

Union MoS Dr. Rajakumar Ranjan's speech enhance Indo-Japan relationships



IT News
Imphal, Feb 16:

Minister of state for external affairs Dr. Rajakumar Ranjan had stated that the India-Japan relationship, based on the robust foundation of mutual trust and shared values of democracy, freedom, and respect for rule of law has evolved over the years into a Special.

He said that the Strategic and Global Partnership, and has become one of the most salient partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region. We hold a shared vision of Indo-Pacific -

a region that is free, open, inclusive, peaceful and prosperous. The Minister of State for external affairs Dr. Rajakumar Ranjan said this while delivering speech on occasion of the reception ceremony of Japan's National Day to commemorate the birth anniversary of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

He said that with India and Japan taking over the presidencies of G20 and G7 respectively this year, we have an invaluable opportunity to synergize our priorities and shape the discourse on key regional and global issues. The overarching theme for

India's G20 Presidency is "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" - One Earth, One Family, One Future. Through our presidency, we would like to build global consensus on cross-cutting issues such as health-care, digital transformation, green development, accelerating inclusive and resilient growth and the need for reformed 21st-century institutions.

The strength of India-Japan partnership, which has expanded across all domains - from historical, people-to-people and culture to political, security and economic link-

ages, is reflected in the vast array of institutional mechanisms. Building upon the momentum gained last year, we look forward to a year of active political engagement between our two countries, RK Ranjan said.

He added that our economic partnership is the key pillar of India-Japan relations. With a vision to be a USD 5 trillion economy, India is building a strong foundation of manufacturing, services, agriculture, and digital technology infrastructure. With our special partnership, we see Japan as a trusted partner in our Journey of quality growth. We are working with Japan to realize the shared intention of JPY 5 trillion investment (USD 42 billion) over the next 5 years from Japan to India, which will be mutually beneficial.

"We are committed to strengthening our partnership with Japan on Trade & Investment, Climate Change, Health Security, Infrastructure, Space, Digital, Industrial, Development, Energy, Critical and Emerging Technologies, and Human Resources", RK Ranjan said.

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Implementation of State Focus Paper will bring about development in Manipur: Governor



IT News
Imphal, Feb 16:

Governor of Manipur La. Ganesan has said that implementation of credit plan and developmental programmes based on the State Focus Paper 2023-24 potential estimates will encourage national financial inclusion programme and bring about development in the State. He was speaking at Manipur State Credit Semi-

nar 2023-24, held at Hotel Imphal today.

Launching the State Focus paper 2023-24, Governor said, it is a matter of great satisfaction to note that the paper projects the Annual State Credit Potential of Rs.2,599.03 crore under priority sector. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) has been preparing potential credit plan for all the 16 districts of the State ev-

ery year. Governor continued that since its inception on December 30, 1981, NABARD has been providing credit and other facilities for the promotion of agriculture, micro, small and medium enterprises, cottage and village industries, handloom and handicrafts and other allied activities in rural areas with a view to promoting integrated rural development and security prosperity.

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Borobekra Sub-Division Public protests against the withdrawal of Assam Rifles camp

IT Correspondent
Jiribam, Feb 16:

The public of Borobekra Sub Division, Jiribam District has been agitating against the withdrawal of 39 Assam Rifles post stationed at Goakhal, Jiribam District.

The public are in great fear that if the said Assam Rifles camp is withdrawn then the situation of Borobekra Sub Division turn to be worse and the same jungle raj will again begin here.

Regarding the withdrawal of Assam rifles camp, they have submitted memorandum to concerned authorities. In which they have mentioned that Borobekra Sub Division had long been remained a mili-



tants infested areas and during those days the sufferings of the people is beyond description.

"However, we got rid of that problem by the intervention of

Central army in collaboration with State machineries who rooted them out and brought normalcy to this areas". They added.

The protesters said, not

only that they safeguarded us since the inception and establishment of central Army temporary camp and Goakhal Assam Rifles camp is one such for which we are still breathing sighs of reliefs and advancing towards the path of development with peace and normalcy.

They continued, since from previous 5 days they are protesting against the withdrawal of Goakhal Assam Rifles camp but yet not get any positive response.

They appealed to the Chief Minister of Manipur to make avail by providing permanent Assam Rifles camp at Goakhal, Borobekra Sub division of Jiribam District so as to maintain peace and normalcy to the areas.

KYKL observes MYL's 19th Raising Day

IT News
Imphal, Feb 16:

The 19th raising day of KYKL's armed wing, Miyamgi Yawol Lanmi (MYL) was held today. KYKL observes the day every year as "Lannee gi Numit." As in previous years, we observed the day at the organization's CHQ, battalions as well as at its units and sections located within and outside Kangleipak.

Central Headquarters (CHQ) hosted the primary event of the day, which was attended by several of the organization's key leaders. The event featured the hoisting of the party flag, floral tributes to revolutionary cadres who sacrificed their lives for the cause of national liberation movement, and a speech

by the party chairman.

As he spoke on this occasion, chairman N Oken highlighted how the Kanglei people have been lumenized by Indian colonialism and have lost their revolutionary potential as a result. Chairman's speech is purely an economic explanation for why the Kanglei revolutionary movement is heading south after more than sixty years of its existence.

As he pointed out, Delhi has no interest in increasing Kangleipak's productivity. Rather, it wants to shrink Kanglei economic base, he said. It is because of this that all our traditional skills have been stripped from our hands, he argued. Hence, every Kangleicha must ask why India treats us this way and explain it rationally, he

insisted.

The chairman made an effort to use captive-market theory to explain the colonial process in a concise manner. This theory argues that India seeks to make the state a captive market for the sale of its commodities. However, he said that while the captive-market theory partially explains the phenomenon, further study is needed in order to fully understand why India wants to keep Kanglei productive forces underdeveloped and how this is related to the deterioration in its people's consciousness, which makes it virtually impossible for us to ignite a revolution in the state.

On the basis of the state's existing economic status and its development since it was an-

nexed, he said that India never intended Kangleipak to acquire substantial productive forces. He also argued that by making the people of Kangleipak totally reliant on Delhi's economic handouts, India has attempted to maintain the status quo of its colonial dominance in the state.

