

In case the Eastern Nagas achieve Frontier Nagaland, Neither the GOI nor the NSCN (IM) will be the lowers

By: Rajkumar Bobichand
Imphal, Jan 15:

As usual, whenever elections to either Nagaland Legislative Assembly or Indian parliament besides Christmas or New Year come, the Naga peace talk always take the centre stage after the peace talk between the Government of India (GOI) and the Isak-Muivah faction of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland – NSCN (IM) started since August 1, 1997.

This year is also not exception. The civil society organisations (CSOs) and bodies of the tribes of Nagaland together is pressing the GOI for the settlement of “Indo-Naga political issue” before the State Legislative Assembly election to be held in February end.

The Nagaland People’s Action Committee (NPAC), an apex body of Nagaland’s tribes and CSOs, has called for a six hour shutdown in the State on January 14 to press for the settlement of the “Indo-Naga political issue”.

The Naga National Political Groups (NNPGs), a conglomeration of seven insurgent groups of Nagaland most of which began coming overground since 2001 after entering into ceasefire agreement with the GOI, has said the bandh is justified and reflected the disquiet among

the Naga people because the Government of India’s apparent indifference to delivering a negotiated political solution.

Meanwhile, reports said the Angami Public Organisation (APO) has opposed the bandh saying the “NPAC is not the authority to issue any directive that concerns the apex tribal bodies”.

While the NNPGs has indicated for a negotiated “Indo-Naga political solution” the NSCN (IM) sticks to its separate Naga flag and constitution bringing all the Naga inhabited areas under one umbrella.

However, this time of Nagaland Legislative Assembly election, the demand for a separate state called the ‘Frontier Nagaland’, to be carved out of the present-day Nagaland has drawn much significant attention not only from the Government of India but also from the observers of Naga politics and insurgencies. The “Frontier Nagaland” comprises of seven Naga tribes inhabiting the six districts of eastern Nagaland – Kiphire, Longleng, Mon, Noklak, Shamator and Tuensang – to be carved out of the present-day Nagaland.

The demand is spearheaded by the Eastern Naga People’s Organisation’s (ENPO), which was formed in 1997, after the Eastern Nagas walked out of Naga Hoho. Though the demand for Fron-

tier Nagaland has started getting its momentum recently, ENPO’s demand for the ‘Frontier Nagaland’ dates back to 2010 with public rallies and meetings have been on for even longer.

It may be mentioned that the ENPO on August 26, 2022 adopted a resolution of “not to take part in any election process of the Central and state until and unless a separate statehood – (Frontier Nagaland) – is granted by the Government of India, as demanded by the people of Eastern Nagaland under the aegis of ENPO”.

Seven tribal bodies, including the Chang Khulei Setshang (CKS), Khiamniungan Tribal Council (KTC), Konyak Union (KU), Phom People’s Council (PPC), United Sangtam Likhum Pumji (USLP), Tikhir Tribal Council (TTC) and Yimkhung Tribal Council (YTC), endorsed the resolution.

Though rallies for the demand of ‘Frontier Nagaland’ have been going on for over a decade, the banner, “We Demand Frontier Nagaland” in the mass public rally at Tuensang on August 9, 2022 gained significance because this is the first mass public rally organized in the state after the ENPO submitted a memorandum to the Indian Prime Minister on December 14, 2010 and gives a clear message of their want.

The mass public rally on

August 9, 2022 concluded with adoption of important public resolutions:

“The public of ENPO of the erstwhile Tuensang Frontier Division of the North-East Frontier Agency (NEFA) i.e., the present Eastern Nagaland of Nagaland state shall continue to wholeheartedly pursue the demand for Separate State based on ENPO Memo vide No. ENPO/MEMO-02(Statehood)/PM/GOI/01 dated the 25th November 2010 at all cost unless and until it is attained.”

The demand is based on popular “Grass-root” “Resolution and Mandate” encompassing every Village Council (Gram Panchayats) and Tribal Councils of Eastern Nagaland.

“In the light of what have been stated by the ENPO during the last four rounds of bilateral meetings and a recent tripartite meeting of Govt. of India, Govt. of Nagaland and ENPO, the Govt. of India is now updated with ample knowledge about the untold difficulties of the people of ENPO.”

And thus, resolved to request the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India for taking up the issue based on Shri Nitin Gadkari, the then BJP National President’s assurance “BJP would carve out a separate state of Frontier Nagaland if BJP comes to power in Lok Sabha Election in 2014 (Dated: 14th Dec. 2012)”.

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Huidrom Nageshwar completes expedition to Antarctica as Team Leader



IT News
Imphal, Jan 15:

Huidrom Nageshwar Singh, Meteorologist at IMD from Wabagai Makha Leikai, Kakching District completes 41st Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica (ISEA) 2021-22 as Team Leader of Indian Expedition.

