APPENDIX-I

THE MANIPUR MERGER AGREEMENT, 1949

Agreement made on this twenty-first day of September 1949 between the Governor of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur.

Whereas in the best interests of the State of Manipur as well as of the Dominion of India it is desirable to provide for the administration of the said State by or under the authority of the Dominion Government:

It is hereby agreed as follows:

Article No.1

His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur hereby cedes to the Dominion of India Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of the State and agrees to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government on the fifteenth day of October 1949 (hereinafter referred to as ‘the said day’).

As from the said day the Dominion Government will be competent to exercise the said powers, authority and jurisdiction in such manner and through such agency as it may think fit.

Article No.2

His Highness the Maharaja shall continue to enjoy the same personal rights, privileges, dignities, titles, authority over religious observances, customs, usages, rites and ceremonies and institutions in charge of the same in the State, which he would have enjoyed had this agreement not been made.

Article No.3

His Highness the Maharaja shall with effect from the said day be entitled to receive for his life-time from the revenues of the State annually for his privy purse the sum of Rupees three lakhs free of all taxes.
This amount is intended to cover all the expenses of the Ruler and his family, including expenses on account of his personal staff and armed guards, maintenance of his residences, marriages and other ceremonies etc. and the allowances to the Ruler’s relations who on the date of execution of this agreement were in receipt of such allowances nor reduced for any reason whatsoever.

The Government of India undertake that the said sum of Rupees three lakhs shall be paid to His Highness the Maharaja in four equal installments in advance at the beginning of each quarter from the State treasury or at such other treasury as may be specified by the Government of India.

**Article No.4**

His Highness the Maharaja shall be entitled to the full ownership, use and enjoyment of all private properties (as distinct from State properties) belonging to him on date of this agreement. His Highness the Maharaja will furnish to the Dominion Government before the first January 1950 an inventory of all the immovable property, securities and cash balance held by him as such private property.

If any dispute arises as to whether any item of property is the private property of His Highness the Maharaja or State property, it shall be referred to a judicial officer qualified to be appointed as a High Court Judge, and the decision of that officer shall be final and binding on both parties:

Provided that His Highness the Maharaja’s right to use of the residences known as ‘Redlands’ and ‘Les Chatalettes’ in Shillong and the property in the town of Gauhati known as ‘Manipuri Basti’ shall not be questioned.

**Article No.5**

All the members of His Highness’s family shall be entitled to all the personal rights, privileges, dignities and titles enjoyed by them whether within or outside the territories of the State, immediately before the 15th August, 1947.
Article No. 6

The Dominion Government guarantees the succession, according to law and custom, to the gaddi (throne) of the State and to His Highness, the Maharaja’s personal rights, privileges, dignities, titles, authority over religious observances, customs, usages, rites and ceremonies and institutions charge of the same in the State.

Article No.7

No enquiry shall be made by or under the authority of the Government of India, and no proceedings shall lie in any Court in Manipur, against His Highness the Maharaja whether in a personal capacity or otherwise in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by him or under his authority during the period of his administration of that State.

Article No.8

1) The Government of India hereby guarantees either he continuance in service of the permanent members of the Public Services of Manipur on conditions which will be not less advantages than those on which they were serving before the date on which the administration of Manipur is made over to the Government of India or the payment of reasonable compensation.

2) The Government of India further guarantees the continuance of pensions and leave salaries sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja to servants of the State who have retired or proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, before the date on which the Administration of Manipur is made over to the Government of India.

3) The Government of India undertakes to make suitable provisions for the employment of Manipuris in the various branches of Public Services, and in every way encourage Manipuris to join them. They also undertake to preserve various laws, customs and conventions prevailing in the State pertaining to the social, economic and religious life of the people.
Article No. 9

Except with the previous sanction of the Government of India no proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against any person in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duties as a servant of the State before the day on which the administration is made over to the Government of India.

In confirmation whereof Mr. Vapal Pangunni Menon, Advisor to the Government of India in the Ministry of States, has appended his signature on behalf and with the authority of the Governor General of India and His Highness Maharaja Bodhchandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur has appended his signature on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

Bodhchandra Singh,
Maharaja of Manipur
V.P. Menon
Advisor to the Government of India,
Ministry of States.

Sri Prakasa
Governor of Assam, Shillong,
September 21, 1949
APPENDIX II

TEXT OF THE SHILLONG ACCORD

1) The following representation of the underground organizations met the Governor of Nagaland, Shri L.P. Singh, representing the Government of India, at Shillong on 10th and 11th November, 1975

1. Shri I TemjenbaRhakhu  2. Shri S Dahru  3. ShriVeennyiyi

4. Shri Z. Ramyo  5. Shri M. Assa  6. Shri Kevi Yalley

2) There was a series of four discussions. Some of the discussions were held with the Governor alone; at other, the Governor was assisted by the two advisers for Nagaland, Shri M. Ramuny and Shri H. Zopianga, and Shri Kampani, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs. All the five members of the Liaison Committee, namely Rev. Longri Ao, Dr. M. Aram, Shri L. Lungalang, Shri Kenneth Kerhuo and Shri Lungshim Shaiza, participated in the discussions.

3) The following were the outcome of the discussions:-

(a) The representatives of the underground organizations conveyed their decision, of their own volition, to accept, without condition, the Constitution of India;

(b) It was agreed that the arms, now underground, would be brought out and deposited at appropriate places. Details for giving effect to this agreement will be worked out between them and representatives of the Government, the security forces, and members of the Liaison Committee;

(c) It was agreed that the representatives of the underground organization should have reasonable time to formulate other issues for discussion for final settlement.

Dated, Shillong

November 11, 1975
APPENDIX III

THE ARMED FORCES (SPECIAL POWERS) ACT, 1958

(As amended in 1972)

An Act to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in disturbed area in the state of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Mizoram.

Be it enacted by Parliament in the Ninth year of the Republic of India as follows:

1. **Short Title and Extent**

   a) This Act may be called the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

   b) It extends to the whole of the state of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura and the Union territory of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram.

