APPENDIX
GRAND GENEALOGY OF THE KUKI-CHINS  
(According to T. Lhuntong)

Sanlung*  

| Tungchini (1)  |  
| Chonkim (2)    |  
| Chinlung (3)   | Sunlung (4) = ancestor of Khongshai  

**Nenneh$ (Ch)ongthu (5)  

| Songza (6)  | Songkip (7)  | Zahong (8)  | Songhen (9)  | Songmang (10)  | Hangmi (11)  | Khongthang (12)  | Thangfol (13)  

| Guite (14)  | Thongpi (15)  | Sattong (16)  | Samte (17)  | Neirong (18)  

*Sanlung is perhaps reminiscent of Shen-Nung, inventor of agriculture in Chinese legend  
**Sister of Chongthu

identified as the Vaiphei in Manipur (Vaiphei is a toponym, not an eponym). The kin groups formed by the descendants of Zahong, another brother of Chongthu are:
NOTES

Songza’s (6) Groups

The following are the descendants of Songza, one of Chongthu’s brothers according to the model genealogy furnished by T. Lhuntong


Of which number 3, number 4, number 8 and number 10 are affiliated to Gangte tribe; no. 5 affiliated to Kom tribe; no. 6 to Paite tribe; no. 7 to Zou tribe and no. 9 to Mate clan of Gangte tribe, all in Manipur.

Songkip (7) Group

According to the genealogy followed here Songkip is another brother of Chongthu. His descendants in Manipur come originally form Lajang village of the Chin Hills. They were earlier called Pumtupa (blacksmith). In Manipur they are now known as the Lhanghal after their occupation Lhanghal, meaning, being taken to burning). They are now affiliated to the Khongsai sub-tribe of ‘Any Kuki Tribe’ a recognised schedule Tribe of Manipur.

Zahong (8) Group (now called Twantak =Swantak clan)

Sihjang was inhabited by the Swantak clan of Zahong group who are now identified as the Vaiphei in Manipur (Vaiphei is a toponym, not an eponym). The kin groups formed by the descendants of Zahong, another brother of Chongthu are:

Of these no 2 is separately affiliated to the Vaiphei tribe; nos.1, 3, 10,12,15,21 23, 25, 26 & 27 to the Baite clan of the Vaiphei tribe; no.6 to Suantak clan of the said tribe, of Manipur and affiliations of the rest are not known.

Songhen (9) Group

Songhen, another brother of Chongthu according to the genealogy followed here. T. Lhuntong gives his opinion that Songhen’s descendants got affiliated to the Poi who are found in Chin Hills of Myanmar and Mizoram. In the context of Haka Poi of the Chin Hills the following are constituent kin groups of the Poi:


And, there is a claim that they are all descendants of one ‘Sunthla’. However, the relation between Songhen and Sunthla is not known.

Songmang (10) Group

T. Lhuntong traces the names of three legendry figures: Langchal, Purul and Benglam under Songmang. But the relation between Songmang and them is not
clearly stated. However, the present clans of the Hmar tribe are said to be formed by the descendant of those three figures.

**Hangmi (11) Group**

He is identified as having tall stature, strong built and great courage. When Chongthu and his party emerged out of a cave, Hangmipa did the great job of killing the python. His descendants are represented by Lupheng, Lupho and Misao who are mobilizing for a separate identity under the name Hangmi. They are once included as one of the members of the United Chongthu Tribe Organisation. But they have dissociated themselves from the organisation recently. Now they have shifted their affiliation to ‘Any Kuki Tribe’ a recognized Scheduled Tribe of Manipur.

**Khongthang (12) Group**

At the time of emerging form the cave along with Chongthu, Khongthang did the service of getting fire. He got it form Lunkim and Lenthang on the condition that he be given the fire subject to his affiliation to the group of the two. While obliging that condition after giving fire to Chongthu, he came back and jointed the party of the two. Based on this legendary tradition his descendants are now found affiliated to the Khongsai. But the Chongthu still claim them to be their members.
Thangtol (13) Group

Thangtol as a group does not exist now. Individual descendants of Thangtol are now found in the Khongsai clan of Manipur and Assam.

In Assam, as reported by Tarun Goswami, Thangtol is a Khongsai kin group:

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dapa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lunkim</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

1. Lenthal (Talen)
2. Thangtol
3. Lhangum
Appendix-I (A)

Genealogy of Guite Clan

Guite (14)

Tuaching   Nivang
           (in Anal in Manipur, but also Chinhills
            as a separate clan)

Lamlai     Hauzil
            (Clan of Paite in Manipur & a
             separate clan in Tidim Chin)

Leimang    Ngait (Clan of Sinte tribe & Paite tribe of Manipur)

Ngakngut   Suahsin (Guite)

Bukim      Thatzui

Guismun    Duhlai (the Lushai & a clan of Tidim Chin)

Matlun     Galte or Ralte (a separate clan of Tidim Chin, a clan in Mizoram)

Mangpi     Thangrup (8 sons & their descendants scattered; in Manipur mostly in Paite tribe)

Chonlun    Hatzo
          (a lineage in Sukte tribe of Manipur)

Gouvum     Munsong (a Guite lineage)

Chomang    Minvak (a Guite lineage)

Guingen    Seanthuam (a Guite lineage)

Vummang    Mangkim (Sukte tribe in Chin Hills & a Guite lineage in Manipur)

Vumsum     Thangpum (a Guite lineage)

