

6 students' bodies submit memorandum to CM concerning the crisis in DMU

IT News
Imphal, Nov 15:

Six students' bodies of the state—AMSU, MSF, DESAM, KSA, SUK and AIMS, showing serious concern to the present condition of the Dhanamanjuri University (DMU hereafter) and submitted memorandum to the Chief Minister of Manipur for his urgent intervention. The memorandum submitted today stated that DMU, the potential state universities of Manipur, has been seen mired in undesirable issues due to the lack of teaching facilities, infrastructural lack such as shortage of classrooms, benches and desks, and snail-paced bifurcation of DMU from the Directorate of Technical and Higher Education, Manipur. It added that as DMU progresses into its 5th year of existence, but need urgent attention to transform DMU into

a full-fledged University. In the memorandum, it is stated that the nascent state University namely "Dhanamanjuri University" is a cluster university set up under RUSA by clustering DM College of Science, DM College of Arts, D.M. College of Commerce, LMS Law College and GP Women's College, officially came into being on the 6th April, 2018 by a Gazette notification of "The Dhanamanjuri University Act, 2017".

Ever since the creation of DMU formally on the 6th April, 2018, the existing teachers (including the utilized teachers) of the five constituent colleges of DMU have been reportedly shouldering the duties and responsibilities of a university teacher under DMU like syllabus framing (both UG and PG courses), question setting, evaluation and teaching of Post Graduate courses along with research guidance.

The issues confronted by the faculty members of DMU has often come to public domain through petitions as raised and circulated teaching and non-teaching fraternal associations of DMU which are often marked by petition to the government and confrontation at times affected the peaceful academic environment.

The slow-paced progress of DMU has been caused by delayed bifurcation of DMU from the Higher & Technical Education, Government of Manipur. That, the bifurcation of DMU including teaching and non-teaching staffs with proper procedural care without delay is urgently needed not only to facilitate the growth of DMU's students and their prospects of proper research but also to avoid any future uncertainty over the legitimacy of their degrees and courses.

(Contd. on Page 4)

Bank employees are again up in arms All India bank strike on Nov 19 if negotiation fails

By Dr. Gyan Pathak

Bank employees of the country are again up in arms against their management and therefore the contentious issues involving the employees and the managements could not be discussed making the situation out of the question.

However, CLC had advised the IBA and the AIBEA representatives to agree to hold one more round of meeting on November 16. If officials of bank managements again show their arrogance, as they had shown in the last meeting by not even attending it, AIBEA will be obliged to go on all India general strike in banks on November 19 for which they are already prepared.

AIBEA general secretary CH Venkatachalam has said if the managements attend the meeting and agree to resolve the issues amicably, the AIBEA may reconsider the strike call. If bank managements continue with their unlawful and vindictive actions and do not agree to maintain bilateralism, AIBEA will be left with no option but to go

ahead with the strike call. Since the strike call is supported by other associations and unions, especially by United Forum of Bank Unions (UFBU) representing all the bank unions, the November 19 strike is expected to halt almost all the banking operation in the country, if last negotiation bid on November 16 fail.

As per the strategy of the AIBEA, demonstrations will be held throughout the country on November 18 evening before the general all India bank strike on November 19. AIBEA is even planning to intensify the agitation and further protest strikes in case the issues are not resolved after the strike.

AIBEA general secretary Venkatachalam has said, "We explained the attack on employees' rights and demanded correction but bank managements justified their position" at November 5 negotiation meeting held in Mumbai.

Under the Trade Unions Act and Industrial Disputes Act, the

duly elected leaders of the Union can negotiate with the management. However, some managements are refusing this right even their decision is illegal and violation of labour laws, Venkatachalam has said.

Of late, some banks do not care for bilateral discussions and violate bipartite settlements through unilateral decisions. Bank employees are being routinely and periodically transferred from one station to another in violation of 2005 settlement between IBA and AIBEA that prescribes the procedure for transferring employees from surplus centres to deficit centres to correct staff imbalances.

AIBEA general secretary says, "Managements do not care of bipartite settlement. But in the meantime, some of the banks have started to transfer employees from one station to another, quoting the 2005 settlement which is restricted only for transfer from surplus to shortage areas."

(Contd. on Page 4)

Sangai Festival: Festival of oneness Curtain Raiser held

IT News
Imphal, Nov 15:

Manipur Sangai Festival, 2022 organised under the theme "Festival of Oneness" will be a grand event and will be organised in around 13 venues across the State, Chief Minister N. Biren Singh said today during the curtain raiser event of the festival this morning at western gate of Kangla.

The curtain raiser event was also attended by Rajya Sabha MP Maharaja Leishemba Sanajoba, Ministers and MLAs.

We are not confining the festival in the city alone, we want public involvement in the festival from every corner of the State and truly make it state-wide, N. Biren Singh said adding that Mao, bordering Nagaland will also be hosting a curtain raiser today.

Further stating that the main venue for the festival will be at Sangai Ethnic Park at Moirang Khunou, the Chief Minister said the public may now visit the park where permanent structures are being constructed so that the festival may be organized there every year.

He also thanked and appreciated the people and MLAs of Thanga and Moirang Assembly Constituencies for their cooperation and support to all the construction works and said not a single compensation were sought by the public during the whole construction work including road widening process.

The Chief Minister also said that various events will be included in this year's edition of the festival including indigenous Sagol Kangjei inside the Kangla Kangjeibung. The festival will also have



Arambai throwing event, he said.

Further in his speech, the Chief Minister appealed to the people that the festival there will witness many tourists visiting the State and that we have to show our best behavior and that it would be the time to showcase and highlight our culture, civilization, decency, discipline, etc.

N. Biren Singh also highlighted that events will be held at Makhel in Senapati, Behiang and Gelong in Churachandpur among others.

The Chief Minister along with the other dignitaries also released the Manipur Sangai Festival, 2022 theme song by Mangka Mayanglambam and balloons to mark the opening of the curtain raiser event. Rhythms of Manipur also presented their Dancing Drummer. Other highlights include pung cholom, blowing of conch and penna invocation.

