

Patriots Day observed across the state

IT News
Imphal, August 13:

Manipur Chief Minister on the occasion of Patriots Day today paid traditional tributes to the brave martyrs Bir Tikendrajit and Thangal General who fought against the British empire.

The ceremony was attended by MLAs from all the parties and senior government officials.

"On this Patriots' Day, with great honour, paid tributes to our brave martyrs; Bir Tikendrajit and Thangal General who fought gallantly against the British empire in 1891. The ceremony was attended by MLAs from all the parties and senior government officials," Biren said.

Patriots' Day is observed every year on August 13 in memory of brave patriots, who laid down their lives in the Anglo-Manipuri War of 1891.

Imphal Times, NE Brothers, Apunba Manipur Matam Ishei Kanglup (AMMIK), Young Progressive and Athletic Club (YPAC), Elangbam Leikai Meira Paibi Lup and Shri Shri Bijo Govinda Naharol Seva Singlup Maarup also jointly organized the Patriots Day at Keihsmathong Elangbam Leikai Community Hall today.

Ningthoujam Ibotombi Singh, Retd. Selection Grade Teacher and



National Awardee, Elangbam Khomei Singh, Retd. Sub Inspector, Manipur Police, Elangbam Bijo (Boy) Singh, Social Worker, Sogolsam Tijendra Singh, Ex - President AMMIK and Mayengbam Jadumani Singh, Social Worker attended the observance as presidium members.

Paying floral tribute to Bir Tikendrajit, Thangal Genral and other unknown martyrs mark the observance. Members of Apunba Manipur Matam Ishei Kanglup (AMMIK) also presented patriotic Songs.

The Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal also observed Patriots' Day today in memory of heroes who laid down their lives for the protection of Manipur's independence. Prof. A. Santa Singh, Di-

rector of RIMS, Prof. N. Sanjib Singh, Medical Superintendent, Prof. Brogen Singh Akoijam, Dean (Academic), Prof. M. Rameswar Singh, Head of Obst&Gynaecology and also Deputy Director (Link), officials, staff and students paid floral tributes to all fighters, including unsung heroes.

During the observance, the director stated that many students from various parts of India are studying in this institute and these students are not only learning Manipuri language but also will be able to learn its culture and traditions. He further stated that by observing such important event, the Day reminds us of the heroic acts of the Manipuris during the Anglo Manipuri War, 1891.

Dr. Ak. Ibohal Singh, Head of

Plastic & Reconstructive Surgery Department spoke on the theme Anglo-Manipuri War 1891. Shri Y. Biken recited a patriotic poem. The students of the institute presented patriotic songs and performed a skit.

The Director also distributed appreciation certificates to the selected doctors for their best performance in the last 4 months.

Principals of Dental College and College of Nursing, Heads of Departments, faculty members, high ranking officials of the institute, staff, students and invitees attended the Patriots' day celebration.

The 131 Patriots' day was also observed at Eastern Shine School Indoor Hall in Moreh today. Members of the Meetee Council Moreh (MCM), All Community Development Organization (ACODOM), Kha Nongpok Apunba Nupi Lup (KHNANL), Nupi Khunai Chaokhat Lamjing Lup (NKHCLL) and All Manipur Students Union (AMSU) Tengnoupal District Committee paid floral tributes to the martyrs of Manipur.

The 131st Patriots day was observed in Jiribam today and paid tributes to those great heroes of Manipur who fought valiantly and laid down their lives fighting for their motherland against British Empire in 1891.

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Har Ghar Tiranga campaign various places

IT News
Imphal, August 13:

As part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebration, Senapati district also joined with the rest of the district of the state and country in active participation of Har Ghar Tiranga campaign.

In today's HGT Campaign, various people consisting of school teachers and student under ZEO and ADC, anganwadi workers, ASHA workers, NYK Volunteers, Police personnel and government official and staffs participated in the mass rally displaying the national flags. The rally procession of about 1000 people began from TNK village gate and end at the Traffic point. The rally campaign was flagged off by Shri HL Jain, MCS, Additional District Magistrate/ Chief Executive Officer Autonomous District Council, Senapati.

In the later, the Senapati District Police organised a drawing competition as part of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav for the students of the Senapati district on the theme 'I Dream for Poppy Free Senapati' at Multipurpose Hall, Rikhumai Taphou, Senapati.

Likewise, ZEO and ADC,



Senapati jointly organised Spot Painting Competition on the theme Amrit Ka Amrit Mahotsav & Har Ghar Tiranga for students at Multipurpose Hall, opposite to Mini Secretariat.

It may also be mentioned that HGT campaign in Senapati district can also be seen in full swing with the active participation of public through the hoisting of national flags at many places like shops, government institution, health institutions, educational institutions and many more.

Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign continued in the Kangpokpi district today as a part of the 'Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav' celebration to commemorate the 75 years of India's Independence and the glorious history of people, culture and achievements of the nation.

Since early morning, students and teachers of various schools carrying National Flags and placards in their hands took out Prabhat Phery. Students of Bishnulal High School Charhajare, Singha Rupa aided Junior High School, Thaldara aided Lower Primary School among others participated in the Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign.

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HAR GHAR TIRANGA
 13th - 15th AUGUST, 2022

A thousand salute to this great nation of ours.
 What better way to show your patriotism than
 hoisting our TIRANGA at our homes?

As we celebrate, "Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav" with the
 completion of 75 years of India's Independence,
 let us hoist the National Flag
 from 13th to 15th August, 2022
 in remembrance and salutation to the Nation.

Please pin a flag and upload a selfie
 with flag on www.harghartiranga.com
[#harghartiranga](https://twitter.com/harghartiranga)

Issued by
 Directorate of Information & Public Relations
 Manipur

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Patriots' Day
 13th August, 2022

On this auspicious day,
 the people of Manipur remember and pay homage
 to the Patriots who sacrificed their lives
 for the cause of their motherland.

