

Emergency patients' attendance to hospitals in Imphal on the rise; some doctors still refuse to provide treatment

IT News
Imphal, Aug 6:

After fear psychosis of people for attending hospitals amidst COVID-19 pandemic here in Imphal followed by rumours about doctor's refusal to provide medical treatment before showing COVID-19 test report seems to be reduced in the last 2 days with the number of emergency patients at both RIMS and JNIMS along with other private hospital is on the rise. Even though there are some specific cases at which patient party claimed to have been denied admission by hospital authority, the numbers of patient attendant record at some hospital are rising. When Imphal Times reporters visited RIMS to take stock of the situation, some non-covid patients (emergency) were seen taken inside the emergency wards after security of the hospital conducted thermal checking of those accompanying the patient. It does not take long for the security to sent the patient towards the emergency wards. On the other hand the even



though emergency wards at JNIMS has been closed down for 72 hours, some exceptional emergency case has been reportedly provided medical facilities by doctors from JNIMS. Talking to Imphal Times, Medical Superintendent of JNIMS said that the emergency ward was shut for 48 hours for safety of all and has been extended for 72 hours today as ensuring safety for the people is priority for the hospital. He however said that even though the emergency ward has been closed some patient which required immediate medical attendance have been provided treatment

during the treatment. So far around 4 patients in emergency need have been treated during the shutting down of the emergency wards. While visiting RIMS, Imphal Times reporters even though witness patients allowing attending at emergency ward after thorough checking, many of the department not related with treatment wards were seen deserted. When contacted to RIMS authority, it is stated that the number of emergency patients provided health care services has rose double from yesterday. "Number of heart related cases, Gynae and other patients in

need of emergency attended yesterday was just 48, today till noon the number reached 72 and expected to rise", a RIMS authority told Imphal Times. Patient attendance at private hospital particularly at Shija Hospital, Raj Medicity are also rising. Except a report about the demise of a pregnant lady after denial by doctors at some hospital, fear psychosis of people in attending the hospitals has been decreased. Even though, there are reports about some doctors not accepting patients, many have actually been providing treatment to patients in needs.

Education Minister chairs meeting with Key officials for effective implementation of NEP

IT News
Imphal, Aug 6:

Education Minister Dr. Thokchom Radheshyam today held a review meeting with the officials of Education Department to chalk out modalities and constitute a task force consisting of all core functionaries at the earliest for effective implementation of the National Education Policy, (NEP), 2020 in letter and in spirit. Briefing about the review meeting, the Minister said that the main objective for constituting the task force is to prepare a roadmap for effective implementation of the new education policy. With the

approval of the National Education Policy, (NEP), 2020 by the Union Cabinet, he said that the states have been directed for implementation of the policy. Brainstorming sessions will be held for analysing and understanding the National Education Policy, (NEP), 2020 and constitute the task force. The task force will prepare the roadmap by identifying the challenges and concerns that may arise during the implementation of the new education policy. As such the need for translating the textbooks may be required especially for students of upto grade 5 as the learning and

teaching will now be carried out through home/local language, he added. During the meeting, Shri Thokchom Radheshyam Singh also apprised everyone present about the Video Conference held with the Hon'ble Minister HRD on 4th August, 2020 and the necessity of working collectively and in a strategic manner for effective implementation of National Education Policy, 2020. Emphasizing on the need for a thorough understanding of the policy the Minister appealed to all stakeholders and solicited cooperation from all quarters particularly, Educationists, Teachers,

Teachers Associations, Student bodies and all stakeholders to analyse and understand the policy so that it could be effectively implemented in the state. The review meeting was attended by Commissioner, University & Higher Education & SCERT, M. Harekrishna Singh; Commissioner, School Education, T. Ranjit Singh; officials concerned of the Education Department from both Schools and University & Higher Education, SCERT, COHSEM and BSEM was held at the Conference Hall, Samagra Siksha Manipur, Bhubupara.

Will not follow irresponsible leaders: Edu. Kilonser NSCN-K

IT News
Imphal, Aug 6:

The Naga people's mandate for a sovereign Nagaland has always been the guiding principle and the ultimate goal – a press release signed by Manwan, Education Kilonser of the NSCN/GPRN asserted today, further adding that in keeping with the glorious sacrifices of their forefathers, they have posed unflinching confidence and faith in the leadership of their President Nyemlang Konyak Naga to lead the Nagas towards the goal of sovereign political

rights, and requested all to respect the decision of collectively forming a united front to defend and fight for their goal. The release also states that the Nagas on the east side of the forcefully drawn boundary line has always shouldered responsibilities through thick and thin, and have borne the full brunt of hardships and atrocities committed by the occupational forces, yet have struggled in unison with hope and faith despite the odds stacked against them. It also placed on record that the

Nagas do not identify themselves on the basis of the contentious boundary line as many Naga tribes are strewn across on either side of the unrecognised border and contends that the better conscious would not allow them to follow down the ruinous path that so many Naga leaders have fallen into; for reasons best known to them, and therefore declared that they will not follow leaders who cannot shoulder the responsibility of working for the naga nation towards achieving the inherent sovereign political rights.

De-recognition of Manipur University of Culture imminent: DESAM

IT News
Imphal, Aug 6:

The Manipur University of Culture (MUC) which was heralded as the platform to showcase the manipuri culture and tradition to the rest of the world in all its glory is now heading towards doom and chaos and the situation is getting grimmer with each passing day. A press release issued by the Democratic Students' Alliance of Manipur (DESAM) stressed that the University which was promulgated by the Manipur University of Culture (MUC) Act 2015 and which started functioning in 2016 has not been able to function as a full-fledged University with proper infrastructure whether of human resources

or physical infrastructure nor the required faculty despite being in operation for the last five years. There have not been any concrete steps or even arrangements to appoint a regular VC, Registrar, Examination controller, Finance Officer etc. but there has been regular instances of appointing guest faculties without proper recruitment process, the release added. According to the statement, due to the failure of the MUC to maintain the proper infrastructures and required resources, the UGC has considered withdrawing the recognition granted to the MUC in 2019, and there still is the danger of the same coming true in the future. Expressing suspicions of wrongdoings in the

recruitment process for filling up the vacant posts, the statement point out that a notification for appointment of the posts of VC and Registrar was issued on May 30 of 2019, and in contradiction to the same notification, another notification was issued for appointment of VC and Registrar in 2020 by an Executive Council even after recruitment process started after the first notification. Citing various other irregularities in functioning of the MUC, the students' body questioned the fate of the students of this institute and appealed for bringing the institute to its proper ways and declared that DESAM will henceforth take a closer look at the functioning of the MUC.

