



THE CHONGTHUS

OF

MANIPUR



Editor

W. Nabakumar Singh

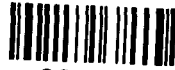
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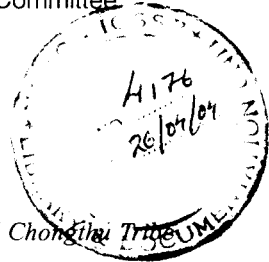
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CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHONGTHUS

The Chongthus are distributed over a large area of hilly country bounded by Nagaland on the north, a province of Burma on the east, the Chin Hills and Mizoram on the south and the district of Cachar on the west. The bulk of their population mainly occupies the hill districts of Manipur. Some sections of the Chongthu population are also found in Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Bangladesh and Myanmar. In Bangladesh, they call themselves Tongthu or Pang. Chongthu, Songthu and Chawngthu are synonymously used in regions other than Bangladesh.

MYANMAR (BURMA)

Burma has been described as a golden land and the eastern paradise of untold riches (Aung San Suu Kyi, 1985:8). It is a beautiful country peopled by many different races. It has an area of 676,552 sq.km. with a population of above 41.8 millions. It is bounded on the north by China, on the west by India and Bangladesh, on the east by Thailand and Laos. The coastline of the Indian ocean forms a natural boundary on the south. Roughly diamond shaped, Burma is often compared to a kite with a tail trailing along one side. The country is divided into seven states, namely Kachin, Shan, Arakan, Kayah, Karen and Mon.

The Chongthus had established a number of settlements along the fertile valley of the mighty Chindwin river and the Sagang division of Chin State. The Chongthus of this region are on the verge of losing their identity owing to their long assimilation with major ethnic groups like Chins, Kachins, Karens, Kayahs, Mon, Arakanes (Rakhimes) and with Shans. They were also found settling in urban areas and regional headquarters such as Tamu Myo, Tonjang, Homeland, Hakka, Falam, Kale Myo, Tahan etc. A good number of them lead a rural life mostly in the countryside of the Chin Hills and Arakan States, bordering

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Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland States of North East India.

Distribution of Chongthu Population in Myanmar (Burma) is shown in the following table :-

TABLE - I

Sl. No.	Place : Vill/Regional H.Qs/ Town/City	Population (Approx.)
1.	Hakka RHQ	3,000
2.	Falam RHQ	4,000
3.	Tahan RHQ	3,000
4.	Tamu RHQ	4,000
5.	Tungcha Village	700
6.	Homeland RHQ	1,000
7.	Kale Myo RHQ	800
8.	Khongkhan Village	100
9.	Tuikhongjang Village	150
10.	Khamthi Town	1,000
11.	Songpeh Village	100
12.	Zedee (Cheti) Village	250
13.	Panda Town	100
14.	Khampat Town	150
15.	Kanmahji Town	100
16.	Canan Town	7,000
17.	Seboh Village	100
18.	Pangkho Village	300
19.	Yangngouphei Village	120
20.	Zoumun Town	300

Note: The above data are obtained after Shri T. Douhol Chongthu (70), an elder hailing from Yangngouphei village, Tamu Myo, Myanmar.

Introduction

INDIA:

India lies to the north of the equator between $8^{\circ}4''$ and $37^{\circ}6''$ north latitude and $68^{\circ}7''$ and $97^{\circ}25''$ east longitude. It is bounded on the south-west by the Arabian sea and on the south-east by the Bay of Bengal. On the north, north-east and north-west lie the Himalayan ranges. The southern tip, Kanyakumari is washed by the Indian ocean. India measures 3214 km. from north to south and 2933 km. from east to west with a total land area of 3,287,263 sq. km. It has a land frontier of 15,200 km. and a coastline of 7516.5 km. Andaman and Nicobar Islands in the Bay of Bengal and Lakshadweep in the Arabian sea are parts of India. India shares its political borders with Pakistan and Afghanistan on the west and Bangladesh and Burma on the east. The northern boundary is made up of the Sinkiang province of China, Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan. India is separated from Sri Lanka by a narrow channel of sea formed by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Manar. The population of India according to 1991 census is 846.3 million.

