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MANIPUR WATER SUPPLY PROJECT
(Project Cost : Rs. 3054.58 Cr.)

FOUNDATION STONE LAYING
(THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCE)

by

Narendra Modi

Prime Minister

in the august presence of

Dr. Najma Heptulla
Governor, Manipur

N. Biren Singh
Chief Minister, Manipur

Gajendra Singh Shekhawat
Union Cabinet Minister
Ministry of Jal Shakti

Dr. Jitendra Singh
Union Minister of State (i/c)
Ministry of DoNER

at City Convention Centre, Imphal ON JULY | 23 | 2020

Salient Features

- Potable Water Supply to rural and urban households covering 40 lakh population upto design period 2044
- System upgradation to ensure 135 and 70 litres per person per day in urban and rural areas respectively
- 40 Water Supply Schemes in 25 towns
- Construction in Imphal Planning Area
 - + 6 River intakes
 - + 20 Overhead Tanks
 - + 22 Reservoirs
- 1222 Rural Water Supply Schemes in 1731 habitations
- Target Completion: December 2024

★ Editorial

In search of the elusive leader

The first and arguably the most important step in defeating a malady be it of the physical self or the society is the recognition and acceptance of the fact that there is an ailment. The second step would be a proper diagnosis and identification of the source of the ailment. The next step would of course be to formulate and follow a line of treatment of choice. While physical ailments can and are often subjected to a system of treatment following an accepted protocol of consultation and diagnosis, social ailments are often much more difficult to detect and insidious in nature.

The not so subtle and consistent social as well as political storms that have been brewing for quite a few months now has all the symptoms of a major malady, and yet the powers that be has so far managed to portray a picture of normalcy, albeit not without suspicions and reservations from the general public. This abject denial of an inherent social and political fault is starting to contradict the efforts of those who walks the hallowed corridors of power in the state, and as an eminent sign of desperation and indignation, the voice of the people are gradually getting choked with fear and apprehension of retaliations and retributions. These autocratic manifestations of abuse of power and position has not gone unnoticed by the general public, but is still unsure of the repercussions of voicing their concerns, and hence the uneasy silence. And yet, if the past is any indication, there has not been any force greater than the collective force of the people, more so in a democratic setup such India of which Manipur is very much a part and parcel of. Perhaps the public also needs to accept the fact that the present social and political situation is partly a result of its major mandate, fuelled perhaps by the failure of the previous regime steeped in corruption, cronyism and favoritism, each succeeding term worse than the last for the previous three consecutive terms (2002 to 2017) in power. More than likely, the present electoral manifestation of the public has been an experiment with an alternative power, marketed by a person whose indulgence is vainglory is second to none with an uncanny knack of selling sentiments to the majority. It would be one of the greatest blunders in political history to subdue the aspirations of the public and deceive its judgment through coercion to protect individual interests by those who are entrusted to take the state towards the path to progress and unity.

History should not be discarded as incidents of the past but rather be regarded as benchmarks for a better future, and if we cannot or refuse to learn from history, we are doomed. The most crucial attribute of a true leader is the rare ability to take the blame and pass the credits. Accepting the anomalies be it social or political will prepare a better grounds for rebuilding a better state. For all the aspirations and hopes of the people of Manipur which are more involved and informed than ever, it is clearly evident that the search for a leader who can rise above the trappings of power, personal interest and relationships must continue.

Tea in Assam

By Sanjoo Thangjam



Assam is known throughout the World for Producing the Finest Teas.

The Britishers who ruled India in the 19th Century had a liking for Tea which they bought from China.

They slowly started Trading this Tea in New Markets of Europe and America and made handsome profits. The Chinese realizing this, started bargaining with the Britishers for payments in Gold. Soon it was the Chinese who were gaining the most as other European Countries like Portugal also started competing and buying Tea from China.

Robert Bruce, an Englishman posted in Assam saw a Singpho Chief in Sadiya in upper Brahmaputra plucking few bushes and brewing it and drinking it. This tasted almost like the Chinese Tea. He took some of the plants to Kolkata and the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens identified that the Tea Plants from China were smaller and that it was called

"Camellia Chinensis" and the Tea Plants and Leaves of Assam were bigger and Broader in size and was named "Camellia Assamica".

