

## POCSO Act:

### Sexual harassment of a child is a cognizable and non-bailable offence: Delhi High Court

Courtesy: Live Law  
By: Nupur Thapliyal  
New Delhi, Nov 26:

The Delhi High Court has ruled that sexual harassment of a child, which is punishable under Section 12 of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POSCO) Act, 2012, is a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

A division bench of Chief Justice Satish Chandra Sharma and Justice Subramoniam Prasad said that the offence would fall within the scope of the second category of Part II of Schedule I of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The said category states that if the offence is punishable with imprisonment of three years and upwards but not more than seven years, then it will be a cognizable and non-bailable offence and will be triable by a judicial magistrate of first class.

"Section 12 of the POSCO stipulates that whoever commits sexual harassment upon a child shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years. A perusal of Part II of Schedule I of the

CrPC enumerates that if an offence is punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards, but not more than 7 years, then it will be a cognizable and non-bailable offence, and shall be triable by a Magistrate of the first class (second category)," the bench said.

Sexual Harassment is defined under Section 11 of the POSCO Act.

The court was dealing with a public interest litigation seeking application of Item III of Part II of Schedule I of CrPC to the offence under Section 12 of POSCO Act. The said category states that where the offence is punishable with imprisonment of less than three years or with fine only, the offence will be non-cognizable and bailable, and triable by a magistrate.

The PIL filed lawyer R.K. Tarun in 2017 argued that there was an "ambiguity" in the classification of Section 12 of POSCO Act. The question raised in the matter was whether offence punishable under Section 12 is a cognizable and non-bailable offence or a non-cognizable and bail-

able offence?

On November 24, the bench was informed about a recent ruling of the Supreme Court in *Knit Pro International v. State of NCT of Delhi and Anr* wherein it was held that offence under Section 63 of Copyright Act would be a cognizable and non-bailable offence.

Setting aside a Delhi High Court ruling which had held Section 63 of the Copyright Act to be a bailable offence, the apex court on May 20 said, "Thus, for the offence under Section 63 of the Copyright Act, the punishment provided is imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years and with fine. Therefore, the maximum punishment which can be imposed would be three years. Therefore, the learned Magistrate may sentence the accused for a period of three years also. In that view of the matter considering Part II of the First Schedule of the CrPC, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for three years and onwards but not more than seven years the offence is a cognizable offence."

Only in a case where the offence is punishable for imprisonment for less than three years or with fine only the offence can be said to be non-cognizable.

With regard to Section 12 of POSCO Act, the high court division bench thus said:

"A comprehensive reading of the above [SC ruling] demonstrates that a similar rationale will be applicable to the instant case and that Section 12 of the POSCO Act will also fall within the scope of the second category of Part II of Schedule I of the CrPC."

Disposing of the PIL, the court said it finds no reason to pass any order when the Supreme Court has already settled the matter.

In a related development, the Kerala High Court recently held that the offence punishable under Section 21 of the POSCO Act is a bailable offence. Section 21 makes the failure to report an offence under POSCO Act punishable with imprisonment upto six months or if the person is a charge of an institution or company, imprisonment can extend upto one year.

## State approves bifurcation of DMU from Directorate of Higher Education

IT News  
Imphal, Nov 26:

Much to the relieve of those non teaching and teaching employees of the colleges under the Dhanamanjuri University has been bifurcated from the Directorate of University & Higher Education, Manipur.

The state government on Thursday has approved the bifurcation of 600 posts (387 teaching + 213 non-teaching) existing in the 5 (five) Constituent Colleges of the DMU along with employees who ever desires to be transferred to the newly established Dhanamanjuri University. The five colleges under the DMU are DM College of Science,

Arts, Commerce, GP Women's College and LMS Law College.

In a government order issued by the Commissioner of Higher and technical Education, Govt. of Manipur, H. Gyan Prakash, on November 21, 2022, the state cabinet had also approved bifurcation of 362 Assistant and Associate Professors under the Directorate of University & Higher Education, Manipur out of the 387 sanctioned teaching posts as per the option submitted by the teachers from all government colleges who desires to be transferred to Dhanamanjuri University under section 30(10),(11) of the Statute of the Dhanamanjuri University Act, 2017.

Following the cabinet decision, 362 teachers holding the post of Assistant and Associate Professors under the Directorate of University and Higher Education, Manipur shall allot necessary funds for salary and personal entitlements of teaching and non-teaching staff to be transferred to DMU after bifurcation under Grant-in-aid. Accordingly, the funds provided in the budget under Directorate of University and Higher Education, for salary and entitlement, shall correspondingly reduced.

## Alliance Air resumes Silchar-Imphal flight service after a decade

Agency  
Guwahati, Nov 26:

Enhancing air connectivity in the northeast, Alliance Air has resumed the much-awaited Silchar-Imphal direct flight service, which was non-operational for a decade.

The flight on the Silchar-Imphal route will operate under the regional connectivity scheme UDAN (Ude Desh Ke Aam Naagrik) of the Union government at a subsidised rate.

The Alliance Air flight will operate daily between Silchar, the second most populous city of Assam, and Manipur's capital Imphal. The flight on this route will also connect Mizoram's capital Aizawl and Nagaland's Dimapur on different days with Silchar.

The ATR 72 aircraft with a seating capacity of 70 passengers has a scheduled arrival and departure time from Silchar airport at 1:05 am and 1:30 pm respectively. With a flight distance of 45 minutes, the aircraft reaches Imphal airport at 2:10 in the afternoon.

On Friday, 30 passengers flew from Silchar on the maiden flight.

Speaking to the media, Meesala Narsingh Rao, Station Manager of Alliance Air Aviation in Silchar Airport, said the much-awaited service has become feasible due to the vision of Prime Minister Narendra Modi and Union Civil Aviation minister Jyotiraditya Scindia.

Taking to Twitter, Silchar MP Rajdeep Roy thanked Prime Minister Modi and Assam Chief Minister

Himanta Biswa Sarma for their support. "After a gap of 10 years resumption of airline service between Silchar and Imphal would have far-reaching implications for trade, tourism, health, education & business productivity," he tweeted.

Manjula Das, the first passenger to board the flight from Silchar, was ceremonially handed the boarding pass by the airline officials. "We are elated to get a direct flight service between the cities. We were waiting for this direct connectivity for many days," Manjula Das said.