AIYF denounces NEP 2020

IT News
Imphal, Aug 6

All India Youth Federation (AIYF) has stated that the new National Education Policy (NEP) is against Social justice. A statement said that the decision of the Modi Government to implement the new Education Policy is to undermine the democracy of Parliament itself. "This NEP is against the social justice. The National Education policy is indirectly Varnashrama system of education nd will take our country hundred years back", the statement by AIYD said adding that the three language policy adds burden to the

students. It added that imposition of any language on any ethnic people is not acceptable and denounces for promoting Sanskrit like anything in this policy. The statement further said that public exam for the classes of 3rd, 5th and 8th will be more stressful to the students. In the name of promoting technical education, this policy is undermining the other streams like arts and literature. Virtual education system will be promoted in collaboration with foreign universities. Stressing exam for higher education is injustice to the rural students and will reduce the Gross

Enrolment Ratio. The policy decisions will lead to total privatization of education which will further alienate the poor and rural students and will reduce gross enrolment ratio. There is no proper measures to impact skill based education. The government's idea to merge institutions with less than 3000 students poses a big threat. When world is going towards specialization in education, it is foolishness to abolish single courses and promote only multi-subject institutions. The statement said that the education is fully taken away from the state government which is anti-federal.

Assam Rifles recover weapons and warlike stores in Imphal West



IT News
Imphal, Aug 6:

Troops of Assam Rifles along with Manipur Police in an operation recovered a cache of weapons, ammunition and warlike stores near Kadampokpi Khunau in Imphal West District of Manipur yesterday.

Based on specific input regarding presence of cadres of proscribed outfit and concealed weapons and warlike stores, the troops launched a search operation in the area. During the detailed search the team recovered one Point 22 mm Pistol, two Point 32 mm factory made Pistols with two

magazines, one 12 Bore Rifle, 85 live rounds of assorted ammunition, one Chinese Hand Grenade and one radio set. The recovered weapons, ammunition and warlike stores have been handed over to Bishnupur Police Station for further investigations.

Lockdown extended for 7 more days

IT News
Imphal, Aug 6

The state cabinet today approved to extend the ongoing lockdown which ended today to extend for another seven more days. A source said that some essential sectors may be relaxed during the lockdown. The source further added that the state cabinet has also resolved to increase the number of sample collection from containment zone.

★ Editorial

Lets appreciates the thousands heroes of Manipur

Novel Coronavirus- the deadly virus that brings disaster to human kind across the globe is finally pulling out the humane in every human being leaving aside some few people who believe that politics is their religion. Information gathered from internet that has been happening across the world shows thousands people extending helping hand to one another to make sure that human kind survives by defeating the dreaded virus that cause COVID-19, killing thousands of human kinds irrespective of caste, creed, rich poor. These attackers know no religions or community – they attack any human whom they can access too.

The only means, left with the human kind as of now is social distancing and total lockdown to break the chain of spreading the pandemic.

In the state of Manipur which have around 30 lakhs population (Subject to correction) from no case in March now reached over 3000. The number of death due to COVID-19 has reached 8. Saying so may have recovered and there are around 1197 active cases at which 502 are from the Central security forces.

Doctors in the state who were always criticized accusing them for all wrong reason, before the invasion of the virus, now proves that they risk their lives to save people no matter the state has poor medical equipment like PPEs. At time of crisis due to the invasion of the virus the humanity in all the medical practitioner finally showed and is notice by everyone.

It is over 5 months , that the state has been put under complete lockdown even though it was relaxed for few days. There are daily wage earner who lives on hand to mouth in the state of Manipur, but then the fortunate part is that almost all indigenous people have a place to stay. Whether they come from villages to work or to study they have place to stay indoors. The only problem is the shortage of food and other edible items due to the total lockdown. Knowing the problem it is fortunate for the state that irrespective of who is in the voter list is the trying all its best to make sure that people don't remain hungry during the lock down. The unfortunate part is that some people still are not getting what they deserves. But leaving aside these narrow minded people, Manipur is glad to have many individuals who have distributed the essential edible item by buying from their own pocket money. CSOs, students' bodies are trying to help people who remain hungry and provided them assistance whatever they could.

Manipur still have people (who always think of making money) at time of crisis. There are suspicion that whether the so call agents nominated by MLAs and some MLAs are taking advantage in this crisis period to make money looting the share of the people.

Remember award winning Hollywood movie - A Thousand Heroes (also known as Crash Landing: The Rescue of Flight 232), bases on a true story of the crash landing of Flight 232 at Sioux City, Iowa on July 19, 1989. Each and every one of the citizens of Sioux City came out and help the crash victims with whatever they can. The citizens of the city is still remembers as a city of thousand heroes.

Why not Manipur be another city of thousand heroes

Do we know our Rights when arrested under Criminal Law?

Chongtham Victor (Advocate).

Most people recognize that the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (hereinafter referred to as "IPC") is related with the criminal offences but only a few are aware that the IPC must necessarily be read along with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (hereinafter referred to as "CrPC"). The CrPC is a rule of procedures that must be followed before, during, and after initiating a criminal complaint.

As per the Cr.Pc there are two categories of proceedings to be followed in terms of the kind of offence that has been committed – (i) cognizable and (ii) non-cognizable. A cognizable offence has been defined as one in which the accused may be arrested without a warrant, whereas a non-cognizable offence requires a police officer to arrest the person only after obtaining a warrant from the Magistrate. There is no straitjacket formula on how a criminal process begins. There are certain standard procedures the order of which might alter depending on the case, but the elements of a trial remain common to both kinds of cases regardless. After the trial, the judiciary then determines the liability of the different persons involved - the stage that most of us are familiar with.

