

Around 300 curfew violators were detained and fined at Singamei Supermarket area today morning by a team of state police led by Officer in Charge P. Sanjoy of Singamei Police station. Those not following protocol of wearing face masks in public or maintaining social distance were also fined and detained.



Lunch pack served to drivers

IT News
Imphal, April 29

Co-ordinating Body Khurai Media co-ordinator K. Seityajit in a press release stated that during this Covid-19 pandemic Lockdown those truck drivers who bring essential food items from outside state were served lunch pack meal and drinking water today. He thanks the Sekmai Police station SI Prameshwar Mongjam and his team for helping the truck drivers during this covid-19 lockdown. He expressed that we should not battery those truck driver who are in the frontline we should think as an family. And he appealed the Government of Manipur to give introduced insurance those frontline driver Rs 5 lakh.

Niken appeals MGNREGS card holders to work sincerely

IT News
Imphal, April 29

Zilla Parishad member Seram Neken Member has appealed all Job Card holders under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) specially under the jurisdiction of 14-Uchekon Nongchup Zilla Parishad to work sincerely under the guideline of the scheme. He said MGNREGA is a beautiful flagship programme of the Government of India, which provides jobs to the unemployed rural people on a large scale and it is very successful in promoting work culture among the rural populace. He appealed all Job Card holders to work in the field for as required for each work. Wages for the works implemented have to be credited to their bank accounts, and all labourers will get the full amount of wages as per their works.

Kshetri Jugindro's appointment as Secretary of MSKA cancelled

IT News
Imphal, April 29

Appointment order of Ksh. Jugindro, the NSD graduate from Manipur to the post of Secretary of the Manipur State Kala Akademi has been cancelled by another order issued in the name of the governor of Manipur by the Arts and Culture department of the Government of Manipur. Ksh. Jugindro a renown theatre activist has been appointed full time secretary of the Manipur State Kala Akademi by the Government of Manipur April 20, 2020. Following his appointment many culture activist and theatre groups from across the state had applauded the government of Manipur as they show hopes of reviving

the dying Manipur Culture. For quite a long time the post of the Secretary has remain vacant and activities that were supposed to be performed by the Akademi has been crippled as the post of the Secretary remain vacant. As per the order of the Commissioner (Art &

Culture) issued yesterday, Lourembam Kishworji, Joint Director (Art & Culture) will continue to hold the charge of Secretary, Manipur State Kala Akademi on -in-charge basis in addition to his normal duties without any extra remuneration with immediate effect until further order.

Rebel blasted IED at Choro village area

IT News
Imphal, April 29

Suspected armed rebel group yesterday attack to Indian security force by blasting IED at around 9 am yesterday in between Choro Village and

Kangpat area in Kamjong district. Source close to Imphal Times said that the rebel group suspected to be cadres of the PLA attacks a convoy of Indian army who were patrolling the area. No casualty has been however reported.

Tribal tenants in Imphal valley urge state government to pay their rent

IT News
Imphal, April 29

The Hill Tribal Tenants' Committee Imphal (HTTCI) has submitted memorandum to the Chief Minister of Manipur and addressed the grievances of the tribal tenants living in Imphal valley as they are being pressured to pay rent by the landlord - which appeared as lifting another burdens amidst lockdown to contain the COVID-19 pandemic. The memorandum which also submitted to the Chief

Secretary, Additional Chief Secretary of Relief & Disaster Management, Additional Chief Secretary of Tribal Affairs & Hills, Government of Manipur urged the government for payment of the Rent for the month of March and April for this here for the tribal tenants numbering around 5552 as on 28-04-2020. In the memorandum submitted to the Chief Minister and other government authority the HTTCI stated that, while the state is battling for food and survival from COVID-19 the

pressure of monthly house rent repayment to the financially depleted and lock from work had increased the bondage weight of the Hill Tribal Tenants, Imphal. The consequence of soaring pressure of house rent repayment have potential breakdown of law and order situation if not tackled on time. That, heavy pressure either to pay house rent or vacate the premises deadline by the landlord is becoming a big issue to the hill tribal tenants, the memorandum said.

