

THE CHALLENGES OF ETHNIC MEDIA IN CHIN STATE, MYANMAR*

Zin Mar Kyaw¹

Abstract

Ethnic media play a vital role for their communities. The content of ethnic media may be focused on the life of a particular ethnic community, the news from an ethnic region, or both. In addition, they could be bridge between urban and rural, plain and hilly residing all national races. In Myanmar, the remote and mountainous Chin State consists of nine townships in four districts of Hakha, Falam, Mindat and Matupi, Chin people are made up of six groups (*Asho, Sho, Masho, Mizo, Laimi, Zomi*) and speak different dialects. The main dialects are *Zomi, Laimi, Mara, Matu, Zotung* and *K'Cho*. There are around a dozen of newspaper and journals are publishing in the townships of *Kalay, Hakha, Falam, Tedim, Mindat* and *Matupi* using their local dialects. The ethnic media do what the mainstream media can't: they inform the community of their own issues and local happenings and help organize the community by pointing its readers to service sources and connecting them to the larger society. Ethnic media compete within its own ethnic group and mainstream for funding and market penetration. Now, the print industry is struggling, some of those print media have struggling funding. Print media expand their media market and transform into broadcasting and online media. The purpose of the research is that what are main challenges of Chin ethnic media and to find the ways for sustainable development of ethnic media in Chin state. The research question is that what are the struggles of chin ethnic media to sustain themselves? The target areas are the townships of *Kalay, Falam, Tedim, Hakha, Mindat* and *Kanpetlet*. Target population includes youths and adult residing in these township of Chin States. The data collection methods will include a questionnaire and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and in-depth interview and this research discuss three case studies to highlight the challenges of ethnic media in Chin State, Myanmar.

Keywords: *newspaper, ethnic, media, Chin, dialect*

Introduction

During a UNESCO 3 May conference in 1991, the participants arrived at a consensus on the meaning of “an independent and pluralistic press” and stated it in the Windhoek Declaration. UNESCO is the lead agencies in promoting, defending, monitoring, and advocating freedom of expression and freedom of the press as a basic human right within the United Nations system. UNESCO highlights media independence and pluralism as a fundamental component in the process of democracy. The pluralistic press means the end of monopolies of any kind and existence of the greatest possible number of newspapers, magazines and periodicals reflecting the widest possible range of opinion within the community².

The key element of pluralistic is the idea of media diversity, which broadly means that the media provides voice opportunities to and satisfies the information needs of all stakeholders. Diversity is encompassed three different elements: diversity of outlet, diversity of source and diversity of content. It is important to promote different three types of media- namely public, commercial and communities are able to operate. Community media is defined broadly as non-profit that is provided by and for the members of a particular community, whether a geographical community or a community interest. These media also make an important contribution to

¹ Dr, Professor, Department of Journalism, National Management Degree College

² Freedom of Expression Toolkit, Communication and Information Sector, UNESCO, 2013

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diversity, providing voice opportunities to communities¹. Therefore, one of the facts to prove the flourishing media diversity in a democratic society is existing community media sometime called ethnic media.

“Ethnic media,” refers to media outlets that produce or deliver content for a particular ethnic community. It also defined as media produced for a particular community; it is produced by and for racial ethnic and linguistic minorities. Although ethnic media generally are aimed at the same goal and purpose, they are very among different categories. These categories include: who produces the media, who the target audiences is, language used within the media, the size of the organization producing the media, the location of the organization, how the organization is funded, what content the media focus on, and lastly how the content is distributed to its intended audience². These facts are obviously existence in media environment of Myanmar which is one of the significant facts of Myanmar media development.

The Union of Republic of Myanmar is marching toward the democratic path of the way and exercises the democratic practices. Flourishing free, independent and pluralistic media is necessary component in democracy. One of the scenes in media environment is that uplifted the pre –censorship system, abolished the Press Censorship Board and welcoming exile media groups to publish in–country, the government of President U Thein Sein pursued major advances towards press freedom in Myanmar since 2012. In April 2013, the government gave the permission to publish private daily newspaper. As consequences more than 885 publications including 50 published in ethnic languages have been approved by the government, up from 300 registered in 2014. In 2019, total publications of 460 there are 24 newspaper and 155 journals are still publishing in the whole Myanmar. Among these publications four Chin ethnic language newspapers³ and four Chin ethnic language journal⁴s are included according to the report of Ministry of Information in July 2019.

Chin language used many publications and media outlets have been established in Chin State especially in Northern Chin State after 2013. According to the report of media development independent fund Chin State is one of the States which the most ethnic media outlets publishing their own language. According to the initial study for the research of ethnic media in Chin State sixteen newspaper and journal⁵s are published in the whole Chin State between 2013 and 2016.

However, some Chin language newspaper and journals are suspended and the closed their media outlets after 2016. It is obvious that ethnic media in Chin State are facing many difficulties for their sustainable development. Simultaneously, the changing of media convergence and advancement of new technology are bringing advantages and drawback to these ethnic media in Chin State. For these reasons, this research aimed to uncover the main challenges for the ethnic media in Chin State and how much extent do they faced the challenges to establish and to publish the newspaper and journal, and what are their weakness and threats to develop the media in Chin

¹ *Media Diversity*, Briefing Notes 8 of 12, Briefing note series on freedom of expression, Center of Law and Democracy, International Media Support.