Lupmenization of Kanglei people is one of the most dangerous consequences of suppressing our productive forces by Indian colonial rulers. In Maipur, the dehumanization of Kanglei people through Indian colonial economic policy is closely connected to drug menace, corruption, criminal activity, and youth immorality. He warned that the two phenomena could not be viewed separately.

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Chief Minister N. Biren attends Para-Motor event closing

IT News
Imphal, Feb 16:

Chief Minister N. Biren Singh has proposed opening of a permanent aero sports facility after exploring its feasibility and finding a suitable location.

The Chief Minister was speaking as the Chief Guest of the closing function of the 1st North East Aero-Sports Hot Air Balloons and Para-Motor Fiesta, 2023 at Phubala today. The event was inaugurated on February 11, 2023 is organized by the Manipur Aero Sports Association

(MASA) in association with Khasia Ventures and sponsored by the Tourism Department, Government of Manipur with Technical Support from Adventure Wing, Indian Army.

He thanked the Indian Army, who provided technical support through its Adventure Wing to the event, and further highlighted that Manipur is suitable for such adventure sports activities.

Further acknowledging the Army's contribution in safeguarding the nation, N. Biren Singh also highlighted that Manipur produces the

highest number of defense officers per capita of the population, maybe next only to Punjab.

Today, Manipur is also becoming a tourist hotspot, the Chief Minister said highlighting the INA Headquarter at Moirang, Sangai Ethnic Park and the upcoming G-20 events in the State.

N. Biren Singh also appealed to the people along the highway to accord a warm and traditional welcome to the visiting delegates of the G-20 event which will include 50 foreign delegates.

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“টেক্সট-টুথ্রাম”
(লান্ন-খৌরম)



মালোম তাইবঙপানুসিদা এমোয় খাইগী ইরজা তিনবীরদা মরৈবাকীদমক খজবদা মিংকুপ অমফাওবা নুজাইবা ফংজখিদ্ৰা লাই ওইজব্রা ইরংবম ভোরোত মীয়ামা চাওরেন -হায়না খন্ডনীখিবনা মপুনা থারকপা চৈশিং-চৈশেক শ্বরদনা হেরাং-ইহশিং শ্বনা চাদা, লৈরাং-লৈশিং শ্বনা চিন্দা, তাইবঙ চেংজেল লোইবদনা হৌখিবা লোইদাম ফাইরেন থাগী ১৯নি পানবা, যাইফরবা কোরৌ ইরাই নুমিং, ইং কুমজা ২০২৩ গী ফেব্রুৱাৰী ১০, নুমিং অসিদা শেখীবা মপু মহাকী মফমদা লৈরাং লেনাম ওইনা তিনাজে।

লাক্সিবা লোইদাম ফাইরেনগী ২৩নি পানবা, যাইফরবা কোরৌ লৈপাকপোকপা নুমিং, ইং কুমজা ২০২৩ গী ফেব্রুৱাৰী ১৪, নুমিং অসিদা মজনি লেছন তমজরগা, লাক্সিবা লোইদাম ফাইরেনগী ৩০নি পানবা, যাইফরবা কোরৌ নিংখৌকাবা নুমিং, ইং কুমজা ২০২৩ গী ফেব্রুৱাৰী ২০, নুমিং অসিদা লান্ন-খৌরম থোকে। নুমিং অসিদা লৈখিদ্ৰবগী থৰায়না মপু মাগী মফমদা ইংনা চিকনা লৈজরনবগীদমক মপুগী মিংখৈ শক-শোনজদুনা ওমজবা হেরাং-লৈরাং খরদং কংচগপনি।

নুমিং অসিদা অহল-লমল, মরপ-মপাং, ইচিন-ইনাও, ইচে-ইচল, খাই খিৰিকা মতম চানা লেজবীৰতুনা লান্ন-খৌরম অসিৰ শরক যাবীৰনবা চেনা লৈরাংগী লেছং শিলা লেকংচরি। চেনা লৈরাং লেছং শিজদুনা পাতজজবগী অয়ো-অরান খিৰক জাকপাপনি।

নোল্লকচিৰিবাশিং-

ইরংবম ওংবী য়মুনা লৈমা (মমা)
ইরংবম ওংবী জোইশি (পূৰ্ণিমা) লৈমা (লোইনৰী)

অমদি ইমং-মনুং

খাগেমপল্লি ছাইদ্রোম লেকাই, ইফাল।

Traditional Education Vs Modern Education



By: Vijay GarG

Traditional Education is also called customary education or conventional education. The main motive of traditional education is to pass on the values, manners skills and the social practice to the next generation which is necessary for their survival. In traditional education, the student learns about the customs and tradition of the society in which he lives. This type of education is mostly imparted to the students by the means of oral recitation. There is very less written work or practical work. The students simply sit down together and listen to the teacher or another who will recite the lesson. The traditional does not

include written tests but it includes some oral tests which are not very formal. Traditional education is very far from the use of science and technology. Neither the education about the sciences we study today in a great detail is imparted in the traditional education system. Traditional education system basically included the knowledge about customs, traditions, and religions. That is why it is called traditional education.

Modern Education is very different from the traditional education. The education which is taught in the schools today is the modern education. Modern education teaches about the skills required today that is the skills of science and technology, the science of medical science etc. In addition to listening, the modern education includes writing, visualizing, imagining, and thinking skills. This type of education also includes written tests to examine if the students are learning properly or not. This is done in a very formal way. The methodology used for teaching is very interactive. Modern education is just an evolution of the traditional education which was imparted to the students a few years back.

Traditional Education vs. Modern Education

Traditional and modern educations are both related to each other and different from each other also. In the early history of our country, there was a time where there were no schools. The children acquired the education or knowledge from their ancestors. At that time this knowledge focused only on the skills required for survival. The people who lived in jungles got the education from their ancestors who taught them how to hunt animals for their food, how to use animal skins for different purposes, how to make tools. They were taught about their rituals or the customs they followed. They were taught about the religions the followed. They taught them the stories of their gods and kings from which they could learn good morals. We can say that there was no proper system of education at that time. The kings used to send their sons to schools which were called gurukuls in India. In these gurukuls, they were taught how to use different weapons, how to protect themselves and how to attack their enemies. They were also taught the basic principle of ruling an empire. These types of schools were not meant for the local population. It could only be accessed by the royal families. The rest of the children in the empire learnt the skill which their parents possessed from them. As the democratic government was established in the coming years, the importance of education spread throughout the country. Schools were opened where any kind of students could come and learn. This was the establishment of modern education. This was also the time when science and technology were starting to grow more. New technologies were invented. Many theories came up. Then the time came when these technologies and theories were being widely used in day to day life. The new theories of mathematics were formulated which became important to be taught to the children, the education curriculum started including these theories in them. This moulded the education. And this was how the modern education came into existence. The modern education started to replace the traditional education. This was not accepted by all the people in the society. People thought that the modern education was not good for their children as they did not teach about the religions or traditions and customs. So the modern education did not reach all the children. But slowly and gradually, the modern education was accepted by all the people. And today modern education has reached new heights. With the use of science and technology in the teaching methods, education has become all the way more fun, easy and interesting for the students.