Earlier, Air India, Kingfisher Airlines, and Jet Airways operated flights between Silchar and Imphal. But none could survive in the sector owing to various reasons.

## Consumer Outreach Programme held by TRAI at Churachandpur



IT News  
Imphal, Nov 26:

A consumer Outreach Programme was organized today at Churachandpur in Manipur to educate customers regarding various initiatives taken by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) for safeguarding interest of the consumers and various regulatory provisions available for consumer protections. The programme was organised by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Regional Office Kolkata as part

of Silver Jubilee celebration of TRAI.

The CoP was graced by R.R. Tiwari, Advisor Legal, TRAI Headquarter as Chief Guest. In his speech he explained about the complaint redressal mechanism available to the customers for lodging and resolving any complaint related to service. He also discussed about various fraud happening using erection of towers in the name of various Govt Departments and TSPs. He underlined that TRAI, in no case is associated with activities related to acquisition

of site for erection of Tower.

Speaking on the occasion Amit Ghosal, Joint Advisor, Regional Office, underlined that today's programme was in furtherance to various initiatives taken by TRAI to generate awareness among telecom consumers about various regulatory provisions made available by TRAI for safeguarding consumer interests.

Dr. S. K. Samanta, Advisor Kolkata delivered the keynote address and highlighted various technical development taking place in communication arena and emphasized on the

need for public participation in the process. Vishwa Mohan, Dy. Director General, Department of Telecom delivered a speech enlightening participant about various misconceptions regarding electro-magnetic radiation emitting from telecom towers and the steps taken by DoT in this regard.

Debjit Saha, Senior Research Officer of TRAI Regional Office then delivered a presentation showing various provisions under consumer protection regulation under TRAI. The programme was followed up with interactions with consumers regarding their issues with the service and sharing their experiences.

The Consumer Outreach Programme was attended by residents of Churachandpur district having diverse background like farmers, artisans, women and tribal groups. It was also attended by other officers of DoT and IT Department of Manipur State govt., representatives of Telecom Service Providers, MSOs and Consumer Advocacy Groups.

## National Constitution Day held at Lilong Haoreibi College

IT News  
Imphal, Nov 26:

As in the previous years, Lilong Haoreibi College, Thoubal District, Manipur has observed the National Constitution Day today at the College Multipurpose Hall.

Assistant Professor, Political Science Department Md Saifur Rahman highlighted the significance of observing the 26th November every year as the Constitution Day. Awareness lecture delivered by the head of the Political Science Department

of the college S. Santikumar Singh followed by Quiz Competition for the students on the theme: 'Know Your Constitution' and reading of the 'Preamble of Indian Constitution' with the Principal of the College Dr. Rahejuddin Sheikh as

the lead reader are some of the main highlights of the day. Heads of the Mathematics, Physics & Zoology Departments namely Syed Zakir Hussain, L. Dhaneshwore Singh & Dr. L. Sanahani Devi were the presidium members of the event.

## The IFFI provides the scope to explore the 'Unexplored Manipur'

PB  
Mumbai, Nov 26:

'Manipur Unexplored', the state pavilion of Manipur government at the 53rd IFFI is attracting the film-makers, actors, directors and producers to shoot films in the state. Many filmmakers are visiting the state pavilion for queries regarding the facilities that the picturesque state would provide to them.

This year the IFFI also celebrates the golden jubilee of Manipuri cinema. On 9th April of 1972, the first Manipuri feature film, Matangi Manipur was released. It was directed by Debkumar Bose. The journey of five decades of Manipuri cinema has been astounding and courageous, considering the resource-crunch, absence of investment on required technology and the

lack of outreach mechanism to effectively reach to the audiences.

For the first time in IFFI, to promote the film industry in the states, several state governments have installed their pavilion at the Film Bazaar. States such as Bihar, Manipur, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Delhi and Puducherry have installed their respective pavilion.

The theme of the Manipur pavilion is 'Manipur Unexplored', it has been managed mainly by the Manipur State film development Society. It calls out the budding filmmakers to explore the historical, archaeological, cultural and natural heritage of 'the land of jewel', Manipur. The aim is to attract film-makers and develop the state as preferred

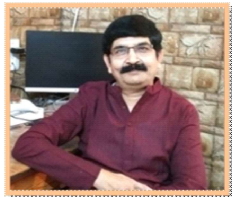
erable film-making destination.

The pavilion showcases natural beauty such as the Loktak Lake and the Keibul Lamjao National Park which is the only floating national park in the world. The pavilion also exhibits cultural wonders such as the Ina Market which is the only market in the world run entirely by women.

Sunzu Bachaspatimayum, Secretary, Manipur State Film Development Society highlighted that the Manipuri culture has rich tradition of story-telling. He cited the example of 'Khongjom Parva' which is the century old ballad singing tradition.

In 2020, the government of Manipur has come up with the state film-making policy. The policy, among other things, aims to incorporate the interest of the local people and stakeholders in the film-making process.

# The whole country runs according to a constitution, so respect it

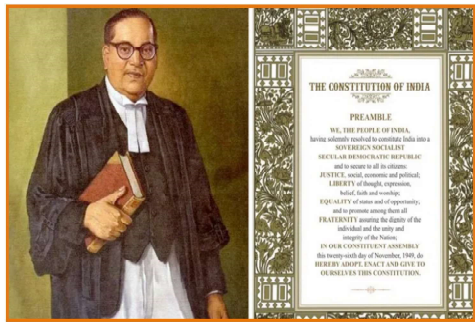


By: Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit

26th November is observed as Constitution Day that is also known as Samvidhan Divas or National Law Day. On November 26, 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India formally adopted the Constitution of India. It came into force on January 26, 1950. Constitution Day aims to bring awareness about the importance of the Constitution and Dr B R Ambedkar. The ideals behind the Preamble to India's Constitution were laid down by Jawaharlal Nehru's Objectives Resolution, adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 22, 1947. Representatives from several fields were voted into the constitutional assembly. There were four notable members viz. Dr. B.R Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, B.N Rau, and Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

Our Prime Minister Narendra Modi had marked November 26 as the Constitution Day of India in 2015. A fascinating fact about the Indian constitution is that it was enacted at the time of independence, when India faced enormous challenges, including safeguarding the lives and welfare of millions of people who had been displaced by the partition. In the face of violence and uncertainty, the Constituent Assembly drafted a Constitution that reflects the nation's exceptional diversity, spanning languages, races, castes, and classes.