² Matsaganis et al., *Engaging Ethnic Media to help Spread your Message*, 2011

³ (1) Chin Land News (2)The Hakha Post (3) Chin Land Herald (4) Vitoria Newspaper

⁴ (1) Tongsan Weekly Journal (2) The Matu Land News Journal (3) Khunumthung News Journal (4) The Tahan Post

⁵ (1) Hakha Post (2) Chin Land Post (3) Chin Land Herald (4) Chin World (5) Khonumthung (6) The Chin Voice (7) Chinthung (8) The Chin Times (9) Zomi Post (10) Tahan Times (11) Tongsan Media (12) The Matupi Times (13)Zo Lengthe (14) Tedim Post (15) K’cho Post (16) Falam Today

State. The research also aimed to provide suggestions to ethnic media organizations for the advantages and how to use the new way to the sustainable development of the ethnic media in Myanmar.

Chin State is located within Myanmar, and has a shared border with Rakhine State in the south, Bangladesh and India in the west and north, and Sagaing and Magway Divisions in the east. The whole state has 13,906.97 square miles in area and capital city is Hakha. Chin state comprises of four districts and nine townships which are Mindat district including Mindat Township and Kanpalet Towhsip, Hakha district including Hakha Township and Thanhlang Township, and Falam district including Falam Township, Tedim Township, and Tuanzang Township. Chin State is over 300 miles long in south to north, and in east to west, it has 100 miles width in the widest and over 30 miles in the narrowest areas generally. Currently, there are more than 520,032 population is staying in Chin State¹.

Chin nationals are made up of six groups; Asho, Sho, Masho, Mizo, Laimi and they speak different dialects. The main dialects are Zomi, Laimi, Mara, Matu, Zotung and K'Cho. Lai is used as main communication dialect in most part of Falam, Hakha and Thantlang habit areas although it is not used by all the Chin people. As some dialects in the areas of Hakha and Falam are the same, people from Falam can easily communicate with Hakha dialect (Lai) and vice versa. K'Cho is used as main dialects in Mindat district and Matu dialect is used in Matupi district². Currently, Chin nationals in Hakha mainly used Lai dialects, Lai and Laizo dialects in Falam and Zomi dialects in Tedim respectively. These differences of racial dialects are led as one of the barriers to develop ethnic media in Chin state. According to the initial study among the Kalay, Hakha, Falam and Mindat, Kalaymyo are the base of the publishing ethnic language newspaper in Chin state.

Method

In this study, research typically focuses on in-depth interviews to answer the research questions and also used quantitative method for survey to examine the media consumption of local people which is to evaluate audience readership to local dialect newspaper and journals. As described in the introduction, four townships were selected for the research, Kalay, Hakha, Falam and Mindat and added two townships which are Tedim Township and Kanpetlet Township. Two focus groups discussion (FGD) are held with Chin media organization and nine in-depth interviews took place in Chin State including Kalaymyo. Of the two focus group discussions, one was 10 male only from Chin media outlets and one was mixed with ten persons of male and female of Chin youths.

The collecting of survey questionnaires conducted in six townships of Kalay, Hakha, Falam, Tediam, Mindat and Kanpetlet in Chin State to examine the media consumption of Chin community and their readership to local publications. The total respondents to the survey are 462 persons who are 164 respondents from Kalay, 101 persons from Hakha, 61 persons from Tedim, 40 persons from Falam, 50 persons from Mindat and 36 respondents from Kanpetlet Township in Chin State. The answers on the questionnaires are examined in Focus Group Discussion with media organization and in-depth interviews. The survey questionnaires are collected at the Media and Information Literacy awareness seminar and training which were held in Kalaymyo at Kalay

¹ Chin State.gov.mm/about-state

² Vumson, *Zo History*, Alzawl, Mizoran, India.

University, Kalay Peace Network, Civil Society Organization and media organizations of Kalaymyo, Hakha College, Timothy Bible School of Tedim, Chin Institute of Social Science (CISS) in Falam and Mindat and Kanpetlet Township in Chin State from 2017 November to November 2018.

By collecting survey forms the public including youth in college and institute, civil society organizations in Chin State, the research could be evaluate media consumption of the native people, access of media in Chin state, real situation of chin media organizations and could be answer the research question of what are the challenges of ethnic media in Chin State. The total of nine Chin Media outlets and Chin Media Network completed the survey by the end of the study.

Finding

The result of readership survey shows that the media consumption of the native people are not highly concern. Many respondents answer that they could not effort to read the newspaper and journals every day. And then also although most of youth could be speaking with local dialects, they could not be able to read their own languages newspapers. The different racial dialects are used in the whole chin state. Most native could be speak and read Laizo dialects. These dialects are mostly used in Kalay, Tediam and Hakha. Zo dialects are also broadly spoken in Kalay, Falam and other parts of Northern Chin State. Matu and K'cho dialects are also used in Southern Chin State, especially in Mindat, Kanpetlet and Matupi. Ethnic media used their own racial dialects for their publication to maintain their own language and literature. This point led to the limitation of distribution market of the ethnic newspapers and journals in Chin state.

