

AMUCO observed 15th Protest Day at Kwakeithel market shed



IMC corporators take oath as councilors

IT News
Imphal, June 14: Newly elected corporators of the Imphal Municipal Corporation (IMC) today took oath as councilor at the conference Hall of IMC at 1.5 pm. The Oath taking ceremony was administered by the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Imphal West Ningthoujam Geoffrey. Executive officer (EO) of IMC Ng. Uttam and former Chairperson of the IMC A. Nimai were also present during the oath taking ceremony. Minutes before the oath taking ceremony begins, BJP corporators urged the DC and EO to administer the oath as corporators instead of councilor. However, EO Ng. Uttam said that even as the proposal to take the newly elected members as corporators has been made, as of now no reply has been forwarded to the IMC so they have no option but to administer the oath as councilor. Ng. Uttam further said that the procedure is also followed at other corporation outside the state and taking oath as councilor is no difference from taking as corporators.

Later, after the matter has been settled the DC Imphal West Ningthoujam Geoffrey administered the oath of office to the 27 newly elected representatives of the IMC. Those representatives who took oath as the councilor of Imphal Municipal Corporation are – Gaidon of Wards No 1 (BJP), Thokchom Purnachandra of Ward No 2 (BJP), Hijam Nutanchandra of Ward No 3 (BJP), Laishram Arenkumar of Ward No 4 (INC), Hajariymayum Bobby Sharma of Ward No 5 (BJP), Tourangbam Indrajit of Ward No 6 (INC), RK Jiten of Ward

No 7 (INC), P Debal of Ward No 8 (INC), Soram Sunil of Ward No 9 (INC), S Tiken of Ward No 10 (Ind.), Maishnam Joychandra of Ward No 11 (INC), Potsangbam Premila of Ward No 12 (Ind.), Oinam Romio of Ward No 13 (BJP), Samom Rita Devi of Ward No 14 (INC), Thokchom Bankimchandra of Ward No 15 (BJP), Thokchom Eliza of Ward No 16 (BJP), Laimayum Inunganbi of Ward No 18 (BJP), Yumlembam Likamani of Ward No 19 (INC), Loukrakpam Tombi of Ward No 20 (INC), Joy Kabui of Ward No 21 (Ind.), Moirangthem Kumudini

of Ward No 22 (INC), Loushambam Romola of Ward No 23 (Ind.), Meibon Phaoemi of ward No. 26 (Ind). In the recently held election Nine out of the 27 IMC wards have been reserved for women. 86 candidates from various political parties are contesting for the 27 seats and 128 candidates contested for 53 seats for ward members. BJP and INC contested in 26 wards while CPI contested five wards. LJP and JD (U) contested in 3 and 1 wards respectively. A total of 25 independent candidates contested the election.

Lady cop nabs drug peddler after a heroic chase

IT News
Imphal, June 14: The action was no lesser than woman police officers cracking a drug peddler gang in Bollywood movie. A police team led by Victoria Yengkhom, Additional SP (Ops) of Bishnupur district today rounded up two drug peddlers along with huge quantity of Phynsidyl bottles after a heroic chase near the western gate of Kangla. Source said that, after getting a specific information about illegal drugs being transported in a blue colour Maruti van bearing registration number MN 04 A 8763, a team of state police led by lady officer Victoria Yengkhom track down the vehicle and intercepted it somewhere near Thoubal



parking at Nityapat Chuthek Imphal. When the lady officer tried to halt the vehicle, it speeded up trying to find escape route. The lady officer instead of giving command to her guard chased the vehicle. She was assisted by a team of city police. The maruti van was later rounded up by the team led by the lady officer after a heroic chase near the western gate of Kangla in Imphal west district at around 8.30 am today.

The driver of the van is identified as Md Wahidur Rahman (28) S/O Md. Amu of Wathou Sangamsang. He along with another person identified as Md Amir Khan (43) s/o Md Abdul Garib of Lilong Chaobok Lamkhai were transporting around 500 bottle of Phynsidyl, a cough syrup used as intoxicants users. Interestingly Amir Khan was reported to be wearing a wig so that people would not identify him.

