

Editorial

Monday, December 3, 2018

Hard stand, hard decision

It was a tough and hard stand but the spirit of voicing for the voiceless seem to be history as those in the profession now forget that we don't have friends or foes but we should stand for the truth and truth only.

It is easy making a wrong to right, it depends on the technique of the person whom he wanted to be wrong if he can make a good speech. But one much remember when Jesus asked to throw stone first by the person who had never committed any sin, nobody comes forwards.

Using derogatory, defamatory, obscenity language against someone or need to be punished as per the law of the land. But there should be a voice if inappropriate punishment is given to not only those in specific profession but to any common citizens. The concern is not about the abusive language which Mr. Wangkhem Kishorchand uploaded but it is about whether it is relevant to book him under National Security Act (NSA). After all the charges of Sectioned 124-A against him has been ruled out by CJM Imphal West saying that the video uploaded by Mr. Kishorchand does not attract the said act.

The video which Kishorchand uploaded is 'utter disregard' of AMWJU's resolutions adopted at its Standing Committee meeting held in August last, was what President of the AMWJU clarified on why the Union remain quiet in the matter.

He pointed out that as per the resolution any person working in a media houses of Manipur as journalist/ non journalist must face on his/her own consequences of posting/ uploading derogatory, defamatory, illegal, unconstitutional, etc. comment/video on social media that is not connected with the profession of journalism in whatsoever manner, and that AMWJU will not be responsible for it at all.

"His detention under NSA after granting him bail by the CJM, Imphal West doesn't in any manner change the stand of AMWJU" he also affirmed.

Well for using defamatory and abusive language in the video, the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Imphal West had already accepted that he is punishable and as per the law of the land he was released on bail with PR bond of Rs. 70,000/- with surety of the same amount on condition that he shall not leave the state of Manipur without prior permission of the court. AMWJU silence to this matter is justified but when he was re-arrested and detain under NSA, one wonder why the journalist fraternity should remain quite on the ground that he had violated the resolution of the standing committee of the state. The CJM Imphal West already stated that section 124-A is not attracted with the viral video he uploaded.

In an interview to Chief Minister N. Biren Singh by TNT, his replied is that Kishorchand is no more a journalist he has been shackled on Nov. 19, 2018.

Well the question right now is whether the detention of Wangkhemcha Kishorchand under NSA is legitimate or not. How come Kishorchand is a threat to our National Security? Even if he has been terminated from his firm house and even if he is accepted as a common man, why we as a common man should not opposed his detention under NSA.

Keeping in mind that anybody who speaks against the government could face the music of the same kind at any time, why the people in the media community which represent the peoples' voice shouldn't question the kind of detention.

Documents Lost

I have lost my original certificate of High School Leaving Certificate Examination 1996 bearing roll no. 47549 issued by Board Of Secondary Education Manipur on the way between Uripok to Babupara on 1st December 2018. Finders are requested kindly handover the same to the undersigned

SD/-
Lokendro Sougrakpam
Uripok Huidrom Leikai

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It could be a BobCat

Here is the details description of bobcat Precaution u should take & Preventing methods to save livestock - Devikarani Phurailatpam

Description

The bobcat is a medium-sized feline, approximately twice the size of a domestic house cat. It can be easily identified by its short, "bobbed" tail (up to 12 inches), prominent face ruff, and slightly tufted ears. Its coat of short, dense fur can vary from a yellowish to reddish brown with distinct or faint black spots along its flanks and white underparts that are also spotted with black. In summer, the fur tends to be shorter and more reddish in color, becoming longer and much paler in the winter, although there can be much variation in color among individuals. Adult bobcats weigh 15-35 pounds and measure 28-47 inches in length. Size varies depending on sex, as male bobcats are approximately 33% larger than their female counterparts. The face appears wide due to ruffs of extended hair beneath the ears. Bobcat eyes are yellow with black pupils. The nose of the bobcat is pinkish red, and it has a base color of gray or yellowish- or brownish-red on its face, sides, and back. The pupils are round, black circles and will widen during nocturnal activity to maximize light reception. The cat has sharp hearing and vision, and a good sense of smell. It is an excellent climber, and swims when it needs to, but normally avoids water. However, cases of bobcats swimming long distances across lakes have been recorded. The bobcat is muscular, and its hind legs are longer than its front legs,

giving it a bobbing gait. The average size of a bobcat is 69 cm (Adult). They have long legs, large paws, and tufted ears similar to those of their larger relative, the Canada lynx. Most bobcats are brown or brownish red with a white underbelly and short, black-tipped tail. The cat is named for its tail, which appears to be cut or "bobbed".

