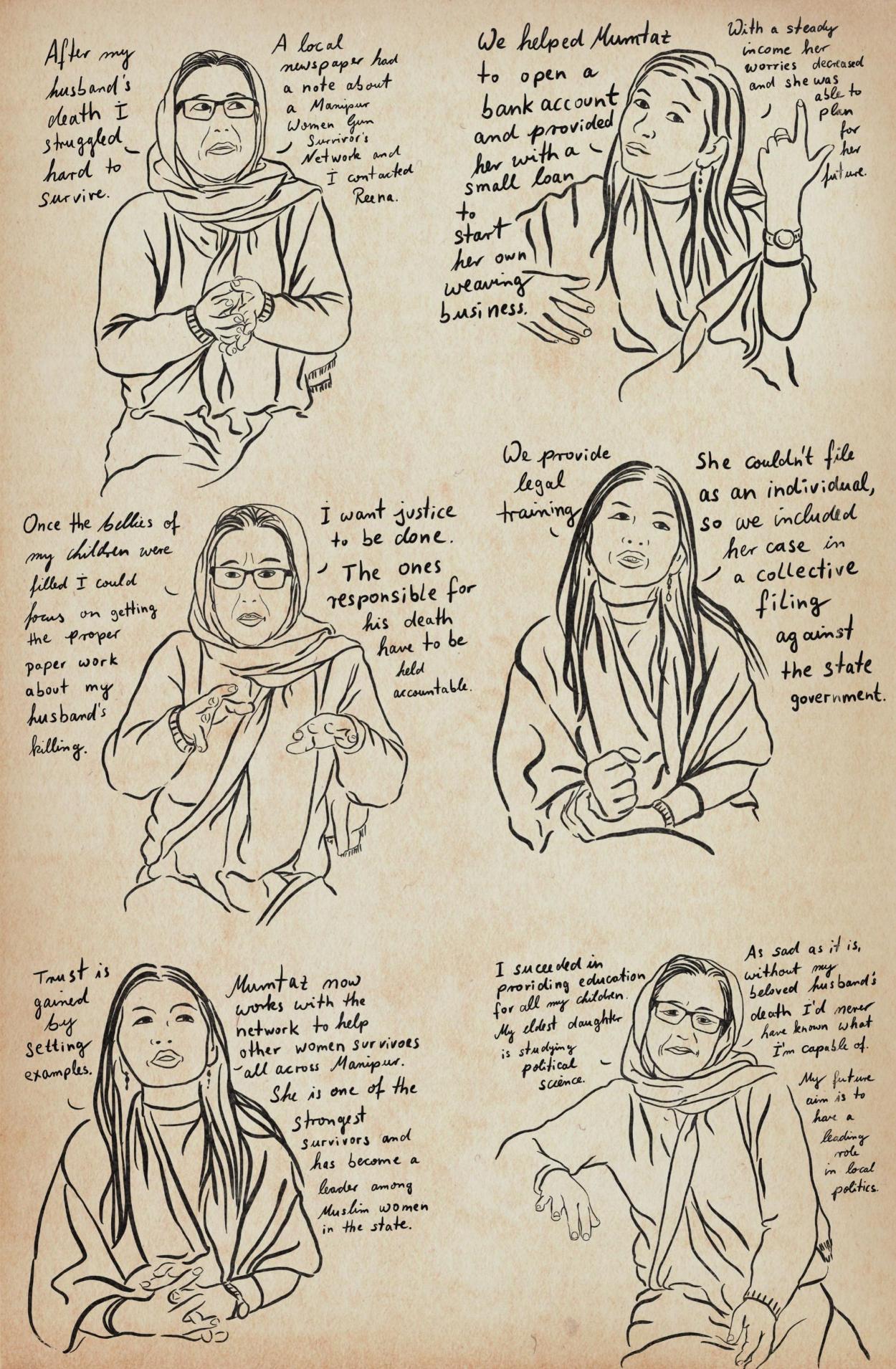




My husband was killed in 2009. He was a lecturer in chemistry. He was called by the Indian Army for a "peace negotiation" at their "transit camp" in Dimapur, Nagaland - that is another state bordering Manipur. While at the army transit camp, my husband called to ask me to send some money as money was meant to "help in peace negotiation". He never returned from the "peace negotiation" meeting called by Indian Army. I say the combined team of Manipur police commandos and Assam Rifles killed him in a case of fake encounter. Following his death, the government accused my husband of being a militant of the armed group People's United Liberation Front (PULF).



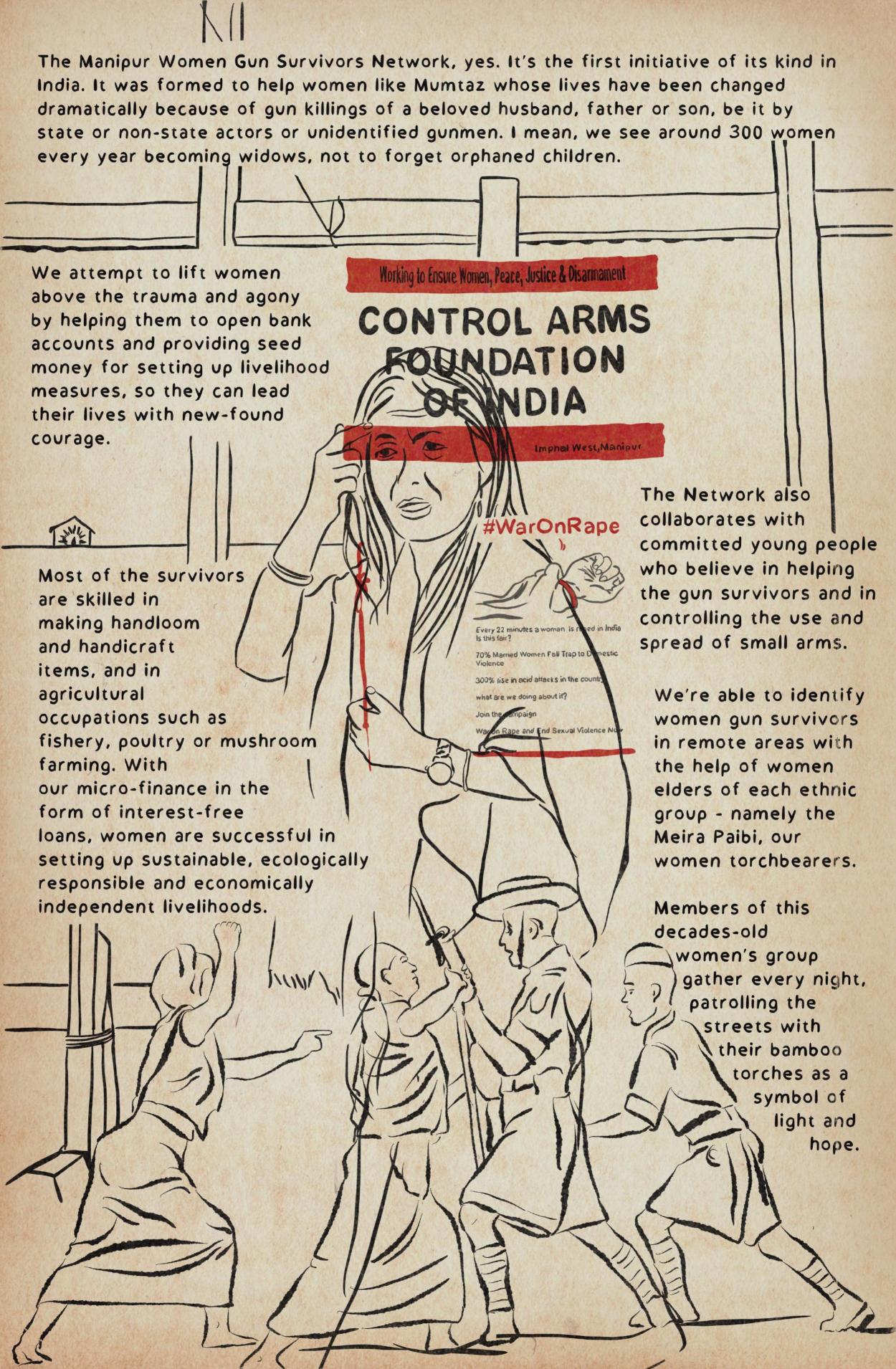
As desperate as I was, I declined.



