



Interest-Free Loans for differently abled persons likely: CM

IT News
Imphal, Dec 15:

Chief Minister N. Biren Singh has said that the State Government is considering to provide interest-free loans to differently abled persons to help them start suitable occupations and live a dignified life. He was speaking as the chief guest at the inaugural function of the two days Distribution Camp of Aids and Assistive Devices to Persons with Disabilities under ADIP Scheme at City Convention Centre, Imphal East today. The programme was organized by the Department of Social Welfare in association with Swami Vivekanand National Institute of Rehabilitation Training and Research (SVNIRTAR), Cuttack (Odisha).

N. Biren Singh observed that nothing is greater than extending help to each other and live a life of peaceful co-existence. That is why, the State Government is concentrating on service to humanity, he added. Stating that CMHT and CMST were introduced to help needy people and differently abled persons, the Chief Minister said that although State's current financial position is not that sound, the State Government is spending around Rs. 10 crore every year in implementing these schemes. The Chief Minister also said that the Government is gathering information about needy people and differently abled persons through Go to Village and Go to Hill missions. He asked the District Social Welfare Officers to identify the persons who can be benefitted under different Government schemes.

Regarding drug menace, the Chief Minister expressed concern that many youths are addicted to drugs and other intoxicants. As such, the Government is planning to initiate a mission to permanently reform the addicts in a professional manner, he added. For this, the State Social Welfare Department would organize a seminar where the root cause of



the menace and its solution would be deliberated thoroughly, the Chief Minister said.

He said that the State Government has identified 41,000 medical professionals and other individuals, who would be the first beneficiaries of COVID-19 vaccine. Necessary arrangements had been made to promptly start vaccination soon after the arrival of vaccine, he informed. The Chief Minister also said that 100 doctors had been engaged on daily wage basis to meet the healthcare needs due to the current pandemic. He also said

that the necessary procedures had also already begun to recruit 300 regular doctors through MPSC. Speaking at the occasion as the functional president, Social Welfare Minister Okram Henry sought people's support and cooperation in reaching the benefits of different schemes to needy people. The Government is round the clock ready to extend necessary assistance to the people, he added.

Commissioner (Social Welfare) H. Gyan Prakash and Director of SVNIRTAR Dr. Saki Prasad Das

were also seated on the dais as dignitaries. They distributed different Aids and Assistive Devices like tricycle, wheel chair, crutches axilla, walking stick, roller, smart phone, daisy player, hearing aid, etc. to differently abled persons. The total cost of the Aids and Assistive Devices which will be distributed today and tomorrow is Rs. 28,36,888. Three National Bal Shree Award winners for the years 2015 and 2016 were also feted at the function. They were Avita Waikhom, Maibam Preety and S. Santosh.

Police track 13 years old missing girl; found at Moreh with a lady

IT News
Imphal, Dec 15:

A 13 years old girl who went missing since yesterday morning was found at Moreh at evening by a state police team. A lady who is suspected to have been taking the minor girl was also picked up, but the intention of the lady cannot be known at the moment as police are yet to

investigate the matter.

The 13 years old girl from Malom area under Nambol police station went missing from around 10 am yesterday after her mother scolded her from having affairs with a boy at Facebook. Source said that the minor girl called her family from a mobile phone of the lady whom she travelled at the same bus with the middle age lady. Nambol Police

station team after tracking the phone communicated with the Moreh Police station where she was picked up along with the lady.

A source from the relative of the family of the minor girl said that the facebook account that the minor girl had affairs seem to be fake. No official statement in connection with the case is issued as the matter is under investigation.

Mock exercise on earthquake held at Jiribam

IT Correspondent
Jiribam, Dec. 15:

In order to prepare and educate the people in Jiribam District about the emergency actions to be taken during an earthquake, a massive State-level mock drill exercise was carried out in the district yesterday. The drill exercise is carried out based on the scenario of earthquake of magnitude 6.7 in Rector Scale in Indo Myanmar Border Region of Ukhrul District.

The mock drill was designed and jointly organized by the SDRF and 12 BN National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) under the department of relief & disaster management, Government of Manipur. During the drill the official and field staffs of NDRF demonstrated how to evacuate the victims of disaster. Superintendent of police, Jiribam Mubi Moirangthem, Additional S.P (OPs), A.K. Sadananda Singh, Executive Officer, Jiribam Municipal council, M.Surjit Singh along with members of SDRF and NDRF attended the programme.