2. **Definitions**

   In this act, unless the context otherwise requires-

   a) “armed forces” means Military forces and the air forces operating as land forces, and includes any other armed forces of the Union so operating;

   b) “disturbed area” means an area which is for the time being declared by Notification under section 3 to be a disturbed area;

   c) All other words and expressions used herein, but not defined in the Air Force Act, 1950, or the Army Act, 1950, shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in this Act.

3. **Power to Declare Areas to be Disturbed Area**

If in relation to any state or Union Territory to which this Act extends, the Governor of State or the Administrator of the Union Territory, or the Central Government in either case, is of the opinion that the whole or any part is in such a disturbed or dangerous condition that the use of Armed Forces in aid of the civil power is necessary, the Governor of the State or the Administrator of that Union Territory or
the Central Government, as the case may, by Notification in the official Gazette, declare the whole or such part of such State or Union Territory to be a disturbed area.

4. **Special Powers of the Armed Forces**

Any commissioned officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer or any other person of equivalent rank in the armed forces may, in a disturbed area-

a) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do for the maintenance of public order, after giving such due warnings as he may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force, even to the causing of death, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order for the time being in force in the disturbed area prohibiting the assembly of five or more or carrying on of weapons or of things capable of being used as weapons or of fire-arms, ammunition or explosive substances;

b) if he is of opinion that it is necessary so to do, destroy any arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed attacks are made or as are likely to be made or attempted to be made, or any utilized as a hideout by armed gangs or absconders wanted for any offence;

c) arrest, without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit a cognizable offence and may use force as may be necessary to effect the arrest;

d) enter and search without warrant any premises to make any arrest as aforesaid or to recover any person believed to be wrongfully restrained or confined or any property reasonably suspected to be stolen property or any arms, ammunition or explosive substances believed to be unlawfully kept in such premises and may for that purpose use such force as may be necessary.

5. **Arrested Persons to be made over to the Police**

Any person arrested and taken into custody under this Act shall be made over to the officer-in-charge of the nearest police station with the least possible delay, together with a report of the circumstances occasioning the arrest.
6. Protection to Persons acting under this Act

No prosecution, suit or other legal proceeding shall be instituted, except with the previous sanction of the Central Government against any person in respect of anything done or purported to be done in exercise of the powers conferred by this Act.
APPENDIX IV

RPF IMPOSED A COMPLETE BAN ON HINDI MOVIES IN MANIPUR

(Press release)

The Revolutionary People’s Front imposed a complete ban on the transmission, screening and viewing of Hindi Movies and entertainment connected with Hindi language which are being used as a primary means of Indianization in the cause of suppressing the minority communities and the people of Manipur from 12 midnight, Tuesday, 12 September, 2000.

Therefore, RPF respectfully request to the public:-

To cease screening Hindi Movies in the cinema halls.

To cease viewing and hiring Video Cassette/ CD disk of Hindi Movies to the Video parlour/ Video Halls;

To impose a complete ban on transmitting Hindi Movies through cable networks in Manipur, and to refrain from watching Hindi films on satellite Channels.

In case this prohibition of the Hindi Movies made by RPF, is not adhered by the individuals, he/she should be responsible for the consequences.
APPENDIX V

Memorandum to PCI regarding the attacks on press freedom in Manipur: September 25, 2013

To,
The Chairperson
Press Council of India (PCI) New Delhi

Through
Shri Kosuri Amarnath
Convenor, Sub-Committee on Safety of Journalists
Press Council of India (PCI)
New Delhi.

Subject: Memorandum regarding the attacks on press freedom in Manipur and request for timely action and intervention

Sir,

The All Manipur Working Journalists’ Union (AMWJU), on behalf of the media community of Manipur, takes this opportunity to express our extreme gratitude to the Press Council of India (PCI) for visiting our state with the intention of finding out about the threats to the freedom of media and safety of journalists in Manipur. Indeed, in view of the ongoing conflict situation in the state and frequent attacks on the freedom and integrity of the media persons in Manipur, your visit and investigation is a much required and highly anticipated event.

With the hope and expectations that you will act with sincerity and intervene to uphold the cause of a free media in Manipur, we would like to lay down a few points for kind perusal:

MANIPUR AND CONFLICT

Manipur, situated on the Indo-Myanmar border, is home to as 33 listed scheduled tribes and a number of unspecified tribes, apart from the Meeties, Meetei Pangals (Muslims) and schedule castes. The 33 listed scheduled tribes are, again, broadly
divided into the Naga and Chin-Kuki-Mizo groups. Among the Nagas, the most prominent ones are Tangkhul, Mao, Poumai, Rongmei, Lamkang, Zeme, Maring, Anal, Maram, Thangal and Liangmei, while Thadou, Simte, Gangte, Vaiphei, Paite, Hmar, Khongsai, Silou, etc.

Thus, multiple histories, multiple cultures and multiple identities are spread out and struggling for recognition within a small geographical territory of 22,327 sq. km. An unfortunate by-product of these inherent complexities and certain insensitive governmental policies is that, today, there are more than 40 underground outfits operating within the state. This situation is further aggravated by the militaristic response of the Centre and state government. Laws such as the controversial Armed forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) of 1958 is enforced to help the security forces in their mission-AFSPA have been in force in the hills since 1961 and in the valley (except for the Imphal municipality area) since 1980. Thus the conflict has been heightened instead of resolved.

TWIN THREADS: CONFLICT AND THE MEDIA

It would be interesting to note here that the peoples’ movement in the 1930s led by Hijam Irabot, which is regarded as the first resistance movement in Manipur also gave birth to its media industry. The first recorded event in the history of the print media in Manipur is publication of the journal *Meitei Chanu* by Hijam Irabot in the mid-1920s. Hand-stencilled and cyclostyled by Irabot himself, the publication survived for only a few editions. During the 1930s and 1940s, a number of publications came out including *Yakairol, Lalit Manjuri Patrika, Bheigyabati Patrika, Dainik Manipur, Manipur Matam, Manipur Paojel, Ngashi, Praja, Anouba Yug*, and *Meitei Leima*, although most enjoyed only a short lifespan. These were followed, in the post-Independence era, by political papers like *Prajatantra* and *Simanta Patrika*.