From 1947 to 1950, India continued to use the legislation implemented when it was a dominion of Britain. In the meantime, the Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution of India, which would replace the Government of India Act, 1935, as the country's fundamental governing document. The Constitution of India is the longest Constitution in the world, which describes the framework for political principles, procedures and powers of the government. Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected President of the Constituent Assembly. A Drafting Committee was appointed to draft



the Constitution and Dr B.R. Ambedkar was appointed as the Chairman. The making of the Constitution took a total of 166 days, which was spread over a period of 2 years, 11 months and 18 days. It had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement. Now it has 448 articles in 25 parts and 12 schedules.

The Indian Constitution provides an elaborate list of Fundamental Rights to the citizens of India. The Constitution also provides a list of 11 duties of the citizens, known as the Fundamental Duties. The Constitution serves as guidelines for every citizen. It helped India to attain the status of a Republic in the world. Once Atal Bihari Vajpayee said that "governments would come and go, political parties would be formed and dissolved, but the country should survive, and democracy should remain there forever." In a democratic constitution, it sets some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them. The term "Equality" means no section of society has any special privileges and all the people have given equal opportunities for everything without any discriminations. Everyone is equal before the law.

A citizen of India is given freedom of Speech and Expression, freedom of Assembly, freedom of Association, freedom of Movement, freedom of Residence, and Freedom of Profession and Occupation through Art. 19. Unlike several countries of the world, we are free to practice, profess, and propagate any religion under Art. 25. Dr. Ambedkar, the chief architect of our constitution, has said that Article 32 is the soul of our constitution. All the talk of rights is useless if there is no recourse against their transgression. Under this article, a citizen is free to go to the Supreme Court for violation of his rights.

Our Indian Constitution was written after a thorough analysis of the existing constitution of the world. The framers of the constitution have incorporated the good things from all the places. Let us remember that democracy is not merely a form of Government but it is essentially an attitude of respect and reverence towards fellowmen.

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# Detention Of Under-Trial Prisoners In Custody For An Indefinite Period Violates Article 21 Of The Constitution

By: Sanjeev Sirohi, Advocate

While taking the most pragmatic, progressive and pertinent stand, the Manipur High Court has in a most learned, laudable, landmark and latest judgment titled *Rekibuddin Ahmed v. State of Manipur* and another in 2022 CRIL.J. 4301 : AIR Online 2022 MPR 59 that was delivered finally on May 18, 2022 has made it indubitably clear that detention of under-trial prisoners in custody for indefinite period violates Article 21 of Constitution. The Single Judge Bench of Hon'ble Mr Justice MV Muralidharan has also held that every person detained or arrested is entitled to speedy investigation and trial. The Bench also made it clear that mere fact that serious allegations are levelled against accused, cannot be ground to deny bail. It was also held that refusal to grant bail is restriction on personal liberty and such denial should not be on perceived apprehension that accused, if released will tamper with evidence.

At the very outset, this brief, brilliant, bold and balanced judgment authored by Hon'ble Mr Justice MV Muralidharan sets the ball rolling in first and foremost putting forth in para 2 that, "This is an application under Section 439 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 for releasing the petitioner, who is the third accused on bail in connection with FIR No.06(02)2022 NAB-PS under Sections 22(C)/29/60(3) ND and PS Act."

To put things in perspective, the Bench then envisages in para 3 that, "The facts in a nutshell are as under:

On 20.02.2022, the complainant, ASI of NAB PS, Manipur, along with his posse, conducted random frisking and checking at Tangjeng, Thoubal District, Manipur area. On noticing two vehicles, viz., Toyota Fortuner bearing registration No. MN 06 LB 5094 and Maruti LA 7947, being driven with high speed towards Imphal, in a suspicious manner, the frisking team signaled to stop the cars. The car did not stop. However, the police team overpowered the cars and detained them at the spot for verification."

As it turned out, the Bench then discloses in para 4 that, "On verification, the petitioner identified himself as Rekibuddin Ahmed and on searching his body, the police team seized his mobile phone, ATM cards, Voter ID, Driving Licence and cash

of Rs. 50,000/- . The accused was arrested at 4.50 PM on the same day."

As we see, the Bench then points out in para 5 that, "It is the case of the petitioner that he owns small car auction business at Guwahati and visits Manipur on regular basis for his business purpose and as a tourist, and that he went to Moreh for shopping. Moreover, no drugs or incriminating articles were found to be in the possession of the petitioner. The petitioner boarded in Toyota Fortuner and he had no knowledge of any illegal drugs being carried in Maruti Suzuki car. It is added that there is no witness during the search of the said car."

Adding more, the Bench then states in para 6 that, "It is the further case of the petitioner that he has been languishing in jail for about two months since arrest and he has no criminal antecedents."

Be it noted, the Bench then reveals in para 7 that, "The petitioner moved a bail application bearing Cril Misc. (B) Case No. 47 of 2022 before the learned Special Judge (ND and PS), Thoubal. However, the learned Special Judge rejected the bail application solely on the ground that unless the names of persons with whom the petitioner had bank transactions are identified, there can be no conclusion."

What also merits noticing is that the Bench then specifies in para 8 that, "It is the further case of the petitioner that all the accused who boarded Toyota Fortuner were released on bail except the petitioner, who is the third accused in the FIR."

Needless to say, the Bench mentions in para 13 that, "Heard the learned counsels on either side, who reiterated the averments made in the affidavits filed in this case."

To be sure, the Bench then pointed out in para 14 that, "It is not in dispute that all the accused persons who boarded in the Toyota Fortuner were released on bail, except the petitioner, who is the third accused in the FIR."

It must be borne in mind that the Bench then reveals in para 16 that, "The petitioner has been remanded in police custody since 21.2.2022 till 5.3.2022 and thereafter he has been remanded in judicial custody at Saji Central Jail till date."

Broadly speaking, the Bench then mandates in para 17 that, "It is well settled that while considering an application for bail, detailed dis-

cussion of the evidence and elaborate documentation of the merits is to be avoided. This requirement stems from the desirability that no party should have the impression that his case has been prejudged. Existence of a prima facie case is only to be considered. Elaborate analysis or exhaustive exploration of the merits is not required. Where the offence is of serious nature, the question of grant of bail has to be decided keeping in view the nature and seriousness of the offence, character of the evidence and amongst others the larger interest of the public."