Jiribam helipad likely to expand with other facilities

IT Correspondent
Jiribam, Dec 15:

A joint team consisting of Vice Chairman Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited, K. Sarat Kumar Singh, Joint Director Transport, team of Pawan Hans Limited arrived Jiribam Heliport for inspection of the

Heliport expansion, construction of waiting sheds, visitors terminus, fencing of the present Heliport and construction of accommodation for security for night halt etc. Later, the joint team met the Deputy Commissioner Jiribam in his office chamber and discussed about the operational service of another

chopper for Imphal, Jiribam, Tamenglong, Thalon, Parbung and Moreh etc. which will be launched from the next month.

During the meeting provision for night landing at the Jiribam Heliport was also discussed. Further, the team left Jiribam for Imphal at around 1255 hrs.

Illegal Bangladeshi immigration racket busted

By Raju Vernekar
Mumbai, Dec 15:

The Anti Terrorism Squad (ATS) of the Maharashtra Police recently busted a Bangladeshi illegal immigration racket and arrested eight people including four Bangladeshi nationals, from different parts of Mumbai and adjoining areas.

A statement issued on Monday, by the ATS deputy commissioner of police Rajkumar Shinde stated that the accused have been booked under relevant Sections of the Indian Penal Code, Passport Act (Entry into India), Foreigners Act

and Criminal procedure code.

The accused have been identified as: Akram Noor Nabi Ollaiddin Shaikh(28), Mohd. Soahil Abdul Subhan Shaikh(33), Abdul Khair Samsulhaq Shaikh(42) and Abul Hasham alias Abul Kasham Shaikh(26)-all Bangladeshis. They had illegally entered India and were residing here without valid documents for their stay.

The arrested local Indians who had helped the above in obtaining basic documents like Aadhar cards were identified as: Mohd. Rafiq Rehmatulla Sayyad(42)(residing at Mumbra), Idris Mohammad Shaikh(57)(a resident of Kausa-

Mumbra), Avin Gangaram Kedare(35) (residing at Antop Hill) and Nitin Rajaram Nikam (43), a resident of Talaja, Navi Mumbai.

The police recovered three mobile phones, 7 Bangladeshi SIM cards, 18 Indian SIM cards, 7 ATM cards and Rs 8.30 lakh in cash from Akram Noor Nabi Ollaiddin Shaikh and recovered 3 PAN cards, a driving license, 2 mobile phones and 446 applications for passport from Mohd. Rafiq Rehmatulla Sayyad. Sayyad, was preparing counterfeit passports since 2013 and done so for nearly 85 illegal Bangladeshi immigrants, in the last 7 years. "A scrutiny of records revealed that he

India ready for vaccination drive

IT Correspondent
New Delhi, Dec 15:

As India gears up for the coronavirus vaccination drive with three vaccine candidates under regulatory review, the Union Ministry of Health has sent its operational guidelines to states and Union territories for the distribution of about 60 crore vaccine shots as and when they are available.

The document, which has been shared with all states, says that only 100 people per "session" at each site per day are likely to be vaccinated against Covid-19. However, the number of people per "session" might go up to 200 if logistics allow, the Centre noted. "If in any case, more than 200 people are being vaccinated within a session then a whole team of 5 people will have to be deployed separately (one vaccine officer and four vaccination officers)," the draft Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) stated.

The government, in a document, that explores how best to deploy the vaccine whenever it is available says that the states and union territories can fix the days for vaccination. "Conduct of the vaccination process [will be] similar to the election process," the document said. According to the document, a vaccination site should have three rooms or areas including a waiting room, vaccination room and observation room.

The Covid-19 vaccine will be first given to health care workers (1 crore), frontline workers (2 crore), and people above 50 years (26 crore). After this, vaccines will be given to those below 50 years of age who are suffering from a chronic critical illness (1 crore) (for a total of 30 crore people in phase-1 planning), according to the health ministry's plan. "One session for 100 beneficiaries. While most of the

healthcare and frontline workers would be vaccinated at fixed session sites, vaccination of other high-risk populations may require outreach session sites, and mobile sites and teams," health ministry said.

Based on the voter list prepared in the Lok Sabha elections and assembly elections, people above 50 years of age will be identified. After this, the rest of the population will be given the Covid-19 vaccine, whenever it is ready for public use, based on the spread and availability of this disease.

"The beneficiaries will be tracked through a digital platform called CoWIN. All information on this platform will be updated in real-time," the draft SOP stated.