India is constituted by 27 States and 6 Union Territories. The States are 1. Andhra Pradesh, 2. Arunachal Pradesh, 3. Assam, 4. Bihar, 5. Chhattisgarh, 6. Goa, 7. Gujarat, 8. Haryana, 9. Himachal Pradesh, 10. Jammu and Kashmir, 11. Jharkhand, 12. Karnataka, 13. Kerala, 14. Madhya Pradesh, 15. Maharashtra, 16. Manipur, 17. Meghalaya, 18. Mizoram, 19. Nagaland, 20. Orissa, 21. Punjab, 22. Rajasthan, 23. Sikkim, 24. Tamil Nadu, 25. Tripura, 26. Uttar Pradesh and 27. West Bengal.

The Union Territories are 1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands 2. Chandigarh, 3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, 4. Daman & Diu, 5. Lakshadweep and 6. Pondichery.

The Chongthus are found sparsely distributed over all the seven sister states of North East India and Chittagong hills tracts of neighbouring Bangladesh. In Manipur, the bulk of their population is found in the Saikul Sub-Division of Sadar Hills East in Senapati District. Some other settlements are also found in Chandel, Ukhrul, Churachandpur, Tamenglong, Imphal East and Imphal West Districts.

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DISTRIBUTION OF THE CHONGTHUS IN MANIPUR:

1. SENAPATI (SADAR HILLS EAST & WEST)

TABLE - II

Sl.No. Villages	Name of the Chief	Population
1. Puleijang	Henkhothang Doungel	230
2. Chalbung	Thangkholam Tuboi	250
3. K.Makhom	L.Padem Chongthu	270
4. Khoken	Seikholen Doungel	250
5. Luwangsangol	Silenthang Kilong	350
6. Thingsat	Sehthang Lotjem	250
7. T.Wakonphai	Janglhun Touthang	300
8. H. Gelmol	Holkhoshei Touthang	470
9. Bilei	Tongkholal Touthang	470
10. Satang	Letkhohou Guite	300
11. Touthang Veng Saikul	Haopao Touthang	250
12. Chongthu Avenue	Saikul Lhunpao Dimngel	300
13. Bunglung	Tongkhopao Tuboi	450
14. Molkon	Doukhopao Doungel	1600
15. Denglen	Jamkhothang Touthang	400
16. T.Gamnon	Jamthang Touthang	450
17. Moljol	Jilkhosei Touthang	380
18. C.Asian	Mangkhothang Doungel	370
19. Valpabung	Lamkhomang Touthang	300
20. Thombol	Lelkhojang Touthang	200
21. Zordanphai	Jangkholun Touthang	250
22. Songjang	Ziltong Guite	300
23. Leikot	Tongkam Guite	300
24. Aigejang	Paojalet Touthang	330
25. Molthang	Sonkhothang Kilong	1000
26. Saijang	Latkhothang	1220
27. Ekouphai	Houjathang Kilong	360
28. Somjang	Dimngel	450
29. Chullouphai	Houkholen Touthang	330
30. Khamenlok	Thangjamang Guite	250
31. Twichin	Khupshei Touthang	350
32. P.Phaimol	Rev.Holkhotong Touthang	270
33. Mongpijang	Tongjangam Touthang	150
34. Selmei	Jangkhothang Touthang	200
35. Mokokching	Sonmang Kilong	600

Introduction

Sl.No.	Villages	Name of the Chief	Population
36.	New Saikul	Ngulkhopao Dimngel	300
37.	Ichaigojang	Semthang Dimngel	450
38.	Senam	Doujaneh Tuboi	200
39.	M.Gamneh	Paokam Dimngel	200
40.	Somphung	Thangkhojang DOUNGEL	500
41.	N.Mollen	Lamkholun Haolai	450
42.	Saikul	John Kilong	800
43.	Changsang	Ngamlun Tuboi	200
44.	Orphan, Kanglatongbi	Sonchung Kilong	210
45.	S. Jangmoul	Seikhochoh Haolai	150
46.	Others		3100

