



Attack on Jharkhand Labourers in Manipur | Jharkhand | 27 May 2024

Why in News?

Laborers from Jharkhand who had **migrated to conflict-affected Manipur** earlier in 2024, in **search of improved opportunities**, are now coming back in large numbers following the fatal shooting of one individual and the injury of two others by armed criminals in Imphal.

Key Points

- This marks the first instance of an attack on individuals from outside Manipur since the start of the state's ethnic conflict.
- Such acts of violence against non-locals have contributed to the Union government's decision to repeatedly extend the ban on seven [Meitei extremist groups](#) in the state.
 - The longstanding ethnic conflict in Manipur involves the **Meitei majority** and the **Kuki-Zo Scheduled Tribe community**.
 - Over **225 casualties have been recorded**, with thousands injured and tens of thousands internally displaced as a result.
- An uptick in incidents like abductions and assaults on civilians is attributed to radical outfits such as [Arambai Tenggol](#) and members of valley-based insurgent groups like [United National Liberation Front \(UNLF\)](#), due to the large number of missing weapons in the State.
- **Tensions** between the two communities **persist, leading to occasional attacks near the buffer zones** separating the hill and valley districts.

Meitei Community

- The Meitei people are also known as Manipuri people.
 - Their primary language is the **Meitei language, which is also called Manipuri and is the only official language** of Manipur.
- They are predominantly settled in the Imphal Valley, although a significant number **reside in other Indian states, such as Assam, Tripura, Nagaland, Meghalaya**, and Mizoram.
 - There is also a notable presence of **Meitei in the neighboring countries of Myanmar and Bangladesh**.
- The Meitei people are divided into clans, and members of the **same clan do not intermarry**.

CHEQUERED HISTORY

Manipur, which has over 35 communities inhabiting the valleys and hills of the state, has a chequered history of violent and deadly clashes.



NSCN-IM

Integration of Naga-inhabited areas of Northeast is the core demand of NSCN-IM which has been holding peace parleys with the Centre. There was violent protest in Manipur in 2001 when the cease fire agreement signed between the Government of India and NSCN-IM was extended.

Naga-Kuki Fight

The Kukis are hill tribes spread across the Northeast besides Myanmar and the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh. On September 13, 1993, militants of National Socialist Council of Nagaland (Isak Muivah) massacred around 115 Kuki civilians in the hills of Manipur. However, NSCN-IM refuted the allegation.

The rivalry between Nagas and Kuki started in the colonial era. In 1990 there were clashes over land. Kukis often claimed 350 of their villages were uprooted, over 1,000 killed and 10,000 were people displaced. Chins are called Kukis on the Indian side.

Meitei Pangal and Meiteis

In 1993 there were clashes between Meitei Pangal (Muslim) and Meitei. A bus carrying Muslim passengers was set on fire. Over 100 people were killed.

Insurgency

Manipur had scores of militant outfits and violence was largely triggered by insurgents.

The NSCN-IM entered a ceasefire agreement with the Government of India in 1997.

Valley-based militant outfits (Meitei groups) such as the UNLF, PLA, KYKL etc. are yet to come to the negotiating table.

The Kuki outfits under two umbrella groups, the Kuki National Organisation (KNO) and United People's Front (UPF), also signed the tripartite Suspension of Operation (SoO) pacts with the Centre and Manipur on August 22, 2008.

Hill and Valley



The current conflict between Meiteis and Kukis is the extension of hills versus plains conflict. Meiteis account for 53% of the population, while tribal communities account for around 40% of the population. Naga tribes make up for (24%) and Kuki/Zomi tribes (16%).

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Cyclone Remal | Jharkhand | 27 May 2024

Why in News?

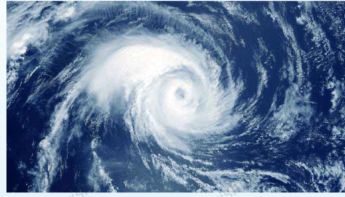
The deep depression brewing in the [Bay of Bengal](#) has escalated into [Cyclone "Remal."](#) posing a **potential threat** to West Bengal and neighboring states, including Jharkhand.

Key Points

- **Meteorologists** from the Ranchi-based [India Meteorological Department \(IMD\)](#) anticipate significant effects in the affected regions.
 - The IMD predicts **thunderstorms, lightning, and strong winds** across several parts of the state from 26th May to 31st May 2024.
 - These weather conditions are expected to affect various districts, including Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Bokaro, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Simdega, and more.
- The name '**Remal**' in the list of tropical cyclones is given by **Oman**. It will be the first cyclone to hit the region this 2024 pre-monsoon season.
 - 'Remal,' meaning '**sand**' in **Arabic**.

CYCLONE

Cyclones are rapid **inward** air circulation around a **low-pressure** area.

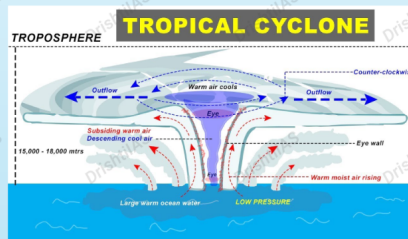


Cyclone v/s Anticyclone

Pressure System	Pressure Condition at the Center	Pattern of Wind Direction	
		Northern Hemisphere	Southern Hemisphere
Cyclone	Low	Anticlockwise	Clockwise
Anticyclone	High	Clockwise	Anticlockwise

Classification

- **Tropical Cyclones;** originate between the **Tropics of Capricorn and Cancer**
- **Extra Tropical/ Temperate Cyclones;** originate in the **Polar Regions**



Conditions for Formation

- Large sea surface with temperature $>27^{\circ}\text{C}$.
- Presence of the **Coriolis force**
- Small **variations in the vertical wind speed**
- A **pre-existing weak low- pressure area**
- **Upper divergence** above the sea level system

Different Names for Tropical Cyclones

- **Typhoons** - Southeast Asia and China
- **Hurricanes** - North Atlantic and eastern Pacific
- **Tornados** - West Africa and southern USA
- **Willy-willies** - Northwest Australia
- **Tropical Cyclones** - Southwest Pacific and Indian Ocean

Nomenclature

- Nodal Authority - **World Meteorological Organization (WMO)**
- Indian Ocean Region - **Bangladesh, India, Maldives, Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand** contribute to naming cyclones that occur in this region.

Cyclones in India

- **Bi-annual Cyclone Season** - March to May and October to December
- Recent Cyclones - **Tauktae, Vayu, Nisarga and Mekanu** (in Arabian Sea) and **Asani, Amphan, Fani, Nivar, Bulbul, Titli, Yaas and Sitrang** (in Bay of Bengal)