Now the Britishers were excited as they did not have to depend on China for their Supply of Tea and Land was cleared in Upper Assam and planted in a big scale from local Assamica Tea plants from 1838.

In January 1939, the first lot of Assam Teas was sold in London Auction and ever since Assam has never Looked back.

The number of Tea Gardens started increasing yearly as the demand for the brew grew Stronger. Elephants were used to clear the Land. Initially Chinese men were smuggled from China as the Britishers did not have much idea of Planting and Processing. It is believed that Chinese have been drinking Tea for last 1500 years or more. Tea grows in China in different region and interestingly one Province in China is close to Assam/

(Contd. on Page 3)

Section- 188 of Indian Penal code and registration of FIR during the LOCKDOWN of corona pandemic to this effect illegal

By - Chongtham victor Advocate

There are certain FIR being registered in our State of Manipur on the grounds of breaching the order passed under Section 188 of IPC i.e. **Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.** The same is intended to pass to control the public movement, prevent from causing any untoward incident within the state of Manipur during the so called lockdown. However, it is significant to discuss as to whether the present section is sufficient enough to invoke in order to control the pandemic corona. A such in this regards the section 188 of the IPC is reproduced herein:-

Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 200/- or with both;

and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 6 months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 1000/- or with both.

Explanation.—It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces, or is likely to produce, harm.

Illustration

An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence stated above.

Lord Macaulay's Report on this provision will be of some interest before proceeding to deal with the provision. The same is reproduced hereunder:

Thus it may happen that a religious procession which is in itself perfectly legal, and which, while it passes through many quarters of a town is perfectly harmless, cannot, without great risk of tumult and outrage, be suffered to turn down a particular street inhabited by persons, who hold the ceremony in abhorrence, and whose passions are excited by being forced to witness it. Again, there are many Hindu rites which in Hindu temples and religious assemblies, the law tolerates, but which could not with propriety be exhibited in a place which English gentlemen and ladies were in the habit of frequenting, for purpose of exercise. Again, at a particular season, hydrophobia may be common among the dogs at a particular place, and it may be highly advisable that all the people at that place should keep their dogs strictly confined. Again, there may be a particular place in a town in which the people are in the habit of using as a receptacle for filth. In general, this practice may do no harm, but an unhealthy season may arrive when it may be dangerous to the

health of the population, and under such circumstances it is evidently desirable that no person should be allowed to add to the nuisance. It is evident, that it is utterly impossible for the legislature to mark out the route of all the religious processions in India, to specify all the public walks frequented by English ladies and gentlemen, to foresee in what months and in what places hydrophobia will be common among dogs, or when a particular dunghill may become dangerous to the health of a town. It is equally evident that it would be unjust to punish a person who cannot be proved to have acted with bad intentions for doing today what yesterday was a perfectly innocent act, or for doing in one street what it would be perfectly innocent to do in another street, without giving him some notice.

What we propose, therefore, is to empower the local authorities to forbid acts which these authorities consider dangerous to the public tranquillity, health, safety, or convenience, and to make it an offence for a person to do anything which that person knows to be forbidden, and which may endanger the public tranquillity, health, safety, or convenience. It will be observed that we do not give the local authorities, the power of arbitrarily making anything an offence.

For unless, the Court before which the person who disobeys the order is tried shall be of opinion that he has done something tending to endanger the public tranquillity, health, safety, or convenience, he will not be liable to punishment. The effect of the order of the local authority will be merely to deprive the person who knowingly disobeys the order of the plea that he had no bad intentions. He will not be permitted to allege that if he has caused harm or risk of harm, it was without his knowledge.

Thus, if in a town where no order for the chaining up of dogs has been made, A suffers his dog to run about loose, A will be liable to no punishment for any mischief which the animal may do, unless it can be shown that A knew the animal to be dangerous. But if an order for confining dogs has been issued, and if A knew of that order, it will be no defense for him to allege, and even to prove, that he believed his dog to be perfectly harmless. If the Court thinks that A's disobedience has caused harm, or risk of harm, A will be liable to punishment. On the other hand, if the Court thinks that there was no danger, and that the local order was a foolish one, A will not be liable to punishment.

To constitute an offence under Section 188 of IPC, mere disobedience of an order is not sufficient. The disobedience should also lead to enumerated consequences, in the second or third limb of the Section to constitute it as an offence.

The words public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate" in Section 188 IPC are significant.