On the other hand, one of the challenges is that Ethnic media outlets face human resources problems because they cannot provide attractive salaries to professional journalists and editors, as mainstream publications can. It is big difficult for ethnic groups to begin their own media outlets. The capability building of the journalist and editors are still need to ethnic media organization. Despite these challenges, some ethnic media groups are trying to grasp the advantages of new technology, using social media to share what is happening in their area and to broadcast their local news on online, to convert some news to online version.

The problem facing ethnic media vary depending on the state and region. Some ethnic media in Chin State based publications cannot maintain their publications in the long term because of dependence on international donors, limitations of their markets, and a lack of human resources. The distribution networks of mainstream media are far-reaching to every state and region. Thus, ethnic media could not effort to compete the publications of the main stream media which are based in Yangon and Mandalay.

People in rural area and ethnic areas have little access of information rather than big cities. The main stream media could not be covered all local stories in their publication and broadcasting. They mostly focused on all types of news of the big cities and only crime news and conflict news from ethic area. Thus, ethnic media can give the minority communities a chance to see the news that is targeted more toward them. Their stories and programmes are distributed in various forms in ethnic newspapers and journal. It is obvious that Chin media outlets serve as important resources of information for minority communities.

One of the challenges of the state is the transportation systems. Some areas do not have a proper road and public transportation because of the difficult access and hilly region. It is one

of the obstacle for the distribution process for media business and their locations became their dialectal groups so called Hakha Chin (speaking Lai dialect), Falam Chin (speaking Laizo, Lai dialects), Tedim Chin (speaking Zomi dialect), Mindat Chin (speaking K'Cho dialect), Matupi (speaking Matu dialect) etc. The research found that the lack of common Chin language is crucial barrier to successful newspaper and journals in the whole Chin State.

The research find that the ethnic media in Chin state are mainly need for their news room capacity and capacity building training to nurture professorial journalists. The limitation of distribution network which lead to the one of the challenges of the sustainability of Chin ethnic media.

Media Consumption of the Chin Community

Some of the respondents of the survey describe as news users. Quite a lot of them watch international news channel such as BBC and VOA as the RFA. Some of them watched the news of the local channels, and they choose these channels specifically for the reason that, according to them, ethnic minorities seem more integrated in the programming them in Chin state. Only (10%) participants did not read a newspaper. Most of the respondents preferred ethnic local dialect newspaper and journals and they describe at least two journals of main stream media on the survey. Readership survey show that Chin nationals have got the access of media from print; newspaper and journals of main stream media, television, radio and ethnic media. In Kalaymyo, their readership and media consumption from mainstream media is higher than ethnic media¹. In Hakha Township, native peoples' media consumption is more focus on newspaper and journals of mainstream media and television². The native peoples' readership on ethnic newspaper and journals is higher than other township in Tedim Township³. In Falam Township, their readership on ethnic media is significantly higher than television and radio⁴. The readership of native people to newspaper and journals is higher than ethnic media in Mindat and Kanpetlet Township⁵.

The Chin media established facebook page and online version for their news to share their concerns. With internet capable mobile phone penetration dramatically increasing (to 70 percent in 2015, according to Freedom House) and the number of social media users also rising (reaching 21,000,000 in January 2019, according to internet World Stats). The challenges of print publication pushed the ethnic media to change their publication into online version on social media. Thus, the people in Chin state also became the social media user for their news consumption and access of information.

¹ See Figure 1: Access of Media in Kalaymyo

² See Figure 2: Access of Media in Hakha Township

³ See Figure 3; Access of Media in Tedim Township

⁴ See Figure 4: Access of Media in Falam Township

⁵ See Figure 5: Access of Media in Mindat and Kanpetlet Township

Media Consumption of the Chin Community

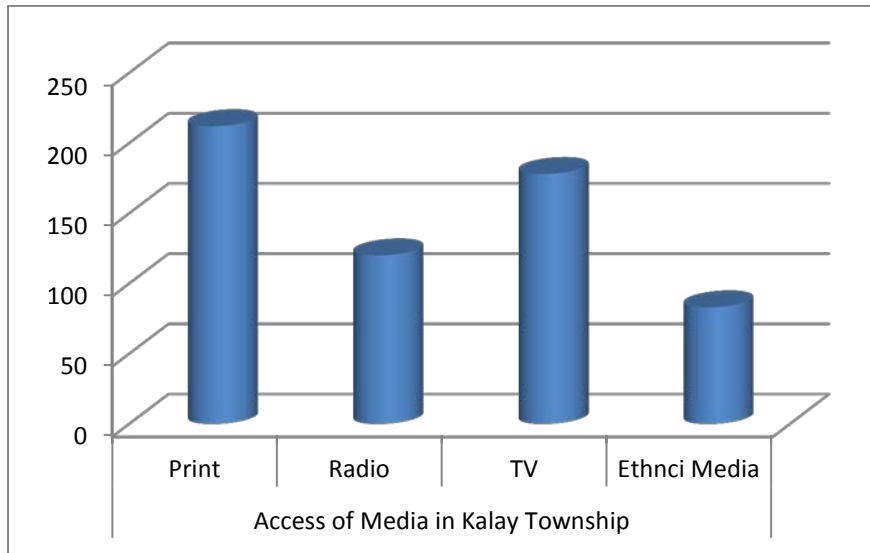
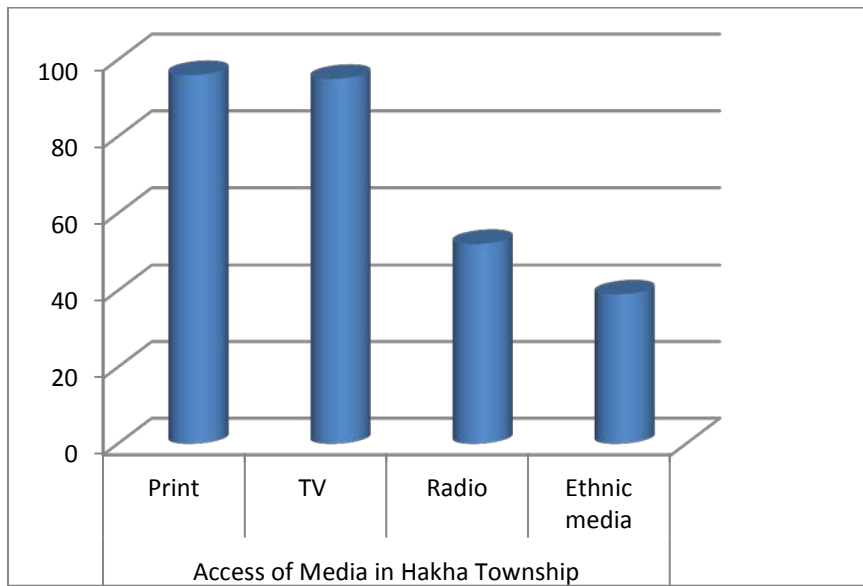