Guillum    Thangpau (a Guite lineage, but renamed as Sampao or Jalut)

Thangngou  Lenmang (extinct)
Appendix-I (B)

Descendants of Nivang (Guite's 2nd son)

Nivang

Munthuk

Hanvum

Theknel (affiliated to Paite)

Vanluah (affiliated to Paite)

Munluak

Hanchin

Phiamphu (affiliated to Zou & Paite tribes)

Vanghau (affiliated to Paite)

Naolak

Kitu

Vangoa

Sukte (a separate tribe has been formed in Manipur)

Nivang

Julam (found in Tidim Chin under the name Haochinkhup)

Etthuam

Lutsong (both affiliated to Paite)

Vangngenta or Neisheal or Chlza (found in Vaiphei and Gangle tribes)
Appendix-I (C)

Genealogy of Doungel Clan

Thangpi (15)

Singman

Hengmang

(Acc. to W. Shaw, Hengmang was the progenitor of the Kilongs, Korns, Valpheis, Chiru & many others Old Kuki tribes)

Thitou

Touhin

Phachihrang

(ancestor of Kom, Aimol, Chothe Purum groups, Kom-hrem tribot)

Doungel

Lotjem

Hangchon

Ngattel

or

(lineage of

(lineage of

Doungel clan)

Doungel clan)

Javong

Jaman

Hrangchal

Khuothlang

(ancestor of Hmar tribes)

Mangiol

Lunthang

Thithang

Touthang (a separate clan formed)

Chongmang

Chonghen (Dimngel): a separate clan formed.


Tilhum

Chalmang

Chengmang

(ancestor of Tubol): a sub-clan under Doungel.

Sechan

Hauchong (ancestor of Haolai): Doungel’s sub-clan

Thomtha

see next page

Changkho

Lutjou

Hanchon

Ngeltel

Chongton

Chongthin

Thomhun

Hangkup

Nagau

Chonglo

Sitlut

Sitthan

Sitchun

Chongdel

Tonghol

Khupmang
Appendix- I (D)

Genealogy of Touthang clan

Touthang
Younger brother of Thithang; 7th descending generation from Thangpi (15)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lamhao</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Toulum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Touihun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lhunbul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thanghil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thangkhel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vangsei (sub-clan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hilingoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khokkim (sub-clan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngophut (sub-clan)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Themneal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Songku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jahaon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haohuo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Houhuo (sub-clan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khoipu* (of Manipur)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toulam</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sonnao</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(his descendants are now affiliated to Lhundim in Phuthil of Khongshai in Assam & Manipur)

Note:
* Descendants of Jahaon & Haohuo are: Chungthang, Boithang, Sailung, Hauchum, Thanghrangta, Khairthang, Zathang, Thaisum, Kalvong, Chhomchhek, Hicha, Khuap & Khoipu. Except Khoipu the rest are to be found in Chin Hills.

**Khoipu becomes an associated member of Maring tribe for long time. But today they claim a separate identity from Maring.
Genealogy of Thadou tribe

Touhin
3rd descending generation from Thangpi (15)
  
  Niel
  
  Elmun
  
  Setha

Thalhun

Chongloi
(a separate clan)

Hangsing
(a separate clan)

Thadou* (died in childhood)

Kipgen (clan)

Haokip (clan)

Songto

Lhouum (clan)

Singsit (clan)

Sihkel

Thamsong

Phohhil (clan in Assam)

Singson (clan)

Sithung

Sithou

Lhoutong

Phochung

*According to T. Lhuntong, Thalhun was the son of Elmun and the grand son of Setha. Thalhun had three wives and four sons were born out of them. The
first wife, Kipneng gave birth to a male child called Thadou who died at a very tender age. Not long after his mother also died and Thalhun was left without issue. While he was wandering around he came across Pumtupa and lived with him for quite long time. One day he committed an illicit relation with the daughter of Pumtupa whose real name was Vengdim. Out of shame and grief he shifted his settlement to Lhunjiang village. There, he married the third wife named Pi. Neilhing, a daughter of the Neishiel clan of Gangte. The third wife gave birth to a male twin and they named them Haokip and Kipgen. When the third child was born by the same mother, Thalhun spoke to his mind, 'people called me father of Thadou even long after his death; so, the child should be named Thadou again.'
Appendix-I (F)

Lotjem (Saum) of Dounge clan

Siechang

Lotjem*

Phumthang

Thangul

Levung

Haoneng

Vummasung

Vumngol

This genealogy is drawn from Tarun Goswami.

Sub-clan of Phungthang Lotjem: 1. Sengot

2. Jamkam

This information is given by S.K. Thangko of Lhongchin village in Tamenglong District of Manipur.