In case a non-cognizable offence has been committed, such as a case of criminal defamation, it becomes a question of filing a private criminal complaint before the Magistrate directly. If the Magistrate so desires, he may order the police to investigate if he or she finds the nature of the case to be one requiring the State's resources.

This largely differs from filing a First Information Report (hereinafter referred to as "FIR") as per Section 154 of the CrPC before a police station when a cognizable offence has been committed. For example, in case a murder/rape/kidnapping/ abduction has been committed, or grievous hurt caused, the first step would be to file a FIR before the Station House Officer (hereinafter referred to as "SHO") of the local police station within the jurisdiction/vicinity in which the crime has been committed. While this step seems rather obvious,

we've seen in the past and continue to witness how many of these officers refuse to register FIRs and send the complainants away.

In one of the landmark case "Lalita Kumari v. State of UP" the Supreme Court had held that no preliminary investigation would be required while reporting a cognizable offence, except in certain cases such as those of medical negligence and corruption. Oftentimes, the reason provided the police officers for not taking down that FIR is that the crime was not committed within their jurisdiction. This was later resolved with the introductions of a "Zero FIR". This mechanism allows officers to take the complaint down regardless of where it was committed and compels them to transfer it to the appropriate police station.

When can someone be arrested?
If the officer witnesses the commission of a cognizable offence, or otherwise receives any "reasonable complaint", or "credible information", or has a "reasonable suspicion" against any individual of having committed a cognizable offence with imprisonment for a term of seven years or less, the said officer is empowered under Section 41(1)(a) or 41(1)(b) to make an arrest. In these cases, he or she can only make the arrest if they have a reason to believe that the person so arrested has committed the offence.

As per 41(b)(ii)(a) to (e) of the CrPC, they may arrest in order to prevent the said person from tampering with any further investigation, procuring their presence for trial if they fear that they may abscond, etc. In case the crime prescribes imprisonment for a term of more than 7 years, the officer can arrest the accused as per Section 41 (ba) of the CrPC.

In some cases, the officer may find that the reasons mentioned under Section 41(1) do not apply. For instance, the person against whom the complaint has been made may not be one likely to abscond and has, for instance, **cooperated with the police in previous criminal complaints.** In these cases, the officer may send out a "Notice of Appearance" to the accused under Section 41A. If the

person complies with the notice, he cannot be arrested unless after duly recording reasons for doing so the police officer decides to later arrest him or her. In case of non-compliance, arrest will ensue.

Section 41B talks about some indispensable rules while arresting someone. The officers must wear a visible identification of his or her name. They must then prepare a memorandum of arrest (or an arrest memo) that shall be attested by at least one witness - who is either a member of the accused's family or locality - and must be countersigned by the accused.

Section 46 deals with how arrests ought to be made. Sub-clause (4) was added later on and stipulates that **women cannot be arrested after sunset and before sunrise.**

Therefore, the kind of arrest that the media tends to talk about is that in case of a cognizable offence. This then raises an alarm when we study the arrest of Prashant Kanaujia, the journalist who was arrested for his tweets regarding Yogi Adityanath. The arrest was downright illegal. The police officers suo moto filed the FIR on grounds of "criminal defamation", which is a non-cognizable offence, and Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 which does not apply in this case. While the initial stage of filing the complaint is not to test the veracity of these claims, filing an FIR on false grounds invokes the wrath of various other legal provisions that can be used to challenge them, such as Section 482 of the CrPC to get the FIR quashed on those very grounds.

Rights of the Accused

The accused has the right to be informed of his or her grounds of arrest forthwith. If the arrest is made without a warrant in a bailable case, the accused has the right to be released on bail after furnishing sureties.

The accused has a right to legal counsel. In case the person is indigent and doesn't have the means to procure the services on his or her own, the State is bound to do so by granting legal aid. Most fundamentally, the accused is protected from ex-post facto laws, i.e. they can only be tried for breaches of laws already in place at the time of making the accusation.

The law prohibits "retrospective imposition of criminality". The right against double jeopardy protects the accused from not being convicted of the same offence more than once. This means that the same person cannot be punished based on the same facts. It does not mean that a person who murders more than one person cannot be convicted again if he commits the same crime. If the person is either convicted or acquitted of any charge, the case remains closed. It is only when fresh evidence against him or her is furnished that new set of facts is constituted.

The accused is also protected under the right against self-incrimination which means that he cannot be compelled to be a witness in his own cause. The same is even enumerated in the Indian constitution. The right of silence and the right of privacy of the accused is yet to evolve completely in India, as we do not follow the **Miranda Rights** based approach as in the United States of America.

Apart from the type of arrest contemplated under Section 41 and others, in case of a non-cognizable offence, the police can issue a "summons" to the accused to appear before them, or a court can issue a warrant of arrest to the police officer to arrest the accused. Once the arrest has been completed, or the summons been sent, or a warrant been issued, the police can search the person and/or the property of the arrested and others involved and seize any and all property that they may possess. Investigation continues and the police is empowered under Section 161 to take down statements made by witnesses. These statements are not to be recorded by the police and therefore cannot be used during trial as evidence. They are strictly stated in order to proceed with the investigation and to aid the police with the same. Even if the accused were to admit his **guilt while making these statements, the law protects him or her** because the statements will not be good on their own. The reason for this is that police interrogations are often not made without the threat or use of force, which may compel the witnesses to say more than they would have liked to.

(Contd. on Page 3)

Thoubalophobia ill-fated Malemnganbi's Child Delivery

By: Mamta Lukram

Few days back, a collage picture of a young lady and a new born was posted sharing a disheartening update on how the young lady passed away during the child's delivery. More disturbing was the content which indicates a sense of stigmatisation, discontentment over public attitude of overlooking fact that the virus has no borders. Having a flashback reality check, everyone knows that Thoubal district has been put under stringent restriction with fear of becoming the hot bed of COVID 19 local transmission in the state. A disastrous community response of districtphobia or Thoubalophobia brewed in the minds of all effect.

Nevertheless, during this hard times of global crisis whereby doctors and health workers frontlining in strategic combat against the disease, misunderstandings their constraints thereby blaming them

from all angles may not be the right step. Interaction with the bereaved family members reveals a different layout. We need introspecting causal factors by enquiring into if the system has any direct and indirect role.