We can say that the modern education is just a new version or the up gradation of the traditional education. Modern education is derived from traditional education. Here is a comparison between the modern education and traditional education.

The Scenario Now and Then: The scenario of education which now is totally different from the scenario which was a few years back. At that time modern education was not considered good and today traditional education is not considered enough. As the needs of the people are changing, the education system also has to change. And this change should be accepted by the people. Earlier the people used to teach their children how to fulfil their needs. This was the basic aim behind education. And the aim now is still the same. The only thing which has changed is the need of people. With the passing time, the things which were a luxury at that time have formed the basic needs now. As the needs grew, the education had to grow. If the education did not evolve, then it would be difficult to fulfil the needs of today. Today we have so many things in our house which are for our own convenience. We have washing fans, lights, washing machines, cars, fridge, television, and many more all these items would have never existed if the education was not reformed. The aim of education is still the same but not the scenario of life. A man will want more, the education will grow more. It is possible that the needs of people will grow to that extent that the education will be more reformed after fifty or a hundred years that what we are learning now would be considered totally useless then.

Equality in Education: Traditional education which was provided in schools was not meant for all the children. There was a lot of discrimination among the children. It was considered that education was meant for only high society people. The children who belonged to the families of lower society were not allowed to enter the schools. The traditional education was not meant for everyone. The modern education is accessible by all. Anyone can take admission to a school and learn the modern education. We can say that it is because of the modern education that modern education is accessible by all the children. As the modern education spread, the principle of equality was taught. Every person was started to be considered equal. This led to the equality in the education.

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Failing Narratives and Deplorable Stalemates



By: M.R. Lahu

The crass cacophony in the parliament these days does not endorse the power and glow of India's parliamentary traditions. Rahul Gandhi's blitzkrieg on the Adani meltdown and his questions on the Prime Minister's closeness with the business tycoon, have created some hair-raising moments. The Congress has taken this opportunity to project the reinvigorated leader in Rahul Gandhi, who has returned from his lengthy stride across the country. The Bharat Jodo Yatra had increased his responsibility as a leader. Away from power, every political party becomes paranoid and a composite feeling of hopelessness hover over its imaginations. India's principal opposition the Congress has also been going through such a mental agony. Whatever the ruling dispensation does is taken as immature, illegitimate and anaesthetized by the Congress. The pandemonium in the parliament was a blinding exercise. Scripting his own stories of development, the Modi magic has risen beyond the vituperation his opponents could frame for him.

Not only in the parliament has the Congress triggered its guns against the Prime Minister; it has grabbed chances all over the country. Sonia Gandhi's 'Assil strike on the poor' in the Indian Express on 6 February was one of those attempts, an article exposing the paranoia her party and family have been susceptible to. She pretends to have known the real trauma of the Indian polity after receiving inputs from her son who had returned from his revival yatra. Every field of social wellbeing of the society, according to her, is trampled and the Modi government has a mottled view on the actual requirement of the country. The budget session of the parliament was sunk in violent, uproarious and profane epithets and the country witnessed chicanery of the opposition during the Prime Minister's speech. Throughout her article she accuses Modi for fraternizing with Adani and throws stones at him for being anti-poor. But what was more unconvincing about her article was, when she said "The promise of independence was of a good life for every Indian, not only to satisfy their basic needs but to have equal opportunities to empower themselves socially, economically and politically."

An ideal assessment on the performance of the Congress regime in post-independent India gives us glimpses of its pickpocket administration with hundreds of scams degrading India's reputation. During the long period of the Congress Raj, three members of her family directly ruled the country for about three decades. India witnessed its most disastrous days of political anarchy when the country was under the direct control of her family. It also witnessed the largest bloodbath singlehandedly perpetrated by her party when Indira Gandhi was shot dead. The anti-Sikh riots followed by the assassination of Indira Gandhi killed thousands of Sikhs. India's UP regime was known for its scams and scandals and corruptions. Sonia Gandhi had conveniently forgotten her party's failure to satisfy the dream of 'good life' of Indians, as what she claims was the goal of independence.

Modi's premiership in 2014 began with his regime determinedly addressing the basic necessities of the country. Modi's image as the Prime Minister was put to scrutiny when he spoke from the ramparts of Red Fort about women empowerment and his government's initiative in providing sanitary napkins at 1 rupee. Breaking the taboo, he became evocative on the health hazards of poor women during their menstruation period. The country heard him preach his MPs to use their funds to build toilets for girls separately. His call for separate toilets for girls had saved millions of girls from being dropped from schools. He became the first Prime Minister to stir up issues that his predecessors preferred to brush under the carpet with condescension. He became a trend setting Prime Minister who addresses issues that remained abandoned for decades. The acceptance Modi enjoys in India and abroad has been the result of his honest interventions to fulfil the requirements of the normal citizens. A chain of welfare projects such as the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Jan Dhan Yojana, PM Ujjwala Yojana, Shramajayee Yojana and many more in the line have tremendously impacted the lives of millions of people.