Today Manipur is considered one of the top states in eastern India regarding media presence, with around 30 news dailies and journals, a remarkable number of home cable networks, correspondents and stringers for various national and international news agencies.
MEDIA: WORKING CONDITIONS

Majority of the private media houses in Manipur are print media publishing daily newspapers, eveningers and news magazine. Satellite channels like ISTV in Imphal, Image TV in Thoubal and hornbill in Churachandpur are representatives of the private electronic media. Of course, DDK and AIR are the state-run electronic media. Most of the private media houses in the state are mostly business enterprises. Initially these used to be run by political organizations (eg: Prajatantra and Simanta Patrika). However the last few years has seen a major change in the profile of the media houses with more and more moneyed businesspersons/ organizations entering into the field.

Despite this, the working condition of the media persons almost remains the same. There are no shift systems and most journalists work from early in the morning (sometimes starting at 5-6 am for an early or out-of-station coverage) and ending in the wee hours of the night. The starting pay for most journalists is minimal, and even after many years on the job, the pay is basic and perks are very few. Though a pension policy has been recently initiated by the Government in collaboration with AMWJU, there are no health insurance or accident-related schemes taken up by the state government or the media houses, and in many cases, journalists with, prolonged illness are either terminated from job or have been forced to be on leave without pay for the period of the illness. Special considerations for women journalists such as drop-home services and maternity leave are yet to be discussed.

FIGHTING TALL

All these conditions notwithstanding, the media community of Manipur has been working with integrity to fulfill its responsibility of being the watchdog of the society. Ironically, it is this growing awareness of the media as a powerful platform that is now threatening press freedom in the state-as both the state and non-state actors try to control the flow of information and/or misinformation to the masses.

Underground insurgent groups operating in the state, which earlier relied on pamphlets and word-of-mouth as the major means of spreading their ideas and diktats, are now turning to newspapers and news channels to carry their statements and propaganda to a large audience. The state military too takes the media on guided tours
of areas “cleared of insurgents”, press briefings, display of arms captured during operations, and surrender ceremonies, while also relentlessly bombarding the press with their media releases about their “civic action programmes”. Failure to adhere to new rules of propaganda warfare has led to frequent harassment of media persons, in the form of killings, bombings, life attempts, assault and arrests.

From 1993, till date, as many as seven journalists have been shot dead in Manipur. There has been numerous life attempts, bombings, etc, and almost every day there are threats over the phone, and pressure from the underground outfits in Manipur. In most cases, media persons respond with dharnas, suspension of publication, blank editorials, rallies and demands to the government for a safe atmosphere to work in. Each time, the threat is withdrawn but working conditions for journalists remain the same as most outfits believe it is their moral right and duty to pressurize newspaper into carrying their press releases the way they want them carried.

The state too has freely squeezed the media. During the 1950s, government actions such as seizing papers, imposing fines, closure of printing presses and imprisonment of editors were commonplace following any criticism of the government. During the 1970s, when the underground movements began to spread, the seizure of press material and arrests of journalists were routine. Two editors- Salam Bharatbhusan of *Hueiyen Lanpao* and Meinam Mittai of Matam-were even booked under the National Security Act and imprisoned for six months. In April 2000, N Biren, currently a minister and formerly the editor of *Naharolgi Thoudang*, was arrested by the state police for publishing a speech by activist Th. Iboyaima, on charges of it being ‘seditious’ and ‘anti-national’.

For over a week in July-August 2007, journalists were sitting in dharna in protest of a ‘bomb gift’ sent to the *Sangai Express* after it refused to publish an insurgent group’s press release. Yet on 2 August, the state government passed an order against the publication of news items “directly attributed to unlawful organizations, organized gangs, organizations, terrorists and terrorist-related organizations considered to be subversive and threat to the integrity of the state and the country”. The order even included obituary notices. This created a dire situation for the integrity of the media.
On December 23, 2012 Thangjam Dwijamani @ Nanao was killed in the police firing during an indefinite general strike imposed by various organizations protesting against the alleged molestation of a film actress by a self-styled Lt. Col of NSCN-IM at a musical event on December 18. What was more significant about his death was that if not for the fact that his camera was rolling and caught his shooter in the face; his killing would have been passed off as a collateral damage or even worse, implicated him as a rioter, intent on causing communal violence. In fact his last minutes of tape saved his honour as a media person who was killed in the line of duty.

On August 10, 2013, the National Investigation Agency, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, Guwahati, Assam issued an order to the Editor, Naharrolgi Thoudang asking the media house to produce a copy of a photograph related to the 32nd raising day of underground group PLA published in the newspaper on September 25, 2010 as well as name and details of the reporter who had taken the photograph.

Barely a fortnight later, on August 24, a faction of an underground group, called Military Defence Force (MDC)-Thouba Group issued ‘drastic action’-meaning life threats-against not only media persons but also the newspapers hawkers and distributors and their families for not publishing their press release. In the said press release the group had claimed their hand in killing an auto-driver, and the media persons under the All Manipur Working Journalists Union (AMWJU) had chosen to abide by their local code of conduct.

This is the first time that hawkers and distributors are being threatened, probably because the journalists refused to kowtow to the demand of the underground groups. For many days things were at an impasse as hawkers could not move about freely and distribute the newspapers. This made the editors of the newspapers take charge and sell the newspapers themselves, to show that they will stick by their stand. Though the hawkers are back at work, the threat of the underground group still exists till date.

Such attitudes of the state government and its police/army as well as the underground groups towards journalists are symptomatic of the growing lack of space for free expression in Manipur. While the state responds to people’s movement demanding justice with curfews, teargas, mock bombs and rubber bullets, there is a lingering
silence on the side of the people regarding the actions of the underground groups, the silence being enforced either due to fear or mandatory acceptance.

CONCLUSION

Like the average person in the state, the media fraternity in Manipur too has been trying to face the challenges thrown up by the ongoing conflict in their own way. To prevent freedom of the press, the AMWJU has drawn up safeguards, including proper identification of sources, official invitations for press conferences, press releases to be duly signed with the organization’s seal on the letterhead, setting a timeline for submission of press releases. The media has also asserted its rights to take editorial decisions to withhold news “if the arguments and counter-arguments become harmful to the state and could claim human lives”.