CM, Dy CM appeals to restore communal harmony

IT News
Imphal, June 14: Chief Minister Okram Ibobi today calls on the people of the state to live in harmony for a prosperous deloped state in the coming days. Speaking during the award distribution for Tribal Peace and harmony 2014-15 today at Tribal Research Institute the Chief Minister said that each

community of the state should leave the selfish interest of one community only. Terming the award distribution function as timely, Ibobi further stated that each community or individual should learn to respect religion of other community. Deputy Chief Minister

Gaikhangam while speaking on the occasion said that the threat to the integrity of the state is the outcome of selfish mind of some people in the state. He appealed the people to respect other community and said that one should think twice on whether his action will hurt the sentiment of other community or not.

AMUCO Observes Protest Day

IT News
Imphal, June 14: All Manipur United Club Organisation (AMUCO) today observed 15th Protest Day at Kwakeithel market shed. The day is being observed as a mark of protest to the signing of the peace agreement between the government of India and the NSCN-IM on this day in 2011 at Bangkok at which the India government agreed to extend the cease fire agreement between the government of India and the NSCN-Im without territorial limit. The signing of the peace deal by extending the cease fire without territorial limit is considered as an attempt to distort the territorial integrity of the state by AMUCO. As a mark of protest, large number of AMUCO Volunteers

including its president Dr. Y Khuman and Advisor Th lboyaima, who is completing 100 years of age in the coming years also took part. Mention may be made that the signing of the peace deal between the two entities to extend the cease fire without territorial limit took place a day after the then defence Minister George Fernandez of the NDA government of that time promised the people of the state that nothing such will be agreed by the India government during public meeting held at GM hall Imphal. Following the signing of the agreement, Manipur was put in fire with almost all the government offices and political party offices burnt down by the people of the

state. Even the State Assembly Secretariat was burnt down by the angry agitators. During the mass uprising at least 23 people lost their lives. Finally unable to bear the protest of the people the India Government finally withdraw the three words "without territorial limit" in the cease fire extension on July 27. President of AMUCO, Y Mani Khuman while speaking to media persons recalled the attitude of the then government of India and recalled the words that the then Home Minister LK Advani had stated mocking the peoples' movement. He said ADVANI had stated that the peoples' movement of that time will not change the decision of the India Government.

Health awareness lecture

PBDEFENCE
Imphal, June 14: N Khunou Battalion of Loktak Brigade under the aegis of Red Shield Division organised a lecture by the Regimental Medical Officer on "Precautions from water borne diseases and Malaria" at SDO complex, Gaidimjang, Khoupum Valley on 14 Jun 2106. The lecture was attended by village authority leaders and members of All Zeliangrong Students Union (Khoupum Area). The attendees thanked and welcomed the humane efforts of the unit in enlightening the people as the area is devoid of medical facilities in the remote area.

Irregularities to the functioning of Keirak Dam angers farmers

IT News
Imphal, June 14: Irregularity to the functioning of Keirak Dam built across Sekmai River at Keirak in Kakching Sub Division of Thoubal district has angered farmers of the area which are depending to the dam water for cultivation. Farmers of Keirak, Wabagai, Hiyanglam, Mayeng Lamjao, Langmeidong, Tejpur and Laimanai have been depending to the water from the Dam for cultivation. A farmer while speaking to reporters said that untimely released of Dam water had caused flood many times which resulted to the destruction of the paddy fields in and around the area as well as farmers have to wait rain



water as the staffs who are deployed at the Dam never closed the gate to store water in time. "It is the negligence of the staffs that farmers have to face many inconveniences", said a farmer. "When we approach the staff to open the gate or release water those staffs will always

asked for written application?" the farmer added. He further question if it is not the duty of the staff to look on whether to release water or close the gate. Alleging the staffs - not fit for the work at the dam, the farmers of the area demanded immediate replacement of the staffs.

Career guidance discussion

PBDEFENCE
Imphal, June 14: Maram Battalion of Senapati Brigade under the aegis of Red Shield Division organised career guidance discussion at village Chawainu on 13 Jun 2016. Expanding the scope, the discussion was organised at the village community hall so that

the parents and village elders could also be made aware of career guidance, as they also play a major role in helping their wards choose a career/profession. The discussion centered around various career options available, importance of education and selecting the

right career by setting goals and working hard towards the same. The discussion ended with an interactive session in which doubts/queries were answered along with distribution of career guidance pamphlets. The villagers thanked the Battalion for the same.