Most economists are of the opinion that the Finance Minister has delivered a balanced budget with a long term vision. But throughout the budget session the country witnessed deliberate chaos shattering the constitutional stature of the parliamentary proceedings. Decades of Congress rule failed to do anything to improve the living conditions of Indians but the efforts for nearly a decade by the Modi government not only improved the socio-economic conditions but also India as a nation could reinvent its strength with its ancient cultural values gaining international recognition. The damage that the Congress regime caused on Indian society was so deep that a regime with an honest approach and vision would at least take 20 years to rectify them. Modi could successfully connect his mind

with most of the ordinary Indians and could do more to satisfy their needs. No initiatives in the direction of changing the fortunes of the people will be completely perfect but Modi's success is his consistent effort to bring about the change. I have vivid memories of my childhood being spent fetching drinking water from distant places. The government those days quenched the thirst of the villagers with mobile water tanks. High altitude areas of Kerala never imagined that uninterrupted water connectivity to houses was possible. But today, this has become a reality. Same is the case with electricity. The Modi government could actualize this and beyond for the common man. In her article, Sonia Gandhi bemoaned about the plight of the poor in the country. The government's war footing initiatives could successfully arrest the Covid 19 pandemic in India vaccinating almost everybody in the country. Records say that India had distributed over 94 million doses of Covid vaccines to almost 94 countries. This has been a phenomenal achievement for a developing country. India's compassionate humanitarian assistance to Sri Lanka, Nepal and Afghanistan and the latest in Turkey shows its decision making capacity at a faster pace well before the international community responded. The trigger-or the pretext behind the outrageous hoolabaloos in the parliament and elsewhere is the outcome of an utter helplessness of parties that failed to strengthen their roots. It is of vital importance for the parties to maintain decorum in their political behaviour. For the ruling and the opposition, interactions to convince each other are must. Plagued by beleaguered propositions and war-mongering, parliament sessions are a huge waste of time and money.

(The author is a Freelance Journalist/Author of "India @ 75- A Contemporary Approach")

CBI's Jurisdiction Ceases if Chargesheet Lacks PC Act Offences; Specific State Consent Needed to Prosecute: Meghalaya HC

By: Sanjeev Sirohi, Advocate

While ruling quite specifically on the jurisdiction of CBI, the Meghalaya High Court has in a notable oral judgment titled *Shri T Pathaw Vs Inspector of Police, CBI & Anr in CrI. Petn. No. 48 of 2022* and cited in 2022 LiveLaw (Meg) 10 that was pronounced finally on February 10, 2023 has ruled explicitly that the CBI is well within its right to investigate offences under IPC provided they are in nexus with offences under Prevention of Corruption Act. It was also clarified by the Court that however when the offences under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act are dropped from the chargesheet, for CBI to continue its prosecution, specific consent of the State is required as jurisdiction of the CBI would cease as on the date of filing of such charge sheet. It must be mentioned here that the observations were made by the Single Judge Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Diengdoh while hearing a plea in terms of which the petitioner had invoked the jurisdiction of the Court with a prayer to set aside and quash the FIR that was filed by the Head of Branch, CBI, ACB, Shillong and a consequent chargesheet being filed leading to the formal proceeding before the Chief Judicial Magistrate of Shillong. The Court thus allowed the petition and the FIR dated 10.12.2015 filed by the Head of Branch, CBI, ACB, Shillong and the related proceedings in CR Case No. (S) of 2017 before the court of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shillong are

hereby set aside and quashed.

At the very outset, this learned oral judgment authored by the Single Judge Bench of Hon'ble Mr. Justice W. Diengdoh of Meghalaya High Court sets the ball in motion by first and foremost putting forth in para 1 that, "This is an application under Section 482 preferred by the petitioner herein with a prayer to set aside and quash the FIR dated 10.12.2015 filed by the Head of Branch, CBI, ACB, Shillong and upon investigation, a consequent chargesheet dated 31.12.2016 being filed leading to the formal proceeding being CR Case No. 38(S) 2017 now pending before the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shillong with the petitioner herein as the sole accused."

Simply put, the Bench then states in para 3 that, "The learned counsel has then submitted that the petitioner herein is the Chairman of M/S Ranger Security and Service Organisation dealing mostly in the area of outsourcing of manpower to various organisations requiring such manpower."

As we see, the Bench then mentions aptly in para 4 that, "North Eastern India Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGHIMS) has floated tender for availing the services of outsource personnel at NEIGHIMS, Shillong and the petitioner's Organisation being the successful bidder has thereafter entered into an Agreement for Outsourcing Manpower dated 01.01.2012."

It is also worth mentioning that the Bench then aptly observes in para 5 stating that, "Pointing out some relevant clauses from the said agreement, particularly clauses 6, 7 and 15 of the same, the learned counsel has submitted that it was agreed that the petitioner/Second Party shall deploy the required manpower of NEIGHIMS and such manpower shall be the employees of the petitioner/Second Party. It was also incumbent upon the petitioner/Second Party to ensure that due compliance with all statutory obligations under all related legislations including compliance under the provisions of the Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 (hereinafter referred to as EPF Act) and ESI Act, etc., as far as the said personnel deployed are concerned. At this juncture, the learned counsel has candidly admitted that the petitioner at the relevant point of time had failed to comply with the conditions and provisions of the EPF Act as far as contribution toward the fund on the part of the employer is concerned."

It is worth noting that the Bench notes in para 7 that, "On the matter being investigated, the Investigating Officer(I/O) then filed a final report under Section 173 Cr.P.C. before the Court of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shillong, exonerating the role of A-1 and A-2 respectively, on the ground of insufficient evidence, but has however implicated A-3, the petitioner herein as having committed

an offence under Section 420, 406 IPC for allegedly fraudulently and dishonestly misappropriating an amount of 20,93,305/- meant for EPF. The respondent/CBI has also submitted a list of 164 prosecution witnesses and 640 voluminous documents to be proved. Accordingly, a regular case being CR Case No. 38(S) 2017 was registered and is now pending before the court of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shillong. The matter is at the stage of consideration of charges."

Be it noted, the Bench notes in para 23 that, "Factually established, the CBI on some source information or otherwise have found it fit to lodge an FIR implicating two persons who are admittedly public servants being employees of NEIGHIMS and the petitioner herein who is a private individual, in a case under Section 120B, 420 IPC and Section 13(2) read with 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. At this stage, nobody has questioned the jurisdiction of the CBI to launch prosecution. However, once investigation is completed, the Investigating Officer has filed the final report under Section 173 Cr.P.C. and has come to the conclusion that no case is made out against the two public servants, but instead a case under Section 420 and 406 IPC has been made out against the petitioner herein and the matter was forwarded to the court of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shillong for trial."

