



ILPS under Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation 1873 extended in Manipur



IT News
Imphal, Dec 11

Amidst hue and cry over the passing of the contentious Citizenship Amendment Bill 2019, which was passed at Lok Sabha today, the long pending demand of the people of Manipur has been fulfilled after the President of India has assented extension of the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation 1873 with effect from today. An extraordinary Gazette notification in the regard has been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Chief Minister of Manipur, N. Biren Singh talking to media persons today morning said that as a gazette notification for extension of Bengal Eastern

Frontier Regulation 1873 has been officially published and come into force from today, the contentious CAB has been exempted from the state of Manipur.

Until yesterday, the chief Minister received severe criticism for large scale celebration in the state of Manipur as a response to the announcement by Home Minister for the extension of BEFR 1873 during the debate for passing of the Citizenship Amendment Bill, 1873, as the announcement did not involve the extension of the ILPS legislation.

"Today the BJP led government under the leadership of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Home Minister Amit Shah has proved that our leaders not only

give assurances but convert their promises to action", a jubilant Chief Minister said.

He further added that as Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation 1873 has been extended with immediate effect the state of Manipur has been exempted from the purview of Citizenship Amendment Bill 2019, which the people has been demanding. The Extraordinary Gazette of India published today in the name of the president of India by the Minister of Home Affairs under the heading The Adaptation of Laws (Amendment) order, 2019 read -

"In exercise of the power conferred by clause (2) of article 372 of the Constitution of India and all other power enabling him in that behalf,

the President is pleased to make the following order namely

1. (1) This order may be called the Adaptation of Laws (Amendment) Order, 2019. (2) It shall come into force on the date of its publication in the Official Gazette

2. In the Third Schedule to the Adaptation of Laws Order, 1950, for the directions relating to the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation 1873 the following shall be substituted, namely:-

Preamble - In the opening paragraph, for "districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Naga Hills, Cachar" substitute "State of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, and areas of State of Nagaland as notified from time to time.

Mention may be made that in section 3 clause 4 of the citizenship Amendment Bill 2019, it has been stated that "Nothing in this section shall apply to tribal area of Assam Meghalaya, Mizoram or Tripura as included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution and the area covered under 'The Inner Line'." Notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation 1873."

CAB will not affect interests of people from NE States, Muslim community - Amit Shah

IT news
New Delhi, Dec 11

Home Minister Amit Shah today asserted that the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 is not against the Muslims. He said they will continue to enjoy the rights given to them as citizens of the country. Moving the Bill in the Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing,

Mr. Shah said that a misconception has been created that the legislation is against a particular community, which is not true. He assured the Muslim community not to worry about the legislation as there is nothing against them in it. Allaying fears of the people from the North-Eastern States, the Home Minister said the bill will not affect

their interests. He said the NDA government is committed to preserving their cultural, social and linguistic identities. Mr. Shah said the legislation will give bring a new light into the lives of the people who were facing religious persecution in neighboring countries, namely Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.

5 arrested students refuse to get bail on PR bond

IT News
Jiribam, Dec. 11

The students' leaders of All Manipur Students Union (AMSU), Jiribam District Committee who were arrested by the Jiribam District police during the 15 - hours total shut down agitation opposing the implementation of Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2019 have refused to get bail on signing PR Bond. Today the District Police has

brought up them to the Civil Judge Junior Division / Judicial Magistrate First Class, Jiribam court. During the hearing, the Jiribam District police has submitted a prayer before the Judge to remand them into Judicial custody for 15 days, in which the above court Judge has accepted the prayers. They were arrested by District police Jiribam at around 4:30 pm yesterday.

The arrested students leaders of Jiribam District are Y. Sanjay Singh, Advisor AMSU District Committee, Jiribam ; W. Democha Singh, President, Jiribam Thokhom, General Secretary, M. Bishal Singh, HRD Secretary, N. Tony Singh and Aheibam Ratan Singh. when they were coming out from the court room the arrested students leaders shouted slogan "Long Live Manipur". We opposed CAB in Manipur ".

National symposium on Nematodes begins

IT News
Imphal, Dec. 11

A three day National Symposium on Nematodes - a threat to food security and farmers' livelihood began today at the Senate Hall, Earth Science Building of Manipur University. The 3 day seminar is being organised jointly by the Nematological Society of India, New Delhi, Manipur University Canechpur and

Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

The inaugural session was attended by Vice Chancellor of Manipur University, Jarnail Singh as the Chief Guest while Dr. Pankaj, the Vice President of the Nematological Society of India presided over the function. Professor of Life Sciences, Manipur University G. A. Shantibala Devi also attended as Guest of honour.



Professor N. Mohilal Meitei, who is also the local organizing secretary of the

seminar while talking to media persons at the sideline of the inaugural function said that the seminar will enhance additional knowledge to the people who are in the field particularly those doing research in life science. All together 50 Nematologists from across the country are attending in the seminar. In addition to this 20 experts in the field from the state of Manipur.

IT News
Imphal, Dec. 11

Manipur short documentary based on Meira Paibi has been selected in Kathmandu International Mountain Film Festival. The short documentary, Fireflies directed by Johnson Rajkumar will be screened in the festival on December 13 in Kathmandu. The film articulates the journey of Meira Paibi in their

struggles to protect the community from atrocities committed by the State. It explores the role of women in the conflict-ridden, male-dominated society of Manipur. Through powerful testimonies, the film looks into how gender identities are negotiated during the time of conflict and violence. Fireflies had previously won Best Short Documentary in Arthouse Asia International Film Festival, Kolkata and won

2nd place in short documentary section in Chennai International Short Film Festival. The film had been selected in several International and National film festivals including, Golden Tree International Documentary Film Festival in Frankfurt, Dada Saheb Phalke International Film Festival in Mumbai, Davis Feminist Film Festival in California, Human Rights Short Film Festival in Dhaka.