A person may be legally justified, though not lawfully empowered. For instance, a Police Inspector may stop the playing of music or speech made by someone, if he apprehends breach of peace, but he is not lawfully empowered to do so within the meaning of the Section, which is limited to specifically authorised acts. To put it simply the essential ingredients of this offence are ;
i) Promulgation of a legal order,
ii) its communication to the accused,
iii) its disobedience by him, and
iv) the injurious consequence as described in the section.

Promulgation of an order would mean to make known by public declaration, to publish; to disseminate or to proclaim". The normal practice that is followed in our State is, by way of a publication in Gazette and by announcing the same in newspapers with wide circulation.

Police Officer is also a public servant under Section 21 of IPC.

Now as per the relevant provisions in this regards may be discussed further i.e.

Cognizance of offence
Section 195(1)(a)(i) of Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

195. Prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants, for offences against public justice and for offences relating to documents given in evidence. (1) No Court shall take cognizance—
(a) (i) of any offence punishable under sections 172 to 188 (both inclusive) of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860), or
(ii)

(iii) of any criminal conspiracy to commit such offence, except on the complaint in writing of the public servant concerned or of some other public servant to whom he is administratively subordinate;

A plain reading of the provision clearly brings out the procedure. A complaint in writing from the public servant is essential for a Magistrate to take cognizance of an offence under Section 188 of IPC.

Section 195(1)(a)(i) mandates the filing of a complaint in writing by a public servant and the Police cannot register an FIR and investigate the case and thereafter file a Final Report, in cases where the alleged offence is under Section of 188 IPC. Section 195 of Cr.P.C. carves out an exception and states that no Court shall take cognizance of certain offences, unless the stipulation under Section 195 of Cr.P.C is satisfied.

Section 188 IPC, is normally passed in all these cases, under Section 30(2) of the Police Act.

The power under Section 30(2) of the Police Act can be exercised only within the ambit of the provisions of the Constitution, which gives a citizen, freedom of speech and expression with reasonable restrictions and the restrictions imposed under the promulgation must satisfy the test of reasonableness.

In Daulat Ram Vs. State of Punjab reported in AIR 1962 SCC 1206, the relevant paragraphs are extracted hereunder:

The words of the section, namely, that the complaint has to be in writing by the public servant concerned and that no court shall take cognizance except on such a complaint clearly show that in every instance the court must be moved by the appropriate public servant. We have to decide therefore whether the Tehsildar can be said to be the public servant concerned and if he had not filed the complaint in writing, whether the police officers in filing the charge sheet had satisfied the requirements of s. 195. The words "no court shall take cognizance" have been interpreted no more than one occasion and they show that there is an absolute bar against the court taking seisin of the case except in the manner provided by the section.

Section 195(a)(i) Cr.P.C bars the court from taking cognizance of any offence punishable under Section 188 IPC or abetment or attempt to commit the same, unless, there is a written complaint by the public servant concerned for contempt of his lawful order. The object of this provision is to provide for a

particular procedure in a case of contempt of the lawful authority of the public servant. The court lacks competence to take cognizance in certain types of offences enumerated therein. The legislative intent behind such a provision has been that an individual should not face criminal prosecution instituted upon insufficient grounds by persons actuated by malice, ill-will or frivolity of disposition and to save the time of the criminal courts being wasted by endless prosecutions. This provision has been carved out as an exception to the general rule contained under Section 190 Cr.P.C that any person can set the law in motion by making a complaint, as it prohibits the court from taking cognizance of certain offences until and unless a complaint has been made by some particular authority or person.

Other provisions in the Cr.P.C like sections 196 and 198 do not lay down any rule of procedure, rather, they only create a bar that unless some requirements are complied with, the court shall not take cognizance of an offence described in those Sections.

The test of whether there is evasion or non-compliance of Section 195 Cr.P.C or not, is whether the facts disclose primarily and essentially an offence for which a complaint of the court or of a public servant is required. In Basir-ul-Haq & Ors. v. The State of West Bengal, AIR 1953 SC 293; and Durgacharan Naik & Ors. v. State of Orissa, AIR 1966 SC 1775, the Court held that the provisions of this Section cannot be evaded by describing the offence as one being punishable under some other sections of IPC, though in truth and substance, the offence falls in a category mentioned in Section-195 Cr.P.C. Thus, cognizance of such an offence cannot be taken by misdescribing it or by putting a wrong label on it.

