

Union Home Minister directs to detect around 100 illegal immigrants in every State and deport them while Manipur has been chronic with illegal immigrants for decades

By: Rajkumar Bobichand
Imphal, Nov 20:

While the issue of illegal immigrants has been continuing to cause demographic imbalance in Manipur for many years, the Union Home Minister Amit Shah has asked on November 9, 2022 top intelligence officials to detect, detain and deport "illegal migrants" in each state, and continue with the targeted crackdown even if the neighbouring countries do not accept them.

In a meeting with the Sub-sidiary Intelligence Bureaus (SIB) of all States on November 9, 2022 the Union Home Minister Amit Shah tasked the officials to identify around 100 "illegal migrants" in each State, check their documents, and arrest and deport them if possible, reported *The Hindu* as told by senior government officials. Amit Shah asked officials to continue with the targeted crackdown even if the neighbouring

countries do not accept the undocumented migrants, the report added.

However, this is not the first time that Amit Shah has flagged an influx of such undocumented migrants – "illegal migrants" or "infiltrators", along with demographic changes in Border States, as one of the key internal security challenges in the country.

In 2018, he had said that the National Democratic Alliance government had begun the process of identifying "infiltrators" and removing them from the voters' list.

Then, even after over 1.9 million people were left out of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam in 2019, he said that the exercise will be carried out across the country.

Notably, demographic changes with the rise of Muslim population in the border districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar appear to be the reason for the Union Home Minister Amit Shah's recent direction to

top intelligence officials to detect 100 'infiltrators' in every State, arrest and deport them; and to continue with the targeted crackdown even if the neighbouring countries do not accept the undocumented migrants.

It may be mentioned that the Union Home Minister Amit Shah asked the chiefs of State Police who attended the National Security Strategies Conference organised on August 17-18, 2022 by the Intelligence Bureau (IB) to keep a strict vigil on demographic changes and radicalisation in border districts.

The IB made a presentation on the rising Muslim population in the border districts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and sought to link these population changes to extreme poverty in these areas as projected in the National Family Health Survey data. An official who attended the meeting said that the Union Home Minister was not convinced with the explanation

and asked for a thorough analysis of the factors contributing to such changes, reports added.

Moreover, at the annual Director General of Police conference held from November 19-21, 2021, the Uttar Pradesh police presented a paper stating that the population growth in general in border areas was higher than the national average, and that there has been a steady growth in Muslim population in the border villages. It said that a significant increase in the numbers of mosques and madrassas (seminaries) over the past few years have confirmed the fallout of changing demographics on both sides of the border.

Further the report said, according to the UP Police's presentation, out of 1,047 villages in seven border districts of Maharajganj, Siddharthnagar, Balrampur, Bahraich, Shravasti, Pilibhit and Khiri, 303 villages had a Muslim population between 30-50%. Around 116 vil-

lages had a Muslim population of more than 50%. The total number of mosques and madrassas in the border districts rose by 25% to 1,688 in September 2021 as compared to 1,349 in February 2018, it added.

In the meeting held on November 9, 2022, the Union Home Minister asked officials to keep an eye on organised religious conversion by Christian groups as evident from incidents of Sikhs converting to Christianity, another official said.

Earlier, the Union Government of India has issued an alert on the illegal stay of Bangladeshi nationals in India. Directors General of Police of States/Union Territories have been told to take appropriate action on the illegal immigrants who sneaked into the country along the Bangladesh border in West Bengal and settled across the country, *The Hindu* reported on November 6, 2022 quoting police sources.

Security agencies were informed of a well-connected network of local people and agents in West Bengal that was facilitating the foreign nationals to gain entry, obtain original documents with the help of fake addresses, identities etc.

The illegal immigrants who initially obtained Aadhaar cards moved to different parts of the country to get employment and settled there. Some managed to get other proof of address or identity such as bank passbook, voter identity card and PAN card, the report said.

In the context of Manipur, the All Manipur Students' Union (AMSU) has been demanding detection and deportation of illegal immigrants from Manipur for more than four decades. In 1980 the AMSU along with All Manipur Students' Coordinating Committee (AMSCOC) and the Government of Manipur signed an agreement to detect and deport illegal immigrants.

However, the Government of Manipur failed to fulfill the terms of the agreement. In 1994 the AMSU resumed the agitation demanding detection and deportation of illegal immigrants and the then Governor of Manipur Lt. General (Rtd.) V K Nayar reached an agreement with the AMSU to detect and deport the illegal immigrants, which remains unfulfilled.

A number of civil society organisations besides AMSU have been continuing its movement against illegal immigrants who are estimated to outnumber many indigenous ethnic groups of Manipur.

The civil society organisations including AMSU are concerned about the alarming demographic imbalance due to the rising Kuki-Chin illegal immigrants from the neighbouring Myanmar and the Bangladeshi illegal immigrants besides illegal migrants from other states of India.

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IFFI 53 to celebrate 50 glorious years of Manipuri Cinema

PIB
Mumbai, Nov 20:

Manipur- the 'Jewel city of India', one of the eight sisters of North East will be the torch bearer for promotion of

AR arrested one UG

IT News
Imphal, Nov 20:

Srikona Battalion of Headquarters 21 Sector Assam Rifles under the aegis of Headquarters Inspector General Assam Rifles (East) in a joint operation with Manipur Commandos apprehended one active cadre of UTLA group alongwith one AK 47 rifle, one pistol and live rounds.

100th Birth Anniversary of MK Binodini observed

IT News
Imphal, Nov 20:

The 100th Birth Anniversary of Maharajkumari Binodini was observed today at MDU Hall Yaikul. The observance organized by Leimarol Khorjeikol (LEIKOL) was attended by Renown Film maker, Theatre activist and Music composer Aribam Shyam Sharma as the Chief Guest while Kshtrimayum Subadini, President of LEIKOL presided over it. Ayeekpam Ningol Chongtham Ongbi Kamala also attended the observance as Guest of Honour. The observance was sponsored by Mutum Ramani Devi.

On the occasion floral tribute was paid to the portrait of MK Binodini.



A scene from Ishanaou

films from North East India at the 53rd edition of International Film Festival of India (IFFI).

To mark the golden jubilee of Manipuri cinema, IFFI 53-Asia's oldest film festival - will showcase Five Feature and five Non-Feature films, curated by Manipur State Film Development Society under Indian Panorama. Each year 9th April has been celebrated as the birth of Manipuri cinema since the first Manipuri feature film was released on 9th April 1972 named 'Matamgi Manipur', directed by Deb Kumar Bose.