COVID-19 recovery rate reaches around 95.12 %

Agency
New Delhi, Dec 15:

The country's COVID-19 recovery rate has reached around 95.12 per cent. During the last 24 hours, 34 thousand 477 COVID patients have recovered. Health Ministry said, the total number of recoveries has gone up to over 94 lakh 22 thousand. The actual caseload currently comprises only 3.43 per cent of the total positive cases. Presently, the total number of active cases in the country is 3 lakh 39 thousand 820.

During the past 24 hours, over 22 thousand new cases were reported taking the total number of positive cases in the country to over 99 lakh 6 thousand. The Ministry said, that effective implementation of the strategic and graded Test, Track and Treat approach has led to higher recoveries and lower fatality. Currently, India's Case Fatality Rate is at 1.45 per cent, which is one of the lowest globally. During the last 24 hours, 354 deaths were reported taking the toll to one lakh 43 thousand 709.

Forest and environment minister chaired DLOs meeting

IT News
Tamenglong, Nov 15:

In preparation of the Manipur Chief Minister visit to Tamenglong District, Forest and Environment and Climate Change Minister Awngbou Newmai chaired the meeting of District Level Officers of Tamenglong and Noney District at the DC conference hall, Tamenglong district headquarter. Deputy commissioner of Tamenglong Armstrong Pame brief the various developmental projects such as Dam Construction site, Kangchup

Tamenglong road, football ground of Tamenglong and Electric power project of Tamenglong that are taken up in Tamenglong district.

During the meeting various government departments of Noney and Tamenglong district brief their grievances and developmental works that is undertaken during the last 3-4 years.

Awngbou Newmai in his visit also inspected the mini secretariat complex, dam construction site and the football ground of Tamenglong district. As per the inspection all the government departments of Tamenglong district will be shifted to mini secretariat after some minor renovation within a short span of time. During the meeting PHED department present a power point presentation on the various schemes and projects that was completed and that will be taken up in Tamenglong district.

After the meeting Forest and environment minister assured the various government departments that he will address all the grievances to the CM of Manipur. He also instructed the Deputy commissioner of Tamenglong to mark any District Level Officers who were not present in the meeting yesterday. Chief Minister of Manipur N. Biren Singh will be inaugurating various developmental projects during his visit to Tamenglong district.

★ Editorial

The way forward

The tenacity of the people of Manipur to cling on to concepts of normalcy while actually indulging in acts that reaps results to the contrary can only be marveled at. We profess unity while setting up and supporting ethnically intolerant groups. We demand peace while burning and inciting violence. We insist on freedom even when we are indulging in extortions and intimidations, and we ask understanding of others according to our own terms and views. We publicly denote only to claim it back in private. Perhaps the present social churning threatening to alter the social fabric of the state is an event whose time has come.

Maybe we all have been contributing, albeit unwittingly, to its present condition. But all is not so dark or dismal. There are changes, unintended fallouts that promise to yank the people from the stupor and the self-deceiving delusions of superiority. There are signs of the people awakening to the realities staring them back in the face, even if that reality is not very savory or one everyone have expected or desired.

We have come to participate in social discussions and debates, and have slowly yet surely started to learn to air our views, never mind fact that, more often than not, a large number of such views and personal opinions reflect the underlying ethnic leanings and are unnecessarily abrasive and harmful.

This is, after all, a starting phase to the trend of social participation and will hopefully learn from the mistakes, and with time, to polish up on one's thoughts and outlooks.

The most significant outcome is perhaps the increased awareness not only of one's own history, tradition and customs, but also of other communities as well. There is also a tangible change in the manner in which the public consume resources. The sustained lack of facilities have evidently stirred the curiosity and raised the enthusiasm of the public. There is an increased effort by various groups and individuals to usher in self reliance, especially with regards to food. If the well-meaning but clueless state government can harness the present agitations and unrest, then perhaps we can channelize the energy into something productive instead of playing the reluctant leader. It may be hard to admit for a lot of self-appointed leaders and undeserving representatives, but one cannot deny the fact that at the root of the present turmoil is economic considerations.

The sooner we admit and understand that, the easier will it be to work out a solution. Times are changing, hopefully for the better. With increased awareness, participation and enthusiasm, it is now the duty of everyone in the state to take up the cudgel and wield it productively, and not to batter each other until nothing remains. Every life is precious, and in order for all of us to make our existence worthwhile, we first need to snap out of the illusion of superiority of language, caste, creed, clan, religion and customs.