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Heroin worth Rs 84 crore brought from Harare seized at Mumbai Airport

By Raju Vernekar
Mumbai, Feb 16:

11.94 kilograms of heroin worth Rs. 84 crore was seized, from a woman passenger, who had arrived from Harare in Zimbabwe, at Mumbai's Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj International airport, by the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence (DRI).

The passenger Rukhsana Shaikh and her accomplices-Amir Sayyed and Raees Meerza, who came to the airport to pick her up, were arrested by the DRI, under the provisions of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act 1985, the DRI official said on Wednesday.

Rukhsana Sheikh, who arrived in Mumbai from Harare, via Nairobi by Kenya Airways on Tuesday, was apprehended based on specific intelligence.

A search of her baggage resulted in the recovery and seizure of 11.94 kg of cream-coloured granules. The substance was concealed inside the trolley bags and file folders. After testing, the substance was identified to be heroin, a narcotic drug covered under the NDPS Act, 1985.



The seized substance is collectively valued at approximately Rs. 84 crore in the illicit market. The woman passenger claimed that the seized drug was given to her in Harare and

that she was to deliver them to Sayyed and Meerza, who were arrested from outside the airport, the official said.

The DRI suspects that a large syndicate of heroine supply is behind this as such a huge quantity has come to Mumbai by air. The officials are now interrogating and investigating further to unearth the entire chain of heroine

supply.

This was a major seizure this year, by DRI after the heroine worth Rs 100 crore was seized at Mumbai airport, from a passenger, who had arrived from Malawi, an African country, in October last. Subsequently a woman Ghanaian national was nabbed from a hotel in Delhi when she came to take the delivery of the drug.

Agency
New Delhi, Feb 16:

India reported 102 new cases of COVID-19 with 3 deaths in the last 24 hours, said the Union Health Ministry website on Wednesday, February 15.

Two people died in Uttar Pradesh and one in Kerala, taking the total number of people who have died from the infection since the COVID-19 pandemic began to 5,30,756, according to the data uploaded at 8 AM.

The total number of active COVID-19 cases in India now stands at 1,823 with a 0.08 per cent daily positivity rate. The weekly rate stands at 0.09 per cent.

The total number of Coronavirus cases reported as on February 15 is now 4,46,84,376. While the total fatality rate is 1.19 per

India records 102 fresh COVID-19 infections, 3 deaths, Active cases at 1,823

cent, the recovery rate increased to 98.81 per cent with 4,41,51,797 so far have recovered from the disease.

India continued ahead on the vaccination front with 220.63 crore doses administered so far, informed the Union Health Ministry website.

In a recent study, it was revealed people who were infected from COVID-19 had continued lung abnormalities even two years after recovery from the disease.

The study based on CT Scans showed there are concerns that people who have recovered from COVID-19 may suffer long term organ damage, especially of the lungs. Globally, more than 600 million people have recovered from COVID-19. This is the first research paper with two-year follow-up data on COVID-19 lung effects, it said. It is published in the journal Radiology.

'BBC I-T survey enters 3rd day'

Agency
New Delhi, Feb 16:

All staff required for the broadcasting services, including television and radio and bulletins, have been working from the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) Delhi office since the income tax department have launched survey operations, sources told India Today. The I-T sleuths are carrying out survey operations at the BBC India offices in Delhi and Mumbai for the third day on Thursday over allegations of tax evasion.

The taxmen landed at the BBC offices in Delhi and Mumbai offices on Tuesday at 11:30 am to investigate issues related to international taxation and transfer pricing of BBC subsidiary companies.

There has been no interference in the editorial work and the movement of the editorial staff has not been restricted, sources told India Today. They said that the movement of the editorial staff was not restricted since 5 pm on February 14, Tuesday.

The survey operations have been going on for the

third day in a row as officials continue to gather financial data from select staffers and made copies of electronic and paper data of the news organisation.

I-T HEAT ON BBC
The income tax officials have alleged that the broadcaster was served with notices in the past, but was "defiant and non-compliant" and had significantly diverted its profits.

The survey teams are seeking answers on financial transactions, the company structure and other details about the news company, and are copying data from electronic gadgets as part of their task of collecting the evidence, tax officials told PTI.

The taxmen had shared a document with the editors of the BBC which states they have permission to conduct the survey for three days, sources told India Today.

Authorities told PTI on Wednesday that the exercise would continue for some more time, saying the "exact time frame to call the operation closed rests entirely on the teams on the ground".

ED Freezes Rs 29 Crore in HPZ App-Based Token Fraud

By Raju Vernekar
Mumbai, Feb 16:

The Directorate of Enforcement (ED) carried out raids under the provisions of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 in several cities including Mumbai, in connection with the misuse of a "Chinese-controlled" investment app (HPZ token app) and other similar applications by various entities and froze Rs 29 crore, on Wednesday.

Besides Mumbai, the raids were conducted at Delhi, Gurgaon (Haryana), Bangalore (Karnataka) and Chennai and Salem (Tamil Nadu) and an amount of Rs. 29.5 crore lying in various Bank accounts/DEMAT Account was frozen. In the search operation, various incriminating documents and

digital evidences were also seized. With the current seizure, total freezing in this case is now Rs. 86.5 crore, an official statement read.

ED Investigation revealed that two entities namely "Lillian Technocab Pvt. Ltd" and "Shigoo Technology Private Limited", both operating from New Delhi, were involved in the operating and collecting money from investors in the name of HPZ token. These entities were linked to various Chinese controlled companies.

One Bhupesh Arora with others had control over "Shigoo Technology Private Limited" and he was indulged in operating unregistered gaming Apps/website in this company and other entities and was collecting money fraudulently from the gullible public in the

garb of these Apps/website.

It was also revealed that various other companies were indulging in receiving funds from public on the pretext of operating various applications or websites for gaming, loans and others. Some amounts were paid back to the investors and the remaining diverted to various individual and company accounts, while a part of the funds was siphoned off in the form of digital/virtual currencies.

ED suspects the involvement also of Jilian Consultants India Pvt Ltd, Gurugram (Haryana), behind various companies involved in these frauds. The Jilian Consultants is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Jilian Hong Kong Limited. Besides, a Hyderabad-based company named Husys Consulting

Limited, listed on the stock exchange, was also probed earlier.

The ED has identified the entities as Comein Network Technology, Mobicred Technology, Magic Data Technology, Baitu Technology, Aliyeye Network Technology India, Wecash Technology, Larting Private Limited, Magic Bird Technology and Acepearl Services Private Limited.