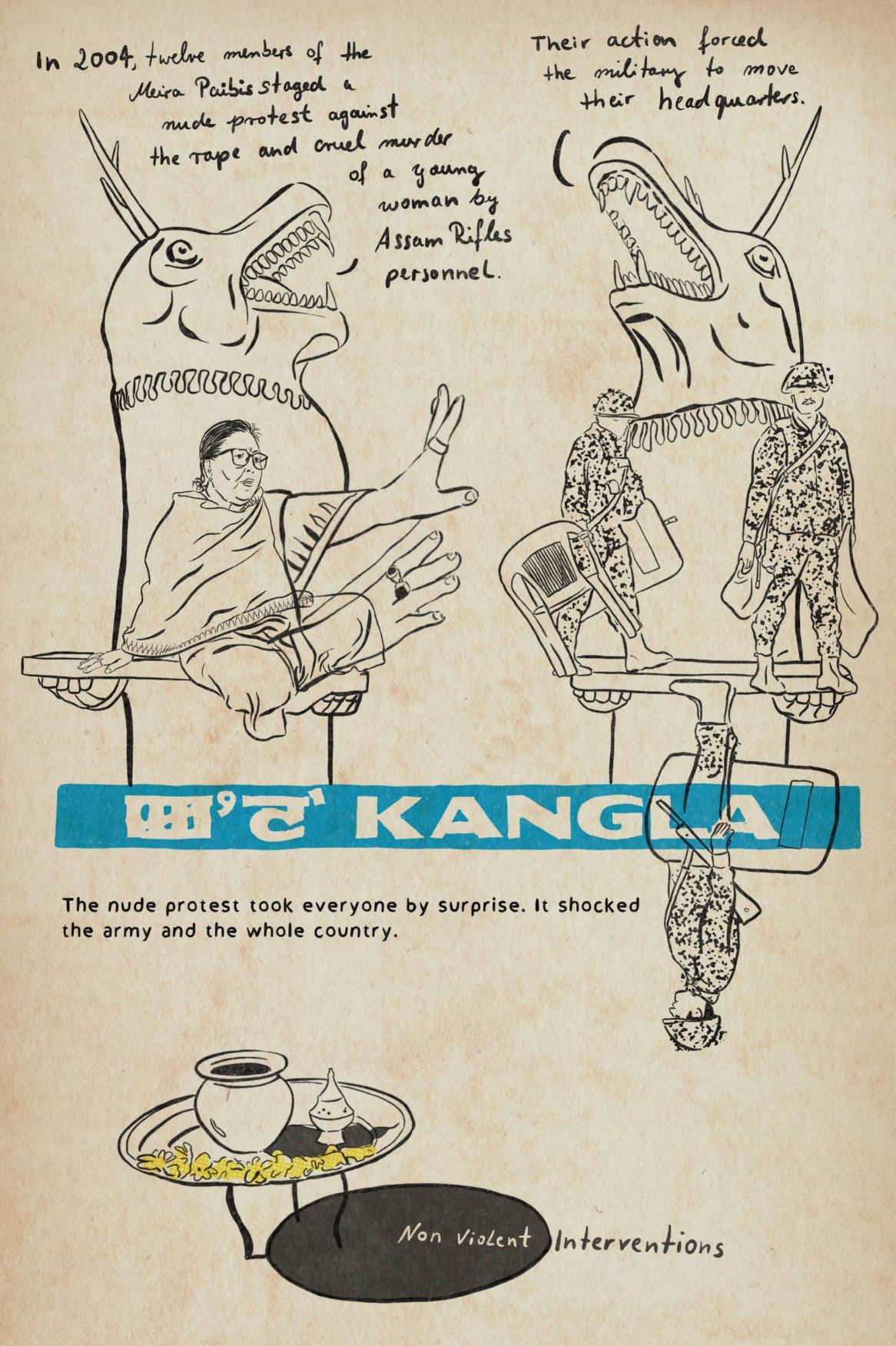
A steady income, no matter how small the amount, provides some mental peace. It allowed Mumtaz to focus on state funds that she was eligible for. It allowed her to educate herself about her rights and took her out of the vulnerable position of not knowing - a position that is exploited by everyone in power. When she started to share her knowledge and the little money she had in her community to empower other women, she received threads from the very same group that extorted money from her husband and later tried to blackmail her. When she filed the petition for the investigation of her husband's killing she received "advice" to mind her own business. It was her understanding that no one is above the law, and her belief in justice encouraged her to continue. She learned that written proof is needed for her to be taken seriously. That she has a right to be.



Most importantly, though, with the help of our network Mumtaz, like so many others, managed to become economically independent and provide for the future of her children. No small accomplishment.