2. CHURACHANDPUR

TABLE - III

Sl.No.	Villages	Name of the Chief	Population
1.	Bijang	Holkhosei Touthang	2600
2.	T. Chananphai	Jilkholet Touthang	300
3.	Wajing	Semjakam Touthang	370
4.	Yanglenphai	Khaikholet Touthang	300
5.	Yangnomphai	Lhunthang Touthang	250
6.	Saitol Khonou	Mangkhothang Kilong	450
7.	H.Gelbung	Letkholen Touthang	220
8.	T. Khonom	Thoman Touthang	230
9.	N.Pangsang	Hemkhopao Touthang	300
10.	K.Mollen	Letjang Touthang	300
11.	N.Bijang	T. Ngamkhojang Chongthu	250
12.	Munnomjang	Seikholun Touthang	200
13.	Haotak Kholen	Janglhun Touthang	250
14.	Samulamlan	Rethpong Kilong	550
15.	Sanpangjal	Josai Kilong	600
16.	Lhungkhul		400
17.	Yaolen		280
18.	Haijang	Alun K. Haolai	270
19.	Chingphei	Ngamsei DOUNGEL	220
20.	Phaijang	Zamkhoson Touthang	250
21.	Walkhu	Thanglun Touthang	230
22.	Dutejol	Hemtong Touthang	250
23.	Sellect	Dr. Zamkam Tuboi	450
24.	K. Bungsang	D. Chongthu	250
25.	Others		2300

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3. CHANDEL :

TABLE - IV

Sl.	Villages	Name of the Chief	Population
1.	Moltuh	Doukhoson Touthang	350
2.	T.Bongmol	Hemkhopao Touthang	400
3.	Yangngoubung	Tongkholal Guite	600
4.	T.S. Laijang	Thosei Guite	250
5.	N.Gamnom	Paokhongam Touthang	250
6.	T. Molkon	Kangpu Touthang	220
7.	T. Bollon	Otsei Touthang	150
8.	Lamsat	Douthang Touthang	150
9.	Teijang	Thangmang Touthang	350
10.	K. Phailen	Hellhun Touthang	300
11.	Saronphai	Jilpao Touthang	130
12.	T. Monglen	Jamkhosei Touthang	200
13.	Moreh	Jamhou Touthang , Chairman	1100
14.	Others		400

4. UKHRUL :

TABLE - V

Sl.	Villages	Name of the Chief	Population
1.	H. Phaikoh	Ngamkhai Touthang	450
2.	Khoikai	Letkothang Touthang	470
3.	Others		250

5. TAMENGLONG :

TABLE - VI

Sl.	Villages	Name of the Chief	Population
1.	Lhongchin	SK. Thangkho	350
2.	Taitah	Nguljang Kilong	220

6. IMPHAL : 1000

There are about 30,000 Chongthus distributed over various towns and villages of Mizoram, Lunglei and Champhai are the two most important towns where Chongthus outnumber the rest. In Nagaland about 5000 Chongthus are found scattered over hilly mountainous regions. Assam shows a Chongthu population of 7000. In Tripura, there are about 5000 Chongthus and in Bangladesh the figure is 7000. Arunachal Pradesh has the lowest population with a figure below one thousand.

Introduction

RACIAL AND LINGUISTIC AFFILIATION

Racially, the Chongthus belong to the Southern or Indo-Malayan Mongoloid and linguistically belong to Tibeto-Burman sub-family of the Sino-Tibetan family.

LANGUAGE

During their settlement at Noikhomang, a mythical village of the Chongthus, they used the same dialect to communicate with one another. Later, as they spread far and wide many variations of the dialect developed. Each group developed a dialect of its own. Some of them adopted certain elements of the language of larger communities which they came into contact with. However, the variations are not very deep and the syntax is also not dissimilar. Chongthu language is included in the Northern Chin sub-group of the Tibeto-Burman family. The language also has undoubted affinities with Meitei, Kachin, Garo etc. In other words, the language adopted and spoken by all the descendants of Chongthu family may be put in terms of classification under the Tibeto-Burman family. Chongthu language is not a written one. Thus, there is possibility of slight variations in pronunciation as well as phraseology, from village to village and region to region

Chongthu is part and parcel of the following sub-divisions of Tibeto-Burman family as classified by Dr. Grierson.

A. MEITHEI OR MANIPURI

B. CHIN LANGUAGES.

- (i) Northern group : Thadou, Sokte, Siyin, Ralte and Paite or Vuite, Chongthu.
- (ii) Central group : Tashon, Lai, Lakher, Lushai, Banjogi and Pankhu.
- (iii) Old-Kuki group: Rangkhoh, Betel(Biate), Hallam, Langrong, Aimol, Anal, Chiru, Lamgang, Koiren (Kolhen), Kom, Purum, Mhar (Hmar or Khawrlang) and Cha.
- (iv) Southern Group : Chinme, Welaung, Chinbok, Yindu, Chinbon, Khyang or Sho, Khami.

While we are discussing the language of the Chongthus, we should consider the structure and sub-structure of their language/

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dialects, spoken in Manipur. Different structural units and levels of speech of the dialects, spoken by the different groups of Chongthu must be examined in order to throw light on them.

