*Editorial Arithmetic doesn't work in politics; nothing is impossible

Nothing is impossible in the game of politics. And what is more interesting is that 'all is fair in love and war'. The sudden change of plot by ruling BJP hours before the casting of Rajya Sabha Election which was held today is already expected by many but the strategy surprises all. No person knowing the A, B, C, D of the constitution of India had never expected that the Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly would exercise his power putting aside all infringement from the High Court. The magic on how the speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly defies the order of the Manipur High Court which directed the Speaker's tribunal to bar pronouncement of any judgment reserved by the tribunal needs to be relooked over its legitimacy. But saying so, it is not expected that the speaker would leave any loophole in the plot to make sure that the candidate the BJP nominated for contesting the Rajya Sabha seat gets elected.

It was the shrewd exercise of power by the Speaker of the Manipur Legislative Assembly to allow only 3 defected Congress MLAs from among the 7 whose cause for disgualification is pending with the speaker's tribunal. Of the remaining 5 another MLA was also later allowed to vote for electing the Rajya Sabha candidate after getting clearance from the High Court. A similar condition, however, vas not applicable in the case of Trinamool Congress MLA Robindro, who has been disqualified only early today by the speaker's tribunal probably for supporting the Congress Party yesterday.

It takes nearly 3 years for disgualification of MLA in the Speakers Tribunal of the Manipur Legislative Assembly, however, as for the case of MLA Robindro. it does not take even 24 hours in taking up the case under the 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution and later disqualifies him to bar him from casting vote for the Rajya Sabha Election.

The final round of the election tactics for the Rajya Sabha seat was crucial. Both Congress and the BJP played well. But in the final round, the ruling party which is in power seems to be in the upper hand. The arithmetic till yesterday doesn't work as politics is a different game.

Now as unexpected thing happens people are not surprised on who is winning this election. But one thing that matters is - Is there a law in the country?

FIR against TV anchor for using derogatory terms against Sufi saint



IT News Mumbai, June 19:

The Pydhonie police (south Mumbai) has registered an FIR against television news anchor Amish Devgan for hurting religious sentiments by referring to Sufi saint Moinuddin Chisti in derogatory terms during a programme.

On his show on 15 June, Devgan had used the term 'Lootera Chisti' ('Chisti the robber'), inviting furious reactions from the Muslim community throughout the country.

The FIR was registered, based on a complaint given by the Raza Academy on Wednesday. In a written complaint the Raza Academy general secretary Arif Razvi demanded action Devgan. "The case has been registered and further action will be taken after the video of the show in question is analysed," Deputy Commissioner of blessings in the past.

Police (Zone II) Rajiv Jain said. Raza Academy chief Muhammad Saeed Noori thanked the Mumbai Police for understanding the seriousness of the issue and

immediately registering the FIR. He also urged the Mumbai Police Commissioner to arrest the "slanderer" for promoting hatred amongst communities and hurting the sentiments of millions of Muslims worldwide.

Another FIR was registered at Nirmal Nagar Police station at Bandra in North West Mumbai on Thursday, Congress MLA Zeeshan Baba Siddique. The MLA also met Mumbai Police Commissioner Param Bir Singh

and demanded action against Devgan. The police have booked Devgan for deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs, promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony under the Indian Penal Code

Subsequently Devgan tendered an apology on Twitter, saying that he was actually referring to Mughal ruler "Alauddin Khilji" but instead ended up naming Chisti, also known as 'Khwaja Gareeb Nawaaz" (benefactor of the poor). He also said in his tweet that he has himself sought the saint's

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The Kukis, Justice and the UN

By: L. Lunminlen Haokip

If there could be one reason, among others, that stood out in the backdrop of the signing of the Treaty of Versailles (1919), it would be th attempt to avoid a repeat of the World War One. If one were tasked to single out how a repeat of WW1 could have been avoided, maintaining world peace would be the answer Crystal clear it is.