N. Biren Singh flagged off the Sangai Run which will conclude at Indoor Stadium after passing through Lamlong Bazar, Kongba Bazar,

Pishumthong, Keishampat, etc. Renowned film actress of the State Soma Laishram was declared festival ambassador by the Chief Minister. Other well-known personalities from different fields including former national and world champion boxer Laishram Sarita, actors Gurumayam Bonny, RK Somorendro (Kaiku), Hijam Bala, Ningombam Biju and

Designer Robert Naorem among others also attended the event.

The CM also launched the online lottery for distribution of Sangai Festival stalls.

Meanwhile, the Chief Minister along with Ministers, MLAs, Chief Secretary Dr Rajesh Kumar, DGPP Doungel and others inspected the ongoing work at the Sangai Ethnic Park.

Borobekra villager urge govt. to repair bridge

IT News
Jiribam, Nov 15:

People of Borobekra Barak Circle area has expressed dissatisfaction to the government over its negligence toward the condition of the bridge No. 3 at Phailienthang Bazaar, near B. Huonveng village, in the Jiri Tipaimukh road.

The villagers said that the bridge is in urgent need of repair as the sheets of iron had given way under the weight of all sorts of vehicles both light and

heavy loaded, "Even after the repavement of various roads by the government under the leadership of CM N. Biren Singh, the condition of this IT road remain the same", a villagers told this reporter. He added that the bridge is the lifeline of more than 30000 populace Borobekra Barak circle area and Vangai range, Pherzawl Dist. Everyday hundreds of student's and vehicles are plying through this frightful bridge as there is no alternative road to pass through.

Indian Railways to Lay Tracks Till Manipur's Moreh Along Myanmar Border

Agency
Guwahati, Nov 15:

The survey for laying railway lines upto Myanmar borders in Manipur's Moreh has been completed and the project would be finished in over two years of works being formally sanctioned, Anshul Gupta, General Manager of Northeast Frontier Railway told news agency ANI.

"As works are being sanctioned, the railway lines till Moreh will be completed in two-to-two-and-a-half years," Gupta said.

These railways would be part of Indian Railways' expansion in underserved northeast region which would boost strategic needs, tourism and all-weather connectivity.

Besides, the railway line between Karamanj (India) and Shahbajpur (Bangladesh) will be completed by March 2023. Lines between Agartala (in India) and Akhaura (in Bangladesh) will be completed by 2023, the GM



said.

Further, the survey for the first rail connectivity to Bhutan has been initiated and will be completed by March 2023. Once work is sanctioned, the project completion will be done in over two years, Gupta said.

On connecting railways to state capitals in the northeast India region, he said they had connected the state capitals of Tripura and Arunachal Pradesh by far.

"Projects in another three states are in the advanced stage; in Sikkim, the work will be completed till Rangpo by December 2023. In Mizoram, Sairang railway line project will also be completed by December 2023. In Manipur,

we are aiming for the state capital connectivity to complete by December 2023," he explained.

The railway connectivity in Nagaland's capital city Kohima is also being taken up on a war footing.

"There were some delays in land acquisitions...and it is expected that the connectivity till capital Kohima will be functional by March 2026," the GM added.

On Meghalaya, he said the land acquisition is an issue due to protests by local student unions.

"The project (in Meghalaya) will be taken up once issues related to land acquisition are solved," Gupta said.

AMPA to celebrate closing function of Golden Jubilee celebration

IT News
Imphal, Nov. 15:

Closing ceremony of the 50 years Golden Jubilee celebration of the All Manipur press association (AMPA), will be held on 16th November, at Hotel classic Grande here in Imphal. The celebration began from the day at Imphal Hotel last year.

On occasion of the closing

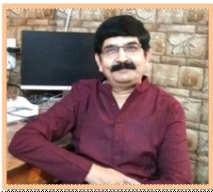
ceremony, the selected press members will be awarded "Lifetime Achievement Award" to Leimaphokpam Bhumesor Singh, Proprietor, The Iboyaime Printers, Moirangkhom Loklaobung, Imphal.

Member of the year Award 2021-2022 will be given to Sanjam Surjit Singh, Proprietor Sur printers,

Rupmahal Tank, Imphal. Press of the year Award 2021-2022 will be given to Khurajam Krishnan Singh, Managing Director, NEST Advertising pvt.Ltd. Babupara, Imphal.

A seminar on "The future of printing industry in NE India" will be organising on this day for the development of printing industry in North East.

Banning of begging is a positive step



Vinod Chandrashekar Dixit

The beggar problem in India is a matter of great shame and concern. They are seen at the bus-stop and in buses, at railway stations and in trains, at red lights, near temples, at market, etc. A beggar is a stigma. He is a burden on society. Begging neither involves physical labour nor mental exertion. Begging flourishes because people tend to be generous. Innocent people are forced into begging by anti-social elements.

Some beggars earn more than most of the low paid persons. They get used to a life of leisure. It is a matter of shame that even after many years of independence our roads and streets are still infested with beggars. One cannot escape their pleadings for alms. Sometimes it seems as if begging has become a part of an organised crime. Some of the beggars appear to be quite healthy and stout. It seems they have found begging to be the most convenient method of earning money. They exploit their handicap and beg in the name of God. God-fearing and charitable people give them alms. I am having experienced that they pose to be deaf and dumb in order to arouse the sentiments of the passerby and ooze their sympathy. They do not spare even foreign tourists and these foreigners get a bad image about our country due to these beggars. Beggars if they happen to spot some foreigners, they would not leave them until they force them to give them alms. It is a sin against humanity to patronise beggars. With our help we are spoiling a person and are creating a problem for the society by adding to the number of beggars. Most such people are illiterate and should be educated about the hazards of falling prey to anti-social elements.

The authorities should put a ban on begging so that the pursuers and perpetrators of begging should be dealt with, with an iron hand. Priority should be given to eradication of extreme poverty. The physically handicapped beggars should be taken care of. Banning of begging is a positive step and will help counter the menace of beggars in the city. Many people consider begging as a source to obtain money without doing any work. The Government should rehabilitate the aged, the ill and physically challenged among the beggars. Beggars who are willing to work should be trained according to their ability, health and talent. Begging mafia who abduct children to force them into begging should be punished. The ban on begging will help curb the trend of forcing children into this trade. The Government should provide necessary vocational training to rehabilitate them. The expenses incurred should be borne by the Government. The healthy beggars should be forced to work for their livelihood. People should stop giving alms to beggars. If the eminence of begging is not checked immediately, it will turn out to be a big social evil in times to come.