Their spirit of patriotism and sacrifice
 for the motherland will remain forever
 in the history of Manipur.

DIRECTORATE OF INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATIONS, MANIPUR

Tikendrajit – The Lion of Manipur

(An excerpt from the writings of Dr. Lokendra Arambam)

Conflict of Symbols in the Anglo-Manipur War 1891

Manipuri scholars, following the attitude of their British masters in their analysis of the character and behaviour of the Manipur princes in their struggle for power of the throne, often spoke of the hatred and spite amongst the aspirants of the throne. They write about the animosity, hatred and factional disputes between the sons of Maharajah Chandrakirti and point to Tikendrajit as being the mastermind of the palace revolution of 1890, the coup against the eldest son Surchandra's occupation of the throne, and thereby leading to the intervention of the British on the issue of succession to the throne. Not much of studies are done by Manipuri scholars on the issue of what it is to occupy the throne, and how the throne represented a sacred energy bequeathed by the ancestors which empower the occupant to serve the basic unity of the cosmos and the earth, and to effect the regulation of the course of the seasons to provide welfare and equilibrium to the citizens, that the court and palace of the king should represent an exemplary centre, a model of the heavenly abode of human ancestors who provided the life and continuity of the race, and the vivacity and joy of living. The throne was indeed a sacred power which the incumbent received through a complex ritual of coronation whereby the spirits of the ancestors empowered the occupant the right to effect force to govern the state and model the polity towards a spiritual attainment which was sacred, sanct and pure. The ancient capital Kangla was therefore a sacred ritual centre which should never be contaminated by profane human acts, and attack on the sacred space should be punished by capital punishment. By tradition of the absence of the law of primogeniture, the princes had a moral and spiritual right to succession, but the wishes of the elders, the women of the court, and the desire of the populace would be important factors to succession. But the changes of perceptions and precepts in association of new values that penetrated the realm in the wake of a new world religion and practical pragmatic influences of the secular western ideas would have had a dilutive effect on matters of politics and exercise of power later in history.

The conflict amongst the brothers and cousins amidst the sons of Chandrakirti no doubt has poignancy and thrust in the scramble for power, but at the same time we have to be aware of the contemporary experiences in the history of the Burmese polity in the 18th and 19th centuries which had similar refrains in those of Manipur, who shared valuable culture and traditions of the courts. We must be aware of the fratricidal conflicts and massacres in the Konbaung dynasty amidst the successors to Alaung Zeya (Alompra by Manipuris, 1750-1760), and Bodaw Paya (1782-1819), who was the fourth son of Alaung Zeya effected a murder of some eighty three princes and princesses in 1789. This sort of fratricidal blood-letting was also effected during the reign of Thibaw, the last of the Konbaung dynasty (1875-1885), who massacred some seventy to eighty brothers and kinsmen in Mandalay in 1878, which was known as the Massacre of the Kins. In Burmese tradition it was in fact a purging of the realm according to custom, and the body of the king was homologous with the body of the polity. This was so in Manipur too. Manipur had an autonomous, independent attitude to kingship and occupation of the throne according to ancient beliefs and traditions. The British authorities had a mundane, earthy notion of holding of power as a source

of control over people and resources, and they claimed the right to intervene in all aspects of succession to kingships all over India, thereby gradually depriving political authorities of the princes the exercise of their own sovereignty. For Manipur it was a challenge to their civilizational symbols and beliefs. The midnight attack in the capital by Quinton and his cohorts was a severe trampling upon the sacred space of the Kangla, the sacred navel of the universe of the Meitei. 'Heads of white bodies shall roll in front of the Kangla Utra' was a prediction of the soothsayers.

The story of the visit of the Chief Commissioner of Assam along with a military escort and the subsequent developments leading to the massacre of four British officers and the confrontations led to the defeat of the Manipur state is known to one and all. But not much is known about how the native state of Manipur responded to the visit of the British dignitary from Shillong, and the gestures of the officials and military representatives of the Asiatic state towards the visitors reflect the attitude of the traditional Asiatic power towards the foreign dignitary worthy of respect and honour. A contingent of the Manipur army with seven hundred soldiers under General Thangal went to Mao in the northern hills to first receive the visiting British dignitary. Later the Senapati Tikendrajit himself with fifty soldiers met him at North Sekmai. The Commissioner, as head of the military contingent reached the capital, at every nook and corners of the highway, the citizens erected banana plants, with sugarcane and lighted lamps to give blessings to the visitor. The Maharajah Kulachandra who was now king of the land, followed by the palatial officials received the Commissioner with four hundred soldiers with a thirteen gun salute at the western gate of Kangla. The Commissioner was ushered into residence of the Political Agent, at Konthoujam ifam (the present Governor's residence).

The Commissioner ordered the Durbar to be held on that day itself at the Residence of the Political Agent Mr. Grimwood, and the native ruler and his retinue was forced to wait at the gate of residency for hours, since the Government of India's proclamation was to be translated and it took quite long. The military preparations surrounding the residency became an object of suspicion to the native officials, especially Tikendrajit, who sensed the dubious preparations and absented himself from the Durbar, pleading ill-health. It led to the immediate postponement of the Durbar, since it became clear that the Durbar should be held with Tikendrajit himself to be present. The next day, the 23rd of March, the matter became more complicated since Tikendrajit refused to attend the Durbar. The failure to hold the Durbar, where Tikendrajit was to be arrested, led to Mr. Quinton scheme the attack at the Kangla at dawn the next day with force of arms which led to the reprisal by the native soldiers and the subsequent tragedies.