Tracks

Bobcat tracks in mud showing the hind-paw print (top) partially covering the fore-paw print (center)

Bobcat tracks show four toes without claw marks, due to their retractable claws. The tracks can range in size from 1 to 3 in (2.5 to 7.6 cm); the average is about 1.8 inches. When walking or trotting, the tracks are spaced roughly 8 to 18 in (20 to 46 cm) apart. The bobcat can make great strides when running, often from 4 to 8 ft (1.2 to 2.4 m).

Like all cats, the bobcat 'directly registers', meaning its hind prints usually fall exactly on top of its fore prints. Bobcat tracks can be generally distinguished from feral or house cat tracks by their larger size: about 2.0 in² (13 cm²) versus 1.5 in² (10 cm²)

Food, habits, and habitat

As carnivores, bobcats most commonly prey on medium-sized animals such as rabbits and hares but will eat mice, squirrels, skunks, opossums, muskrats, birds, and snakes. Occasionally bobcats will

prey on larger animals such as deer but this is generally when other food items are scarce. Only sick, injured, young or very old large animals are likely to be killed. Bobcats hunt by stalking prey until they are close enough to pounce. They may also wait on a trail or in a tree to ambush prey or run down prey over short distances. Although bobcats have a fairly good sense of smell, they rely primarily on their keen eyesight and hearing to detect both prey and danger. When food is plentiful, they will cache the excess by covering it with leaves, grass, or snow and return to feed on it repeatedly. Bobcats are shy, solitary, and generally elusive. While usually silent, bobcats can produce a large repertoire of noises. A bobcat may scowl, snarl, and spit when confronted with danger and may be heard screaming during the breeding season. Bobcats maintain well-defined home ranges that vary in size depending on prey abundance, season, and climate. Males maintain larger home ranges than females and individuals can travel up to four miles daily. Both sexes use scent marking to mark trails and den sites. Their use of scent is thought to help individuals avoid direct contact with each other as they travel within their home ranges. Bobcats can be active day or night but tend to exhibit crepuscular (dawn and dusk) activity. Their activity peaks three

hours before sunset until midnight and again between one hour before and four hours after sunrise. They remain active year round and do not hibernate. Bobcats are proficient climbers and will climb trees to rest, chase prey, or escape from predators (chiefly domestic dogs). Like domestic cats, bobcats try to avoid water whenever possible but when forced to flee to water, they can swim quite well.

Behaviour

The bobcat is crepuscular, and is active mostly during twilight. It keeps on the move from three hours before sunset until about midnight, and then again from before dawn until three hours after sunrise. Each night, it moves from 2 to 7 mi (3.2 to 11.3 km) along its habitual route. The bobcat is a solitary and nocturnal animal that is most active in the darkness of night, tending to hunt most during dawn and dusk. During the day, Bobcats sleep and rest in dens in the form of a rock crevice or hollow tree with one individual having a number of dens within its home range. Relying on fencing alone to keep Bobcats away will not work. Bobcats are excellent climbers and can jump fences that are over 6 feet tall. Use woven wire or a hot wire overhead to keep them from scaling or jumping your fence. This animal is the perfect treeclimber and can climb upto 50feet high. They can climb a tree and stay in the tree a longtime. They are very content up a tree. (Contd. on page 4)

Contd. from yesterday

Emerging manifestation of armed violence and nationalism as reflected in Manipuri literature

By : H. Ibotombi Khuman

The history of Kangleipak Manipur stands as solid testimony to the utmost concern for the native soil and the selfless sacrifice displayed by our brave fore-fathers. In its foregone days, Manipur had experienced many tumultuous times past including the 'Seven Years devastation (1719-26) following Burmese Aggression and Anglo-Manipuri war of 1891. In both the occasions, our forefathers, in order to protect the freedom of the land have sacrificed and shed their sweat and blood at the cost of their life without any concern for personal safety. However, in the case of merger of Manipur to India in 1949, Manipur was annexed without any bloodshed by deceit and treachery due to the involvement of local collaborators. Today's generation cannot just remain mute for the treacherous and deceitful event of merger merely by just repenting. So for the posterity to come, it is duty-bound for them that they are conscientiously waging the armed uprising to restore and regain the lost sovereignty and independence of Manipur.