By: Satya Gopal Dey

One more children's day being passed. As we all know Children's Day is celebrated on 14 November every year on the birthday of the First Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who was known to have been fond of children.

According to wiki, on 5th November 1948, the first Children's Day was observed as "Flower Day" by the predecessor of Indian Council of Child Welfare (ICCW) to collect funds for United Nations Appeal for Children (UNAC) through the sale of "flower tokens". On 30 July 1949, "Children's Day" was widely celebrated and publicized through radio, articles, cinema, and many other medias.

In 1951, V. M. Kulkarni, a United Nations Social Welfare Fellow, while carrying out a study on the rehabilitation of juvenile delinquents (now children in conflict with law as per JJ Act) in the UK, realized that there was no system to look after underprivileged children of India. Inspired by the Flag Day observed in England on the birthday of Queen Elizabeth II to raise money for "Save the Child Fund", Kulkarni presented a report recommending that Pandit Nehru's birthday could be marked as Flag Day for collecting funds for NGOs working for child welfare in India. When Nehru's consent was sought, he was at first embarrassed but then conceded reluctantly.

While Nehru's birthday (14th November) had publicly been celebrated all over India since 1947,

with public meetings being organised to pay tribute to him and games for children being held; it was only in 1954 that the day was first celebrated as "Children's Day". More than 50,000 schoolchildren attended the celebrations in National Stadium in Delhi.

In 1957, 14th November was officially declared Children's Day in India by a special government edict. The Government of India's Department of Posts and Telegraphs issued first day covers and three commemorative stamps on the occasion of *Bal Din* ("Children's Day").

The question is what are the positive steps taken by Government for the welfare of the Children of India, who are almost 40% population of India? What is the reflection of governments in particular central government's attitude in their action and activities for the children? 1947, India has had a total of 73 annual budgets, 14 interim budgets and four special budgets. An analysis of Union budgets shows the share for children came down from 4.64% in 2013-14 to 2.35% in 2022-23, which lowest within past eleven years. I had already written several editorials in this context.

As Chacha Nehru was very fond of children I was trying to search information's on the budget allocation for children during his regime but could not get any authentic information. Though he was instrumental to establish Children's film society and acclaimed hospital like "All India Institute of Medical sciences" -

We are lacking behind in global human development index, happiness index even lower than Bangladesh, one of the reason could be vulnerability of children.

those are beneficial to the children. As a child right practitioner since more than three decades I will be glad to have data during regime of Chacha Nehru as universally known as fond of children.

This year on the eve of Independence day I was waiting at a traffic signal in my car I noticed a few children were selling National Flag and the miniature of National Flag that could be kept in the dash board of car, we have been celebrating Amrit Mahatsob and Child labour, child Marriage, Child Trafficking and dropouts will exist in our Country even after 75 years of independence. We are lacking behind in global human development index, happiness index even lower than Bangladesh, one of the reason could be vulnerability of children. State wise several steps being taken in West Bengal, Odisha, Kerala, Tamil nadu however those are very state centric. A scheme like Kanyashree of West Bengal could be replicated in other states. Likewise Apki Beti Hamari beti in Haryana, Baghyalaxmi scheme of Karnataka, Mamma of Odisha.

NGO has been playing pivotal role in this context at times joining and with the government and at

times in standalone manner. India has around 3.2 million registered non-government organizations (NGOs). Indians have more per capita NGOs than hospital beds. The Central Statistical Organization of India states there are around four NGOs for every 1,000 people in urban areas and 2.3 NGOs for every 1,000 rural populations but in spite of that vulnerability of children exist. To my understanding and being in the sector I feel this sector do not dream within reality, they sincerely want to change the situation without changing their mindset as a result their strategies, frame work, focus, parameters, indicators, means of verification change with the change of their leadership as these strategies are influenced by the biases of the leadership.

Be it government, be it non government, let's dream for an India where there will be no child labour, no child marriages, no child trafficking, no drop out, no mal nutrition. It is possible if we change our mind set and work with both head and souls.

*****The author is a Child Right and Child Protection Specialist and Psychooogical councillor**



Vijay GarG

Today most of the parents tell their children that if they will not study, they will have no future. The parents think that studying is the only option available for their children. They think that children should devote their full attention only towards studying. Most of the parents want their children to fulfil their dream of neglecting the dreams of the children. Everyone wants their child should become a child to become a doctor or an engineer. So, the parents force their children to study all the time. But they do not understand the fact that studying is not the only thing important in life. There is a world beyond studies also.

The One Way Thinking

According to the normal thinking of the parents, if their children have to be successful in their lives they need to become a doctor, pilot, engineer, CA, police officer and nothing else. Today if we see engineering is the most common profession the youth is opting. Out of this population, there are many students which do not want to become an engineer. They are pursuing their degree just because of the pressure from their parents. These kinds of students never succeed in life. This type of mindset of the parents is totally wrong. Just to fulfil their dreams or wishes they are spoiling their child's future.

After the completion of class

tenth board results, the students have to make a choice about what profession they want to opt for. At this stage, some of the students are forced to choose medical or non-medical and become a doctor or an engineer. Some parents understand their children and let them follow their heart. But the other kind of parents makes studying an only option for their children. There are some children who want to do something different. They want to become a fashion designer, chef, sports player, actor, actress, model or anything different. But the parents do not consider these professions as good. The parents look at what others are doing and want their children to do the same. If a person in their neighbourhood becomes a doctor or gets 98 per cent marks, they expect the same from their children. They force their children to enter into the world of a tough competition of marks and compete with others. For this, they are just forced to study.

Consider an example; a tenth class student scored ten CGPA in board exams. He wants to become a chef. When he tells this to his parents, parents say, why do you want to waste such wonderful intelligence for cooking food, you should become an engineer. Following his parent's advice, the boy chose non-medical as his stream standard eleventh and twelfth. He gets up at 5 o'clock in the morning attends a two-hour tuition, goes to school for six hours, again goes to tuitions for approximately four hours, and comes back home at 6 o'clock in the evening. But this is not the end of his days studying routine. He is supposed to study for another four to five hours. For the next two years of his life, he is just supposed to study for 17 hours in a day and sleep for the

remaining hours. On one fine Sunday morning, the boy asks his parents if he can go to the movies with his friends after all it is his holiday. The parents tell him that he should utilize his holiday for studying; he has been given a holiday for doing self-study and to revise all the work done in the previous classes. This means that the person can do only one thing, that is studying, he has no other option.

