

MNPF lashes out against the NSCN IM for their cheap relationship with the Indian military forces

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A statement by Manipur Naga People's Front stated that the NSCN IM at present had become, a faithful slaves of the govt. of India's military forces who once spitefully treated the Nagas beyond human endurance and even imagination. The statement said, "the reason for such move is doubtfully questioned by all the right thinking citizens of the Nagas who had been standing by the side with all the naga freedom revolutionary soldiers throughout the decades of fierce fighting in the midst of discrimination and utter violation of human rights by the India occupational forces towards the Nagas. This move of the NSCN IM to walk hand in hand with the Indian military forces without the consent of the naga public leaders, elders and younger generation of the present age had left with utter confusion

and make fools of those who had sacrificed for the nation's cause without any reservations young and old bearing fear and torment, shame and humiliation in the hands of the Indian military forces for their past whole life. It is always worthy to be reminded that, Self-guarding one's dignity from the crafty schemes of adversaries at all cost during the time of political conflicts as while as during resolving its problems is the key elements for living an honorable community life within a human society. No true Naga patriots at any cost, can be the friends of the Indian military forces. The history of Naga flourishes with the blood and the tears of the innocent Naga brethren spilled from the hands of the savage Indian military forces. The Naga brothers, elders, parents and ancestors suffered untold miseries under the hands of the divisive occupational forces of the Indian Army. The beloved Naga sisters cried in

vain for rescue and help as though their own beloved brothers, sisters and families were an alien, senseless creature, which were being shut to silence by the barrels of the bloody Indian flesh thirsty security personnel while they torture and rape them mercilessly. Having such treatment meted out against the Naga ancestors in the past, how dare, the NSCN IM who claimed by themselves to have the mandate of the Naga public for a free nagalim could act so cheaply and be so easily deceived and trapped by the enemy through offering a mouthful meal of pleasure, which purely is a treacherous scheme plotted by the enemy (Indians), for their ultimate gain and pleasures coming in the form of the "friends of the hill people". "Therefore, severing relationship with the Government of India and its military forces is a must duty of every Naga patriots in order to safeguard one's dignity as a proud naga warrior and

citizens who, with all availing potentials, strength, dignity and wealth fought against the mighty military forces of the India Govt. and resist them from its occupation. The naga patriots have no space and should never and ever provide any space for the Indian military forces to be called "the friends of the hill people" both the Naga public and it's military forces alike, unless, the India Govt. admit the atrocities meted out against the Naga brethren for the past decades and liberate from its occupational forces by means of repenting the Naga general public by the govt. of india and its military forces before the whole nations of human race on earth and God for forgiveness for the untold atrocities and miseries on the naga public and its nation. Having asked for forgiveness the govt. of india must compensate for the innocent tens of thousands of nagas lives murdered by the Indian military forces and the whole distorted wealth that would

have had developed the Nagas in the past one hundred years. Unless the necessary requirements of the above mentioned demands were met, even though the NSCN IM admit to sign any sort of agreement with the Govt. of India, the Manipur Naga People's front (MNPF) along with the Naga public and the North-East revolutionary groups will stand tooth and nail until the God given dignity of the Nagas and the north-eastern ethnic groups rights are being realized and restored with full honor before the face of the whole nations on Earth. The NSCN IM's befriending with the security forces of the govt. of india is a total insult to the naga ancestors who had selflessly sacrificed their pleasures, all precious moments one could have had enjoyed with their families, friends and lived a normal lives as others but left everything for the sake of saving and protecting the nation," the statement added.

Assam Rifles Conducts Medical Camp, inaugurates Supply Scheme



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Kakching Battalion of 28 Sector Assam Rifles under the aegis of HQ IGAR (South) with the assistance of Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun and Directorate of Medical and Health Service, Government of Manipur organised a medical camp, counselling-cum-interactive session at Zoung village, Kakching District on Tuesday. A team of 06 doctors along with medical staff rendered their service in this medical camp and free medicines were distributed. Total of 230 patients (124 females, 58 males, 48 children) were screened for various lifestyle diseases like diabetes, obesity and hypertension. In addition to this health counselling was also given in small groups to the community regarding common diseases and their

symptom, detection and prevention. Local leaders and the people of Zoung village, Kakching District expressed their heartfelt gratitude to the Assam Rifles for arranging the medical camp. The Camp was successful in addressing the medical issues of the local population. On the other hand, Moreh Battalion of 26 Sector Assam Rifles also inaugurated the water supply scheme at H Mongjiang village at Moreh, Tengnoupal District constructed under BAPP (Border Area Development Programme) project for the financial year 2016-17 on Monday. A total of 122 persons from the area will be benefited by this project. This endeavour received huge appreciation from village Chief of H Mongjiang Village and the local populace.