New documents that had now become available had revealed that the Chief Commissioner Mr. Quinton was pre-determined to remove Tikendrajit from Manipur, and he was already in consultation with the Government of India, represented by the Viceroy's Council in Simla. The British authorities had been completely informed of the entire history of the political developments in Manipur and the details of the palace revolution in 1890. Instead of deciding to support the eldest brother Surchandra who requested British help to restore his throne, the Government decided to support the cause



of the usurper Kulachandra, and at the same time see to it that Tikendrajit, the real power behind Kulachandra's throne be deported from Manipur elsewhere in India. The logic of the empire was of paramountcy to interfere in matter of succession, and the British interests that had perennially climbed since its conquest of Burma, and an absolute necessity to remove any potential enemies to its hegemony. Mr. Quinton and the Viceroy's Council had earlier mulled over the necessity to increase the strength of the military garrison posted at Imphal even, and Mr. Quinton was also aware (in his own way) that the Senapati (Tikendrajit), the most popular of the brothers, the present head of the Manipur Army, a man of bold and turbulent character may be expected, when driven to desperation, if he does not openly resist, to use these utmost efforts to stir up disaffection and rebellion. Mr. W.J. Cunningham, the officiating secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department in his confidential letter to Mr. Quinton on the 21st February, let it be known that "The Governor General in Council considers that it will be desirable that the Senapati should be removed from Manipur and punished for his lawless conduct. I am to enquire where you would recommend that he should be interned, and what steps you consider necessary for carrying out his removal without affording him the chance, which his position as head of the Manipur forces might possibly give him, of making any forcible opposition" (Fort William No. 360 E).

The stealthy raid to the sacred capital, the unprovoked violence to women, children and ethnic residents in the night of the 23rd March 1891, and the hand to hand combats with the attacking soldiers, the devastation and fire to households, death to ethnic citizens and Brahmins and the burning of property and loss of lives to both sides were indeed an unpardonable crime perpetrated by the alien power to a historically trusted friend and ally. The so-called ceasefire and attempt at negotiation after the violence of the whole day of the 24th failed because of the refusal by the British authorities to surrender their arms, as demanded by Tikendrajit. The tense night witnessed the arousal of the masses affected by the provocation and those citizens earlier who had lost their near and dear ones, those who had nursed silent grievances against British officers for misbehaving with their daughters, rose in one fell swoop and punished those perpetrators of the crime. In the eyes of the indigenous patriots, the attackers on the sacred capital of the land had perpetrated an unpardon-

able crime, and the capital punishments was deserved, sanctioned by tradition.

In the reckoning of the powerful empire, the murder of the four British officers was a severe insult to the might and prestige of the Victorian Empire. The Asiatic state was attacked from three sides. The warriors of Manipur, aware of their inferiority of arms and superiority of the enemy in technical aspects of warfare, retreated from the three mountain strongholds, but finally made a resolute stand at the fields of Khongjom, some 22 miles at the south of the capital, and from 8 am till 5 pm engaged in hand to hand combat, swords and shields against bayonets and cannon ball fire and the river Khongjom ran with blood! The Gurkha regiments who fought with the Manipur army later recognized that the Khongjom battle was one of the hardest and toughest they had ever fought for the prestige of the British empire.

As for Tikendrajit, for his personal leadership in the conduct of the war, in his heart of the hearts, must have felt it as an avoidable engagement. He saw to it that Mrs. Grimwood, in her flight to Silchar was not pursued by the Manipur army. He saw to it that those who had been captured in the early confrontation should no longer be kept in prison. Those fifty one soldiers who had been imprisoned due to the Quinton attack on the sacred capital were released and given rupees five each for their expenses on the way back.

When the war became unavoidable, appropriate measures were taken for all defence in the three hill routes, yet attempts were made to have negotiations at the Thoubal battle in early April. But it was impracticable. The disaster at Khongjom in late April which was the last resistance, led to the final decision to leave the capital. There was a serious discussion whether Yubaraj Tikendrajit should lead a final confrontation, but realistic appraisal felt it was better for the prince to think of a resistance seeking the support of a foreign power i.e. China. The prince along with the Maharajah and some fifty armed men left the capital on horseback on the 26th April, and attempt to reach the Chassad region in the northeast where the Kuki friends of the state awaited. Unfortunately, the help of the Kuki chieftain Tonghu, at Chassad could not succeed, since the British forces had sealed all routes, since Burma had earlier been conquered. Tikendrajit, his brother king and the group returned in hiding, each on their own. He was later in May arrested from the home of his mother's elder sister and it was a Manipuri Subedar, Khelendra of the Konthoujam family, who was himself

a distant relative from the line of prince Nar Singh, a colleague of Tikendrajit's grandfather Gambhir Singh, the heroes of the Manipur freedom struggle against the Burmese was of 1824-26. It was secretly rumoured that the prince Tikendrajit let himself be arrested by none other than a Manipuri soldier from the Surma valley military police, who had accompanied the British invading force from Silchar, under Lieutenant Col. R.H.F. Rennick, the Commander of the Silchar Column, who reached Imphal and entered the capital Kangla on the 27th April 1891.

A Dark Page in 'Indian' History

After the occupation of the sacred capital, the British forces organized a systematic destruction of the legacies of the kingdom. The sacred caves of the ancestral serpent dragon were filled up with sand and clay. The brick lion figures at the gate of the Kangla Utra were blasted with dynamite. The space of the female deity of Nungoibi where human and animal sacrifices were held was also blasted. The brick walls surrounding the capital site were destroyed. The occupying army started looting the villages for forcing the collection of paddy. The citizen representatives of the four territorial divisions (Pana) were forced through whip-lashes to carry salt and flour for the occupying forces beyond the frontiers of the state. The domestic animals under the former care of the princes, namely the elephants, horses, cows and buffaloes were sold in auction and were purchased by British Indian subjects and traders. The ancestral properties in land and private homesteads of the princes were confiscated. Fisheries were leased out and there was a period of artificial famine when salt, fish and grains were not available. Thefts and burglaries abounded.

The heroes of the Manipur war were tried summarily through a military court manned by British military and civil officials and British Indian laws were enforced on the conduct of the trial and systematic hangings till death for the murder of the British officials were meted out to direct perpetrators and those who abetted the murders. A British Indian Subedar named Niranjana, who sympathized with the Manipur cause was hanged. A native ethnic called Chiral Thangal from the northern hills who massacred two British telegraph officials was also hanged. So also a patriot from the village of Kangmong seared the Political Agent Mr. Grimwood to death. Pukhramba Kajao, his charmed spear is still worshipped in secret in his native village.