JAPAN LAN: Life in Kangla Sangomshang & Siphai

By - Bramhacharimayum Sadananda Sharma

As Air-raid sirens sounded the warning during the 2nd World War. It became an almost daily part of life both in both the capital and villages. When people heard the siren they would stop what they were doing and make for a safe shelter. At same time Japanese planes came for air raid, sounds of those planes were quite loudly heard; many of us hide in a pit (Kom) in Manipuri, as narrated by Ngangbam Tocha Singh, 92 years old elderly man from Kangla Sangomshang who is once a care giver of the colonial "Sepoy" during the 2nd world war. When it comes to 2nd world war the name of Kangla will forever remain uneraser from the history. Kangla being the name of an important place during the period of the great Second World War will ever remain in history even generations after generations.

The very village of Tocha, Kangla Sangomshang lies in the western bank of the Irl river which flows down southward through the village, whereas on the east of the river lies Kangla Siphai. Kangla Siphai is situated to the north eastern part of Imphal the capital of Manipur, around 9 kilometres away from Imphal itself. From Chairenthong, the short bridge from Imphal Ukhrul road, taking a right turn on the inter village road eastward. As per settlement record of the government, both the places here on both sides of the river, Kangla Siphai and Kangla Sangomshang are known as the same single village as "Kangla" in short.

The word "Kangla" can be traced back to those olden days when Chandrakriti Maharaja was the reigning King of Manipur about 300 years back. Many soldiers or Siphais who guarded the royal

palace of the Maharaja were made to live in this village on the riverside, and hence the place came to be known as "Kangla Siphai" afterwards. According to old aged people "Kangla Sangomshang" was also said to be have been so named for supplying milk to the royal kitchen during those times. The word "Shangom" is milk and "Shang" meaning shed. It is said that the village had a lot of cowshed and produced large quantity of milk which is enough to serve the royal homes; hence the place came to be known as place of milk sheds. Very near to the east of the village, stands the great Chingkhel Ching (a small mountain) as a protector of the people of this village. The place of the mountain is also regarded as the abode of the legendary king Chingkhel Ningthou. The relation between the lives of the people on both sides of the river and the Chingkhel Hill is very close that the hill itself is a good source of several things which the villagers need in their day to day life. The hill provides them with firewoods, bamboos, trees and many edible herbs and vegetables. In simple word Chingkhel hill may be called the life of the villagers.

During the time of 2nd world war, as narrated by Ngangbam Tocha, the colonial Sepoy took shelter in Kangla Sangomshang and set up their camp in Tarakonjin, a hill in Kangla Sangomshang where they kept Sten-gun, bombs, and even anti-aircraft gun etc. They captured the area from Chingarel (a small hill situated near Ukhrul road, which is currently Assam rifles camp) to Ningthoubung for constructing their camp. Planes are kept hidden in bushes covering by black tent, grass and leaves to protect from enemies air raid. He works for 7/8 years for the colonial Sepoy assisting them in guarding the plane and camps protecting from cattle and intruders. He even took care of their horses cleaning and feeding in returns as a monthly salary they paid some amount and it was huge during those times, he said.

According to Tocha Second World War or Japan Lan in local term is something new in their life, living in such a small village which is an outskirts area in those days. They find it hard to understand the war which is hawking and shaking the earth. Villagers including Tocha's parents were always having this fear and panic of war bombing and attacks during those days. They even locked down their house early before night time. But Tocha being a small boy he never had those fear and panic instead he himself enjoys being around those planes, guns and Armies during those days. Japan Lan created huge panic even around neighboring villages. Before the war elders of the villagers of neighboring villages used to meet and talks about various rituals, religious, social matters as a means of time passing, but the war brings a lot of changes in and around villages. One memorable and witty moment for Tocha is that being a teenager he was interested in how an airplane work and fly. So, he keeps a close watch on how the armies handle all those control and procedure to fly. Not so long to his boyish imagination he thought he acquires enough knowledge to fly an airplane, out of curiosity and desire one fine day seeing a situation, narrating the story suddenly Tocha exclaimed that he had no clue how come he was inside the airplane then he started the engine, and he pushes a paddle the plane started moving slowly, but he got panic and shout for help, meanwhile, all the armies came out and stop the plane, one of the flying commander even slap him but didn't get any severe punishment, Tocha made a soft