In some cases, it is not the parents who force their children to study, but it is the students themselves. Looking at the other students who study more than them, they study more. They enter into a competition with them. They get stressed when they get a mark less than their competitor. To fulfil the gap between their marks and the marks between their competitors, they study for more hours. They ignore their health; they ignore other necessary aspects of life and make study the only aspect of their life. These types of students need to know that there is a world beyond studies.

What is the World beyond Studies?

Apart from studies, there are other important things in life. It should be understood that a student's body and mind need some deviation from studying. If a student studies for the whole time, he will not get the results he wants because there are other needs of the body or mind which need to be satisfied. Some of those are:

Playing or Physical Exercise: The human body requires physical exercise. When a student studies regularly, his brains get tired. At that time some physical exercise is required to freshen up the mind. Studying regularly without breaks is not at all beneficial. When our mind gets tired it will stop absorbing new information. In this case, the student may study for hours but it will not be of any use because he will not retain anything which he read. When a stu-

dent includes physical exercise in his routine, his mind becomes all the way fresher. The physical exercise can be of any form. It can be a small game of cricket or badminton in the evening or a short walk or jog in the morning. It could also take the form of meditation. During physical workout done in the fresh air, our body consumes more oxygen which directly reaches our brain and increases our concentration power. Therefore, physical exercise is very important for the students. Usually, the parents or the students themselves think that playing in the evening or physical exercise is just a waste of time, instead of it, that time can be utilized for studying. This mindset is totally wrong. Moreover, physical exercise makes the body healthier, and the student will not fall ill easily, which will help his study. Also, playing and physical exercise can be chosen as a career also. The person can become a sports player or a coach. He can teach other people the art of staying fit. Hence, the world of students should also include playing or physical exercise.

Fun and Enjoyment: A student's life is the dulllest life if studying is the only thing he does. A dull life can never be productive or fruitful. It is very commonly seen that the students say no to movies, parties or get together organized by their friends because they or their parents think that it is a waste of time and they should utilize this time for studying. But this type of enjoyment in life is also necessary. It does not mean that the student is out with his friends enjoying his day. This type of outing shall be planned once in a month or forty-five days. But it should not be ignored. If the parents force their child to sit at home and study instead of going out with friends, the child will not be able to study. He will be studying physically not mentally. His mind and concentration will be with his

friends. He will keep on thinking what his friends are doing, whether they are missing him or not or how much fun they are having without him. At this point, the student may compare his own parents with the parents of his friends who sent their children for the outing which could lead to conflicts or misunderstandings. The students who themselves ignore such outings for studying are also not doing right. After a few time, they will themselves feel how dull their life is becoming. When they grow up they will regret that they did not enjoy their college life or school life. One outing with friends will not harm their studies. Therefore we can say that the world beyond studies also includes fun and enjoyment.

Family Time: A short span of time spent together in the family is very beneficial. It brings the family closer and this time is the most enjoyable time. When each and every member sits together and is having a fun time, the student should not be told to get up and go to study neither the student should ignore such a time for studying. Family time is important. A small family trip should be organized once in two or three months. This outing freshens up the minds and removes stress and tension. The students become all the way happier and will now be able to study with more concentration. Outings with family should not be ignored or postponed for studying. The family is the immediate next thing beyond the world of studies.

Consequences of Staying in the World of Studies

When a student studies all the time forcefully or by his choice, he becomes weak, stressed, or depressed. In the end, it may be seen that the people who enjoyed their life along with studying also get the same marks as the stu-

dents who just studied and ignored the enjoyment. This is because of the fact that the brain gets tired and it needs refreshing. A student who stops enjoying his life will ultimately get depressed. Studying is important but study only that much which your mind and body can absorb or handle. Excess of anything is always harmful. There are some students which compromise their sleeping time for studying. This is very wrong. A good seven to eight hours of sleep is required for the human body. If this is not fulfilled, it will lead to restlessness, anxiety, stress, and depression.

Conclusion

Excess of anything is harmful. Excess of study and excess of fun and play both are harmful. Study only that much which will not harm you. Moreover, the students should be given the opportunity to choose their careers themselves. If this is not done, the students who forcefully study a subject in which they do not have any interest just because of their parents will put the blame of their failures on their parents. Parents should guide their children but over guidance is also harmful. Sometimes this becomes the reason for suicides in the case of teenagers or the sensitive youngsters. No one should be forced to study because if they do not want to study any force will not bring them good marks. It would be just wastage of money. The students should have some relaxation time in which they can play, go for outing or movies, or just hang around with their friends. This will not degrade their result but will up bring it. So, all those who think that studying is their only world should know that there is a world beyond studies which is also very essential and will be fruitful to them. So, everyone should find their world beyond studies.

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Indian Navy, Coast Guard to Conduct a Two-day “Sea Vigil-2022” Exercise



All maritime stake holders will participate in “Sea Vigil-2022”. (A photo of past Sea Vigil exercise).

By Raju Vernekar
Mumbai, November 15

The Indian Navy and Indian Coast Guard will be conducting two-day mega comprehensive coastal defence Exercise “Sea Vigil-2022”, to activate the coastal security apparatus across the country and assess the overarching coastal defence mechanism, on Tuesday and Wednesday.

The exercise will be undertaken along the 7,516-km coastline, and in India’s two million square km Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ). It will involve all coastal states and Union Territories, along with other maritime stakeholders, including the fishing and coastal communities, Ministry of Defence (MoD), said.

In addition to the MoD, the conduct of this exercise is also being facilitated by the Ministries of Home Affairs, Ports Shipping and Waterways, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying,

Customs, and other agencies of Centre/State.

The first “Sea Vigil” exercise was held in 2019. It is part of the build up towards the biennial Theatre Level Readiness Operational Exercise (TROPEX), in which the Navy validates its war fighting readiness every two years. Together, Sea Vigil and TROPEX will assess the Navy’s reactions to the entire spectrum of maritime security challenges — from terrorist attacks and piracy to aircraft carrier and submarine operations.

In 2018, for the first time, the Navy conceptualised a national-level coastal defence exercise to validate the various measures that had been instituted for enhancing maritime security since 26/11.