Appendix-I (G)

Lotjem clan of Chenghol group

Siechang

Lotjem*

Chenghol

After Tarun Goswami

Sub-clan: 1. Thangur

2. Holdou

3. Haoneng

4. Kopthom

5. Sonso

6. Thangpitoon

Reference goes to S.K. Thangko of Lhongchin village in Tamenglong District of Manipur.
*It was said that Lotzem was an adopted son of Thitou. He was found abandoned under a basket from where Thitou picks him up and adopted him as his son. Being older, Doungel, the first son of Thitou, called him as elder brother but who his parent was unknown to all. T. Lhuntong, however, here presumes that Lotzem was of Khongsa origin. Tarun Goswami traces Lotzem as being descended from one Seichang. But once adopted by Thitou, he has been shown as Thitou's son, as is so observed in the genealogy of Doungel Clan (see above p.). Lotzem did not claim his seniority position as long as he was in association with Doungel, they started asserting their status when Doungel shook-off from the Chongthu Union and embraced 'Any Kuki Tribe' in lieu of Chongthu Tribe Organisation.
Appendix-I (H)

Tuboi and Haolai clans

Tilhum

Chalmang

Sechang Hanchong

Haolai

Changphoh Hauheu

Lhunjil Sahtong

Hangchong Thangsong

Tonglim Nehlun Lenchon

Kimhen Sechon Kimdei Doithom Deingo Deiman Jilki
Appendix-I (I)

Descendants of Sattong according to Tarun Goswami

Sattong*
  |  Kilon***
  |  Tongmang
                   |
  Longpi          |
  Kason           |
  Longthang       |
  Kolthang        |
  Samkilen       |
                   (Biete independent Kuki tribe in Assam)
                   
Manghen te
  1. Hallam
  2. Hrangkol
  3. Bong(Also in Hmar tribe)***
  4. Chokma (independent tribe in Mizoram)
  5. Riang (seemingly a Tripuri tribe)
  6. Ranglong
  7. Rupuni
  8. Kaipeng
  9. Chorai****
  10. Saimar
  11. Khelma

Note: *Sattong married daughter of Lentang clan of the Khongsai. A son was born to them named Thangeo. Sattong died before the son birth. The child was brought up by its mothers father (Lentang). Further Lentang clan of Khongsai recognised Thangeo as one of their clan members. However, the Doungel claim that he belongs to their clan.


The Koieng tribe of Manipur claim the Bong*** as their members.
The Manipuri use Chorai**** as the prefix of Thangal tribe of Manipur as Chorai Thangal.

The Anal of Manipur has a moiety named Kori. ***** However, the Anal Kori and the present Kori appearing in the above genealogy are from the same source are not known.
Guite and Doungel

Guite was the first son of Doungel. He was an offspring of illicit relationship of Doungel with his younger sister. When the girl became pregnant, it was difficult for them to keep it concealed anymore. To cover off their same the mother carefully deduced a concocted plan. She made a hole on the thatched roof of their granary and placed two eggs on the surface of the paddy. Then she alerted the villagers telling how the sun laid two eggs there. When the pregnant sister gave birth to a male child the mother did not lose time to place two eggs and broke one of them and told the people that one of the eggs was hatched to a beautiful male child out of the matting with the sun’s ray. When everyone was convinced she told them that the child would be taken care of by her. She also declared the name of a new born child saying that as the child was descended from the sun-ray (called nigui) the appropriate name would be Guite, after the name nigui.

Thereafter, the child was brought up secretly by her mother in a separate house. When Doungel married, his descendants from the legitimate wife become the rulers of the family. The people who hold important position in the family pedigree of Chongthu are the descendants of Thangpi who are today represented by the Doungel. As such they possess all the inherited properties, customs, and ritual objects of their ancestors. Doungel as such appears to be the head of these groups of people for quite a long time.
Tradition holds that Doungel was a person belonging to the third generation in the royal lineage of Thangpi who ruled in the Yunan province as a powerful king. He was a great warrior and a famous king that many paid tribute to him. Ritual spear called Chontul which the great grant father Chongthu had stolen from his father during their emergence from the Khul was with him. The consent of Doungel was necessary for the performance of Chon festival because of the fact that the festival cannot be initiated without ritualistic observance on Chontul.

It is said that there occurred misunderstanding between Doungel and Thadou when the latter prepared to perform chon festival. The story goes further that on the eve of the festival; Thadou dispatched a messenger to inform, Doungel about the preparation and the need of ceremonial chontul for the purpose. At the time when the person arrived Doungel was on his way to collect tributes from his subjects. Being impatient in waiting for Doungel, the messenger went back without the chontul. Before leaving, he made a remark that Thadou could himself make a new chontul out of gopi (a bamboo with superior quality) and can go ahead with the celebration. When Doungel returned, he was briefed all about the messenger by his wife. Doungel lost no time to rush towards Thadou village with chontul in his hand. On reaching Nanglembung (elevated place near Thadou village), Doungel saw the villagers performing 'seltolnim,' the main part of the celebration. Doungel assumed that Thadou had performed the chon festival without waiting for the original chontul (But in reality the party was taking warm up session for the final celebration). Being
felt with anger and disappointment he broke it and threw the pieces away. Because of this episode there exist misunderstanding among the descendants of Doungel and Thadou.

On the other side Guite was brought up by his lonely mother in a separate household provided for them. When he grew to manhood he established his own village called Lamjang (somewhere in the present day Northern Chin Hills of Myanmar). There he was richly blessed and his prosperity grew to its zenith. One day while on his way to hunting games in the dense jungle Guite came across a very big lake, later known as Rih-lui or Rih-dil. There he was fascinated to see a very large and beautiful gong exposed to the sun on the shore of the lake. He could somehow conceive through his mind that the gong belonged to the Lhagnnels (the inhabitants of the great lake) but could not resist the temptation to possess it. Then he at once picked it up and rushed towards their village. There the devils, using thunders and storms made a hot chase on Guite and his party. While reaching home they quickly applied a fermented bean on their mouth and their anus and lay flatly on the main floor of the house. They also chopped-off the head of the red-male dog and applied the blood on the surface of the gong and pushed it below the cot. When the devils entered the house they were greeted by the odors of the decomposed death body. They could perceive that the dead were the persons responsible for the crime but they left them thinking that they were actually dead. One of the devils discovered the gong but could not identify as it appeared very old to him thereby turned his face quickly form the scene and went away. But in reality it was the
colour and smell of the blood that made the gong looks old. Guite, till today, preserved the gong as one the most valuable household properties. It is said that the sound of the gong could be heard even up to a distance of 30 miles and it was used as a means of conveying important message of the chief to his subjects.