As regards the trial of the more important leaders of the struggle, namely the Yubaraj Tikendrajit, the octogenarian Thangal General, the king Kulachandra and other princes and higher officials, the entire conduct of the trial and punishments were severely criticized by later scholars, lawyers and historians. To cite a few; John Parratt and Saroj Nalini Parratt, in their study of Queen Empress Vs Tikendrajit Prince of Manipur: The Anglo Manipur Conflict of 1891 (1992), revealed that the special court was in no way a court established on the basis of British law in India, nor were the procedures of the British law followed. None of the prisoners were represented by counsellor by anyone at all familiar with the law. Indeed the request of Tikendrajit to call a defence counsel from Cachar were peremptorily rejected. Furthermore, each of the accused was subjected to a cross-examination of a kind wholly at variance with normal legal practice. Again, the trials were conducted in three languages English, Manipuri and Urdu, and the records were kept only in English. In the case of the Manipuri witnesses for the prosecution, each witness was allowed to state his evidence, speak-

ing for two or three minutes at a time, and it was then translated in summary into Urdu. The quality of the translation was poor, and was several times corrected by the trader, and on occasion, even the President of the court himself found fault with the Urdu interpreter. The statements signed by witnesses were thus in many cases not in the language in which they were given, and the accused princes were also induced to sign statements in English, a language which none of them understood. There is, as we shall see subsequently good reason to believe that at points especially in the trial of the Yubaraj – these written records did not always accurately represent what the accused wished to say. There were also occasions on which it is clear that the prisoner did not understand the questions put in cross examination. The method of the trial was also peculiar, and in this respect similar to those presided over by Political Officer Maxwell, in that the court first heard the evidence for the prosecution before stating the charges against the prisoner and receiving his plea. It comes as no surprise, therefore, that as far we can tell neither Col. Mitchell nor Major Ridgeway, nor even civil officer Davis (who should surely have known better) had any knowledge whatsoever of legal matter. This was indeed "a special court", set up without reference to due penal procedure and which (as far as one can tell from the transcripts) made up its own rules as it went along. This does not argue well for its impartiality (John Parratt & Saroj Nalini Parratt 1992 P: 132-133).

Manomohan Ghose, born in Dhaka and educated at the Lincoln inn, appealed to the Excellency, the Viceroy in Council on behalf of Kulachandra Singh, Maharajah or regent of Manipur and Tikendrajit Bir Singh, Yubaraj or Senapati of Manipur having been pleased to permit a submission of the written representation on behalf of the princes on the 25th July 1891. The two prince brothers had been charged along with others as waging war against the Queen Empress of India and abetment of murder of four British officers as well as murder, and had been sentenced to death. After the sentence had been announced, a final representation in writing was allowed, which was taken up by this advocate of the Calcutta High Court.

The vital aspects of the legal defence raised by Manomohan Ghose was that 'The Manipur Princes were not, and could not have been tried under the Indian Penal Code, or any other British law. Nor was the court which tried them constituted under any legal authority derivable from any act of parliament, or any legislative enactment of the Governor General of India in Council. I must therefore take it that in creating this special tribunal at Manipur, the government of India was simply exercising the rights of a conquering sovereign power, for the purpose of bringing to justice persons accused of committing grave offences but who, not British subjects, are not triable by British courts, and are not governed by the municipal law of British India'.

There can be no treason under the English law by a person who is an alien, unless he happens to owe temporary allegiance by residence in the country. A person who is not a British subject, cannot be guilty of treason so long as he resides in a country which is not British territory.

Is Manipur British territory, and do the ruler of Manipur and his subjects in Manipur owe allegiance to Her Majesty the Queen in the sense in which that expression has been understood under the English law of treason and the Indian Penal Code?

(to be continued)

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India logs 15,815 fresh Covid-19 cases, active caseload drops below 1.2 lakh

Agency
New Delhi, August 13:

India registered 15,815 fresh Covid cases in the last 24 hours, a marginal drop from the previous day's 16,561 infections, the health ministry data showed on Saturday morning. The country's death toll surged by 68 fatalities, including 24 deaths added by Kerala in the backlog data, the data showed.

Active cases dipped by 4,271 in the span of 24 hours to drop below the 1.2 lakh mark

(at 1,19,264), constituting 0.27 per cent of the overall infections. The cumulative coronavirus infections in India - recorded since the start of the pandemic - now stands at 4,42,39,372, while the death toll now stands at 5,26,996.

The 44 fatalities - recorded in the last 24 hours - include 10 from Delhi, five each from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab; three each from Assam, Haryana and West Bengal; two each from Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Manipur; and one each from

Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Odisha, and Rajasthan.

The daily positivity rate stood at 4.36 per cent, while the weekly positivity rate was 4.79 per cent. The Covid fatality rate in the country was 1.19 per cent. The national Covid recovery rate touched 98.54 per cent, the health ministry noted.

More than 43 million people have recovered from the coronavirus so far, according to the ministry. It also said 2.07 billion doses of Covid vaccine have been administered in the country to date under the

nationwide vaccination drive.

India's Covid tally surpassed the one-crore mark on December 19, 2020. It crossed the grim milestone of two crore on May 4, 2021, three crore on June 23, and four crore on January 25 this year.

The number of people who have recovered from the disease has risen to 4,35,93,112, according to the ministry.

It also said 207.71 crore doses of Covid vaccine have been administered in the country so far under the nationwide COVID-19 vaccination drive.

87 CRPF launches 'Har Ghar Tiranga' walkathon campaign



IT Correspondent
Jiribam, August 13:

Commemorating the 75th years of India's Independence themed as "Azadi Ka 75th Amrit Mahotsav" 87 Bn, CRPF, Jiribam under the aegis of IGP Manipur & Nagaland sector organized walkathon rally at Jiribam today.