Digging deep, some specific factors are found responsible for the unfortunate incident. The confirmation of COVID 19 positive cases with no travel history and imposition of complete curfew in the district only, restricting public movement created hardships. Social dejection by people from other parts of the state restraining people from this district entering public and private places in other parts is another factor. The psychological insecurity bears its alarming significance too.

The heart wrenching story is about Thoudam Malemnganbi @ Abem, 24 years, W/O Thoudam Sanjitkumar 33yrs from Thoubal Thoudam Mamang Leikai, ward no 3/14, who unfortunately passed away on Sunday, 2nd August 2020

in her child delivery.

According to family member, Malemnganbi used to have regular check-ups in the district hospital during the last past months. She was also private patient of a doctor posted in Thoubal District Hospital. She already had a six years old son through normal delivery and everything have been running quite normal for her.

Catastrophe spelt in her life when doctors 3 doctors and a grade IV posted in Thoubal District Hospital were confirmed COVID 19 positive leading to sealing of the hospital. Rejecting treatment of people from Thoubal District in other hospitals, without COVID 19 test results multiplies inconveniences. Erecting barricades with bamboo fences blocking people from any



helplessness. The only hope was, as the lady gave normal delivery to her first son who is now six years old, and her concerned doctor was of the view that everything was normal, there is high probability of successful normal delivery for this second time too. So, the family started looking for options.

Relying on traditional practice was the idea open to them. As shared by the family, they were little hopeful getting the information that after COVID 19 lockdown has destroyed normalcy, few others family have also successfully relied on traditional midwiferies.

So, when Malemnganbi started experiencing her natural labour contraction, she was fed to traditional midwifery. Luckily by 8.40 am in the morning of Sunday, 2nd August 2020, she delivered a baby boy and the condition was stable. The family rejoiced and breathe of sigh with the successful step. The whole family have been busy with post-delivery initiatives and preparing food for her, suddenly she started showing signs of discomfort. She was attended by nurse, but her health lapses into critical juncture due to complications of internal bleeding. Within no time she succumbed. The ill-fated family was left behind in a shock.

Later, the child seems to develop some discomfort, the panic stricken family come out looking for medical assistance, which rather was more disheartening even. They went out for Shija Hospital which demanded

test result or either a note confirming test has been conducted. This made them waited outside the CMO office Thoubal with the motherless newborn for hours in vain. They took up the courage and managed to get in through Shija Hospital. The hospital staffs, keeping under consideration the situation, contacted a paediatrics over the phone and the doctor gave telephonic instructions in responding the need of the infant. Finally, the family members reached home late evening after having tested negative for COVID 19 in Thoubal district hospital.

As expressed by the family member, COVID 19 has havoc their family. They don't hold anyone in particular as responsible for the loss in the family, but the pandemic. They were of the view that it was neither out of carelessness nor financial constraint that the unfortunate mother was made to deliver her baby at home, but out of endless confusions that stuck them in every step. They resign to their fate, however are disheartened with the system of disarray submerging in endless confusion the lives of common people.

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Death toll in massive explosion at Lebanese capital Beirut mounts to 100; over 4,000 injured

Agency
Lebanon, Aug 6:

the death toll in the huge explosion in the capital, Beirut has gone up to 100. More than 4,000 people have been injured in the explosion which took place last night. The explosion sent shockwaves that shattered windows, smashed masonry and shook the ground across the Lebanese capital. Videos show smoke billowing from a fire, then a mushroom cloud following the blast at the city's port. Hospitals are said to be overwhelmed and many buildings have been destroyed. The blast was heard 240 km away on the island of Cyprus in the eastern Mediterranean. An investigation is under

way to find the exact trigger for the explosion. Lebanon's Supreme Defence Council said those responsible will face the maximum punishment possible. President Michel Aoun said the blast was caused by 2,750 tonnes of ammonium nitrate stored unsafely in a warehouse. President has declared a three-day mourning and said the government will release 66 million dollar as emergency funds. Indian Embassy in Lebanon is in touch with the Indian community. The Embassy has also shared its helpline numbers with the Indian community.

United Nations Secretary-General Antonio Guterres expresses his deepest condolences to the families of the victims, as well as to the people and Government

of Lebanon. The explosion comes at a sensitive time for Lebanon, with an economic crisis reigniting old divisions. Tensions are also high ahead of Friday's verdict in a trial over the killing of ex-Prime Minister Rafik Hariri in 2005.

Nobel Laureate John Hume died following long period of illness

Agency
Nobel Laureate John Hume, a prominent Northern Ireland politician has died yesterday, following a long period of illness. He was 83. Hume was one of the highest-profile politicians in Northern Ireland for more than 30 years. He was a founding member of the Social Democratic and Labour Party (SDLP) in 1970 and led

the party from 1979 until 2001. Mr Hume took considerable risks for peace by holding talks with the then leader of Sinn Féin, Gerry Adams, as the IRA was still heavily involved in violence. The Hume-Adams talks helped laying foundation for the 1994 IRA ceasefire and later negotiations which resulted in the Good Friday Agreement.

90% of recovered COVID-19 patients in Wuhan suffering from lung damage: Report

Courtesy - WION TV
New Delhi, Aug 6:

Ninety per cent of a sample group of coronavirus-recovered patients from a prominent hospital in China's Wuhan city where the pandemic broke out have reported lung damage and five per cent of them are again in quarantine after testing positive for the virus, according to a media report on Wednesday. A team at the Zhongnan Hospital of Wuhan University led by Peng Zhiyong, director of the hospital's Intensive Care Unit, has been conducting follow-up visits with '100 recovered patients' since April. The first phase of this one-year programme finished in July. The average age of the patients in the study is 59. According to the first phase results, 90 per cent of the patients' lungs are still in a damaged state, which means their lungs ventilation and gas exchange functions have not recovered to the level of healthy people, state-run

