

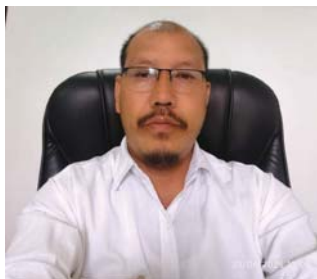
Annual Report 2024-2025



**MANIPUR STATE COMMISSION
FOR THE SCHEDULED TRIBES
(MSCST)**



From the desk of the Chairperson



It is with great respect and responsibility that I present the Annual Report of the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes for the year 2024-2025 on the celebration of its 2nd Foundation Day.

The Commission has worked diligently to address complaints, conduct enquiries, and make recommendations for the protection and advancement of Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. Through field visits, conducting awareness, holding meetings and policy advocacy, we have sought to give voice to the marginalized and uphold their constitutional rights.

While we recognize the progress made, we are also aware of the challenges that remain particularly in areas of education, land rights, forest rights and cultural preservation. We remain committed to working collaboratively with all sectors of society to address these concerns.

I extend my sincere appreciation to my fellow Members, the Commission staffs, and our partners for their hardwork and dedication.

Let this report stand as a testament to our shared mission: empowering tribal communities with dignity, justice and opportunity.

T.Mathieu Rongmei
Chairperson,
Manipur State Commission
for The Scheduled Tribes.



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Annual Administrative Report (2024-2025)

The reporting period of April 2024 to March 2025 has been one of the most challenging years for the Manipur State Commission for Scheduled Tribes (MSCST) since the conflict. The Commission acknowledges that it has not been able to undertake or expand its full range of activities during this period due to the prolonged disturbances and socio-political unrest affecting large parts of the state.

Beginning in early 2023 and continuing throughout 2024, Manipur has witnessed intermittent violence, displacement of communities, internet blackouts, movement restrictions and general law and order instability. These conditions have deeply affected the ability of the Commission to perform its mandated duties effectively.

Due to security risks and restrictions on movement in many hill and valley regions, the Commission was unable to conduct regular district tour or legal awareness in tribal dominated areas. All planned outreach programs, including tribal awareness campaigns, student career guidance awareness and counselling, had to be postponed or suspended due to safety concerns, curfews and large-scale displacement of tribal populations.

Despite these constraints, the Commission has remained active within its limited capacity. The Commission expresses deep concern for the affected tribal populations who have suffered displacement, trauma, and loss of livelihood. As peace returns to the state, we are committed to reach out to various hill areas and tribal relief camps to work on the steps we could take up together in strengthening the tribals as a whole.

The Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled tribes saw the appointment of two new Hon'ble Members on the month December 2024 namely Shri Shetlengam Sankhil (Member Administrative) and Shri Seipu Sitlhou (Member Judiciary). These appointments reflect the Commission's commitment to inclusive representation of the diverse Scheduled Tribes of Manipur.

While Member (A) has been actively participated in the Commission's activities within the State, Member (J) representing the Kuki-Zou community, has faced difficulties operating from the Imphal office due to the prevailing conflict situation. Despite these limitations, Member(J) has remained engaged with the Commission's mandate by working from outside the State-holding discussions with the National Commission for the Scheduled tribes (NCST) and other relevant authorities. These efforts have contributed to raising awareness and drawing attention to the concerns of the tribal communities in Manipur at the national level.

The Commission acknowledges and appreciated the commitment and dedication shown by both Members in advancing tribal rights and welfare, each in their respective capacities, despite the challenges of the current situation.



About the Commission

The Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (MSCST) was established as a statutory body under Section 7(2) of the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes Act, 2014, with the aim of safeguarding the rights and interests of the Scheduled Tribes in the state of Manipur.

The Commission functions as a watchdog, advisor, and facilitator in matters concerning the Scheduled Tribes, ensuring that constitutional protections and policy provisions are implemented effectively. It serves as a bridge between the government and tribal communities, advocating for justice, equality and empowerment.

Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes Rules of Procedure, 2016. In pursuance to the power conferred on the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (MSCST) under Section 7(2) of the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes Act, 2014, to regulate its own procedure, the commission hereby adopts the following Rules of Procedure comprehensively for empowering it to function and discharge its responsibilities smoothly and effectively in the interest of the Scheduled Tribes of Manipur.

The said Rules of Procedure may be called as the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes Rules of Procedure, 2016 and be followed by the Commission in exercising and discharging its powers, functions and responsibilities as is intended under the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes Act, 2014

Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes, Acts and Rules of Procedure, 2016.

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Functions and Responsibilities of the Commission in relation to the Protection and Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.

1. Function of the Commission:

In pursuance to Section 8 of the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes Act, 2014, it shall be the function of the Commission:

- a) To investigate and examine the working of various safeguards provided in the Constitution of India or under any other law for the time being in force or under any order of the Government for the welfare and protection of the Scheduled tribes of Manipur and;
- b) To inquire into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and safeguard of the Scheduled Tribes of Manipur and to take up such matter with the appropriate authorities;
- c) To participate and advise on the planning processes of the socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to evaluate the progress of their development in the State;
- d) To make recommendations as to the measures that should be taken up by the State for the effective implementation of safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio-economic development of the Scheduled Tribes and to make report to the State Government annually and at such other time as the Commission may deem fit;
- e) To discharge such other functions in relation to the Scheduled Tribes as required under any law made by the State legislature or the Parliament.
- f) The Commission would also make the following recommendations to the State Government:
 - i) Measures that need to be taken over conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce to the Scheduled Tribes living in the forest areas;
 - ii) Measures to be taken to safeguard rights of the Tribal communities over mineral resources, water resources, etc.as per law;
 - iii) Measures to be taken for the development of the Tribals and to work for more viable livelihood strategies;
 - iv) Measures to be taken to improve the efficacy of relief and rehabilitation measures for the Tribal groups displaced by development projects.
 - v) Measures to be taken to prevent alienation of the Tribal people from land and to effectively rehabilitate such people in whose case alienation has already taken place;



- vi) Measures to be taken to elicit maximum cooperation and involvement of the tribal Communities for protecting forests and undertaking social afforestation;
- vii) Any other matter that the Commission feels is of utmost importance for the Tribal community of the State in matters of protecting and preserving their Tribal identity and values.

Provided that the Commission shall have no jurisdiction on any matter dealt with by the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes established under Article 338A of the Constitution of India.

2. Laying of Report:-

The State Government shall cause the recommendations of the Commission to be laid before the State Legislature with a memorandum explaining action taken or proposed to be taken on such recommendations and the reasons, if any, for non-acceptance of the recommendations.

Celebrating the Identity, Culture and Aspirations of the Scheduled Tribes of Manipur.

The State of Manipur is home to a rich mosaic of ethnic identities, each contributing uniquely to the social and cultural fabric of the region. Among them, the Scheduled tribes (STs) hold a special place-diverse, vibrant, and deeply rooted in the land's history and traditions. From the hilltops of Ukhrul to the valleys of Churachandpur, the ST communities of Manipur are living symbols of resilience pride and cultural heritage.