With the screening of opening feature film

Ishanaou directed by Padmashree award winning director Aribam Shyam Sharma, and *Ratan Thiyam: The Man of Theater* in Non-feature film section along with other films, the cinema enthusiast will get a taste of rich cultural heritage, fierce storytelling, dance, music, traditions and theaters from the state of Manipur.

Manipuri film pioneers like Aribam Shyam Sharma, Oken Amakcham, Nirmala Chanu, Borun Thokchom, Romi Meitei among others will mark their presence to celebrate the 50 years of aesthetic brilliance of Manipuri cinema during the 53rd Edition of IFFI, Goa.

Directed by Aribam Shyam Sharma, the film *Ishanaou* revolves around a female protagonist named Tampha, her husband and her children. Their lives disrupted by a sudden change when Tampha leaves her family in search of the Maibi Guru whom she thinks has chosen her to be the matriarchal religious sect of Maibis.

Directed by S.N. Chand Sajati, Brojendra, a doctor, married a girl of his mother's choice but refused to look at her face even after marriage. Later, at a musical performance, he chances upon a beautiful girl and exchanges meaningful glances with her. He returned home guilt-ridden but he surprised to see the same girl as his wife.

A poetic gala, the film transports the meditative locals of Loktak Lake-the floating Lake of Manipur and accidental discovery of a weapon, a fisherman experiences a new confidence that soon lead into violence. Directed by Haobam Paban Kumar.

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Western Gate of Manipur remain on the verge of danger for the passerby people



IT Correspondent
Jiribam, Nov 20:

The Western gate of Manipur which was a long awaited dream for the people of Manipur still remained incomplete from its roofing even after it was inaugurated with the grand way at Jiribam District.

The gate was also known as "Nongshaba Sanathong" which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Manipur on 23rd November 2021 on his visit to Jiribam District.

The gate is located on the

State westernmost boundary, adjoining the Cachar District of Assam which shows the image of the State, while any visitors enter the State through the Jiribam gateway.

However, the irony was that the gate was inaugurated but the present scenario of its roofing seems to be incomplete works. The installation of G.I sheet at the roofing of the western gate seems to be split out at one end which marks the danger if it falls down on the busy road of the market areas of Jiribam.

It was learnt from reliable

sources that the roofing of the gate remained incomplete due to some inconvenience between authority concerns.

But the main concern for the people of Jiribam is that if the roofing G.I Sheet falls down on the road and unexpectedly injures any passerby who will be responsible for that whether the contractor or the government of Manipur.

It may be noted that the foundation stone was laid on December 20, 1999 by the then Chief Minister of Manipur Wahengbam Nipamacha.

Imphal Times Essay Online Competition result

IT News
Imphal, Nov 20:

Result of the on-line essay competition organized by Imphal Times on the topic "Manipur's Socio Economic Problems: System Failure or Individual Fault" has been declared today.

Leena Khoisnam of

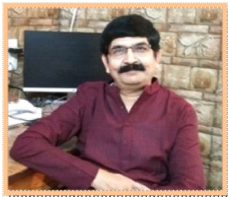
Khagempalli Pankha Huidrom Leikai, Imphal West has been declared as the winner of the competition, while Ningthoujam Johnson of Samaram Mamang Leikai, Thoubal got the 2nd place. Third position of the competition has been awarded to Chamlung Malingmei of Mukti Khullen, Nungba, Tamenglong

District. Two other participant Bikash Yadav and Khwairakpam Ajit got consolation prize.

The winners can contact the Imphal Times office from 1 pm to 4 pm, through cell no. 9862860745.

Prizes will be distributed on January 9 in connection with the Foundation Day of Imphal Times.

Rage over Rape incidents in Jammu & Kashmir



By: Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit

Not a single day is without the news on rape in Jammu & Kashmir. According to crime data released by Jammu and Kashmir police, as many as 365 cases of rape were registered by the police in the union territory in 2020. This is 19 percent more than 2019. In 2019, the union territory recorded 297 rape cases. It is widely acknowledged that the rate of unreported sexual violence in Indian society is far higher than official statistics would indicate, and that this is likely to be a bigger problem in India than in other

countries, as it is a more patriarchal society. Protest against rape is important, it shakes the conscience of society, it brings people close to change, it makes them feel part of the change.

In view of the increasing incidence of the rape incidents in J & K, it is absolutely necessary to review the rape law humanely and progressively as the existing law is not only partial but also outdated. The subject needs a comprehensive review and should include various types of assault, violence and torture, and with gender neutrality. Indian women are far too vulnerable to violent assaults. Sexual violence in villages, though little reported, keeps girls and women indoors after dark. The pity is that to change attitudes to rape so many young women have had to suffer and die.

Women are routinely groped and harassed by men on buses and trains. The reason behind is the vulgar display by even top grade heroines in the form of 'item numbers' has become a must for any successful movie. All these adds to the frustration where the age of sexual maturity does not match with the permissible age for marriage. A piece of fool-proof legislation is needed to safeguard innocent victims.

Rape is not something that occurs by itself. It is part of the continuing and embedded violence in society that targets women on a daily basis. Hastily made laws will serve no purpose. The government should reconsider the ordinance, giving more importance to the panel recommendations. It is rightly pointed out that "The law, if it is to be effective, must keep up with these changes, not try to force a regression to a time long past." While Sections 375 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code are the major laws dealing with rape, they have failed to match the international standards of addressing the crime. A comprehensive psychological study of the mindset of rapists is the urgent need of the hour to get some real insight into the mindset of criminals. Girls are in constant fear of being attacked, raped, victimised by men throwing acid on their faces, and what not. It is important to conduct an imaginative and sustained publicity campaign in the media, especially in regional languages, in cinema theatres and so on. Any new law on rape should include the conduct of the defence lawyer and bar unethical questions against the rape victim. Rather than punish a culprit after a crime, it is necessary to curb the cause of crime against women. We have enough laws but, unfortunately, they are not effective. What's the purpose of any law that can only bark but not bite?

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One would find that the scenario for women seems grim indeed and this will continue so long as the basic social and economic structures remain unchanged and the implementing and law and order agencies show indifference. Public display of big hoardings only serves to excite the young minds. Laws alone cannot put an end to evils that are endemic in the social structure; the government can at least make some attempt to take its own enactments seriously.