HRI condemn physical assault to CAF& PD officials; demand punishment of culprits

IT News
Imphal, April 29

Human Rights initiative vehemently condemn the physical assault to Haobam Bobby, Civil Supply Inspector and Leimopkham Ibotombi Singh, Area Officer, by the owner and his brother at gun point while they were on duty and checking the M/S Heibok Oil Pump located at Chandranadi Toupokpi on 17th April, 2020 at around 9.30 pm. A statement of the Rights body said that the two were assaulted at gun point by the owner of M/S Heibok Oil Pump when they paid

inspection of the oil pumps located at Imphal West and Imphal East areas in order to regulate distribution of the POL during strict curfew and nationwide lockdown. The statement said that at the spot they found the counter was light on and requested Mr. Laishram Surjit who was inside the counter to obey with their inspection procedure as they are coming from CAF&PD department. But instead of co-operating to the officials, Surjit who is the younger brother of owner of oil pump from inside the counter came out with a small gun and

started assaulting them without giving any proper reason to them. Thereafter, Laishram Suresh of Chajing Konjing Leikai - owner of pump also joined his brother for torturing the visiting officials continuously after confining them for around two hours. The visiting officials have even shown their ID proofs and other related documents to them but alleged accused obstructed their duty and assaulted them very severely. During the attacks, H. Bobby sustained injuries on his nasal area & left side leg and L. Ibotombi sustained injuries on his facial and head

region. Subsequently Bobby has been medically treated at M/S Padma Medicare, RIMS road. Human Rights Initiative urged the State Government, especially the Home Department to ensure the safety and security of the officials on duty and punishment of the culprits involved in the beating of the government official as per the law of the land. HRI also urged the concerned authority to seal M/S Heibok Oil Pump located at Chandranadi Toupokpi with immediate effect in the larger interest of law and order.

People in power trying to encroach upon the Chingkhieiching Reserved Forest

IT News
Imphal, April 29

Some people, reported to be in power, have cleared certain portion of the Chingkhieiching Reserved Forest at Tera Chingphei under Sawomung Range of Central Forest Division today in the morning hours. It has been further reported that these are well to do individuals in power and they were using a tractor to gradually level the gentle hill slope of the hill side and plough the Reserved Forest land for vegetable farming. There is also a concrete structure for public display or signage which displays the record of a plantation work done in the year 2018 under MGNREGA through the Top Dusara Gram Panchayat. According to a source from Forest Department, it has been reported that in the past, there had been an instance when some miscreants have tried to construct a road in this part of the Chingkhieiching Reserved Forest to curve out certain portion of the Reserved Forest land by attempting to divert the present road which delineates the Reserved Forest area and revenue land and altering the boundary of the Reserved Forest. However, with the timely intervention of the local club and Forest field staffs, the evil venture was stopped. It is unfortunate that when Forest Department, Government of Manipur under the leadership of the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Manipur supported by local



NGOs, nature enthusiast, local clubs and other civil organisation are trying hard to protect and preserved the Reserved Forests, Protected Forests and other categories of forests in the state for the present and future generations that some people in power are continuing their illegal activity unabated to get portions of Reserved Forest land, which is public property, to be recorded

in their names and some unscrupulous field staffs from Revenue Department are trying to help these people by manipulating the Government records illegally. A forest offense has been registered in the Office of the Range Officer, Sawomung Range on the matter and investigation has been initiated to identify the person and book the culprit under law.

JFA declares Ronny Roy as media martyr against Corona



IT Correspondent
Guwahati, April 29

Journalists' Forum Assam (JFA) mourned the sad demise of senior photojournalist Ronnojoy (Ronny) Roy in suspected novel corona virus complications and declares him a brave media warrior in the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic outbreak in India. Roy, 57, lived in Kolkata and lost his wife Pinki Roy to cancer four years back. They did not have any child. Roy is the first working journalist in India to succumb to the deadly virus infection and he should be regarded as a media martyr in the ongoing worldwide war against the pandemic, said a statement issued by JFA president Rupam Barua and secretary

Nava Thakuria adding that nearly 75 media persons have been tested positive for the deadly virus across India. JFA, meanwhile, appreciated the gesture shown by Assam government to include all journalists in a life insurance coverage of Rs 50 lakh each who have been tirelessly reporting the pandemic in the State. Thanking State chief minister Sarbananda Sonowal and finance-health minister Himanta Biswa Sarma personally the forum expresses hope that it would inspire scribes to continue their selfless services to the nation. In another occasion, JFA expressed dismay at the half-a-day long interrogation of Republic TV editor-in-chief Arnab Goswami by the Mumbai police over an FIR against him by some Congress leaders. It also added that the police had seemingly ignored the incident of attacking Arnab and his editor wife in Mumbai recently by two goons and went after the outspoken journalist as he criticized the Congress chief in various statements.

