

CAB, 2016 Bill expected to be tabled on either Jan 7 or 8; BJP aiming for JPS

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BJP led NDA government has chock out all possibility means to make sure that the contentious Citizenship Amendment Bill, 2016 be passed at any cost even if fails in the ongoing Budget Session of the Rajya Sabha, a highly placed source from the National Capital told this newspaper.

"Some media house or web portal are reporting speculative news saying that the CAB 2016 will not be tabled

during the ongoing session and some reported that the CAB 2016 will be passed as supplementary Bill, but there is no such announcement made or neither such announcement had ever been followed in the proceedings of the Rajya Sabha", a political analyst told Imphal Times when question about the credibility of the news report. He further added that, as the President of India, in his address on the first day of the session has not rightly pointed the government intention to pass the Bill,

possibility of tabling the Bill at any time during the session is high.

"Even though the BJP knew that they will defeat in Rajya Sabha because of the number factor, they will tabled the Bill at any cost and may see if the opposition walk out as done in Lok Sabha", he said and added that if the opposition walk out again the Bill will be an Act. But Opposition counter and voted against it there is no way that the Bill get easy passage. The withhold of the Bill in the Rajya Sabha does not worry

the BJP as there is also another option to pass the Bill.

Source from the Rajya Sabha said that if there is differences between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on the passing of a Bill, the President of India may summon a Joint Parliamentary Session under the provision of the Provisions of Constitution of India under Article 108. In the Joint Parliamentary session, the BJP MPs number is higher and definitely they may pass it easily, a Political Analyst told Imphal Times.

India should learn from NE states: Rakesh Sinha

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The North East is the centre of cultural gravity of India, there is are many things that the rest of Indian states should learn from the this region, said Rakesh Sinha, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha).

The Member of the Parliament, made the statement while addressing the gathering at the two-day-long (02-03 February) national symposium on Revisiting Colonial Legacy jointly organised by Intellectual Forum of North East; Dhanamanjuri University, Imphal and Department of Social Work, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Regional Campus Manipur, Makhani Village; Centre for Manipur Studies, Manipur University today at G.P Women's College, DM University, Imphal.

While highlighting the need to protect the cultural identity, Rakesh Sinha, who is also the Member of ICSSR (Indian Council of Social Science Research), said that more than seven decades of independence, the entire Northeastern region has been exploited and marginalised. Indian should learn true nationalism, cultural unity and women empowerment from the north east. There is no need for mainstreaming of the region.

Rakesh Sinha said after independence, "Mountbatten was appointed as the Governor General of India on 15 August, 1947. The appointment of a foreigner as the First Governor General of India was made to protect the dignity of Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India. The book of history for transferring of power transfer is missing. Till the year 2014, there was imitation of British rule in the country although there was no British rule. In order to decode the history of colonial legacy, we need to understand the people who are conspiring to harm the nation".

KG Balkrishnan, Former Chief Justice of Supreme Court of India, emphasise the need to examine and revisit the colonial legacies in order to better understand the present political scenario. He also said that colonialism

or colonial rule was a historical phenomenon: conquest, emigration and subjugation happened in history. Colonialism is the establishment and maintenance for an extended term of rule over an alien people that is separate from and subordinate to the ruling power. Colonialism means domination of an alien minority, administrators, business men and soldiers asserting their racial and cultural superiority over the subjugated people.

Professor, Kuldip Chand Agnihotri, Vice Chancellor of Central University of Himachal Pradesh, said we all should try to understand ourselves with case study, and stop saluting imposter historian and sociologists who infuse false ideas and ideals through their books and research.

Indian history will be a complete one only when the contributions of North East, North West and South Indian were included, otherwise it will remain as North Indian history, said Kuldpeep, while adding that the western society and Indian society is two different entities- the last unit of a society in western world is individual while it is the family in the Indian society. So, western always talk about

individual rights while the Indians fight for the family rights.