Quite ostensibly, the Bench then observes in para 18 that, "As stated supra, the allegation levelled against the present petitioner is to be proved by way of oral and documentary evidence and thus, at this stage, an elaborate analysis on the merits of the allegation cannot be gone into."

Most significantly, the Bench then minces no words absolutely to hold in para 19 that, "Time and again, the Apex Court held that a procedure which keeps large number of people behind bars without trial, for long, cannot be regarded as "reasonable, just, fair" so as to be in conformity with the provisions of Article 21 of the Constitution of India. Detaining the under-trial prisoners in custody for an indefinite period is a gross violation of Article 21 of the Constitution of India."

While setting the record straight, the Bench also minced no words in holding in para 20 that, "It is settled law that the grant of bail ought not to be denied only on the perceived apprehension by the Court that the accused, if restored to liberty, will tamper with the evidence. There must be some prima facie evidence on record or reasonable and justifiable grounds to believe that in case the benefit of bail is extended to an accused, he is going to misuse his liberty or he would create conditions which are not conducive to hold a fair trial. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in various judgments has confirmed that "bail is the rule and jail is an exception." The object of bail is neither punitive nor preventive but is meant to secure presence of the accused during the trial."

Most forthrightly, the Bench then hold in para 21 that, "When the under-trial prisoners are detained in jail custody to an indefinite period, Ar-

ticle 21 of the Constitution of India is violated. Every person, detained or arrested, is entitled to speedy investigation and trial. Merely the fact that serious allegations are levelled against the petitioner, the petitioner cannot be denied bail."

Do note, the Bench then enunciates in para 22 that, "In the instant case, as admitted by the prosecution, the investigation is in good progress. It is also the admitted fact that the petitioner is in custody from 21.2.2022 and the other co-accused in the same vehicle were released on bail. The primary purpose of bail in a criminal case is to relieve the accused of imprisonment, to relieve the State of the burden of keeping him pending the trial, and at the same time, to keep the accused constructively in the custody of the Court, whether before or after conviction, to assure that he will submit to the jurisdiction of the Court and be in attendance thereon whenever his presence is required."

While citing the relevant case law, the Bench then states in para 23 that, "In *Sanjay Chandra v. CBI*, reported in (2012) 1 SCC 40 : (AIR 2012 SC 830), the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed as follows:

"21. In bail applications, generally, it has been laid down from the earliest times that the object of bail is to secure the appearance of the accused person at his trial by reasonable amount of bail. The object of bail is neither punitive nor preventative. Deprivation of liberty must be considered a punishment, unless it is required to ensure that an accused person will stand his trial when called upon. The Courts owe more than verbal respect to the principle that punishment begins after conviction and that every man is deemed to be innocent until duly tried and duly found guilty."

It cannot be glossed over that the Bench then underscores in para 24 stating that, "The Apex Court as well as this Court in number of cases held that bail is the rule and committal to jail is an exception. The Courts have also observed that refusal of bail is a restriction on the personal liberty of the individual guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution of India."

Briefly stated, the Bench then notes in para 25 that, "In *State of Rajasthan v. Balchand alias Baliy (1977) 4 SCC 308 : (AIR 1977 SC 2447)*, the Hon'ble Supreme Court held:

contd. on page 3

# Brighten Your Winter Face With Pumpkin Face Packs



By: Shahnaz Husain

Winters can be cozy and comfortable as a season but can wreak havoc on your skin as well, especially if you are someone with dry skin.

Almost everyone's skin loses its sheen during the chillier months. The dry and cold air can get your skin flaking and cracking in no time.

Moisturizing your face by applying a plethora of skin care products

several times a day isn't enough.

So, what can you do to protect your skin despite dropping temperatures? There are certain winter face packs that can help

Here is a pumpkin face pack for you for healthy-looking skin.

Pumpkins are a popular fall staple, packed with beauty-boosting nutrients both inside and out.

Using this easy-to-make pumpkin face mask recipe below can help ensure your skin is nourished, fight sun damage, help with wrinkles, and can help give you that luminous glow you are searching for.

**Pumpkin can be used to make face packs:**

Chop the pumpkin into small pieces and boil it. Cool and puree it into a pulp. Add one tablespoon of each coconut oil and yogurt, as well as one teaspoon of pure glycerine. Apply it on the skin and wash it off after 20 minutes with plain water.

Another pumpkin face pack helps to fade away blemishes and add a glow. Cook the pumpkin and puree it. Take one tablespoon of

pumpkin puree and add 3 teaspoons of oats and one teaspoon each of lemon juice, honey, and yogurt. If the skin is oily, add one teaspoon of apple cider vinegar. Apply on the face and leave on for half an hour. Wash off with cold water.

To remove dead skin cells, mix together one cup of pumpkin, two tablespoons of brown sugar, one tablespoon of honey, and a half cup of yogurt. Spread on to your face and keep it on for 10 minutes. Then rinse off with water

Mix equal parts pumpkin puree and coconut oil and apply on the body before bath. Keep on for 10 minutes.

For Oily Skin, combine 1/4 cup pumpkin pulp with 1 tablespoon of apple cider vinegar and a whole egg. Mix the ingredients until smooth and apply to the face. Leave on for 20 minutes, rinse, and pat dry.

For Dry Skin: Combine 1/4 cup pumpkin pulp with 1 teaspoon olive oil, one teaspoon honey, and a whole egg. Mix the ingredients until smooth and apply to the face.

Leave on for 20 minutes, rinse, and pat dry.

For the hands, mix together 1/4 cup of pumpkin puree with 1 teaspoon of almond or olive oil and 1 teaspoon of honey. Massage the mixture into your hands for ten minutes. Rinse off with warm water.

Take a tablespoon of pumpkin puree and add a teaspoon of sandalwood powder. Mix them well. If the paste is too thick, add the required amount of raw milk to it and mix well. Apply the face pack over cleansed area. Let it sit for 15 minutes and rinse it off with lukewarm to normal water after that.

Mix 2 tablespoons of pumpkin puree with 2 tablespoons of *malai* and 1 tablespoon of honey. Apply the paste to your face and leave it on for 20 minutes. Rinse with lukewarm water.

Use this paste once a week will give you supple skin in no time at all.