Noise Pollution & its effect

Noise pollution is generally defined as regular exposure to elevated sound levels that may lead to adverse effects in humans or other living organisms. According to World Health Organization (WHO) sound levels less than 70dB (decibel) are not damaging to living organisms, regardless of how long or consistent the exposure is. Sound that cause discomfort to the ears that produce unpleasant effects or are unwanted are considered to be noise. Noise pollution generally interferes with normal activities, e.g. conversation or sleeping. The normal conversation is about 60dB, a lawn mower is about 90dB and a loud rock concert is about 120dB. In general sound above 85dB are harmful depending on how long and how often you are exposed to them and whether you wear hearing protection such as earplugs or earmuffs. Continuous noise, intermittent noise, impulsive noise and low frequency noise are four different types of noise according to their source and nature. Noise pollution is caused by the noise when the level of noise

gets increased than the normal level in the environment. Excessive amount of noise in the environment is unsafe for the living purpose. Unpleasant sound causes various disadvantages in the natural balance. High volume noise are unnatural and create difficulty in escaping those generated noises. In such a modern and technological world, where everything is possible through electrical appliances at home or outside the home, the risk of noise has been increased to a great extent. Increasing the demand of urbanization and industrialization in India, is causing major exposure of people to the unwanted sounds. The sound we make in our everyday life like loud music, unnecessary use of Television, phone, traffic, dog barking and etc. noise creating sounds have become part of the urban culture, as well as most disturbing things causing headache, sleep disturbance, stress etc. Those things causing disturbances to the natural rhythm of life are called as dangerous pollutions. Industrialization is putting our health and life at

risk because all the (big or small) industries are using big machines producing high pitch sound in large amounts. Other equipment (Compressors, generators, exhaust fans, grinding mills) used in the factories and industries also produce big noise. Regular social events like marriages, parties, pub, club, disc or place of worship temples etc create nuisance in the residential areas. In our Manipur also such things are happening most of the time as we experienced during Holi (Yaosang) festival, Lai haroba and during many other occasions. During Yaosang, in day time, clubs organizing Yaosang Sports used loud speakers and shouted IN-OUT, IN-OUT from all places in Manipur valley. And in the night time the loud sound of THABAL CHONGBA disturbed many people making sleepless even up to the late night. During the LAI HARA OBA also, loud sound can be heard from the early morning in the form of Lai Pena Yakaiba, then maibi laimang famba when the sun's heat strike all people at around 10 to 12 o'clock. In the afternoon, from around 2pm again started

traditional Lai haroba dance with loud sound of band party which will continue up to late night. Not only this, we also experienced the same problem during *Druga Puja or Panthoibi Erat thouni time augmented with Housie play. What a horrible life we are living in the name of religion, tradition & culture!!* Even yesterday, one of the most responsible person of our state announced to organize *Thabal Chongba anywhere in Manipur to express happiness of announcing as Manipur will be an ILP state during crucial examination time of all schools in Manipur.* Can't we carry out all these activities & rituals even without loud speakers? Again non-stopped noise of crackers in various parts of India during *Druga puja* and *Diwali* as well as the *noise of diesel autos in Khwairamban Keithel* are not the least to be mentioned. Poor urban planning may give rise to noise pollution, side-by-side industrial and residential buildings can result in noise pollution in residential areas. Some of the main sources of noise in residential area include loud music, transportation noise, and lawn

care maintenance, nearby construction, explosion of urban environment noise go back as far as ancient Rome. Noise pollution causes various hearing problems (damage to ear drums and loss of hearing) because of the unwanted sound. It reduces ear sensitivity to the sound required to regulate body rhythm. It affects the psychological health and cause the occurrence of aggressive behavior, sleep disturbance, stress, and weakness, fatigue hypertension, cardio-vascular diseases including other severe and chronic health issue in later life. It creates communication problems and lead to misunderstanding. It also

affects wildlife and makes pets more aggressive. In animals, noise can increase the risk of death by altering predator or prey detection and avoidance, interfere with reproduction and navigation and contribute to permanent hearing loss. It also affects the plants and causes poor quality crop production. The effects that noise has on children may be permanent. Noise poses a serious threat to child's physical and psychological health and may negatively interfere with child's hearing and behavior. Constitution of India guarantee right to life, right to information, right to religion and noise. Section 133 empower human being to remove a public nuisance on a conditional or permanent order. Noise pollution control Rule 2000 under Environment protection Act 1996 involves controlling the growing problem of noise pollution. Factories Act Reduction of noise and oil of machineries limits for noise exposure in work zone. Motor vehicle Act involves the use of horn and change of engines. Indian penal code deals with the health and safety issues caused by the noise pollution.

One can be penalized under law of torts. Increasing level of noise pollution has created the urgent need of general awareness about the sources, effects and preventive measures of noise pollution. High level of noise should be prohibited in the areas like working place, Educational institutes, and residential areas etc. Understanding, planning and implementing strategies to get prevented from the noise pollution has been necessary to curb within time. Young children and students should be motivated not to get involved in the high sound producing act like use of high sound generating equipment and instruct on the occasions. Use of high level sound generating fire crackers should be reduced during the occasions like festivals, parties, marriage etc. Subjects related to the noise pollution should be added to the textbooks and activities can be organized in the schools like lectures, discussion etc. so that new generations can be more aware and responsible citizens.

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