COMPARISON OF CHONGTHU LANGUAGE WITH MANIPURI, ENGLISH, BURMESE AND CHIRU

PARTS OF SPEECH

Part of Speech	Chongthu	Manipuri	English	Burmese	Chiru
Noun	1. Ahlu	1. Allu	1. Potato	1. Ahlu	1. Alu
	2. Aicha	2. Waikhu	2. Crab	2. Kanakong	2. Ai
Pronoun	1. Ama	1. Mahak	1. He	1. Mingah	1. Ama
	2. Amaho	2. Makhoi	2. They	2. Minungah	2. Amai
Verb	1. Achei	1. Chatli	1. Going	1. Tuame	1. Relen
	2. Olin	2. Tapna	2. Slowly	2. Phephe	2. Asun
Adjective	1. Ahoie	1. Phajei	1. Beautiful	1. Lahre	1. Metha
	2. Ahate	2. Kalli	2. Strong	2. Tanle	2. Arat

Part of Speech	Chongthu	Manipuri	English	Burmese	Chiru
Preposition	1. Achung	1. Mathak	1. Above	1. Poga	1. Uchung
	2. Anoi	2. Makha	2. Below	2. Aowka	2. Noi
Conjunction	1. Achutiloule	1. Natragadi	1. Otherwise	1. Mohoule	1. Nitnokle
	2. Hijchachu	2. Maramduna	2. That's why	2. Abochok	2. Khajarkhan
Interjection	1. Himaihen	1. Oisanu	1. Let it be	1. Nentaloi	1. Niroso
	2. Anahileng	2. Oiramlagadi	2. If I were	2. Tosondomah	2. Nitletu

COMPARISON OF LANGUAGE INDICATING POINT OF NAGATION

Chongthu	Manipuri	English	Burmese
Nemneh Chungkhopi alhung jou <u>tapoi</u> .	Nemneh Chungkhopi thungba ngamkhidre.	Nemneh could <u>not</u> reach Chungkhopi.	Nemneh Chungkhopi Majok nai <u>dohbu</u> .
Chongthun Chungkhopi cheding asom chu apan anoppeh <u>tapoi</u> .	Chongthuna Chungkhopi chatnaba sinbadu mayambana yakhidre	His elder brother <u>refused</u> Chongthu's plan of setting out for Chungkhopi.	Akogah Chongthupa Chungkhopi Chungkhopi tuabuk <u>Majarokbu</u>
Ama hon hichemun ah chun don ding tui amu jou <u>tapouve</u>	Makhoina mapham aduda thaknaba ising phangba ngamkhidre.	They could <u>not</u> find dimking water there.	Turuk ji tok buk <u>majok naibu</u> .
Lunkim in Chongthu meiana pe nom <u>poi</u> .	Lunkim na Chongthubu mei pininglamde.	Lunkim <u>refused</u> to give fire to Chongthu.	Lunkim ka Chongthu mi <u>mapisinbu</u> .

Introduction

Khulkot chu nomtah a pot doh na thei ana hi <u>poi</u> .	Khulgi thong adu irai laina thokpa yaba natlam <u>de</u> .	The cave opening was <u>not easy</u> for thorough fare.	Khul (laigu) daga pok thetja malui <u>gub</u> .
--	--	---	--

COMPARISION INDICATING POSITIVE POINTS

Chongthu	Manipuri	English	Burmese
Thinathei dinmun a kon in eihin hudoh <u>e</u> .	Siba yaba khongpham dagi kanbik <u>hi</u> .	They were <u>rescued</u> from the point of death.	Teilan mah sen landok lumjok <u>uyande</u> .
Hichehi keija mong ahi <u>na e</u> .	Masidi eigimak <u>ni</u> .	It is <u>really</u> mine.	Dhia gah kuha <u>phitali</u> .

AFFINITIES

The Chongthus have a close affinity with the following groups: Lushai, Hmar, Ralte, Paite, Zo, Darlong, Kawa, Paudi, Thado, Chiru, Aimol, Khawi, Anal, Purum, Tikhup, Vaiphei, Lakher, Langrawng, Chawrai, Bawng, Bawmzo, Hrangkhawl, Miria, Dawn, Kumi, Khiyangte, Fanai, Pangle, Khawring, Vanachau, Chawlte, Nengte, Renthei, Hnamte etc. with respect to their culture, and physical structures. Thus they form a distinct ethnic group. (C. Chawngkunga 1988:30).