On the fateful evening of November 26, 2008, 10 heavily armed Lashkar-e-Toiba terrorists sailed a small boat right up to the shore of Mumbai City. Getting off the boat in the vicinity of their

targets, they shot dead 166 people and wounded more than 300. A stunned Navy, ordered to ensure this never happens again, joined hands with the Coast Guard and the police forces of coastal states to put in place a coastal defence structure that watched over and guarded the approaches to India’s 7,516-kilometre coastline.

In the wake of the 26/11 attacks, the Navy was made the senior partner for coastal security, overseeing operations undertaken jointly with the Coast Guard and the government established a Maritime Security Advisory Board, to speed up ministerial decision-making in an emergency. A three-star admiral was appointed maritime security adviser (MSA). Besides, Joint operation centres (JOCs) were set up in Kochi, Mumbai, Port Blair, and Visakhapatnam. The commanders-in-chief (CinCs) of the Navy’s three commands — Western, Southern and Eastern commands — were

additionally designated as CinCs Coastal Defence in their respective areas.

A Coastal Command, headed by the Coast Guard chief, was set up to co-ordinate the activities of central and state agencies, including the coastal police forces. 26/11 triggered a major Coast Guard expansion, with the force growing to three times its size in a decade. More than 100 patrol vessels and aircraft have been inducted till now.

In addition to above, a national command network for real time maritime domain awareness was created. It linked the Navy and Coast Guard operations rooms with higher command, a multi-agency static coastal radar and automatic identification system (AIS) chain at 46 sites and the provision of identification transponders for some 300,000 fishing craft below 300 tons.

The marine police forces of coastal states, whose jurisdiction extended five nautical miles out to sea, were given 73 police stations and a range of outposts. The coastal police was beefed up with the acquisition of 204 interceptor craft — a mix of Invader and Hellraiser rigid-hull inflatable boats bought from Greek company Motomarine.

The government also planned the development of intelligence networks among fishing communities, regarded as a front line for gathering actionable data and the identity cards were issued to all fishermen and other residents of coastal villages.

Journalism all-encompassing role



By-Er. Prabhat Kishore

“Journalism is said to be history written in hurry”. Noted Journalist Sri Ananth Narayan Hariharan advocated. It is news-collection, news-editing, preparation of headlines, editorial writings, proof reading and make-up etc. It is an art, a science, a profession, a mission and is an eternal source of strength. It is a chronicle of news with the comment there on.

The word ‘Journalism’ is derived from ‘Journal’. It is basically news reassurance to satisfy the human faculty of a world that is always eager to be comforted with the knowledge.

According to Webster’s third International Dictionary, ‘Journalism is the collection and editing of the material of current interest for presentation, publication and broadcast’. Whatever is published in a newspaper, whatever broadcasted by radio and whatever we see on television — is journalism.

Journalism is the Time, the Guardian, the Daily Mirror and the Sun. It is the news programme nationally on Doordarshan and Akashwani and locally on regional Kendras. Journalism is the TV picture of a man stepping on to the surface of the Moon, seen in millions of home as it happened.

According to Chamber’s Twentieth Century Dictionary, “Journalism is the profession of conducting or writing for public journals”.

David Wamuright defined Journalism as “Information, Communication and the events of the day distilled into a few words, sounds or pictures, processed by the mechanism of communication to satisfy the human curiosity of a world, which is always eager to know what is new”.

What exactly is news?

In order to build a news story, we should ask and try to find out the answers to five ‘W’s and one ‘H’. These six are well known among reporters. What do they signify? Five W’s are ‘What?’, ‘When?’, ‘Where?’, ‘Who?’ and ‘Why?’, and one ‘H’ is ‘How?’. We need not try to answer and put answers all five ‘W’s’ in the ‘Intro’ itself. If we do so it will make the intro a jumble of words and overcrowding of many facts in the opening paragraph itself. This may be irritating to the readers as it may not be very clearly understood what actually the news was. Now it has been widely accepted in almost all countries, that news story should answer not more than three ‘W’s’ in the opening para, i.e. ‘What’, ‘when’, and ‘why’. If we properly answer the above three ‘W’s’ we have to put the essence of the news itself in the intro which is easily understood by the reader. Three other questions ‘Who’, ‘Why’ and ‘How’ are of course there, but they may not come in many news stories, where the answers to the last three may be added as ‘follow-up’ after the main ‘lead’.

It is possible that in all news stories the answers to all ‘W’s’ are not available, but we should exert ourselves to find out, whether, answers to those ‘W’s’ are available or not. These answers, if we are able to find out, will help to identify the basic elements in the news story. Whatever it may be, we must be very clear in framing the news and intro so that there may not be any ambiguity. Always remember that while framing the news story and lead, our language should be so simple and sentences should be straightforward so that a reader will not be required to read twice to understand, what we have written. If that be the case, then we should know that our drafting of the news has been poor and we learn to draft our news story in simple and short sentences without any clause or sub-clause (as far as possible).

We may find the key of news from the very word ‘NEWS’ itself. It is like this:

N-it stands for ‘news worthiness’, i.e. what is the news value of the story?

E-it stands ‘Emphasis’, i.e. in the ‘Intro’ have you put the most important part of the story to give emphasis to it?

W-it stands for all the five ‘W’s and one ‘H’ meaning.

S-it means ‘Sources of information’, i.e. have

we explained sources of information to give authenticity of news?

On many occasions, reporters unknowingly give the subjective type of reporting. This should be avoided. A reporter should not try to impose value judgement to his report. Suppose, to control a riotous mob the police ‘spend fire’. Now many reporters, deputed to report the incident, would be carried away by sentiments and forget that in reporter’s life there is no value like sentiment. Carried out by sentiments and may be official briefings, the reporter will write ‘Police was forced to open fire’. Why should a reporter be subjective here? The plain fact was ‘Police opened fire’.

If we say ‘Police had to open fire’ or ‘Police was forced to open fire’, then it indicates that the reporter has taken side of the police as against the mob. Why should we take the risk of antagonising the people on whom police opened fire? We should simply write ‘Police opened fire’. But when the top officials while briefing us comments on incidents then we may report that, the SP said, ‘Police was forced to open fire’ not otherwise should be write like that subjectivity. We may go only for the objective reporting in such cases. If we are deputed as an investigating reporter, we may be subjective in giving our own opinion about firing.