When the genealogical tree of the people concerned is being established there often arise problem in identifying the head of clan between Guite and Doungel for over the past many years. But the historic resolution which acknowledges the seniority of Guite to Doungel was finally taken in one of the ‘Genealogical Convention of Lamjang Inpi (House of Guite) and Aisen Inpi (House of Doungel)’ held on 30th November 1985 in the residence of Thangchinlien Guite, at Lamka/Churachandpur.
Khongsai (Sub-tribe of Kuki)

T. Lhuntong traces the descent of the Khongsai from Sinlung (4). But according to Tarun Goswami (his book, *Kuki Life and Lore*), Dapa was the originator of the Khongsai. Tarun Goswami reports 6(six) sons of Dapa namely (1) Lunkim (2) Palen (3) Phuthil (4) Thilun (5)Khongthang and (6) Lupho. They are the eponyms of (6) six clans of the Khongsai. Another eponym occurs in the generation of these six sons of Dapa, namely Changsan after whom the 7th clan of the Khongsai is so named. Genealogical connection between Changsan and those six sons of Dapa is not clear. Each Khongsai clan has certain number of sub-clans/lineages which are, after T. Goswami, as follows:

Appendix-III (A)

Sub-Clans/Lineages of Palen Clan

Palen

Lenghtang (Talen)
- Thagoing
  - Thangah
  - Lahsong
  - Phutkal
  - Hangkhel
  - Hangsong
  - Hangnang
  - Khuplei
- Hanjui
  - Juilun
  - Guikup
  - Sothom
  - Toltong
  - Bungkhp
- Ilneo
  - Helsong
  - Hilmun

Thangtol
- Thangeo
  - Tolchin
  - Kullut
  - Lutsong
  - Songtong
  - Tinkhel
  - Khelting
  - Nangshon
  - Nengkhai
  - Nelkhum
- Gahluou
  - Kholhou
  - Shongfe
  - Kullen
  - Hengna
  - Shangngei
  - Lhoutupi
  - Mangte
  - Mate
  - Thangjahu
- Hanung
  - Thangsing
  - Shinglu
  - Tungmun
  - Khumthom
  - Doungoh
  - Ngohtol
  - Ngohang
  - Songdaite
- Hoingei
  - Notlut
  - Luthang
  - Shonghil

Lhangum
- Sethang
- Sehmun
- Munsel
- Selgel
- Ngiesel
- Zasel
- Lunphung
- Luthom
- Phahla
- Sellut
- Sellthom
- Ngailheng
- Ngailthom
- Neikhup
- Luntong
- Munlun
- Munvung
- Summang
- Manghil
- Thomsei
- Munkil
- Tilkhp
- Moltah
- Selmah
- Selmam
- Thireng
- Saiung
Sub-clans and lineages of Phuthil, clan: Sub group of Phuthil the 3rd son of Wapa.


Note: According to T. Lhuntong, Khonthang is one of the brothers of Chongthu.

Groups of Lupho (Mithem) six son of Dapa
Sub-groups of Changsan clans
Khongsai

Lamzil

Jilmang
1. Thatvung
2. Tonga
3. Lunhang
4. Tangphut
5. Lhutung
6. Jilingul
7. Thanmang
8. Thanghil
9. Gouving
10. Thithom

Jilchung

Lungtong
(Ngulthong)

Sanvun

Santong
(Hote)

Khosing

Suttang Hatthan

Phuntung Changvun

Hilmang

Changkim

Goulkeh

Haulung

Lunsing

Jouploh

Addendum
Changsan
Leiry
1. Neingaite
2. Pudaite
3. Pulmate
4. Puroolte
5. Puiseite
6. Puhnuong

Also in Hmar tribe

4. Sakajari
5. Khoibu
9. Hrangkawl
10. Jansen
### Appendix-IV

**Formation of Kuki Tribes**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A) Old Kuki tribes of Manipur</th>
<th>B) New Kuki tribes of Manipur</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kharam</td>
<td>1. Gangte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Kom</td>
<td>2. Paite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chothe</td>
<td>3. Thadou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Purum</td>
<td>3. Simte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Lamkang</td>
<td>4. Zou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Anal</td>
<td>5. Sukte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Moyon</td>
<td>6. Vaiphei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Monsang</td>
<td>7. Any Mizo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Hmar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Tarao</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Chiru</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Koireng</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Aimol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### C. Other Kuki tribes

| 2. Kamhau                    | 7. Fanaih                      |
| 3. Pawi/Lai                  | 8. Ralte                       |
| 4. Sakajaib                  | 9. Hrangkhawl                  |
| 5. Khoibu                    | 10. Jansen                     |
Genealogical tables of the Kuki-Chin tribal groups

1. Hmar Tribe

Lhuntong traces the names of three legendary figures: Langchal, Purul and Benglam under Songmang. But the relation between Songmang and them is not clearly stated. However, the present clans of the Hmar tribe are said to be formed by the descendants of these three figures. The clans of the Hmar are:


The word Hmar means ‘north,’ hence the Hmar are northerners. Sim means ‘south’. Accordingly the Simte are Southerners. Tradition has it that Langchal Purul and Benglam were associated with Songmang, but exact genealogical connection however is not clearly indicated.
Note: The Koms, Chirus & Lamkangs are found among the Leiri, Dargong, Nugulte and Lungtau clans of Hmar. Source: Z.Z. Lian.