(The author is international fame beauty expert and is called *herbal queen of India*)

# ISRO successfully launches Oceansat-3, eight other customer satellites on their way to different orbit

Agency  
Chennai, Nov 26:

The Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) on Saturday successfully launched Earth Observation Satellite, Oceansat-3, and eight other customer satellites in two different orbits in a single mission.

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In its 56th flight, India's workhorse PSLV lifted off from the first launchpad in Satish Dhawan Space Centre at 11.56 am. It was a near-perfect launch, although cloudy weather obstructed the view of the onlookers.

This mission is special in the sense the scientists will be conducting several manoeuvres to place the satellites in different orbits at different altitudes. It is also one of the longest missions under-



taken by ISRO. The total mission duration is around 2 hours.

The primary satellite EOS-06, which is the third-generation satellite in the Oceansat series, was placed in orbit-1 after 17 minutes from lift-off at an altitude of 742 km. Subse-

quently, orbit change was made by using two Orbit Change Thrusters (OCTs) introduced in the Propulsion Bay Ring of the PSLV-C54 Vehicle to place the passenger payloads (4 foreign and 4 domestic) in orbit-2, which is a much lower orbit. The last satellite

will be lobbed at an altitude of 528 km.

ISRO Chairman S Somanath said, "The primary satellite has been successfully placed and solar panels deployed. The mission is not yet completed. We are waiting for the change of orbit of the up-

per stage along with the eight remaining satellites. The upper stage has small engines which will lower the orbit from 742 km to 511 km, which again will be a Sun Synchronous Polar Orbit." SR Biju, Mission Director, said the first phase of the mission is completed.

Thenmozhi Selvi K, Project Director, EOS-06 Satellite, said: "The objective of the Oceansat-3 was to study the biological parameters of the ocean. This is having advanced payload specifications and application areas. It will be an operational class spacecraft with complete redundancy and has five years of mission life."

The Oceansat-3 has four important payloads, namely Ocean Color Monitor (OCM-3), Sea Surface Temperature Monitor (SSTM), Ku-Band Scatterometer (SCAT-3) and ARGOS.

## 389 new Covid cases in India, active cases down to 5,395

Agency  
New Delhi, Nov 26:

India saw a single-day rise of 389 coronavirus infections, taking the tally to 4,46,71,219 on Saturday, while active cases declined to 5,395, the Health Ministry said.

The toll climbed to 5,30,608 with three fatalities, including one reconciled by Kerala, according to the ministry data.

The active cases constitute 0.01 per cent of the total infections, while the COVID-

19 recovery rate has increased to 98.80 per cent, it said.

A decrease of 365 cases has been recorded in the active caseload in the past 24 hours.

The recoveries increased to 4,41,35,216, while the case fatality rate was recorded at 1.19 per cent.

According to the ministry's website, 219.90 crore doses of Covid vaccines have been administered in the country so far under the vaccination drive.

## Five Bangladeshi nationals apprehended from Assam-Tripura border

Agency  
Guwahati, Nov 26:

Security forces apprehended five Bangladeshi immigrants from the Assam-Tripura border while they were attempting to return to their country.

The suspected Bangladeshi nationals were arrested from two different areas near the interstate border.

Two of them were arrested at the Silchar railway station and three were near the Churaibari check-post near the

Assam-Tripura border.

The police informed that the accused entered India illegally to search for jobs.

As per the police, while they did get some work here in India but they were not satisfied with the jobs and attempted to go back home.

The police said that their abnormal body language helped in identifying them.

The arrested persons were identified as Khokan Fakir, Mizanur Rahman, Fardin Islam, Shag Miya and Ashrafal Islam.

## New Pakistan Army Chief General Asim Munir belongs to Anti-Imran camp

By: Sankar Ray  
New Delhi, Nov 26:

The nomination of 57-year-old Lieutenant General Syed Asim Munir Ahmad Shah, the senior-most officer among the nominees as the Chief of Army Staff of Pakistan Army has put the erstwhile Prime Minister and chairman of Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf Imran Khan on pins and needles. The PTI supreme made a frantic attempt to prevent General Asim Munir's nomination and even met the President of Pakistan Arif-ul-Rehman Alvi at a one-to-one meeting in Lahore to dissuade the latter from signing the summary on General Asim Munir's appointment as the COAS, but in vain.

General Asim Munir's relationship with Imran Khan turned bitter for the former's insistence on identification of corrupt practices of politicians. The then PM. Khan replaced him by Lt. Gen. Faiz Hameed as a retaliatory measure. He was virtually demoted to commander of XXX Corps in Gujranwala and in October 2021 he was appointed quartermaster general of the army. Simul-

taneously, Lt. Gen. Faiz Hameed was shunted out of ISI to Peshawar, and replaced by Lt. Gen. Nadeem Anjum Khan.

Corridors of militablistism in Rawalpindi were in those times abuzz with whispers that the PM Khan and the erstwhile COAS General Qamar Javed Bajwa were in a disputatious collaboration. Soon thereafter Khan began blaming the military for facilitating an American-sponsored regime change, designed to oust him from the premiership.

Political analyst Muzamal Suhawardy disclosed at the flagship NayaDaur show Khabar Say Aagay on Thursday that Imran Khan did not want President Alvi to sign the summary on General Asim Munir's appointment as the COAS. According to Suhawardy, Khan wanted Dr. Alvi to note his dissent but the President was unable to oblige the Opposition leader. In place of General Asim Munir, Khan recommended General Sahir Shamshad Mirza who is the Corps Commander X Corps Rawalpindi. Alvi-Khan meeting took place at the Zaman Park for 45 minutes very recently.

The Prime Minister of Paki-

stan Mian Muhammad Shehbaz Sharif, in exercise of his constitutional authority advised the President to nominate General Asim Munir as the COAS in exercise of Article 243(3) of the Constitution of Pakistan. General Mirza has been nominated as the chairman Joint Chiefs of Staff Committee. But the PM actually had no role in it as the dictat came, as usual, from Rawalpindi, the army headquarters.

The post of COAS is important both strategically and politically in as much as the COAS is regarded as a senior civil servant in the military bureaucracy. His responsibility is crucial as in the Pak reality, the COAS is quasi-omnipotent in a country whose history is replete with no-inherent episodes of military rule and hybrid experimentation. The COAS is shah-en-shah of 'militablistism' who exercises immense influence over important domains including national security and foreign policy.