Global Times reported. Peng's team conducted a six-minute walking test with the patients. They found that the recovered patients could only walk 400 metres in six minutes while their healthy peers could walk 500 metres in the same period. Some recovered patients have to rely on oxygen machines even three months after being discharged from the hospital. Liang Tengxiao, a doctor from the Dongzhimen Hospital, Beijing University of Chinese Medicine, was quoted as saying by the report. Liang's team is also conducting follow-up visits with recovered patients aged above 65. The results also showed that antibodies against the novel coronavirus in 10 per cent of the 100 patients have disappeared. Five per cent of them received negative results in COVID-19 nucleic acid tests but positive results in Immunoglobulin M (IgM) tests, and thus have to be quarantined again, the report said. IgM is usually the first

antibody produced by the immune system when a virus attacks. A positive result in an IgM test usually means that a person has just been infected by the virus. It is still unclear if this means these people have been infected again. The 100 patients' immune systems have not fully recovered as they showed a low level of B cells — a primary force for killing viruses in the human body — but a high level of T cells which only recognise viral antigens outside infected cells. "The results revealed that the patients' immune systems are still recovering," Peng said. The patients also suffered depression and a sense of stigma. Most of the recovered patients told the team that their families were not willing to have dinner with them at the same table, the report said. Less than half of the recovered patients have returned to work, it said. The findings are significant as the coronavirus first emerged in Wuhan city. Hubei province for which

Wuhan is the provincial capital has reported a total of 68,138 confirmed COVID-19 cases till now. The disease has claimed 4,512 lives in the province, according to the official data. China reported 27 new confirmed COVID-19 cases on Tuesday, including 22 locally-transmitted cases, the National Health Commission (NHC) said on Wednesday. All locally-transmitted cases were reported in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, the NHC said. On Tuesday, five new imported cases were also reported. Of the cases, two were reported in Shanghai and one each in Beijing, Sichuan and Shaanxi, the commission said. As of Tuesday, the total number of confirmed COVID-19 cases had reached 84,491, including 810 patients who were still being treated, with 36 in severe condition. Altogether 79,047 people had been discharged after recovery, and 4,634 had died of the disease in the mainland, the NHC said.

Ram Temple- the history is "rewritten"

By Raju Vernekar



The history was re-written nearly after 500 years, when Prime Minister Narendra Modi performed a bhumi puja (ground breaking) and laid 9 bricks for the proposed Ram Temple in Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh on Wednesday, 5 August 2020. The dispute is nearly 500 year old ever since a mosque was constructed by the Muslims by demolishing the Ram Temple that existed in Ayodhya and is regarded as a birth place of Lord Ram..

The time line of the longest even dispute runs as: 1520-Mughal king Babar's lieutenant Mir Banki constructed a mosque by demolishing the Ram Temple. 1813- Hindu organizations alleged that the mosque was constructed by demolishing the Ram temple.

1853- The first communal riot breaks out in Ayodhya over the temple issue. 1859- The then British administration put a fence encircling the disputed site. The Muslims were allowed to offer namaz inside the fence, while the Hindus were permitted to offer prayers at Ram Chabutra outside the fence. 1885- Mahant Raghuvir Das filed a complaint before Faizabad sub-divisional magistrate seeking permission to construct the temple at disputed site. The court rejected the demand.

1949- On 23 December 1949, the idols of Ram and Laxman were found on the site and Hindu organizations claimed that it was reincarnation of Lord Ram. However supporters of Mosque refuted the claim saying the idols were placed during night by some Hindu activists. Eventually the mosque was locked and the site was declared as "disputed site". 1950-On 16 January 1950, Gopalsingh Visharad filed a complaint in the Faizabad Civil Court seeking permission to offer puja at the site. The court granted the permission. However the Muslims objected to the permission given by the court.

1984- Vishwa Hindu Parishad (VHP) forms a committee to set up the Ram temple at the site. 1986-On first February 1986, the Faizabad court granted the permission to the VHP to open the lock and offer prayers. However the Muslims opposed the decision and formed the Babri Masjid Action Committee, to oppose the move.

1989- Former Prime Minister late Rajiv Gandhi permitted the Shila Nyas (stone laying), near the disputed site. 1990- Senior BJP leader L K Advani undertook a Padyatra across the country. The yatra was stopped and Advani was arrested in Bihar. Late V P Singh was heading the coalition government at the centre that time. Eventually BJP withdrew its support and the V P Singh government was toppled.

1991-BJP came to power in Uttar Pradesh. The movements to send bricks for Ram temple began. 1992- The Kar Sevaks and others

demolished the disputed mosque and set up a small temple at the site on 6 December 1992. The communal riots erupted in different parts of the country, including Mumbai. Over 2000 were killed in the riots. The then PM late R V Narasimha Rao appealed to Muslims community to maintain calm. On 16 December 1992, the Commission headed by former Justice M S Librarian Commission was set up to inquire into the demolition.

1994- The case was transferred to Allahabad High court. 2001- On 04 May 2001, the Special CBO court dropped the charges of conspiracy against Shiv Sena Chief late Balasaheb Thackeray, BJP leaders-L K Advani, Murli Manohar Joshi, Uma Bharati and 13 others.

2002-The Ayodhya department was set up on 01 January 2002 by the then PM late Atal Behari Vajpayee to resolve the dispute. On 01 April 2002, a three member bench of the Allahabad High Court began hearing of the case. The Hindu activists returning from Ayodhya by the Sabarmati Express train were attacked near Godhra (Gujarat) on 27 February 2002. In all 58 persons were killed in the incident. In the riots that erupted after the incident, over 2000 people were killed in Gujarat.

2003-The Archaeological Survey of India in its report submitted to Allahabad High Court on 22 August 2003, stated that the remains of temple dating back to 10 th century were found below the mosque. But the All India Muslim Personal Law Board raised objection to the claim. 2003- Seven leaders responsible for the demolition of the mosque were asked to be present in the court.

2009- The Librarian Commission submitted its report to the then PM Dr Manmohan Singh nearly after 17 years. 2010-On 26 July 2010, a divisional bench of the Allahabad High Court reserved its verdict and asked the parties involved to settle the dispute amicably. On 28 September 2010, the Supreme Court rejected the petition demanding that the Allahabad High Court be restrained from delivering the judgement. On 30 September 2010, the Allahabad High Court ruled that the land at disputed site be apportioned between Ram Mandir Nyan, Sunni Waqf Board and Nirmohi Aghada.