This self-censorship, though controversial, must be seen in the context of the precarious sociopolitical condition of the state. However, these rules do not seem to have worked very well as the militants have their own tactics by which to get their press releases published, keeping the press constitution and rules intact.

In fact, the life of a journalist in Manipur and his/her responsibility to uphold the sanctity and freedom of the press has become increasingly difficult and dangerous due to the pressure from all sides. And it is in this regard that the All Manipur Working Journalists Union (AMWJU), on behalf of the media community of Manipur, takes this opportunity to press for your urgent attention and timely intervention with regards to the media and journalists community of the state by focusing your kind attention on the recommendations listed below

1) Manipur State government must strengthen protection for journalists and act swiftly to prosecute those responsible

2) Manipur State government must ensure a safe working atmosphere for journalists in the state

3) Improvement of working conditions of journalists in the state

4) A medical/health scheme to cover illness-related expenses of the journalists and their family
5) Adequate compensation in case of killing/injury for the journalists as they are working in adverse conditions

6) Press colony for safety of media persons. Manipur government is willing to create such a colony

7) Better working condition and remuneration for working journalists, by making a special provision for small states like Manipur where media business is small and revenue limited

8) Provident fund for working journalists

9) Revision of journalists pension amount (at present a retired journalist gets Rs. 2000 and widow of a journalist Rs.1000 per month)

10) Security protection for media team visiting militant infested interior areas, for rural reporting etc.

Lastly, we thank you once again for your visit to Manipur and express our hope that you will help in ensuring press freedom in the state.

Sincerely

(WANGKHEMCHA SHAMJAI)

President

All Manipur Working Journalists’ Union (AMWJU), Manipur
## APPENDIX VI

**HARASSMENT OF JOURNALISTS BY UNDERGROUND GROUPS/SOCIAL ORGANIZATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Nature of case</th>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>Narration of incident</th>
<th>Action taken</th>
<th>Case Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>September 08, 1997</td>
<td>Life attempt</td>
<td>Unidentified persons</td>
<td>Bijoy Koijam escaped an attempt on his life when he was working as a freelance photographer for United News of India (UNI)</td>
<td>FIR lodged, memorandum submitted to Chief minister</td>
<td>No action taken or arrests made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>August 2000</td>
<td>Bombing</td>
<td>Unidentified persons</td>
<td>Unidentified persons blew up part of the Pan Manipur youth League (PMYL) office. The PMYL published the monthly magazine <em>Chingkei Hunba</em> and was preparing to re-launch the popular monthly newsmagazine <em>Lamyanya</em> as a daily newspaper.</td>
<td>FIR lodged</td>
<td>No action taken or arrest made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>October 08, 2002</td>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>United Kuki Liberation Front (UKLF)</td>
<td>Two Manipur-based correspondents— Iboyaima Laithangbam of <em>The Hindu</em> and Y Arun of <em>Eastern Panorama</em>—were kidnapped for two days as they were proceeding from Imphal to Moreh by UKLF as they dissatisfied with inadequate coverage of its statements.</td>
<td>FIR lodged</td>
<td>Released same night after intervention by AMWJU No action taken or arrests made</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>October 22, 2003</td>
<td>Forced deletion of photos</td>
<td>Zeliangrong United Front (ZUF)</td>
<td>Unidentified gunmen barged into the sleeping rooms of reporters covering the 8th general conference of ZUF at Tamei, Tamenglong district and force them to delete the photographs taken on</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