J Nandakumar, National Convener of Pragya Pravah said that as a colonial impact our art forms were also connected with colonial masters. What is happening in the country is the "blur view of the colonial era". We are not concentrating on our potentials to unite the country. The seed of British colonialism in the region of present day Northeast India was sown with the treaty of Yandaboo signed between the King of Ava and the British on 24 February, 1826 started the British rule in Assam. In 1830, Cachar came under British jurisdiction. Subsequently, in 1854 the hill areas of Cachar were annexed followed by Lakhimpur in 1835 and Sylhet in 1858. Manipur had retained its status as an independent region (princely state), as well as the Khasi Hills, but Jaintia Hills came under the British in 1835. The Naga Hills was finally annexed as a district in 1866, followed by the Garo Hills in 1869. The "Chin-Lushai Expedition" of 1889-1890 by the British Government finally led to the colonial permanent occupation of Lushai Hills. Manipur also eventually came

under British rule following the defeat in Anglo Manipuri War of 1891. In the early 18th Century, the British empire sought to establish trade routes with Tibet leading Sikkim to fall under British suzerainty. So, the whole of the region of present day Northeast India (NEI) formed originally by seven states of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Manipur, and Sikkim had been under British colonialism starting from varied times in the first quarter of the nineteenth century till independence in 1947, Nandakumar said.

Th Radheshyam Singh, Minister of Education and Labour and Empowerment, Government of Manipur said while addressing his chief Guest Speech that British ruled the country with divide and rule policy, they destroy the economy and culture of the country during their rule. Nowadays modern education has become a system, however we should object if the education system destroys the cultural and social identity of our society, the Minister said while highlighting the urgent need to protect diminishing culture and identity of marginalised section of the society.

Myanmar troopers siege NSCN-K Head Quarter at Taga in Sagiang Region

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North East based armed insurgency group received a thrashing blow as the Head Quarter of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland-Khaplang (NSCN-K) which has signed peace pack with the government of Myanmar has been reportedly taken under the control of the Myanmar Army. The NSCN-K Head Quarter is located at a place in Sagiang Region of Myanmar.

The improvement of relationships between the India and Myanmar and their assurance to tackle the problem of insurgency may have been result for the action of the Myanmar army, said a defence source. According Myanmar based media report there was not a single firing taken place when the strong convoy of Myanmar army numbering around 400 coup the NSCN-K head quarter.

The Government of Myanmar has signed a cease fire agreement with some rebel groups of that country and the NSCN-K have also come into

such an agreement with Myanmar Government. As a part of the agreement, the Naga rebels can stay in a specific area in Taga. Armed insurgency group of the NE region are reported to have taken advantage of the situation for staying in the facilities of the Naga groups in Taga in Sagiang region of Myanmar.

The report added that members of the NSCN-K's Peace Committee and some unarmed members of the group remain at the headquarters. Leaders of the NSCN-K said he did not know why the Myanmar Army sent troops to the NSCN-K headquarters.

"It can be said they have occupied it. There were no casualties or injuries," Irrawaddy quoted Tatmadaw, a leader of the NSCN-K.

The NSCN-K signed a regional-level truce with the government in April 2012. It has no plan to relocate its headquarters, because it was established with the agreement of both sides, the report said.

The Myanmar government has urged the NSCN-K to

sign the Nationwide Ceasefire Agreement (NCA), but the armed group has stated that it would not sign unless and until it reaches an agreement that can cover all the Naga people who live in northeast India and Myanmar.

The National Socialist Council of Nagaland was founded in 1980 with the aim of establishing a sovereign Naga State. It split into two factions in 1988: the NSCN-K led by S. S. Khaplang, which is based in Myanmar, and the NSCN-IM led by Isak Chishi Swu and Thuingaleng Muih, which is based in India. S. S. Khaplang died in 2017.

On the Myanmar side, there have been no clashes between the Myanmar Army and the NSCN-K since 2000. However, last July the North-West Command warned that NSCN-K chairman Kham Ngaw not to operate outside its territory. The group was forced to give up one of its toll gates.

The NSCN-K toppled its chairman Kham Ngaw in a meeting the following month, and elected Yong Awng, the nephew of late leader Khaplang, to the chairman's position.

Accused Rapist Sent to Jail; Locals resolve to oust

IT News
Thoubal, Feb. 2,

A rapist who allegedly raped a 17 years old girl in his locality has been remanded to 15 days judicial custody by District and Session Judge Thoubal on Friday.