2011- On 9 May 2011, the Supreme Court stayed the judgement of the Allahabad High Court. 2017-On 19 April 2017, the Supreme Court ruled that the criminal charges be filed against L K Advani and others. On 09 November 2017, Waseem Rizvi, a Shia Muslim leader and four-time chairman of the Shia Central Board of Waqf in

Uttar Pradesh, after meeting with UP Chief minister Yogi Adityanath suggested that the Ram Temple be constructed at proposed site for the Ram temple and the land for the mosque be allotted away from the temple. 16 November 2017- Sri Sri Ravi Shankar, chief of the Art of Living tried to mediate between disputed parties. On 05 December 2017, the Supreme Court ordered disputed parties to clear their stand by 4 February 2018.

2018-Sunni Waqf Board on 08 February 2018 requested that the matter be heard on day to day basis by the Supreme Court. However the plea was rejected. On 14 March 2018, Advocate Rajiv Dhavan filed an appeal on behalf of the Sunni Waqf Board, saying that the judgement delivered in response to a petition filed by Ismail Farukhi and others (in 1994) be sent to the constitutional bench for further hearing. The SC during hearing on 20 July 2018, reserved the judgement. On 27 September 2018, the Supreme Court rejected the demand to reconsider the matter saying the mosque is not inseparable part of Islam. On 12 November, 2018 the SC rejected a petition filed by Akhil Bharatiya Hindu Mahasabha, requesting for speedy hearing of the matter.

2019-On 08 January 2019, a five member bench headed by Chief Justice Ranjan Gogoi was set up to hear the appeals against the judgement of the Allahabad High Court delivered in September 2010. The bench comprised, Justices S A Bobde, N V Ramanna, U V Lalit and D Y Chandrachud. On 10 January, Justice Lalit recused himself from the case. On 25 January the bench was reconstituted with inclusion of Justices Ashok Bhushan and S A Jamir. On 08 March, a Dispute Redressal Committee was appointed under chairmanship of former SC Judge F M I Kalifulla. He submitted his report on First August 2019 in a sealed envelope. However since he was unable to resolve the dispute amicably, the SC began a day to day hearing from 06 August 2019 onwards. The SC completed the hearing and reserved the judgement on 16 October 2019.

On 09 November 2019, the SC in the final judgement, ordered the Government of India to create a trust to build the Ram Mandir temple. It also ordered the government to give an alternate 5 acres of land to the Sunni Waqf Board for the purpose of building a mosque.

Contd. from page 2

..... our Rights when arrested under Criminal Law?

What was also laid down in the case of *Nandini Satpathy v. PL Dani* was that the accused has no right to remain silent during these interrogations and ought to answer all of the questions fired at them. This was upheld in the case of *Ajmal Kasab v. State of Maharashtra*. If the police wish to use these witness statements for trial, they must get the statements recorded as per Section 164 Cr PC. This means that the witnesses will now be making their statements before the Magistrate directly, who must ensure that there is no police-person in the room while this is happening. These statements once recorded can be used during trial. All of these statements, along with the original FIR and the other documents produced throughout the investigation

will eventually be filed before the Magistrate as the "chargesheet".

We must not forget that one of the most crucial aspects of individual liberties is to grant bail to the accused when the courts deem it fit. An individual has the right to seek bail to be released from the arrest. In India, the Bail Bond System is the default system that one can avail if they've committed a "bailable" offence, as per Section 436.

One may file as many bail applications as possible either before or during the trial. However, the Court decides for the very first time on whether or not to grant bail when the accused is brought before the Magistrate under Section 56 and Section 57 of the Code immediately after the arrest. Article 22(3) of the Constitution of India

mandates that the accused arrested be brought before a Magistrate within 24 hours of his or her arrest – another indispensable human right.

In case the accused has committed a non-bailable offence, he or she is still eligible under Section 437 of the CrPC to receive bail. In theory, a court must not consider whether or not to grant bail based on the past history of the accused or the seriousness of the crime. Bail can be granted so long as the court is certain that the person released will not abscond, comply with the notices served to him or her, not repeat any offence or tamper with evidence if released, and not threaten or intimidate other witnesses of the case. However, the Code itself mentions gravity and past conduct as grounds for

not granting bail, which flies in the face of justice and curtails individual freedoms based on pre-conceived notions. Section 437(2) of the CrPC permits the court to grant bail in a case where they have reason to believe that the person did not commit the offence, but still need to probe into his or her guilt. The CrPC also allows a person to seek "Anticipatory Bail" under Section 438, wherein a person can seek protection from arrest even prior to it on grounds mentioned in the code.

The violation of rights of the citizens since been rampant at the hands of the investigating Authority/Police by making unwarranted arrest of him/ them compelled me to write this for the purpose of providing awareness amongst the public.

More rice for distribution to beneficiaries during lockdown continues

IT News
Imphal, August 6:

In continuation of the state government's initiative to ensure availability of foodgrains to all concerned during the ongoing lockdown, several Assembly Constituencies (ACs) of the State continued with the lifting of PDS rice from certain godowns located in various parts of the State. Karong AC in Senapati district had lifted 3089.65 quintal of rice under PMGKAY for the month of July meanwhile, Mao AC of the same district also reported lifting of 4114.65 quintal of rice under PMGKAY for July on August 4, 2020. In Imphal West district, a total

of 11472.6 quintal of rice under NFSA was lifted for six ACs. The lifted quantity with the ACs were 1674.85 quintal for Keishamthong AC, 1452.1 quintal for Singjamei AC, 2272.83 quintal for Patsoi AC, 2080.97 quintal for Konthoujam AC, 1877.35 quintal for Sekmai-Saitu AC and 2114.5 quintal for Mayang Imphal AC. It may be mentioned that the assembly constituencies have completed lifting of its allocated NFSA rice for the month of July. Imphal West district too distributed 3063.6 quintal of PMGKAY rice in Konthoujam and Singjamei ACs. Tamei AC (Tousem Sub-Division) in Tamenglong district had lifted 511.17.160

quintal of rice under PMGKAY for July from FCI godown, Jiribam on August 4 & 5, 2020. The same AC had reported lifting of 62.10 quintal under PMGKAY for July from FCI godown, Sangai proutday. In respect of Ukhrul AC in Ukhrul district, 1300.2 quintal of rice under PMGKAY for the month of July was lifted today from FCI godown, Ukhrul. It is also reported that 1114.98.320 quintal of rice under PMGKAY for the month of August was lifted today for Jiribam AC in Jiribam district from FCI godown, Jiribam. It may be mentioned that PDS rice under various schemes namely NFSA and PMGKAY are being lifted for distribution to the residents of the State.