The objective of the rally is to motivate the local public to hoist the National Flag at

their respective home under the programme "Har Ghar Tiranga".

Motivating the students and teachers of the school to hoist the national tricolour, Commandant in-charge 87 CRPF T. Thankanlal said, the idea behind the campaign is to instill a feeling of patriotism in the hearts of people and reminisce the contribution of those who tirelessly worked for nation building.

He added, in the event around 250 CRPF personnel, family members, locals and school students along with teachers from various schools in Jiribam participated, wherein National Flags were also distributed to enhance and instill pride and honour for the Nation Flag.

The walkathon was participated by 2 i/c Sanjay Singh Gurjar, R.K. Tunngung, Rohan N.K. Jawanjal and other CRPF officials.

Army pays tribute to soldiers killed while foiling suicide attack in J&K

IT Correspondent
Mumbai, August 13:

The rich tributes were paid by Lt. General Upendra Dwivedi, Army Commander, Northern Command, and other officers on Friday, to the gallant soldiers who died in the line of duty while foiling the suicide attack by terrorists in Jammu and Kashmir's Rajouri on Thursday. The wreaths were laid to pay tributes to the Bravehearts in Jammu before their mortal remains were moved to their respective hometowns. The tributes were paid also by the senior officials from the Indian Army, Air Force, and Civil Administration of Jammu.

A Defence statement said, "Today, in a solemn wreath-lay-



Lt. General Upendra Dwivedi, paying homage to the gallant soldiers who died in the line of duty in J and K. (Inset: the slain martyrs).

ing ceremony held at Air Force Station, Jammu, rich tributes were paid to the gallant soldiers who made supreme sacrifice during the Counter Terrorist Operation in Parghal in District

Rajouri on August 11.

"The mortal remains of Subedar Rajendra Prasad of Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, and three soldiers: Rifleman Lakshmanan D. of Madurai, Tamil Nadu, Rifle-

man Manoj Kumar of Faridabad, Haryana, and Rifleman Nishant Malik of Hisar, Haryana were taken in service aircraft from Jammu to Delhi. Thereafter the mortal remains will be taken to their respective hometowns for performing the last rites with full military honours.

"The Nation will always remain indebted to the gallant soldiers for their supreme sacrifice in the service of the motherland," the defence statement said.

On Thursday, alert troops of the Army foiled a terrorist "fidayeen" (suicide) attack in Rajouri in which two terrorists and three soldiers were killed and two soldiers were badly injured. The terrorists tried to cross the fence of the army camp. The sentry on guard duty challenged the intruders and an exchange of gunfire took place. While three soldiers were killed on the spot, two injured were admitted to the hospital. However one of the injured rifleman Nishant Malik, succumbed to his injuries, taking the total security forces' casualties to four.

Centre, NSCN (IM) will soon resolve Naga political issues, says Nagaland CM Rio

Agency
Kohima, August 13:

Nagaland Chief Minister Neiphiu Rio said on Friday he is hopeful that the Centre and the NSCN-IM would soon resolve all aspects relating to the protracted Naga political issues.

The NDPP-led Nagaland government had earlier on a number of occasions urged the Centre to conclude the ongoing Naga peace talks before the Assembly elections scheduled early next year. Rio said that the core com-

mittee on Naga political issues had recently met Union Home Minister Amit Shah in Delhi and discussed the Naga peace talks issue.

Assam Chief Minister Himanta Biswa Sarma was also present at the meeting.

CM Rio asserted that the NSCN (IM) and Centre's interlocutor A.K. Mishra would hold discussions to resolve the all-important Naga political issues.

Mishra, the former Special Director of the Intelligence Bureau, had since last year visited Kohima, Dimapur and the

headquarters of the NSCN-IM camp, Hebron (near Dimapur), and held discussions with Thuingaleng Muivah, General Secretary of NSCN-IM, and many other Naga leaders.

The NSCN-IM's repeated insistence on a separate Naga flag and Constitution has become a big hurdle in resolving the Naga issue.

After signing a formal ceasefire agreement with the NSCN-IM in 1997, the Central government has held more than 85 rounds of negotiations with the outfit and other Naga groups.

The youth is the hope of our future



By: Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit

August 12 is celebrated as International Youth Day is celebrated on August 12 to recognize efforts of the world's youth in enhancing global society. It is a Day to focus on the rights of the young people to have full access to education, adequate healthcare, employment opportunities, financial services and full participation in public life. Over half the world's population is under the age of 30. The progress, dreams, and world-changing abilities are restricted for many young people. The international Youth Day is a moment to recognize and celebrate the promise and power of young people to change their communities, their countries, and the world. Today's youth bring great leadership and resilience. **Swami Vivekananda has rightly said while giving advice to the youth that "Supreme value of youth is incalculable and indescribable. Youth is the most precious part of human life. The way in which you utilize this period will decide the nature of the coming years that lie ahead of you. Your happiness, success, honor and good name all depend upon the way in which you like now, in the period."** The objective of this day is to spread his knowledge and literature to society, to build good characters and

true citizens of the Nation.