In M.S. Ahlawat v. State of Haryana & Anr., AIR 2000 SC 168, this Court considered the matter at length and held as under :
"...Provisions of Section 195 Cr.P.C are mandatory and no court has jurisdiction to take cognizance of any of the offences mentioned therein unless there is a complaint in writing as required under that section."

Section 195 restricts such general powers of the magistrate, and the general right of a person to move the court with a complaint to that extent curtailed. It is a well-recognised canon of interpretation that provision curbing the general jurisdiction of the court must normally receive strict interpretation unless the statute or the context requires otherwise."

In Daulat Ram v. State of Punjab, AIR 1962 SC 1206, this Court considered the nature of the provisions of Section 195 Cr.P.C. In the said case, cognizance had been taken on the police report by the Magistrate and the appellant therein had been tried and convicted, though the concerned public servant, the Tehsildar had not filed any complaint. This Court held as under :

"The cognizance of the case was therefore wrongly assumed by the court without the complaint in writing of the public servant, namely, the Tehsildar in this case. The trial was thus without jurisdiction ab initio and the conviction cannot be maintained. The appeal is, therefore, allowed and the conviction of the appellant and the sentence passed on him are set aside."

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PM lays foundation stone for Manipur water supply project

Potable water to every household by 2024 in the state: CM



IT News
Imphal, July 23:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi laid the foundation stone for the Manipur Water Supply Project through a video conference today. Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister said that the Rs. 3050 crores Manipur Water Supply Project would reduce the water problems of the state and would be especially providing a huge relief to the women of the State. He maintained that apart from Greater Imphal, the project would benefit 25 small towns and 1700

villages in the state. Prime Minister said that about 25 lakh poor people in Manipur have received free food grains under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY). Similarly, more than 1.5 lakh women in Manipur have been given the facility of free cooking gas under the Ujjwala scheme, he added. He appreciated the Manipur Government for making all the necessary arrangements during the lockdown and special arrangements for the return of natives to the State.

In his welcome speech, Chief Minister N. Biren Singh said that with such project, potable drinking water would be provided to every household of the State by 2024. He mentioned that the New Development Bank (NDB) funded project of Rs. 3054 crores is the largest single compact project ever sanctioned by the Government of India for Manipur. The Chief Minister said that under the leadership and guidance of Prime Minister Narendra Modi, there has been visible positive change in Manipur

in the last three years. The culture of blockade and bandhs are a thing of past, he added. He mentioned that with the support and co-operation of the people, there has been a cohesive and peaceful environment in the State under the present regime. He mentioned that various developmental activities are being taken up in the State for the welfare of the people of Manipur. With the blessings of the Prime Minister, the government could build women's market in every district of the State, he added.

It may be mentioned that the Government of India initiated the Jal Jeevan Mission to provide safe and adequate quantity drinking water to every rural household of the country by 2024 with the motto "Har Ghar Jal".

Governor of Manipur Dr. Najma Heptulla, Union Minister for Jal Shakti Gajendra Singh Sekhawat, Minister of State for the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region (DoNER) Dr. Jitendra Singh, Deputy Chief Minister, Cabinet Ministers, MLAs, Chief Secretary and other high ranking officials were present during the function.

Heart patients to get the best treatment with the Inauguration of Echocardiogram at RIMS

MP DR. Ranjan lauds the achievement of authority

IT News
Imphal, July 23:

Amidst critical time due to COVID-19 pandemic, the Regional Institute of Medical Science (RIMS), Imphal today opens a new chapter by inaugurating newly installed Echocardiogram machine to ensure world-class treatment for heart patients.

Speaking on the occasion Dr. RK Ranjan lauded the authority of RIMS for making effort to make doctors more confident in provided treatment to heart patients. He said that the installation of the echocardiogram machine at RIMS may be the first of its kind in the entire northeast states and patients with complicated heart disease may now get all opportunity to get treatment at RIMS. The Lok Sabha MP, however, appealed the RIMS authority to make sure that the equipment be judiciously used to provide facilities to all needy patients of the state, adding that if RIMS needs more such machine he is ready to help the institution procuring more at his capacity.

Echocardiogram checks how your heart's chambers and valves are pumping blood through your heart. It uses electrodes to check your heart rhythm and ultrasound technology to see how blood moves through your heart.