Tablighi Jamaat member among first plasma donor in Maharashtra

IT Correspondent
Mumbai, April 29

Abdur Rehman (45) has become the first Tablighi Jamaat member in Maharashtra to donate his plasma for treatment of another COVID-19 patient, after he recovered from corona virus in Mumbai. Notably Abdur donated his plasma after breaking a day long Ramzan fast. "Plasmapheresis" - removal, treatment, and return or exchange of blood plasma - the machine has been installed at Mumbai's

Nair Hospital. The convalescent plasma therapy aims at using antibodies from the blood of a recovered Covid-19 patient to treat those infected. Residing in Kamathipura in South Mumbai, Abdur Rehman, donated his plasma at BYL Nair Hospital, where he was admitted earlier. He was diagnosed with novel coronavirus on 21 March 21. After being treated at the Kasturba Hospital for a week, he was discharged on March 31. Rehman said that he decided to

donate plasma in response to an appeal by Tablighi Jamaat Markaz chief Maulana Saad's to come forward and participate in the process in large numbers. I received a call from the Nair Hospital asking me to donate plasma so that people who are undergoing treatment can be helped. So I decided to donate plasma. The process is simple and not at all painful. He said that he donated plasma as a duty of humanity and added that the issue of Markaz congregation was being

politicized by some people to create problems. Those wanting to create a Hindu-Muslim communal divide was creating a problem. We want to send a message from the Muslim community and Jamaat that we believe in humanity. There had been a furore across the country after the Markaz congregation at Nizamuddin in Delhi and subsequent spread of COVID-19. The congregation was attended by Muslim devotees from nearly 18 countries. Most of the members

overstayed and visited various parts of the country. Members of Tablighi Jamaat are at the receiving end of the nation's ire for spreading the deadly novel coronavirus across the nation. The Maharashtra government alone has taken a stern action against 156 foreign nationals who have been over staying in violation of Visa regulations. In the meanwhile the number of COVID 19 positive cases has scaled up to 9318 with 400 deaths in Maharashtra.

CRPF distributes safety items at Mayang Imphal

IT News
Imphal, April 29

109 BN CRPF under the aegis of IGP Manipur and Nagaland sector conducted a civic action programme in remote area at Golden Poly Club, Mayang, Imphal, Konchak, Makha, Leikai. On the occasion Surgical Face Masks (Three Ply), Hand sanitizers, Hand Gloves, Hand Wash and Lizo Floor cleaner

were distributed to Police Personnel of Mayang Imphal, Village/Club Presidents of Golden Poly Club and Mayang, Imphal, Konchak, Makha, Leikai, for distributing to marginalized section of said villages. The programme was conducted to provide assistance to citizens and to spread awareness about preventive measures against COVID-19.

Editorial

Bracing for the real test

With around 50,000 natives of the state stranded at various places outside the state until now due to the nation-wide lockdown finally getting the opportunity to return home to their families, the threat of the dreaded Covid-19 making its unwanted presence in the state has become more than a possibility. While the state government is reportedly making arrangements to ensure that every single procedure and precautions are taken to prevent and contain the infection and transmission of the present pandemic, the sheer number of incoming natives is still a great cause for concern, and rightly so. And while the feeling of solitude amongst the people of the state which has been declared Covid-19 free after the two positive patients were successfully treated is understandable, opposing the move to bring them home is simply wrong, but surprisingly, a number of people, even some highly educated individuals and persons who are actively involved in NGOs and welfare activities are found openly expressing their objection to the plan.

One must understand that despite the inherent danger associated with such a move, our brother and sisters are living as unwelcome guests- most of them at least if not all, outside the state, and besides the increased risk of infection for those who are staying in places with high cases of the disease, the mental pressure and uncertainty which almost everyone should be going through should be taken into consideration. If things get any worse, and it is more than a distinct possibility given the intermittent surge in infection in most states of the country barring the four which is still safe from any active infected cases so far, the ugly head of racial discrimination is bound to rear up once again, and neither the state government nor its counterpart anywhere will be able to extend timely assistance given the social condition at present. We must understand that they are victims of circumstances and should not be stigmatized, and for all our concerns about our own safety and their homecoming, they must have obviously been more cautious.