There are currently 1.9 billion young people between the ages of 10 and 24 in the world. This is the largest youth population ever. But 1 in 10 of the world's children live in conflict zones and 24 million of them are out of school. They are a source of innovation, creativity, energy and foresight, and member states must use all means possible to foster and harness the power of the youth. They are the most connected, the most outspoken and the most open-minded generation the world has ever seen. Today's youth have potential to shape the world both in the present and in the future. Empowerment through education has the power to change the life of young people and release them from the grip of poverty. No doubt, efforts are being made to provide youth with many opportunities to develop their skills, capabilities, personality and become good citizens of the country. Youths of today are much more sensitized than before and there is a growing demand for recognition of their rights. Youth empowerment is an attitudinal, structural, and cultural process whereby young people gain the ability, authority, and agency to make decisions and implement change in their own lives and in the lives of other people, including youth and adults. Access to education and training has to be amplified so that youth can develop their competencies. We need to create an international perspective in the youth and to involve them in promoting peace and understanding and the establishment of a just global economic order;

It is quite important to focus on the goals and ideas to cultivate a better future amongst different Countries. Today as we acknowledge and celebrate youth around the world, let us pledge to continue the momentum and together work to ensure that youth, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, are equipped with the proper skills and tools needed to lead us towards a better world. Youths are most precious and latent resource and it is necessary to organize them and channelize their energies towards desirable goals for national development. Everyone have a dream to arrive at a great height, and they want to perform in their activity in a better way. So it is important for the development of the country to develop the Youth of the Nation to make a strong and better Nation.

The youth is leading the change, and International Youth Day ensures that they have the ability, skill, motivation and recognition to continue to do so. Leadership, discipline and citizenship cannot develop automatically nor these qualities be acquired once character is formed. These qualities have been inculcated by proper training to the youths.

While the international youth day primarily focuses on celebrating young people and their efforts in conflict prevention, inclusion, social justice, and peace across the globe, it is reasonably important for the people to encourage each and every youth to participate in every activity to make them perfect for every activity to develop their and Countries future.

Home Remedies for Longer, Thicker Eyelashes Naturally



By: Shahnaz Husain

Eyelashes protect the eyes from light debris. They also act like sensors that warn the eyes of potential danger when objects come close. In fact, more attention is being paid to eye make-up, especially during this Covid crisis. Masks are mandatory, while eyes are visible. This has increased the importance of protecting the beauty of our eyes and eyelashes. Leaving mascara, eyeliner and eye shadow on right through the night can affect the beauty of the lashes. In fact, it can lead to infection of the lashes and eyes.

At night, use a cleansing gel and cotton wool to remove eye make-up gently. For upper lashes, put a cleanser on cotton wool and wrap it around your index finger. Brush through

the lashes from underneath. To remove mascara from the lower lashes, use a cotton bud with a little cleanser on it. To remove kajal from the lower lashes use a cotton bud that has a little cleanser on it. Also, clean the corners of the eyes with a cotton bud. Use very gentle movements on the lashes.

Brush your lashes with an eyelash brush, so that they are not entangled. Heavy eye make-up, too much mascara and even eyelash extensions can damage and lead to loss of lashes.

If you have very thin or sparse eyelashes, it may become a problem and you may wonder how to encourage their growth. You can apply very little oil on the eyelashes, using a cotton bud. You may apply almond oil, coconut oil, or olive oil. Leave it on for 15 to 20 minutes and wipe off very gently with moist cotton wool. Do not go to sleep with oil on the eyelashes, as this can lead to puffy eyes.

Curry leaves are also said to help. Keep curry leaves in hot water and leave it to cool. Then make a paste of the curry leaves and apply to the lashes, again using a cotton bud. Apply very little and wash off with

water after 15 minutes.

You can also apply aloe vera gel. You can take the gel from the aloe vera growing in your house. The gel obtained from the plant itself is the leaf pulp and is found in the inner portion of the leaves. First, wash the leaf well and observe total hygiene while extracting the gel. Apply a small amount of aloe vera gel on the eyelashes before bed and wash it off in the morning.

Castor oil: Apply a small amount of castor oil on the eyelashes each night before bed and wash it off in the morning.

Eyeid massage: Gently massage eyelids along the lash line.

Nowadays new eyelash serum is available, to help enhance the growth of natural eyelashes. It also improves the health and texture of sparse and brittle lashes. In serum form, it is easy to apply and includes a brush applicator. Follow the directions on the label.

Mascara adds glamour and thickness to the eyelashes. But, mascara must be removed at night, along with the rest of the eye make-up. Roll-on mascara is easy to apply. You can apply the mascara both above and below

the upper lashes. This gives a thicker look. Apply on the lower lashes too. Wait for a while and apply a second coat. Then brush out the lashes, with a small eyelash brush, otherwise, the lashes will stick together. The idea is to achieve a natural effect. You can apply a little powder on the eyelashes between two coats of mascara, to make them look thicker.

The latest in eye glamour is eyelash extensions. They are attached to natural eyelashes, one by one to make the lashes look thicker. A trained beautician has to attach them. It's up to you to decide how thick you want your lashes to be. The eyelash extensions may last for about 3 weeks to a month and then you will have to get them done again. Basically, the eyelash extensions are synthetic strands that are specially curved to look like natural eyelashes. If you apply mascara on eyelash extensions, use the water-based kind.

You can also ask your doctor to prescribe supplements of Vitamin-A Vitamin-B which encourages hair growth.

(The author is an international fame beauty expert and is called Herbal Queen of India)

Heroin worth Rs 20 crore smuggled from Myanmar seized in Delhi

Agency
New Delhi, August 13:

The Delhi Police has seized a cache of heroin brought in from Myanmar having a face value of Rs 20 crore in the international market.

The police informed that the said heroin weighs 4 kg and was smuggled in through Manipur from Myanmar.

A team of Delhi Police's Special Cell seized the suspected drugs that were smuggled to India from Myanmar via Manipur.

The police have also arrested a person in connection with the seizure.



The person has been identified as Akhilesh Kumar Ray, accused of supplying drugs in Delhi and other places for the

last 7 years.

The seizure was made based on specific information that a member of an interna-

tional drug cartel was present in Delhi's Ghazipur. He was arrested near a mall in the area.

The gang is said to be active in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Manipur, and Assam.

The accused told the police that he is part of the cartel and has been involved in supplying drugs in Delhi-NCR, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand.

He also informed that he is involved in procuring heroin with two other people.

He also claimed that a person in Manipur is also in connection with them and he has connections with a supplier in Myanmar.