Why India cannot disturb Manipur Boundary of 1947? UTI POSSIDETIS JURIS

Professor (Dr.) N. Sanajaoba

ISSUE
Never before since India's disputed annexation of Manipur in 1949, has the issue of balkanisation of Manipur or, alteration of her ancient historical boundary been raised as it is being done today. The annexation has let loose unimaginable events like ethnic-cleansing, highway-blockade, economic strangulation and claims to respective clan lands and many more things. Annexation is the Pandora's box. In the 19th century, rival claims over Kobo valley by two independent states in South Asia had been settled through multilateral negotiation on the production of historical boundary documents by the legitimate state authority of both the countries. Even today, an arbitration commission can easily and peacefully settle similar issues on the production of century-wise maps of the boundary by the respective legitimate state authorities, who had properly undertaken the state succession under the law. The editorial of Assam Tribune (7 June, 1999) has captured the ongoing process. Except the realisation in the NSCN (I-M) leadership that their "Sovereignty" cannot be water-tight is undoubtedly pregnant with possibilities justifying cautious optimism about peaceful solution. Similarly the virtual pressing the demand for covering all the "areas inhabited by our forefather" will pose another hurdle as this will affect

the integrity of Manipur as a State besides demands for territories from Assam's North Cachar Hills. This hurdle will pose greater difficulty than the sovereignty demand". The people of Manipur whose forefathers lived together for two millennia centuries before the ethnic names have been adopted or, given by the British has put up strong resistance to this sort of claims. The All Manipur Students' Union, as for instance, lodged strong protest to Indian premier in 1960s against such moves. The Sunday Hindustan Standard (January 7, 1968) has carried the protest, "Manipur split-up move condemned" while stating that any "Attempt for Balkanisation of Manipur would have serious consequences". The Indian premier, whose Government has illegally annexed the Asian state of Manipur might have understood the outer limits of his jurisdiction in this context. The five lakh-strong Manipuri's historic rally on 4th August, 1997 has resolved that "The people of Manipur shall resist, as one man, the sinister and diabolic designs which pose a tremendous threat to the territorial integrity of the state and ethnic symbiotic harmony of its people". Manipur legislative assembly also has adopted similar stand by its resolution, dated 24th March, 1995 to resist against all designs, mooted for disruption of Manipur's territorial integrity. *The Burmese insurrection in Manipur for 500 years had

also been repulsed by the Manipuris in similar fashion in order to preserve Manipur's territorial integrity. The politico-military apparatus, which has to defend Manipur has been taken over by the Government of India unlike the situation in which the Burmese disturbances for five centuries that had been decisively defeated by Manipur's political military apparatus. In the changed scenario, we discuss issues that merit legitimate attention of the constitutional authorities and International-law-persons by citing the principles and practices. **The Constitution** Two political constitutions of the post-war period are relevant in driving home the point. Article 3 of 1947 Manipur constitution provides, "The territories for the time being and hereafter vested in the Maharajah are governed by and in the name of the Maharajah. All rights, authority and jurisdiction which appertain or are incidental to the Government of such territories are exercisable by the Maharajah subject to the provision of this Act". Any premier of any country in the neighbourhood or, his plenipotentiary who has claims over any part of the territory of Manipur in 1947 has to satisfy any commission or mediating party with his or her constitution that lawfully operates in his or her country in 1947 and cite the precise constitution provision relating to their territory. This is the first sine

qua non for both India and any other internationally recognised state for a peaceful negotiation of the claims, should there be any lawful claim as such. The second pre-condition relates to historical rights of that state. How the successive constitutional rulers of any state whatsoever (chronologically speaking) had maintained by proper documents, records and historical official records. The Burmese in 19th century produced similar materials before the boundary commission relating to Kobo valley and Manipur contradicted with her records and documents. The Government of India can initiate this process su-motto without triggering possible discomfort among the neighbouring states, presently in her union; governance function cannot abdicate this primary obligation for conflict of resolution and a 'white paper' could also be issued if possible mishaps have to be averted or, pre-empted in time. The second instrument is the republican constitution of India which provides in article 3, parliamentary power to alter areas, boundaries of existing states after hearing 'views' of the state legislature concerned which will not bind the President at all. This article applies to India's existing states and not to Manipur, which has been 'a pre-existing state' before the adoption of India's Constitution. Rather, it has been an illegally annexed state to which article 3 has no contextual bearing at all. (Contd. on page 2)