Sports News

Olympic committees discuss eradicating abuse in Japanese sport after damning report

Courtesy HT
New Delhi, Aug 6:

International Olympic Committee president Thomas Bach has held discussions with his counterpart at the Japanese Olympic Committee about eradicating abuse within Japanese sport following a damning report by Human Rights Watch (HRW) last month. The HRW report found child athletes in Japan often suffer physical and verbal abuse and sometimes sexual abuse during training after documenting the experiences of over 800 athletes in 50 sports. The IOC said in a statement on Thursday that Bach had held a teleconference with JOC chief Yasuhiro Yamashita to discuss what changes have and will be made. "Both Presidents stressed the determination of their organisations to fight against any form of abuse," the IOC said. The report, titled "I Was Hit So Many Times I Can't Count", looked at Japan's history of physical punishment in sport and



FILE PHOTO: Thomas Bach, President of the International Olympic Committee (IOC), attends an interview after the decision to postpone the Tokyo 2020 Olympic Games.

included first-hand accounts from athletes. The timing of the HRW's report is particularly poignant as Japan was expecting to be holding the Summer Olympic Games in Tokyo this year. The Games, however, have now been postponed until 2021 because of the global COVID-19 pandemic. During their discussion, Yamashita stressed the different measures taken by Japanese sport to try to prevent abuse. In 2013, the JOC promised to take steps to wipe out violence among its sports federations after an internal survey revealed more than 10% of its athletes had been

victims of bullying or harassment. Since then, a new governance code for sports organisations has been established in Japan, but the HRW says it is not enough. "In light of incidents in the past, various efforts have been made to eliminate abuse in the sport world," the JOC said in their own statement on Thursday. "Together with each NF (National Federation) and other relevant bodies, the JOC will continuously exert the utmost effort to revert to the fundamental understanding of wiping abuse from elite sports activities."

A New Horizon: National Education Policy 2020

By -Wangjam Devendra Singh
Public Relations Officer, Manipur University

The Union Cabinet chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi approved the National Education Policy 2020 on 29th July 2020, unfolding a New Horizons for transformational reforms in education systems in the country, replacing the 34 year old National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986.

This new education policy rooted in Indian ethos is aligned to the self-reliant India for Sustainable Development and aims to transform India into a vibrant knowledge society and global knowledge superpower by making both school and higher education more holistic, flexible, multidisciplinary, suited to 21st century needs and aimed at bringing out the unique capabilities of each student, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

Wangjam Devendra Singh, Public Relations Officer, Manipur University has shared the important highlights of the NEP 2020.

School Education
New Policy aims for universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level with 100 % Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in school education by 2030.

NEP 2020 will bring 2 crore out of school children back into the main stream through open schooling system.

The current 10+2 system to be replaced by a new

5+3+3+4 curricular structure corresponding to ages 3-8, 8-11, 11-14, and 14-18 years respectively. This will bring the hitherto uncovered age group of 3-6 years under school curriculum, which has been recognized globally as the crucial stage for development of mental faculties of a child. The new system will have 12 years of schooling with three years of Anganwadi/ pre schooling.

Emphasis on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy, no rigid separation between academic streams, extracurricular, vocational streams in schools; Vocational Education to start from Class 6 with Internships

Teaching up to at least Grade 5 to be in mother tongue/ regional language. No language will be imposed on any student.

Assessment reforms with 360 degree Holistic Progress Card, tracking Student Progress for achieving Learning Outcomes

A new and comprehensive National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education, NCFTE 2021, will be formulated by the NCTE in consultation with NCERT. By 2030, the minimum degree qualification for teaching will be a 4-year integrated B.Ed. degree

Higher Education
Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education to be raised to 50 % by 2035; 3.5 crore seats to be added in higher education.

The policy envisages broad based, multi-disciplinary, holistic Under Graduate education with flexible curricula, creative combinations of subjects, integration of vocational education and multiple entry and exit points with appropriate certification. UG education can be of 3 or 4 years with multiple exit options and appropriate certification within this period.

Academic Bank of Credits to be established to facilitate Transfer of Credits

Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERUs), at par with IITs, IIMs, to be set up as models of multidisciplinary education of global standards in the country.

The National Research Foundation will be created as an apex body for fostering a strong research culture and building research capacity across higher education.

Higher Education Commission of India (HECI) will be set up as a single overarching umbrella body for the entire higher education, excluding medical and legal education. HECI to have four independent verticals - National Higher Education Regulatory Council (NHREC) for regulation, General Education Council (GEC) for standard setting, Higher Education Grants Council (HEGC) for funding, and National Accreditation Council (NAC) for accreditation. Public

and private higher education institutions will be governed by the same set of norms for regulation, accreditation and academic standards.

Affiliation of colleges is to be phased out in 15 years and a stage-wise mechanism is to be established for granting graded autonomy to colleges. Over a period of time, it is envisaged that every college would develop into either an Autonomous degree-granting College, or a constituent college of a university.

Others
An autonomous body, the National Educational Technology Forum (NETF), will be created to provide a platform for the free exchange of ideas on the use of technology to enhance learning, assessment, planning, administration.

NEP 2020 emphasizes setting up of Gender Inclusion Fund, Special Education Zones for disadvantaged regions and groups

New Policy promotes Multilingualism in both schools and higher education. National Institute for Pali, Persian and Prakrit, Indian Institute of Translation and Interpretation to be set up. The Centre and the States will work together to increase the public investment in Education sector to reach 6% of GDP at the earliest.