smile. During those times when the Japanese bombed Imphal town on Sunday, the 10th May, 1942 there was no airport in Manipur. In fact, the only airport in the North Eastern Region of India at that time was at Dinjan, near Dibrugarh. Koirengei Airfield was constructed during 1942-43 with the help of American Engineers. The other two main all weathers airfields constructed in Manipur during World War II were the Tulihal and Pallel airfields. Three other fair weathers airfields were also made during this period at Thoubal, Sapam and Kangla Siphai. All these airfields did play a big role in saving Manipur from the clutches of the invading Japanese Army. Tocha added, there were many army resided in Kangla, foods were supplied by army aeroplanes sometimes through air drop. They sometimes eat our indigenous food but being a spicy food they could not take it often. He continued, during war time many villagers fled to other neighbouring villages specifically in Tumukhong, Moirangpured, Sabungkhok, Pukhao etc and settle there by doing agricultural work for survival. Even some of Tocha's relatives and friends fled away in fear of war. Since there were no proper land settlement and demarcations during those days, there were huge opportunities for many villagers shifting from one village to another in search of least war prone areas. Not only were those, villagers from Kangla Sangomshang also displaced to the other side of Irl River (Kangla Siphai) so as not to injure when bombing. However, many villagers do also returns after war ended. He said, even though there were many bomb explosions near the village, there was no report of casualty, only one cattle was injured in bombing.

In those days, the primary occupation of the villagers were mainly depends on agricultural work. Among the villagers, one or two were employed in Government Departments in the post of "ameen" (one who demarcate lands) and clerks. It will be hard for us to visualise the situation of that time, there were big airfield with planes in different directions and many army camps, arms and ammunitions were stored which are needed for war, he added. Amidst war zone life was simple for them few stalls of women vendors can be seen selling pans, sweets, cigarettes are being opened. Ever since the war started villagers in Kangla Sangomshang and Siphai were impacted in some ways. As most of the villagers used to depend their source of income and livelihood by doing agricultural works. The War created a cease in work in different activities including cutting of woods from hills for charcoal, building and constructions, raising cows in fields...etc. But as life has to go on, some minor activities still continues for survival.

One unique performance which they saw first time during war time is that many armies from camps of Indian armies along with workers were there performing drills every morning which is quite new for them. Their special moment during that time lies in the grazing field located at the southward of Kangla village that links with the

northern outskirts of the Angom village. It was also the grazing ground of that time, being a vast grassy plain, was made into a sports complex by the British Army and as such different games like football, athletics, rugby, volleyball, softball and Indian kabaddi etc were played and practiced there every day by Indian armies and Britishers.

Besides army men, a few interested young men of the villages too joined the game. According to Ngangbam Tocha he also participated in the practiced of certain games like football in which he acquire a lot of skills and tactics, one day he was playing with the armies and he kick the ball with all five toe and he got injured, there the army gave him first aid and necessary treatment. During those times many tournaments of different games were held and conducted by the Anglo Americans which encamped in and around the Kangla air field. On the western boundary of this field, lies a small hillock known as Tarakonjin, a popular playing place for all youths. During war time, there stood a big tent on that hillock, said to be the camp of a general and in it many big British and American officers held meetings and discussions there.

At first many villagers of Kangla were petrified seeing large number of soldiers, planes, camps and ammunitions even though war continues. Tocha believes that armies were settled there to help and rescue the villages so he helps them and guide in many ways. However, his parents and friends kept warning and advised him to stay away from all this issues. Villagers find it hard to keep close with the soldiers at first but some of the soldiers were kind enough and open minded, they even offers foods and cloths to some of the villagers. Slowly the fear and tension inside the villagers mind goes away. Later on the armies and villagers continues to keep a distance relation inside the war zone. Recalling the past, eyes misted over with tears he continued that, after the war, as a token of appreciation for his work, the colonial "Shipoy" presented a certificate and also ask him to visit their country independently and presented a pistol along with a Sten-Gun. But those entire precious certificates were thrown in river where many were arrested for keeping those things at that time. The old aged Ngangbam Tocha recalled his memory in a sweet voice and said those days were quite a troublesome time compared to today's situation. But with the grace of god we survive and those sweet and troublesome memories become our source of happiness. People were generous and kind helping each others, sharing things between friends and neighbours were a part of life. Most of my childhood's friends are not with me anymore, "I missed them a lot" were his words wiping his eyes filled with tears, with his khudei.