The agency also found that Comein Network Technology and others, in service agreements with various non-banking financial companies, were allegedly operating multiple suspicious online loan and other apps, such as Cashhome, Cashmart and Easyloan, and received funds from the public.

The instant case was re-

corded on the basis of FIR registered by Cyber Crime Police Station, Kohima (Nagaland), against HPZ token and others in October 2021. The complaint was filed by three individuals (two local Naga women and a non-Naga man). The Nagaland police had formed a five-member Special Investigation Team.

The HPZ Token was an App-Based Token which promised users of high returns against "investment" in mining machines for Bitcoin and other crypto currencies. After the victims got their initial profits, they were asked to bring in more investors to get more incentives apart from their investments by down line commission. The mode of payment was through an app downloaded from the HPZ website in virtual payment addresses/UPIs.

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Traditional Education Vs....

Today, we have reached a time when all the children no matter what their caste is, no matter what their religion is, no matter what society they belong, everyone sits together in a classroom and study together. This was not seen in the traditional education which was not accessible by all. Moreover, traditional education was not taught to the girls in the society. But the modern education does not follow gender discrimination. Girls and boys have equal right to gain the education.

The Knowledge Imparted: As mentioned above, in the traditional education the students are taught about traditions, customs, rituals, and religion. In the modern education, the students are taught about science, technology, language skills, and mathematics etc. the knowledge imparted in the traditional education system was enough for one's own living, but it was not enough to match the whole world. There was no proper system of education. Every student was educated in a different way. There was no uniformity in what was being taught to the students. The modern education is also not enough. With the passing time, everything is becoming outdated and there is a need to expand the modern education

now and then.

Teaching Methodology: the teaching methodology used in the modern education is definitely better than that of the traditional education. It is more interesting and understandable. It focuses on understanding a topic, not cramming it.

Which is better Traditional Education or Modern Education?

Both the types of education have their own place and importance. We cannot declare any type of education good or bad. The traditional was good in its period and the modern education is good in its period. Actually, it depends on the person. It depends on what the person wants to learn. If a person wants to learn about his customs and religion, then definitely traditional education is better for him. On the other hand, if a person wants to learn about science or mathematics, then modern education is good for him. Both the type of the educations is equally important. Traditional education is often associated with our culture. And it is good or we can say it is important to learn about our culture. Everyone should what are their traditions, culture and the stories and beliefs of their religion. In the same way, it is equally im-

portant to catch up with the world in terms of the modern developments which are occurring today. This describes the importance of modern education. Modern education is required to stay in touch with the whole world and to see what is happening in the world. But with the increasing importance of modern education traditional education is being overlooked which is wrong. If we will totally neglect the traditional education our culture will become extinct. No one would have any knowledge about their own culture. We have to preserve our culture for the future generation. For this, we have to learn what our culture is. For this purpose, traditional education is important.

Conclusion

We cannot conclude that which education is better because both the types have their own importance. Both the types are also similar to each and different to each other. Modern education is inherited from the traditional education. But due to modern education, traditional education is being neglected which would result in losing our culture. The traditional education and the modern education, both should be given equal importance.

CBI's Jurisdiction Ceases if Chargesheet....

Needless to say, the Bench then states in para 24 that, "The CBI is the premiere investigating agency of India known to investigate several cases of corruption particularly under the PC Act, 1988 as well as other economic crimes or special crimes. The legal powers of investigation of the CBI are derived from the DSPE Act, 1946. As pointed out by the learned DSGI, Section 3 of the DSPE Act provides for offences to be investigated by the CBI on being notified by the Central Government in this regard. An extract from the CBI manual was produced in court by the learned DSGI wherein under the heading Section 3, at column A, a list of offences punishable under various sections of the Indian Penal Code has been listed, Section 420 and 406 being included therein which can be investigated upon by the CBI."

Most significantly, the Bench then mandates in para 25 holding that, "However, under Section 6 of the said DSPE Act, if the CBI is to operate in any of the States, consent of such State Government for exercise of its powers and jurisdiction is required. By now, it is well settled that CBI

can investigate into cases involving offences under the PC Act, however, when it comes to offences under the IPC which are generally taken up and investigated into by the State or local police, if a particular case involves provisions of offences under the PC Act as well as IPC then the CBI would be well within its right to investigate into such cases, but if, as in the present case, though initially the offences involves provisions under the PC Act along with those under the IPC, which was rightfully investigated into by the CBI, after the filing of the charge sheet wherein only the provisions under the IPC remains, while the offences under the provisions of the PC Act were dropped, including release of liabilities of the public servants implicated therein, it stands to reason that the jurisdiction of the CBI would cease as on the date of filing of the charge sheet. At this juncture, if the CBI is to continue prosecution, the specific consent of the State is required. Admittedly, nothing is on record as to whether such consent was given or not or whether the same was requested or not. In view

thereof, as submitted by the learned counsel for the petitioner, that the charge sheet was forwarded by the CBI in the court of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, the same was without jurisdiction. On this ground alone, the entire proceedings against the petitioner are vitiated."

Most remarkably, the Bench hastens to add in para 31 observing that, "On an analysis of the case of the parties herein and the observations made above, this Court would refer to the case of State of Haryana & Ors. v. Bhajanlal & Ors.: 1992 Suppl (1) SCC 335, wherein the Hon'ble Supreme Court categorising instances or illustrations within which the inherent power of the High Court under 482 can be exercised, one such instance being para 102(1), this Court applying the principle therein, is convinced that the petitioner has made out a case for his prayer to be allowed. The said paragraph reads as follows:

"102.(1) Where the allegations made in first information report or the complaint, even if they are taken at their face value and accepted in their entirety do not prima facie

constitute any offence or make out a case against the accused..."

As a corollary, the Bench then most commendably holds in para 32 that, "In the light of the above, this petition is hereby allowed, the FIR dated 10.12.2015 filed by the Head of Branch, CBI, ACB, Shillong and the related proceedings in CR Case No. (S) of 2017 before the court of the learned Chief Judicial Magistrate, Shillong are hereby set aside and quashed."

Finally, the Bench concludes by holding in para 33 that, "Petition disposed of. No costs."