It is of utmost importance to keep in mind that while the people of the state are wary of the arrangements being made by the state government, we should all extend any and every possible cooperation and support to make sure the highest possible care and precautions are taken and instructions followed to the letter to ensure that no unfortunate cases arise out of negligence or shortage of equipment and lack of facilities. This is a task which should be performed to the exacting standard and a challenge to the bureaucratic bent of mind and attitude. And as for the people from the state who are coming home to their loved ones and safety, we should welcome them and wish them happiness. And while the people in the state are bracing for the real test of nerves and possible threat, the state government should make doubly sure that everything- and a little bit more is in proper place and working- from materials, machines and manpower to handle any and every eventuality.

By: Sanjenbam Jugeshwor Singh

Pollution and greenhouse gas emissions have fallen across continents as countries try to contain the spread of the new coronavirus. Is this just a fleeting change or could it lead to longer lasting falls in emission? In matter of months, the world has been transformed. Thousands of people have already died and hundreds of thousands more have fallen ill from a coronavirus that was previously unknown before appearing in the City of Wuhan in December 2019. For millions of others who have not caught the disease, their entire way of life has changed by it. The street of Wuhan, China are deserted after authorities implemented a strict lockdown. In Italy, the most extensive travel restriction are in place since World War-II. In London, the normally bustling, Pubs, bars and theatres have been closed and people have been told to stay in their homes. Worldwide flights are being cancelled or turning around in mid-air as the aviation industry buckles. Those who are able to do so are holed up at home, practising social distancing and working remotely. It is all aimed at controlling the spread of Covid-19 and hopefully reducing the death toll. But all this change has also led to some unexpected consequences. As Industries, transport networks and businesses have closed down, it has brought a sudden drop in carbon emission. Compared with this time, last year levels of pollution in New York have reduced by nearly 50%, because of measure to contain the virus. Although the coronavirus lockdown has temporarily cleared the skies, it has done nothing to

Climatic Effect of Pandemic

cool the climate, which needs deeper, longer term measures, the Scientists say. This year is on the course to be the World's hottest since measurements began, according to meteorologists, who estimates there is 50% to 75% chance that 2020 will break the record set, four years ago. Heat records have been broken from the Antarctica to Greenland since January, which has surprised many scientists because this is not EL Nino year, the phenomenon usually associated with high temperatures. Abnormal weather is increasingly the norms as temperature records fall year after year and month after month. This January was the hottest on record, leaving many Arctic nations without snow in their capital cities. In February, a research base in the Antarctic, registered a temperature of more than 20 degree Celsius, for the first time on the southern continent. At the other end of the World **Qaanaaq, in Greenland** set on April, record 6 degree Celsius. Although the pandemic has at least temporarily reduced the amount of new emission, the build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere remains a huge concern.

Pandemic and environment have a close relation. Throughout the history, epidemics have caused large scale deaths, reducing human influence on the environment. Europe's **"BLACK DEATH"**, which killed about 20 million people during 1347-1351, led to a drastic reduction in toxic lead pollution in the air for the first time in over a thousand years. Researchers also believe that the Anthropocene-age of humans started with an epidemic. This epidemic which happened around 1610 and killed more than 50 million people in Latin America, was caused by the transmission of smallpox virus from Europeans to the native population. The Impact of this

epidemic was so significant that atmospheric carbon dioxide levels in 1610 dipped dramatically from the normal. Researchers have named this dip **"Orbis Spike"**. Most of the people who died were farmers; when their fields were no longer tended, trees grew back and sucked carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere. Lower carbon dioxide levels led to the cooling of the planet and triggered a **"Little Ice Age"**. For the first time human activity had planetary implications, hence the beginning of Anthropocene.

But it is clear from history that environmental changes during pandemic have been short lived. The epidemic of 1610 also paved the way for large scale European settlement in Latin America. These settlers destroyed the environment, especially forests to feed the raw materials need of the colonisers. Likewise, lead pollution in Europe peaked in the 1970s and 80s. So there is no historical evidence that points to human activity mending their ways after a pandemic periods seem to have led to large scale exploitation of nature to fuel economic growth. The environmental improvement that we are witnessing currently due to Covid-19 will also be short term if we do not make fundamental change in the economy and our lifestyle. Fortunately we have an opportunity to make these structural changes. Covid-19 is likely to cause the biggest economic collapse in the modern era. Unemployment has skyrocketed, a large number of companies will go bust. Experts predicts a massive recession across the world. When the lockdown are lifted and life returns to what it once was, so too will the pollution that clouds the skies and with it the greenhouse gases

that fuel global warming? In fact, the rebound could be even worse.