Our Identity, Our Strength; The Scheduled Tribes of Manipur include a wide range of indigenous communities. Each tribe is a guardian of a distinct language, a unique set of customs, and a deep connection with nature. From the Tangkhul shawl weaving tradition in Ukhrul to the Lawm (youth dormitory) culture among the Kuki-Chin groups. The traditions passed down through generations are not just rituals, but expressions of ancestral wisdom, respect for the environment, and collective identity.

The Constitution of India recognizes these communities under the Scheduled Tribes category, not as a label of backwardness, but as an acknowledgement of their need for protection, empowerment, and equitable development. It is a recognition of historical injustices and an assurance that progress must reach every hill and every village.

The Challenges we face; despite constitutional safeguards and affirmative policies, ST communities in Manipur continue to face multiple challenges:



- ❑ Access to quality education remains a concern in remote tribal areas, limited access to higher education in remote areas, despite progress in primary school enrolment.
- ❑ Unemployment and migration among tribal youth, especially in districts like Churachandpur and Senapati.
- ❑ Inadequate healthcare infrastructure in tribal-dominated hill districts such as Kamjong, Pherzawl, and Noney.
- ❑ Land insecurity, especially where customary ownership patterns conflict with formal land laws.
- ❑ Social exclusion or underrepresentation in some spheres of state-level governance and policy making.

These challenges must not be ignored, for they affect not just the STs but the progress of the entire state. Equity and justice are not gifts—they are rights that must be claimed and upheld.

A Call for Unity and Empowerment; as we reflect on the past year through this annual report, we also look forward with hope. The Manipur State Commission for Scheduled Tribes (MSCST) remains committed to being the voice and guardian of tribal rights. Through advocacy, inquiry and policy recommendations, we aim to ensure that the voices of the marginalized are not only heard but respected.

We call upon our tribal leaders, youth, elders, and institutions to rise together—to safeguard our land, language, and customs, while also embracing modern education, digital tools and entrepreneurial spirit. And we encourage all communities to protect their languages, land and cultural values while adapting to the demands of a changing world. We must stand united—not as isolated communities, but as one tribal family with a shared vision for justice and development.

Let us rise together; Let this report not just be a record of actions, but a reminder of our collective journey. From the elders who preserve our folklores to the children learning new dreams in school—every Scheduled tribe member is part of a greater story. It is time to rewrite that story with dignity and pride.

Let this message be a voice of solidarity to all Scheduled Tribes in Manipur—from the hilltop villages of Ukhrul and Tamenglong to the remote borders of Chandel and Tengnoupal.

The future belongs to a Manipur where no tribe is left behind, where every voice is valued, and where tradition walks hand in hand with transformation.



Meeting and Activities

The Commission carried out the following statutory and advisory functions:

i. Inquiry and Redressal of Investigating Team, MSCST:

- Total Complaints received: for the year 2024-2025, a total number of 3 cases have been received by the IT, MSCST.
- Complaints case closed: MSCST case No.1 of 2024, the case has been disposed of as the complainant prayed, that the matter has been solved by way of amicable solution between the parties outside the Court.
- Complaint case no.1 of 2025 dated on 30th May, 2025: The civil matter is under further proceeding.
- Complaint case no.2 of 2025 dated 29th May 2025: fixed for further proceeding.

ii. **Activities**

During the reporting year 2024-2025, the Commission convened regular meeting to discuss key issues, examine complaints and review programs of welfare schemes. Total number of more than 10 meetings was held with different department heads, also with the Additional Chief Secretary Tribal Affairs and Hills department for various reasons inclusive of Commission Office's grievances and for the welfare of Manipur tribal, also met the Hon'ble Governor on account of working for betterment of ST Commission in levels that will be beneficial both for the displaced tribal population and the other tribals in Manipur.

iii. **Key agenda includes:**

- Addressing land and forest rights grievances.
- Monitoring of ST reservation implementation.
- Consultation with tribal leaders and community organizations.

The Commission organized 8 diverse activities across different hill districts of Manipur. These were facilitated by resource persons from varied educational and professional backgrounds, including law, social sciences, education and environmental studies and the Civil Administrative Services. The topics covered included the Land and Forest Rights act, career guidance for students and youth, legal awareness, tribal customary rights, and capacity building for community leaders-each aimed at promoting the welfare and empowerment of the Scheduled tribes in the region.



iv. Key activities are as follows:

- ❑ Conducted awareness programmes on the Forest Rights Act and Land laws relevant to Scheduled Tribes.
- ❑ Organised career guidance seminars for students with inputs from professionals in Civil Services and academia.
- ❑ Hosted round table conference and interactive discussions and sensitization programmes on domestic violence against tribal women, promoting legal recourse and community support mechanisms.
- ❑ Held educational seminars on constitutional rights and protective legislation for Scheduled tribes.
- ❑ Collaborated with subject experts and administrative officers from diverse educational backgrounds.
- ❑ Extended outreach programmes across multiple hill districts, ensuring inclusive participation from remote and vulnerable tribal areas.

Highlights and key note points of the Activities taken up in different hill districts:

Career Guidance programme

The Commission successfully organised a Career Guidance Programme at Longmai-3, Noney District on 17th May 2024. The session aimed to empower tribal youth by equipping them with information, motivation,

and resources to explore various academic and career pathways.

The invited resource, Miss Chingkhuijikliu Kamei, Psycho social counsellor Provided valuable insights into career planning, the importance of setting long-term goals, and strategies to excel in competitive examinations such as UPSC, SSC, Banking and state civil service exams. The speaker also highlighted the significance of pursuing higher education, vocational training, and skill development as viable means to secure meaningful employment.

Students were encouraged to explore both government and private sector opportunities, including careers in teaching, healthcare, entrepreneurship and social services. Special emphasis was placed on





Career Guidance programme on 17th May, 2024 at Multipurpose hall, Longmai-3, Noney District:

scholarships and government schemes available for Scheduled tribe students, as well as the importance of building confidence, communication skills, and staying informed.

The session concluded with an interactive Q&A, where students received practical advice tailored to their individual interests and aspirations. The programme was well-received and marled a positive step toward nurturing informed and ambitious youth in the region.

An interactive session followed the main presentation, during which students enthusiastically engaged with the speaker. The queries raised by the students reflected both curiosity and determination to overcome barriers. Some of the key questions included:

1. How can we prepare for competitive exams like UPSC and MPSC while living in remote areas?

2. Are there government scholarships or financial assistance schemes for ST students?
3. What are the best career options for Arts and Commerce stream students?
4. How important is English Communication for career success?
5. Are there career opportunities in the armed forces or paramilitary services after class 12?
6. How do we access reliable information on government job vacancies and application processes?

The resource person addresses each query with practical advice and motivation, encouraging the youth to pursue their dreams with confidence and commitment. The interactive session concluded on a positive note, with students expressing hope and enthusiasm for their future paths



First Foundation day celebration on 15th June, 2024



The Manipur state Commission for Scheduled tribes (MSCST) celebrated its 1st Foundation Day with much enthusiasm and purpose on 15th June, 2024. The programme, held at Hotel Classic Grande, brought together tribal leaders, government officials, dignitaries and community representatives under the powerful theme “Safeguarding and Promoting the Welfare of the Scheduled Tribes.”