274
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Actor</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 26, 2004</td>
<td>Ban</td>
<td>All Naga Students Association Manipur (ANSAM), Kuki Students organization (KSO), and All tribal Students Union, Manipur (ATSUM)</td>
<td>English daily <em>The Sangai Express</em> was banned by ANSAM, KSO and ATSUM without giving any reason.</td>
<td>Dialogue initiated through AMWJU</td>
<td>Ban revoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 23, 2005</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>Unidentified armed persons</td>
<td>ESPN/ Star Sports correspondent Obed Longvah was assaulted by unidentified armed persons at Litan in Ukhrul district of Manipur.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 14, 2005</td>
<td>Interference /pressure</td>
<td>Armed opposition groups</td>
<td>The Manipur Hill Journalists union suspended publication of all Churachandpur-based newspapers from June 16 to 19, 2005, in protest against “interference” and “pressure” from several armed opposition groups.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 07, 2005</td>
<td>Interference /pressure</td>
<td>KYKL</td>
<td>Underground group KYKL imposed a ban on two local dailies <em>Matangyi Vaikarol</em> and <em>Manamaha</em> and cable network ISTV for allegedly not “properly” reporting on the abduction of Manipur Students Union (MUSU) president Ashok Kumar Singh.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 09, 2006</td>
<td>Life attempt</td>
<td>KCP Noyon faction</td>
<td>Unidentified gunmen shot point blank at Ratan Luwangcha when he was general secretary of All</td>
<td>FIR lodged</td>
<td>No police officer came to take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td></td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10 April 2006</td>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
<td>Kangleipak Communist Party (KCP)- City Meetei group’s personnel</td>
<td>Cadres of KCP held six Imphal based newspapers editors’ hostage through the night and force them to publish a statement about the outfit’s “raising day” celebration which the editors had previously ignored.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11 April 2006</td>
<td>Ban</td>
<td>KCP-city Meetei group</td>
<td>The KCP-City Meetei group clamped a three-month ban on the <em>Imphal Free Press</em> for misquoting its press statement.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 20, 2006</td>
<td>Life attempt</td>
<td>Unidentified gunmen</td>
<td>Unidentified gunmen unsuccessfully tried to kill the editor and publisher of the evening newspaper <em>Kangla Pao</em> Paonam Labango Mangang, in front of his office in Imphal.</td>
<td>FIR lodged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>July 31, 2007</td>
<td>Bomb Threat</td>
<td>Unidentified gunmen</td>
<td>A gift-wrapped Nokia mobile handset package containing a grenade and marked to the editor of <em>The Sangai Express</em> was delivered to the office of the newspaper by KCP.</td>
<td>Rally taken out, sit-in protests staged</td>
<td>VDF personnel deputed at newspaper offices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August 2008</td>
<td>Interference /pressure</td>
<td>KCP(MC)</td>
<td>KCP(MC) issued threat to <em>Poknapham</em> for not publishing its press statement</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 17, 2010</td>
<td>Interference /pressure</td>
<td>KCP (MC) Lamphel Group Deputy Finance Chief</td>
<td>KCP(MC) Lamphel Group Deputy Finance Chief Chingkheinganba threatened media houses for not publishing their press releases <em>in toto.</em></td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Target</td>
<td>Details</td>
<td>Outcome</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 July 2010</td>
<td>Interference /pressure</td>
<td>KNF(MC) personnel</td>
<td>A news reporter of the <em>Lamka Post</em> threatened by underground group KNF (MC) personnel for his reportage on misappropriation of huge quantity of rice under Integrated Child Development Scheme in its 29 July 2010 edition on the basis of a public programme in Churachandpur. The KNF(MC) personnel felt that the news report was too ‘vivid’ and demanded a corrigendum.</td>
<td>Publication work in Churachandpur district was halted in protest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17 July 2010</td>
<td>Interference /pressure</td>
<td>Hmar People’s Convention (D) personnel</td>
<td>Armed members of underground group Hmar people’s Convention (D) threatened S. Singlanmang Guite the Churachandpur Correspondent of <em>The Sangai Express</em> daily.</td>
<td>Publication work in Churachandpur district was halted in protest</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 July 2010</td>
<td>Harassment</td>
<td>Bandh supporters</td>
<td>A reporter of <em>Lamka Post</em> covering a statewide bandh was harassed by bandh supporters using abusive words</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19 July 2010</td>
<td>Interference /pressure/death threat</td>
<td>An underground group</td>
<td>Death threat was imposed on Ahongshangbam Mobi, editor of Manipur daily <em>Sanaleibak</em> and AMWJU spokesperson by an UG group. The tussle was raised as one faction of the group wanted its statement to be published and the other warned not to do so.</td>
<td>No Action taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Suspect Details</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action Taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>October 17, 2010</td>
<td>Interference/pressure</td>
<td>Kesho Meitei and Sunil Meitei of KCP (MTF)</td>
<td>Kesho Meitei and Sunil Meitei of KCP (MTF) threatened media houses located in Imphal over publication and non-publication of their respective press releases.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>August 25, 2011</td>
<td>Life attempt</td>
<td>KNF(MC)</td>
<td>KNF (MC) made a life attempt on a reporter of Lamka Post in Churachandpur district.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Midnight February 7, 2011</td>
<td>Attempted kidnapping</td>
<td>Unidentified persons</td>
<td>Three unidentified persons in a maruti car tried to kidnap Huiyen Lamjao sub-editor Keithellakpam Manikanta while he was returning from his job.</td>
<td>Memorandum submitted to Manipur Governor Gurbachan Jagat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>August 4, 2011</td>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>Unidentified persons</td>
<td>Unknown persons traveling in car fired at NETV video journalist L. Biswajit at Keishampat, but latter escaped unhurt.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Memorandum to PCI by AMWJU, 2013)
### APPENDIX VII

**HARASSMENT OF JOURNALISTS BY STATE/CENTRAL FORCES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl No</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Nature of case</th>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>Narration of incident</th>
<th>Action taken</th>
<th>Case status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1980-81</td>
<td>Imprisoned under National Security Act (NSA)</td>
<td>State Police Personnel</td>
<td>Arrest of <em>Hueyiem Lampao</em> editor Salam Bharatbhusan and editor of <em>Matam</em>, Meinam Mithai, who were booked under the National Security Act (NSA) and imprisoned for around six months.</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
<td>Releases from jail after three months, case revoked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>April 2000</td>
<td>Arrested</td>
<td>State Police Personnel</td>
<td>Northombam Biren Singh, editor of <em>Naharolgi Thoudang</em> was arrested by the State police for publishing a speech by activist Th. Iboyaima, on charges of it being “seditious” and “anti-national”.</td>
<td>Rally taken out, memorandum submitted to Chief Minister, Indian Federation of working Journalists</td>
<td>Released after one month in jail, case revoked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>September 10, 2003</td>
<td>Arrested</td>
<td>Assam Rifles personnel</td>
<td>Yambam Biren, reporter of <em>Kangla Paa</em>, Manipuri daily eveninger was arrested from his house by a team of Assam Rifles apparently on no charges.</td>
<td>Memorandum was submitted to DGP by AMWJU</td>
<td>Released in the night of the same day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident</td>
<td>Attacker/Offender</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Action</td>
<td>Reason</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
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<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>July 23, 2004</td>
<td>Assaulted</td>
<td>2nd Manipur Rifles personnel</td>
<td>At the peak of the recent anti-AFSPA uprising in 2004, personnel of 2nd Manipur Rifles dispersing a group of women protestors barged into the house of Thiyam Ranjan, a senior reporter at <em>Sanaleibak</em> and beat him up even after he identified himself as a journalist.</td>
<td>Rally taken out, memorandum submitted to Chief minister. The matter was brought to the knowledge of International Federation of Working Journalists (IFWJ), Press Council of India (PCI) and Committee for Protection of Journalists (CPJ).</td>
<td>Three Manipur Rifles and one State Police commando personnel suspended</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>August 14, 2004</td>
<td>Ban</td>
<td>State Government</td>
<td>The government clamped a ban on the local news cable network ISTV in the “public interest”, apparently angered by images of thousands of people taking to the streets to protest against the AFSPA, 1958.</td>
<td>Matter in court</td>
<td>Matter in court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>February 20, 2005</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>130th Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)</td>
<td>N. Noren of <em>The Sangai Express</em> and W. Lukhri of <em>Mannaba</em> were brutally assaulted by personnel of the 130th Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) posted at Sajiwa jail, while covering an agitation by a Meitei revivalist group.</td>
<td>Inquiry instituted</td>
<td>No action taken</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