Huidrom Nageshwar Singh, hailing from Wabagai Makha Leikai, Kakching District and presently working as Meteorologist-B in India Meteorological Department (IMD) under Ministry of Earth Sciences, Govt. of India was selected as the Team Leader for Maitri Station for the 41st Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica 2021-22. He had successfully led the Indian

Mission which lasted about one year in one of the harshest climatic conditions in the world (Antarctica). It may also be worthwhile to mention that Nageshwar was a member of the 39th Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica (ISEA) 2019-20 and won the Polar Man Award. He completed both the expeditions with immense success and contributions as a team leader and also in the field of scientific research associated with studies of digital flux measurements, atmospheric earth current, glaciological, hydrographic, oceanographic, ion counter, magnetism, marine sciences, satellite imagery, geodetic, etc.

On his successful completion of the expedition of ISEA

2021-22, Manipuri Diaspora Association, NCT Delhi expresses its happiness and congratulated him on his safe and successful return. A reception program in his honour was hosted at Dwarka, New Delhi on 14th January 2023. During the reception programme Nageshwar shared his experiences and challenges he came across while he was staying at Antarctica. Video clippings/photos taken during the expedition were also displayed which was very encouraging and motivating for members/youngsters who attended the function. Nageshwar is the founder member and General Secretary of Manipuri Diaspora Association (MDA) Delhi.

At least 64 killed in Nepal as plane crashes near city of Pokhara

Agency
Kathmandu, Jan 15:

At least 64 people were killed on Sunday when an aircraft crashed near the city of Pokhara in central Nepal, a government official said.

Seventy-two people – four crew members and 68 passengers – were on board the ATR-72 plane operated by Nepal’s Yeti Airlines when it crashed, Yeti Airlines spokesman Sudarshan Bartaula said. Thirty-seven were men, 25 were women, three were children and three were infants, Nepal’s civil aviation authority reported.

First responders are still working to locate the last eight passengers, but they are “losing hope” of finding them alive, Fanindra Mani Pokharal, the joint secretary of Nepal’s Ministry of Home Affairs, told CNN. A local official had previously expressed hope that some survivors might be found.

Among the dead is at least one infant, according to the Nepal’s civil aviation authority.

The civil aviation authority said that 53 of the passengers and all four crew members were Nepali. Fifteen foreign nationals were on the plane as well: five were Indian, four were Russian and two were



Korean. The rest were individual citizens of Australia, Argentina, France and Ireland.

The aircraft had been flying from the capital of Kathmandu to Pokhara, the country’s second-most populous city, the country’s state media The Rising Nepal reported. Pokhara is located some 129 kilometers (80 miles) west of Kathmandu.

The plane was last in contact with Pokhara airport at about 10:50 a.m. local time, about 18 minutes after takeoff. It then went down in the nearby Seti River Gorge. First responders from the Nepal Army and various police departments have been deployed to the crash site and are carrying out a rescue operation, the civil aviation authorities said in a statement.

Nepal’s Prime Minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal said he

was “deeply saddened by the sad and tragic accident.”

“I sincerely appeal to the security personnel, all agencies of the Nepal government and the general public to start an effective rescue,” Dahal said on Twitter.

The Himalayan country of Nepal, home to eight of the world’s 14 highest mountains, including Everest, has a record of air accidents. Its weather can change suddenly and airstrips are typically sited in difficult-to-reach mountainous areas.

Last May, a Tara Air flight carrying 22 people crashed into a Himalayan mountain at an altitude of about 14,500 feet. That was the country’s 19th plane crash in 10 years and its 10th fatal one during the same period, according to the Aviation Safety Network database.

NSCN-IM, NNPGs to collaborate for Naga political solution with Centre

Agency
Kohima, Jan 15:

The NSCN-IM and Naga National Political Groups (NNPGs) on Saturday declared their unconditional commitment to collaborate for the resolution of the Naga political issue with the Government of India.

The declaration comes after four months of signing the September Joint Accordant between the National Socialist Council of Nagalim-Isak Muivah (NSCN-IM) and the NNPGs comprising of at least seven Naga groups, which have been engaged in separate dialogue with the Centre for a solution to the vexed Naga

Political Issue (NPI).

Since the “September Joint Accordant” inked on September 14 the NNPGs and the NSCN-IM have agreed to form the “Council of Naga Relationships and Cooperation” led by the convener of NNPGs and the chairman of NSCN, to explore, at the earliest, realistic ways for Nagas to move forward on the basis of Naga historical and political rights.

“In affirmation of this position, the NNPGs and the NSCN on this day declare our unconditional commitment to collaborate on the basis of our respective agreements, with immediate effect, for the resolu-

tion of the Naga historical and political rights with the Government of India,” they said in the joint declaration.

Appended by NSCN-IM Chairman Q Tuccu and NNPG Convener N Kitovi Zhimomi, they also appealed to the Naga people to stand with them to prevent any further division of the shared belonging.

“This statement is a political speech of the undeniable Naga soul,” they said.

The joint statement was issued after a meeting facilitated by the Forum for Naga Reconciliation (FNR), a body which has been working for peace, reconciliation and coming together of the Naga groups, at an undis-

closed location.

The Government of India has been holding separate dialogue with the NSCN-IM and the Working Committee of Naga National Political Groups (NNPGs) since 1997 and 2017 respectively.