Figure 1 Access of Media in Kalaymyo



Source: Survey questionnaires

Figure 2 Access of Media in Hakha Township

Media Consumption of the Chin Community

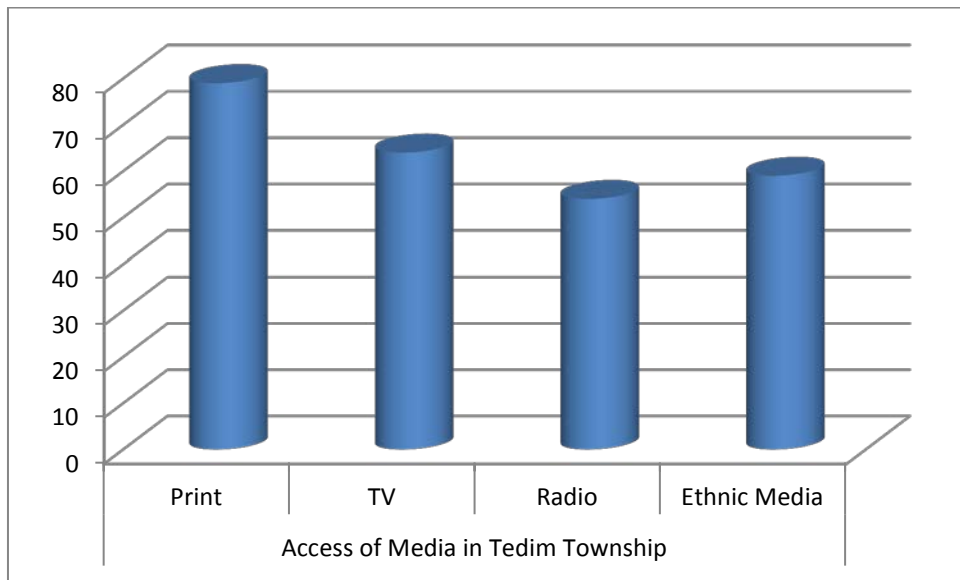
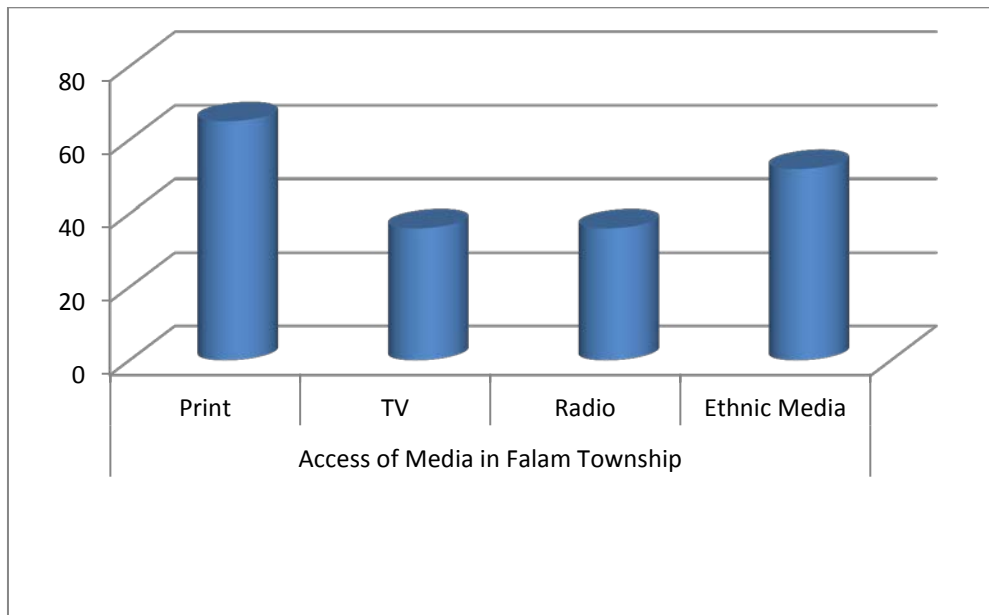