The newly installed machine can help doctors at the institution diagnose patients with critical heart conditions. The authority of RIMS headed by its Director spare no pains in the speedy inauguration medical equipments, even though they are facing tough time fighting the COVID-19 pandemic.

In addition to the installation of the new medical equipments the RIMS authority have been urging the Ministry for enhancement of remuneration for the contract employees

since the last couple of months.

RIMS has always been in news back some few years for bad reasons. The institution started earning fame by including among the top 40 best medical institutions in India as per the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Ministry of Human Resource development, and when the COVID-19 pandemic factor fails to stop the institution from marching ahead by successfully procuring the best medical equipments.

SC scrapped down Section 66A

Agency
New Delhi, July 23:

The Supreme Court of the country, giving a historic verdict on Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, declared it unconstitutional, and also canceled the land. The court pronounced the verdict saying that this section of the IT Act is in violation of Article 19 (1) A of the Constitution, which provides right to freedom of speech and expression to every citizen of the country. The court said that Section 66A is a violation of the fundamental right to freedom

of expression. After the Supreme Court's order, no one will be arrested for posting any post on social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter, Linked In, WhatsApp. Earlier, under Section 66A, the police had the right to arrest anyone on the basis of what was written on the Internet.

Section 66A of the IT Act was challenged in the petitions filed in the Supreme Court of the country. Petitioner Shreya Singhal termed the Supreme Court's decision as a major victory, saying that the apex court has upheld people's right to freedom of speech and expression.

State government ensures PDS items reach to the beneficiaries

DIPR
Imphal, July 23:

In its effort to ensure that the people of the State are provided adequate PDS items especially rice and dal, the State Government continues lifting of rice from several godown in the

State. In continuing lifting, Jiribam AC had lifted its allocated quantity of 2003.25 quintal of rice under NFSA for the month of July from FCI godown, Jiribam on July 22, 2020. In Imphal West district, the allocated quantity of 2132.65

quintal of rice under PMGKAY which consists 328.4 quintal for Yaiskul AC and 1804.25 quintal for Konthoujam AC were lifted on July 22, 2020. The two ACs have completed lifting the quantity allocated for July, 2020. Thanlon AC (Mualnuam Sub-Division) of Churachandpur

district have completely lifted the allotted quantity of 395.60 quintal of rice under NFSA while Singmat AC have lifted 1068.80 quintal of rice under PMGKAY on July 22, 2020. Mao AC in Senapati district also reported lifting of 178.16 quintal of Dal under PMGKAY

for the month of June on July 22, 2020.

It is worth mentioning that the State Government has been taking a concerted steps by providing foodgrains under various scheme to all the district in the State despite lockdown to contain outbreak of COVID-19,

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Section- 188 of Indian Penal code

Thus, in view of the above, the law can be summarized to the effect that there must be a complaint by the public servant whose lawful order has not been complied with. The complaint must be in writing. The provisions of Section 195 Cr.PC is mandatory. Non-compliance of it would vitiate the prosecution and all other consequential orders. **Malafide intention** In a criminal prosecution, there is an obligation cast on the investigator not only to be fair, judicious and just during investigation, but also that the investigation on the very face of it must appear to be so, eschewing any conduct or impression which may give rise to a real and genuine apprehension in the mind of an accused and not mere fanciful, that the investigation was not fair. In the circumstances, if an informant police official in a criminal

prosecution, especially when carrying a reverse burden of proof, makes the allegations, is himself asked to investigate, serious doubts will naturally arise with regard to his fairness and impartiality. It is not necessary that bias must actually be proved. It would be illogical to presume and contrary to normal human conduct, that he would himself at the end of the investigation submit a closure report to conclude false implication with all its attendant consequences for the complainant himself. The result of the investigation would therefore be a foregone conclusion. In view of the discussions, the following guidelines are issued insofar as an offence under Section 188 of IPC, is concerned: a) A Police Officer cannot register an FIR for any of the offences falling under Section 172 to 188 of IPC.