It inked the Framework Agreement with NSCN-IM in August 2015 and the Agreed Position with NNPGs in November 2017.

While NNPGs have agreed to accept a solution and continue the dialogue, the NSCN-IM has been rigid on its demand for a separate flag and constitution for the Nagas, which has been delaying a final solution to the decades-old negotiations.

Election Commission calls all party meeting tomorrow to discuss Remote Voting Machine

Agency
New Delhi, Jan 15:

The Election Commission has called presidents, chairpersons and general secretaries of all national parties for a meeting tomorrow to discuss and demonstrate the Remote Voting Machine.

The Technical Expert

Committee members will also be present in the meeting. The poll body has proposed the introduction of ‘remote voting’ for domestic migrants, using a multi-constituency electronic voting machine that will retain all security features of the EVMs currently in use.

This modified form of

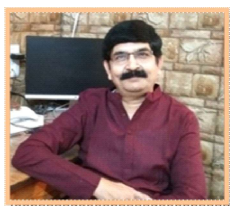
EVM can handle up to 72 multiple constituencies from a single remote polling booth. The initiative, if implemented, can lead to a social transformation for the migrants.

The EC has also solicited written views of recognised political parties by the 31st of January on various related issues including changes re-

quired in legislation, administrative procedures and voting method, if any other, for domestic migrants.

Based on the feedback received from multiple stakeholders and the demonstration of the prototype, the Commission will take care of the process of implementing the remote voting method.

Hit-N-Run Cases On Rise



By: Vinod Chandrashekhar Dixit

Hit and run is caused by the poor driving/ judgment of the driver to leave the scene of the accident and escape his/her responsibilities. Serious accidents occurring on road are a matter of great concern for all of us. Not a day passes when we do not read report of at least 2 or 3 serious Hit & Run incidents. It seems our society grows more inclined to accepting self preservation taking precedence over personal responsibility; we are not as horrified as

we should be at the commonality of hit and run accidents. Further Hit & run accidents often end up unresolved due to lack of defendants to be indicted for it. It is clear that unless urgent remedial measures are taken, the occurrence of these accidents and resultant casualties will go on rising. It is a problem with a serious enforcement problem, and until the legislature and courts begin to penalize such drivers 'before' they kill someone, law enforcement will continue to consider this a minor infraction.

The law says that if a driver is involved in an accident and damage is caused to people, vehicles, animals or property, they have to stop and provide their name, address and vehicle registration to anyone having reasonable grounds for requiring them. If they don't give their name and address at the time of the collision, they must report it to the Police "as soon as reasonably practicable" but, in any event, within 24 hours. If injury is caused to another person, the driver must also show an insurance certificate; if unable to do so at the scene, (s)he must report the accident to police within 24 hours, and take the certificate to a police station within seven days. The central government intends to convert 52,000 km of state highways into national highways. The upgrade - without instituting adequate safety measures on and along the national highways - would be undesirable, because the accidents and deaths on national highways exceeds every year with those on the state highways.

Usually, the hit and run cases in the country, can be booked under two categories: Section 279 or 304(A) of Indian Penal code and also under 134A and 134B of Indian Motor Vehicle (IMV) Act. Conviction rates for urban road accidents in India have typically hovered between 5 and 10 percent. For hit-and-run cases, the lack of eyewitnesses and surveillance typically leads to a "blind" close of the case if the victim does not note the license plate number of the vehicle. The study also found that 60% of commercial bus drivers failed the minimum vision requirements for driving.

It is noticed that the high number of underage drivers transgressing the law by going for a joyride can be attributed to peer pressure and a feeling of youthful invincibility. Youngsters have a sense that they can get away with transgressions - a feeling of bravado whereby "I can get away with anything" but they are not at fault. The parents should be responsible enough not to allow an under-age child to drive. Children, by nature, are more reckless. They are not mature enough to understand the consequences of their actions or mistakes. To address these dangers we need to understand the dangers of underage driving. The best possible way to address this road safety hazard is to provide road safety education to both children and parents.

Sunday Poetry

Avatar of God (Dedicated to a national hero)

By: Malem Elangbam

In the crowded world,
No one listened to anybody,
Someone was mourning,
Someone in pain,
Someone was begging
for survival & lives...

Finally, God listened and did something.
In the form of a white bearded man and resurrected,
Took birth to an upright and poor family,
To do miracles everywhere...

Started serving the society, country,
Since then, he earned millions of hearts,
He is the inspiration of all and
He started shaping the country,
He promised heartily and for all of us...

He demonstrated the world,
The value and love for mother,
Ans the same as his mother taught us
to be person like her son,
to stand in front of all odds
and fight till victory...

He has guts,
whatever he says has guts,
And proved whatever he said and does,
Till he is in the hearts within us and forever
Demons will be razed,
Happiness, peace, harmony
have been handed over to us,
The Avatar of God,
The fear of evils,
The King of Lotus...