The essence of intro writing

‘Intro’ is the whole news, whereas ‘Lead’ is the précis of Intro. In writing the Intro, the reporter would always write the most important of the story as the very opening line. He should use short sentences and never indulge in writing long-long sentences with many clauses and sub-clauses. This is the main technique of writing an Intro.

Of intros, lead & body

Although in the newspaper office, every news has its own style of writing. In fact, news is based on facts. Stories are all imaginary, but it should never be based on imagination. News stories are built on current events. In framing the news story, one main principle must be kept in mind. That is, the news story should be written in ‘Inverted Pyramid Style’, i.e. the most important part of the news story should come into the opening sentences and it should be followed by other secondary important facts, gradually tapering downward.

‘Inverted Pyramid’ Style of drafting of news is not a new innovation. In important newspapers in western countries, research workers in the field of journalism made studies about readers’ difficulties and preference in reading the news stories. They found that most of their readers have little time to go through all the details of the stories. Therefore, they recommend that the most important part of the story should be written as the opening of the news and then the other relatively less important parts should follow the lead. This is done in ‘Inverted Pyramid’ style.

In newspaper offices the first part of the news story is called ‘Intro’ or ‘Lead’. The rest of the story is called ‘body’ of the story. The ‘Intro’ or ‘Lead’ gives most important part of the information of the story and thus it is the life of the story. In the lead itself the sensational part of the story should be given in lucid manner, and, in short simple sentences. If we are able to give a good intro, that will induce the reader to read on the body of the story. If we write a good ‘Intro’, almost our entire effort to build good story is done. The follow-up story should continue in the ‘Inverted Pyramid Style’.

We should remember that follow-up is not only an essential part of an interesting newspaper story but it often leads to a more interesting story than even the original story. As for instance ‘Quit India Resolution’ was passed by the AICC in Mumbai on August 9, 1942. This was certainly the most sensational newspaper story of the year or we say of the century because it led to liquidation of British Empire in August 1947 and achievement of Bharatiya independence. But now more sensational follow-up story developed. This was more sensational than the ‘Quit India’ Resolution itself. All Congress leaders had hardly retired to beds that night when they were arrested and huddled together in cars had driven to unknown place. Now the main story was ‘Quit India’ Resolution, but follow-up story of arrests of Sardar, Mahatma and other leaders was yet more sensational.

PEC award 2022 goes to Russian scribe Ekaterina Glikman

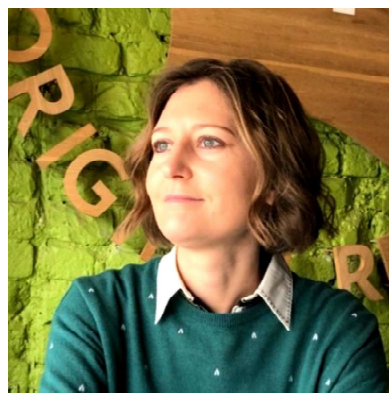
By a Correspondent
Geneva, Nov 14:

Press Emblem Campaign (PEC) rewards Russian journalist in exile Ekaterina Glikman for her ongoing and exemplary commitment to press freedom in Russia. The brave journalist, who is currently working from Switzerland as deputy editor of Novaya Gazeta Europe, was honoured with the prestigious award in the Swiss city on Monday.

Last year the award, dedicated to protection of journalists and press freedom on the ground, went to Indian journalist Nava Thakuria from Guwahati, the year before to Mexican journalist Carmen Aristegui, to the Afghan Journalists Centre director Ahmed Quraishi (2019), while it went the family of Daphne Caruana Galizia murdered in Malta during October 2017) in 2018.

“The state of press freedom in Russia has deteriorated considerably since the Russian invasion of Ukraine decided by President Vladimir Putin in February 2022. Many Russian journalists have chosen to go into exile to continue to work freely. The PEC 2022 award is dedicated to them,” said Blaise Lempen, president of PEC (<https://pressemblem.ch/pec-award.shtml>).

Ms Glikman has been



Journalist Ekaterina Glikman

working for Novaya Gazeta for more than 20 years and has collaborated with journalist Anna Politkovskaya until her killing in 2006 and Nobel peace prize winner Dmitry Muratov, among others. By March 2022, Novaya Gazeta was forced to cease its activities in Russia and next month Novaya Gazeta Europe outlet was established. Married to a Swiss journalist, Ms Glikman lives in Schaffhausen.

“Ekaterina continues her fight for free information from Switzerland. She and the entire Novaya Gazeta Europe team deserve our

encouragement until Russia finds its way back to freedom. It is in Moscow that the fate of Ukrainians and Europe is at stake and we must support the Russians who oppose the war crimes perpetrated every day by the Kremlin in Ukraine,” added Lempen.

Speaking about the award, Ms Glikman stated that receiving the PEC award is an incredible moral support. “All these months of war we, those Russians who are against the war, torture ourselves with the question—how did we let this happen? It is hard to live with. So thank you for your

encouragement,” added Ms Glikman.

“I started working as a journalist the same time as Putin came to power. So I witnessed how the space of free journalism shrank during his rule until it disappeared completely. If it is no longer possible to provide Russians with truthful information being in Russia, then it must be done from abroad. Does it make any sense if the country is poisoned by years of propaganda? My answer is yes as they should not be left with propaganda,” she said.

The year 2022 is shaping up to be one of the deadliest for journalism, with more than 100 journalists killed since January so far. According to the Institute for Mass Information, an Ukrainian NGO based in Kiev, more than 40 journalists have died in the war since February 2022. Of these, about ten were killed while on assignment, others as members of the Ukrainian army personnel or as ordinary civilians.

PEC, the global safety and media rights body, was founded in Geneva in 2004 by a group of journalists of several nationalities to strengthen the protection and safety of media workers around the world. Since 2009, it has awarded its annual prize to an individual or organisation working for the protection of journalists and press freedom in the field.

(Author is a technocrat and educationist. He studied Journalism and Mass Communication at Patna University)

Planet Earth welcomes 8th billion inhabitant

Courtesy The Print
New Delhi, Nov 15:

United Nations/Beijing, Nov 15 (PTI) Planet Earth welcomed its 8th billion inhabitant on Tuesday, a remarkable milestone for humanity that is set to propel India to become the world's most populous country next year, surpassing China amid rising global challenges.