The event commenced at 11:00 am with the arrival of participants, followed by the presentation of dignitaries, the lighting of the auspicious lamp, and a soulful welcome song by James Riamei. The tone of the celebration was set with a warm welcome address by Shri T.Mathieu Rongmei, Chairperson of MSCST, who reflected on the Commission’s journey and reaffirmed its mission to advocate for the rights and welfare of Scheduled Tribes in Manipur. A Key highlight was the release of the Commission’s 1st foundation souvenir book by

ShriAwangbow Newmai, Hon’ble Minister for Water Resources, Relief and Disaster Management, who served as the Chief Guest. In his keynote speech, her underscored the importance of unity, responsive governance, and targeted outreach to uplift tribal communities, especially in the current socio-political climate.

Shri MH. Khan, IAS, Special Chief Secretary and Member Secretary of MSCST, spoke on the need to integrate tribal concerns into broader policy planning, particularly in areas such as environmental sustainability, land rights and development equity.

Shri Janghemlung Panmei, Hon’ble MLA, Tamenglong (ST) AC, emphasized preserving cultural identity and strengthening educational access for tribal youth. He also encouraged the Commission to continue acting as a bridge between tribal voices and the government. Smt.Ranjita Golmei, President of the Kabui Mother Association, who also took the stage alongside the Chief



Guest and other dignitaries, shared a heartfelt message urging the Ministers and senior leaders present to move beyond symbolic support and take meaningful, sustained action for the welfare of tribal communities, especially women and children, calling for genuine commitment in both policy and practice, emphasizing that the Foundation Day should not only be a celebration but a moment of renewed commitment to stand with and uplift the tribal people of Manipur. Though the programme listed several dignitaries, only a few were able to attend in person due to logistical and security challenges. Their absence was respectfully acknowledged, and their continued support was appreciated. An interactive session with tribal representatives was also part of the programme; however, due to the ongoing effects of the May 23rd ethnic conflict, not all 34 recognised tribal Presidents and

Secretaries could not be present. Despite this, a few leaders who were able to attend engaged meaningfully with the VVIPs, sharing their concerns, aspirations, and appeals for stronger protection of tribal rights and land. The event concluded with a vote of thanks by Dr. R.A. Ransing, Deputy Secretary, TA & Hills, and a closing song by James Riamei, followed by high tea, marking the end of successful and symbolic day for the Commission and the tribal community it serves.





ONE DAY CONSULTATION PROGRAMME **on Manipur Village Authorities in Hill Areas Act, 1956**

The One Day Consultation programme on the Manipur Village authorities in Hill Areas Act, 1956, held on 28th June, 2024 at PTPO Hall, Phungyar Block Headquarters, aimed to shed light on one of the most significant legislative frameworks affecting tribal self-governance in the hill areas of Manipur.

Organised by Yotakhi initiatives and sponsored by the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes, the programme brought together community leaders, youth, legal experts and concerned citizens to collectively reflect on the Act's implications, challenges, and relevance in today's changing socio-political landscape.

The consultation focused on promoting awareness about the rights, duties and powers of village authorities as outlined in the 1956 Act. It also served as a platform to deliberate on the need for updates or reforms that reflect current realities while safeguarding the customary practices and identity of the tribal communities.

The resource person in his speech said, he consider the Manipur Village Authorities in Hill Areas Act, 1956 not merely a legal document, but a foundational pillar that recognizes and protects the traditional self-governing institutions of the tribal communities in Manipur's hill areas. The Act was enacted to provide a formal framework for the constitution, powers and functions of village authorities in tribal regions, ensuring that customary practices and leadership systems could continue to function with legal backing. It reflects a unique attempt to blend customary law with statutory governance—something very few Indian laws attempted to do.



However, with changing socio-political realities, rapid development, and the growing voice of tribal youth, it becomes imperative to revisit this Act through wider consultation. Questions arise around its implementation, relevance, gaps and whether it truly serves the interests of the communities it was designed to empower.

We must ask if the existing village authorities are functioning with autonomy and effectiveness. Does the Act empower or limit traditional leadership structures today? Is there room for reform while still respecting tribal customs?

The resource person concluded his sharing thanking the ST commission for creating this much needed platform and that our goal should be to ensure that any governance framework, whether traditional or statutory, genuinely supports the aspirations, rights and dignity of tribal people in Manipur.

The interactive discussions with village leaders, youth representatives, and civil society participants were deeply enriching and revealed a strong desire among communities to assert their constitutional rights while strengthening traditional institutions.



Some of the queries from the participants.

- Many villages in this area still follow traditional rules-does the Act support that?
- Can our village continue to follow our own traditional way of choosing leaders even if it is different from the Act?
- In our villages, women are often left out of decision making. Does the Act say anything about including women or youth?
- Can the Village Authority in Phungyar apply for government schemes or funds directly?
- Who checks whether the village leaders are using their powers honestly and fairly?
- How can youth from our block be involved in improving village governance?

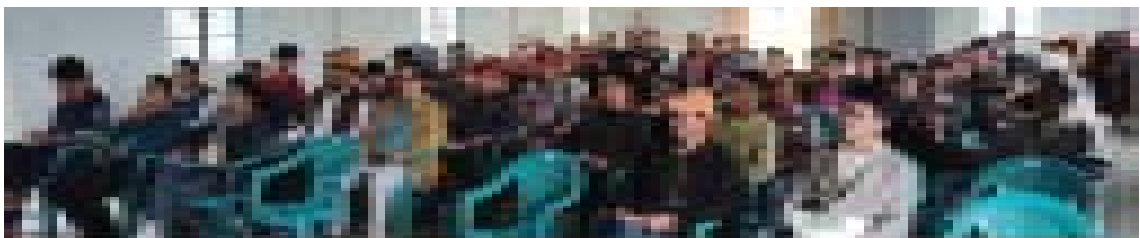
The answer to the queries from the resource person

- The 1956 Act allows villages in Phungyar to follow their traditional practices, including choosing leaders based on custom, if accepted by the community.



- The Act doesn't stop women or youth from participating. Villagers are encouraged to include them for more balanced and inclusive leadership.
- Recognized village authorities can apply for government schemes through offices like the SDO.
- Village leaders must work transparently. If there's misuse of power, villagers can report it to the SDO or higher authorities.
- Youth can contribute by spreading awareness, assisting with village records, and getting involved in meetings or community work.

The programme concluded on a positive and hopeful note, with active participation and a shared commitment to strengthening village governance through awareness, dialogue and unity in preserving both tradition and rights.





ONE DAY CONSULTATION PROGRAMME on Manipur Village Authorities Act, 1956



The Manipur State Commission for Scheduled Tribes (MSCST), in collaboration with the Naga People's Organisation Kangpokpi District (NPOK), organized a one-day consultation programme on the Manipur Village Authorities Act, 1956. The event aimed to promote understanding of the Act, especially among the tribal communities in hill areas, and to strengthen traditional village institutions within the legal framework of the State.

The session witnessed active participation from village chiefs, local leaders, and community members from surrounding villages. The consultation focused on key aspects of the 1956 Act, such as the role, powers, and composition of village authorities, and the relationship between customary practices and state laws.