Non-confession of accused doesn't amount to non-cooperation, accused must be released rorthwith if arrest doesn't satisfy Section 41 CrPC: Bombay HC

By: Sanjeev Sirohi, Advocate

It deserves mentioning at the very start that the Bombay High Court while exercising its criminal appellate jurisdiction in a most learned, laudable, landmark, logical and latest judgment titled Chanda Deepak Kochhar vs Central Bureau of Investigation in Criminal Writ Petition (Stamp) No. 22494 of 2022 With Interim Application (Stamp) No. 54 of 2023 With Criminal Writ Petition (Stamp) No. 22495 of 2022 With Interim Application (Stamp) No. 57 of 2023 [in short 901 & 902-WP-ST-22494 & 22495-2022-J.doc] that was reserved on January 6, 2023 and then finally pronounced on January 9, 2023 has laid down in no uncertain terms in its detailed order granting interim relief of bail to Ex-ICICI Bank CEO Chanda Kochhar and her husband Deepak Kochhar in the ICICI Bank-Videocon loan fraud case propounding that merely saying that the accused has not co-operated and disclosed true and full facts of the case, cannot be the sole reason for arrest. A Division Bench of Hon'ble Ms Justice Revati Mohite Dere and Hon'ble Mr Justice Prithviraj Chavan further sought accountability from judicial officers remanding accused and ordering their detention after arrest. The Division Bench minced just no words to hold firmly that, "It is incumbent on the judicial officer authorizing detention under Section 167 CrPC, to be first satisfied that the arrest made is legal and in accordance with law and that all the constitutional rights of the person arrested, are satisfied. The same is not an empty formality. If the arrest effected does not satisfy the requirements of Section 41 of CrPC, the concerned court is duty bound not to authorize further detention of the accused and release the accused forthwith." Very rightly so!

At the very outset, this brief, brilliant, bold and balanced judgment authored by Hon'ble Ms Justice Revati Mohite Dere for a Division Bench of the Bombay High Court comprising of herself and Hon'ble Mr Justice Prithviraj K Chavan sets the ball in motion by first and foremost putting forth in para 1 that, "By these petitions, preferred under Article 226 of the Constitution of India and under Section 482 of the Code of Criminal Procedure ('Cr.P.C'), the petitioners, who are husband and wife, seek: (i) quashing of the FIR, being No. RCBDI/2019/E/0001 dated 22.01.2019, registered under Sections 120B and 420 of the Indian Penal Code ('IPC') and Sections 7, 13(2) r/w 13(1)(d) of the Prevention of Corruption Act ('PC Act'); (ii) quashing of their illegal arrest being violative of Sections 41 and 41-A of Cr.P.C.; and (iii) quashing of the remand orders dated 24.12.2022 and 26.12.2022 passed by the learned Special CBI Judge, Mumbai.

Quite ostensibly, the Division Bench then states in para 2 that, "By way of interim relief, the petitioners seek their release from custody pending the hearing and final disposal of the petitions."

As we see, the Bench then specifies in para 3 that, "The petitions, as agreed between the parties, are heard only for the limited purpose for considering whether the arrest of the petitioners was illegal i.e. contrary to the constitutional mandate and statutory provisions and consequently, whether the petitioners are entitled to be released on interim bail."

To put things in perspective, the Division Bench then envisages in para 4 that, "Mr Amit Desai, learned senior counsel appearing for the petitioner-Chanda Kochhar submits; (i) that the respondent No. 1-CBI has, with blatant disregard to the rule of law, illegally and arbitrarily arrested the petitioner in clear contravention of the constitutional mandate and the provisions of Cr.P.C, pertaining to arrest; (ii) that there was no occasion whatsoever to arrest the petitioner, inasmuch as, the petitioner had cooperated with the CBI throughout, right from the time the Preliminary Enquiry ('PE') was registered by the CBI till she was arrested. Learned senior counsel pointed to the number of times, the petitioner appeared before the CBI, and the documents submitted by her to the CBI; (iii) that the petitioner had appeared before the Directorate of Enforcement ('ED'), after the ED registered offences under Sec-

tions 3 and 4 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act ('PMLA Act') on 31.01.2019 against her and others and that the petitioner had cooperated with the investigation conducted by the ED; (iv) that even in the adjudicating proceeding before the PMLA Authority, the petitioner had appeared and participated. He submitted that the Adjudicating Authority had after hearing the parties lifted the provisional attachment order passed by ED, vide order dated 06.11.2020; (v) that throughout, i.e. right from the registration of the PE by respondent No. 1, registration of FIR by ED, till date, it is the petitioner's case, that she had no knowledge regarding her husband Deepak Kochhar's transactions; (vi) that the respondent No.1-CBI by arresting the petitioner, had contravened the constitutional mandate and statutory rights granted to the petitioner. Learned senior counsel submits that there has been a clear breach of the mandate of Sections 41 and 41-A Cr.P.C, inasmuch as, the reasons for arrest have not been spelt out in the arrest memo and that arrest cannot be at the ipse dixit or at the whims and fancies of an officer, as done in the present case; (vii) that the provisions of the Cr.P.C. have not been complied with, as much as, there was no lady officer, as mandated, at the time of her arrest, as is evident from the arrest memo. Learned senior counsel submits that although a lady officer was present at the time of personal search of the petitioner, there is no endorsement that a lady officer was present at the time of petitioner's arrest; (viii) that there is no previous approval as required under the PC Act; (viii) that the remanding court had failed in its duty to consider that there was non-compliance of Sections 41 and 41-A Cr.P.C and the ratio of the judgments of the Apex Court on this aspect, in particular, the judgment in Anesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (2014) 9 SCC 273 and Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI (2022) 10 SCC 51. Learned senior counsel, in support of his submissions, relied on the several judgments, in particular, the fol-

lowing judgments:

- (1) Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI (Supra)
- (2) Santosh v. State of Maharashtra (2017) 9 SCC 714
- (3) Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (2014) 2 SCC 1
- (4) D. K. Basu v. State of West Bengal (1997) 1 SCC 41
- (5) Joginder Kumar v. State of Uttar Pradesh (1994) 4 SCC 260
- (6) Mohd. Zubair v. State (NCT of Delhi) (2022) SCC OnLine SC 897
- (7) Anesh Kumar v. State of Bihar (Supra)
- (8) Arnab Manoranjan Goswami v. State of Maharashtra (2021) 2 SCC 427."

To be sure, the Division Bench then observes in para 5 that, "Mr. Choudhary, learned senior counsel appearing for the petitioner-Deepak Kochhar adopted the submissions canvassed by Mr Desai. He submitted that even in the petitioner's case, there is non-compliance of the mandate of Sections 41 and 41-A of Cr.P.C. He too submitted that there was absolutely no justification for the respondent No. 1-CBI to arrest the petitioner, as he too had cooperated with the investigation and had attended the CBI Office, whenever summoned, and that all documents as sought, were submitted by him. Learned senior counsel also relied on the judgments cited by Mr Desai."

Needless to say, the Division Bench enunciates in para 8.8 that, "From the aforesaid judgments, it is evident that arrest is not mandatory; that the notice issued under Section 41-A is to ensure that the persons upon whom notice is served, is required to attend for 'answering certain queries' relating to the case; that if an officer is satisfied that a person has committed a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment for a term, which may be less than 7 years or which may extend to the said period, with or without fine, an arrest can follow only when there is a reason to believe or suspect that the said person has committed an offence, and there is a necessity for an arrest."

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Future Expectations in the year 2023 in the Education



By: Vijay GarG

The focus has shifted away from conventional education. Various trends have been used in the education sector in the past with varied degrees of success, but the trends that have recently developed have fundamentally changed the dynamics of the sector and are here to stay for the obvious future.

The boundaries of time and space no longer apply to the modern education sector. From primary to higher education, online and cloud-based delivery learning platforms are becoming more prevalent as a result of the exponential acceleration of the digital transformation in the education sector.

The value of this digital learning industry in India is anticipated to increase to USD 30 billion in the next 10 years at its current rate of disrupting the established educational system. Edtechs are New Age Schools.

New ways of teaching and learning have come into existence. New careers have taken shape and education has also got into a metamorphosis, giving shape to a variety of career opportunities.

1. Metaverse Meets Reality

The tech industry has come a long way from a mere PC in the first phase to the interactive sleek smart mobile phones in the second and now graduating to the 3D highly interactive augmented reality.

It is noteworthy to know that CBSE has collaborated with Meta for the application of Metaverse in education. Online learning will be more real with the help of metaverse, which involves the concept of Augmented and Virtual Reality (AR & VR). In the post-pandemic environment, Metaverse may be a tremendous resource for remote learning and operations, support remote operations and training effectively, and advance the sustainability agenda.

The availability of accessible, affordable technology for everyone and the skill set required to create and consume immersive entertainment are just two of the many obstacles that come with this great potential. By overcoming these obstacles, the education community will be able to create a resilient educational ecosystem that will be able to resist future global disruptions like COVID.

2. Impetus On Sports, Especially

For Women

Earlier, sports was an alternative career option, but of late and in the last two or three years, women have been actively coming forward in sports and opting for it as a full-time career. In school education too, sports is an integral part of learning and in the years to come, schools too will focus on leveraging sports as a component of and as a major subject.

3. Skill Development

After the implementation of NEP 2020, skill development programmes run at schools have taken a new shape. At each level of education, children are being introduced to new skill sets. At present, 'Skill India' mission works 24x7 in full swing. India has the responsibility of skilling about 104.62 million fresh entrants in the workforce in the next four years, by 2023. Today's technological advancements permeate into all elements of our lives, including our job and personal lives. Therefore, a professional with a skill set that is more technical will do better in this atmosphere. Hence, the year 2023 will see an influx of technology-driven learning skills.

4. Green Technology

One of the biggest problems the world is facing is the degradation of soil quality and erosion of its nutritive value, leading to unhealthy vegetative growth. Children are already

learning about conservation of soil, but the year 2023 will see an advanced version of learning and working towards green technology and agri-tech. It will help children learn from young ages the use of technology and science to reduce human impacts on the natural environment. Therefore, this will lead to sustainable development.

