

Congress hits back to BJP says that the NDA led by BJP must go in Nation's interest

**Agency
New Delhi, July 4,**

The Congress hit back at Prime Minister Narendra Modi for his attack on the opposition, saying it was important that the government be removed in national interest and there was nothing wrong in like-minded parties getting together to achieve this task.

Congress senior spokesperson Anand Sharma alleged that Modi had been working with malice since 2014 when he came to power and treated the opposition, especially the Congress, as his personal enemy. Sharma also attacked him over his claims on the country's economy, alleging that the BJP's "undemocratic rule has wrecked havoc on the Indian

economy", with the rupee falling to a new low and a decline in growth.

"The prime minister should not complain that we want to remove him. It is not him, but his government that should be removed in national interest and we will work towards achieving it. The PM need not give us advice on this. Whatever responsibility he has been entrusted with,

he has failed..." he told reporters.

"It is important in national interest that the BJP is removed from power and it is not wrong for the like-minded parties to get together to achieve this," Sharma said. The former union minister alleged that Modi was making "false statements" and the country suffered ignominy internationally after images of

mob lynchings and crimes against women were aired across the world. "It is important to know that since 2014, the prime minister has worked with malice, ill-intentions and hatred towards the opposition. We have often told him that in a democracy, there are different thoughts and views and he should respect that," he said. "He has treated the opposition, especially the Congress, as his personal enemy. Modi hates the party, because he hates dissent and criticism," he alleged.

Sharma alleged that it was unfortunate that the prime minister makes wrong statements and whatever he speaks, the facts negate it. "This government has betrayed the people of the country and deceived the country. Mob lynchings are taking place, crimes against women are rising, these images are being seen by the entire world and the country is being defamed. This is happening due to the

atmosphere created by this government," he alleged. He alleged that the prime minister had a mindset of continuous propaganda. "He is in perpetual election mode and wants to be in a state of conflict with the opposition. It is this prime minister who has prevented building of any national consensus on key issues," he alleged.

"They are not interested in the Monsoon Session. They have started raising issues which lead to conflict like in the last session. The PM wants to run away from his accountability before Parliament," he alleged. Taking on Modi over his claims on the economy, Sharma asked the government to release the comparative analysis of the GDP in 2012 and 2018 and it would clearly display how the BJP was failing Indian economy. "It is absolutely necessary for Indian economy that the BJP and Modi lose in next

elections. Their undemocratic rule has wrecked Indian economy," he alleged.

The senior Congress leader said the rupee had fallen to an all-time low and core sector growth had fallen to 3.3 per cent, the lowest in 10 months. "The prime minister must answer to the nation," he asked, alleging that in the last three months, Rs 46,190 crore had gone out of India.

He alleged that people were not depositing money in banks and Modi's friends were "looting" India and people were losing trust in banks.

By the last term of the UPA government, India's GDP increased by four times, worth USD 2 trillion, but today in 2018, the country's GDP was only USD 2.6 trillion, Sharma claimed.

"The PM claims there is lack of data on jobs. Who is supposed to give the data when Chief Statistician Of India has not been appointed by the government," he asked.

DoNER Minister Dr Jitendra Singh attends "Behdienkhlam" festival at Jowai, Meghalaya

**PIB
New Delhi, July 4,**

The Union Minister of State for Development of North Eastern Region (I/C), Prime Minister's Office, Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Atomic Energy and Space, Dr. Jitendra Singh today attended the famous 4-day Meghalaya Annual Cultural Festival, "Behdienkhlam", held every year at the small peripheral town of Jowai, Meghalaya. On the concluding day of the festival today, Dr Jitendra Singh spent time with the

visitors from across the region who had come to attend the festival. He also showed interest in the religious rituals associated with the event. Dr Jitendra Singh said that his presence in the event is also a reiteration of the high priority that Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and his Government accords not only to the development of the region, but also to promote, preserve and patronize the healthy traditional culture and civilization of the region. The DoNER Minister said that Prime Minister has visited

Northeast over 30 times in a short span of four years. He said that the Government has sought to identify with every ethnic and tribal group of the region, while the Ministry of DoNER introduced the practice of having a rotational Camp Secretariat by turn every month in each of the eight States and this has resulted in a very close affinity between the people of Northeast and the Ministry of DoNER.

It was during this Government, Dr Jitendra Singh said, that Meghalaya saw its first-ever train and got included in the

rail map of India. Not only this, in the last four years, the law & order and security situation has considerably improved towards normalcy and now, the picturesque locales of Meghalaya are flooded with tourists, he said. Earlier in his welcome address, Shri O.R. Challam, President, Seinraij Jowai, thanked Dr Jitendra Singh for attending the four-day festival which has very strong, emotional, sentimental, cultural and spiritual importance for the people living in this area.