Ajit Yumnam's 4/11 to compete in International Film Festival of Shimla 2022



IT News
Imphal, August 13:

Ajit Yumnam's second Manipuri feature - 4/11 has been selected in the competition section of the 8th International Film Festival of Shimla 2022 to be held from August 26 to 28 in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh. The film will have its premiere at this festival. The festival authority has also invited him to attend the festival for Q & A session with the audience and media after the screening. Ajit Yumnam will attend the festival.

The film depicts an event during Covid-19 pandemic. During the prolonged lockdown due to Covid-19, hotel boys Khomei and Tomba and the cook Chaoba have to

stay in the hotel run at Moreh, a border town in Manipur neighbouring Myanmar. Chaoba provides two transgender women who work in a beauty parlour and are starving due to prolonged lockdown in his place for stay. Chaoba advises the boys to treat them well.

On April 11, when the curfew is relaxed for a few hours on account of Easter Sunday which falls on April 12 and Cheiraoba which falls on 13, the three leave the place to reach their home at Gwalabhi village on foot covering more than 100 kilometres. On the way, when Chaoba rushes to get some medicine for ailing Khomei in a pharmacy he notices that his wallet has been lost. He runs back but he faces drug-related problems.

The pharmacist advises Chaoba that children must be sent to school and be taken back from workplace. At night, they are again caught by a mob taking them to be thieves. The chairperson of the village stops the people not to indulge in mob justice.

When they reach home, Tomba and Khomei are happy to learn that they will go to school after the lockdown.



The film- 4/11 is produced by Brojen Yumnam under Skyline Pictures. Ajit Yumnam DD screenplay on the story of renowned playwright Chana Lukhoi. Imo Yumnam is the cinematographer and Sushil Yendrembam is the editor. Master Gautam as Tomba and Master Wangthoi as Khomei are non-actors.

Filmmaker Ajit Yumnam said, "I want to tell the story of the suffering of the people specially the poor during the lockdown of Covid-19 pandemic. The child labour and discrimination of transgender people should not be encouraged at all."

Born in 1962 at Mayang Imphal Thana Awang Leikai, Ajit Yumnam is a Mechanical Engineering graduate from an

Engineering college in Chennai and later did the graduate and postgraduate in English in Annamalai University, Tamil Nadu. He joined the profession of filmmaking in 2004 working as a screenwriter and assistant director in many films made in video format. His debut film-

Eikhoishibu Kanano (Who Are We) is a 2020 Manipuri film on Indo-Myanmar border dispute. The film premiered at the Jaipur International Film Festival 2020. It was screened in many international film festivals in India including the Delhi International Film Festival 2020 and the India International Film Festival, Pune 2020. *Eikhoishibu Kanano* won the Best Film at the 10th Dada Saheb Phalke Film Festival 2020.

Independence Day rehearsal held in Tengenoupal District

IT News
Tengenoupal, August 13:

The district administration held a rehearsal for the 75th Independence Day, 2022 at the Community Hall of Chahmol village today.

The rehearsal was designated to be held at the ground of ground of a ground of Tengenoupal Government High School. However, due to bad weather condition, the rehearsal was shifted to the

above mention place.

The Independence Day celebration will be participated by 3(three) government school students, police, 4(four) Self Help Groups and a band contingent of the Assam Rifles.

As a part of the celebration, officials of various departments will be awarded Certification of Appreciation.

The Deputy Commissioner, SDOs, CMO and DLOs in the district took part in the rehearsal programme.

Tricolour hoisted at Zou Gal Cemetery Complex; "Full dress rehearsal held at CCpur

IT News
CCpur, August 13:

MLA of Singnat AC Chinlunthang today hoisted the Indian National Flag at the historical site of Zou Gal Cemetery Complex, Behiang, Singnat Sub-Division. He also paid homage to all those who were a part of Zou Gal for their outstanding courage and sacrifices. The event was organized by District Administration, Churachandpur as a part of the on-going Har Ghar Tiranga campaign to commemorate Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav.

Speaking on the occasion as the Chief Guest,

Chinlunthang stated that the Ministry of Art and Culture, Government of Manipur under the supervision of Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh has been putting in efforts to figure out unsung heroes and freedom fighters of the country and honour them during the celebration of AKAM.

Today, we are honoured and proud to have forefathers who fought against the colonial British and dared to sacrifice their precious lives to protect our land, dignity, and liberty during the Zou Gal (1917-19). We also remember the sacrifice of martyrs like Maj David Manlung, who is from the area, and also Colonel Viplav

Tripathi, with his family and soldiers who laid down their life in the ambush within Behiang range" he stated. He also said that the soldiers of Zou Gal were now recognized as Indian Freedom fighters.

During the Zou Gal, several fierce encounters took place between the Zou fighters and British troops at Tuibom, in Chakpi River, Gotengkot near Kana River, and so on. These incidents have been maintained in locals and colonial records, he said. "The MLA also exhorted the people to unceasingly show their love for the motherland, and reaffirm their commitment to work for the development

of the State and Country as a whole. He assured that the State government will always work for the all-round development of the state and the welfare of its people and that he will never betray the people's trust. "As a part of the observation, SDO/BDO of Singnat Shri Namlungh Gangmei, Post Commander of 46 AR, Behiang outpost Shri Kennedy Maring, Officer In-charge of Behiang Police Station Rishikesh Sharma, Chiefs, tribe leaders, students and hundreds of peoples paid homage by offering floral tributes to Zou Gal warriors. They also planted tree saplings to mark the occasion.

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Patriots Day observed across....



In commemoration of the great heroes of Manipur floral tributes were paid at the busts of Bir Tikendrajit, Thangal General and Paona Brajabashi at Ancestral Heroes' Memorial Complex, Ningshingkhul Biodiversity park, Jiribam.