This is the time to effectively implement various policies such as the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and effect stricter punishment for voyeurism and stalking. Our presumption that stricter laws will bring down crimes against women stands negated. The real problem is ineffective policing. As long as criminals do not get swift and severe punishment, such crimes will continue to be committed. Police reforms should be implemented, the force insulated from political interference, and professionalized. We need not only stringent police reforms but also a deep insight into the fulfilment of community responsibility on the part of citizens. If we fail to educate our children, then we have failed in the most basic of tasks as a society.

Making tougher laws will only be as effective as its implementation. Violent assaults, rapes and murders of women are symptomatic of a deep societal dysfunction. Any new law on rape should include the conduct of the defence lawyer and bar unethical questions against the rape victim. If an FIR is registered against a person in a rape case, he should be automatically disqualified from contesting elections. The prosecution for rape and sexual harassment should have toughest lawyers pleading the case to have 100% conviction and not one in over 1000 cases. Before the dignity of more women is sacrificed, we need to have a real change for the better democracy, greater freedom, full transparency, strict law enforcement, and mandatory punishment for heinous crimes against women. These cases also fall under the rarest of rare cases, warranting the consideration of capital punishment. Crime is endemic to the human condition, but a crime specifically directed at one sex is most despicable and unfortunately, the one that is punished least. According to the Government's statistics twenty five rapes are committed in the country everyday but the unofficial record is in very large number. It is essential to raise our collective voice against rape. But rape is not something that occurs by itself. It is part of the continuing and embedded violence in society that targets women on a daily basis. One would find that Rape is a sexual as well as cultural attack which has become a great social problem today. There are many rape cases which have become the headlines of the leading newspapers but the timely actions are not taken. One should see that by giving a deterrent punishment to the rapist this evil of rape would not be solved. Once it is proved that the person is guilty of rape he should be hanged and the women for their self-defense should learn the art of Karate, Judo and if not they should keep a chilly powder in order to escape from the rapist.

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The World's Top Female Scientists



By: Vijay GarG

A total of 1,000 researchers around the world appear in the first edition of what is intended to be an annual celebration of the work of female scholars and inspiration for the next generation.

U.S.-based scientists dominate, taking eight of the top 10 places and 623 of the 1,000 places in the Best Female Scientists in the World ranking, well-ahead of the next most represented nation, the U.K. with 96.

Harvard University is the most-represented institution, with 40 scientists appearing in the rankings, with Oxford University the only non-U.S. institution in the top 10.

The rankings were compiled using the h-index, which measures the impact of a researcher's publications by combining the number of papers they have published and how often they are cited by other papers.

Analysts considered data on almost 167,000 scientists, with inclusion in the rankings also determined by the proportion of contributions to a particular field as well as awards and achievements.

Leading the rankings is JoAnn

E. Manson of Harvard Medical School, known for her work in internal medicine, epidemiology and women's health.

Professor Manson has also received the American Heart Association's Distinguished Scientist award and the Women in Science Award from the American Medical Women's Association, among other accolades.

Ranked second is Virginia M.-Y. Lee, a pathologist at the University of Pennsylvania whose work into disease proteins has produced insights into Alzheimer's disease and Parkinson's disease, as well as other degenerative diseases.

Geneticist Unnur Thorsteinsdottir, of deCODE Genetics in Iceland is the highest-ranked non-U.S.-based scientist, with Cambridge University's Kay-Tee Haw the highest-ranked U.K.-based researcher at number 13.

The top 10 female scientists according to Research.com are:

JoAnn E. Manson (Harvard Medical School)

Virginia M.-Y. Lee (University of Pennsylvania)

Aviv Regev (Broad Institute)

Tamara B. Harris (National Institutes of Health)

Unnur Thorsteinsdottir (deCODE Genetics Iceland)

Brenda W.J.H. Penninx (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam)

Terrie E. Moffitt (Duke University)

Gail Hanson (University of California Riverside)

Julie E. Buring (Brigham and Women's Hospital)

Nora D. Volkow (National Institute on Drug Abuse)

Source: Best Female Scientists

in the World, 2022 (Research.com)

Professor Louisa Degenhardt, from the University of New South Wales in Australia was the leading Oceania-based scientist, at 89th in the world ranking, three ahead of Asia's highest representative, Professor Bin Liu from the National University of Singapore.

The top female scientist in Africa is Professor R. Cherkaoui El Moursli from Mohammed V University in Morocco, 99th overall, with Professor Maria-Teresa Dova from the National University of La Plata in Argentina the top scientist in South America, ranked 171st overall.

Geographical classifications were based on a scientist's affiliated institution, rather than their nationality.

There are some who object to focusing solely on female scientists, fearing that it risks creating a "second-best" category.

Indeed, Prof Manson is one of the leading scientists in the world in any category, ranked eighth on the h-index.

But female researchers still face obstacles to getting their work recognized that simply aren't there for their male counterparts.

Earlier this year, a study published in Nature found that women who worked on a research project were less likely to be named as authors of journal articles and on patents than male colleagues who worked on the same projects.

The likelihood of women's roles being acknowledged was higher on research considered as "high-impact": the more important the work, the less likely it was that women would get recognition.

And if these rankings help give female scientists the credit they deserve then that can send a very positive message about the role of women in science.

"The aim of this ranking is to inspire female scholars, women considering an academic career, as well as decision-makers worldwide with the example of successful women in the scientific community," said Imed Bouchrika, chief data scientist and head of content at Research.com.

"We hope that it will contribute to providing more opportunities, visibility, and equal chances for women in science."

Around a third of researchers around the world are women, according to UNESCO data, but the proportion of women starting their publishing careers or receiving doctorates in the life sciences is increasing, alongside an increase in the proportion of women in the STEM workforce.

And while there is still work to do, the rankings celebrate the progress that has been made so far in helping women compete on the same terms as men.

"We are painfully aware that academic research is still a predominantly male profession, and we believe that female scientists deserve an equal chance to be represented and praised for their achievements," Dr Bouchrika said.

"This ranking for top female scientists in the world finally acknowledges the hard work of all the female scientists that chose to find opportunities amidst the barriers. Their passion to persevere is an inspiration to all the girls and women in science."

How India-Bangladesh Can Reap the Maximum Benefit of CEPA

By: Jubeda Chowdhury

The idea of a 'win-win' partnership between India and Bangladesh is driving the economic relationship them. The Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement between India of Bangladesh will be a Comprehensive Economic Framework and an instrument to optimize the advantages of their strategic geographical landscape.