About the same time the WW1 was fought in different fronts and magnitudes, the Kukis, too, were not spared from this man-made catastrophe either. The patience of peace-loving Kukis, who have been settling in different parts of North-East India and in modern-day Myanmar since time immemorial was put to litmus test thanks to the British aggression and the then Kuki chiefs' never-say-die attitude when it comes to defending their ancestral land. The Anglo-Kuki War was one of the most serious incidents in the history of Manipur and its relation with the Hill subjects," Robert Reid, the former Governor of Assam. The Anglo-Kuki War (1917-1919) can also be viewed as a showdown between modernised British warfare and the tribal combat the Kukis then resorted to. By the time this article goes for print, the Anglo-Kuki War has yet to receive the highly-deserved official recognition from the Government of Manipur.

The Treaty of Versailles (1919) failed big time.

For the second time in as many decades, the world once again decided to quench its warmongering

thirst ---- this time, with the detonation of two atomic bombs, in a more sophisticated manner, though - by entering into another world war arena. This self-destructive mode the world engaged itself in came to be known as World War Two.

It is said that there are no winners in war. However, the WW2 came to an end with The Allies having an upper hand in sculpting the new world order. The United Nations was founded in 1945 with China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States as permanent members of its Security Council (UNSC). These 5 countries are also called veto power countries. Needless to mention, to maintain international peace and

security was one of the UN's aims. Just when the dust in the WW2 battlefields would have not even settled down, geopolitical tension between the US and the Soviet Union saw the two veto power countries lock horns for decades until the fall of the USSR in 1991. This period of the Cold War was also significant for the clash it saw in propagation of democratic and communist principles

Today, even after more than years of the founding of the UN, maintaining world peace still seems a far cry. What is more ironic is the involvement of one of the UNSC member countries in almost every conflicts the world witnesses today. The US's conquest of Afghanistan and the un-ending interests it shows in some Middle East countries, as if it had not learnt a lesson from the Vietnam war, do not seem to go hand in hand with the very basis on which the UN was founded. Russia's

annexation of Crimea was highly uncalled for. China's high-handedness on the people of Hong Kong and the 'carrot and stick' policy it exercises on the People of Tibet seem to defy the principle of international peace the UN advocates. Rather, a close monitoring of these manoeuvres seems to preach the religion of 'the might is always

right'. While the world was about to succumb to the unprecedented onslaught of the coronavirus pandemic, the Kukis were taken aback as the news of the burning down of Chassad Kuki Village in Kamiong District, Manipur came out of the blue. This broad daylight act of cowardice and arson in burning down of more than 170 houses was carried out by neighbouring Tangkhuls-inhabited Sampui village on 16 March 2020. Old habits do die hard. The NSCM (IM)-backed Tangkhuls certainly haven't parted ways with the demonic pulsation that had led to their killing of over a thousand innocent Kukis in the 1990s. Again, at the time of printing this article, justice hasn't knocked on the doors of the victims

As the COVID-19 continues to spread like wildfire, the latest challenge the UN has to face would be US president Donald Trump's tirade with the World Health Organisation (WHO). The WHO is a specialized agency of the UN with emphasis primarily on international public health and the US alone has provided roughly 15% of the WHO's total funding over its current 2-year budget period. In May, Donald

Trump had warned of terminating the US' relationship with the WHO as he accuses the latter of being 'China-centric'. That written, Mr. Trump will be faced with some legal hurdles in order to fully withdraw the US funding for the WHO.