280
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Authority/Actors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14/02/2007</td>
<td>Assault/death of camera personnel</td>
<td>Personnel of the 38th Assam Rifles (AR) personnel posted at Kollien in Tamenglong district were attacked by protesters, who snatched away the cameras and beat up two journalists, S. Thobren and I.S. Bolak. They were later arrested.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09/10/2008</td>
<td>Interference/pressure</td>
<td>Director General of Police (DGP), Y. Joykumar enquired into the incident and expressed concern over the use of force.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10/10/2008</td>
<td>Interference/pressure</td>
<td>Minister, N. Biren, on being informed about the incident, ordered an investigation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24/02/2009</td>
<td>Interference/Deception</td>
<td>Information was sought from the All Manipur Working Journalists' Union (AMWJU), but no action was taken.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Location</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
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<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 10, 2009</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>State Police Commando personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 28b, 2009</td>
<td>Detention/ threat</td>
<td>3rd Indian Reserve Battalion (IRB) personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 15, 2011</td>
<td>Arrest</td>
<td>Imphal West Police Commando personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>June 30, 2010</td>
<td>Assault</td>
<td>1st Manipur Rifles personnel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Interference/pressure</td>
<td>State Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>December 8, 2011</td>
<td>Assault State Police personnel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Memorandum to PCI by AMWJU, 2013)
APPENDIX VIII

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

SECRETARIAT: HOME DEPARTMENT

ORDERS

Imphal, the 2nd August, 2007

No. 2/8(18)/2007-H:- In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 the Governor of Manipur is pleased to order that any printed material i.e. either newspapers or books and any document whether printed or in electronic form shall be forfeited to the State Government if they contain any material on the following:

a) All items directly attributed to Unlawful Organizations, organized gangs, organizations, terrorists and terrorists related organizations considered to be subversive and a threat to the integrity of the state and the country.

b) Obituary notices for “Shradha”, “Asti Sancahi”. Cremation and Burial ceremonies showing that the dead person is a martyr in the struggle for an independent and sovereign state and which may contain the names of known terrorists and terrorists related organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs as the sponsors of the advertisement.

c) Publication of threats of any sort by terrorist organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs or by a person or group of persons to any person or class of persons.

d) Publication of any code of behavior, dress code or social practice decreed by terrorist’s related organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs.

e) Publication of any justification of killings, causing injury, assault, kidnapping imposition of fines or warnings made by terrorist’s related organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs or organizations.

f) Publication of notices for payment to terrorists related organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs in cash or kind.
g) Publication of items in the form of invitation to the unlawful organizations organized gangs and terrorist related organizations to settle or solve disputes.

By orders & in the name of Governor,

(P.B.O. Warjri)

Principal Secretary (Home), Govt. of Manipur
APPENDIX IX
GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
SECRETARIAT: HOME DEPARTMENT

ORDERS

Imphal, the 14th August, 2007

No. 2/8(18)/2007-H: In partial modification of this Government order of even number dated 02-08-2007, the Governor of Manipur, in exercise of the powers conferred under the Section 95 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 is pleased to order that any printed material i.e. either newspapers or books and any document whether printed or in electronic form shall be forfeited to the State Government if they contain any material on the following:

a) Publication of seditious or subversive literature affecting the integrity of the nation.

b) Publication or advertisement of any obituary notice of any unlawful organization, organized gang and terrorist related organization for “Shraddha”, “Asti Sanchai”, cremation and burial ceremonies of the members of any such organization/gang which portray the dead persons as martyrs.

c) Publication of threats of any sort by terrorist related organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs or by a person or groups of persons to any person or class of persons.

d) Publication of any code of social practice decreed by terrorists or terrorist related organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs.

e) Publication of notices for payment to terrorist related organizations or unlawful organizations or organized gangs in cash or kind.

f) Publication of items in the form of invitation to the unlawful organizations, organized gangs and terrorist related organizations to settle or solve disputes.

By orders & in the name of Governor,
(P.B.O.Warjri)
Principal Secretary (Home), Govt. of Manipur.
APPENDIX X

GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

HOME DEPARTMENT

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Imphal, the 28th May, 2011

No.2/8(1)/2010-H (Pt-II):

a) It has been observed that the print media as well as the electronic media which are publishing/carrying out various news items which directly or indirectly supported unlawful/illegal activities of various organisations. Many of the articles/news reports published/broadcast not only question the sovereignty and integrity of India but also tend to incite the public against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of India.

b) Many reports/articles are also published through which illegal monetary demands are made against individuals/organizations or making so called clarifications viz., “Sengdokchaba”/ “Changjarakadabani” etc. Such publications which are defamatory/intimidatory spread fear and terror among the public.

c) The State Government has taken a serious view of the matter and now advises all engaged in print as well as electronic media to refrain from publishing such articles/news/reports/photographs which supports or tends to support the unlawful activities of various organizations which are against the provisions of the Constitution of India, various statutes, rules and regulations. In case of violation of the laws of the land, strict actions will be taken in accordance with law.

(A.K.Sinha)
Special Secretary (Home),
Govt. of Manipur
APPENDIX XI: QUESTIONNAIRE -A (for Media Professionals)

Dear respondents’, I Ksh. Chitrabhanu Devi (Ph.D Scholar), Assam University Silchar, is undergoing Ph.D degree course entitled “Mass Media In Conflict Zone: A Study based on Newspapers published from Imphal, Manipur”. For that reason I am seeking your help and support and the questions are purely for academic purpose only.

1) Name- .................................................................

2) i) Age- ..........years    ii) Sex- Male □ Female □

3) Address- .................................................................

4) Name of the media organization:

5) Religion- Hindu □ Muslim □ Christian □ Any other ......................

6) Educational Qualification- Matric □ Under-Graduate □

Graduate □ Post-Graduate □

7) Marital Status- Married □ Un married □

8) Family Income (per month) a) ≥ Rs.5,000  b) < Rs.5,000 ≥Rs. 10,000

c) < Rs.10,000 ≥ Rs. 25,000  d) <Rs. 25,000 ≥ Rs. 50,000
e) >Rs. 50,000.

9) Do you read Newspapers? Yes □ No □

10) If Yes, how many hours .........................