This agreement has immense growth potential but is prone to equally great pitfalls if not utilized proactively. India had earlier signed CEPA with three countries namely UAE, South Korea, and Japan. Bangladesh will be the fourth country to be signed. On its part, Bangladesh has agreed to start negotiations on CEPA for the first time. Keeping the global financial crisis ahead in mind, both countries must reap most of the benefits of CEPA. Thus, it will strengthen the Indo-Bangladesh bilateral relationship.

Trade Facilitation Measures

The economies of India-Bangladesh need an impetus to pursue this through a series of trade facilitation measures including simplifying the movement of people and goods between both countries; greater use of one another's seaports to explore the possibility of the Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement. India and Bangladesh need to undertake trade facilitation measures that will greatly reduce current physical and non-physical barriers to transportation and transit to boost two-way trade. It can be done by two means. Firstly, through both visible infrastructural development (i.e. connectivity infrastructure; railroad and waterways, land ports, water ports) and then through invisible infrastructural development (such as reformed policies, procedures, and regulations). These areas need special attention from policymakers and researchers

in both Bangladesh and India.

Visible Infrastructure Increasing Connectivity

Reaping the most out of this agreement will not be easy for Bangladesh. In most of the bilateral relations between Bangladesh and India trade and connectivity issues have received the utmost priority. But the deficiency in the infrastructure of connectivity remains. The Connectivity infrastructure between the two countries includes rail, road, and waterways. According to a study by World Bank, "Improving transport connectivity between the two countries could increase exports even further, yielding a 297 percent increase in Bangladesh's exports to India and a 172 percent increase in India's exports to Bangladesh". With full transport integration without the border barriers, it is estimated that "income would increase by 16.6 percent in Bangladesh and 7.6 percent in India", according to the same study. This illustrates why connectivity is being prioritized by the two governments for bilateral trade.

Boosting Trade through Land Ports

Infrastructural Development in the land ports of Bangladesh also needs immediate attention. Though the Petrapole land port on the Indian side has been modernized, Benapole requires attention. Under the World Bank Bangladesh Regional Connectivity Project, infrastructure in three land ports of Bangladesh—Ramgarh, Sheola, and Benapole—is being developed and Bhomra, Burimari, and Bholaganj are under consideration.

Though Benapole remains the largest trading point between India and Bangladesh, congestion remains a major concern. It is important to have a four-lane road that

connects Benapole. Construction of a second cargo gate to some extent will help in faster clearance of cargo. Comparatively, Agartala-Akhaura has better facilities as it is connected to NH 8 through an arterial road. It is the second largest land port. Transit trade is greatly challenged by highway infrastructure in each of the countries. According to the World Bank, transport vehicles within Bangladesh have "an average speed of 19 kilometers an hour along main corridors", indicating that the roads are congested. This is very much evident from the fact that the handling capacity of both Bangladesh and India across the Benapole-Petrapole border is asymmetrical. Parking mafias that operate in the border area benefit from the delay in clearing the customs for loading and unloading of cargo. Moreover, not just Benapole able to clear a few cargo trucks but Bangladesh also prioritizes clearance of containerized cargo of cotton fabric and truck chassis.

Invisible Infrastructure:

Both countries should emphasize administrative reform, governance, and security. Customs is an intrinsic element of India-Bangladesh's cross-border movement of goods and services and yields significant influence on bilateral trade. Not only that, customs perform other important functions such as revenue collection and protection against dangerous goods. The time taken for clearance of goods has an impact on the competitiveness of the products. So, India-Bangladesh should bring administrative reforms on both sides of India and Bangladesh.

More areas that need reform are reducing the high transaction cost of export and easing the complexity of cross-border trading procedures.

Complex requirements in cross-border trade increase the possibility of corruption. For example, at the key border-crossing point between India and Bangladesh, as many as 1,500 trucks queue on both sides of the border with waiting times varying between one and five days to complete documentation requirements. Expediting customs clearance procedures reduces the discretionary power of customs officials, thus reducing the scope for corruption. Efficient, friendly, and corruption-free customs can help boost trade and investment.

The trade dispute with India is another issue Bangladesh needs. Previously Dhaka has failed to move ahead to resolve the bilateral trade disputes by applying trade-remedial measures under the umbrella of the World Trade Organization (WTO). Various non-tariff measures (NTMs) as well as non-tariff barriers (NTBs) regularly imposed by India also need serious attention. Bangladesh also imposes various NTBs. Dealing with NTMs and NTBs requires a rigorous approach as CEPA doesn't have to clear the threshold of WTO.

For getting the maximum benefit of CEPA, trade liberalization is a necessary condition, but not a sufficient one. To achieve any substantial progress in bilateral and regional trade between India and Bangladesh, the utmost priority should be given to developing infrastructure facilities. Added to this, complementary policy reform in the transport sector, accompanied by improved procedural and operational efficiency, is essential to support trade liberalization Under CEPA. In turn, these policy reforms will facilitate bilateral trading systems and economic cooperation under CEPA.

(The author is a teacher in Dhaka city)

India calls for fighting terror funding economic crackdown on terrorism



Agency
New Delhi, Nov 20:

A day after Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched a veiled attack on China and Pakistan for "supporting terrorism," Home Minister Amit Shah reiterated his position, claiming that some countries have made terrorism their "state policy," and calling for a "strict economic crackdown" on such "terror ha-

vens."

Terrorism, he said, has no international borders, and he asked all countries to "stand above their geopolitical interests" and battle the threat "shoulder to shoulder."

In his closing remarks at the third 'No Money for Terror' (NMFT) conference here, Shah advocated the establishment of a permanent secretariat in India to maintain the focus on combatting terror fi-

nancing.

Shah stated during the NMFT summit that the "time is right" for a permanent secretariat. According to security sources, the plan is still in its early stages.

Meanwhile, External Affairs Minister S Jaishankar, who also spoke at the conference, made similar sentiments, pointing out the "use (of) terrorism as a tool of statecraft" by some, and saying the world

must rise beyond political divides to combat the threat.

"The challenge, however, is that while the bad guys think global and lateral, the good guys still think national and vertical," MEA Jaishankar said.

In his speech, Shah also recommended a five-pronged strategy to combat terror financing, including a "monitoring framework" for intelligence services to collaborate.

In calling for "beyond-border cooperation," he emphasised the importance of full transparency in intelligence sharing among countries.