At this pace and trend, Mr. rump resorting to steps that can put the legacy of the UN at peril and eopardising its future at the same time is never off the cards; more so, with the US presidential election coming up shortly and America on the brink of a potential civil war. As much as the undercurrent in Mr. Trump's feud with the WHO snowballing into long-lasting implications with the UN can be too early to rule out, it can as much be unwise to write-off the possibility of the UN undergoing an overhaul in a post COVID-19 world. Even in 2017, Mr. Trump did not hesitate to withdraw the US's participation in the 2015 Paris Agreement. As much as the Kukis have become weary of the step-motherly treatment meted out to them generation after generation, the Kukis would as much envisage to welcome a revamped UN structure that sees, in general, an end to the UN's rhetoric of ostracising countries outside of the UNSC membership in maintaining international peace and harmony and harbinger a change that sees an abrupt end to the Kukis' long wait for justice in particular. The Kukis, particularly in Manipur, have long realised that their cry for justice will continue to fall on the deaf ears of the Govt of Manipur

(The writer is a freelance writer from Churachandnur)

Annular Eclipse of the Sunday, June 21, 2020, Sunday- 31 Jyaishtha, 1942 Saka Era- (Annular phase is visible in India)

- PIB Feature

An annular solar eclipse will occur on 21 June, 2020 (31 Jyaishtha, 1942 Saka Era). From India annular phase will be visible in the morning from some places within a narrow corridor of northern part of the country (parts of Rajasthan, Haryana and Uttarakhand) and it will be seen as partial solar eclipse from the rest part of the country. Few prominent places within this narrow annularity path are Dehradun, Kurukshetra, Chamoli, Joshimath, Sirsa, Suratgarh etc, In India, the obscuration of the Sun by the Moon at the time of greatest phase of the annular eclipse will be nearly 98.6%. Obscuration of the Sun by the Moon at the time of greatest phase of Allon at the time of greatest phase of partial eclipse will be around 94 percent in Delhi,80 percent in Guwahati, 78 percent in Patna,75 percent in Silchar,66 percent in Kolkata, 62 percent in Mumbai, 37 percent in Bangalore, 34 percent in Chennai, 28 percent in Port Blair etc.

Considering the Earth as a whole the partial phase of the eclipse will begin at 9 h 16 m IST. The annular phase will begin at 10 h 19 m IST. The annular phase will end at 14 h 02 m IST. The partial phase will end at 15h 04 m IST

The annular path passes through Congo, Sudan, Ethiopia, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Pakistan, northern parts of India and China. The Moon's penumbral shadow produces a partial eclipse, visible in the region covering Africa (except W. and S. parts) S. E. Europe, Asia (except N. and E. Russia) and northern parts of Australia. A solar eclipse occurs on a new

moon day when the Moon comes in between the Earth and the Sun and when all the three objects are aligned. An annular solar eclipse will occur