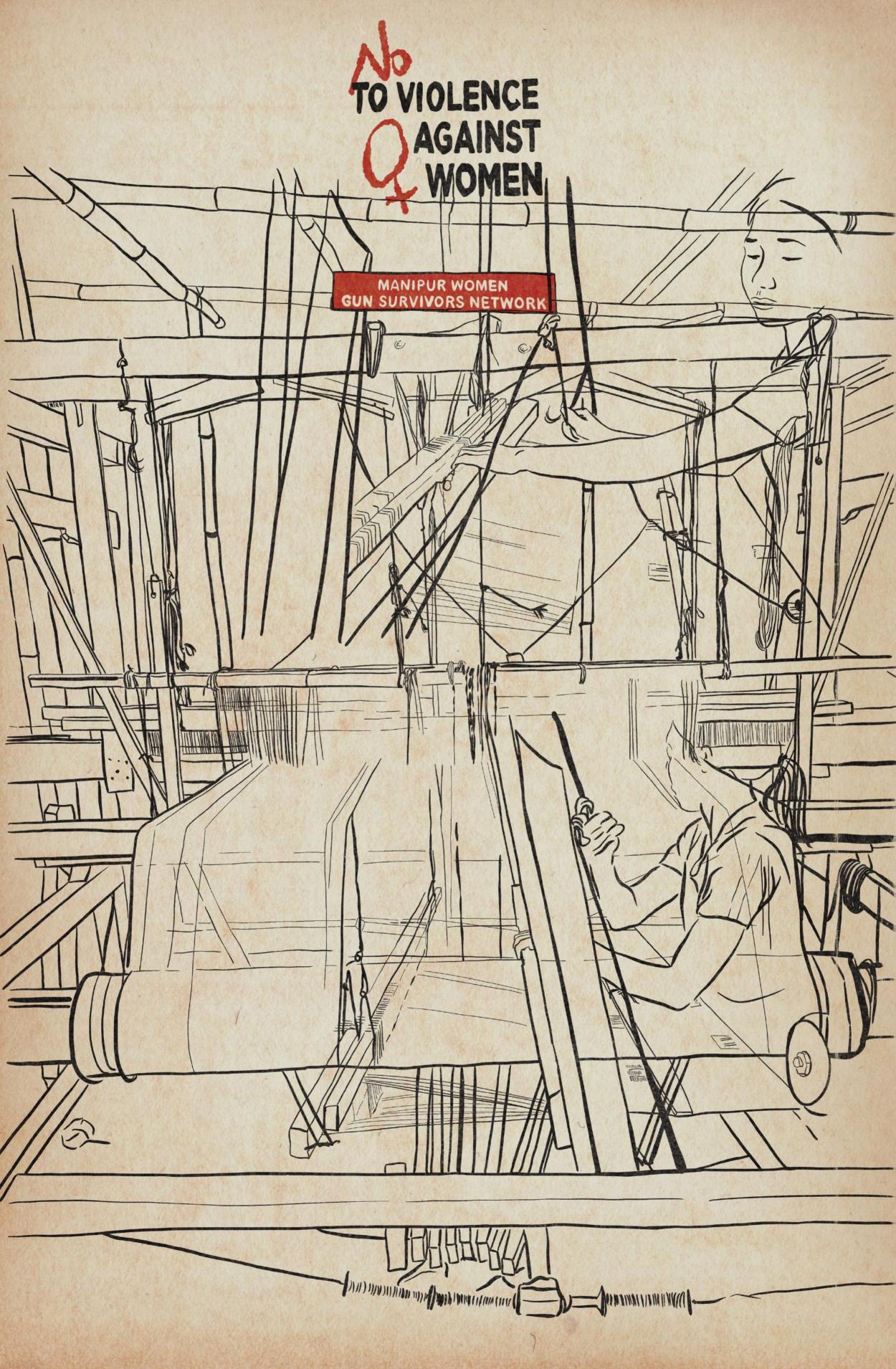






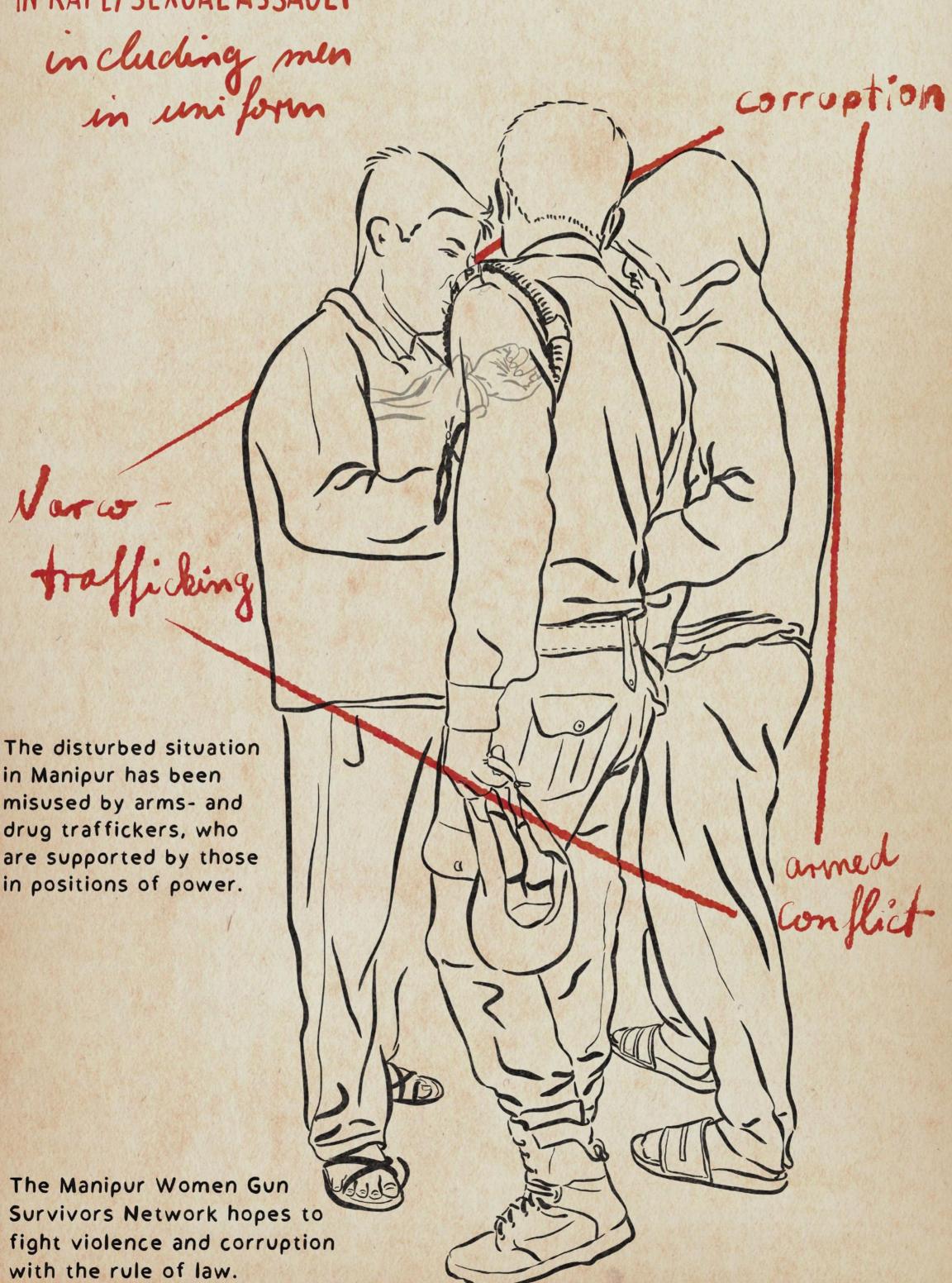


Since the 1980s, the Meira Paibis have fought the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, alcoholism and violence against women.