His comments are interpreted as a reference to Pakistan and current developments in Afghanistan, which have compelled the West to re-engage with Islamabad due to its influence in Kabul.

The Indian security establishment has seen the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) relief handed to Pakistan in this context, notwithstanding Islamabad's continued funding for India-focused terror organisations.

Rotary Free Health Camp

IT News
Imphal, Nov 20:

Rotary Club of Imphal (RID-3240) organised a one day 'Rotary Free Health Camp' at Oklong village of Senapati district, Manipur today benefitting about 310 villagers including housewives and children. The medical camp was organised with support from doctors and paramedics from RIMS, Imphal, JNIMS, Imphal, Shija Eye Care, Langol, Diagnomed, Imphal, Rotarian doctors, members of Rotary Club of Imphal and Oklong Youth Club. Essential medicines were also distributed to the beneficiaries during the camp.

Rtn. Pramod Jaiswal, President of Rotary Club of Imphal, said that such free medical camps are being organised by the club every year at different remote places of the state so that the minimum medical cares are given to the people of the hill districts and will continue in future too. Today's camp is being organised as a part of observation of its golden jubilee year. He thanked all participating doc-



tors, paramedics and members of Rotary Club of Imphal and Oklong Youth Club for supporting the programme and helping the needy persons.

Centre committed to exploring waterways potential for NE's benefit: Sonowal

Agency
Silchar (Assam), Nov 20:

Union Minister Sarbananda Sonowal said the Central government is working to explore the full potential of inland waterways as it is an important means of communication for the development of the interior parts.

He also underlined the role of waterways in ensuring greater economic vibrancy in the North Eastern region.

After reviewing the progress of waterways projects for Barak Valley of Assam on Saturday, the Union Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways on Saturday said, "Northeast India is rich and its richness must reach the world in order to make people aware of our rich heritage and resources. Inland Waterways comes as a wonderful avenue for us - the people of Northeast - to take our produce out into the global trade map in an efficient and economical way."

Sonowal, who hails from Assam, said the Central government is working towards unlocking this potential of the



North East by enabling the river systems to act as a conduit of growth and development.

"As the engine of New India's growth story, the North East has a huge role to play in enabling this vision. Waterways play a crucial role to reach out to the interiors of our region and open the doors of opportunity in trade, service in the global market. We are working steadfastly towards this," Sonowal added.

The Union minister reviewed various projects under implementation around North East region by Inland Waterways Authority of India

(IWI).

He reviewed the progress made on the renovation of existing shore facilities at Badarpur terminal and renovation of existing shore facilities at Karimganj terminal.

Sonowal directed the officials to take all necessary measures, including dredging, in order to ensure smooth passage of cargo vessels on National Waterways 2 (Brahmaputra) and NW 16 (Barak).

The IWI is carrying out the work for renovation of IWI terminals at Badarpur along NW- 16 (river Barak) and Karimganj along IBP route (river Kushiya) in Karimganj

district of Assam through CPWD on deposit work basis.

To maintain the fairway on river Barak, dredging work will be undertaken by Dredging Corporation of India (DCI) between Bhanga to Badarpur (10.50 km) of NW16 at an estimated cost of Rs 45 crore for a three-year period.

The hydrographic survey in "No man's land" of river Kushiya between India and Bangladesh has been conducted by a joint team of IWI and BIWTA, Government of Bangladesh, last month.

Karimganj terminal is a notified Port of Call and Badarpur is an Extended Port of Call in NW16.

The export through IWT has grown manifold in recent years and export in 2022-23 is already three times more than in 2021-22.

The projects reviewed by Sonowal will not only benefit Assam, but also adjoining states of Mizoram, Tripura, Manipur and Meghalaya, particularly with presence of cement industry, stone crushers, coal deposits, food processing units, tea estates, etc.

IT Correspondent
Bathinda (Punjab), Nov 20:

Indus International University, Bathu, Una (H.P.) organized one Day National Workshop on very warning topic, "Research and Excellence for Transformative Higher Education: Funding Agencies, Process of Approval, Promoting Quality and Relevant Research, Linkage of Teaching, Research and Collaboration". The workshop was organized by Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Sanjay Behl and Registrar, Dr. Palwinder Kumar. Vice Chancellor of the University, introduced the topic of one day national workshop and emphasized quality research in future, he motivated the young staff and students for quality Research in the university.

Dr. Rajinder Kumar Uppal, a prolific writer, a Man of Letters, an acclaimed academician, research stalwart, and the more ingenious guide has won accolades not only in the academic field but also in the genre of research. Presently, he is serving in the most exalted institution, Baba Farid College of Management and Technology (Punjab), as a Professor-cum-Principal. He is also visiting Pro-



fessor in Indus International University, Himachal Pradesh. He shared his research experience with faculty and young students and researchers. He emphasized quality research which is the main motive of our new NEP-2020.

Dr. Uppal shared his experience how to prepare research proposals for National Fellowship, Senior Fellowship, Post-Doctorate Fellowship and minor and major research projects of various govt. and private agencies in India and abroad. He also discusses various research funding agencies. It is the quality research which creates innovations and these innovations are vital pillar of economic development of the country. He also emphasized the collaboration of Young Universities with already established universities in Indian. There

should be linkage of research with relevant quality higher education. Some researchers raised some queries about quality and effective research, Dr. Uppal replies all these queries very satisfactory. He also presented his research book to the library of the university. Professor Dr. Palwinder Kumar, Registrar of the University presented vote of thanks and highly emphasized such type of activities in the universities.

Vice-Chancellor Dr. Sanjay Behl and Registrar of the university, Professor Dr. Palwinder Kumar, honored Dr. Uppal for his tremendous achievements in education and research. Dr. R. K. Uppal thanked all the faculty members, researchers, students for giving me opportunity to share my research experience.

North East India-Bangladesh Trade gets a big boost in recent years

By Ashis Biswas
New Delhi, Nov 20:

Thanks to improved regional connectivity and growing bilateral interest, the volume of trade between India's Northeastern states and Bangladesh has gone up significantly in recent years. Present trends are positive enough to generate optimism among analysts about medium term prospects of North East India-Bangladesh bilateral trade: they feel that the foundation of a new trade/business hub dominated by imports and exports, has finally been laid.

The present phase of growth is the outcome of consistent efforts made by both Indian and Bangladeshi authorities during the past decade to explore new ways for expanding bilateral trade. The exercise fitted in well

with India's own regional LookEast initiative, seeking to extend its diplomatic/economic outreach.