The population clock flashed 8,000,000,000 on November 15, with the world having added one billion people in the last 12 years.

"8 billion hopes. 8 billion dreams. 8 billion possibilities. Our planet is now home to 8 billion people," the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) tweeted.

"As we become 8 Billion Strong, @DineKeita explains how a world of 8 billion is a global success story. Together we can build a world that allows 8 billion of us to

thrive," it said in another tweet.

The UN described the global population reaching eight billion as a "remarkable milestone" given that the human population numbered under one billion for millennia until around 1800, and that it took more than 100 years to grow from one to two billion.

"The growth of our population is a testament to humanity's achievements, including reductions in poverty and gender inequality, advancements in health care, and expanded access to education," the UNFPA said. "These have resulted in more women surviving childbirth, more children surviving their early years, and longer, healthier lifespans, decade after decade," it said.

By comparison, the increase of the world's population over the last century has been quite rapid and despite a gradual slowing

in the pace of growth, global population is projected to surpass nine billion around 2037 and 10.4 billion around 2058, according to UN estimates.

World population is projected to reach a peak of around 10.4 billion people during the 2080s and to remain at that level until 2100, said the World Population Prospects 2022 released by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division in July this year.

The year 2023 could well be a landmark year for India as it is projected to overtake China as the world's most populous country with prospects to reap the demographic dividend as the median age of an Indian this year was 28.7 years, compared to 38.4 for China and 48.6 for Japan against a global value of 30.3 years, according to official data.

The population prospects

report had said that India's population stands at 1.412 billion in 2022, compared with China's 1.426 billion. India is projected to have a population of 1.668 billion in 2050, way ahead of China's 1.317 billion people by the middle of the century.

According to UNFPA estimates, 68 per cent of India's population is between 15-64 years old in 2022, while people aged 65 and older were seven per cent of the population.

As per UN estimates, over 27 per cent of the country's population is between the ages of 15-29 years. At 253 million, India is also home to the world's largest adolescent population (10-19 years).

UNFPA has noted that India has its largest ever adolescent and youth population. According to UNFPA projections, India will continue to have one of the youngest populations in the world till 2030 and India is experiencing a demographic window of opportunity, a "youth bulge" that will last till 2025.

For its part, China, which is weighed down by a rapidly increasing ageing population is projected to enter a "severe ageing" phase in 2035 with 400 million people above 60 years, mainly blamed on its decades old one child policy.

China's old age population reached 267 million by last year accounting for 18.9 per cent of the population, Wang Haidong, director of the National Health Commission's Department of Aging and Health said.

It is estimated that the elderly population will top 300 million by 2025 and 400 million by 2035, he said in September according to Chinese official media

reports. The size of China's senior population and its proportion of the total population is expected to peak around 2050, posing huge challenges to the provision of public services and to the national social security system, Wang said.

On the one hand China is rapidly ageing and on the other its population is in decline due to falling birth rates and rising concerns over the future availability of the labour force, the main driver of the economic growth of the Communist nation.

China's population grew by less than half a million last year to 1.412 billion as the birth rates fell for the fifth consecutive year, stoking fears of a looming demographic crisis and its adverse impact on the world's 2nd largest economy.

Since last year China allowed Chinese couples to have three children and announced a number of incentives to encourage people to have more children.

The global population milestone comes with both challenges and opportunities, with UN Secretary General Antonio Guterres pointing to world leaders gathered in Bali for the G20 Summit that their action or inaction will determine the future for the eight billion and counting inhabitants of the green planet.

Guterres said the world is facing the most pivotal, precarious moment in generations.

"People everywhere are getting hit from every direction - battered by runaway climate change and squeezed by a cost-of-living crisis," the UN chief said.

"Today, as we welcome the

eight billionth member of our growing human family, we must think ahead. By 2050, the world's population will be approaching ten billion. Action - or inaction - by the G20 will determine whether every member of our human family has a chance to live sustainably and peacefully, on a healthy planet," he said.

The UNFPA said that a world of 8 billion people is a "milestone we can celebrate and an occasion to reflect: How can we create a world in which all eight billion of us can thrive?" It listed eight trends for a world of 8 billion - slowing growth, fewer children, longer lives, people on the move, aging populations, women outliving men, two pandemics and shifting centres.

The UN agency elaborated that after half a century of falling fertility, growth in global population is slowing down.

"Globally, we are getting close to replacement-level fertility - where in the long run a population no longer grows, but maintains equal numbers from generation to generation," it said.

Further, the UNFPA said that across the world people are living longer. In 2019, global life expectancy at birth stood at 72.8 years, up almost nine years since 1990 and is projected to rise to 77.2 years by 2050.

As fertility declines and life expectancy rises, the global population is aging fast and the share of people 65 and over in the population stands at nearly 10 per cent as of 2022 and is projected to rise to 16 per cent by 2050.

The COVID-19 pandemic had an immeasurable impact on mortality and for the regions hardest hit by the

earlier HIV/AIDS pandemic, it erased hard won gains in life expectancy.

"COVID19 hit a population already bearing the imprint of HIV/AIDS. Both pandemics have been characterised by unequal access to lifesaving tools and resources," it said.

The UN points out that the growth of the world's population has become increasingly concentrated among the world's poorest countries, exacerbating already entrenched inequalities.

Between now and 2050, almost all of the global increase in the numbers of children and youth and of adults under age 65 will occur in low-income and lower-middle-income countries.

"We face serious challenges as a global community, including the mounting impacts of climate change, ongoing conflicts and forced displacement. To meet them, we need resilient countries and communities. And that means investing in people and making our societies inclusive, so that everyone is afforded a quality of life that allows them to thrive in our changing world," UNFPA said.

The UN agency underlined the need to rethink models of economic growth and development that have led to overconsumption and fuelled violence, exploitation, environmental degradation and climate change, "and we need to ensure that the poorest countries - which did not create these problems, yet bear the brunt of their impacts - have the resources to build the resilience and well-being of their growing populations." PTI YAS KJV MRJ AKJ MRJ

Narayan Rane inaugurates "MSME PAVILION"

PIB

New Delhi, Nov 15:

Union Minister for MSME, Shri Narayan Rane, inaugurated the "MSME PAVILION" at the 41st India International Trade Fair (IITF) at New Delhi today in the august presence of Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma, Minister of State for MSME. The MSME Pavilion has been organized in Hall No. 4 at Pragati Maidan, New Delhi.