The observation was organised by Pari Puri Athouba Ningshing Lup, Jiribam in collaboration with JDO, JIMPAL, AMSU & CADA. The programme was graced by W. Malemnganba Chenglei, Deputy Commissioner, Jiribam; S. Lalmani Meitei, Chairman, Pari Puri Athouba Ningshing Lup (PPANL), Jiribam, Jiribam and N. Sadananda Meitei, President, Jiri Development Organization; Atom Ashangbi Devi, President, Jiri Imma Meira Paibi Apunba Lup as a Chief Guest, President and Guests of honour respectively.

The Patriots' Day was also observed in Kangpokpi district today in memory of those heroes who sacrificed their lives in the 1891 Anglo-Manipuri War. The function was organised by the District Administration Kangpokpi at the DC Office Complex.

Floral tributes were paid by the officials led by Deputy Commissioner Kengoo Zuringla to mark respect and reverence to the forefathers who made supreme and selfless sacrifice for the freedom and sovereignty of our motherland against the mighty British.

The day was also observed in Chandel District Head Quarter today. Deputy Commissioner Chandel, Mayanglambam Rajkumar, SP Chandel Pandey Hemant M, Commandant 8MR T. Thongzapa graced the function. Today's function started with the laying of wreaths and floral tributes followed by Gun salutes and two minutes silence in the memories of the departed heroes of the Manipur's last war of Independence, 1891.

Speaking on the occasion the Deputy Commissioner Chandel,

Mayanglambam Rajkumar, said that we should not forget the extreme sacrifices made by our forefathers, from all the different communities of the state for a united and independent

Manipur against the mighty British empire.

He further said that the unity which were amongst the different communities in the olden days seems to be somewhat eroded nowadays. We need to think about our future generations and need to remember and reignite the age old culture of unity amongst the different communities in order to stand out and show our identity in different fields, and it will be the only real way of showing our patriotism towards our nation, in today's world which has become global village.

In today's function floral tributes were also paid by all the DLOs, officials, and members of different communities of the district. The function ended with the vote thank by the ADC Chandel Md. Firoz Khan.

District Administration, Thoubal observed the 131st Patriots' Day today at the Counting Hall of DC Complex, Thoubal as done in preceding years. The function was attended by Deputy Commissioner, Thoubal Shri A. Subhash Singh, IAS, SP Thoubal Jogeshchandra Haobijam and ADM Thoubal B. Lokeshor Sharma as dignitaries. SDOs, SDCs, DLOs and staff of DC office Thoubal also attended the function.

In his speech, DC Thoubal reminded the gathering about the supreme and selfless sacrifice made by our forefathers during the freedom struggle. He also expressed that there is a need for more unity and cooperation amongst the people for better growth and development in the society. Like our forefathers who made supreme sacrifice for the nation, we also need to participate and contribute effectively for the development of the state. He urged the gathering especially the government employees to perform their duty with utmost sincerity and dedication towards making a better, vibrant and developed district.

The observance began with floral tributes offered to the photographs of Thangal General and Bir Tikendrajit led by Deputy Commissioner. Prayers by the religious leaders of different faiths were performed as

part of the function.

The observance began with 'Prabhat Pheri' commencing from Deputy Commissioner's Office complex at 4:00 am. Patriotic songs were played imbibing the sense patriotism at various locations of the district.

The District Administration, 131st Patriots' Day at DRDA Conference Hall, Senapati today.

Speaking on today's occasion, Mahesh Chaudhari, IAS, Deputy Commissioner, Senapati said everyone must learn to live an ideal life and work hard like Thangal General and Bir Tikendrajit who had sacrificed their life for the liberation of Manipur under British rule. He also urged everyone to come forward and sacrifice their time for the betterment of society.

In today's programme, a brief history of the two heroes (Thangal General and Bir Tikendrajit) were also narrated by SDO Senapati/Purul and SDO Tadubi/Lairouching.

Floral tribute and lighting of candle were also led by Senapati DC and SP then followed by District Level Officers in paying homage to the martyr.

The Programme was attended by Karthik Malladi, IPS, Superintendent Police, Senapati and all the District Level Officers.

District Administration, Bishnupur observed Patriots' Day at the Conference Hall of DC Office in Bishnupur. Deputy Commissioner, Lourembam Bikram led the wreath laying ceremony and paid rich floral tributes at the portraits of Bir Tikendrajit and Thangal General.

On this monumental occasion, District Information Office, DIPR also carried out "Prabhat Pheri" at various locations of the district today. Patriotic songs were played through loudspeakers to rekindle the sense of patriotism among the people.

ADM Bishnupur H. Bobby Sharma, DLOs and several district administration staff also paid their tributes in the observance.

Har Ghar Tiranga campaign....

On the other hand, National Flags were hoisted at various institutions, including government offices, schools and banks in the district. It may be mentioned that the idea behind the Har Ghar Tiranga Campaign is to invoke the feeling of patriotism in the hearts of the people and awareness about the tricolour.

Har Ghar Tiranga campaign in the Thoubal District continues with zeal and enthusiasm by the people. Deputy Commissioner, Thoubal A. Subhash Singh, IAS hoisted the tricolour flag at DC office and DC bungalow as part of the Har Ghar Tiranga campaign.

As part of the HGT campaign Government departments and institutions in the District have been hoisting the national flag in their office buildings/premises. Today, flags were hoisted at the premises of various PHCs in the District. They include Leisangthem PHC, Health & Wellness Centre Tekham, Urban Primary Health Center Phouden. Flags were also hoisted at Lilong and Thoubal Veterinary hospital, Food Safety Administration Thoubal, Thoubal Forest Division Office and Office of the District Supply Officer.

As part of Har Ghar Tiranga campaign flags can be hoisted

atop the house and office buildings. Earlier their were restrictions in hoisting the tricolour flag of India. Now there is no restrictions on the timing of flag display. A citizen, a private organization or an educational institution can hoist the National Flag in all days or occasion.

Many houses in the District have also hoisted the tricolour flag with full fervour. The District Administration have already distributed more than 40 thousand flags as part of the campaign. The idea of Har Ghar Tiranga campaign is to instill the sense Patriotism and Nationalism to the people of India.