While welcoming the growth in Indo-Bangla bilateral trade, Chambers of Commerce sources are hopeful that growing economic ties between the two countries could well ensure the success of the LookEast programme: by way of comparison. It can be seen Indo-Myanmar bilateral business, largely because of the volatility of Myanmar's domestic politics, has not progressed smoothly in recent years.

Broadly speaking, Bangladesh imports more finished products and value-added items from India, whereas the bigger country imports comparatively goods less processed and raw materials. This naturally results in a negative balance of

trade for the smaller country. Both countries have over the years tried to reduce the gap to the extent possible, through periodic negotiations and re-arrangements of existing terms of trade.

By reducing levies / withdrawing tariff on some Bangladeshi goods, India has tried to accommodate Bangladesh as far as possible. Occasionally this has evoked protests within India from sections of entrepreneurs, especially in the textile sector, who complained of losing their domestic markets.

On the other hand, Bangladesh, faced with growing trade imbalance, feels India could be more helpful. However, with industry and manufacture picking up in Bangladesh in recent years, its exports have grown

gradually more sophisticated.

Recent Assam-based media reports indicate that the Northeastern states imported from Bangladesh taka 367 crore worth if items during 2019-20, a sharp increase from the year before, when the figure was tk 40 crore! (One Bangladeshi taka equals about 85/90 paise of the Indian rupee). The NE states exported tk 472 crore worth of goods in 2018-19 and good worth tk 390 crore during 2019-20.

During bilateral negotiations, it was generally agreed that there was a rising demand in both countries to step up trade and business. The seven NE states sold to Bangladesh large quantities of coal, engineering items and products, auto equipment, besides coal, stones, eggs and onions, etc. There was a special demand in Bangladesh for tea

produced in Assam, along with cotton and products, petroleum goods as well as glass items and ores from Meghalaya. Fruits and corn grown in Arunachal Pradesh and handicrafts from Manipur too, were popular in Bangladesh.

Similarly, in the NE region, there was good demand for cement, plastic items and packaged foods from Bangladesh, as well as for different varieties of fish—especially the Hilsa!

With India granting Bangladesh transit rights to access Nepal and Bhutan through its territory, experts are hopeful that the volume of regional trade as a whole would expand gradually. As both India and Bangladesh have agreed to use rivers, roads and railways linking both countries mutually, travel and easier movement of goods, involving the saving of

both travel time and costs, have become possible.

Moving through Bangladesh territory, the distance from Agartala to Kolkata has been reduced from about 1600 kilometres through the long Assam detour, to about 600 kms only—and time taken has been cut from about 48 hours earlier to about 32 hours at present.

Bangladeshi Prime Minister Mrs Sheikh Hasina during her meetings with Indian Prime Minister Mr Narendra Modi, has suggested that NE-based industrialists/entrepreneurs could use the Chittagong and Mongla ports for their export trade, which were geographically much nearer than the Kolkata port. The use of Mongla port could ease the congestion and delays often experienced at Chittagong. Mongla port could earn more revenues,

while Indian users could profit by saving travel time and costs, not to mention the occasional congestion at Kolkata port.

India has started dispatching engineering goods and foodgrains to Agartala from Kolkata port, using the river routes within Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, efforts are on among entrepreneurs to ascertain the possibilities of expanding trade with Nepal and Bhutan. Travel operators and agencies are confident of a rapid expansion in tourism and related activities.

Bangladesh is also keen to import power from both Nepal and Bhutan, to meet its growing domestic demand. At present, the country receives fuel supplies through a pipeline from Bongaigaon refinery complex running through North Bengal. (IPA Service)

COP27: Climate compensation fund approved, other issues up in air

Agency
New Delhi, Nov 20:

Talks on the overall agreement were put on hold while delegates were given time to read what they were going to vote on besides the compensation fund they approved to their own applause.

Negotiators early on Sunday approved a historic deal that would create a fund for compensating poor nations that are victims of extreme weather worsened by rich countries' carbon pollution, but an overall larger agreement still was up in the air because of a fight over emission reduction efforts.

Talks on the overall agreement were put on hold while delegates were given time to read what they were going to vote on besides the compensation fund they approved to their own applause.

The decision establishes a fund for what negotiators call loss and damage. It is a big win for poorer nations which have long called for cash — sometimes viewed as reparations — because they are often the victims of climate disasters despite having contributed little to the pollution that heats up the globe.

"This is how a 30-year-old journey of ours has finally, we hope, found fruition today," said Pakistan Climate Minister Sherry Rehman, who often took the lead for the world's poorest nations. One-third of her nation was submerged this summer by a devastating flood and she and other officials used the motto: "What went on in Pakistan will not stay in Pakistan."

Maldives Environment Minister Aminath Shauna told the AP on Saturday "that means for countries like ours we will have the mosaic of solutions

that we have been advocating for."

It's a reflection of what can be done when the poorest nations remain unified, said Alex Scott, a climate diplomacy expert at the think tank E3G.

"I think this is huge to have governments coming together to actually work out at least the first step of... how to deal with the issue of loss and damage," Mr. Scott said. But like all climate financials, it is one thing to create a fund, it's another to get money flowing in and out, she said. The developed world still has not kept its 2009 pledge to spend \$100 billion a year in other climate aid — designed to help poor nations develop green energy and adapt to future warming.

The agreement "offers hope to the vulnerable people that they will get help to recover from climate disasters and rebuild their lives," said Harjeet Singh, head of global political strategy at Climate Action Network International.

The Egyptian presidency, which had been under criticism by all sides, proposed a new loss and damage deal Saturday afternoon and within a couple hours an agreement was struck but Norway's negotiator said it was not so much the Egyptians but countries working together.

Germany climate envoy Jennifer Morgan and Chilean Environment Minister Maisa Rojas, who shepherded the deal on to the agenda and to the finish line, hugged each other after passage, posed for a photo and said "yeah, we made it!"

According to the agreement, the fund would initially draw on contributions from developed countries and other private and public sources such as international financial institutions. While major emerging

economies such as China would not initially be required to contribute, that option remains on the table and will be negotiated over the coming years. This is a key demand by the European Union and the United States, who argue that China and other large polluters currently classified as developing countries have the financial clout and responsibility to pay their way.

The fund would be largely aimed at the most vulnerable nations, though there would be room for middle-income countries that are severely battered by climate disasters to get aid.