b) A Police Officer by virtue of the powers conferred under Section 41 of Cr.Pc. will have the authority to take action under Section 41 of Cr.Pc., when a cognizable offence under Section 188 IPC is committed in his presence or where such action is required, to prevent such person from committing an offence under Section 188 of IPC. c) The role of the Police Officer will be confined only to the preventive action as stipulated under Section 41 of Cr.Pc. and immediately thereafter, he has to inform about the same to the public servant concerned/ authorised, to enable such public servant to give a complaint in writing before the jurisdictional Magistrate, who shall take cognizance of such complaint on being prima facie satisfied with the requirements of Section 188 of IPC. d) In order to attract the provisions of Section 188 of

IPC, the written complaint of the public servant concerned should reflect the following ingredients namely: i) that there must be an order promulgated by the public servant; ii) that such public servant is lawfully empowered to promulgate it; iii) that the person with knowledge of such order and being directed by such order to abstain from doing certain act or to take certain order with certain property in his possession and under his management, has disobeyed; and iv) that such disobedience causes or tends to cause; (a) obstruction, annoyance or risk of it to any person lawfully employed; or (b) danger to human life, health or safety; or (c) a riot or affray. e) The promulgation issued under Section 30(2) of the Police Act, 1861, must satisfy

the test of reasonableness and can only be in the nature of regulatory power and not a blanket power to trifle any democratic dissent of the citizens by the Police. f) No Judicial Magistrate should take cognizance of a Final Report when it reflects an offence under Section 172 to 188 of IPC. An FIR or a Final Report will not become void-ab-initio (wrong from the inception) insofar as offences other than Section 172 to 188 of IPC and a Final Report can be taken cognizance by the Magistrate insofar as offences not covered under Section 195(1)(a)(i) of Cr.P.C. The opinion being formed herein does not intend to defy anything or cause public unrest as the same is purely dealt with the provision of law relating with the present issue at hand i.e. CORONA Lockdown. Rather, it is formed academically for all of us.

.....Tea in Assam

Arunachal Border.

As tea is labour intensive, it requires manual Works like Plucking, Spraying, Draining and Pruning, there was not enough people in Assam.

So, the Britishers started getting Migrant Labour especially Tribals from Bihar, Jharkand, Orissa and West Bengal who could adjust to the Lifestyle.

Tea requires regular rainfall, hot and humid weather conditions. The Soil in Assam was also suitable for healthy growth of Tea so all these factors gave Assam the edge.

Today, tea is grown in 40 Countries in the World and India is the biggest Producer of Tea and Assam accounts for around 50 % of India Tea Production.

Assam mainly produces the CTC type Tea (Cut, Tear Crush) which are in granular form.

This type of Manufacture was invented in Assam and is

a Strong Drinking Tea with which we add milk and sugar.

Another Type of Tea is the Orthodox Tea which is primarily known as - "Rolled in Rolling Table Machines". These Tea are longish and Self Drinking Teas.

China mainly Makes Green Tea where leaves are steamed immediately after plucking and rolled and dried.

Tea contains a compound called Caffeine which is a stimulant and that is why you feel energized after drinking Tea.

In my next article, I will mention the numerous health benefits of drinking tea and also a typical life in a Tea Garden.

Lastly, Black Tea, i.e CTC and Orthodox contain a compound Theaflavin which scientists are verifying and claiming that, it is an Anti Virus and is helpful in preventing Covid-19.

SODRINK TEA AND BE SAFE

China Hosts Permanent Representative of NSCN(IM)

Agency
New Delhi, July 23:

In another significant revelation, Shimray details how China's relationship with the NSCN(IM) was strengthened in 2008 when it agreed to host their permanent representative. The year also seems to have been a watershed moment in the NSCN(IM)'s relationship with China and its renewed efforts to arm itself. And ironically, in the midst of a 15-year dialogue it has been having with New Delhi.

According to Shimray, in a letter from 'Prime Minister' Muivah addressed to senior Chinese intelligence officials,

Kholose Swu Sumi, a 60-year-old member of the Sema tribe in the Zunheboto district of Nagaland, was appointed as the permanent representative of the NSCN(IM) in China. Kholose's acceptance by the Chinese was an official acknowledgement of a formal relationship with the NSCN(IM). Kholose was promoted to the rank of a colonel and asked to interface with the Chinese. "His main job was to update the Chinese authorities about the development of peace talks and the activities of the Indian army and to pass on the response of the Chinese authorities to the collective leadership of NSCN(IM),"

says the interrogation report recording Shimray's confessions. Kholose, who ran a business in precious stones, received Shimray and his wife at Kunming airport (Yunnan province, southeastern China) on a visit and introduced him to several Chinese intelligence officials. "He introduced me to Mr Chang, head of intelligence of the region in Dehong Mangshi," Shimray told his interrogators. "Mr Lee Wuen, head of intelligence of Yunnan province, was also introduced to me. I gave them the message of our leadership, that NSCN(IM) wanted their assistance and cooperation."