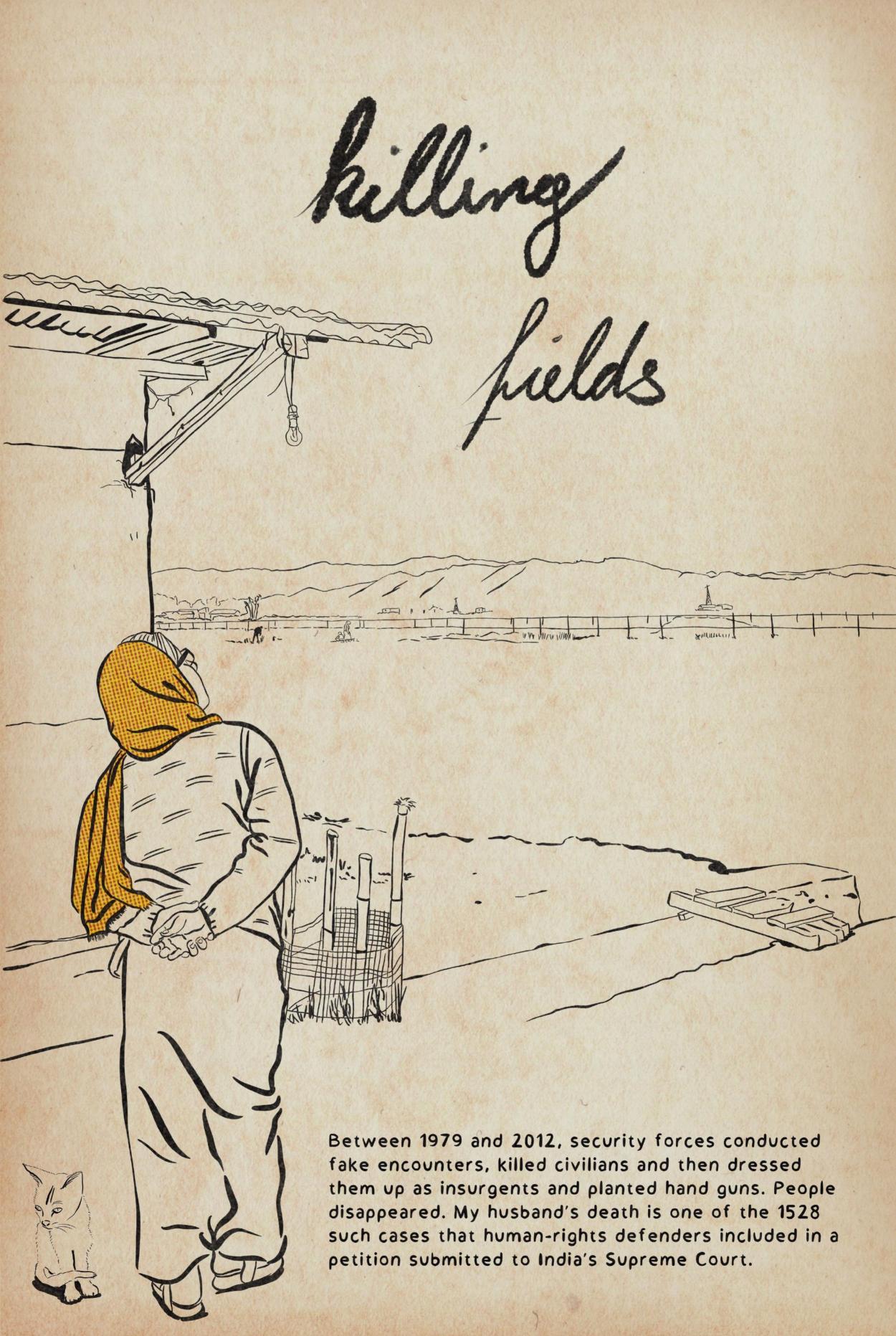


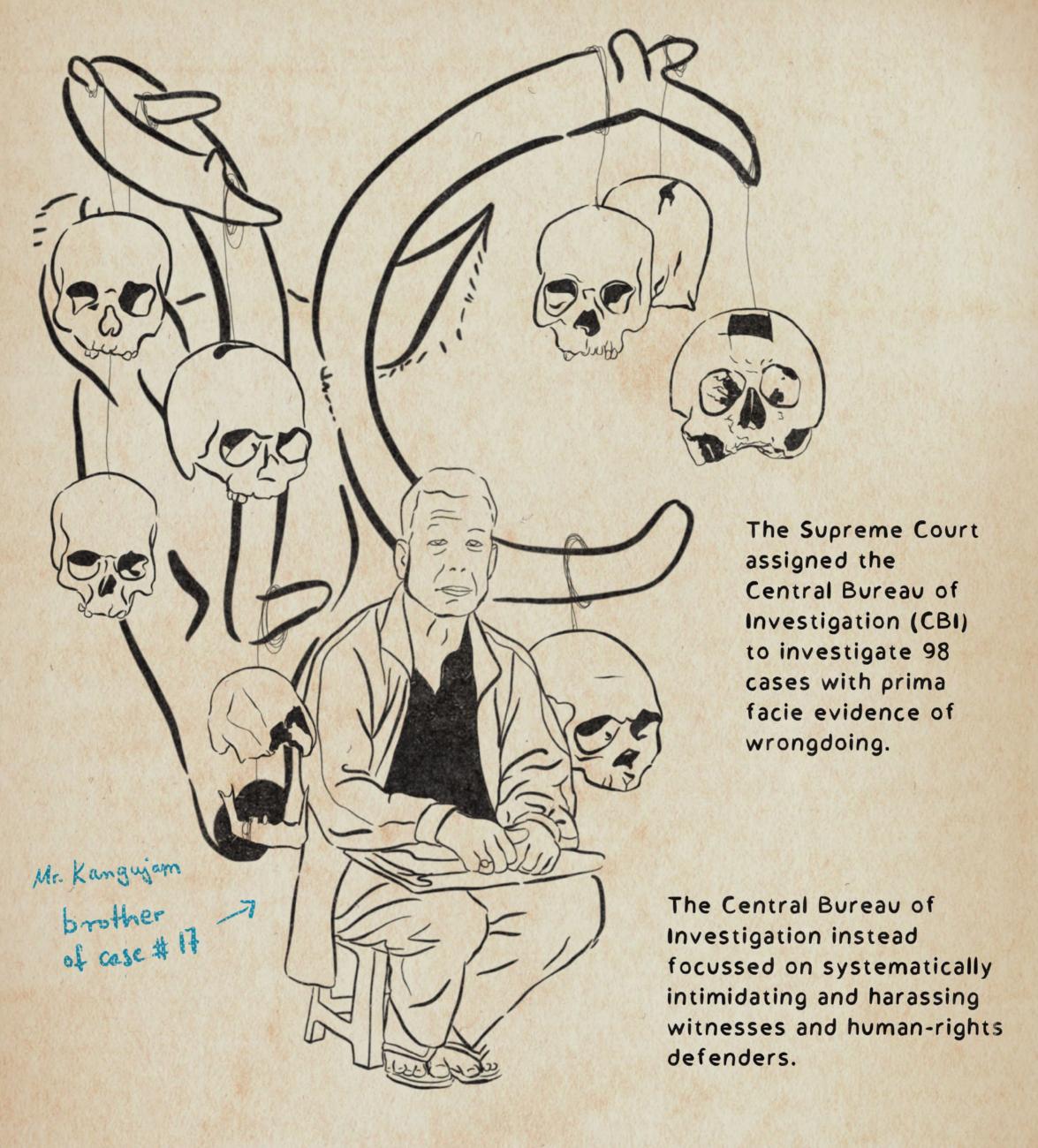
#### NO IMPUNITY

To any one IN RAPE/SEXUAL ASSAULT Manipur is a deeply patriarchal and controlling society, where fear is present everywhere and the law is always manipulated.



Mutum Bony Jajo was forcibly recruited as a child soldier. He survived by freeing himself and, together with his brother, managed to rescue five other teenage children who had been abducted and made child soldiers, too. It took them two weeks to cross the jungle to get back to Manipur, where they encountered further threats. Bony decided to move to Delhi, where he worked as a volunteer for the Control Arms Foundation of India. He came to Delhi to start a life of peace. As so many others who migrate to other parts of India from the Northeast, he faced racism simply for being from Manipur, for not looking "truly Indian. When he had a The hospital's severe lung infection, negligence lead he was denied the to his death. He proper treatment. was 21 years old. Not a bullet but discrimination and ignorance killed him. Children were trafficked and (1) abducted to be child soldiers by armed groups. The abuse of children by the state and by non-state actors is a violation of the Geneva Convention and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Bony's mother, 2012 Aunty Lucy Jajo, was one of the founding members of Manipur Women Gun Survivors Network. She came to Delhi following the death of her son and soon passed away.

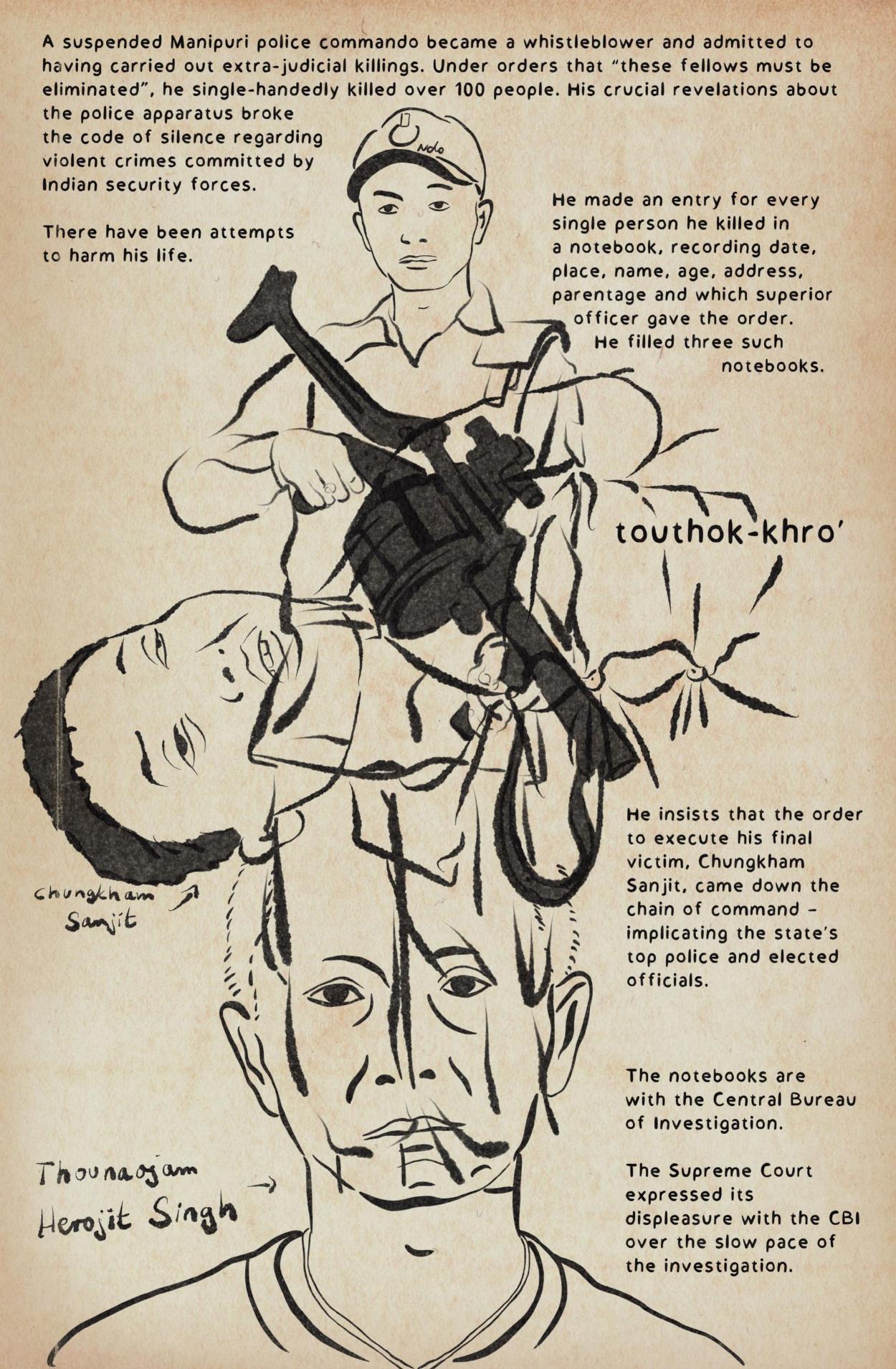




A list of victims of enforced disappearance was submitted to the CBI with regard to the discovery of unidentified human skulls and bones in 2014. There were hopes for long-awaited closure, for peace and justice.