Legal Clinic

Section 499 in The Indian Penal Code

499. Defamation.—Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter expected, to defame that person. Explanation 1.—It may amount to defamation to impute anything to a deceased person, if the imputation would harm the reputation of that person if living, and is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives. Explanation 2.—It may amount to defamation to make an imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such. Explanation 3.—An imputation in the form of an alternative or expressed ironically, may amount to defamation. Explanation 4.—No imputation is said to harm a person's reputation, unless that imputation directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or of his calling, or lowers the credit of that person, or causes it to be believed that the body of that person is in a loathsome state, or in a state generally considered as disgraceful. Illustrations

- (a) A says—"Z is an honest man; he never stole B's watch"; in-tending to cause it to be believed that Z did steal B's watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the exceptions.
- (b) A is asked who stole B's watch. A points to Z, intending to cause it to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is defamation unless it fall within one of the exceptions.
- (c) A draws a picture of Z running away with B's watch, intending it to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is defamation, unless it fall within one of the exceptions. First Exception.—Imputation of truth which public good requires to be made or published.—It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person, if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact. Second Exception.—Public conduct of public servants.—It is not defamation to express in a good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further. Third Exception.—Conduct of any person touching any public question.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further. Illustration It is not defamation in A to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting Z's conduct in petitioning Government on a public question, in signing a requisition for a meeting on a public question, in presiding or attending a such meeting, in forming or joining any society which invites the public support, in voting or canvassing for a particular candidate for any situa-tion in the efficient discharges of the duties of which the public is interested. Fourth Exception.—Publication of reports of proceedings of Courts.—It is not defamation to publish substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court of Justice, or of the result of any such proceedings. Explanation.—A Justice of the Peace or other officer holding an inquiry in open Court preliminary to a trial in a Court of Jus-tice, is a Court within the meaning of the above section. Fifth Exception.—Merits of case decided in Court or conduct of witnesses and others concerned.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by a Court of Justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further. Illustrations

- (a) A says—"I think Z's evidence on that trial is so contradic-tory that he must be stupid or dishonest". A is within this exception if he says this in good faith, in as much as the opin-ion which he expresses respects Z's character as it appears in Z's conduct as a witness, and no further.
- (b) But if A says—"I do not believe what Z asserted at that trial because

I know him to be a man without veracity"; A is not within this exception, in as much as the opinion which he expresses of Z's character, is an opinion not founded on Z's conduct as a witness. Sixth Exception.—Merits of public performance.—It is not defama-tion to express in good faith any opinion respecting the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public, or respecting the character of the author so far as his character appears in such performance, and no further. Explanation.—A performance may be substituted to the judgment of the public expressly or by acts on the part of the author which imply such submission to the judgment of the public. Illustrations