11) Frequency of reading - Daily □ At least four day in a week □ Not fixed □

12) Language preference for reading Newspaper’s – English □ Manipuri □

Any other □ ..................

13) What items you prefer most in Newspaper? ............................

14) Do you subscribe to Newspapers? Yes □ No □

15) Name of the newspapers subscribed ...........................................

16) Do you read magazines? Yes □ No □

17) If Yes, then Frequency of reading - Daily □ Weekly □, Monthly Rarely □, Occasionally □

18) Do you listen to Radio? Yes □ No □

19) If Yes, how many hours do you listen it on daily basis ....................
20) Name of the Radio channels you listen.........................

21) Name of the programmes ........................................

22) What type of TV service do you have-  DTH □; Doordarsahan □; Cable TV□; Satellite TV □

23) Do you have access to Internet? Yes □ No □

24) If Yes, frequency - daily □; 6 hours per week □; (4-6 ) hours per week □; less than 4 hours per week □

25) Why do you read newspaper? Please rank the options as 1, 2, 3,.....

- To get information of the world □
- To get information of the surroundings □
- To get local information □
- It is useful intellectual piece □
- It has power to educate □

26) Do you think that local newspapers of Manipur are as good as other National Newspapers like Times of India; Telegraph; Hindu etc.- Yes □ No □

27) Do you satisfied with the information given by your Newspapers? Yes □ ; No □ (not at all)

28) If Yes, then whether- Fully satisfied □; partially satisfied □; Can’t say □

29) How will you rate/rank the standard of your newspapers? Excellent □, Very good □, Good □, Worst □, No comment □

30) Is it credible – Yes □; No □, To some extend □, Can’t say □

31) Prevails truth – Always □; Depends □, Can’t say □

32) Political objectivity-

- It has high level of objectivity □
- It is pro- government newspaper □
- It has some sympathy with opposition □
- It has some openness for insurgent outfits □
33) Have you gone through insurgency related news in your newspapers?
   Yes ☐; No ☐

34) If Yes, what is the frequency-
   Regularly ☐; Very often ☐; Not much ☐; Can’t say ☐

35) What kind of insurgency prominently placed?
   Manipuri related insurgency ☐; Naga insurgency ☐; Kuki insurgency ☐; Naxal ☐, and other insurgency from other parts of the country ☐; Global and Islamic insurgency ☐; Can’t say ☐

36) What kind of insurgency related news items are getting more space and attention in your newspapers’?
   - Insurgents gun downed by the security forces ☐
   - Insurgents kill security persons. ☐
   - Insurgents attack on public and public places ☐
   - Insurgents surrender ☐
   - All news are prominently placed ☐
   - Can’t say ☐

37) Do the newspapers cover human right violation incidents-
   - As it happens (without any bias) ☐
   - In suppressed way ☐
   - Unnecessary type ☐
   - Insufficient coverage ☐
   - Always sympathetic for victims ☐
   - Presents pro-state point of view ☐

38) Do you think that your newspaper is running under state government threat?
   Yes ☐; No ☐

39) What do you feel after reading a story of encounter?
   - Story follows the information given by forces ☐
   - Story based on the investigation done by reporters ☐
   - Story favoring insurgents ☐
   - Can’t say ☐
40) Do you read opinion/editorial page? Yes ☐ ; No ☐

41) Do you like to read editorial write up? Yes ☐ ; No ☐

42) How do newspapers present editorial opinion?
   -Objectively ☐
   -Pro-state ☐
   -Pro-militancy ☐
   -Can’t say ☐

43) How do you mark your newspaper’s editorial page?
   -It presents the things on factual ground. ☐
   -It presents opinion of experts without interruption ☐
   -It has to consider the threats of non-state ☐
   -It has to consider the threats of State ☐
   -It has to balance between non-state and state ☐

44) Have you ever faced any threat or interruption in your work? Yes ☐ ; No ☐

45) If Yes, then –
   -from insurgent ☐
   -from security forces ☐
   -from both insurgents and security forces ☐
   -can’t specify ☐

46) In which circumstances you take precautions for personal safety?
   (please mark on each option)
   -At time of warning situations : -Yes ☐ ; No ☐
   -At night time : -Yes ☐ ; No ☐
   -All the time : -Yes ☐ ; No ☐
   -During public gathering : -Yes ☐ ; No ☐
   -During National/State celebrations : -Yes ☐ ; No ☐
   -During Central Minister’s/Official’s visit : -Yes ☐ ; No ☐
   -During elections: Yes ☐ ; No ☐
47) How do you rate the risk level while outdoor duty/reporting assignment at Government Offices in Imphal?

- No risk □  - Moderate risk □
- High risk □  - Very high risk □

48) How do you rate the risk level while reporting at Military/security forces Campus?

- No risk □  - Moderate risk □
- High risk □  - Very high risk □

49) How do you rate the risk level while reporting at public places of Imphal?

- No risk □  - Moderate risk □
- High risk □  - Very high risk □

50) How do you rate the risk level while reporting at outskirts of Imphal/Urban Imphal?

- No risk □  - Moderate risk □
- High risk □  - Very high risk □

51) Do your newspaper receives content selection and treatment advisory?

   Yes □; No □

52) If Yes, from which section?

   Government : Yes □; No □  Non state organizations Yes □; No □
   Security forces Yes □; No □  From all sources Yes □; No □
   Can’t say Yes □; No □

53) Do your newspaper’s deals with the insurgent threats?