Key inputs from resource Persons:

- Adv. Daniel Ramsan explained the legal structure and responsibilities of village authorities as laid out in the 1956 Act. He emphasized the need for alignment with both constitutional provisions and customary tribal practices.
- Ramthing Kasar highlighted the importance of empowering local communities through legal literacy and capacity-building. He encouraged the participants to voice their challenges, especially related to land, development schemes, and representation of youth and women in village governance.

Resource Persons of the day:

- Daniel Ramsan, Senior Advocate.
- Ramthing Kasar, Social Activist.

(Note: Rev. Apila Thangal was unable to attend the programme)



One Day Consultation Programme on Manipur Village Authorities Act, 1956 at Nungsai Chiru Community Hall, Kangpokpi District on 10-7-24



- o Both resource persons advocated for periodic consultations like this to update and adapt traditional governance systems in line with democratic values and community needs.

Summary of Interactive Session

Queries and answers from Participants and resource person:

P: What support can the government provide to strengthen village authority functioning?

R.P: the government can offer support through legal awareness programme, training for village authority members, and better coordination with district administration. Such support can help improve transparency and strengthen traditional institutions.

P: Can a woman be a member or secretary of a village under the Act?

R.P: It was stated that while the original act does not clearly mention the role of

women, there is growing recognition that women should be included in decision making roles. Adopt inclusive practices in line with democratic values.

P: What happens if a village authority takes a decision that contradicts customary law?

R.P: The village authorities are expected to follow both the Act and their customary practices. If a decision goes against customary law, it can be reviewed by traditional elders or if needed, brought to the notice of appropriate legal or administrative bodies for resolution.

The session provided a meaningful platform for community members to raise concerns and seek clarity on the Manipur Village Authorities Act, 1956. The programme concluded with a call for continued engagement between the community, legal experts and the commission to ensure inclusive and informed village governance.





One Day Career Guidance In Soft Skill And Counselling For Tribal Students

in Don Bosco high school auditorium, Khoumum valley on 26th July, 2024.

The Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (MSCST), in collaboration with Zeliangrong Students union Khoumum association, successfully conducted a one-day career guidance programme focused on soft skills development and counselling for tribal students.

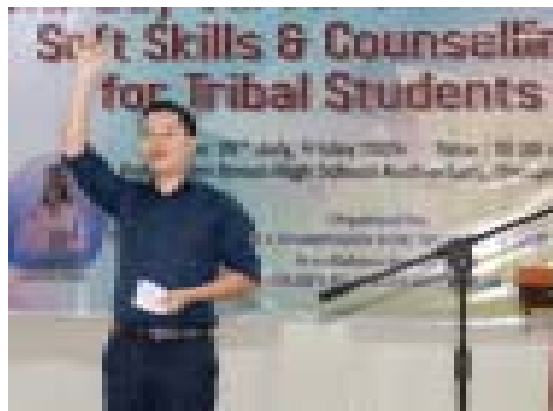
The programme aimed to address key challenges faced by tribal students in adapting to the competitive academic and career environment, while also equipping them with life skills necessary for personality development and self-confidence, guide them in making informed academic and career choices.

The event witnessed active participation from students representing different schools in and around Khoumum Valley. Sessions were led by experienced resource persons from civil service, academic counselling and professional background.

Resource Persons:

1. Miss Chingkhuijliu Kamei,
Psycho social counsellor..
2. Dinringam Kamei,
SDO/DDO, Ukhrul.

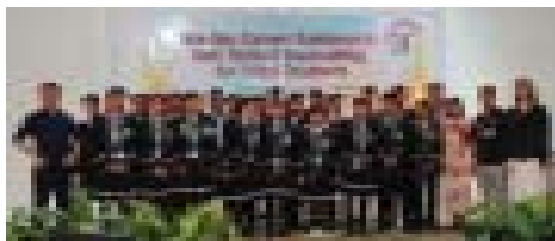
Mr. Dinringam Kamei shared his journey in civil service and motivated students to aim high and stay committed to their goals. He spoke on the importance of discipline,



perseverance, and the value of education in empowering tribal communities. He also discussed different career options available through competitive examinations and public service.

Miss Chingkhuijliu conducted a session on mental wellness, emotional intelligence, and the importance of self-awareness. She guided the students on managing exam stress, overcoming fear of failure, and improving interpersonal skills. Her counselling approach encouraged open discussion and boosted students' confidence.

Both the resource person emphasized on the importance of communication skills, time management, teamwork and emotional intelligence. They encouraged students to develop self-discipline and adaptability to cope with academic and personal challenges. Students were guided on choosing career paths based on their interests, aptitude and emerging opportunities. They shared insights on scholarship opportunities, competitive exams, vocational courses and the importance of digital literacy. They inspired students to





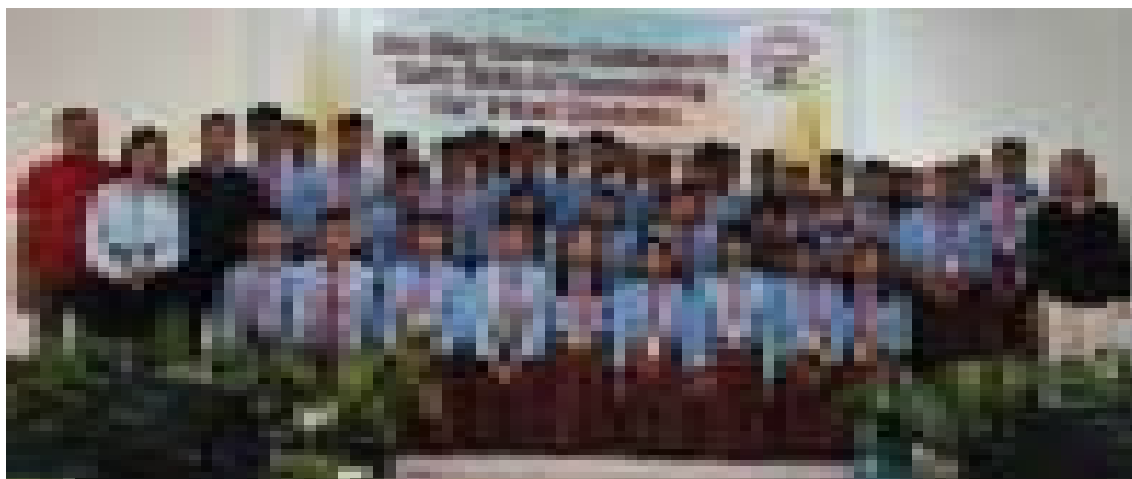
believe in their potential, reminding them that their tribal identity is a strength. Personal success stories were shared to boost confidence and ambition.

Common queries from students:

- How do we prepare for civil service exams like UPSC or MPSC?
- How can we overcome anxiety during interviews or public speaking?
- Are there good career options for students who are not from science background?
- How many hours did you study to get through such prestigious state civil service exam?
- Is it true job seekers need good family background who are able to buy jobs in state government sector?
- How can we stay motivated and focused when facing challenges?
- Which career options are best after class 10/ class 12?
- What are some job-oriented vocational courses?
- What are the risks of choosing an unconventional career (e.g., photography, design)?