Reference: Koirengei Airfield: From airfield to a historical site or a parking space? Writer: Retd Lt Col M Ranjit Singh; The 2nd World War in Manipur & My Childhood, Author: Kh. Nimaicharan Singh, Published by: Kh. Ratan Kumar Singh, Imphal

Contd. from previous issue

Manipur Paona Independence League of Burma and Second World War

Afterwards Yolpao Kuki, Lamkhotang Kuki and Lanjangam Kuki also joined in. The Meiteis in Burma from Kalempong, Mandalay, etc. also came together at Kendat and were ready prepared to go for war. Those Meiteis gathered there were given training by Mr. Mayurasan. In March, 1944 the recruits of Manipur were distributed under the Japanese officer - Mister Miyurasan and Naga Nisan. Along with 13 Meiteis they climbed up the Chin Hills and proceeded to Churachandpur. Their names were -

1. Shri Balhav Singh, Bamon Leikai;
2. Shri Mairembam Ahaljao, Moirang;
3. Shri Salam Yaima Singh, Soibam Leikai;
4. Shri Takhellambam Chandra Singh, Khurai;
5. Shri Mutum Chaoba Singh, Keirao;
6. Shri Laishram Ningthemjao, Kendat;
7. Shri Tomba Singh, Kendat;
8. Shri Kshetrimayum Babu Singh, Tera Keithel;

9. Shri Oinam Maipak Singh, Charangpat;
10. Shri Ningthoujam Gulap Singh, Heirok;
11. Shri Laishram Laishram Tomu Singh, Kendat;
12. Shri Tombi Singh, Kendat; and
13. Shri Mangi Singh, Kendat. Already six persons have sent in that direction. They were -
1. Shri Nongthombam Amu Singh, Huikup;
2. Shri Chanam Amu Singh, Thoubal Wangkhem;
3. Shri Sanajao, Thoubal;
4. Shri Kongkham Angou Singh, Wabagai;
5. Shri Sapam Angou Singh, Kabow Wakching; and
6. Shri Thounaojam Tomba Singh, Moirang.

Led by Shri Guna Singh and Shri Murkha, the remaining Meiteis along with leaders from the hills climbed Changpal, Libung, and Khongkang Bastisitated at the southern boundary and proceeded towards the hill ranges of Sircom and Aungpasu for the war. The name of those who took part in it

1. Shri Laishram Guna Singh, Lairikyngbam Leikai;
2. Shri Laikhuram Murkha Singh, Thangmeiband;
3. Shri Loukrakpam Murkha Singh, Keirao;
4. Shri Aribam Atombabu Sharma, Thangmeiband;
5. Shri Amu Singh, Thangmeiband;
6. Shri Nongthombam Amu Singh, Kendat;
7. Laishram Yugendra Singh, Kendat;
8. Shri Batou Sharma, Mandalay;
9. Shri Sitanen Sharma, Mandalay;
10. Shri Bamao Sharma, Mandalay;
11. Shri Sagolsem Khomdon Singh, Kendat;
12. Shri Iboton Singh, Kakching; and
13. Shri Maibam Thagoi Singh, Kendat.

From among those leaders, Shri Laikhuram Murkha Singh was migrated from Thangmeiband and settled to Kendat from where he came for war.

When the said party came for war at Changpal, the British army fled out of fear without even putting down the 'Aloo Bhaja, (potato Fry) from the flame. Japanese army chased and killed many of them. Shri Lamkhotang Kuki and Onkhotang brought in many Kukis from the rival V Force to the Manipur Party. Because of the bringing in of many kuki Chiefs, Shri Guna Singh and his companion Yamadasan appointed him as the Captain of the V Force of Manipur Party. That way more and more hills men were brought in. Shri Lamkhotang Kuki hailed from Tengnoupal sub-division of Wayang Village.

Lost

I, the undersigned have lost the registration certificate of my Bajaj Auto Ltd/ Pulsar 150 issued by the Department of Transport, Government of Manipur on the way between Khongman to Paona Bazar on December 7, 2020.

Finders are requested to hand over it to the undersigned.
Sd/-
Jeri Pamei
Contact No. 8837343663

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Name Changed

I, the undersigned, do hereby declare that, I have renounced, relinquished and abandoned the use of my old name Yengkhom Ongbi Devrani Devi as I have assumed my new name Kshetrimayum Devrani Devi. I shall be known as Kshetrimayum Devrani Devi and will be recorded at all official documents.

Sd/-
Kshetrimayum Devrani Devi
Kakching Chumngang Leikai,
Gas Pareng, Kakching, Manipur