The real impact of the coronavirus crisis on climate could depend ultimately on choices made regarding how governments want their economies to look when the recover - and in particular, how much they will continue to rely on fossil fuels. The climate crisis continues unabated. The emission will go down this year, but concentration keeps on rising. We are very unlikely to be able to notice any slowdown in the build-up atmospheric GHG levels. But we have the unique chance now to reconsider our choices and use the Corona crisis as a catalyst for more sustainable means of transport and energy production. Many see the efforts to contain the economic fallout of the pandemic as an opportunity to accelerate the shift to cleaner energy alternative, such as solar and wind. Options could include ensuring that economic stimulus programs prioritize investment in cleaner energy or conditioning assistance to business, especially in carbon - intensive sectors, on drastic cuts in emissions. Similarly financial industry bailouts could require banks to invest less in fossil fuel and more in climate change mitigation and resilient efforts. If coronavirus pandemic teaches us anything, it is that taking nature for granted has enormous costs. On 50th anniversary of Earth day, let's remind ourselves of the massive environmental challenges that lie ahead and invest in building a resilient society, economy and ecosystem.

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CAA: Thinking Beyond Secularism and Hindu-Muslim binary; The Northeast Question

By Dr ARAMBAM NONI

India's liberal mainstream responses has termed the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA), brought in by the present right-wing majority government, as an onslaught on *secularism* and the foundations of right to Equality as enshrined in article 14 of India's constitution. The voices rejecting the latest citizenship Act have faced extensive state response; police actions, mass detention, civilian deaths and month(s) long imposition of CrPc 144 in many places. As many as 59 PILs have been filed against the Act in the Supreme Court of India whose first hearing is expected on 22nd January 2020. The refusal of states like Kerala, Punjab and West Bengal to implement CAA and the proposed National Register of Citizens (NRC) reflect a critical dimension of centre-state relations in India which the present constitutional set up seem to provide no clue for an amicable juridical settlement. The present response of the Indian liberal democrats to the CAA and the NRC has yet again missed out the critical aspects of the text and context of Northeast India's resistance to CAA. The first wave of critique against the CAA came from Manipur with the formation of Manipur People against Citizenship Amendment Bill popularly known as MANPAC. It gradually extended to other sister states in the Northeast region and then to mainland India. Sustenance of a movement against the current government, which was openly determined to amend the citizenship law, hangs around the backdrop of bringing back the Indian brethren who were once

displaced during the partition of India in 1947. Such an intention was crystal clear in the electoral manifesto of Bharatiya Janata Party. The present critique of the Indian liberal democrats is so encompassing that one finds it difficult to even segregate the actual difference in the premises of the Indian Left and Centre. The collapse is so entrenched that one would find a similarity between the premise of the Centrists and Rightists for which one can refer to the Constituent Assembly debates in India. The Constituent Assembly of India which Granville Austin termed as 'dominated' by the Indian National Congress was adamant to make no strict and final rule on citizenship. The Chair of the drafting Committee of the Constitution Dr B. R. Ambedkar himself left Part II, Articles 5-11, highly open-ended and subject to future amendments as the citizenship provision came to be defined as 'temporary'. The premise of defining the Citizenship Act, 1955, temporary as elaborated in Article 11 of the Constitution must be seen in the light of Indian nationalists' desire to give another chance to persons displaced during the partition of India to relocate to India. The present idea of the CAA fundamentally has roots in how the Congress-dominated Constituent Assembly perceived the idea of citizenship. As on January 26, 1950, under the aegis of the Congress, the citizenship rules only laid down norms for persons who became citizens of India at commencement of the Constitution. It deliberately did not deal with issues of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement. The present discourses on the CAA from the vantage points of partition, secularism and the right to equality

do not fit with arguments against the CAA that have emerged from India's Northeast. For instance, the Tamilian resistance to the CAA have hovered around their desire to give citizenship to the roughly estimated seventy thousand odd displaced Tamil diaspora from Sri Lanka who are presently taking shelter in Tamil Nadu. Thus, for and against responses to the CAA has largely revolved around religious and community predilections and affiliations. While in the case of India's northeast, the response is nowhere being lenient on the grounds of religion or diaspora or preferential or selective location of CAA beneficiaries. The Northeast constitutes a microscopic 4% of India's total demography. The case of indigenous Tripuris being converted into a minority in their own homeland is a classic case of bio-politics. The anti-CAA stand is informed by questions of politico-cultural survival for the indigenous in the region called the Northeast India.