The programme concluded on a positive and inspiring note, with enthusiastic participation from the students. The interactive sessions not only provided clarity on career choices and academic pathways but also motivated the youth to dream big and stay committed to their goals. The event was highly engaging and encouraging for the students, interactive and empowering. It helped them understand the importance of soft skills and mental well-being in achieving academic and career success. The MSCST expressed gratitude to the resource person and local collaborators for their valuable contributions and reaffirmed its commitment to continue such initiatives for the empowerment of tribal students through education, guidance and skill development.





Two Days Awareness Programme “On Child Raising” at Hamleikhong Community hall, Hundung, Ukhrul, Ukhrul District.

In a significant move to promote better parenting practices and strengthen child development within tribal communities, a Two-Day Awareness programme on Child Raising was conducted from 9th to 10th October 2024 at the Community Hall in Hamleikhong, Hundung, Ukhrul District. The event was organized by Sambu Raiping Shanao Long and sponsored by the Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (MSCST).

The programme was especially tailored to address the socio-cultural aspects of Child raising within tribal societies, where community and extended family play a pivotal role in a child's upbringing.

Manipur is home to a rich and diverse tribal population, accounting for a substantial portion of the state's demographic. These communities, residing mostly in the hill districts like Ukhrul, Chandel, Tamenglong and Senapati uphold strong traditional values, collective living, and deep-rooted cultural practices. However, tribal families today are increasingly facing challenges brought by changing lifestyles, exposure to modern education, migration and shifts in socio-economic structures. Parenting, once guided largely by customary norms and elders' wisdom, now requires greater awareness of health, education, emotional well-being, and child protection issues. This programme was timely in bridging the gap between age-old traditions and the present-day needs of children growing up in tribal settings.

Highlights of the programme:

- The Chief Guest, Mrs. Kengoo Zuringla emphasized the importance of nurturing a child in a secure and emotionally healthy environment. She acknowledged the traditional strengths of tribal parenting but also urged adapting modern parenting

practices to meet current challenges.

- The Guest of Honour, Dr. Lucy Duidang provided insight into the health and nutritional aspects of child-rearing, particularly stressing early childhood care, immunization, and the mental well-being of mothers and infants.
- Mrs. Yaopei Shimray, the Resource person, delivered an informative and empathetic session on the role of women in shaping the next generation, encouraging tribal mothers to be more aware of their influence and to seek support when needed. Her talk included real-life examples from tribal families, focusing on balancing tradition with contemporary needs.

Context and Impact:

This awareness programme served as a bridge between traditional tribal values and emerging practices in parenting and psychology. For communities where oral traditions and customary care practices dominate, this event provided vital exposure to new ideas in a culturally sensitive manner.

The participation of mothers, elders, youth and village leaders made the event interactive and effective. Participants expressed appreciation taken by the organizers and speakers.

CONCLUSION

The programme successfully created a space for dialogue on parenting in tribal communities and was appreciated by all attendees. By combining traditional wisdom with professional knowledge, the event empowered tribal families to raise healthier, happier, and more resilient children. The MSCST reaffirmed its commitment to continue supporting such community-centric initiatives in the future.



Legal Awareness Conclave 3rd May 2025

Achievers Stadium Tamenglong-3, Organised by the Cham, Daily Newspaper, Tamenglong H/Q, Sponsored by Manipur State Commission for Scheduled Tribes

Day 1

On 2nd May 2025, by 7:30 a.m, the 10 member team of Manipur State Commission for Scheduled Tribe (MSCST), led by the Chairperson of the Commission proceeded by road via National Highway 2 (NH-2) for Tamenglong district a stretch of about 146 km by road from Imphal.

At Tapan Namsan village, Kangpokpi District, the team attended the meeting organised by Liangmei Naga Council, Eastern Zone, regarding the present situation of Manipur and its effects to the Scheduled Tribes settling within the kangpokpi district. Herein the Hon'ble Chairperson of the Commission brief the congregation about the function and duties of the Commission and that without any hesitation to bring forth if there is any grievances face by the villagers living within and around eastern zone so that the issues can be put up before the concerned authority.

Thereafter the Head of I.T Sr. Advocate Daniel Ramson in his briefing addresses, the various laws and Acts enacted and in force in India for the protection and welfare of Scheduled tribes.

Problems relating to education, health care, dilapidated roadways connecting the villages and many others issues were put forward by the villagers present in the meeting.

Later by 12:30 pm the team of MSCST advance for Tamei and then Tamenglong, through dilapidated roadways for the forthcoming Legal awareness conclave.

Day 2

One day Legal Awareness Conclave was held on 3rd May 2025, at Achievers Stadium Tamenglong – 3, Organised by the Cham, Daily Newspaper, Tamenglong Headquarter, Sponsored by Manipur State Commission for Scheduled Tribes, on the subject matter relating to various Constitutional provisions and various Acts for the protection, advancement, development and welfare of Scheduled Tribes living in Manipur.

Eminent personalities namely; Hon'ble Mr. Thuigai Mathieu Rongmei, Chairperson, MSCST and Hon'ble Mr. Sankhil Shetlengam, Member, MSCST, Mr. D. Meidinbui, MCS, SDO Tamenglong, Mr.Chunglenmang Kipgen, MCS, ADM of Tamenglong, delivered their informative and valuable speeches.

Learned Dr. Makhou Gangmei Asst. Professor, Tamenglong College, renowned Advocate High Court of Manipur, Mr Daniel Ramson, presently Head of investigation team MSCST, Adv. Daniel Kamson, Vice President, District Bar Association Tamenglong were the Resource person on the auspicious programme/conclave.

The programme was participated by chairman and secretary of many villages, various Civil Society Organisations and student bodies of Tamenglong district.

The programme started off with inaugural session with opening prayer led by Rev, Dr. G. Panmei, Town Centre Church, thereafter welcome and opening remark was address by Mr. Ramkung Pamei, editor, The Cham, daily newspaper Tamenglong.



THE BRIEFING:

By Mr Thiugai Mathieu Rongmei,
Chairperson, MSCST.

The MSCST, is a statutory body which was set up by the State Government through the MSCST Act no. 5 of 2014 and the same was established in the year 2016. The main objective of the commission is to create awareness among various institutions, and to perform the duties, and functions provided under the Constitution, and various Acts and laws enforce exclusively for the Tribal's.

The Constitution of India seeks to secure for all its citizen justice, social, economic and political; liberty, of thought, expression, belief, faith; equality of status and opportunity and dignity of every individual.

Separate provisions and welfare measures have been adopted, incorporated and promulgated from time to time by the state government for safeguarding and promoting the interest of scheduled tribe so as to bring them at par with the mainstream society.

Section 8 of the MSCST Act lays down the Functions and Powers of the Commission. That the Commission shall investigate and examine the working of various safeguards provided in the Constitution of India for the welfare and protection of Scheduled Tribes of Manipur.

To inquire into specific complaints with respect to deprivation of right, to participate and advise on the planning process and recommendations as to the measures for the effective implementation of safeguards and other measures for the protection, welfare and socio economic development of the scheduled tribes.

Further the MSCST Act empowers several safeguard measures like conferring ownership rights in respect of minor forest produce, prevent alienation of tribal people from land and relief and rehabilitation measures for tribal groups displaced by developmental projects and powers of a Civil court to exercise the proper functioning of rights for the ST.