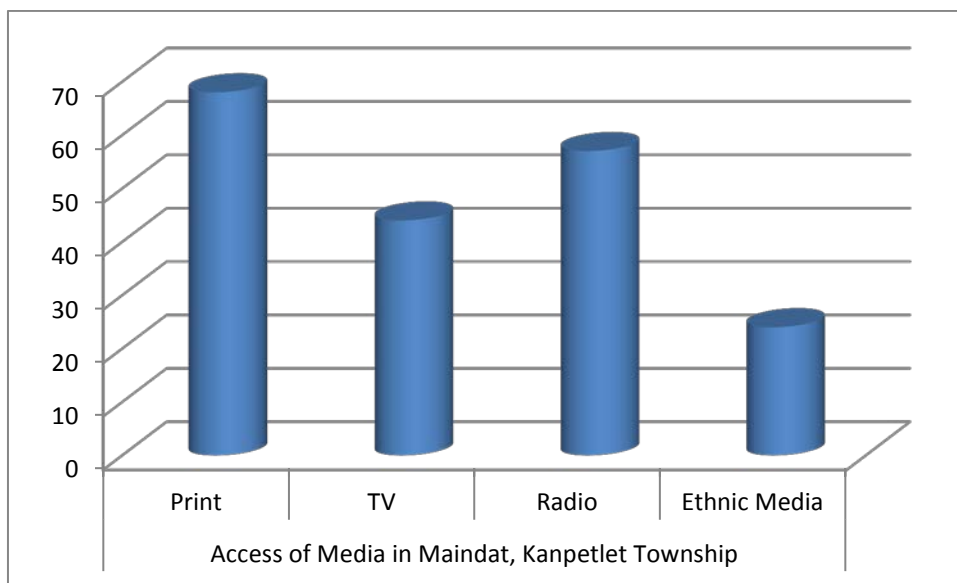
Figure 3 Access of Media in Tedim Township



Source: Survey questionnaires

Figure 4 Access of Media in Falam Township

Media Consumption of the Chin Community



Source: Survey questionnaires

Figure 5 Access of Media in Mindat and Kanpetlet Township

Discussion

Ethnic media are at the heart of the everyday practices that produce and transform ethnic identity, culture, and perceptions of race. The contents of ethnic media are focused on the life of the ethnic community, the news from a local area. While there are many ethnic newspapers, journal, newsletters and magazines, ethnic media producers are also making use of cable networks technology, and the Internet to distribute their stories and programs. Even so, language barrier continues to exist for those viewers or readers whose first language is not majority language in Chin State. For example, this research discusses the following three case studies:

Case Study 1: Hakha Post Newspaper (Laizo dialect used Chin Newspaper)

Hakha Post Newspaper is published in capital city of Chin State, Hakha in 14 January 2012. Hakha Post used Lizo dialects in the publication. Although their main aim is to upgrade their language and literature, they could be fulfilling the contents of news and information to the needs of local community. Hakha post have been published 1600 circulations of (Two pages of A3 paper size) in initial stage. They officially registered in December 2014 to Ministry of Information. Hakha Post newspaper distributes their circulation to 68 villages in Hakha Township.

Formerly, Hakha Post printed their publication with the assist of printing press (Raso Press) of the Church. Currently, Hakha Post prints their publication with their own Raso printing press. (Most chin media outlets could not effort to set up printing press and they could be used Riso press for their publication and colour printing publication could be getting only in Mandalay. The churches are usually support to ethnic media outlets for printing.) Hakha Post well organized their news room and editorial team including photo journalist, marketing manager and finance assistant with altogether 15 staffs. They appointed sale representative in every village

and wards of Hakha Township. Hakha Post reaches the number circulation to 2000. Hakha Post could be still publishing by using their strength of sale network in Hakha Township.

On the other hand, Hakha Post set up the Hakha Net (TV) in 2016 which is online broadcasting TV to alongside social media booming in capital city of Hakha. They broadcast the features and news on Hakha Net selecting on the highly news values of the print version. Hakha Post is still publishing as the highly circulations in Chin State, mainly based in Hakha using their strong marketing system.

Case Study 2: Khonumthung () Journal and Chin World (Burmese Language used Chin journal and online media)

Khonumthung News is established as website news in Mezorom in India since 2012. Firstly Khonumthung News was published in English and later changed to Myanmar language and published monthly. After the registered in 2013, Khonumthung published as 16 pages journals mainly focus on Chin local news and features. Later, Khonumthung used not only the Burmese language but also Hakha Chin of Mizo dialect in their publications. They could be circulated nearly 2000 regularly. Focal distribution areas of Khonumthung journal are Kalay, Kabaw, Hakha, Falam, Tedim, Tonzang, Rihkhawdar and Mindat, and distributed by township sale agent¹. Although Khonumthung journals are still publishing in Chin State, they are facing insufficient human resource problems, capacity building of journalists and financial difficulty for sustainable development of Chin media. In this case, it is clear that, using majority language is easy to spread out the market for their distribution and could be find sustainable way to uphold their publication.