Rains batter Maharashtra: A shrine in Kolhapur submerged in flood waters

IT Correspondent
Mumbai, Aug 6:

Several districts of Maharashtra were inundated as the incessant rains continued for the second day on Thursday with different regions remained submerged, throwing normal life out of gear. In Kolhapur in Western Maharashtra, most of the buildings were submerged and knee deep water gushed into several houses. Similar scenes were also witnessed in Raigad district near Mumbai, where water gushed in houses located in low lying areas. The famous shrine of Narsoba (Dattatraya) located at Kolhapur was totally submerged and the attempts to drain out the water were on. However continued downpour was posing impediment in the work.

The Panchganga river water at Kolhapur in western Maharashtra crossed the warning level on Thursday morning following heavy rainfall in the area, the district disaster management cell said. Nine state highways and 25 other roads in the district have been affected due to the heavy rains, a Public Works Department official said. The Krishna river was also in spate and nearly 90 water weirs were submerged in Kolhapur and Sangli district.

On Thursday morning, water level of the Panchganga river at Rajaram weir reached 41.7 feet. The warning level at the weir is 39 feet while the danger level is 43 feet, according to Kolhapur's disaster management cell. Collector Daulat Desai has appealed to people living on the river banks to shift to safer places. On Thursday a wall collapsed on NS Patkar Road at Grant Road in South Mumbai causing traffic

disruption. Municipal Commissioner S Chahal visited the spot to assess the loss caused due to wall collapse. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) predicted heavy rains to continue and issued orange alert for Thane, Palghar, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, Pune, Kolhapur and Satara districts in Maharashtra. The National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF) deployed as heavy rains continue to batter the state. The weather department added that there was some decrease in the cloud mass around the city.

"The Doppler weather radar in Mumbai is showing up a little reduction in cloud mass around Mumbai. Intermittent intense spells are going on in Mumbai, Thane, Palghar and North Konkan," deputy director general of IMD, Mumbai, K S Hosalkar said, "Reduction in activity is expected from tomorrow onwards as per the IMD global forecast system model guidance" he added.

The Colaba weather observatory in South Mumbai on Wednesday recorded its highest single-day precipitation in the last 22 years for the month of August, said an India Meteorological Department official, K S Hosalkar, deputy director general of IMD, Mumbai said the Colaba observatory received 293 mm rainfall from 8.30 am to 8.30 pm. In August 1998, the observatory had received 261.9 mm rainfall in 24 hours which was a record for the month till now, but Wednesday's rain broke it within only 12 hours.

On Wednesday several trees were uprooted, many areas were flooded, as the heavy rains accompanied by gusty winds blowing at a speed up to 107

kmph, continued. The Mumbai fire brigade received 6 complaints of wall and house collapses, 141 complaints of tree and branch fall and 10 cases of short circuits. However no injuries reported. Water entered the ground floor of the state-run J J Hospital in Mumbai's Byculla area in South Mumbai, forcing hospital administration to shift some of the patients and equipments on Wednesday. Similarly over 200 commuters were stranded in Mumbai's local trains since the trains remained stranded between Masjid Bunder and Byculla stations on the Central line in Mumbai. They were evacuated by the teams of National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF).

The railway authorities suspended the suburban train operations between CSMT-Vashi stations on the Harbour line, CSMT-Kurla on the Main line and also between Churchgate and Kurla due to water-logging on tracks around Masjid Bunder, Kurla, Sion, Marine Line and other stations. At least 33 BEST buses providing bus services in Mumbai were stuck across the city due to water logging. The signage atop the headquarters of Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) building in the Fort area of south Mumbai broke-off, due to strong winds and was seen dangling from the facade of the building. As the staff was unable to pull up the signage, the authorities had to call fire brigade to fix it. A big tree collapsed on the police check-post at the main gate of 'Mantralaya', the administrative headquarters of the Maharashtra government in south Mumbai, as rain lashed the city. Nobody was

injured in the incident but two vehicles parked outside the check-post were damaged. Renovation work was undergoing in the post. Besides another tree collapsed outside the 'garden gate' of Mantralaya. The trees near Mahalaxmi Race Course in South Mumbai were also uprooted due to heavy winds. Three cranes were damaged at the Jawaharlal Nehru Port container terminal in Navi Mumbai owing to heavy rains. However, there were no injuries and all are safe, a spokesperson said.

Heavy rains caused the roof of Mumbai's DY Patil Stadium to come crashing down, with the wind blowing away the facade of the Navi Mumbai stadium. Similarly Hockey player Yuvraj Walimki residing at Marine Lines in South Mumbai, had to seek assistance from the BMC as rainwater seeped inside his house. Yuvraj (30), was part of the Indian team that played in the 2014 World Cup at The Hague in the Netherlands. His brother Davinder Walimki also represented India as a defender. In neighbouring Palghar police saved 22 people stranded after heavy rains caused floods in parts of the district. Those rescued by the Palghar Police on Wednesday included a five-year-old girl, who remained atop a tree for over four hours. The Dahanu taluka in Palghar recorded over 350 mm rainfall and Thane recorded 150 mm rainfall in 24 hours. Teams of the NDRF have been stationed at both Thane and Palghar to deal with any eventualities. NDRF commandant Rajendra Patil said.

Letter to the Editor

On pregnant lady's demise after hospital refused to provide treatment

Dear Sir,

Yesterday, Mrs. Kanpatliu Kamei, a pregnant woman, passed away along with the unborn child at about 4 am, as she was denied medical assistance for child delivery in the two government run hospitals and some other private hospitals in Imphal. It is with the intention to protect and safeguard human life that COVID-19 guidelines have been laid down. Besides, the lockdown guidelines, among many permitted activities allow 'HEALTH RELATED ACTIVITIES.' This unfortunate incident is a direct violation of Fundamental 'Right to Life' (Art. 21 of Indian Constitution).

I request the Government to enquire into the matter and take appropriate steps,

secondly, to also reach out and assist the victim's family. The news that circulated in the facebook, mentioned that the patient was admitted in Senapati District Hospital at around 2 pm on 5th Aug. 2020. At about 10:30 pm, the patient was asked to go to Imphal for the treatment. At about 12:30 am they went about weeping and begging but the hospitals turned them away. The victim sadly passed away at the Casualty entrance of Shija Hospital.

Thank you

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