He highlighted that Tamenglong is a blessed district since time immemorial, living as the absolute landowners, with God's gifted abundant natural resource. However due to lack of knowledge and misunderstanding within ourselves there is off and on chaos and constant threat from unwanted elements. Human resource and technical knowhow is necessary for development of Tamenglong District

Therefore it's high time we focus on broader spectrum for protecting and developing our land and resources. Lastly, let's focus and put heads together for sustainable development and welfare for the future generation.

Address by ADM Tamenglong: Mr Chunglenmang kipgen, MCS.

Speaking on the conclave he stresses on the working of executive and judiciary with understanding and co-operation so as to bring integrity and peace in Tamenglong district.

At present, the construction of two lands with paved shoulders on the Tamenglong-Mahur road, spanning about 160 km in Manipur and Assam, the projects include the Phelong - Azuram section which is 10.7 km stretch within the Tamenglong district, will enhance transportation links between



Manipur and Assam, and facilitates access for local communities and promotes economic growth and tourism.

The project aims to provide better connectivity and improve the overall transportation network in the region. However, during the past 8 months, there are lots of complaints regarding land compensation. As such the ADM urges executive and judiciary to work with integrity and honesty and delivered rightful judgment at the present juncture so as to maintain peace and tranquillity in the district.

Further, he is thankful to Judiciary in the opening of full fledged district Court in Tamenglong district in 2022, as the poor villagers doesn't have to go to and fro through, dilapidated roadways from Tamenglong – Imphal for justice.

Address by SDO Tamenglong: Mr. D. Meidinbui MCS.

He focus on the basic constitutional rights guaranteed under the Indian constitution and enumerated the key points on right to vote as per the election commission of India, where

citizens are eligible to become voters. Since, 1950 all adult citizens are recognised by the Constitution of India, irrespective of race, gender or religion for voting in the Republic of India.

That every citizen who is 18 years old on the qualifying date (i.e jan 1st of the year in case) unless disqualified, is eligible to be enrolled.

And that at Tamenglong district whoever wants to enrolled they are given 4 times in a year, i.e., 1st January, 1st April, 1st July, 1st October respectively.

Voting in India is a legal right, given by the Representation of People Act, 1950.

All Fundamental rights are Constitutional rights, as the Right to Vote is mentioned in Article. 326.

The Constitution of India's, Directive Principles of State Policy outlines the state's obligations regarding welfare measures, aiming to create a social order where justice, social, economic and political guides all institutions of national life.

And that BNS, BNSS, BSA, had displaced the existing IPC, CrPC, and Indian Evidence Act respectively and brought in the new criminal law legislations in the country.

Address by Mr Sankhil Shetlengam, Member, MSCST.

He also mentioned the functions and duties of the commission. He highlighted on the works taken up by the Commission for the development and upliftment of Scheduled tribes living in the state. And said that if there is grievances or violation of one's right, to approached without hesitation to the Commission so that the Commission can



access and inquire into the grievances and complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights and implement safeguards measures for the protections, welfare and socio economic development of Scheduled tribes and to take up such matter with the approved authorities.

*At 12: 30 pm Tea Break
and Special number was presented
by Ms. Satya Pamei.*

RESOURCE PERSONS:

Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956

**By Advocate Daniel Ramsan,
Head of Investigation team , MSCST.**

The Manipur (Village Authorities in the Hill Areas) Act 1956 was enacted by the Parliament in the 70th year of the Republic of India.

It was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in pursuance of Rule 150 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Manipur Legislative Assembly, Manipur in its sitting held on 23rd July, 1993 and was published in the Manipur gazette July 29, 1993.

In a village, as per section 16 of the said Act, Law and Order is absolutely within the purview of Village Authorities. Section 16

provides that “Every Village Authority constituted upon this act shall, within the local limits of its jurisdiction, perform functions to the best of its ability maintain law and order and for that purpose exercise and perform the powers and duties generally conferred and imposed on the police by or under the Police Act, 1961.

However, in every village the authorities has failed and not executed according to the said Act. The resource further conveying knowledge to all the participants present that in every hill village, “Hill House Tax” has been imposed by the State Government and payable by the inhabitant of the hill areas. In fact, it is to be noted that Hill House tax is not exclusively for the house but also include for the land they are using.

Special Provisions under Article 371(C) of the Indian Constitution

By Advocate Daniel kamson.

Article 371 C of the Indian Constitution deals with the Special Provisions with respect to the state of Manipur.

The Article was added by the 27 Amendment Act of 1971 with the president power and authorisation to provides creation of a Hill Areas Committee (HAC) within the Manipur Legislative Assembly. In fact HAC is a body specifically tasked with overseeing matters related to the administration and development of hill areas. In this Article the Governor’s special responsibilities relating to HAC has been incorporated for ensuring the proper functioning of the committee and that the interests of the hill areas are protected. It further addresses the unique social- economic needs of the hill areas and helps to preserve the cultural identity of the hill communities.



It is a special provision for the hill people aiming to promote equitable administration and development in the hill areas, ensuring that they benefit from the same opportunities as other valley parts of the state.

However, the Governor neither discharged his special responsibilities prescribed under Article 371 C nor committed to proper implementation.

The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 1971

By Dr. Makhou Gangmei,

Asst. Professor, Tamenglong College.

In 1971 ADC Act was passed and in 1972 statehood was prepared./as per his observation separate administration in the hills in the form of ADC Act 1971 was passed beforehand. And first Election was held in 1973. Our previous leaders have opposed that the ADC Act was defective and it's not equivalent to the 6 Scheduled given to other state. However somehow as we all know that legislative is not so easy. As per his views/ thinking (1956 V.A act as) synchronised the three Article, Act and ADC Act is necessary. Now everyone realise Article 371C is not an ordinary Article. Hope this Article can be utilised in its full potential as its powers is numerous. Elected members or the Act we cannot blame.

In ADC Act 1971 there is no Legislative and Judicial power further there is no financial power however it is there in 6th Schedule. The main source of grants/income lies in the state government. The issue is that in ADC Act, the budget preparation, grants are there at the state and provision is given to its

members. Let us go deeper and put heads together, If these three provisions, i.e., Article 371C of the Indian Constitution, The Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill Areas) Act, 1956; The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Council Act, 1971 are put together/ synchronized, it will be quite beneficial for the tribal's living in the state of Manipur. Let's continue to demand for 6th schedule.

Conclusion: The Indian Constitution granted numerous rights to tribes through various Articles, empowering both the State and Central Governments to work for the welfare and development of Tribals. Additionally, there are Acts and Special provisions related to tribes. However, despite these legal provisions, the implementation of these laws in tribal areas remain inadequate and still a failures to implement effectively.

In fact crucial facilities such as accessible roadways, healthcare, education, land rights, cultural preservation initiatives, appointment opportunities and many welfare and developmental schemes are still lacking in tribal areas. Therefore, it's high time the State and Central Government should pay special attention by taking into consideration and takes up concerted effort for the welfare and development of Scheduled Tribes as to bring the tribal communities at par with the mainstream society.