“There is also needed to reach media investment in Chin State. Ethnic media outlets should know advertising and marketing strategy for their sustainability. It should be aimed not only the keep up of language but also to develop the media in Chin state.”

Editor- in- Charge

Chin World journals are published in 2012 with Myanmar language. Their publication reached up to 5000 circulations. Chin World journals based in Kalaymyo and it could be distributed up to 27 townships including Sagaing division and Chin state as the bi-weekly journals for one year and as weekly for two years until 2016. However, Chin World was faced financial constraint and challenging of the readership.

Chin World transforms as News and Media Website and set up online broadcasting TV with Burmese language in late 2016. Chin World media work as the content provider of Democratic Voice of Burma (DVB) and Radio Free Asia (RFA). Being a member of Burma News International (BNI) Chin World media provide the content of the news and features programmes weekly². It is obvious that the ethnic media changed their platform for their survival and sustainable according to the media convergence. But, changing platform is not easy and they are still facing struggling for the technology friendly human resource and capacity building of the journalists. On the other hand, they could be passing through these difficulties because of using

¹ Interview with Editor- in- Charge of Khonumthung Journal, Salai Robert is the Director and one of the founders of Chin Media Network.

² Interview with Editor-in-Charge of Chin World Media.

majority language. Currently, news and media website of Chin World Media reached to over 100,000 viewers.

Case study 3: Publishing Closed Local Dialects used Chin Newspaper & Journals

No.	Publication Name	Dialect	Main Publishing Area
1	The Chin Voice	Zo	Kalaymyo
2	Zomi Post News Journal	Zo	Kalaymyo
3	Tahan Times	Zo	Kalaymyo
4	Zo Lengthe	Lais (Tedim)	Tedim
5	K' Cho Post	K'Cho	Mindat

These local dialects used newspaper and journals are closed their publications during the recent years because they were struggle not only the limitation of the distribution market by the using of minority dialects, financial constraint but also insufficient of human resource for their news room¹. It is obvious that, although ethnic media could be stage to maintain ethnic language, they cannot effort to resist the narrow market constraints which lead to delay and suspend their operation. These indicate that the readers are becoming more and more segmented to local dialects.

“The reason of market limitation of the Chin media is differences of Chin dialects and because of the lack of common Chin Language.”

Editor –In- Charge
Kalaymyo

The readership survey result shown that Chin nationals read newspaper and journals of main stream media which used majority language Burmese. There are many Chin nationals are also read their own language newspaper and journals. The obvious fact is that although nearly all Chin youths can speak their own racial dialects, but they cannot well understand to every dialect because of the differences of the Chin dialect. Thus, they prefer to read the majority language used publications. The elderly persons are more prefer reading local dialect periodicals.

“There are many people, especially in the ethnic minority area, who lack the knowledge of both Burmese and English. In such a case, newsletters and journals written in ethnic languages are practically helpful for them. People who do not know Burmese or English are constantly out of touch with the world. Under such situations, media in ethic language is the only channel of transmitting news and information.”

*Reader; Male (Zomi dialect speaking)from Kalay University
(Focus Group Discussion in Kalaymyo)*

“Our siblings including me can speak with own dialects but cannot read and write only over 65 years old father and mother can. They read only local language newsletters, but we sometime read Burmese language journals. “

*Reader: Female (Lai dialect speaking) from Tedim
(Focus Group Discussion in Kalaymyo)*

¹ Interview with Secretary of Chin Media Network

On the other hand, access of information is also vital important for ethnic media which enhance awareness between the government and public to uphold professionalism of journalists, public understanding of roots of the conflict and peace process of Myanmar. It is deniable that ethnic media could be coverage real situation of the ethnic minority, ethnic areas by touching reliable source in the scene. They could be linkage to government and public including all community.

Henceforward, one of the consequences of the media freedom in Myanmar ethnic media conference was held annually in alternative state since 2012. From this time on wards, they are willingness to fulfill their ethnic media' desires of the sustainability of ethnic media, increasing the number of qualified female reporters in ethnic media, development of the right to teach mother-tongue literature, obtaining the right to information from government departments, and uplifting the safety and protection of reporters.

Conclusion

In conclusion, media have become bolder in check and balance towards fourth estate and more effective in sharing the information to the public. People depend on the media for vital information that will help them understand what is going on around them and to make informed decisions about their lives. Ethnic media can educate and orient new-comers to their new community and its resources. Chin media outlets could be serves as an important resource for information for Chin society. They can bridge the information between urban and rural, plain and highland for the community. Overall finding suggest that ethnic media have positive effects on ethnic minority to maintain their language, literature and culture.

On the other hand, ethnic media could be increase accurate and comprehensive news production in order for the public to become more aware of local conflicts and the peace process. All stakeholders should be endeavors for the sustainable development of the ethnic media in Myanmar and to flourish media pluralism and diversity which is one of the characteristic of the democratic country.

Acknowledgement

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I am also grateful to the following Rector and Principals of Kalay University, Hakha College, Chin Institute of Social Science in Falam and Timothy Bible School in Tedim, Kalay Peace Network, Mindat Youth Association and Kanpetlet Chin Women Development Organization in Kanpetlet for hosting media and information literacy (MIL) awareness seminars where conducted the survey.