Suspicious lensmen Chinese nationals arrested by the UP police in January Forging Military Cooperation and Spying on India

Agency
New Delhi, July 23:

Shimray also talks of a visit to China in the summer of 2009. This time, he accompanied his 'President', Isak Chisi Swu. "The visa for the visit," says Shimray, "was arranged by the Chinese intelligence authorities at the Chinese embassy in the Philippines." The trip helped the NSCN(IM) leadership forge "military cooperation" with the Chinese. But, "in lieu of extending military cooperation," says Shimray, the NSCN(IM) was to "give information on the movement and activities of the Dalai Lama in India and the movement and facilities of (the) Indian army in Arunachal Pradesh".

NSCN(IM) cadres in the border district of Tirap in Arunachal Pradesh began to immediately

monitor Indian troop movements. Shimray contacted a Naga journalist in Delhi, paid her Rs 80,000, and persuaded her to travel to Dharamsala, the headquarters of the Dalai Lama, to gather intelligence. "For getting information on the movements and activities of the army in Arunachal Pradesh, we collected the information through our cadres in Tirap district and our New Delhi office," Shimray told the investigators. "I passed on this information to an official of the Chinese intelligence agency."

In his reports to Chinese intelligence, Shimray would use code words such as "Awo" to designate China and "Mayang" for India. He also conveyed the information using the e-mail id angel3phi@yahoo.com, which would be accessed by

a Chinese intelligence officer using the same password. While Shimray was in constant touch with the Chinese, other senior NSCN leaders such as 'deputy minister' Kehoi too were making contacts with Chinese authorities. In addition, NSCN(IM) commander-in-chief V.S. Atem also had some Chinese contacts. Interestingly, the Uttar Pradesh police arrested three Chinese citizens in January who had illegally crossed into India and were found photographing border checkpoints. In the same month, a 39-year-old Chinese woman, Wang Qing, was arrested and deported after she illegally travelled to Nagaland and also met Muivah. She was reported to be from the People's Security Bureau, the Chinese intelligence agency. ISI Links

"Corona Kavach" will be sold as group insurance policy

IT Correspondent,
Mumbai, July 23:

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has allowed the general and standalone health insurers to offer Corona Kavach Policy (CKP), as a group insurance product. This move is expected to benefit lakhs of employees of various private and public establishments who will be able to meet the COVID-19 related medical needs. This cover will be extremely useful for various categories of frontline workers as groups. In case the group consists entirely of doctors, nurses or healthcare workers, a discount of 5% will also be available as a mark of recognition of their contribution in fighting the society's battle against Covid-19," IRDAI said.

Citing the high number of coronavirus cases, IRDAI had earlier asked all the companies to launch CKP for individuals

and families. CKP is a standardised insurance cover for COVID-19 disease. The minimum sum insured under this cover will be Rs.50,000 and the maximum sum insured will be Rs.5 lakh. "Insurers are allowed to use the standard product name for the group policy after adding the word "group", provided all terms and conditions as applicable to the standard individual policy remain the same except premium rate and specification on operation of group policy," the IRDAI said. The group policy can provide protection to a large number of employees engaged in manufacturing, services, SMEs, MSMEs, logistics sector, migrant workers and bring peace of mind to them, their family members and the employers. The insurers shall determine the price keeping in view the cover proposed to be offered subject to complying with the

norms specified in the IRDAI (Health Insurance) Regulations, 2016 and Guidelines notified there under. The group CKP shall be filed on Use and File basis by duly complying with the norms specified in Chapter IV of Guidelines on product filing in health insurance business, as modified from time to time. As stipulated by IRDAI, all 30 insurers offering health insurance have started offering Covid-specific standard health indemnity policy called "Corona Kavach" to the public with durations of 3 and a half, 6 and a half and 9 and a half months. The terms and conditions of the policy are the same across insurers except that premium rates are left to be fixed by the insurers. Now, IRDAI has allowed the insurers to offer standard group policies under the same name "Corona Kavach" provided that all the terms and