Imagine you're growing up with the saying: "Don't ask questions or you'll be shot dead". Imagine people getting shot without having asked anything. Imagine everywhere you turn there is a soldier, a police man, a paramilitary unit, a security guard, a traffic police officer losing his cool out of nowhere and beating any random passing car with his bamboo stick. The same bamboo stick that is swung with the same power against human bodies to keep them in order. You consciously or unconsciously know all the different weaponry you face daily. Rifles, hand guns, automatic, semi automatic, with knives attached, full-metal or with wooden parts, causally slung around a uniformed shoulder while chatting with a street vendor. Sandwiched between insurgents and government forces alike you know about the midnight knock. Trust and betrayal. Day in, day out.

People disappear, people die, people become poor, people become corrupt, people conspire. While women are being raped, men are being randomly killed.

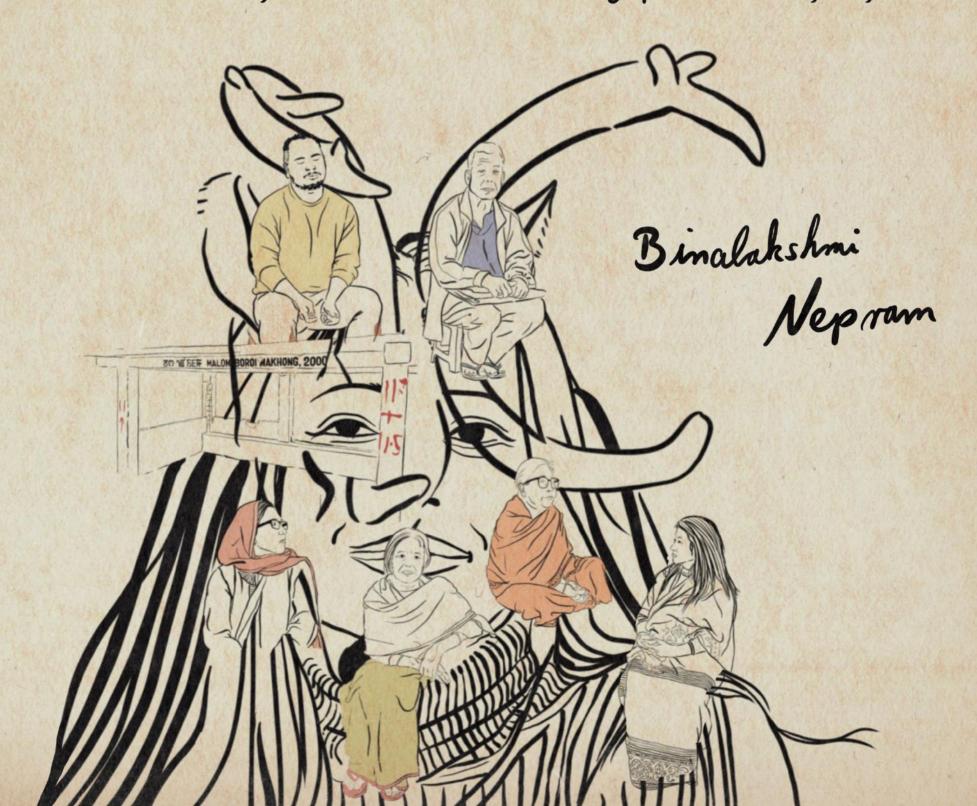


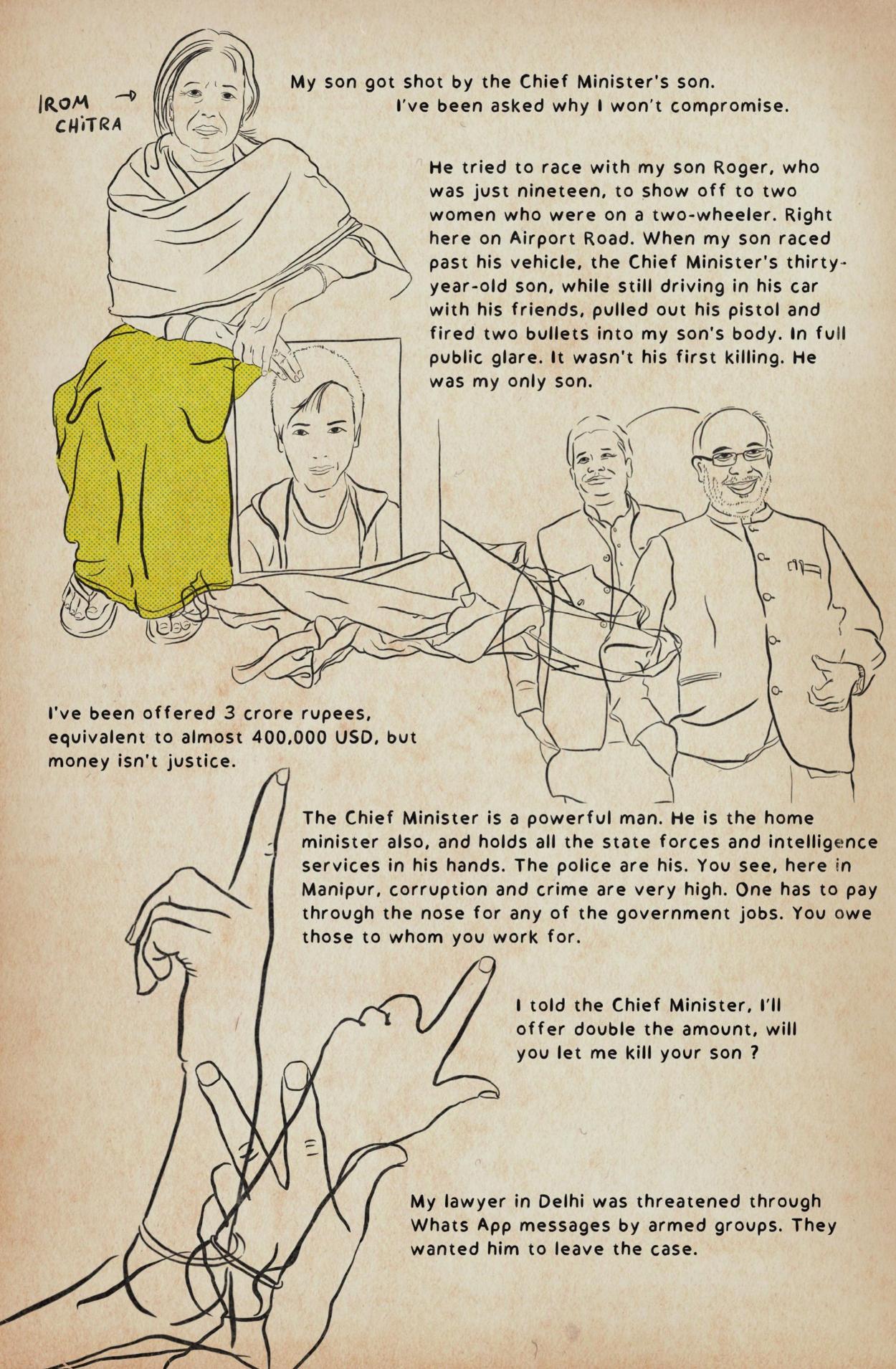
Those "slow-killings", as you call them, take the lives of 3-4 people daily. Rage and pain turn into despair or into a will for change; to uphold the law. In the city streets, the hills, the outskirts. That's the world you know. Imagine leaving your world, that is Manipur, and realising that there is an India without soldiers everywhere. As much of a relief as Delhi is, you're confronted by another inconvenient truth. For your fellow Indian people, Northeast India is the "backyard" of the nation, and their superiority leaves you once again not worthy enough to receive the same treatment as anyone else. You don't look "Indian enough". Faced with blunt racism, you witness again the injustice that harms and sometimes costs the lives of Manipuri people.