Speaking at the inauguration ceremony, Shri Rane said that the Fair will provide an opportunity to MSME entrepreneurs, especially women, SC/ST and entrepreneurs from



aspirational districts, to showcase their skills/products and create new opportunities for growth and be self-reliant.

Shri Rane met various MSME exhibitors in the MSME Pavilion, where a total of 205 MSMEs are showcasing their products in 26

sectors viz. Textiles, Food, metallurgy, Fragrances, Footwear, Toys, Chemical, Electrical, Leather, Plastic, Rubber, Stone Gem and Jewellery among others. This year, MSME Pavilion has the highest ever participation of Women led enterprises (74%).

Contd. from Page 1

Bank employees are again up in arms.....

Venkatachalam says that in one bank more than 3,000 employees have been transferred out and the families of these employees have been put to undue hardship. Even lady employees, employees with major ailments, physical disabilities, with physically or mentally challenged children, and even care givers were transferred. Even in cases, where labour authorities have

intervened, the management has ignored their advice, violated the provisions of Industrial Disputes Act and forcibly transferred the employees. It is why the issue of transfer has now become a major issue.

Another issue is the waning job security for bank employees. Bank managements have been demanding a settlement to outsource the

regular and permanent jobs in banks on contract basis. As of now all the jobs in banks are permanent jobs, except Information Technology related technical jobs that are outsourced after an agreement between bank unions and bank managements in 2005. IBA has been in talk with bank unions to expand the scope and ambit of the agreement for outsourcing other jobs. Even during the last

11th bipartite negotiations IBA had wanted an amendment to the 2005 agreement to outsource non-IT jobs.

AIBE does not agree to the demand of IBA to outsource non-IT jobs in banks. And hence, some of the banks have taken unilateral decision to hand over the permanent jobs, such as house-keeping, cash movement from branch to branch, etc to private

contractor which are in violation of the 2005 settlement.

Bank managements are not even honouring judiciary and court judgements. There is a High Court decision that 2005 settlement provides only for transfer from surplus to deficit areas, but managements are not honouring it in their transfer decisions. There is also a Supreme Court decision that

held that bank daily deposit collectors are to be treated as workmen. Delhi High Court has also ordered that deposit collectors are eligible for gratuity as per Gratuity Act. However, some of the banks do not care for the judgements. They refuse them to pay gratuity.

Venkatachalam has said that some managements are violating the provisions on

disciplinary action, the Industrial Dispute Act, and principles of natural justice, and all in the name of taking disciplinary action. There is a looming threat of retrenchment of employees from jobs in the name of business rationalization. One leading bank has already retrenched 240 deposit collectors without even giving them retrenchment compensations. (IPA Service)

6 students' bodies submit memorandum to CM

It further stated that the delay in bifurcation has also kept DMU unqualified for acquisition of Section 12 B of University Grants Commission without which DMU cannot be a full-fledged UGC recognised University. The major bottleneck in acquiring 12 B is due to failure on the part of the DMU to enlist a bonafide list of teaching faculty of its own which is due to non-bifurcation.

The six student body in its memorandum further stated that the continuing delay in the declaration of the result of recruitment of 88 (eighty-eight) Assistant Professors and non-teaching staffs of Dhanamajuri University despite having conducted viva-voce has afflicted pace of DMU's growth. The concerned authorities

should look into the matter without further delay in the interest of the students and also to ensure 12 B status.

"Till date the Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor has been the lone full time official of DMU while there is no full-time Registrar, Controller and Finance Officer. The Vice-Chancellor's creativity, zeal and efficacy have been affected due to such associate lacuna", the memorandum stated and mentioned that, in order to mitigate such a lackadaisical state of affair concerning the governance of a historically significant premier cluster colleges in particular and DMU in general, the Government of Manipur shall have to immediately intervene to resolve matters related to the

absorption of the 'Existing Teachers' (including the Principals and utilized teachers) of the constituent colleges of DMU as per UGC regulation, 2018.

"The crises besetting DMU is to prove inimical to the future of students and youths in Manipur. It would be pertinent for the Chief Minister of Manipur to re-look into positive assurances and understanding arrived at during a meeting in his office chamber on the 11th January, 2021, in the presence of the Education Minister, S. Rajen Singh and the then VC of DMU/Commissioner, M. Harekrishna in the Office Chamber of Chief Minister.

The Statute 30 of the Dhanamajuri University Act,

2017 dealing with the case of the existing teachers which speaks of the option of absorption given to the teachers of all the college teachers in Manipur needs to be resolved amicably to avoid any conflict with Existing Teachers in the academic interests of the students.

The memorandum stated that the Internal Committee Report on Right Structure of DMU (November, 2020) constituted by the then Vice-Chancellor recommended for acknowledging the services rendered by the Existing Teachers and amicable process of absorption of faculties.

DMU authority in its 2021 RTI reply had reportedly endorsed the contribution of the existing teachers and the

utilized teachers of the five constituent colleges of DMU as solely teaching both the Undergraduate and Post-Graduate classes from inception of DMU till date. Similarly, consequent upon a resolution of the Syndicate of DMU, the VC, DMU has issued a speaking order dated 12th May, 2022, stating that the existing teachers and the utilized teachers of the five constituent colleges of DMU have been teaching both the UG and PG classes from inception of DMU Against the backdrop of the above enlisted issues, the Chief Minister, Government of Manipur is apprised to kindly resolve the issues of DMU in favour of the students in particular and the state of Manipur, in general.

Sports

Manipur cycling team win 9 medals in 2nd Olympic Game



IT News

Imphal, Nov 15:

Manipur cycling team champion in 2nd Olympic Games shillong (5 Gold 1 silver and 3 bronze Total: 9 medals)

With two days still to go, the race for the overall champions title at the 2nd North East Olympic Games is heating up, with Manipur closing the gap on Assam for first place, while hosts

Meghalaya leapfrogged Mizoram for provisional fourth place.

As of 10pm tonight yesterday, Assam had won 34 gold, 29 silver and 19 bronze, ahead of second-placed Manipur who have 31 gold, 26 silver and 25 bronze. Arunachal Pradesh remain in third place with a total of 14 bronze, 13 silver and 18 bronze medals.