5. FinTech

Ranked as the third largest FinTech market globally with an expected market size of \$150 billion by 2025, India has the potential to reshape the financial services and financial inclusion landscape in fundamental ways, thereby opening a plethora of opportunities for more integrated learning curriculums for students to be able to contribute towards the underlying demand growth of India's digital Infrastructure that's constantly evolving.

Post pandemic there has been a shift in the mindset of people and so has the learning system evolved.

The 21st century skill which has been propagating collaboration is finally taking shape and making children work in collaboration. Very soon, under the NEP 2020, the competition at the secondary and higher secondary level will diminish, making it healthy and bringing in a sense of teamwork for the betterment of each child to build a better and wiser nation.

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Army to pivot from manpower intensive to tech-driven force: Chief at 1st Army Day outside Delhi

Agency
Bengaluru, Jan 15:

At India's first Army Day parade held outside Delhi in Bengaluru, Army chief General Manoj Pande said Sunday, "We want to pivot from manpower intensive to technology-driven force. This will prepare us for future conflict."

He added, "This is the first time that the army parade and traditions associated with it are taking place outside Delhi. This has given the army a chance to interact with those outside the capital."

The chosen parade ground at the Madras Engineer Groups Headquarters is also known as the Madras Sappers. The Madras Sappers are an engineers' group of the Corps of Engineers of the Indian Army.

The Army Day takes place on 15 January every year to honour Field Marshal K. M. Cariappa taking command of

the Indian Army from General Sir Francis Roy Bucher in 1949.

"Bengaluru's importance is also that Field Marshal K.M. Cariappa was from this state. This makes it so much more special for us," he added.

Laying out his vision for the future of the Indian Army, Gen Pande said, "We are focussing on developing our operational training. For this, force structuring & optimisation have been focussed on. This includes the need to develop integrated force units."

All outdated processes are being done away with, he said. "Teeth to tail ratio is being dealt with through rightsizing and optimising technology," he added.

He also described the Agnipath scheme as transformational for human resource development, adding that the first batch has started training and so will the first



women's batch, in March. He added that the entire process was automated.

Talking about the Line of Actual Control (LAC), the chief explained that India has a strong defence posture and is ready to deal with any contingencies. Despite the extreme conditions, he said jawans were alert and prepared and were being given all possible support.

The chief also spoke about the Infrastructure development taking place in a

robust manner across the border areas.

The 2021 ceasefire was holding well at the Line of Control, the army chief said. While there were reduced violations, he cautioned that Pakistan was still active in developing terror infrastructure.

Talking about the international borders at Jammu and Punjab, the chief said drugs were being brought in via drones. However, the army was using anti-drone mechanisms to counter that.

"The youth in J&K now want peace. Incidents of violence are far less than before," he said.

"Along with cyber war, grey zone war, there will now also be non-kinetic warfare apart from kinetic warfare. The army is prepared to deal with all these challenges," he said.

The Indian army will focus on progressing its relation with the industry. The dynamic is changing from buyer-seller to one of partnership. We have complete faith on made-in-India weaponry, he said.

Alluding to the Russia-Ukraine war, the army chief pointed out how it has changed the nature of warfare and has shown the implications of dual use technologies.

Gallantry medals were also awarded by the army chief for acts of bravery and sacrifice—these included Shaurya Chakra and Sena Medal Gallantry.

Active Covid-19 cases in country dip to 2,149

Agency
New Delhi, Jan 15:

India logged 104 new Coronavirus infections, while the active cases declined to 2,149, according to the Union Health Ministry data updated on Sunday.

The Covid case tally was recorded at 4.46 crore (44,681,040).

The death toll stands at 5,30,726, the data updated at 8 am stated.

The active cases comprises 0.01 per cent of the total infections, while the national COVID-19 recovery rate increased to 98.80 per cent, according to the ministry website.

A decrease of 78 cases has been recorded in the active COVID-19 caseload in a span of 24 hours.

The number of people who have recovered from the disease surged to 4,41,48, 165,

while the case fatality rate was recorded at 1.19 per cent. According to the ministry's website, 220.17 crore doses of Covid vaccine have been administered in the country so far under the nationwide vaccination drive.

India's COVID-19 tally had crossed the 20-lakh mark on August 7, 2020, 30 lakh on August 23, 40 lakh on September 5 and 50 lakh on September 16. It went past 60 lakh on September 28, 70 lakh on October 11, crossed 80 lakh on October 29, 90 lakh on November 20 and surpassed the one-crore mark on December 19. The country crossed the grim milestone of four crore on January 25 last year.

The World Health Organization on Saturday called on China to provide more data on its Covid situation, after Beijing reported almost 60,000 Covid-related deaths there in just over a month.

Contd. from Page 2

Non-confession of accused doesn't amount to....