General Munir graduated from Fuji School Japan, Command and Staff College, Quetta, Malaysian Armed Forces College, Kuala Lumpur and National Defence University,

Islamabad. An M.Phil in Public Policy and Strategic Security Management from the National Defence University, his military career began in 1986. He assumed the post of director general of Military Intelligence in 2017 and proved his competence in managing the administrative intelligence apparatus that looks after organisational security, aside from gathering of intelligence on adversaries' ground forces capabilities. In March 2018, he was crowned with the Hilal-e-Imtiaz (Military) for 'meritorious contribution to the security and national interests of Pakistan'.

Significantly, General Bajwa in his last speech at the GHQ Rawalpindi at a ceremony for families of martyrs, admitted that the military's intervention in national politics – directly or indirectly – would be "unconstitutional." But that does not mean, that there is a change of heart in the militablistism as the fight over power, and more power, will remain between the political and military establishments. But acknowledgement has come from General Bajwa himself stressing the need for the nation to shed intolerance

and adopt a "true democratic culture", and that "...in February last year the army, after great deliberation, decided that it would never interfere in any political matter" cannot be ignored out of cynicism.

Six years ago, when General Bajwa took over the baton, the task before him was no doubt daunting. While tension was simmering between India and Pakistan and troops regularly trading fire across the Line of Control, Pakistan's relations with Afghanistan were on a decline and the then Afghan President Ashraf Ghani was urging Pakistan to help mediate a peace deal with Afghan Taliban while Islamabad, keeping the Taliban in good humour, made it bluntly clear that it could not force the Taliban against their will.

The road ahead of the new COAS is bumpy as a whole slew of challenges is before him. "Will he focus on delivery in his sphere or lock horns with matters beyond his scope? Will he be able to enhance democracy and strengthen political institutions as suggested by his predecessor?"

(IPAService)

## Educating people about the implementation of the National Education Policy 2020 is crucial - Professor R. K. Uppal

IT Correspondent  
Bathinda (Punjab), 26:

The NEP-2020 proposes far-reaching developments, including opening up Indian advanced education to unfamiliar colleges and pushing exploratory learning and decisive reasoning. The archive states, colleges from among the top on the planet will actually want to set up grounds in India. In the NEP-2020, India means recovering its world chief situation. Advanced education establishments can make a framework that contributes straightforwardly to the country's change into an overall information superpower.

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 Professor in Indus International University, Himachal

Pradesh. This dozen of economics hails from a very small town near Bathinda District in Punjab. Belonging to a poor and modest joint-family, his entire childhood was full of struggles even for bare necessities, yet he rose to a very high and eminent position in his life because of his eternal passion for knowledge and learning.

Dr. Uppal was addressing attendees at a national seminar on NEP-2020. According to Dr. Uppal, the new educational policy will foster the development of abilities like critical thinking, creativity, scientific temper, communication skills, teamwork, ethics, and social responsibility. The NEP-2020 is a versatile and practical document. However, cooperation is urgently required to put this policy into effect. All state governments, management, and educators should carefully read this policy. He emphasized that the government should first provide the necessary infrastructure and human resources in various private and government higher educational institutions before implementing this policy, particularly in Punjab.

Contd. from Page 2

## Detention Of Under-Trial Prisoners In Custody....

"2. The basic rule may perhaps be tersely put as bail, not jail, except where there are circumstances suggestive of fleeing from justice or thwarting the course of justice or creating other troubles in the shape of repeating offences or intimidating witnesses and the like, by the petitioner who seeks enlargement on bail from the court. We do not intend to be exhaustive but only illustrative."

Furthermore, the Bench then illustrates in para 27 stating that, "In Dataram Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh and another, reported in (2018) 3 SCC 22 : (AIR 2018 SC 980), the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that a fundamental postulate of criminal jurisprudence is the presumption of innocence, meaning thereby that a person is believed to be innocent until found guilty. However, there are instances in our

criminal law where a reverse onus has been placed on an accused with regard to some specific offences, but that is another matter and does not detract from the fundamental postulate in respect of other offences. Yet another important facet of our criminal jurisprudence is that the grant of bail is the general rule and putting a person in jail or in a prison or in a correctional home is an exception. Unfortunately, some of these basic principles appear to have been lost sight of with the result that more and more persons are being incarcerated and for longer periods. This does not do any good to our criminal jurisprudence or to our society."

Quite palpably, the Bench then commendably maintains in para 28 observing that, "Thus, it is clear that grant or denial of bail is entirely the dis-

cretion of the Judge considering the bail application, but even so, the exercise of judicial discretion has been circumscribed by a large number of decisions rendered by the Hon'ble Supreme Court as well as by the High Courts in the country. To put it shortly, a humane attitude is required to be adopted by a Judge while dealing with the bail application. Even if the offence is a serious offence, requires a humane treatment by the Court, humane treatment to all including an accused is requirement of law."

Quite naturally, the Bench then hastens to add in para 29 stating that, "Since the allegations levelled against the petitioner would involve oral and documentary evidence, no contraband was seized from the possession of the present petitioner, co-accused using

the same vehicle were also released on bail and also in view of the undertaking by the petitioner that he will not attempt to tamper any evidence that may be relevant in the present case and to face the complete trial and not flee from justice, this Court is of the view that the petitioner is entitled to be enlarged on bail."

Finally, to put it shortly the Bench then concludes by allowing the bail application as pointed out in para 30 and directing the petitioner to produce sureties for Rs 1 lakh with 2 sureties of like sum to the satisfaction of learned Special Judge (ND and PS), Thoubal, Manipur and so also directing to report before the respondent police daily at 10:30 a.m. for 1 (one) week and thereafter as and when required by the police. The Bench also directed the petitioner to not

leave the State without prior permission of the Learned Special Judge (ND and PS), Manipur. The Bench also made it clear in this concluding para 30 that if any violation of the order, the Prosecution is at liberty to seek cancellation of the bail."

In a nutshell, we thus see that the Manipur High Court has in the fitness of things made it indubitably clear that the detention of under-trial prisoners in custody for an indefinite period violates Article 21 of the Constitution. So it goes without saying that there has to be zero tolerance for detention of under-trial prisoners. It is also the bounden duty of the concerned Court to come to their rescue who land up being in jail for an indefinite period without even trial being commenced against them. No denying it!

