

Zo'

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Zo In-sung

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Zo In-sung (Korean: ???, born July 28, 1981) is a South Korean actor. He is best known for his leading roles in the television series Something Happened in Bali (2004), Spring Day (2005), That Winter, the Wind Blows (2013), It's Okay, That's Love (2014), and Moving (2023). In film, he is known for his roles in The Classic (2003), A Dirty Carnival (2006), A Frozen Flower (2008), The King (2017), The Great Battle (2018), and Escape from Mogadishu (2021). He also hosted the reality show Unexpected Business.

His name is currently officially romanized as Zo In-sung, previously as Cho In-sung, and sometimes as Jo In-sung.

Zo (bot)

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Zo people

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The Zo people is a term to denote the ethnolinguistically related speakers of the Kuki-Chin languages who primarily inhabit northeastern India, western Myanmar, and southeastern Bangladesh.

The dispersal across international borders resulted from a British colonial policy that drew borders on political, rather than ethnic, grounds.

Zo nationalism

Zo nationalism is an ethnic nationalist movement among the Zo people – a broad umbrella of interrelated tribes broadly comprising Zomi, Mizo Chin, and

Zo nationalism is an ethnic nationalist movement among the Zo people – a broad umbrella of interrelated tribes broadly comprising Zomi, Mizo Chin, and Kuki, whose traditional homelands span Northeast India (Mizoram, Manipur and Tripura states), Western Myanmar (Chin State) and Bangladesh (Chittagong Hill Tracts). These Zo tribes share a common Tibeto-Burman linguistic and cultural ancestry. As one study notes: "a majority of the Zo population lives in Manipur and Mizoram in Northeast India, Bangladesh, and Chin

State of Myanmar". Major Zo subgroups include the Chin of Myanmar, the Mizos (Lushai) of Mizoram, the Zomi of Manipur and Chin State, the various Kuki clans of Manipur and Bangladesh, and numerous clans (Hmar, Gangte, Zou, Paite, etc.)

Although divided by modern frontiers, the Zo people have many common traits: for example, most Zo were traditional animists who were converted to Protestant Christianity by 19th-century missionaries. Many families today still emphasize a shared ancestry. Anthropologists even note that some Chittagong-Hill tribes in Bangladesh (e.g. Bawm, Pangkhu, Khumi, Mro-Khimi) are "descendants of the Mizo–Chin–Kuki (Zo) groups" underlining that these communities are culturally and linguistically closer to the Zo of India and Myanmar than to neighboring people.

Because the Zo people straddle the borders of India, Myanmar and Bangladesh, Zo nationalism advocates an emotional (if not territorial) unity of this cross-border community. Zo activists often use the term Zogam or Zoram ("Zo land") to describe the idea of a contiguous homeland. Historically, British administrators alternated between notions of uniting the Chin and Lushai hills and deliberate "divide-and-rule" policies. For example, colonial records show a late-19th-century Chin-Lushai conference (1892) that envisioned joint administration of the hill peoples, and Zo leaders today cite this as a precedent. In practice, however, the British mostly kept the Chin Hills (in Burma) and Lushai Hills (in India) as separate provinces. Indeed, historians observe that until 1947 "the Zo people never had social and political unity"; as one scholar comments, colonial rule was marked by the convenient segregation of these "rebellious tribes". After decolonization (India and Burma in 1947–48, Bangladesh in 1971), the Zo communities found themselves scattered across three countries with no autonomous Zo-majority region. As another commentary notes, the Zo "straddle domestic and international borders, which were erected rather arbitrarily by the British". Thus Zo nationalists see modern national boundaries – and state policies – as disruptive inheritances of the colonial era. This is driven by organisations such as the Zomi Re-Unification Organisation (ZRO) in India, and Zomi National Congress (ZNC) in Myanmar.

Mat Zo

ZOH-ʔr;[citation needed] born 30 April 1990), better known by his stage name Mat Zo, is a British DJ and electronic music producer. Zohar released his debut album

Matan Zohar (MAH-tʔn ZOH-ʔr; born 30 April 1990), better known by his stage name Mat Zo, is a British DJ and electronic music producer. Zohar released his debut album, *Damage Control*, via the Anjunabeats and Astralwerks labels on 5 November 2013. His second studio album, *Self Assemble*, was released on 25 March 2016 under his own Mad Zoo label.

Kamen Rider ZO

Kamen Rider ZO (?????ZO, Kamen Raid? Zetto ?), translated Masked Rider ZO, is a 1993 Japanese tokusatsu superhero film directed by Keita Amemiya and co-produced

Kamen Rider ZO (?????ZO, Kamen Raid? Zetto ?), translated Masked Rider ZO, is a 1993 Japanese tokusatsu superhero film directed by Keita Amemiya and co-produced between Toei Company and Bandai. A Sega CD interactive movie was released for ZO in 1994, and was distributed in the United States as *The Masked Rider: Kamen Rider ZO*.

To commemorate the series' 40th anniversary, ZO was shown on Toei's pay-per-view channel in September 2011. The film's protagonist, Kamen Rider ZO, appears in the later Kamen Rider Decade television series and is a playable character in the 2011 Nintendo DS video game *All Kamen Rider: Rider Generation*. Media Blasters licensed Kamen Rider ZO for a Region 1 Blu-ray release, along with *Shin: Kamen Rider Prologue*, *Kamen Rider J*, and the short *Kamen Rider World*. A limited Collector's Edition featuring *World* and a special interview with Director Keita Amemiya was released in the summer of 2024 exclusively on the Media Blasters website, while a Standard Edition of the Blu-ray for the wider market is set to be released in

April of 2025. This version of the Blu-ray however does not contain neither the short nor the interview.

Kuki-Zo Council

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The Kuki-Zo Council is a joint body of Kuki-Zo tribal leaders in Manipur, India. It came into being in October 2024 after 18 months of 2023–2025 Manipur violence, in which the Kuki-Zo community felt targeted by the Manipur state government.

During the previous months, the community was represented by Indigenous Tribal Leaders' Forum (ITLF) in the Churachandpur district and the Committee on Tribal Unity (CoTU) in the Kangpokpi district. After the formation of the Kuki-Zo Council, ITLF and CoTU came to be regarded as local organisations.

Zomi people

Kuki-Chin language-speaking people in India and Myanmar. The term means "Zo people". The groups adopting the Zomi identity reject the conventional labels

Zomi is a collective identity adopted by some of the Kuki-Chin language-speaking people in India and Myanmar. The term means "Zo people". The groups adopting the Zomi identity reject the conventional labels "Kuki" and "Chin", popularised during the British Raj, as colonial impositions. Even though "Zomi" was originally coined as an all-encompassing identity of the Kuki-Chin-speaking people, in practice, it has proved to be divisive, with considerable number of groups continuing to use the traditional labels "Kuki" and "Chin" and only certain sections adopting the Zomi identity. The groups covered in the identity has varied with time. Compound names such as "Kuki-Zo" and "Zomi Chin" are sometimes used to paper over the divisions.

Madame Zo

nickname Madame Zo. Madame Zo was educated at the Centre National de l'Artisanat Malagasy and trained in weaving by Andrée Ethève. Madame Zo's work is identifiable

Zoarinivo Razakatrino (1956–2020) was a Malagasy textile artist, widely known by the nickname Madame Zo.

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