Bleary-eyed rumpled delegations began to fill the plenary room 4 a.m. local time Sunday without seeing the overarching cover decision.

Going into the final session, battle lines were drawn over India's request to change last year's agreement that called for a phase-down of "unabated coal" to include a phase-down of oil and natural gas, two other fossil fuels that produce heat-trapping gases. While European nations and others keep pushing for that language, Saudi Arabia, Russia and Nigeria have been insistent on keeping it out.

"We are extremely on over-time. There were some good spirits earlier today. I think more people are more frustrated about the lack of progress," Norwegian climate change Minister Espen Barth Eide told The Associated Press. Mr. Eide said it came down to getting tougher on fossil fuel emissions and retaining the goal of limiting warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 degrees Fahrenheit) since pre-industrial times as was agreed in last year's climate summit in Glasgow.

"Some of us are trying to say that we actually have to keep global warming under 1.5

degrees and that requires some action. We have to reduce our use of fossil fuels, for instance," Mr. Eide said. "But there's a very strong fossil fuel lobby ... trying to block any language that we produce. So that's quite clear."

The United States, which in the past has been reluctant to even talk about the issue of loss and damage, "is working to sign on," said an official close to negotiations.

If an agreement is accepted it still needs to be approved in a unanimous decision Sunday. But other parts of a deal, outlined in a package of proposals put out earlier in the day by the Egyptian chairs of the talks, are still being hammered out as negotiators head into what they hope is their final session.

There was strong concern among both developed and developing countries about proposals on cutting greenhouse gas emissions, known as mitigation. Officials said the language put forward by Egypt backtracked on some of the commitments made in Glasgow aimed at keeping alive the target of limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius (2.7 Fahrenheit) since pre-industrial times. The world has already warmed 1.1 degrees Celsius (2 degrees Fahrenheit) since the mid 19th century.

Some of the Egyptian language on mitigation seemingly reverted to the 2015 Paris agreement, which was before scientists knew how crucial the 1.5 degree threshold was and heavily mentioned a weaker 2-degree Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) goal, which is why scientists and Europeans are afraid of backtracking, said climate scientist Maarten van Aalst of the Red Cross Red Crescent Climate Centre.

Contd. from Page 1

Union Home Minister directs to...

The Joint Committee on Inner Line Permit System (JILPS), Manipur continues demanding implementation of National Register of Citizens (NRC) update in Manipur besides setting up Manipur State Population Commission.

Notably, Manipur Chief Minister Nongthombam Biren on August 26, 2022 has assured members of the Coordinating Committee on Manipur Integrity (COCOMI) and the United Naga Council (UNC) to forward the resolution adopted by the Manipur Legislative Assembly for enforcing National Register of Citizens (NRC) in the state.

Remarkably, the Government of Manipur has launched massive drive against illegal immigrants in the state. Over 600 non-locals and foreigners found staying in the state without valid documents and Inner Line Permit (ILP) apprehended in multiple drives by police in the second week of October 2022.

Manipur Chief Minister Nongthombam Biren on October 16 announced that the government will soon conduct house-to-house surveys to crackdown on illegal immigrants as well as migrants. Speaking to the media at CM Secretariat in Imphal on October 16 evening, Chief Minister Biren cautioned that actions will be undertaken under the provisions of the Foreigners' Act and the Inner Line Permit System (ILPS) against the people of the state if they are found sheltering non-locals illegally during the house-to-house survey.

Chief Minister Biren further expressed concern that the illegal residency of a Bangladeshi identified as one Md Anwar Hussain, 54, son of Md Amzad Ali by impersonating as a local since 1990 went unnoticed until he was arrested recently. As informed by the chief minister, the Bangladeshi national had started obtaining a driving license as well as an Aadhaar card.

Illegal foreign national immigrants arrested in October in a Police Station in Manipur

Earlier, at least 48 foreign nationals have been arrested in a massive drive against illegal immigrants launched across Manipur on October

12. Fourteen persons suspected to be Bangladeshi Muslims staying without valid Inner Line Permit (ILP) were detected at Kakching Police Station jurisdiction and 10 persons were also detected by Pallel Police Station while another 24 persons suspected to be Bangladeshi Muslims or Rohingya Myanmar were also picked up from Imphal East.

Recently, at least two persons from Khuljiang road near Chakpikarong, Chandel district in Manipur, including a Myanmar national, have been arrested for impersonating and using Aadhaar of a dead person and another for assisting in the illegal immigrant to enter India.

Deputy Inspector General of Police (Intelligence) (range II), Ningshen Wornang told media at Officers' Club, 1st Battalion Manipur Rifles, Babupara on November 9 that during preliminary investigation by Chandel district Police it has been found that Lenkhenmang Mate, 26, son of Doujatong Mate of Tuivang village in Myanmar was holding an Aadhaar card named as Holkhohal, 38, son of Tongkhotahang of Khengiang Village, Chandel District, which was not his real name. DIG Ningshen said Holkhohal had passed away in May 2019 and Lenkhenmang was impersonating Holkhohal by possessing the Aadhaar card of the deceased person to aid in his illegal border trading or business.

On September 28, 2022 at least three Myanmar nationals carrying fake Aadhaar cards along with Myanmar identification cards were rounded up at Sugnu Khongnang Khong in Manipur's Kakching district by a team of commando unit of Sugnu.

Last year in 2021 after the February 1 military coup in Myanmar, amidst COVID-19 lockdown, 29 Myanmar nationals, including six minors were arrested from Ngathal and Kawnpui villages of Churachandpur on March 31, 2021 for entering India illegally.

Another 24 Myanmar nationals including 14 females, seven males and three minors while travelling in three pas-

senger vehicles were also caught with fake Aadhaar cards at Army Checkpoint, Khudenthabi in Manipur's Tengnoupal District along Imphal-Moreh sector of Asian Highway-1 on October 5, 2021 on Indo-Myanmar border.

Moreover, at least 14 Myanmar nationals who attempted to board an Indigo flight from Imphal International Airport, Imphal by using fake Aadhaar cards were caught by airport security personnel and handed them over to Singamei Police Station at around 2.20 pm on September 30, 2021.

Eighty Myanmar nationals (25 males, 35 females and 20 children) were arrested on June 28, 2022 from Churachandpur district of Manipur after launching intensive search operations at different locations in the district by the police. They are arrested under section 14 of Foreigners Act 1946 for they could not produce any valid document for staying in India and disclosed that they were all citizens of Myanmar.