## Name Change

I, the undersigned, Rajkumar Jnanranjan Singh do hereby declare that I have relinquished, renounced and abandoned the use of my old name **Rajkumar Gyanranjan Singh** as I have assumed my new name **Rajkumar Jnanranjan Singh**.

Sd/-  
**Rajkumar Jnanranjan Singh**  
Yaikul Moirangkhom Sanakhya  
Yaima Kollup

# PM addresses Constitution Day celebrations in the Supreme Court of India

**India is moving ahead with force and taking full pride in its diversity - PM**

**PIB  
New Delhi, Nov 26:**

The Prime Minister, Narendra Modi participated in the Constitution Day celebrations and addressed the gathering in the Supreme Court of India today. Since 2015, Constitution Day is being celebrated on 26th November to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India by the Constituent Assembly in 1949. The Prime Minister also launched various new initiatives under the e-court project during the programme which include Virtual Justice Clock, JustIS mobile App 2.0, Digital court and S3 Waas Websites.

Conveying his greetings for Constitution Day, the Prime Minister recalled that in 1949 on this day, Independent India laid the foundation of a new future for itself. The Prime Minister also noted the importance of the Constitution Day in the year of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsava. He paid tributes to Babasaheb Dr B R Ambedkar and all the members of the constituent assembly.

The Prime Minister highlighted the contributions of countless individuals from the Legislature, Judiciary and Executive in the last 70 decades of the journey of development and expansion of the Indian Constitution, and thanked them on behalf of the entire nation on this special occasion.

Remembering the dark day in the history of India when the country was celebrating the momentous occasion of Constitution Day, the Prime Minister recalled that on November 26, India faced the biggest terrorist attack in its his-

tory by the enemies of humanity. Modi paid his tributes to the ones who lost their lives in the dastardly Mumbai Terror Attacks.

The Prime Minister reminded that, in the current global scenario, the world is looking at India amidst its growing economy and international image, with hope. He said that defying all the initial apprehension about its stability, India is moving ahead with full force and taking pride in its diversity. He credited the Constitution for this success. Continuing further, the Prime Minister referred to the first three words of the Preamble, 'We the People', and said, 'We the people' is a call, trust and an oath. This spirit of the constitution is the spirit of India, that has been the mother of democracy in the world', he said. 'In the modern time, the Constitution has embraced all the cultural and moral emotions of the nation.'

The Prime Minister expressed happiness that as the Mother of Democracy, the country is strengthening the ideals of the constitution and pro-people policies are empowering the poor and women of the country. He informed that laws are being made easier and accessible for the common citizens and the Judiciary is taking many steps to ensure timely justice.

Referring to his emphasis on duties in his Independence Day speech the Prime Minister said that it is the manifestation of the spirit of the constitution. Terming the Amrit Kaal as 'Kartavya Kaal', the Prime Minister emphasised that in the Azadi Ka Amrit Kaal when the nation is completing 75 years

of Independence, and as we embark on the journey for the next 25 years of development, the mantra of duty towards the nation is first and foremost. 'The Azadi Ka Amrit Kaal is the time for duty towards the country. Be it people or institutions, our responsibilities are our first priority', the Prime Minister remarked. He underlined that by following one's 'kartavya path' the country can attain new heights of development.

The Prime Minister informed that in a week's time, India is going to attain the G20 Presidency, and stressed the need to promote the prestige and reputation of India in the world as a team. 'It is our collective responsibility', he added. 'The identity of India as the mother of democracy needs to be further strengthened.'

Underlining the youth-centric spirit, the Prime Minister said that the constitution is known for its openness, being futuristic and its modern vision. He acknowledged the role and contribution of youth power in all aspects of India's growth story.

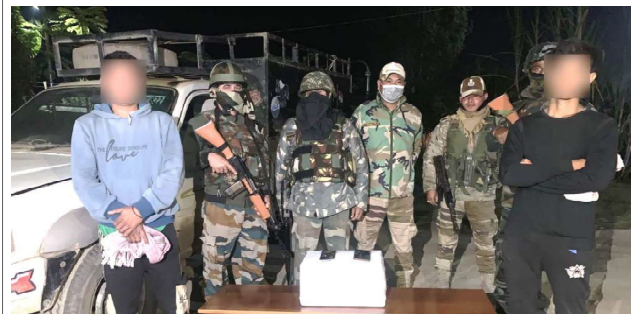
Stressing the need to increase awareness about the Constitution of India among the youth for a better understanding of topics like Equality and Empowerment, the Prime Minister recalled the time when our constitution was drafted and the circumstances that stood before the country. 'What happened in the debates of the Constituent Assembly at that time, our youth should be aware of all these topics', he pointed out. He further added that this will increase their interest in the constitution. The

Prime Minister gave the example when India had 15 women members in the Constituent Assembly and highlighted women like Dakshayani Velayudhan among them who came out of an underprivileged society to reach there. The Prime Minister lamented that the contributions of women like Dakshayani Velayudhan are rarely discussed, and informed that she made important interventions on many subjects related to Dalits and labourers.

The Prime Minister gave examples of Durgabai Deshmukh, Hansa Mehta and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and other women members who also made significant contributions to issues related to women. 'When our youth will get to know these facts, they will find the answers to their questions', he continued, 'It will build loyalty towards the constitution which will strengthen our democracy, our constitution and the future of the country.' The Prime Minister concluded, 'In the Azadi Ka Amrit Kaal, this is the need of the country. I hope this Constitution Day will give more energy to our resolutions in this direction.'

Chief Justice of India, Dr DY Chandrachud, Union Minister for Law and Justice, Kiren Rijiju, Justices of Supreme Court of India, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul and Justice S Abdul Nazeer, Union Minister of State for Law and Justice, Prof. S P Baghel, Attorney General of India, R Venkataramani, Solicitor General of India, Tushar Mehta and President of Supreme Court Bar Association, Vikas Singh were those present on occasion among others.

# Assam Rifles seized drugs worth Rs 1.25 Cr



**IT News  
Imphal, Nov 26:**

Modi Battalion of Assam Rifles under the aegis of IGAR(South) seized a consignment of Brown Sugar worth Rs 1.25 Cr near Pallel, Manipur on 24 Nov 2022.

Based on specific input,

troops of Modi Battalion, with a team of Manipur Commandos, Tenguoupal PS, launched an operation which led to the apprehension of two suspects near village Thamlapokpi. Suspects were in possession of 48 soap cases containing Brown Sugar weighing approx 623

gms worth Rs 1.25 Cr hidden inside the gear box of a DI truck.