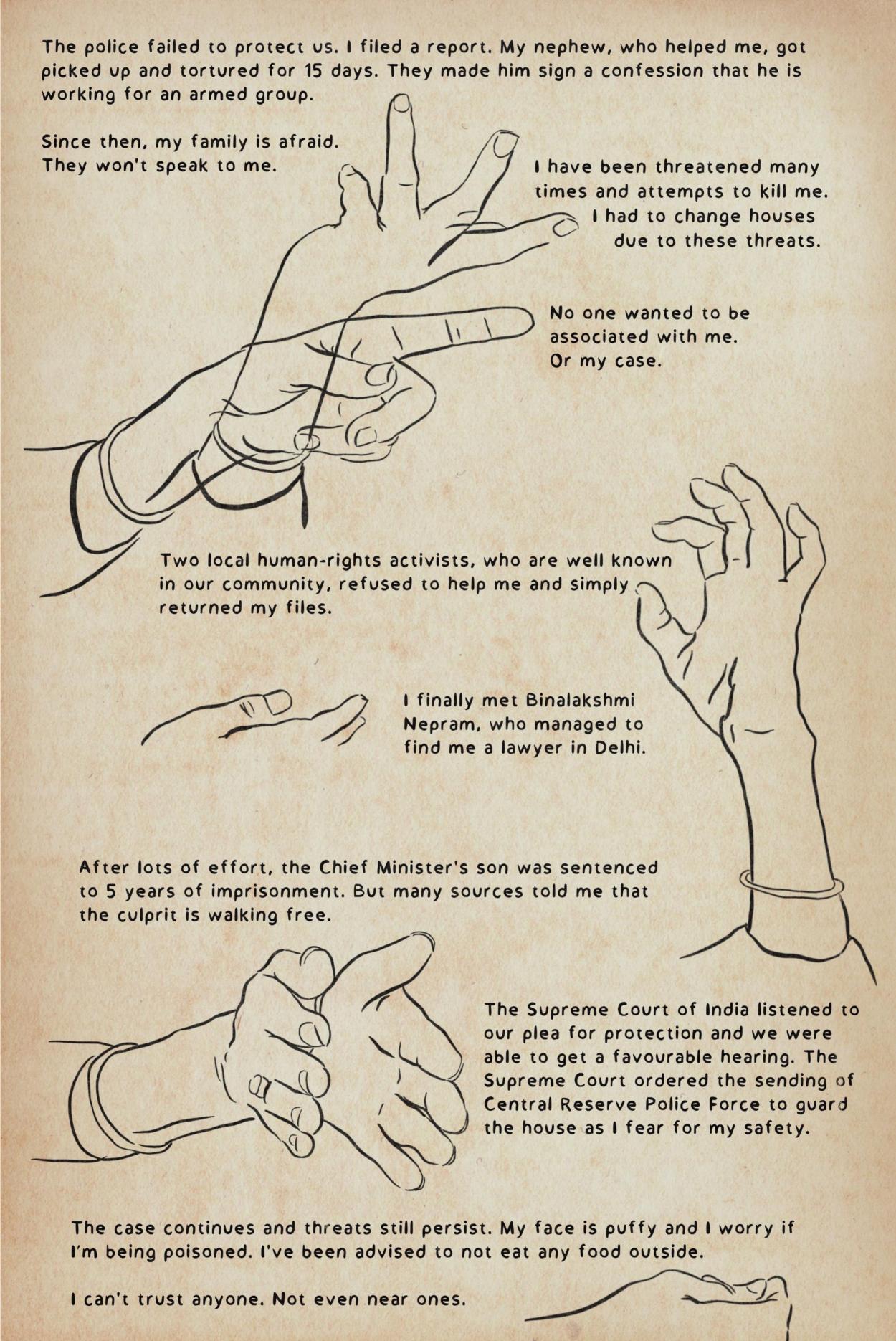
You grew up knowing that the rule of law is what will ensure your safety and whatever is left of your dignity. That law, that ensures the same rights for all citizens of India. Including you. And then you witness how a young man is shot by armed gunmen. In front of your eyes. Fight or flight?

You also grew up in a century-old tradition of nonviolent activism led by women. Torchbearers. Believing in economic independence and education, you pick up that torch and found the Manipur Women Gun Survivors Network, the Northeast India Women Initiative for Peace, the Control Arms Foundation of India. With offices in Delhi and Imphal, you're part of a network that exposes human-rights violations. For being a voice for the voiceless, for using the constitution to uphold the law, you receive awards and death threats alike. And finally, you pick up a case that no one else dared to touch. The David to your Goliath. Justice delayed is justice denied, right? You and your small team succeed. The price? Exile. So you continue from afar.

You never have been very successful in not asking questions anyway.