William Shaw (1929:16) recorded the affinities of Thadou, a descendant of Chongthu with ethnic groups like Kom, Aimol, Lushais, Chin, Pois, Suktes, Paites, Gangtes, Mates. Their languages have many similarities and the syntax is not dissimilar. Their customs have some common features. They all claim their origin through a cave, which they call in different terms like khul, kom, sinlung etc.

FIELD SETTING

SAIKUL

Saikul is situated at a distance of 34 km to the north-east Imphal. It lies between 23°50' N latitude to 25°41' N latitude, 93°03' E longitude to 94°47' E longitude and is 2600 feet high from sea level. Its annual mean temperature is 25° C.

It is surrounded by small hills on the east, the west and the north. A small stream named Ichai runs across the village in west-east direction. The well known Iril river passes the eastern margin

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of the village flowing from north to south. The point of convolutions of three small strips of valley, the extension of Imphal valley from the south, the Ichai valley in the west and the Iril valley in the of North, forms the land on which the foundation of Saikul Village is laid. It has neighbouring villages like Bunglung on the north, Moljol and Makokchung on the east, Phaijang, Mulam and Ikou on the south and Ichaigojang and Ichailamlan on the west.

Saikul is the sub-divisional headquarters of Sadar Hills East. There are as many as seventeen government departments. One Mr. Paolun Tuboi (P. Tuboi), M.C.S. is the present Sub-Divisional Officer. Departments like Fishery, Civil supply, Development Section, Revenue Section and Employment Exchange are attached to the Sub-Divisional Office. Other important departments are Medical (Primary Health Centre), Electricity, Water Supply, Horticulture and Soil Conservation, Telecom, Forests, Industry, Agriculture, Education, Veterinary, Thangtong Government Higher Secondary School, Weight and Measures, Integrated Child Development Service, Post Office and Police. Mr. Paolam Kipgen is the present Officer-in-Charge of the Saikul Police Station.

HISTORY:

Saikul village was established in 1922 on the initiative of Late Songjalut Kilong who was a resident of Makokchung village. During those days, the village was named Samusong. In the beginning, the village had only seven households. Shri Waikhom Chaoba, Secretary-I of the then British Government issued an order declaring the legitimacy of the newly established village. Ten years after its establishment, Christianity was introduced into the village by a Baptist missionary, named, Khareng Garo.

The word Saikul is derived from *Sai* meaning elephant, *Kul* meaning territory (fortified). Thus, it denotes fortified territory of the elephant. The then king of Manipur, Maharaj Bodhachandra Singh had used this place as grazing ground for the elephants. Thus, the word Saikul came into being.

VILLAGE ADMINISTRATION:

Mr. John Kilong is the Chief of Saikul village presently. Under the present system of village administration, Saikul is divided into

Introduction

seven administrative units. A Bazar Board consisting of a Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary, an Asst. Secretary and seven members, each representing a ward, controls the working of the units.

PRESENT OFFICE BEARERS ARE :

1. Chairman Seikholun Touthang
2. Vice-Chairman Thangchung Kilong
3. Secretary Hoisochoong Kilong
4. Asst. Secretary Mangcha
5. Members (i) Paopu Ward no 1
 (ii) Onkhothang Ward no.2
 (iii) Mangsat Ward no.3
 (iv) Hemthang Ward no.4
 (v) Mangcha Ward no.5
 (vi) Chungsei Ward no. 6
 (vii) Seisat Ward no. 7

Law and order in the village is maintained by the Bazar Board. It works for overall development of Saikul village and cordial relationship with neighbouring villages. Ever since its establishment on the 10th July, 1970, the Saikul Bazar Board has worked commendably for the welfare of its people.

PUBLIC PLACES

Religious places : Altogether eight Churches of different denominations are actively operating in the village for the spiritual welfare of the people. The Churches are :

- (i) The Christian Baptist Church (CBC)
- (ii) The Kuki Baptist Convention (KBC)
- (iii) The Chongthu Baptist Association
 Branch Centre Church (Ch.BABC)
- (iv) The Kuki Christian Church (KCC)
- (v) The Thadou Baptist Church (TBC)
- (vi) The Biblical Baptist Church (BBC)
- (vii) The Fundamental Baptist Church (FBC)
- (viii) The Messiah

The Churches organise a common worship service once in a

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month to provide opportunity for interaction among the members of different churches.