Be it noted, the Division Bench minces no words to hold in para 8.14 that, "Does the aforesaid reason/ground of arrest, satisfy the mandate of Sections 41 and 41-A of Cr.P.C. and the directions given and the observations made by the Apex Court in the judgments reproduced hereinabove? We are afraid, it does not. Arrest may be authorised only if the concerned officer has 'reason to believe' and there is 'satisfaction qua an arrest' that the person has committed an offence. The term 'expression, 'reason to believe' finds place in a number of penal statutes. It postulates belief and the existence of reasons for that belief. Belief must be in good faith and not casual or as an ipse dixit or a pretence or on mere suspicion. It is always open for a court to examine whether the reasons for the formation of the belief have a rational connection with the formation of the belief. There must be a direct nexus or live link between the material before the officer and the formation of his belief. Thus, there must be a rational connection between the two. We may note that 'reason to believe' must be based on credible material and no decision to arrest can be recorded on fancy or whimsical grounds."

Most clearly, the Division Bench notes in para 8.18 that, "In the facts, it is evident that the officer, in the arrest memo, in the column, 'Grounds of arrest' has merely stated that 'The accused is an FIR named. She has been not cooperating and disclosing true and full facts of the Case.', which prima-facie appears to be contrary to the facts on record. Nothing specific has been noted/set-out therein, as mandated by Section 41(1)(b) (ii) (a) to (e). The only reason mentioned is that the petitioners have not co-operated and not given true and correct disclosure. The same cannot be a ground for arrest."

It would be instructive to note that the Division Bench postulates in para 8.19 that, "The ground for arresting the petitioners as stated in the arrest memos, is unacceptable

and is contrary to the reason(s)/ground(s) on which a person can be arrested i.e. contrary to the mandate of Section 41(1)(b)(ii) (a) to (e). 'Not disclosing true and correct facts' cannot be a reason, inasmuch as, the right against self incrimination is provided for in Article 20(3) of the Constitution. It is a well settled position in view of the Constitution Bench decision in Selvi vs. State of Karnataka (2010) 7 SCC 263. Article 20(3) is an essential safeguard in criminal cases and is meant to be a vital safeguard against torture and other coercive methods used by investigating agencies. Hence, merely because an accused does not confess, it cannot be said that the accused have not co-operated with the investigation. The Apex Court in Santosh v. State of Maharashtra (Supra), has clearly held that in view of the Constitutional Bench judgment in Selvi's case (Supra), Article 20(3) of the Constitution enjoys an "exalted status" and serves as an essential safeguard against torture and coercive measures used by investigating officers."

Most forthrightly, the Division Bench then enunciates in para 8.21 that, "The facts reveal that the petitioners after registration of PE in December 2017 had reported to the CBI, pursuant to the summons issued; that they not only appeared but also submitted documents, details of which are mentioned in the seizure memos, as set-out in the facts stated aforesaid. Admittedly, during the period, 2019 till June 2022, for around four years, neither any summons were issued to the petitioners nor any communication was established by the respondent No.1—CBI with the petitioners. On 08.07.2022, the petitioners reported to the CBI Office, New Delhi, pursuant to the notice issued under Section 41-A. Thereafter, again Section 41-A notice was issued by the CBI in December 2022, pursuant to which, the petitioners appeared before the CBI on 23.12.2022, when they came to be arrested. What was the reason to arrest the petitioners

after four years is not spelt out in the arrest memos, as mandated by Section 41(1)(b)(ii) Cr.P.C. The reason given in the arrest memos to arrest the petitioners, having regard to the facts as stated aforesaid, appears to us, to be casual, mechanical and perfunctory, clearly without application of mind. The ground for arrest of the petitioners mentioned in the arrest memos is in clear breach of the mandatory provisions of Sections 41 and 41-A and 60-A of Cr.P.C."

Most remarkably, the Division Bench then expounds in para 8.22 that, "As a Constitutional Court, we cannot be oblivious to the contravention of the mandatory provisions of law and the judgments of the Apex Court, in particular, the directions given in Armesh Kumar (Supra) and Satender Kumar Antil (Supra). It is expected that the directions and provisions be complied with by the concerned officers/courts, in letter and spirit. Needless to state, that personal liberty of an individual is an important aspect of our constitutional mandate. Merely because an arrest can be made because it is lawful, does not mandate that arrest must be made. As emphasized by the Apex Court, a distinction must be made between the existence of the power to arrest and the justification for exercise of it. It is further observed that if arrests are made in a routine manner, it could cause incalculable harm to the reputation and self-esteem of a person and that presumption of innocence is a facet of Article 21, which would enure to the benefit of an accused."