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Appendix I

Private Local Ethnic Media in Chin State, Myanmar

No.	Newspaper/Journal	Using Language	Types of Media	Publishing
1	The Chinland Post	Lais (Hakha)	Print/Online	Weekly
2	The Hakha Post	Lais (Hakha)	Print/Online	Weekly
3	Chin Land Herald	Lais (Falam)	Print/Online	Weekly
4	Tedim Times	Lais (Tedim)	Print/Online	Weekly
5	Zolenthe	Lais (Tedim)	Print	Weekly
6	Zingsol	Lais (Tedim)	Print	Closed
7	The Tedim Post	Lais (Tedim)	print	Weekly
8	Chindwin Today	Lais (Tedim)	Online	
9	Zomi Times	Zo	Print/online	Weekly
10	Zomi Post News Journal	Zo	Print	Weekly
11	Zalen	Burmese	online	
12	Meifer	Zo	Print	Weekly
13	Lairawn Post	Zo	Print	Tri-weekly
14	Chinland Today Media	Zo	Online	
15	Chin World	Burmese	Multimedia	
16	Khonumthung Journal	Burmese	Print/online	Weekly
17	The Chin Voice	Zo	Print	Weekly
18	The Chin Times	Zo	Print	Closed
19	Central News Myanmar	Zo	Print/Online	Closed
20	K'Cho Post	K'Cho	Print	Closed
21	Vitoria Journal	Burmese	Print	Weekly
22	Matupi Times	Burmese	Print	Bi-weekly

Source: Personal Communication with media outlets and Chin Media Network

Appendix II

Interview with Ethnic Media Outlets in Chin State

No.	Editor/ Manager	Media Organization	Date
1	Salai Pa Pui (Editor -in- Chif)	The Hakha Post (Print)	10-2-2018
2	Salai Za Biak Thawng (The Editor-in-Charge)	The Hakha Post (Print)	10-2-2018
3	Lang Khan Khai (Editor-in-Chief)	Zomi Times (Print)	11-2-2018
4	Do Khan Tuagn @ Ko Do	Zomi Post (Online)	11-2-2018
5	Suangh Chin Dal	Tongsan (Print)	12-2-2018
6	Salai Gin Khan Khup	Zo Lengthe (Print)	3-3-2018
7	Salai Cin Suan Mung	Zo Lengthe (Print)	3-3-2018
8	Thang Shia Houg	Tedim Times (Print)	28-3-2018
9	Salai Robert(Editor-in - Charge)	Khonumthung (Print)	4-3-2018
10	Salai Hun Tun Gay (Editor-in- Charge)	Chin World (Print/Online)	23-4-2018

ZO LENGTHE

BIWEEKLY NEWS Reg:0082 Zomi Thukizakna, Tedim Vol. 13 No.09 * TISA TAWI KHAT LEH KHAT NA BIRTHAL US * Gal. 5143 20 August, 2017

Editorial

Democracy gam ah mipi te in hong ukdng kumpi, mipi haksat nate honggen sak ding tangmi (MP) te meeting tawh kitel kha aa, hih in mipi thuneh na alan xen cileng kikhial lo ding hi Kawlgam ah gampup kiteepi 20:0 kum leh 2015 kum in kinei kha aa. lakkhielna (By Election) 2012 in kinei hi.

Mipi in amanpha 1 meeting te izat khialh leh ut taleng, ut takci leng Kumpi Terni khatung asia/apha ihuak hongkul ding hi. Kawlgam in kumpi terni khat pen kum (5) ciameh ahb man-in mipi te in meeting izat khialh leh kum 5 sung asia/apha ihuak loh hong phamaah ding hi.

Banghang hiam cih leh 2008 thukhumpi khaepi (396) khenska (B) na ah aa irelsa MP te ideili kolieh meelang nei mipi 1% in akician thute tawh kikhia thei aa. Kihelna Committee in tua MP te sit-in maawna nei takpi ahb leh kik baw/lehkei ci-in akigell hang in, tuni dong ciang Kawlgam ah hiban atuak MP omni lo hi.

Iet sa MP te deihlo cian khat sawrsang in, kitepi hantai in itel ding te ki cian tak in iet phat mahmah ding hoag kism hi. Mipi in bangteng ih en cikiam?

- (1) Aser ding miam te il nanglu, anaph, miam aa ding in bangzah te dehsak na nei cih Iet kul ding hi.
- (2) Meekung alut na Party zong. Iet hongkul ding hi, (example) apau party policy, bengcia egot party cihce
- (3) Mec tang zom hunsung in, hong kigen te mipi in tuni palaph lo-ir, ahi thei ding mah tuam? ci-in thu leh la ikan cian mahmah hong kuding hi.
- (4) Hluttaw tuantuan ah akah MP te in bangteng semthei uah aa, bangteng semthei lo uah cihhu te zong itheih kholh hongkul cing hi.