Now, the government needs to detect the illegal immigrants and identify who are illegal foreign nationals to be dealt with Foreigners Act 1946 and who are illegal migrants from other states of India to be addressed under the Bengal Eastern Frontiers Regulation Act 1873.

Moreover, both the Government of India and the Government of Manipur need to consider some of the illegal immigrants as refugees otherwise; it will be difficult to distinguish many of the illegal immigrants from ethnic people of Manipur due to the racial and cultural affinities.

However, pertinent questions arise — Are the Government of India and the Government of Manipur determined to detect and deport the illegal immigrants all out? Or is it just symbolic as the Union Home Minister directs the top intelligence officials to detect around 100 illegal immigrants, arrest and deport them while Manipur has been chronic with illegal immigrants causing demographic imbalance in Manipur for decades after the abolition Manipur Pass and Permit System in 1950.

Sports

FIFA World Cup kicks off today in Qatar

Agency
Doha, Nov 20:

FIFA football World Cup is one of the most prestigious tournaments held every 4 years. The 22nd edition starts in Qatar today

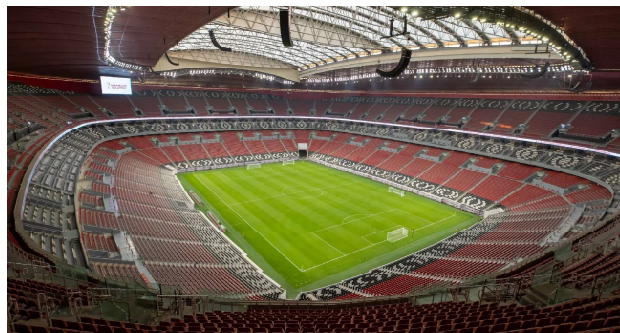
FIFA World Cup 2022, one of the most awaited sporting events across the globe, will kick off tonight at the Al Bayt Stadium. Host country Qatar will take on Ecuador in the opening match.

The build up to this world cup has been marred with controversies of human rights violations, paid supporters programme, strict regulations for visitors, from liquor to clothing, media restriction besides others.

However, despite the controversies, the world is ready for the football spectacle. After 4 long years, the FIFA World Cup returns with Qatar hosting the event for the very first time.

Considered the biggest sporting event, even bigger than the Olympics, football fever has ravaged the world with more than five billion people worldwide expected to tune in to watch the spectacle and more than a million turning up to watch the matches in person.

Brazil and Argentina are amongst the favorites with their respective national players representing top European football clubs. What makes this



Al Bayt Stadium

world cup even more intoxicating is the fact that this might be the last world cup for the 2 'GOATS' or 'greatest of all times', Portugal's Cristiano Ronaldo and Argentina's Lionel Messi.

More on the lookout is Neymar with Brazil boasting of an incredibly talented team and seems best-placed to end a 20-year trophy drought while defending champion France will look to draw on its squad depth to overcome the loss of key personnel in Paul Pogba and N'Golo Kante.

The matches will be held in 8 stadiums across Doha, capital of Qatar.

1. Al Bayt Stadium: The Al Bayt Stadium has a capacity of

60,000 seats, is located in the city of Al Khor, about 35km north of Doha and will host the opening match of the tournament.

2. Ahmad Bin Ali Stadium: The Ahmad Bin Ali Stadium has a capacity of 40,000 seats and is located in Umm Al Afaei, 20km west of central Doha, eight on the edge of the desert.

3. Al Janoub Stadium: The Al Janoub Stadium has a capacity of 40,000 seats and is located in Al Wakrah, one of Qatar's oldest continuously inhabited areas, 22km south of central Doha.

4. Al Thumama Stadium: The Al Thumama Stadium has a capacity of 40,000 seats and is located in Al Thumama, 12km south of central Doha.

5. Education City Stadium:

The Education City Stadium has a capacity of 40,000 seats and is located in Al Rayyan, a learning and knowledge centre, 7km north-west of central Doha.

6. Khalifa International Stadium: The Khalifa International Stadium has a capacity of 40,000 seats and is located in Aspire, 5km west of central Doha.

7. Stadium 974: Stadium 974 has a capacity of 40,000 seats and is located in Ras Abu Aboud, 10km east of central Doha.

8. Lusail Stadium: Last but not least, Qatar's biggest stadium, Lusail, with a capacity of 80,000 people and 20km north of central Doha will host the tournament's final on 18 December.

IFFI 53 to celebrate 50 glorious...

The film narrates the story of a middle-class family, Tonsa, a retired man and his three adult children. All are votaries of the new and old values in society and soon drift in different directions in their lives. The family seems to be destined to disintegrate, but then they begin to understand each other better and decide to live together happily thereafter. Directed by Deb Kumar Bose.

Directed by Oinam Gautam, Yaiphabhi - the women protagonist of *Phijigi Mani* - sets out on a mission to reunite her family. She tries to bridge the strained relationship between her parents and her brother, Sanajaoba who abandoned them. The film rides upon the past and present life of Yaiphabhi evolving the socio-political scenario of Manipur.

The film captures life of Ratan Thiyam, Founder-Director of the Chorus Repertory Theater in Manipur. A renowned Manipuri poet, playwright, painter, musician, theater guru. He worked as Chairperson of the prestigious National School of Drama from 2013-2017. He has also worked as Director of National School of Drama from 1987 to 1989. The movie is directed by Oken Amakcham and Nirmala Chanu.

Based on N. Kunjamohan's National Akademy award winning short story, Chaoba struggles to feed his family by fishing in the river. After many days Chaoba and his son catch a Hilsa, joyous, came home to cook Hilsa curry but unable to do so as Chaoba has to sell his catch to buy some rice. The film is directed by Ningthauja Lancha.

Hai, a 40 year villager lives with his family in a remote village in Manipur ousted by the villagers for not supporting the popular candidate during elections. Despite difficulties, Hai fights for his individual right to vote and elect his representatives. The film is to be directed by Ashok Veilou.

Directed by Borun Thokchom, the film narrates the story of a poetic side of the activist Irom Sharmila Chanu, inside a highly guarded hospital prison in Manipur as she scribbles her notebook while serving her sentence for 'attempt to commit suicide'.

'Chaoen' the school going boy getting jealous of his friend Sana who is picked up by their football coach to be the team captain. Further, he indulged in a sinister act by giving Sana the chemical-sprayed vegetable to eat and Sana did not turn up the next day. The film is directed by Romi Meitei.