The legal awareness conclave concluded with closing remarks by Advocate Chingkhiong Gonmei, President, District Bar Association Tamenglong, vote of thanks was presented by David Kamei Organising member and Closing prayer by Rev.Lungdapou Riamei, Asst Pastor, Tamenglong Baptist Church.



Legal awareness on “land laws of the hill areas” ” on 24th May, 2025 at Leingangching Village, Chandel.

The Manipur State Commission for the Scheduled Tribes (MSCST), in collaboration with the Lamkang Kurchuknao Kunpun (Lamkang Students Union), successfully conducted a one day legal awareness programme on the theme “Land laws of the hill areas” at Leingangching Village, Chandel District on 24th May, 2024.

The event was aimed at educating the local tribal population about the legal provisions, rights and responsibilities related to land ownership and governance in the hill areas of Manipur. The programme began at 11:00 am with an opening speech and was attended by village leaders, youth representatives, and other local residents.

The welcome address was delivered by Mr. D. Johny, President of the Lamkang Students Union, who emphasized the importance of legal awareness in safeguarding tribal land rights, followed by acknowledgement and presentation to the MSCST Chairman, Member, Staffs and Resource person, thanking the MSCST for holding an awareness programme quite relevant to the people of Lamkang tribe around the area.

Short speeches were delivered by Chairman MSCST and SDC of Chandel, both highlighting the challenges and legal frameworks related to land in the hill districts.

Technical Session:

This was the core session of the programme, featuring presentations from key resource persons:

- i. **Advocate Daniel Ramsan,**
Head of Investigating team, MSCST.
- ii. **Advocate Lv. Robert,**
Counsellor, CAF&PD Department,
Govt. of Manipur.

The resource persons sensitized the participants on the key aspects of land laws, including the historical context, current legal framework, and implications for tribal communities in the hill regions. Through interactive discussions and practical examples, the event helped raise awareness about the importance of legal literacy in protecting land rights and preventing land disputes.

Dignitaries and Special Guests:

- ❑ **Thuigai Mathieu Rongmei,**
Chairperson, MSCST.
- ❑ **Promilata Wangler Monsang,**
SDC, DC office, Chandel.
- ❑ **Sankhil Shetlengam,**
Member, MSCST.





Queries and answers from the participants to the resource person:

1. Most of the paddy land revenue tax are paid to valley revenue office, can they pay the paddy land revenue at the district headquarter?

Ans: It depends on administrative orders, but district-level collection can be proposed for convenience if approved by the Revenue department.

2. Some of the villages are under police station at the valley, can police jurisdiction be shifted at the district headquarter for better convenience?

Ans: Yes, it can be proposed through proper administrative channels if it improves access and efficiency for hill residents.

3. Is the order of the Forest settlement office, Manipur a legal document?

Ans: Yes, it is legally valid if it is issued by a competent authority under forest laws.

4. Is customary law legal?

Ans: Yes, tribal customary laws are recognised under the Indian Constitution, especially in tribal and hill areas.

5. Is it possible for some individuals to have patta of a land under his name whereas the land belongs to another village jurisdiction?

Ans: No, land pattas must be issued within the correct administrative jurisdiction; cross-jurisdiction ownership is not legally valid unless clarified by authorities.

The legal awareness programme on Land laws in the hill areas of Manipur provided a valuable platform for dialogue, learning and community engagement. It helped clarify key issues around customary practices, revenue procedures, and jurisdictional challenges faced by tribal communities. The active participation and insightful queries from the attendees reflected a strong interest in understanding and protecting land rights.

As we move forward, it is essential to ensure that legal framework respect tribal customs while offering clarity and protection under the law. Continuous awareness, policy dialogue, and collaboration between local communities and authorities will be vital for building a more inclusive and just land governance system in the hill areas of





Presentation on the Land laws in Hill Areas of Manipur

By Advocate Lv. Robert.

Land holding system in hill areas;

The tribals' have their own system of land holding based on the customary and traditional practices. The tribals' claimed absolute ownership of land over their land. In Naga areas the founder of the village who take all risk and responsibility become the Chief of the village and the first owner of the land and in some Naga villages there is village common land and individuals land. Whereas, in kuki areas the chief of the village is the supreme authority in the village affairs and owns the entire land within his jurisdiction.

During the British period/ Historical context;

During the British period, the land holding system in the hill areas of Manipur differed significantly from the valley. In the valley, the king held ultimate ownership, while in the hills, areas had more complex systems. Historically, the Hill areas of Manipur were administered separately from the valley, with the President of the Manipur State Durbar (a British officer) initially responsible for their administration.

Article 371-C of the constitution of India;

Article 371-C of the Constitution of India protects and safeguards the rights and interest of the tribal people of Manipur. On 20th June, 1972 under this article 371-c, the then President of India, Shri V.V Giri in exercise of the powers conferred by the above article created the "Hill Area Committee" (HAC), a constitutional body. The Hill areas matter in the state of Manipur should be consulted and recommendation should be given by HAC after consultation with the concerned hills people/stakeholders. The HACs preview includes laws concerning land ownership, transfer of land and resources, managements of religious laws and civil criminal justices related to those laws.

The Manipur (Village Authorities in Hill areas) Act, 1956-

The Manipur (village authority in Hill areas) Act, 1951, primarily focuses on the constitution and functioning of village Authorities in the Hill Areas of Manipur. The Act doesn't explicitly mention a specific section for the management of forest and land. However, the act does outline the functions and powers of the Village authorities, which indirectly relate to land and forest management within their respective villages. The section 16 of the act lists the function of village authorities, which include maintaining the law and order and reporting unnatural deaths. The functions can indirectly influence land and forest management by maintaining peace and order in areas where land disputes might arise or where illegal activities like deforestation might occur. In the land disputes matter, the act mentions the village Authorities are responsible for keeping the Sub-Divisional Magistrate informed of disputes. This includes land disputes, which are common issues in areas with traditional land ownership systems.

**The Manipur (Hill areas) District Council Act, 1971-**

The Section 29 of the Manipur (hill areas) District council Act, 1971, specifically mentioned about the land and forest management in the Hill areas of Manipur. This section outline councils the power and responsibilities of the District Councils regarding property, institutions and various developmental activities within their respective jurisdictions. The Act, grants powers to the District Councils to deal with the matter concerning “forest”

No Khas land in hill Areas of Manipur;

There is no government “khas land” in the hill areas of Manipur. A landmark legal ruling in Manipur affirmed that ownership of land in the hill villages is vested in the villagers. This means the government cannot claim ownership of land in these areas as khas land. The Luitan Khullakpa and ors. Vs. Deputy Commissioner of Manipur and ors., and the Hon’ble High Court in Hundung victims of Development Vs. North Eastern council concludes that there is no Khas Land in Hill areas of Manipur. This is a significant point in the context of land rights and acquisition in the hill areas, as it reinforces the customary and traditional land ownership systems of the tribal communities.