conditions of the standard policy are retained except for the premium which is to be fixed by the insurers. IRDAI has also directed all insurers to engage with their policyholders to disseminate information on precautions to be taken by them to protect themselves from infection. IRDAI has also clarified that the policyholders are entitled to cashless facility at all such network providers (hospitals) with whom the Insurance company/TPA has entered into an agreement in accordance to the norms of Service Level Agreement (SLA). In the event of denial of cashless facility at any such enlisted network providers (hospitals) the aggrieved policyholders can send a complaint to the concerned insurance company and the details and email ids of Grievance redressal officers of insurance companies can be accessed from the website of the insurers.

India receives first tranche of oxygen concentrators

IT Correspondent
New Delhi, July 23:

Union Minister of State for Health Ashwini Kumar Choubey, received the first tranche of 4,475 oxygen concentrators, out of 20,000 oxygen offered by Singapore's Temasek Foundation, on Wednesday. The remaining 15,525 oxygen concentrators will be received in August, Choubey, said in a statement and thanked the Indian Red Cross Society and Tata Trusts who coordinated the process of importing devices to India. The oxygen will help management of moderate coronavirus cases in the country. "I express deep gratitude to all the people who have made donations to the cause of fighting COVID-19 in the country through donating blood, plasma and also

donating in kind," Choubey said. The oxygen concentrators convert atmospheric air to therapeutic oxygen that has a concentration of 90-95%. As the machine obviates the need for transportation and refilling of heavy oxygen cylinders, they can be placed in wards where patients are provided care. These machines can be used at COVID care centres and railway coaches that have been repurposed as COVID centres. About the use of oxygen concentrators, the minister said that these devices are helpful for those suffering from a moderate state of COVID-19, who may require low oxygen support. They convert atmospheric air to therapeutic oxygen that has a concentration of 90 per cent to 95 per cent. "The devices will be made

available to states and Union territories for use in management of people with moderate cases of covid-19, who may require low oxygen support. Oxygen concentrators will aid the fight against covid-19," Choubey said and added that the devices are especially useful in remote areas, where logistical constraints may hinder continuous supply of oxygen cylinders. "Investment in public health is always beneficial for the development of people and nation. Communicable diseases will remain a threat and the world must develop tools to handle these at the primary stage of development of epidemiology and microbiology," Professor and Head, department of community medicine, Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi Dr Jugal Kishore, said.

India, which is in the Unlock 2.0 phase, is gradually learning some lessons in its fight against coronavirus. The country tried to upgrade its health infrastructure during the lockdown and this is set to be beneficial even while tackling outbreaks of other communicable diseases. This comes even as the country on Wednesday registered the highest ever recoveries among covid-19 patients in a single day with 28,472 persons cured of the highly infectious disease, the Union health ministry said. The total number of patients who have recovered reached 772,488 even as the total number of cases crossed 1,200,000, taking the recovery rate to 63.13%. As many as 19 states and Union territories are showing a recovery rate higher than the national average.



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OFFICE OF THE PROGRESSIVE RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Yairipok Yambem, Imphal East - 795149

NOTICE

99/PRDA/YPK/IE-2: Sealed tenders are invited from experienced contractors for execution of the work "Construction of Workshed /Storage Area for Progressive Rural development Agency by the Secretary, PRDA, Yairipok Yambem. The blank tender forms shall be issued by the Secretary, PRDA from 29/07/2020 to 30/07/2020 between 11.00 Hrs to 16.00 Hrs. on payment of Rs. 5000/- (non-refundable) in the form of pay order / Demand Draft drawn on Nationalised / Scheduled bank in favour of PRDA, Yairipok Yambem payable at Imphal. Sealed tender forms will be received by the Secretary, PRDA on 30/07/2020 upto 13.00 hrs. and will be opened on the same day, if possible.

Name of work	Fund Head	Estimated Cost (in Rs.)	Earnest Money Deposit (in Rs.)	Time Limit
Constn Workshed / Storage Area	PPDC/SFURT/2020-21 Process & Product dev. Centre, Agra Govt. of India Organisation Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises	30,22,632.86	60,452	3 months

Date 23/07/2020

Sd/-
Secretary, PRDA
Yairipok Yambem, Imphal East

[IT/ADVT/J-DAY]