Sub clans:

Hrangel: (i) Lawittang (Sielasung, Darasung, Laiasung, Varte, Tlawmte, Parte, Sung, Tungte, Suomte, Tlengte, Chawnsum Sielhnam).

Lungtau:


Joute:


Khawbung:


Ngurte

Thiek

i. Athau ii. Aaw iii. Tuolor (Thilsong) iv. Hekte (Ralsun, Chonghekte)
xi. Kangbur xii. Khawzawl (Lalum, Laldau, Saibung) xiii. Vangkal
(Pangote, Pangulte, Khawbuol) xiv. Pakhumate (Khumthur, Khumsen)

Leiri

Thandar.

Pakhuong


Derngawn

i. Ruolngul ii. Faiheng-Banzang (Chawngmunte, Famhawite, Sanate,
Senate, Lamchangte, Fatlei).

Faihriem

xii.F. Tusing xiii. Dulien.

Hrangate

Pantu
i. Singate ii. Thuongate.

Rawite
Seldo.

Khoulhring

Vangsie

Khienge
Singbel vii. Chawngte.

Darlong.
i. Thiet (Chongkal, Vankal, Kangbur, Hmante, Hmante) ii. Faihraim
(Saihriem, Khowhreng, Saihmar) iii. Hrangchal (Khuoltu, Lawmte) iv.
Ngurte (Rante) v. Beite (Fallei) vi. Songate.

Note. The Kom, Chiu and Lamgang, tribes are founded among the Leini,
Dargawn, Nurte and Lungtau clans.

Chawrai

(i) Langkai (ii) Saithnuoi (iii) Tuipai (iv) Nisatarai.
Chawnthei


Chawthe

i) Changfieng ii) Chawngdong iii) Chawnthik iv) Chamte v)
Hawnzawng vi) Lienhna vii) Halte viii) Thama x) Tamva
Suonhawi.

Note. Besides these Langrawng, Pang, Muolthuom, Kaipeng, and Bawngate, are
also included in the Hmar tribe.

2. Mizo Tribe

a. Lushei Clans:

1. Thangura (Rokhum, Rivung, Billian, Zadeng, Thangluah, Sailo and
   Chenkhual).

2. Pachuao (Cherlal, Chhawthilak, Chhoalak, Chonglal Darchao,
   Labawn, Liantung, Liannghor Vanpuia-hrin, Varchua).

3. Changte (Darchun, Pamte, Vokngak, Kawlchi, Padarate, Tumpha,
   Lungte, Ngakchi Chonglum).


5. Chuaochang (Chonchir, Chonchhon, Lathang).

6. Chuaongo (Vanpuia-thla, Hlengel, Hmunpel, Zongpjam, Laller,
   Chumthluk, Aohmun).
7. Haonar (Haothul, Haobul, Tuithang, Shenlai).

8. Hrasel (Shelpuia, Sontluk, Sumkhum, Sazah).

9. Hualhang (Chalbuk, Sialchung, Bailchi, Chumkal Khupao, Fangte, Taihlum, Chertluang).


11. Lungkhua (Sialchung, Ngalchi, Ngalchung, Phungchi, Ngaphawl).

12. Tochong (Topui, Chhakom, Muchhip-chhuak, Chemhler, Tobul).

13. Vanchong (Vanlung, Sumkhum, Chemhler, Chengrel, Kaithum).

b. Peripheral Lushei clans


Chin Tribes of Burma

3. Sukte Tribe

Clans:


4. Siyin Tribe

Clans:

1. Twuautak or Kimel
2. Limkai or Sagyilian
3. Toklaing
4. Bweman etc.

5. Kamhau Tribe

Norns: Yahow Tribe
Whinoh Tribe
Haka Tribe
Lai Tribe
Zo Tribe

6. Pawi/Lai Tribe

1. Hringluma

(a) Hauhulh (Hauhulh, Chhunthan, Bawthang, Sailung, Hauchhum, Thangrang, Zahao, Kawithang).

(b) Hlawncheu (Hlawnmual, Lalvawng, Chhawnchhek, Huha).

2. Colney

(a) Rengsi (b) Rengngo (c) Renghang (d) Chalchung (e) Bungsut (f) Chalbawk (g) Khawltung (h) Kawlhawn (i) Thangchuan (j) Arte (k) Lawisut.
And according to T. Lhuntong


7. Sakajaib Tribe.

Clans:


8. Lakher or Mara Tribe

Parry had classified Lakhers into six groups:


(The groups are further subdivided into clans. According to Z.Z. Lian there are three divisions of Lakher clan: (i) Royal clans (ii) Patrician clans and (iii) Plebian clans.

(i) Under Royal clans: (a) Bonghia (Hleuchhang) (b) Chhachhai (Khichha) (c) Changza (Nonghrang).