Tua ahli man in 2020 gampup kitepi ci ciang in hih 2 cu in, mipi in meeh ahi amanpha mahmah mee tang tawh mipi kispap te, gam kispap nate honggen thaiding asem trak ding tangmi iet thei nading hanciam ni cih Zo Lengthe Editorial pen ki theisak hi

Tedim Road leh Kam Haa Road Signboard suanna nei

Tedim khuapi, lawbhuul veng Branch Middle School sanginn gei ah Gual Sin Hual kipawlna in Tedim Road leh Kam Haa Road cih Signboard baw/leh in suanna August 3, 2017 ni-in nei uah cihhu kiza hi.

Hibdan lampi lak Sign board pen nidang in Sia Khawna Pau in dehsak natawh baw/ suang ngei himah in, ki susia ahb man-in Gual Sin Hual te-in asuang kilc uah ahi hi ci-in Gual Sin Hual facebook page ah gelh un hi.

Gual Sin Hual kipaw na pea, 2006-2007 Pilin khawm teng kipawlna hi-in, Tedim Khuasung aa ding in, Zo Lengthe ni tuapi alkuang kik theih nading leh mei atan theih nading ahi zong. BEHS (1) leh BEHS (2) aa sang korgkhab pi bawisak ahi zong, Tedim, Sannial aa International Prayer Mountain ah Siag Lamteh khat phuhna ahi zong in sem uah hi.

Hibdan asepp nading, ko sang kakhawm lawm leh gual teng sumtang kidong in asem hihung ci-in Gual Sin Hual makai



ISRAEL KHUAPI - JERUSALEM HANGIN ARAB MUSLIM GAMTE HEHNA KHANG

Tu laitakin leitunghu tawh kisa, akigenpha pen Israel khuapi Jerusalem vai ahi hi. US President Donald J. trump in President ka ngah leh Israel khuapi dingin Jerusalem kigena kipsakna leh US - Israel Palaizum pen Jerusalem ah tuah ding hing ci-in agensa bangin tu-in sem takpi ahb manin leitunghu phial in mawhsak hi. Adiakin Christian sung ah Catholic kumpi Pope Francis nangawn in mawhsak a, EU leh UN Security council in zong, mawhsakna genin vote akhiat clangin mawhsakna lam ah avekpi phial-in vote kipla hi. Ahih hangin US Palaiu in Israel gupna dingin Veto power azat loh kum 40 val apha, tu-in zang kik a, adangte bangbang apau hangin US Veto Power in Jerusalem pen Israel khuapi dingin kipsakna nei ta hi. Gam pawkhatte in Israel Palaizum pen Jerusalem ah tuah dingin tangko ta uhi.

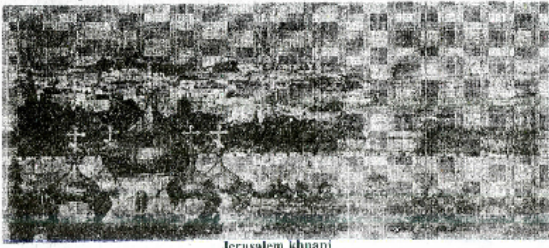
Israel agum mahmah gam 10 ah Denmark, Poland, Czech Republic, Netherland, Sweden, Phillipine, France, India, UK, USA hi a, ahua mahmah gam 10 - Jordan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Tunisia, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Pakistan, Iran leh Palestine gamte ahi uhi. Jerusalem khuapi pen Judaism, Christian leh Islamic biakna nam 3te khuapi hi a. Jerusalem khuapi veng 4



Israel khuapi Jerusalem Ahi Trump



USA in Israel Veto Power tawh guin



Jerusalem khuapi

Christain veng, Jews veng, Muslim veng leh Armenia veng ci-in kikhin hi. Khuapi lutna kulhkongpi 11 om a, kongpi 7 kihong hi. Khuapilul sung ah Haram Al Sharid muslim biakinnpi om a, Muslim

tumlam, suahlam leh Gaza tuipi gei luh a, suahlam alakzawh clangin Israel gam hi ci-in tangko uhi. BC 1400 kumin kizat a, BC 998 kumin David khuapi suak hi. BC 586 kumin Babilon kumpi Nebuchanezzar in la a, BC 445 kumin Persia kumpi Arterxes khuapi suak hi. Greek kumpi Alexander the Great in la a, BC 39 kumin Herod in la hi. AD 70 kumin Rome khumpi Titus in susia hi. AD 638 kumin Muslimte in la a, AD 1099 kumin Turkey, 1187 - Muslim, 1517 kumin Turkey leh 1917 kumin Britist kumpi in uk a, 1947 kumin UNO in uk hi. 1948 May 14 ni-i Israel kipla hi. 1950 January 23 ni-in Israel in Jerusalem khuapi dingin tangko hi. 1967 ni 6 galdona sungin Jerusalem bup Israel in gnah hi. 1980 kumin UNO in Muslimte piak kik ding gen a, Israel in khantawn khuapi dingin pulakna hangin 1980 July 30 ni-in Holy War - Arab, Egypt, PLO, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Algeria, N. Yemen Islamic gam 13 in do hi. 2017 kumin USA in Jerusalem pen Israel khuapi taktak hi ci-in tangko a, Israel mipi nuam mahmah hi.

UN Security Council ah gam 14 in alangpan hangin USA in Veto Power tawh nial ahb manin Jerusalem pen Israel khuapi taktak asuak hi ta a, Arab muslim gam khempuuh hehna khang

Map of Chin State



Source: Website of the Myanmar Information Management Unit (MIMU).