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, 21 JUNE, 2020

PHASES OF ECLIPSE VISIBLE FROM CERTAIN PLACES OF INDIA										
Places	Partial	Annular	Greatest	Magnitude	Maximum.	Annular	Partial	Duration	ıВ	
	Eclipse	phase	Eclipse		Obscuration	phase	Eclipse	of	1	
	Begins	Begins	(IST)			Ends	Ends	Eclipse		
	(IST)	(IST)				(IST)	(IST)		1	
	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m	h m		
Agartala	10 56.0		12 45.1	0.771	71.1%		14 23.6	3 28		
Ahmedabad	10 04.0		11 42.2	0.823	77.4%		13 32.2	3 28	1 5	
Aizawl	11 00.9		12 49.8	0.770	70.9%		14 26.7	3 26	1 1	
Allahabad	10 27.6		12 13.6	0.831	78.4%		14 00.6	3 33		
Amritsar	10 20.0		11 57.7	0.935	91.5%		13 41.6	3 22		
Bangalore	10 13.2		11 47.6	0.473	36.5%		13 31.5	3 18		
Bhazalour	10 42.4		12 30.9	0.811	76.0%		14 13.8	3 31		
Bhopal	10 14.7		11 57.4	0.789	73.2%		13 47.0	3 32		
Bhubaneswar	10 38.3		12 26.1	0.655	57.0%		14 09.7	3 31		
*Chamoli	10 27.1	12 08 7	12 09 1	0.997	98.6%	12 09.4	13 53.7	3 27		
Chandigarh	10 24.4		12 04.5	0.965	95,4%		13 48.7	3 24		
Chennai	10 22.0		11 58.5	0.453	34,4%		13 40.8	3 19		
Cochin	10 11.0		11 38.9	0,396	28,4%		13 17.7	3 07	-	
Cooch Behar	10 50.5		12 39.0	0.846	80,3%		14 19.2	3 29		
Dariecling	10 47.2		12 35.2	0.868	83.1%		14 16.3	3 29		
*Dehradun	10 24.2	12 05.0	12 05.3	0.996	98.6%	12 05.6	13 50.4	3 26		
Delhi	10 20.1		12 01.6	0.952	93.7%		13 48.4	3 28	- E	
Dibrugarh	11 07.9		12 54 7	0.896	86.5%		14 29 1	3 21	ΙF	
Dwarka	9 56.6		11 31.1	0.840	79.5%		13 20.1	3 24	_	
Gandhinagar	10 04.3		11 42.6	0.827	77.9%		13 32.6	3 28		
Gangtok	10 48.3		12 36.2	0.877	84.2%		14 17.0	3 28		
Gava	10 36.2		12 24.2	0.799	74.4%		14 08.9	3 33		
Guwahati	10 57.0		12 45 5	0.842	79.8%		14 23.6	3 27		
Haridwar	10 24.9		12 06.0	0.990	98.6%		13 50.8	3 26		
Hazaribagh	10 37.2		12 25.4	0.774	71.4%		14 09.9	3 33		
Hyderabad	10 15.0		11 55.8	0.602	50.8%		13 43.9	3 29		
Imphal	11 04.6		12 53.0	0.804	75.0%		14 28.7	3 24		
Itanagar	11 03.5		12 51.1	0.879	84,4%		14 26.9	3 23		
Jaipur	10 14.8		11 55.8	0.908	88,1%		13 44.2	3 29	I [
Jalandhar	10 227		12 01 0	0.931	91.0%		13 44.5	3 22		
Jammu	10 21.7		11 58.5	0.904	87.5%		13 41.2	3 20	1	
*Joshimath	10 27.8	12 09.5	12 09.8	0.997	98.6%	12 10.2	13 54.3	3 27	1	
Kannur	10 06.7	12 07.5	11 37.5	0.461	35.2%		13 20.4	3 14	1 -	
Kanyakumari	10 17.7		11 41 9	0.329	21.9%		13 15.3	2 58	1	
Kavalur	10 19.2		11 55.1	0.458	34.9%		13 37.9	3 19	ΙΓ	
Kavaratti	10 10.2		11 28.0	0.460	35.1%		13 09.7	3 09		
L									' -	
' ' in	idicates a	nnular	phase	of eclips	e is not i	visible	corresi	onding	-	
									-	
					tial eclip					
	'*' Plac	ces whe	re ann	ular pha	se of ecli	pse oce	curs		L	

when the angular diameter of the Moon falls short of that of the Sun so that it cannot cover up the latter completely. As a result a ring of the Sun's disk remains visible around the Moon

Eclipsed Sun should not be viewed with the naked eye, even for a very short time. It will cause permanent damage of the eyes leading to blindness even when the moon

covers most portion of the Sun Safe technique to observe the solar eclipse is either by using proper filter like aluminized Mylar, black polymer, welding glass of shade number 14 or by making projection of Sun's image on a white board by telescope.

A table relating to local circumstances of some places in India is appended separately for ready reference