(ii) Under Patrician clans: (a) Khuleu (Kibeu or Khihaw or Savarng) (b) Mathipi (Salang or Feilei or Chapi) (c) Nongthlia (Khaimeichhong) (d) Hmaihleu (Khule or Khuliah or Chapi) (e) Mangtuchhong (Awbichhang) (f) Tlaapeu (Zawhleu or Zahlawh or Saang) (g) Seulong (Laihlue) (h) Seuhleu (Sachong) (i) Thleutha or Thotteu.

9. Fanaih Tribe


Note: Fanai are also included as one of the Poi tribe.

10. Ralte Tribe

Ralte tribe is sub-divided into three major clans and lineages as below:
3. Lelhchhum: (Chhunthang, Chuanglawk, Chhiarbur, Thangbun, Vawngsual, Tunglei, Leihang).

11. Hrangkhawl Tribe


12. Biete Tribe


13. Jasen tribe


14. Thadou-Kuki Tribe


15. Paite Tribe


Note: This information is according to Dr. H. Kamkhenthang.

16. Vaiphei Tribe

Z.Z. Lian reports that the Vaipheis have deep lineage roots in the Chin Hills as the Thuante and the Kamhao. The present clans of Vaiphei tribe according to him are 1. Suantak 2. Khaute.

Sub-clans under Suantak clan:


* The Neitham or Mualtham are providing a family bridge between Hmar and Vaiphei.

Sub-clans under Khaute clans:

Khuanghao, Chawntung, Chawtu, Phalpual, Hoinge, Neishel, Hatlei, etc.
17. Gangte Tribe

The Gangte, according to Z.Z. Lian are the people who have high intellectual culture, sense of humour and courage. The clan and sub-clans of the Gangte are:

1. Mate (Langsun / Chelthang. Sawilai, Chingthat, Hoilim Liensawm, Phuthau, Hawimun, Kemzel, Kumlam Thathil).
2. Thanglun (Thangsing & Nunhei).
3. Hilkieng (Teklah/Thuomngel).
5. Thangzawm (Suktung, Zawmmang or Saknung, Chawntawn, Zathuom, Phalchung Kaihmang, Suonglun or Tuipi, Sielpho or Sutsuong Munthang, Kiphut, Tuolphaw, Tuolkim, Kimmang, Bailong).

*The Neihsiel are said to be the lineal link between Gangte and Vaiphei:

18. Simte Tribe

Simte are one of the advance tribe of Kuki. The following are the clans and sub-clans of Simte tribe.

1. Ngaihte/Samte (Taitom, Sonna, Leivang).
2. Dim (Thansing, Hangluah, Seldou, Vanghau Vangawh, Humlai, Biangtung, Hautauj).

19. Zou Tribe

The prominent clans of Zou according to Z.Z Lian are given below:
1. Manlun (Mantung, Mangyung, Ngaman)
2. Samte (Malneu, Zawnggii).
3. Dopmul (Khawlhang Houthual, Kunhen, Mulpi).
5. Tungnun (Tungdim, Tunghut, Tungte).

20. Anal Tribe

Khul

Hansu          Hannha

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Channing</th>
<th>Korii</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mosum</td>
<td>Mulchial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Angpate
2. Bungdon
3. Chalkam
4. Chalkham
5. Chalkhuan
6. Darpasur
7. Hanthah
8. Hrang bung
9. Hrangval
10. Kharihlt

1. Banghrang
2. Bangleh
3. Bunglel
4. Bungsong
5. Bunung
6. Chaltung
7. Darzal
8. Hansu
9. Hranglu
10. Hulang
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Kharpho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Khular</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kolchung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Langlu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Lihing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Lenning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lukhuh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Nangsel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Pakrang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Pakhiih</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Pan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Parel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Pari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Rangang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Railang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Ritun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Ruwndar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Sellah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Seltah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Seltul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Sinte</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Huten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Inbung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Kanhuwn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Kanthar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Kharsul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Khumlo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Khuwnglu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Kilehal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Kolchor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kollah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kolngoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Koltung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Kollum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Kozoh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Lensung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Nulah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Paza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Phangsong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Ruhel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Ruzonglal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Ruwngtal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. The Khoibu


*Found also in Maring.

22. The Kharam Tribe


*Extinct

23. Aimol Tribe

J.K. Bose of the institute of Social Research and Applied Anthropology Calcutta, on the basis of the information collected from the Kha-Aimol village has shown the following structure of the tribe in his monumental work Glimpse of Tribal Life in North East India, 1980.

1. Superior moiety Phatrees Clan
1. Chonghom
   a) Khurchin
   b) Khosir

2. Chonghomlaita
   a) Sumbukpu
   b) Daraen

2. Superior Moiety 1. Lanoo
   a) Thimpoo
   b) Durnai

2. Chaithu
   a) Lundin
   b) Lusai

J. Shakespeare also mentions five clans of the Aimol. The names after him are:

1. Chongom
2. Laite or Mangte
3. Khaichung or Leivon
4. Lanu and
5. Chaithu.

Chongom, Laita and Lanu are the biggest kin groups. Some of these clans and sub-clans are found among other groups like the Kom, Mantak, Lonte and Kothan. For instance, Chongom and Lanu are found among the Lonte while Leivon, Chongthu and Serto are also found among Kom and Mantak. This shows the ethnic closeness of the tribes.
There lie similarities among the villages of Kha-Aimol, Tuikhang Aimol and Louchulbung all in Churachandpur, while other villages in Chandel District show another trend of similarities. Based on this Aimol can be divided into two sections:

1. Eastern section (The Aimol of Chandel District)
2. Western section (the Aimol of Churachandpur District)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Chongom</th>
<th>Western section (Panam)</th>
<th>Eastern Section (Perual)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hrangte</td>
<td>1. Chongom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Siarjong</td>
<td>2. Khoichung</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Thirschung</td>
<td>3. Leivon/Leiwon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Hringhnar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Khosir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Roijong (Extinct)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. Chaithu

- 1. Lungdin
- 2. Sairualpu
- 3. Samte
- 4. Pakei
- 1. Chaithu
- 2. Mangte

3. Lanu

- 1. Darkhumpu
- 2. Durhnai/Wansoipu
- 3. Vongte
- 1. Lanu
- 2. Shialing
- 3. Shimpthi
24. Chiru Tribe

At present there are five clans with sub-clans under them as follows:

Sub clans

1. Danla:  
   i. Thanga  
   ii. Thanglen  
   iii. Thwithai  
   iv. Tubung  

2. Sampar:  
   i. Khorong  
   ii. Mechek  
   iii. Tuber  

3. Dingthoi:  
   i. Thoithak  
   ii. Sekho  
   iii. Jachi  
   iv. Vading  

   v. Nikhum  
   vi. Popa  
   vii. Lainaw

   v. Kongsong  
   vi. Partak  
   vii. Samu

   v. Sukreng  
   vi. Thoirie  
   vii. Seling
4. Raja
   i. Jatak
   ii. Japui/Tingpui
   iii. Jachar
   iv. Jajin
   v. Romun
   vi. Kor
   vii. Sevan
   viii. Nisom
   ix. Jatung
   x. Intu
   xi. Dune

5. Chawngdur:
   i. Kurtak
   ii. Durtoi
   iii. Duroi
   iv. Khomelen
   v. Rakhan
   vi. Mison
   vii. Seshothang

25. Koireng

   Tribe

   Clan   Lineage   Sub lineage

   1. Shongthu a) Chungnung i. Renkhupmak
                   b) Noinung ii. Renphamak
   2. Wirei
   3. Merem
   4. Mekan
   5. Khonglun
   6. Tieltu
   7. Thamthu
   8. Yeite/yeior i. Yeite
   v. Tuikhang
   vi. R.T. Tuoltung
   vii. Thaiba/Rongol
ii. Wanbe  
iii. Lunglai  
iv. Leisel  
v. Maite  
vi. Champi  
vii. Tumtin  
viii. Tente

26. Lamkang Tribe

Clan and lineages of the Lamkang are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clan</th>
<th>Sub clan/ lineages</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Sangkhil | i. Thingmun  
               ii. Kamparchum  
               iii. Senkhum |
|         | iv. Sakla  
               v. Songnum |
| 2. Edar  | i. Tholung  
               ii. Jangrei |
|         | iii. Silsi |
| 3. Khowl | i. Leivon*  
               ii. Kangten |
|         | iii. Surte |
| 4. Dilbung | i. Wangul  
               ii. Rungsong |
| 5. Khular | i. Kalpok  
               ii. Khalsung |

*Also found among the Kom

27. Monsang Tribe
Every clan is a bride giver and bride receiver or vice versa. Simputi and Rinheti are two clans found among the Monsang tribe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clans</th>
<th>Sub-clans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Simputi | i. Ngarati  
| | ii. Thumhliti  
| | iii. Kiirti  
| | iv. Chiiriti  
| 2. Rinheti | i. Rohin  
| | ii. Wanglar  
| | iii. Tesongti  
| | iv. Hongamti  
| | v. Shongshir  
| | vi. Kharteu  

These are the two exogamous groups and a marriage within the same clan is strictly prohibited.

28. Moyon Tribe

According to tradition, the Moyon are the descendants of Thompuungpa and Thangjam. After his personality, Thompuungpa was divided into two moieties which are exogamous groups. (Shimphuw and Ziengven) The Moyon lineages of the two moieties are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shimphuw</th>
<th>Ziengven</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. Ngoruw | 1. Chinir  
| 2. Langlom | 2. Nungchim  
| 3. Bunjer | 3. Ruwren (Roel)  
| 4. Charie (Chara) | 4. Wanglar*  
| 5. Serbum | 5. Khartu  

6. Shunglip (Thumlip)  

*Wanglar is a linear link among the Monsang, Moyon and Anal.

29. Tarao Tribe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clans</th>
<th>Sub clan/ lineage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Katrimsa</td>
<td>i. Tuilamthang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Seloisamei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Toleksanei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Lunglan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v. Katrimsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Tlangsa</td>
<td>i. Khulan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Ropdou</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Mathangmaneia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Tlangsa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v. Khu/puin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Chanasha</td>
<td>i. Teitlap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Leikhan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Thomon-en</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the past Khulpui and Tlangsa were considered as separate clans but these clans have now been combined into a single clan. They are exogamous group.

30. Kom Tribe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clans</th>
<th>Sub clans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kalung or Karong (killong)</td>
<td>i) Rangpui</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Rongthang</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Saiche</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Telen</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Leivon*</td>
<td>i) Bilumngoi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Tombung</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Seme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Thungui</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
v) Lushai

5. Serto
i) Maikhur
ii) Kasam
iii) Thainthang
iv) Tosahak
iv) Khumdon

6. Lupheng

7. Mangte
i) Nimrang
ii) Lampui
iii) Sangpar

*Leivon is also one of the clans of Aimol and Lamkang.