In conclusion, it can well be said that the Meghalaya High Court has made it indubitably clear that CBI's jurisdiction ceases if the chargesheet lacks Prevention of Corruption Act offences. It was also made absolutely clear by the Bench that when the offences under the provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act are dropped from the chargesheet, for CBI to continue its prosecution, specific consent of the State is required as jurisdiction of the CBI would cease as on the date of filing of such chargesheet. Very rightly so!

Narcotic drug seized on Sangai Ethnic Park route

IT News
Imphal, Feb 16:

The team of CDO Bishnupur led by ASI Birendra Aimol assisted by ASI S Ojit, under the supervision of Inspector Shaktishen, OC CDO Bishnupur seizes drugs on the road to Sangai Ethnic Park, Moirang Khunou in Bishnupur District today.

The drug were seized while conducting regular frisking along the road. The drugs were seized while checking a suspicious vehicle (a Jeep) bearing registration Number MN 01AG 7875 at around 9 am.

As per source the driver identified himself as Ngamkholeit Lungdim (30) s/o Holkhon Lungdim of



Phoilen village, Chandel district and passenger Lhingneikim Lungdim, wife of the above. On searching

their vehicle, 101 soap cases containing suspected Heroin no. 4 was found concealed and seized from the spot.

The persons have been arrested and a case is being registered at Bishnupur Police Station.

Discussion on “The Environmental Impacts of the Water Crisis in Manipur” held

IT News
Imphal, Feb 16:

A One-day Round Table Discussion on “The Environmental Impacts of the Water Crisis in Manipur” was held on the 16th of February, 2023 at the conference hall of the Department of Zoology, Manipur University. The event was jointly organised by the Department of Zoology, Manipur University, the Department of Forestry and Environmental Science, Manipur University and the Apunba Imagi Machasing Manipur under the guidance of the North Eastern Region Community Resource Management Project (NERCOMP), a joint developmental initiative of the North Eastern Council (NEC), Ministry of DoNER, Government of India.

Prof N Mohilal Meitei of the Department of Zoology,

Manipur University graced the occasion as the Chief Guest of the event. Guest of Honours included Yutaka Agatsuma, Chairman, Asia Supporting Organization, APOP, Japan and Teruki Watanabe, Director of TMH Green, a Japanese firm based in India. Dr. Homen Thangjam, Faculty, Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Regional Campus Manipur was the Special Guest of the event. Dr Vivek K. Vaishnav, Head, Department of Forestry & Environment Science, Manipur University presided over the function.

The event started with presentations from representatives of NERCOMP units in Manipur such as the Chandel Unit, Tamenglong Unit and Senapati Unit about the activities and achievements of their respective units. These presentations were followed by a presenta-

tion by Mr Watanabe on behalf of Agatsuma about their organisations’ interventionist activities in Myanmar in the horticultural and agricultural domain as steps towards sensitisation the people against poppy plantation and deforestation.

Next Dr. Homen Thangjam shared his thoughts about the “essence” of water in Manipuri civilisation and the water crisis that the citizens of Manipur is facing at the moment. He emphasised that once governance distortions are corrected and people get their due shares, many of the crises can be overcome in Manipur including water crisis.

Prof N Mohilal Meitei expressed that we need to learn from people like Agatsuma in bringing about a green world through community participation. Preventing water crisis

demands voluntary contribution from the communities and assist government in solving the problem.

Dr Vivek K. Vaishnav apprised the activities of the Department of Forestry & Environment Science has been undertaking in the far-flung areas of Manipur. According to him, people resort to illegal practices like poppy cultivation because they want “easy money”. So making people get their deserving basic needs is the call of the hour and at the same time awareness programmes are needed to sensitise people about environmental issues.

The presentations were followed by a round of discussion in which participants expressed their opinions. After proposing the Vote of Thanks, Agatsuma and Watanabe distributed Japanese sesame seeds to the participants.

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Union MoS Dr. Rajakumar....

He further added that Under Defense and Security co-operation, recently held inaugural bilateral air exercise “Veer Guardian” is another welcome step in further enhancing mutual understanding between our Defense and Security establishments.

“India-Japan partnership today goes beyond bilateral cooperation to cooperation in

various plurilateral and multilateral platforms including Quad and Supply Chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI). We thank Japan for its support during our non-permanent membership in UNSC for the term 2021-22 and look forward to working with Japan during 2023-24 term.

Cultural and people to people exchanges are hall-

mark of India-Japan partnership. Beginning from Buddhism to the growing popularity of Yoga and Ayurveda, Indian traditions have always found a home in Japan. I believe there is immense potential in bringing the people of our countries even closer through academic, youth and sports exchanges”, MoS DR. RK Ranjan Said.

Implementation of State Focus Paper....

Citing the importance of green and renewable energy, La. Ganesan said, the Centre has a long term goal of reaching net zero carbon emission by 2070. In addition, empowerment of women and the hitherto non-bankable group of people through banking linkages by forming into formal groups like Self-Help Groups, etc. not only accelerate the growth momentum but also leads to equitable sustainable development. Priority sector lending and financial inclusion

are the important priorities of the Government with an objective to extend financial services to people to unlock its growth potential with the motto from Jandhan to Jansuraksha.

Governor appealed the banks and other financial institutions who are allotted targets for opening of branches at the identified locations to put necessary efforts for early opening of branches in all these locations.

Additional Chief Secretary P. Vaiphei also spoke on vari-

ous potentials of agriculture and horticultural development in the State. He said, the Centre is introducing new initiatives for re-introduction of natural farming processes and organic farming.

Tongkhopao Lungdim, DGM, RBI, Imphal and Hepuni Bismarck, Convenor, SLBC, Imphal also spoke in the seminar. Bankers who are taking the lead in enrolling and implementation of various financial inclusion programmes were also felicitated in the seminar.

Chief Minister N. Biren attends....



The closing function was also attended by Ministers Shri Govindas Konhoujam, L. Susindro Meitei, MP (Rajya Sabha) Maharajah Leishemba Sanajaoba, Moirang MLA Th Shanti, LDA Chairman M. Asnikumar, officials of the 57 Mountain Division among others.