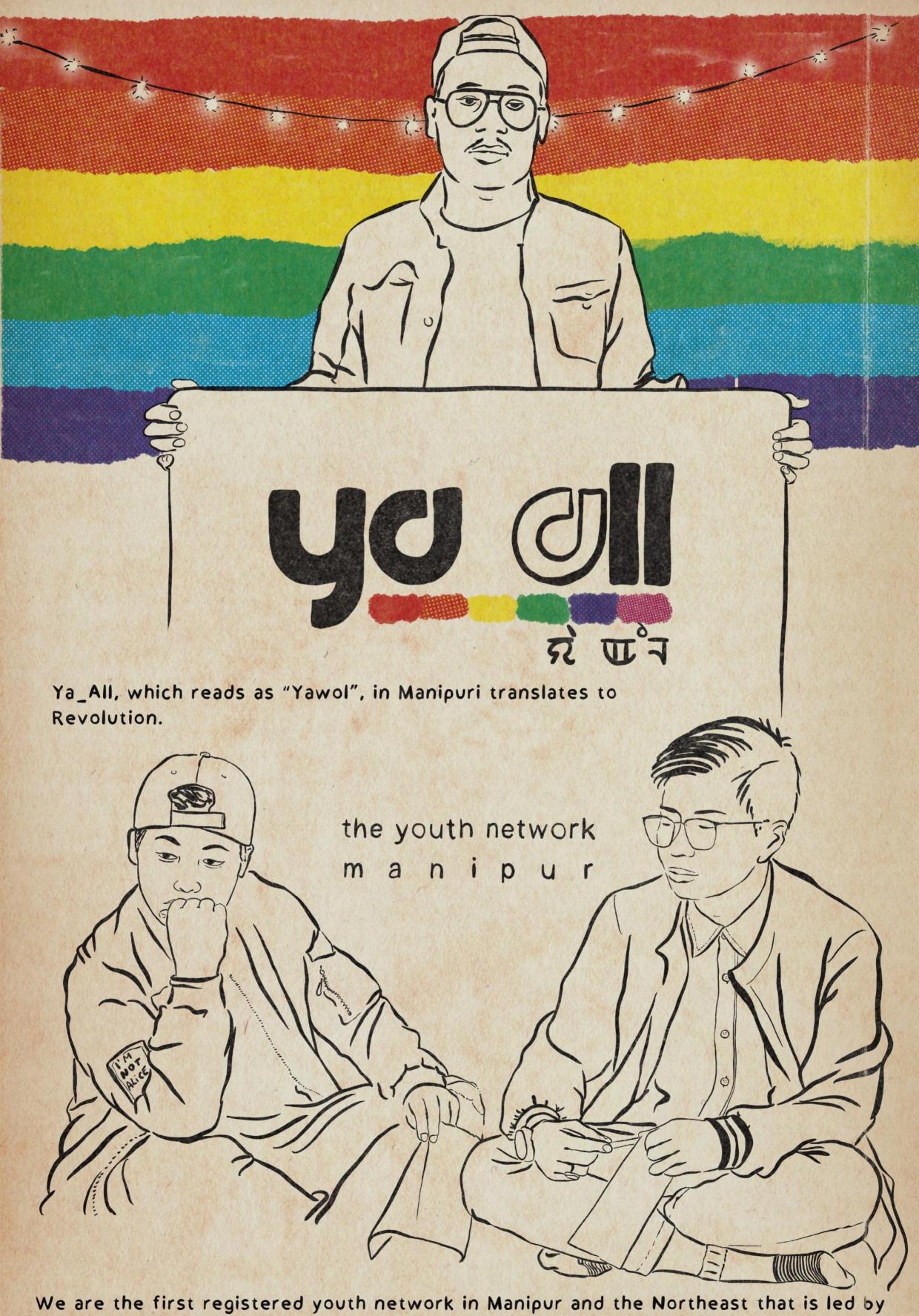




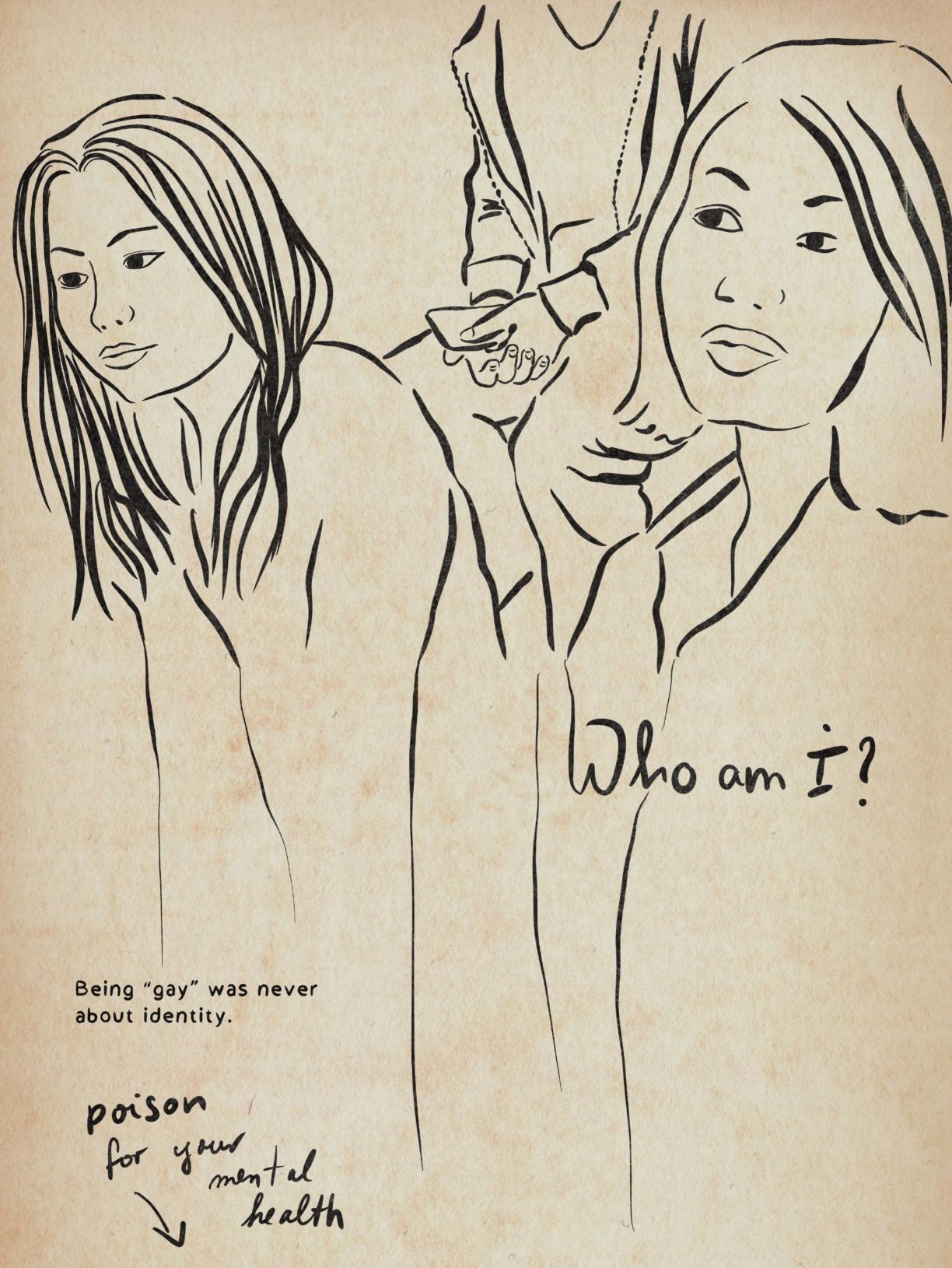








We are the first registered youth network in Manipur and the Northeast that is led by queer youth and is working openly at the grassroots level on youth and queer issues.



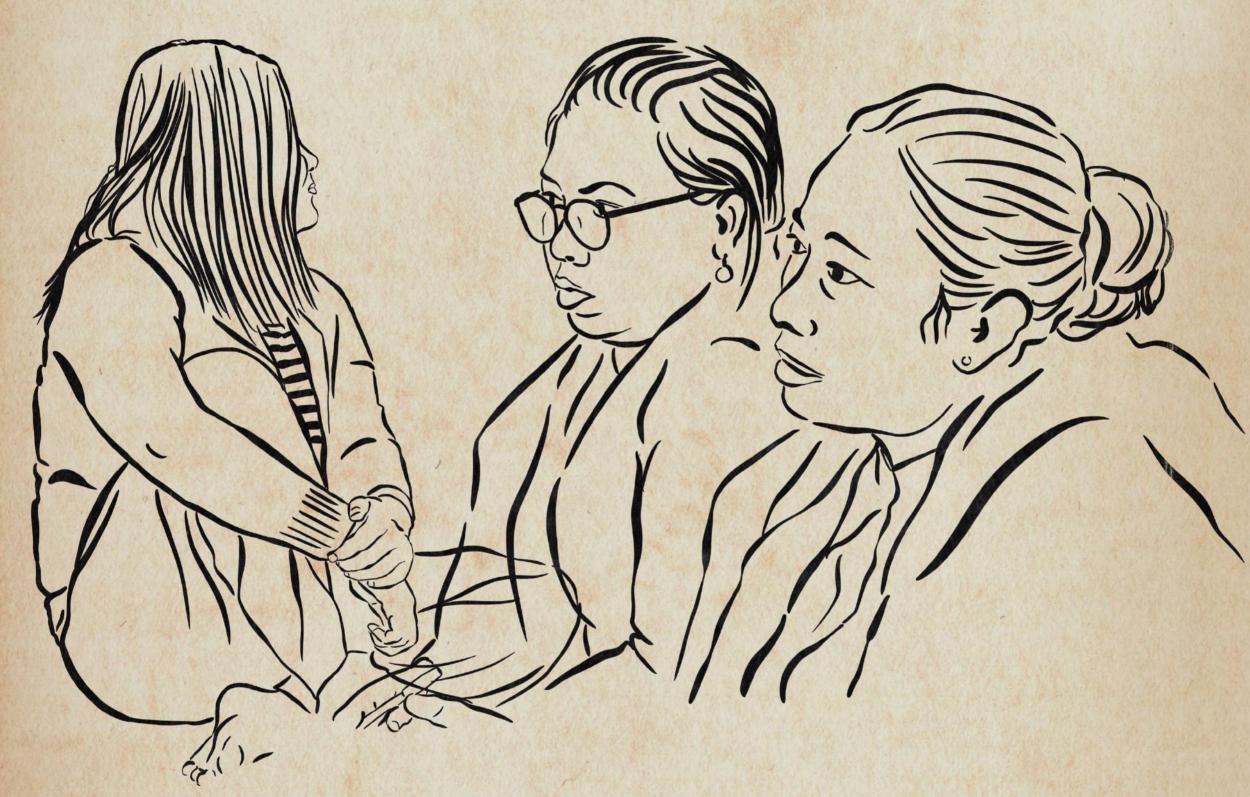
As long as you can reproduce it's fine. As long as you don't talk about "it", it's fine. So go get married and make a child for your parents. What's the big deal? Does being gay makes you unable to reproduce?

It's my decision if i want children or mot.

Three main obstacles to good health for queer youth lie before us.

Queer people are very much prone to substance abuse. The discrimination against individuals who abuse drugs is so high that no one talks about substance abuse among the queer community in India. This, in the long run, affects their health and their productivity at workplaces.

Sexual and reproductive health issues also affect queer youth, as does mental health. Most people do not access health services because of homo-negative set-ups or heteronormative settings in health centres and institutions. The language used in the medical field is as insensitive as it is heteronormative.



Queer people are judged based on their behaviours even before they seek therapy—all because of a lack of queer-affirmative treatment.