Conclusion

Manipur is a pluralistic society inhabited by about 40 different communities. Owing to their common physical traits and appearances, and common genesis, and with many cases of inter-marriage, they all have been harmoniously living peaceful co-existence. But unfortunately, in the recent trend, there have been an upsurge of preference of exclusive ethnic identity overriding the collective pluralistic identity. Assertions for exclusive ethnic homeland by the Kukis and the Nagas have started threatening the holistic and pluralistic identity and

integrity of Manipur. It is, in fact very timely, that Government had entered into some sort of peace arrangement with armed insurgent groups, either in the form of Suspension of Operation (SoO) or some other. Let it speedily arrived at solution and restore peace to the society and state of Manipur.

Armed Forces Special powers Act (AFSPA), 1958, was imposed in the Northeastern states of India to contain and suppress the armed insurgent uprising arising out of the discontentment and wrongs that happened in India's post-independence. It led to rampant human rights violation in the form of bombing operation, atrocities, human degradation, extra-judicial killing, physical disappearance, custodial death, molestation, rape, fake encounter killing, massacre, village collective fire etc. In the year 2004, Thangjam Manorama, after being arrested from her home, was raped in custody and brutally murdered and later found her bullet-ridden body abandoned in a field. It led to intense protest. Consequently cases of human rights violation were to some extent scaled down. The Supreme Court also intervened by obliging the army headquarters to issue "List of Dos and Don'ts while acting under the AFSPA, 1958". But not only the common people, even the Ministers have suffered due to non-compliance to dos and don'ts by the Armed Force personnel who are here in the state of Manipur to aid and assist the civil authority.

So many intense agitations, conventions, sit-in-protest, so far held and organized, alongside with submission of many representations and memorandums to the competent authority have been done to repeal the AFSPA, 1958. From Sharmila had also

completed her 16 years fasting demanding the repeal of AFSPA. All these efforts proved futile bearing no consequence. However, AFSPA, 1958 was lifted from the seven assembly segments of Imphal Municipal area following the removing of 'disturbed area' tag from the said area. Following people's demand, the Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI instituted the Jeevan Reddy Commission to review the AFSPA, 1958. The committee recommended to either amend the provisions of the act to bring them in consonance of the government towards protection of human rights, or to replace the act by a more humane act. But nonetheless, with the armed forces insisting for continuing AFSPA, 1958, nothing happened as the government had maintained stoic silence. On the other hand, instead of AFSPA, 1958 containing insurgency, more and more mushrooming and proliferating of armed insurgent groups had been witnessing in post AFSPA, 1958 Manipur and Northeast.

Manipur came under British colonialism following the defeat of Manipur in the Anglo-British War of 1891. During the long period of British rule in Manipur from 1891 to 1947, the administration in the hills of Manipur was done directly by the British.

The British administrators at the threshold of leaving formulated the Manipur Constitution Act, 1947 and the Manipur Hill Areas Regulation Act, 1947 with the objective of putting it to practice after their departure. Because of that legacy, when Manipur attained statehood, the State Legislative Assembly existed alongside with Hill Areas Committee. As its outcome, the colonial practice of divide and rule policy continued with the

implementation of respective dual system of administration for the hills and the plains. For instance, Panchayati Raj in the valley, district council in the hills, Patta system in valley and house tax in hills for land revenue and settlement, allowing of people from any communities to settle in the valley areas while prohibiting non-tribes from settling in hill areas, etc. In the light of such continuing colonial legacy of divide and rule, we need to realize to remain united as one against such adversary forces that attempt to divide us. Any force on earth will not be able to divide the brethren communities in Manipur who belonged to the same racial stock having similar physical features, sharing the fraternal bond with a long tradition of inter-marriage. In this age of globalised world with development reaching its zenith, northeast seems still in the grip of under-development. In fact, development is found lagging in all fronts as infrastructure is found wanting. Many smaller communities are in a fear of becoming extinct or getting submerged by the larger community. As they remain unrepresented in the decision-making bodies, they don't have any means to raise their grievance. If the existing system continues, these people belonging to smaller community will not be able to have their representation even after thousands of years. Addressing it requires commissioning a bicameral system having legislative council with representations from all the brethren native communities irrespective of the population size. By doing so, there will be peaceful co-existence and future generations will benefit from it in the form of even development, mutual empathy which in turn would ultimately result to unity and oneness. (Concluded)