The 6th Round of Go To Village held at Churachandpur

**DIPR
Imphal, July 4,**

As a part of follow up of 'Go to Village' Mission, an initiative of the government to deliver schemes at doorstep of the people, Churachandpur District Administration has conducted GTV mission camp under Lamka Block, 18-Zenhang covering of 8 villages at BCD Learning Centre, Zenhang Lamka, Churachandpur yesterday. Speaking as Chief Guest the Agriculture, Veterinary and Animal Husbandry Minister V.Hangkhanlian appealed to the villagers to remain alert during Go to Village Mission programmes and not to miss opportunities to avail benefits related to the schemes and get registered. And to inform their needs and problems face by them in availing the schemes to the line departments who were visiting the villages. He

also sought the village authorities and leaders to give cooperation for the success of the mission as the schemes are meant for benefits of the people. As part of GTV mission under 4-Chongkhajou (Tuilumjang) 7 villages and under 19-Saikot (Mualbem) 3 villages also covered in today's programme. Villagers' redressal stalls were opened by different departments to address problems of the village peoples. There were five new registration forms for Chief Minister's Hakselgi Tengbhar, two for Scholarship for Physical with Disability (PwD), MOAPS-60, nine registration for Financial assistance for poor and needy widows, Free and travel concession - (CMST) -

1, PMMVY for pregnant and Lactating Mothers-2, IGNPWS-38, RBS-24, eleven Trade Licence form issued and four numbers of Renewal forms, Trade Licence Registration issued-7 & renewal forms numbering 16, Revenue department - six residential certificates, eight tribe certificates and 10 number of income certificates were issued during the camp. During the camp, forest department distributed saplings to the peoples, Power department issued MSPDCL led Bulb, ADC department distributed Spray and Dustbin, Veterinary department have vaccinated Anti-Rabies to the peoples, ZEO distributed free school text books to heads of Rengkai Higher Secondary School, Valte Khamjathang High School and one private

aided school. Medical department conducted NCD Screening to 80 persons and testing of blood sugar, enrolment of CMHT and distributed one CMHT card to a beneficiary. As a part of the camp, officials of line departments conducted awareness programmes related to the mission schemes to the locals. Altogether seventeen departments such as Forest, Labour, Medical, Handloom & textile, Vety, and Agriculture etc participated in the camp. The camp was attended by Deputy Commissioner Shyam Lal Poonia, IAS and Principal Secretary JC Ramthanga IAS as guest of honour and president respectively and also Thangboi Gangte, SDO, Churachandpur apart from more than 500 villagers and line staff were also present in the camp.

**IT News
Imphal, July 4,**

Tengnoupal Battalion of 26 Sector Assam Rifles under the aegis of HQ IGAR (South) apprehended one smuggler carrying dietary supplements of foreign origin worth Rs 1.14 crore at PVCPC Khudengthabi, Tengnoupal District on 02 July 2018.

A statement said that at around 5 pm, a white colour TATA DI bearing Regd No

MN04 A 6843 travelling from Moreh to Imphal was stopped for checking at Permanent Vehicle Check Post (PVCPC), Khudengthabi. While frisking and carrying out thorough checking of baggage, illegally imported dietary supplements of foreign origin were found loaded in various cartons. 1152 plastic jars (362.88 kgs) of Cellucor C4 (dietary supplement) and 1904 plastic jars (171360 capsules) of Black Mamba Ephedra (dietary supplement) were recovered from the baggage. The apprehendee Moirangthem Goroba Singh, age 34 years, s/o Late Moirangthem Yaima Singh, r/o Tera Lukram Leirak, Imphal along with the recovered items have been handed over to Customs Preventive Force, Moreh.

Plantation drive by Assam Rifles

**IT News
Imphal, July 4,**

As a follow up of the "Green Campaign", a tree plantation drive was taken up by Chandel Battalion of HQ 26 Sector Assam Rifles under the aegis of HQ IGAR (South) at Chandel, Manipur on 03 July 2018. The

event was in continuation with unit's sustained efforts towards enhancing environmental awareness among locals. All the officials and members of Naga Village Chief Association took part in the event with the great zeal and enthusiasm. In this initiative, hundred saplings were handed over to

Naga Village Chief Association by Chandel Battalion. The Battalion has been working with the Civil Society Organizations to create awareness for a mass movement to plant trees, take ownership, responsibility and to make Chandel a cleaner, greener and healthier district.

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The Evolution of the Meetei State

Thangji Khongjomba. In the seventh Century, we find a reference in Ningthoung Lambuba to the conquest of Chengleis (Thanga-Khambong) by King Naothingkhong on his way home after the conquest of the Mangangs at Loiching. Yet another reference in state Chronicles, Cheitharol Kumbaba, reveals that king Punshiba (1404-1432) also invaded and conquered the Chengleis. This was the last that was heard about the Chengleis. However, it seems very clear that since the time of King Pakhangba till their final absorption the Chengleis could preserve their political identity only at the pleasure of the Meiteis. During King Naothingkhong's reign a small tribe called Mangang inhabited Loiching Phouoiching as an independent tribe. Naothingkhong invaded the Mangangs and defeated Mangang Khongkhuchu Ategha, Chief of the Mangang and brought them under Meitei supremacy. Naothingkhong was