- (a) A person who publishes a book, submits that book to the judgment of the public.
- (b) A person who makes a speech in public, submits that speech to the judgment of the public.
- (c) An actor or singer who appears on a public stage, submits his acting or signing in the judgment of the public.
- (d) A says of a book published by Z—"Z's book is foolish; Z must be a weak man. Z's book is indecent; Z must be a man of impure mind". A is within the exception, if he says this in good faith, in as much as the opinion which he expresses of Z respects Z's character only so far as it appears in Z's book, and no further.
- (e) But if A says—"I am not surprised that Z's book is foolish and indecent, for he is a weak man and a libertine". A is not within this exception, in as much as the opinion which he expresses of Z's character is an opinion not founded on Z's book. Seventh Exception.—Censure passed in good faith by person having lawful authority over another.—It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates. Illustration A Judge censuring in good faith the conduct of a witness, or of an officer of the Court; a head of a department censuring in good faith those who are under his orders; a parent censuring in good faith a child in the presence of other children; a school-master, whose authority is derived from a parent, censuring in good faith a pupil in the presence of other pupils; a master censuring a servant in good faith for remissness in service; a banker censur-ing in good faith the cashier of his bank for the conduct of such cashier as such cashier— are within this exception. Eighth Exception.—Accusation preferred in good faith to autho-rised person.—It is not defamation to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject-matter of accusation. Illustration If A in good faith accuse Z before a Magistrate; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a servant, to Z's master; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, and child, to Z's father—A is within this exception. Ninth Exception.—Imputation made in good faith by person for protection of his or other's interests.—It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the inter-ests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good. Illustrations
- (a) A, a shopkeeper, says to B, who manages his business—"Sell nothing to Z unless he pays you ready money, for I have no opin-ion of his honesty". A is within the exception, if he has made this imputation on Z in good faith for the protection of his own interests.
- (b) A, a Magistrate, in making a report of his own superior offi-cer, casts an imputation on the character of Z. Here, if the imputation is made in good faith, and for the public good, A is within the exception. Tenth Exception.—Caution intended for good of person to whom conveyed or for public good.—It is not defamation to convey a caution, in good faith, to one person against another, provided that such caution be intended for the good of the person to whom it is conveyed, or of some person in whom that person is inter-ested, or for the public good. COMMENTS Imputation without publication In section 499 the words "makes or publishes any imputation" should be interpreted as words supple-menting to each other. A maker of imputation without publication is not liable to be punished under that section; Bilal Ahmed Kaloo v. State of Andhra Pradesh, (1997) 7 Supreme Today 127.

Army and Jain Samaj tussle over piece of land in Dimapur

Courtesy-Eastern Mirror,
Dimapur, June 27,

The members of Shri Digamber (SD) Jain Samaj, Dimapur has sought the intervention of the Deputy Commissioner (DC) of Dimapur on the issue of alleged land encroachment by the Army at Block No. seven of Mozaat two in Army Supply Road which was "mutated in favour of the Jain Samaj". Through a recent notification by the DC, Sushil Kumar Patel, the land measuring 8562 square metre was mutated and transferred in favour of SD Jain Samaj against mutation case no. M-1154/10/9252-53 dated September 17, 2010. But according to the Samaj, the Army now claims to be the rightful owners of the said land. Speaking to media persons at the site, members of the Samaj informed that for four years the Army has been forcefully acquiring the land without any legal documents to substantiate their claim and to the extent of setting up a signboard saying "Defence land - A. Trespassers will be prosecuted"; hampering developmental activities of the Samaj in turn. The notice by the DC also states that the administration had accordingly intimidated the administrative commandant, Station Head Quarter at Rangapahar in Dimapur. The DC ordered for legal documents from the Army to support their claim under No. Rev-16/2015-D/128-29 dated April 3, 2018. In response to the letter from the DC, the administrative commandant from Rangapahar submitted their plea that the area of 06B-02K-00-LS covered by patta No.1097. Dag No.11/

237 at Block No.7 is part of 397.03 acres of the land acquired by the Army since 1942 "without any legal documents to validate their claim." After careful examination and pursuing of records of the land as per the revenue records maintained by the Land Records Officer of the DC, the rightful owner of the land covered under patta no. 1097 under Dag No. 11/237 was stated to be SD Jain Samaj. Therefore from the perusal of land revenue receipt and revenue tax clearance certificate revealed that SD Jain Samaj has also been paying the land revenue tax till date. Since then the Samaj has been trying to retain it and only after the DC's orders, they have started work of building a school and college under the SD Jain Samaj. In this regard, the DC has directed the court not to accept the plea of the administrative commandant, Station Head Quarter, Dimapur vide letter dated April 12, 2018 without any documents in support of the Army's contention that the land in question is part of the mentioned 397.03 acres of land that was given to the Army by the government. The notice issued has therefore accordingly restrained the central security forces from citing any objection and allow peaceful developmental activities to be undertaken by the SD Jain Samaj within the area of the land acquired. The notice has also ordered the removal of the signboard put up by the army with immediate effect failing which the Samaj has been permitted to remove the same.