SUB-DIVISIONAL OFFICE

Saikul sub-divisional Head Quarters was established in 1969 by the then SDO/BDO Shri. Paokam Kipgen. Since then, many a major scheme has been implemented in Saikul proper. Thus, infrastructures like play-ground, marketing shed, community centre and village street are well developed.

WATER SOURCE

There are three sources of water through which the people of Saikul get water for daily consumption. They are the Ichai stream, the Iril river and the Public Health Engineering Department's Water Supply. Water is available all the year round. The villagers depend mostly on Water Supply installed by the PHED in the heart of the village.

COMMUNICATION

Saikul is linked with the capital, Imphal by black-topped pukka road having a total length of 34 kms. Twelve private buses ply between the two extremes regularly. Saikul is also linked with Molkon village and also Sapermaina, Sadar Hills West by motorable kutchra roads. There are a number of Inter-Village Roads (IVR) which link Saikul with neighbouring villages.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

There are four private schools and one government High School. There is healthy competition among the schools. However the basic purpose of the schools is to impart quality education to the children and youth of Saikul area. In some schools, students are drawn from all parts of Manipur. Every year, quite a good number of students passed out their high school and higher secondary course from these institutions. The schools are :

- (i) Model English Higher Secondary School.
- (ii) Christian English High School.

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- (iii) L.L.Hengjou English High School.
- (iv) Good Samaritan Public School.
- (v) Thangtong Government Higher Secondary School.

Above these schools, two Anganwadi Centres and two Orphanage Centres are also imparting basic education to the non-school going children of the village.

The Model English Higher Secondary School, Saikul : With the sole objective of catering to the educational needs of the children of Saikul area, Mr. Houkhosei Touthang acquired a small plot of land in the easternmost part of Saikul Bazar and established a school. Initially, the school was graded upto class V. The school gradually developed with more and more students coming in year after year. He along with his wife (late) Mrs. Hoinu Touthang ceaselessly strived for the successful establishment of the school. Their effort lasted for about one and a half decade. Shortly thereafter, Mrs. Hoinu died. Mr. Touthang married again and the second wife Mrs. Hatkim Touthang joined him in the same task and the school attained its present prestigious status. He has three sons and three daughters.

It is a co-educational institute. At present the school is graded from pre-nursery to class XII. There is separate stream for Arts and Science in class XI & XII. The school has a well-developed infrastructure. The High School and Higher Secondary Sections are separately housed in two-storied RCC buildings. There are separate dormitories for boys and girls, the school laboratory is well equipped. The school compound has enough space for games & sports. The school also provides sufficient staff quarters inside the campus.

CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES

Besides imparting education, the students are also taught other extra-curricular activities such as sports, fine arts etc. They also take part in the celebrations of important national festivals like Independence Day, Children's Day, Teachers' Day etc. Annual Prize Distribution Day and Parent's Day are the two most important events of the school which the students celebrate with great enthusiasm. These events help them in spreading the message of unity among themselves.

The Chongthus of Manipur

ACADEMIC CALENDAR

Admission Test	: January 5 th to 31 st
Discipline Test	: Mathematics and English
Qualifying Grade	: Should passed at least in one of the subjects
Session Starts	: From 1 st February
Half Yearly Examination	: June
Annual Promotion Examination	: November

ACHIEVEMENTS

(i) Two students of the school stood 2nd and 5th position in Higher Secondary School Living Certificate Examination, 1994 and receive meritorious award from Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur.

(ii) Mr. Hemkhochon Chongloi, got. Meritorious teachers award from CHSEM for producing a letters mark awardee, Mr. Dauman Chauhan in HSSLC Examination, 1994.

(iii) Mr. S.Rangloi Koireng, Class IX student, received a National Award at the Seminar conducted by Nehru Yuva Kendra (NYK), National.

(iv) Council of Higher Secondary Education, Manipur has standardised Model English Higher Secondary School, on a par with the few establishment educational institutes of Manipur, such as Johnstone Higher Secondary School, T.G. Higher Secondary School, C.C. Higher Secondary School and Ram Lal Paul Higher secondary School.

STUDENT STRENGTH

Total strength of students in the academic session 2000 figured 1236 of which 230 are boarders and the rest are day scholars.

Students are drawn from all parts of Manipur, irrespective of caste, colour and ethnic community. Most of the boarders are students hailing from the state capital, Imphal. A few students are from outside Manipur. About seventy percent of the total strength are localities.