Northeast Indians have expressed their fear of being further displaced in their own homelands in the wake of the CAA's possible scope to evade the very idea of illegal immigrants for those who have come to India on or before 31st December 2014 for the six select communities. A three-fold demand could be seen during the course of the movements in the northeast. First, northeast groups argued that the CAA should not affect the Northeast India; two, CAA should not be extended to the Northeast through some 'exemption' provisions. Third, it has also been argued that the Government of India needs to either recall the CAA completely or identify an area of the settlement zone outside the Northeast India for those who shall be given citizenship under the provisions of the new citizenship law.

The three positions clearly spell out the fact that the Northeast was raising only a mundane question of their fear and apprehension of being swamped by the non-indigenes; a fear that forces them to go beyond normative premise of secularism and equality. The fear is, however, genuine if one looks at the demographic realities. Nearly one-third of Manipur's population is today constituted of outsiders, in Tripura nearly 70% population is that of the non-indigenes and more than 40% of residents in Assam are non-Assamese speaking population. For survival, most of the states in the region have started demanding protection under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation (BEFR), 1873 which the President of India can re-invoke or (re-adapt laws) under the provisions of article 372. The relevance of colonial legislations like BEFR or exclusion from certain contested legislations like CAA precisely comes from the fact that the present Northeast India historically constituted a distinct geo-cultural body that did never constitute the colonially constructed idea of India. The erstwhile Princely State like Manipur had prior precedent of consolidating a democratically written Constitution as early as 1947 while an independent government was formed accordingly after elections in October, 1948. Manipur, thus, stands out to be a distinctive entity not only in the so-called Indian sub-continental polity but also in the entire democratic political history of Asia. The people's government of Manipur was overthrown without consulting the elected government at Shillong in 1949 by resorting to unconstitutional procedures and military mechanisms. The present resistance against the CAA needs to be located in a similar historical trajectory of India's consistent attempt to either dilute or India's failure to understand the distinct historicity of peoples in the present Northeast India. The CAA is self-contradictory and constitutionally problematic not only

for violating secularism and principles of non-discrimination from the point of right to equality as often cited, but also it has directly affected the historical rights of the people of Assam as recognised under the Assam Accord of 1985 to which the Government of India is a signatory. The people of Northeast consider the CAA as a violation of special provisions of Indian Constitution that recognises the distinct geo-political-cultural rights of the people of Northeast. CAA, therefore, have potentially created proxy citizens in the region by diluting the legal standings of the NRC of Assam that has detected around 19 lacs illegal immigrants in Assam. CAA could lead to a wholesome demographic alteration in the entire region as the region has an exposure of more than four thousand kilometres of international border. Having realised such an exposure to regional movements of population of the foreigners in the region, a Permit System to regulate the entry into and exit from Manipur was in operation. The permit, however, was abolished after coercive takeover of Manipur by India in November 1950 along with the downgrading of Manipur into a Part C state. The mundane question of India's Northeast is to be understood from a historical and political spectrum that has been unfolding since the colonial days. In the days after colonial departure, the Centrist regimes proved no lesser banal as far the Northeast was concerned. It was during the Congress regime that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act was promulgated in 1958 to give impunity to shoot, even to cause death on mere ground of suspicion to the central security personnel. As a consequence, Manipur alone has 1526 fake encounter cases being filed in the Supreme Court of India. Congress's appeasement policy resulted in the unrestrained immigration of Bangladeshis during the 1971 Bangladesh war directly

affected Tripura and Assam. The conversion of Tripura into (illegal immigrant) settlers' state and the detection of millions of illegal immigrants in Assam are stark realities that evidenced the displacement of the indigenous communities in Northeast. The CAA may also in the long run contradicts the Special Provisions like the Article 371 A, 371 F and 371 G that empowers the state of Nagaland, Sikkim and Mizoram respectively with special rights over customary practices, land and resources. The CAA is a bizarre legislation for it entirely legitimises naturalisation of persons even if they have entered the country illegally. The impact of the CAA on Northeast cannot be limited merely to text and context of secularism, Hindu-Muslim binary and juridical issues of equality. The government of India needs to realise the 'survival' context of the Northeast people for any durable engagement. Any celebration of 'the reappearance of secularism in Indian public discourse, initiated by young Indian students', to quote Prof. Rajeev Bhargava (*The Hindu*, December 26, 2019), in the wake of the CAA and COVID-19 needs to reorient itself to understand the palpable difference of premises between the secular reappearance of the 'young Indians' and in its inability to contribute in practically dealing with externally imposed discriminations on the racial and religious minorities in India.

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