MLR & LR Act, 1960 with land matter in the hill areas;

The Raja of Manipur claimed absolute ownership of all lands within his territory i.e the valley areas. And with the absorption of Manipur under the hands of the British Empire in 1891, the colonialist introduced a new land system in the region which is limited to the valley region only. Subsequently, the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation (AL&RR) 1886 was introduced in 1947 as the Manipur Hill Peoples (Ad-ministration) Regulation Act, 1947. The (MSHPR) was subsequently replaced by the MLR & LR Act, 1950

Section 1(2) of the Act says, “it extends to the whole of State of Manipur except the hill areas thereof.

Section 2(1) of the Act says, hill area mean such areas in the hill tracts of the State of Manipur as the State government by notification in the official Gazette declared to be hill areas.

Section 158 of the Act says, special provision for ST: no transfer of land by a person who is a member of the ST shall be valid unless-

- (a) The transfer is to another member of the ST; or
- (b) where the transfer is to a person who is not a member of the any such tribe, it is made with the previous permission in writing of the Deputy Commissioner, provided that the DC shall not give such permission unless he has first secured the consent therto of the District Council with whose jurisdiction the land lies; or
- (c) The transfer is by way of mortgage to co-operative society.

Present situation:

Some land which are under surveyed land, reserved forest, protected areas, wildlife sanctuary areas, are under the government but the rest of the land are all under the chief of the village, common people or individuals of the village.

The new land law in hill areas: Separate land law in the Hill areas of Manipur is required for better land law in the hill areas of Manipur



Understanding Land Laws in the Hill areas of Manipur

The hill areas of Manipur are home to a wide range of indigenous tribal communities, each with unique customs, governance systems, and a strong relationship with land. Unlike the valley areas governed by modern land revenue laws, the hill areas follow a distinct set of land norms, largely influenced by customary practices, clan ownership, and village authority systems.

i. Constitutional and Legal status

- The constitution of India under Article 371c provides special administrative arrangements for Manipur's Hill areas.
- The Manipur (Hill Areas) District Councils Act, 1971 empowers autonomous district councils to legislate on land management, but their authority is still limited compared to full-fledged land rights laws.
- Land in these areas is not recorded under the Manipur Land Revenue and Land reforms Act, 1960, making individual ownership and official registration difficult in many hill villages

ii. Customary Land Tenure system:

- Land is often collectively owned by clans, families or villages.
- Village chiefs, headmen, or council elders traditionally manage the allocation and use of land.
- Rights to cultivate, settle or transfer land are decided according to tribal customs varying from one tribe to another.

iii. Key Features of Land Governance in Hill areas:

- No formal land titles: Most residents do not possess individual land ownership documents.
- Shifting cultivation (jhum) is common and socially accepted.
- Inheritance of land is usually patrilineal, though some tribes allow flexible inheritance.
- Village authorities often prevent the sale of land to outsiders, helping to preserve tribal identity and culture.



iv. Challenges:

- Lack of formal recognition leaves tribal communities vulnerable to land acquisition, displacement, and exclusion from government benefits.
- Legal ambiguity between customary and statutory law creates confusion.
- Limited women's land rights due to prevailing patriarchal customs.
- Encroachments and land conflicts are rising due to population pressure, development, and intercommunity tensions.

v. Current Debated and Need for Reform:

- There is increasing demand for a clear legal framework that recognises customary ownership while ensuring protection under the law.
- Tribes seek greater autonomy in managing their land through strengthened Autonomous District Councils.
- Any reform must balance tradition with legal security, ensuring rights are protected without undermining community control.





Coordination with Government departments

The Commission actively coordinated with:

- Manipur State Commission for Women, Manipur State Commission for Protection of Child rights under Department of Social Welfare.
- District Administration Offices of the hill areas.

i. Challenges faced

- Shortage of Staff and delays in regularization of existing posts.
- Limited Budget and infrastructure constrains in reaching remote tribal areas.
- Lack of real-time data on ST populations.
- Need for greater autonomy in administrative matters.
- Non regularization of MSCST staffs since its inception..

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Recruitment of additional field level officers to conduct spot inquiries.
- Proposal letter to the Secretary National Commission for Scheduled Tribes for Conducting various awareness and Programme.
- Setting up of District ST cells under the Commission's guidance.
- Organising state-level consultations with tribal leaders, civil society and tribal student bodies both in hill and valley.
- Budget provisions for research, documentation, and translation of tribal customary law.



**Sanction Order Register Financial Year 2024-2025**

Sl.	Particulars	Sanctioned amount
1	State Level seminar @Rs. 3,00,000/- (for one seminar)	Rs. 3,00,000.00
2	Awareness program @Rs. 2,00,000/- (for 2 awareness programs)	Rs. 4,00,000.00
3	Maintenance of office vehicle (Vehicle servicing and POL)	Rs. 6,50,000.00
4	Outside Manipur tour for chairman, members, member secretary and staff of the Commission	Rs. 2,00,000.00
5	Office Expenses	Rs. 4,07,030.00
6	Vehicle hiring for 2 members, only for 3 months (Jan, Feb & Mar 2025)	Rs. 1,85,940.00
7.	District tour program of the Commission	Rs. 2,00,000.00
8.	Office furniture	Rs. 2,00,000.00
9.	Expenditure related to Investigating team	Rs.2,00,000.00
10.	MSCST Foundation day program	Rs. 4,50,000.00
11.	Printing of Annual Report, Act and Rules, research report	Rs. 2,50,000.00
12.	MSCST Websites	Rs. 1,00,000.00
	Total	Rs. 35,42,970/-

MSCST ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 2024-2025

Sl.	Date	Venue	Topic
1.	17/05/2024	At Longmai-3 Multipurpose hall, Noney District	Career guidance programme.
2.	15/06/2024	At Classic Grande	1 st Foundation Day celebration One day consultation
3.	28/06/2024	At Phungyar PTPO Hall	programme on Manipur Village Authorities in Hill Areas Act, 1956
4.	10/07/2024	At Nungsai Chiru Community hall, Kangpokpi District.	One Day consultation programme on Manipur Village Authorities Act, 1956.
5.	26/07/2024	At Don Bosco High School Auditorium, Khoupum Valley, Noney District.	One day career guidance in soft skill and counselling for Tribal students.
6.	09/10/2024 10/10/2024	At Hamleikhong Community Hall, Hundung, Ukhrul District	Two days awareness programme "On Child Raising"
7.	08/03/2025	At Raj Bhavan	Met the Hon'ble Governor of Manipur Ajay Kumar Bhalla.
8..	03/05/2025	At Achievers Stadium Tamenglong-3	Legal awareness conclave
9..	24/05/2025	At Leingangching Village, Chandel district	Legal awareness on Land laws of the hill areas.

COMPOSITION OF MSCST

1. Thuigai Mathieu Rongmei, Chairperson
2. Anurag Bajpai, Member Secretary
3. Shri Sithou Hengmang Seipu, Member
4. Shri Saukhil Shetlengam, Member

Investigation Team:

1. Daniel Ramsan (Senior Advocate)
2. Rose Mary (Advocate)
3. Joshua Kamei (Office Assistant)

Officer Assistant:

1. Gaingamlung Gangmei
2. Ningshen Pamyala
3. Poushinglung Kamei
4. Joshua Kamei

Office Driver:

1. Soshim Mashangva
2. Ranglubou Riamei
3. Augustine Pulamte

Peon:

1. Soreimi Chithung
2. Jianlungliu