henceforth called Mangang-ngamba (the conqueror of Mangang). Since then the Mangangs were merged into the Meitei tribe. The annals of Manipur do not record any conflict between the Meiteis and the Luwangs. The Luwangs were ruling their own principality independently of the Meiteis for several centuries after the first century AD. But nothing worthy of attention was heard about them before and after the reign of Luwang Ningthoung Punshiba, the foremost king of Luwangs. He was a renowned scholar statesman king, who flourished until the middle of the seventh Century AD. Before ascending the throne of the Meiteis in 663 AD; Naothingkhong received instructions on the customs, manner, royalty and administrative duties of a king from Luwang Punshiba. The Luwang king died on the middle of the seventh century when Naothingkhong was still at the Luwang capital. After his death Luwangs began to decline.

Subsequently around the middle of the 8th century, the Luwang king, Phantek Shoknaiba who reigned at Lamangdong was defeated and his principality was devastated by the united forces of Khuman King Chongkhong Thongsaba and the Moirang King Ura Khundaba. Subsequently, the Luwang lost their independence. The Khuman principality lay to the south of the Meitei. They were famous for their wild and turbulent nature. For several centuries they made their capital at Thoubal. Around the 7th century the Khuman Chief Adon Laiphengba shifted the Capital to Nongyai Leikoipung (Now Mayang Imphal). Till the 13th Century, the Khumans were able to preserve their sovereignty in spite of the intermittent onslaughts of the Meiteis. Still the Meiteis did not choose to annex the Khuman principality till the Khuman King Adon Lamyaj Kaikhinba voluntarily handed over the administration of his kingdom to Meitei King Kongyamba (1324 - 1335) The

Khuman King himself settled in the capital of the Meiteis for the rest of his life. The Khuman principality was thus annexed by the Meiteis. The Moirang principality lay to the south west of the Meiteis. We have alluded already about King Pakhangba's sojourn in the Moirang principality. The Moirangs were then probably the most powerful principality in Manipur. Since then the Moirangs were able to withhold their sovereignty until the middle of the 15th century. When Ningthoukhomba, the Meitei King (1432-1467) conquered the Moirangs and killed Sanahongba, the Moirang King, the principality was lying in devastation for a long time. Since then the Moirangs came under the Suzerainty of the Meiteis. Instead the Moirang Chief duly appointed and installed by the Meitei Kings continued to rule the principality. But during Gourashyam's (elder brother of Joy Singh) reign Khellei Nunngang Telheiba, who was

appointed Moirang Chief by the former, revolted against Jai Singh alias Bhagyachandra with Burmese help. Being defeated Jai Singh fled to Assam. After his return from Assam Jai Singh killed the Moirang Chief and principality was then put under the direct rule of the Meiteis. Subsequently the Moirang Chiefs appointed by the Meitei kings were made nobles in the Court of Meitei kings at Imphal. The Angom principality lay to the east of the Meiteis. Their capital was at Pureiromba. The Angoms had already established their principality before Pakhangba usurped the throne of Kanglemba from the Khabas. Pakhangba also overran and devastated the Angom Principality. But unlike the Khabas, the Angoms were not absorbed by the Meiteis. In the sixteenth century AD, Sameirang the Meitei King attacked and conquered the Angom by killing Kwakpa Thawanthaba, the Angom king. The principality was not, however, annexed and it continued to preserve its

separate identity. In the 16th century Meitei king, Koiremba, removed Loiingangamba, the Angom Chief from Chief ship. However, Nonginphaba (1523-24), the Meitei king killed by Angom Chief Kiyamba. Such a state of affairs continued till the time of King Charai-Rongba (1696-1709) who finally crushed the Angoms and totally emerged them into the Meitei fold. Charai-Rongba confiscated the white Chong and Shekpin, the white-sozial insignia of the Angom Kings. Thereafter, the Angom Chiefs appointed by the Meitei kings occupied a very important office in the Chirap Court of the Meiteis. However, all evidences point to the fact that even though the Angoms often rose against the Meiteis and even killed the Meitei king on one occasion or another, they were practically dominated by the Meiteis since very early period of history. This is evident from the fact that on many occasions the Meitei kings exercised their authority over the Angom

Chiefs by sending them on expeditions, by removal or reinstatement of the Chief ships, etc. Thus with the vertical integration of the seven salais, who at one time independently ruled in their well-defined principalities, into a single national entity, the evolution of the Meiteis state which was initiated by King Pakhangba, the founder of Ningthouja Salai was completed by his succeeding generations. While the process of assimilation was going on in the Valley, the territorial expansion far beyond the valley and surrounding hills are also affected. Manipur lost her sovereignty in 1891 to the British. But the British however, re-granted the state and from 21st August 1891, Manipur became a Suzerain state under the British government. After India became free, Manipur was integrated with the union of India on 15th October, 1949, and with the erstwhile nation state of Manipur was dissolved.