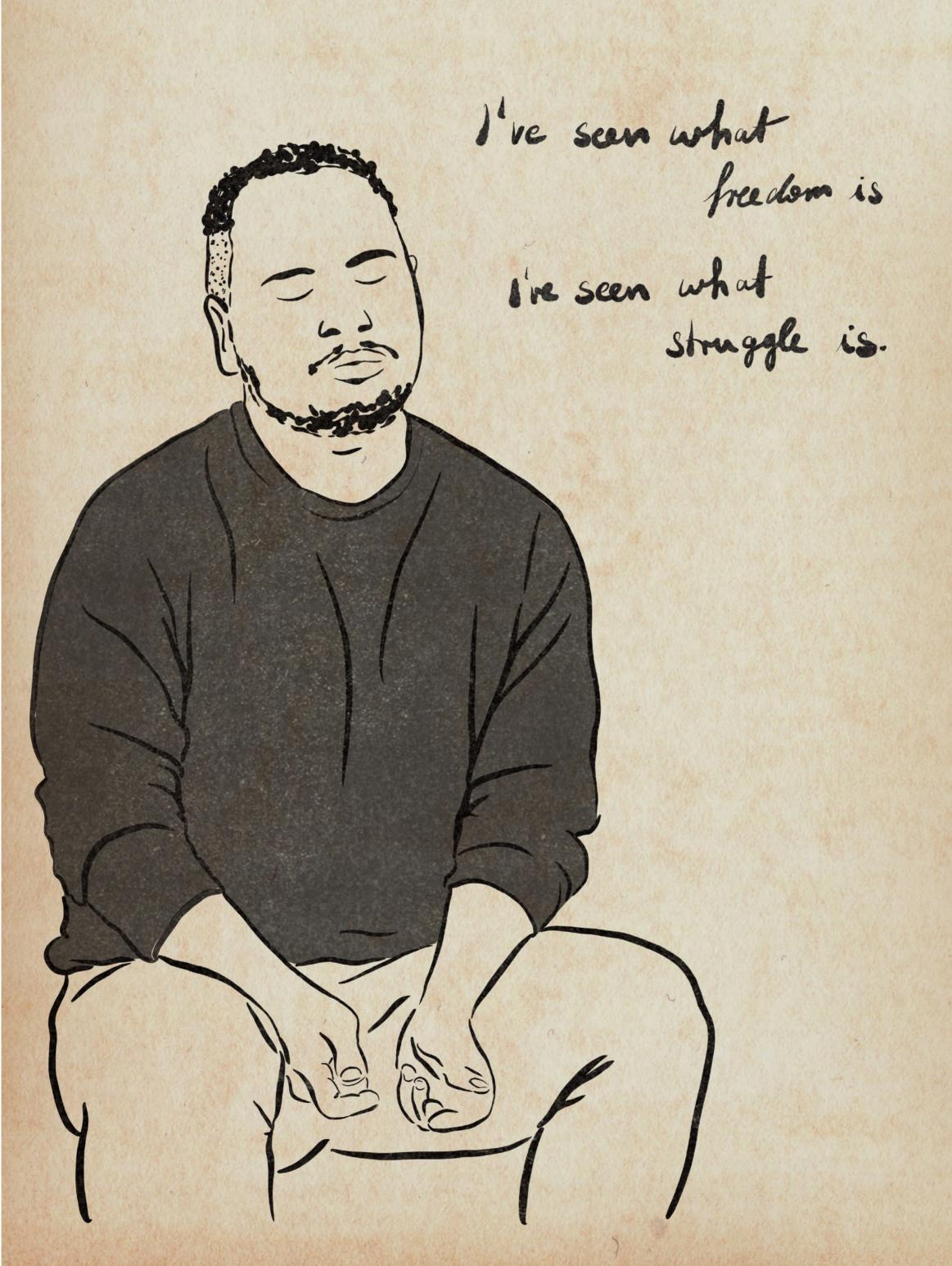
To address these issues, we have partnered with the Mariwala Health Initiative, which has hand-held us in creating a mental health space for queer youths in our co-working space. We provide free peer counselling and also link professional therapists with our clients for free counselling services. Another partner, for reporting crimes like online bullying and extortion, is Blued, a gay dating app, with which we have opened a helpline for Northeast India.

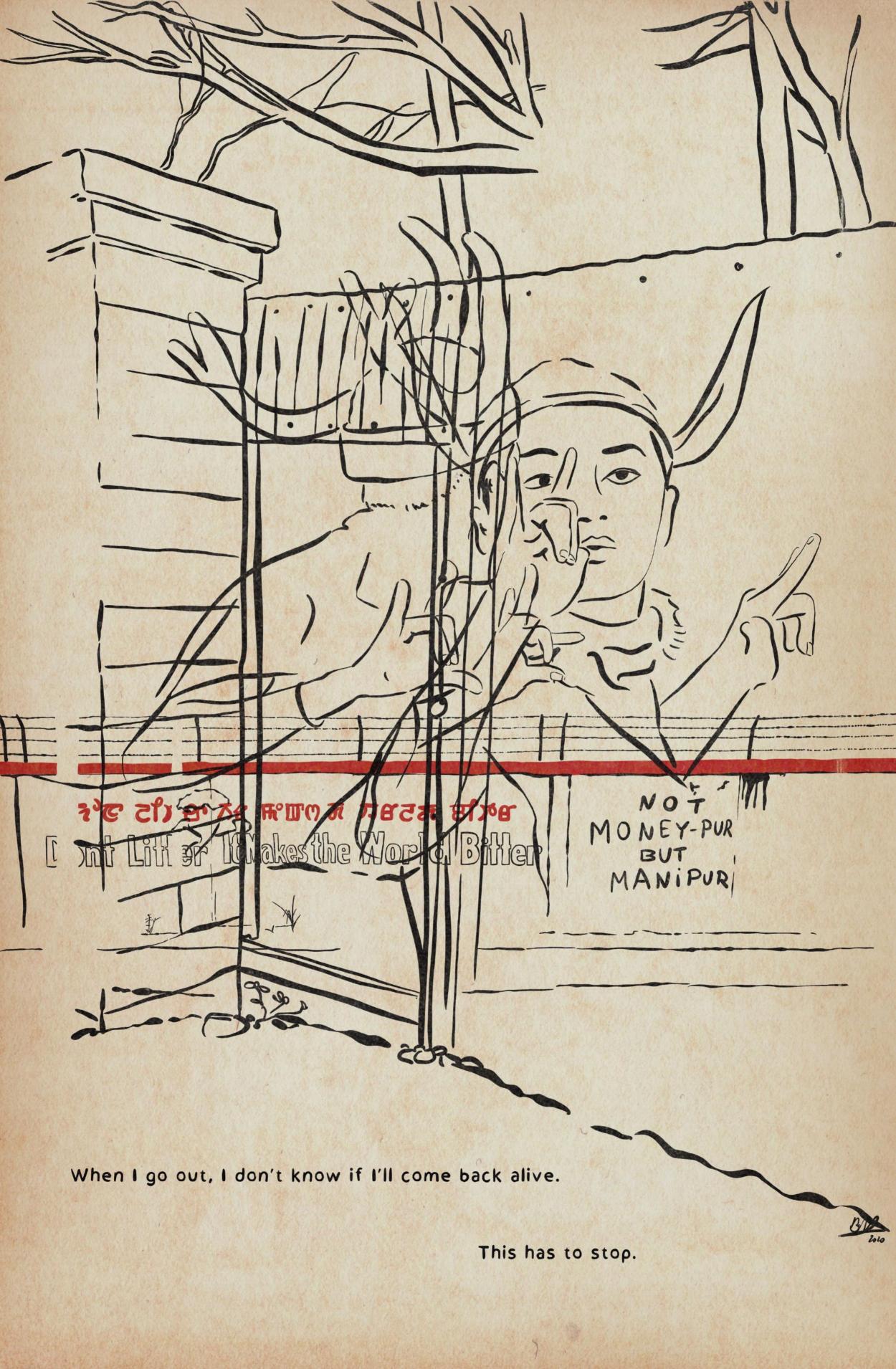
Another issue is employment. Without safe workplaces, queer people are left with few options. Gay, lesbian and bisexual individuals are still very invisible in Manipur. Where transwomen get stereotyped as workers in the beauty industry, trans-men prefer to get into jobs that are seen as "man-worthy". And because of these stereotyped occupations, many are lured in by the idea of fitting into a role that shows how "manly" or how "womanly" they are, rather than aiming for any other productive and diverse things they could do.

Health has always been a tool to talk about sexuality, the structure of sexuality. So we talk about health.



Queer Manipuri and Northeastern people breathe the same air, enjoy the same sun, and share the same country as the mainland people, and, therefore, we believe we should get the same love, attention and rights.





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