The accused has been identified as Wangjam Himalaya (25) S/o Kumar of Thoubal Wangmatata Kairanbi Mathak Lailai.

Both the accused and victim are relative, sources said. The incident took place on January

16 when the accused forcibly raped the girl while all the members of the victim family were out of station.

The accused was arrested by Thoubal police on January 27 based a written complaint filed by the mother of the victim. He was produced before the court and remanded to police custody till today.

With the period of police custody being over, the accused was produced today before District and Session Judge Thoubal which later on remanded

him to 15 days judicial custody.

When the accused was produced before the court, irate womanfolk stormed the court demanding to give him fitting punishment.

Meanwhile, a public meeting was held at Wangmatata Litan Makhong organised by YDSO Klub and Nupi Chaokhat Khongthang Lup Thoubal. The meeting resolved to oust the accused from the locality while demanding compensation for the victim.

Feeling of insecurity intimidated to state journalist; takes 3 days for condemnation of harassment to ISTV News correspondent

IT News
Imphal, Feb 2,

Intimidation seems to be blowing in the air breath by the state journalists as it takes nearly three days for condemnation on the police harassment meted out by New Delhi based, ISTV News Correspondent, Seram Rojesh. Scribe bodies, instead of acting tough waiting for verification of the journalist from the media house where he work to sent out a condemnation note. The police wilderness to the journalist even after providing his identity card was however condemn by the journalist body - the All Manipur Working Journalist Union (AMWJU) after 2 days. Following is what Rojesh wrote, which provoke the

AMWJU to release a condemnation note:

"I am submitting my report on how I was manhandled and arrested and detained along with the protesters from a goal chaker nearby Vijay Chok, New Delhi on 30th January 2019.

"On 30th January 2019, I went to make a media report of the public demonstration against Citizen Amendment Bill at Jantar Mantar that was organised by six students bodies from Manipur in association with four students organizations in Delhi. I took media coverage for the protest demonstration at Jantar Mantar.

"After the protest demonstration was over at Jantar Mantar, I was invited to make media coverage of another protest that will be

held in few minutes than. So I went there at the protest site at Vijay chok and reported the protest demonstration. The protesters from Manipur including some Meira Paibi leaders had staged a protest at Vijay Chok and they had burned effigies of the leaders of the central government at that spot.

"As a correspondent, I was video recording of the protest. Suddenly, many police and security guards rushed to the protest site and police started lathi charged to the protesters. Since I was recording from a distance of the protest and police lathi charge, some of the police personnel were very conscious that a media people were watching the police lathi charge. During the recording, some police forced

me to put off the camera at the site of the Vijay chok.

"After some time, the protesters were pushed back with lathi charge toward roadside. One student was beaten up by some police personals. I rushed to record it. Some police shouted at me and asked not to take videos.

"After may be half kilometre away from Vijay chok nearby a metro station, many police personnel from different direction detained all the protesters in a roadside. I was recording them. After around 20 minutes, some police bus came with many police personnel. Police personnel started pushing them; some of them were lathi charged.

"I was recording and explaining how the situation was from the back side. The police were aware that I was

recording videos of the arrest. "My right hand holds my ISTV microphone with ISTV logo and my left hand trying to record my video. Another camera is hanging on my front. My ISTV Press card is hanging on my neck. Those police knew that I was from media and reporting the arrest. Some police dragged me, manhandled me and even punched me from the backed. I told them that "Mein Media she hoon" (I am from Media). One police replied "Media she kya hua" and dragged me and dumped inside the police bus. They clearly knew that I was reporting and those police did not want me reporting. The way they dragged me, manhandled me and shown their attitude (racial), really made me

disappointed. I was detained along with the protesters at Mandir Marg.

"Inside the Mandir Marg Police Station, I told to one of the police officer who visited inside the police station about the manhandled on me, a media person on duty by the police personnel. It appeared that the said police officer was trying to contact the concerned police personnel but I was not informed anything from that police officer.

"I was released at around 8pm after nearly five hour of detention in the Mandir Marg police station".

The writing was addressed to executive members of AMWJU as well as to the Management of the ISTV Network..