31. Maring

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clans</th>
<th>Sub clans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Charanga</td>
<td>i) Khulpuwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Lamthaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Khalling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Thouman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v) Thoup pong</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Dangshawa</td>
<td>i) Khullak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Kantrim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Ramshumma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Dumdaya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v) Likshaiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Tantang</td>
<td>i) Knasawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii) Molhunga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii) Keishanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv) Thangsha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v) Karbiya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>vi) Saka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scheduled Tribe population in Manipur

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Tribe</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Aimol</td>
<td>2529</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Anal</td>
<td>21242</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Angami</td>
<td>132</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Chiru</td>
<td>5622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chothe</td>
<td>2762</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Gangte</td>
<td>9442</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Hmar</td>
<td>42933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Kabui</td>
<td>82386</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Kacha Naga</td>
<td>42013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Koirao</td>
<td>2343</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Koireng</td>
<td>1410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Kom</td>
<td>14602</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Lamgang</td>
<td>5894</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Mao</td>
<td>4736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tribe</td>
<td>Population</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Maram</td>
<td>1225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Maring</td>
<td>23238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Any Mizo (Lushai Tribes)</td>
<td>15164</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Monsang</td>
<td>2130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Moyon</td>
<td>2970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Paite</td>
<td>49271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Purum</td>
<td>571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Ralte</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Sema</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Smite</td>
<td>11065</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Sukte</td>
<td>1905</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Tangkhul</td>
<td>46075</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Thadou</td>
<td>182593</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>Vaiphei</td>
<td>38267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>Zou</td>
<td>20567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Poumai Naga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
*31. Tarao

*32. Kharam

*33. Any Kuki Tribes

**Generic Tribe 8030

Total- 7, 41, 141

Note: *For Sl. No. 30-33 data is not available as they are recognized only in 2003.

Source: 1. Census of India 2001

2. The Gazette of India, Extraordinary Part- II, Section 1,
   The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Orders
   (Amendment) Act, 2002 No.10 of 2003. Ministry of Law
   and Justice (Legislative Department), New Delhi.
Comparative picture of dialectal denominations/branches/

divisions of Christianity of the Kukis and the Nagas.

I. Kuki Group

A. Baptist

1. Chongthu Baptist Association

2. Chin Baptist Association

3. Chothe Baptist Churches Association

4. Evangelical Baptist Churches Association (Simte)

5. Gangte Baptist Association

6. Komrem Baptist Churches Association

7. Kuki Baptist Convention

8. Tarao Baptist Association

9. Thadou Baptist Association

10. Vaiphei Baptist Association

B. Roman Catholic

1. Good Shepherd, Churachandpur
2. Francis De Sales, Kangpokpi

3. St. George's, Moreh

4. St. Thomas, Singngat

5. St. Joseph, Sugunu

6. St. Xaver's, Thanlon

7. St. Mary's, Kholian

C. Independent

1) Assembly of God

2) Assembly of Yaweh

3) Bet Hashim Midash

4) Baptist Church of Manipur Mission

5) Christian Revival Church

6) Church of Christ

7) Church of Four Square Gospel

8) Church of God

9) Evangelical Baptist Churches Association

10) Evangelical Baptist Church
11) Evangelical Churches Association
12) Evangelical Church of Manipur
13) Evangelical Fellowship Church of India
14) Evangelical Free Church of India & Partnership Mission Society
15) Evangelical Organisational Church
16) Independent Church of India
17) Israel
18) Kuki Christian Church
19) Lutheran Church
20) The Lord's Family
21) Manipur Christian Synod
22) Mt. Zion Church of God
23) New Testament Baptist Church
24) Orthodox Judaism
25) Presbyterian
26) Reformed Presbyterian Church (NEI)
27) Revival Church of God
28) Salvation Army

29) Seven Day Adventist

30) Spiritual Sabbatarian

31) United Pentecostal Church

32) Zomi Christian Church

33) Laymen Evangelical Fellowship

II. Naga group

A. Baptist

1. Anal Naga Baptist Association

2. Maring Naga Baptist Association

3. Lamkang Naga Baptist Association

4. Monsang Naga Baptist Association

5. Moyon Naga Baptist Association

6. Kabui Naga Baptist Association

7. Mao Baptist Association

8. Maram Naga Baptist Association

9. Poiunai Naga Baptist Association
10. Liangmai Naga Baptist Association
11. Rongmai Naga Baptist Association
12. Southern Tangkhul Naga Baptist Association
13. Tangkhul Baptist Churches Association
14. Thangal Naga Baptist Association
15. Zeme Naga Baptist Association

B. Roman Catholic

1. Christ King, Chingjaroi
2. Sacred Heart, Hundung
3. Risen Christ, Keihao
4. St. John Bosco, Khoupum Valley
5. St. Xavir’s, Makhan
6. St. John Bosco, Maram
7. St. Anthony, Maramchi
8. Holy Spirit, Nungbi
9. St. Mary’s, Punanamai
10. Holy Rosary, Purul
11. Don Bosco, Senapati

13. Mary Help of Christians, Tamenglong

14. St. Dominic Savio, Tungjoy

15. Mary Help of Christians, Ukhrul

**C. Independent**

1) Christian Revival Church

2) Seven Day Adventist

3) United Evangelical Church

4) Presbyterian

5) Methodist

6) Good Samaritan

7) Judaism

8) Church of Christ

9) Laymen Evangelical Fellowship