The seized 48 soap cases with Brown Sugar weighing approx 623 gms, two apprehended, DI truck, mobile phones were handed over to Tenguoupal Police Station for further investigation.

# Chassad Battalion organised a pledge taking ceremony on occasion of Constitution Day

**IT News  
Imphal, Nov 26:**

Chassad Battalion of Assam Rifles organised a pledge taking

ceremony on occasion of Constitution Day at Bn HQ Chassad today. The pledge was aimed to reaffirm the country as a sovereign, social, secular and demo-

cratic republic and secure justice, liberty and equality for all citizens and promote fraternity to maintain unity and integrity of the nation.

# Assam Rifles conducts wreath laying ceremony for its braveheart

**IT News  
Imphal, Nov 26:**

Keithelmanbi Battalion under the aegis HQ IGAR(South) organised a wreath laying ceremony to commemorate the supreme

sacrifice by Lance Naik (Late) S K Gosh, Naik (Late) Bhakta Bahadur and Rifleman (Late) Lakhman Chand Gohain at Keithelmanbi Garrison, Imphal West district of Manipur on 25 Nov 22.

The Battalion honoured

the braveheart who made the supreme sacrifice for the cause of the Nation on this day in 1992 at Jaluki, Nagaland. All ranks of the Battalion paid their respect by laying wreaths & according guard of honour.

## Sports

### FIFA World Cup 2022:

# Iran beat 10-man Wales; Senegal beat Qatar 2-1; Ecuador hold Netherlands to 1-1 draw; England suffers reality check in 0-0 draw with USA

**Agency  
Doha, Nov 26:**

Midfielder Rouzbeh Cheshmi scored the first goal for his team in the eighth minute of stoppage time, turning the game as Iran went on to defeat Wales 2-0.

Wales dominated the possession throughout Friday's match, and the first half had been a closely contested affair as both sets of fans passionately urged their teams on.

Iran eventually emerged as the better team in the second half, pleasing their manager Carlos Queiroz who was happy to see some pride in his side after England thrashed them 6-2 in their opening match.

For long spells, it seemed as though the game would end goalless as both sides found it hard to break down their opponents.

But a red card for Wales keeper Wayne Hennessey after a violent foul on Iranian forward Mehdi Taremi, opened the game up and allowed Iran to gain an upper hand with their numerical advantage.

Just before stoppage time, Cheshmi scored the first goal for his team with a peach of a strike.

In second match, host na-



England's Mason Mount (right) controls the ball against USA's Walker Zimmerman (left) during the FIFA World Cup Group B match

tion Qatar were pushed to the brink of an early elimination from their own World Cup on Friday after a 3-1 defeat to Senegal.

Goals either side of half-time from Boulaye Dia and Famara Diedhiou gave Senegal the lead before Qatar substitute Mohammed Muntari replied in the 78th minute to set up a dramatic finale.

Senegal substitute Bamba Dieng scored six minutes later to put the result beyond doubt and lift the African champions, who opened with a 2-0 loss to the Netherlands, right back into contention in Group A.

The defeat left bottom side

Qatar sweating on results elsewhere if they are to avoid following the South Africa in 2010 as only the second World Cup hosts to bow out after the first round.

Their elimination would be confirmed if Ecuador fail to beat the Netherlands later in the day, and would make Qatar the first World Cup hosts to go out after two games.

Qatar had made a nervy start to the tournament in a 2-0 defeat to Ecuador and they again looked tentative against Senegal.

The Asian champions dropped their goalkeeper Saad Al Sheeb to the bench after his shaky performance in the

opener.

His replacement Meshaal Barsham did not inspire much confidence in the early stages, flapping at a corner as Senegal pushed for the opening goal.

Ismaïla Sarr and Nampalys Mendy had already missed scoring chances for Senegal by then, and Idrissa Gana Gueye and Youssouf Sabaly squandered more as the first half wore on.

Third match, Ecuador striker Enner Valencia scored a World Cup-best third goal Friday in a 1-1 draw against the Netherlands that eliminated host nation Qatar from the tournament.

The draw gave both the Dutch and Ecuador one point apiece to move them to four points in Group A. It left Qatar with zero points after losing 3-1 to Senegal hours earlier.

Ecuador dominated much of the game after Cody Gakpo fired the Dutch into a sixth-minute lead with a rising shot from the edge of the penalty area. It was the fastest goal scored so far in Qatar.

Ecuador leveled in the 49th minute when Valencia passed the ball into an empty net after Pervis Estupiñán's shot was pushed away by goalkeeper Andries Noppert

Valencia's third goal in Qatar

— after scoring both in a 2-0 win over the host nation on Sunday — extended his streak to scoring all six Ecuador goals at World Cups since the 2014 tournament started.

Almost the entire Ecuador squad joined their inspirational captain in a collective goal celebration. It created a powerful image of unity by kneeling together in a circle pointing to the night sky at Khalifa International Stadium.

Ecuador almost got a deserved winning goal minutes later when the Netherlands crossbar was rattled by a rising left-foot shot from Gonzalo Plata.

Ecuador plays Senegal on Tuesday, needing just a draw to advance, and the Netherlands will play Qatar.

In last match, England suffered a sobering reality check as it was outplayed for long periods by a youthful United States side in a tense 0-0 draw in its second World Cup Group B game on Friday.

A 6-2 thrashing of Iran on Monday sent fans' hopes soaring but Gareth Southgate's side was fortunate not to suffer a repeat of their 1950 World Cup calamity against the Americans.

Chelsea's Christian Pulisic struck the crossbar for the U.S.



Action during the Netherlands-Ecuador Group A match

and it failed to take a stack of first-half chances against an England team stuck in second gear.

England captain Harry Kane was restricted to half chances while the closest England came to scoring was a

Mason Mount effort on the stroke of halftime.

While the result, and performance, was desperately disappointing, England tops the group on four points and remains in the box seat to reach the last 16.

## Grocery Card Lost

I have lost my original Grocery Card, issued by the Director General of Assam Rifles on the way in between Keithelmanbi and Imphal on 15th November, 2022.

Finders are requested to handover the same to the undersigned.

Sd/-  
**Damer Bahadur Chhetri**  
Rifleman No. F/164128  
16th Bn. Assam Rifle  
Keithelmanbi