Earlier, in the morning the Chief Minister also inspected the Sangai Ethnic Park at Moirang Khunou and Heritage Site INA Headquarter at Moirang. The park is a major destination of the G-20 delegates, who will be reaching the State on Friday. N. Biren Singh also attended a ribbon cutting

ceremony of the Loktak Lake Front at Sendra. The Chief Minister also accompanied by Ministers Govindas Konhoujam, L. Susindro Meitei, Moirang MLAs Th Shanti, T. Robindro, LDA Chairman M. Asnikumar, Chief Secretary Dr. Rajesh Kumar, Administrative Secretaries among others.

Central Bureau of Communication celebrates Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav at Jiribam

IT Correspondent
Jiribam, Feb 16:

A part of Government of India celebrating Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav to commemorate 75 years of Independence and 8 Saal: Seva Sushasan Garib Kalyan, EBSB, G-20, IYM-2023 etc. across the country.

The Central Bureau of Communication, Regional Office, Imphal organised 3 days publicity

units under Ministry of information & Broadcasting specialising in traditional folk & art activities have also celebrated at Jiribam District.

As a part of this celebrations, a departmental troupe consisting of 20 members (Staffs/ Artists/Empanelled Artists/ Technicians) of Central Bureau of Communication, Regional Office, Imphal organised 3 days publicity

awareness campaign in Jiribam District from 12 February to 14 February 2023 for disseminating government activities and achievements at the various places of Jiribam.

The programme comprising dances of India i.e. Manipur, Nagaland, Assam, Bihar, Madhyapradesh, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Gujarat etc. with theme songs on government

policies programme (achievement), patriotic songs, Regional songs, Manipuri Martial Arts and a skit on National Integration & Communal Harmony.

The programme is aimed to let the people take pride in the nation and recalled how the country has evolved after Independence as well as strengthening, unity in diversity among the masses.

Sports

Women’s T20 World Cup:

Deepti Sharma, Richa Ghosh steal the show as India defeat West Indies by 6 wickets

Agency
Cape Town, Feb 16:

Deepti Sharma shone with the ball before Richa Ghosh led India to a six-wicket win over West Indies in their Women’s T20 World Cup Group 2 match here on Wednesday.

Deepti spun a web around the West Indies batters to restrict them to 118 for six after being asked to bowl.

The seasoned off-spinner (3/15) picked three wickets to become the first Indian to get to 100 T20I wickets.

“It is a milestone (100 wickets), but that is on the side. My focus is on the result and the team. It is a turning wicket and helped me a lot. I focused on the stump-to-stump line,”

Deepti said after being adjudged Player of the Match.

Ghosh (44 not out) and captain Harmanpreet Kaur (33) then put up a vital 72-run stand to take India to their second victory of the tournament with 11 balls to spare.

The win also strengthened India’s chances for a semifinal spot. The ‘Women in Blue’ (+0.590) are second behind England (+2.497) in Group 2 owing

to an inferior net run rate.

Needing less than a run, India were off to an electric start with openers Shafali Verma (28) and Smriti Madhana (10) taking the team total to 31 in four overs on the back of six fours.

But India lost the momentum as slow bowling did the trick for West Indies. Mandhana missed off-spinner Karishma Ramharack (2/14) ball completely, resulting in an easy stumping for wicketkeeper Rasha Williams.

Last game match-winner Jemimah Rodrigues (1) became Hayley Matthews (1/12) first

and only victim of the day as the skipper took a stellar catch of her own bowling.

After two low-scoring overs, Shafali tried to up the ante only to be caught at long leg and West Indies picked three wickets in quick succession.

Harmanpreet took her time to settle down before hitting back-to-back fours off Afy Fletcher (0/24) in the ninth over. The India skipper’s knock came off 42 balls with the help of three boundaries. Ghosh did what she does best — finish the game.

According to him, the majority of Kanglei people are severely lumpenized, decomposing, and dehumanized. In addition, the wealth gap has grown significantly in society. Some people become quite wealthy, while others remain in abject poverty. More concerning is the fact that both groups of people utilize predatory methods to earn money.

These groups of people are very dangerous for the revolutionary movement. No matter how it affects society, they will do whatever is necessary to further their objectives. They will never be able to grasp the reality of their situation because of their regressive consciousness. As a result, even they will not think to try to change the social circumstances that dehumanize them. Therefore, lumpenization is India’s colonial effort to form reactionary elements within Kanglei society. Delhi believes that by doing this, the Kanglei revolutionary movement will collapse owing to the reactionary element within it without much effort on Delhi’s part, N Oken said in his speech.

He identified two socioeconomic classes in society, the lumpen proletariat and lumpen bourgeoisie, after analysing our society. He continued by saying that both classes were so-

cial classes and would oppose the Kanglei revolution. The two socioeconomic strata, he said, were the offspring of the Indian colonial economy imposed in Kangleipak, where Delhi prohibited Kangleipak’s own productive forces from growing, keeping the population reliant on Indian dole payments.

Continuing his speech, he said, “The lumpen elements present in our society, such as small-time drug dealers, thieves, gang members, hustlers, etc., prey on each other in order to survive. Besides, their physical selves are completely disconnected from their spiritual selves. Their primary motivation is predatory behavior. These are the people who would rather play sycophancy to wealthy and powerful people rather than start a revolution. They make money only through crime.”

About the lumpen bourgeoisie the chairman said, “They are the ones who have amassed wealth through criminal activity. They include corrupt contractors, drug lords, and dishonest bureaucrats. Their illicit wealth will eventually allow them to rise to power. Many of these individuals currently have seats in the Manipur state assembly.”

Now that Lumpenisation has penetrated so deeply, Kangleichas have forgotten that they belong to an oppressed group of people. Therefore, most of them do not feel the need to launch a revolutionary movement in Kanglei society, he argued.

Answering the question, “What shall we do now?” is an extremely important task for this generation of Kangleicha, he asserted. He also stressed the importance of equipping people with revolutionary consciousness if we are to create a new society.

Toward the end of his speech, he pointed out that Indians want to lumpenize the Kanglei people so that they lack the consciousness to initiate a revolution. This reality led the chairman to argue that our only chance of fighting colonialism lies in mass proletarianization. By doing this, he argues, we could persuade the lumpen bourgeoisie and proletariat to become revolutionaries. This would also enable us to broaden the social base of the Kanglei revolution, he said.

Concluding his speech, he called on Kanglei revolutionary organizations to unite into a single body unitary in spirit and ideology. Only by doing this will we be able to resist Indian colonialism and build the Kanglei society that we all aspire to, he exhorted.