THE ANNULAR ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, 21 JUNE, 2020

laces	Partial	Annular	Greatest	Magnitude	Maximum	Annular	Partial	Duration
	Eclipse	phase	Eclipse		Obscuration	phase	Eclipse	of
	Begins	Begins	(IST)			Ends	Ends	Eclipse
	(IST)	(IST)				(IST)	(IST)	
	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m	h m
ohima	11 05.3		12 53.3	0.835	78.9%		14 28.8	3 23
olkata	10 46.4		12 35.5	0.725			14 17.0	3 31
ozikode	10 08.4		11 38.5	0.439	32.9%		13 20.2	3 12
Kurukshetra	10 21.3	12 01.4	12 01.8	0.997	98.6%	12 02.1	13 47.4	3 26
acknow	10 26.8		12 11.8	0.879	84.4%		13 58.5	3 32
ladurai	10 17.6		11 46.5	0.377	26.6%		13 24.3	3 07
angalore	10 04.9		11 37.1	0.498	39.1%		13 21.8	3 17
Iount Abu	10 05.9		11 44.3	0.868	83.0%		13 33.8	3 28
lumbai	10 00.9		11 37.5	0.697	62.1%		13 27.5	3 27
ysore	10 10.7		11 43.4	0.461	35.2%		13 26.5	3 16
agpur	10 17.9		12 01.6	0.711	63.7%		13 50.7	3 33
asik	10 03.8		11 42.0	0.720	64.8%		13 32.3	3 29
maji	10 03.3		11 38.8	0.589	49.3%		13 26.9	3 24
stna	10 37.1		12 24.9	0.825	77.7%		14 09.3	3 32
ondicherry	10 21.7		11 56.0	0.423	31.2%		13 36.7	3 15
ort Blair	11 15.6		12 53.4	0.393	28.1%		14 18.8	3 03
ine	10 03.0		11 40.5	0.675	59.5%		13 30.3	3 27
ri	10 38.3		12 26.0	0.641	55.4%		14 09.3	3 31
aipur	10 25.1		12 10.9	0.699	62.3%		13 58.4	3 33
ijkot	9 59.6		11 35.8	0.819	77.0%		13 25.5	3 26
ınchi	10 36.8		12 25.0	0.753	68.8%		14 09.6	3 33
mbalpur	10 32.2		12 19.6	0.697	62.1%		14 05.3	3 33
ullong	10 58.0		12 46.6	0.826	77.8%		14 24.5	3 27
imla	10 23.5		12 03.4	0.967	95.6%		13 47.9	3 24
lchar	11 01.0		12 49.7	0.803	74.9%		14 26.6	3 26
ligun	10 47.3		12 35.5	0.856	81.6%		14 16.7	3 29
Sirsa	10 16.9	11 55.9	11 56.1	0.996	98.6%	11 56.6	13 42.3	3 25
inagar	10 24.2		11 59.7	0.861	82.2%		13 40.6	3 16
Suratgarh	10 14.5	11 52.5	11 52.9	0.998	98.6%	11 53.3	13 39.2	3 25
hiruvanantapuram	10 15.1		11 40.0	0.346	23.5%		13 14.9	3 00
laipur	10 07.8		11 47.2	0.858	81.8%		13 36.8	3 29
yain	10 10.9		11 52.1	0.798	74.3%		13 42.2	3 31
adodara	10 04.6		11 43.2	0.795	73.9%		13 33.5	3 29
aranasi	10 31.0		12 17.8	0.821	77.2%		14 04.0	3 33

to the places where only partial eclipse occurs Places where annular phase of eclipse occurs.

ANNULAR SOLAR ECLIPSE, 21 JUNE, 2020

LOCAL CI			G TO SOME C PHASE IS VIS		CES FROM	
Places	Annular phase Begins (IST)	Greatest Eclipse (IST)	Maximum. Obscuration	Annular phase Ends (IST)	Duration of Annularity	
	h m	h m		h m	m s	
Chamoli	12 08.7	12 09.1	98.6%	12 09.4	0 38	
Dehradun	12 05.0	12 05.3	98.6%	12 05.6	0 31	
Joshimath	12 09.5	12 09.8	98.6%	12 10.2	0 39	
Kurukshetra	12 01.4	12 01.8	98.6%	12 02.1	0 39	
Sirsa	11 55.9	11 56.1	98.6%	11 56.4	0 36	
Suratgarh	11 52.5	11 52.9	98.6%	11 53.3	0 45	

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