   - By avoiding the message □  - By incorporate suggestions □
   - By complaining to the police □
   - By open and democratic protest like observing Black Day, General Strike,
     Press conference, Sit in Protest, Fasting etc. □
54) Do your newspaper’s deals with the security forces/ state threats / unnecessary directives?
   - By avoiding the things □
   - By incorporating suggestions □
   - By raising public protest □
   - By political complaints □
   - By police complaints □
   - Can’t say □

55) What is the most frequent way of attacking on newspapers by militants?
   - Physical attack on the employees and associates □
   - Armed strikes on the building/office/property □
   - Attacks on economic sources □

56) Have the advertiser and business associates of your newspapers ever received any threat from militants not to do business with you?
   Yes □; No □

57) Does your newspaper’s performance is affected adversely due to insurgent threats?
   Yes □; No □; Can’t say □

58) Does your newspaper’s performance is affected adversely due to state intervention too?
   Yes □; No □; Can’t say □

59) Which one is a greater cause for non-performance at editorial front?
   Government/ Insurgent/ Can’t say/ None

60) Which one is a greater cause for non-performance on economic and business front?
   Government/ Insurgent / Can’t say/ None

61) Do you think that the conflict situation in Manipur has negative effects on the growth of Newspapers?
   Yes □; No □; Can’t say □

62) In your opinion, what is the credibility level of your newspaper?
   Low/ Moderate/ High / Can’t say □
63) Do your readers satisfy with your performance? Yes ☐; No ☐

64) How would you like to rate your profession due to conflict situation
(tick against each ‘Y’ for Yes and ‘X’ for No)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risky</th>
<th>No</th>
<th>Moderate</th>
<th>High</th>
<th>Very High</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reputed</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creative - Yes ☐; No ☐</td>
<td>Least</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX XII: QUESTIONNAIRE -B (for Newspaper readers)

Dear, respondents’ I Ksh. Chitrabhanu Devi (Ph.D Scholar), Assam University Silchar, is undergoing Ph.D degree course entitled “Mass Media In Conflict Zone: A Study based on Newspapers published from Imphal, Manipur”. For that reason I am seeking your help and support and the questions are purely for academic purpose only.

1) Name- ..............................................................................................................................................

2) Age- ...........years  ii) Sex- Male □ Female □

3) Address- ..........................................................................................................................................

4) Religion- Hindu □ Muslim □ Christian □

Any other......................

5) Educational Qualification- Matric □ Under-Graduate □ Graduate □ Post-Graduate □

6) Marital Status- Married □ Un married □

7) Family - Nuclear/Joint

8) No. of family members-.................

9) Occupation-

   i) Job

      a) Executive/Non-executive

      b) Government/Private

   ii) Business- Small/Medium/Large

   iii) Others- Home maker/social service/politics/students/ any other

10) Family Income (per month)   a) > Rs.5,000  b) < Rs.5,000 ≥Rs. 10,000

    c) < Rs.10000 ≥ Rs. 25,000  d) <Rs. 25,000 ≥ Rs. 50,000  e) >Rs. 50,000.

11) Do you read Newspapers’ ? Yes □ No □

12) If Yes, then frequency- Daily □ At least four day in a week □ Not fixed □
13) Language preference for Newspaper’s – English □  Manipuri □  Any other □

14) Do you subscribe to Newspapers?  Yes □  No □

15) Do you listen to Radio?  Yes □  No □

16) Do you read magazines?  Yes □  No □

17) Do you have TV set?  Yes □  No □

18) If Yes, how many?  1 □  2 □  more than 2 □

19) What type of TV service do you have- DTH; Doordarsahan: Cable TV; Satellite TV

20) Do you have access to Internet?  Yes □  No □

21) If Yes, frequency - daily □ ; 6 hours per week □ ; (4-6) hours per week □; less than 4 hours per week □

22) Why do you read newspaper? Please rank the options as 1, 2, 3,….
   - To get information of the world □
   - To get information of the surroundings □
   - To get local information □
   - It is useful intellectual piece □
   - It has power to educate □

23) Do you think that local newspapers of Manipur are as good as other National Newspapers like Times of India; Telegraph; Hindu etc.-  Yes □  No □

24) Do you satisfied with the news and information given by your Newspapers?
   Yes □ ;  No □ (not at all)
   If Yes, then whether-
   Fully satisfied □;  Partially satisfied □; Can’t say □

25) How will you rate/rank the standard of your newspapers?

26) Is it credible – Yes □;  No □; To some extend □; Can’t say □

27) Prevails truth – Always □; Depends □; Can’t say □
28) Political objectivity-
   It has high level of objectivity □
   It is pro- government newspaper □
   It has some sympathy with opposition □
   It has some openness for militant outfits □

29) Have you gone through insurgency related news in your newspapers?
   Yes □ ; No □

30) If Yes, what is the frequency-
   Regularly □; Very often □; Not much □;
   Can`t say □

31) What kind of insurgency prominently placed?
   Manipuri related insurgency □; Naga insurgency □; Kuki insurgency □;
   Naxal, and other insurgency from other parts of the country □;
   Global and Islamic insurgency □; Can`t say □

32) What kind of insurgency related news items are getting more space and attention in your newspapers?*
   -Militants gun downed by the security forces □
   -Militants kill security persons. □
   -Militants attack on public and public places □
   -Militants surrender □
   -All news are prominently placed □
   -Can`t say □

33) Do the newspapers cover human right violation incidents-
   -As it happens (without any bias) □
   -In suppressed way □
   -Unnecessarily typed □
   -Insufficient coverage □
   -Always sympathetic for victims □
   -Presents pro-state point of view □

34) Do you think that your newspaper is running under state government threat?
   Yes □; No □
35) What do you feel after reading a story of encounter?
- Story follows the information given by forces □
- Story based on the investigation done by reporters □
- Story favours militants □
- Can’t say □

36) Do you read opinion/editorial page? Yes □; No □

37) Do you like to read editorial write up? Yes □; No □

38) How do newspapers present editorial opinion?
- Objectively □
- Pro-state □
- Pro-militancy □
- Can’t say □

39) How do you mark your newspaper’s editorial page?
- It presents the things on factual ground. □
- It presents opinion of experts without interruption □
- It has to consider the threats of terrorist □
- It has to consider the threats of State □
- It has to balance between terrorists and state □

40) Is your newspaper a pro-state newspaper? Yes □; No □

41) Is your newspaper a pro-militant newspaper? Yes □; No □

42) Do you agree that Manipur newspapers are publishing under conflict generated threats? Yes □; No □

43) Do you agree that conflict related issues are affecting the efficiency and truthfulness of the newspaper? Yes □; No □

44) Due to militants’ threat/pressure your newspaper
- Won’t be able to deliver truth- agree/disagree □
- Won’t be able to report objectively- agree/disagree
- Won’t be able to cover everything – agree/disagree □