Most significantly, the Division Bench then mandates in para 8.24 that, "Accordingly, in the facts, we hold that the petitioners' arrest is not in accordance with law. Thus, non-compliance of the mandate of Section 41(1)(b)(ii), Section 41-A and Section 60-A of Cr.P.C will enure to the benefit of the petitioners, warranting their release on bail. We may also note that even the learned Special Judge has overlooked the mandate of law as well as the dicta laid down by the Supreme Court in Armesh Kumar (Supra)

and Satender Kumar Antil (Supra). It is incumbent on the judicial officer authorising detention under Section 167 Cr.P.C, to be first satisfied that the arrest made is legal and in accordance with law and that all the constitutional rights of the person arrested, are satisfied. The same is not an empty formality. If the arrest effected, does not satisfy the requirements of Section 41 of Cr.P.C, the concerned court is duty bound not to authorise further detention of the accused and release the accused forthwith. Infact, when an accused is arrested and produced before the concerned court, it is the duty of the said Judge to consider whether specific reasons have been recorded for arrest, and if so, prima facie, whether those reasons are relevant and whether a reasonable conclusion could at all, be reached by the officer that one or the other conditions in Section 41(1)(b)(ii)(a) to (e) are attracted. As observed in Armesh Kumar (Supra), to this limited extent, the concerned court will make judicial scrutiny. A perusal of the remand order passed by the learned Special Judge, Mumbai, does not record the satisfaction as required to be given for authorising the detention of the petitioners with the respondent No.1-CBI. The onus of recording satisfaction lies not only on the officer but even on the Judge."

As a corollary, the Division Bench then directs in para 9 that, "For the reasons set-out hereinabove, the petitioners are entitled to be released on bail, pending the hearing and final disposal of the aforesaid petitions, on the following terms and conditions:

- ORDER
- (i) The petitioners-Chanda Kochhar and Deepak Kochhar be released on cash bail in the sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- each, for a period of two weeks;
- (ii) The petitioners shall within the said period of two weeks, furnish P.R. Bond in the sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- each, with one or more sureties in the like amount, to the satisfaction of the Special Judge, CBI;
- (iii) The petitioners shall

co-operate in the investigation conducted by the Respondent No.1-CBI and shall attend the Office of the Respondent No.1-CBI, as and when summoned;

(iv) The petitioners shall not tamper with the evidence or attempt to influence or contact the complainant, witnesses or any person concerned with the case."

In a nutshell, we thus see that the Bombay High Court has made it indubitably clear that non-confession of accused doesn't amount to non-cooperation. It was also made clear that accused must be released forthwith if arrest doesn't satisfy Section 41 Cr.P.C. It was also made clear that the onus of recording satisfaction lies not only on the police officer but also on the Judge. The same must definitely be adhered to by all the Judges in totality.

Security Forces apprehends one insurgent of PREPAK

IT News
Imphal, Jan 15:

Based on credible intelligence inputs provided by Keithelmanbi Battalion under the aegis of HQ IGAR(South), joint operation was launched with Thoubal Commando and one active cadre of proscribed group PREPAK was apprehended from Heirokin Thoubal District on January 13.

The apprehended insurgent was actively involved in carrying out subversive activities in the valley on behalf of the proscribed group. One .32 inch Pistol with magazine and 02 live rounds were also recovered.

The apprehended insurgent alongwith recovered items were handed over to Khongjom Police Station for further investigation.

Name Change

I, the undersigned, Mohammad Jalaluddin Aamiri do hereby declare that I have relinquished, renounced and abandoned the use of my old name **Zalaluddin** as I have assumed my new name **Mohammad Jalaluddin Aamiri**.

Sd/-
Mohammad Jalaluddin Aamiri
Khabeisoi Sabal Leikai,
Imphal East District, Manipur



DHANAMANJURI
UNIVERSITY

DHANAMANJURI UNIVERSITY
MANIPUR

PRESS RELEASE
Imphal, the 13th January 2023

The Dhanamanjuri University was established on 6th April, 2018. Since inception, all faculty members (including utilized) and non-teaching staff members of 5(five) Constituent Colleges (DM College of Science, DM College of Arts, DM College of Commerce, GP Women's College and LMS Law College) have been sincerely taking role in teaching-learning processes and other academic and non-academic activities of the University in addition to their normal duties in colleges. The University was recognized under section 2(F) of UGC Act, 1956. The notification for the direct recruitment of teaching faculty and non-teaching staff was published in the month of December, 2020 and accordingly all the interviews/written test have been conducted and completed.

The University has already initiated the process of declaration of the results of interviews. The Government also assured for the declaration of results at the earliest.

The Department of Higher and Technical Education, Government of Manipur already notified and issued orders for all teaching on 24th November, 2022 and the process for bifurcation of the non-teaching staff from the Department of Higher and Technical Education, Government of Manipur to Dhanamanjuri University is also under process. Accordingly, the University authority has submitted the list of incumbents and other information to the UGC to declare Dhanamanjuri University fit to receive Central assistance under section 12(B) of UGC Act, 1956.

The University appeals to all teaching faculties of all 5 (five) Constituent Colleges that the University will shortly notify about the classification of teachers for teaching UG & PG classes. Therefore, all teachers are informed to extend cooperation for teaching UG, PG & PrePh.D. classes as usual in the interest of students until the above said classification is completed.

Sd/-
Dr. Nivedita Lairenlakpam
Registrar
Dhanamanjuri University, Manipur

Five women peacekeepers from India received medals for Serving for Peace at UNMISS award ceremony



Agency
New Delhi, Jan 15:

In a notable first, an Indian Army women's officer, Major Jasmine Chhattha, led over a platoon of over 1,000 Indian Peacekeepers at the ceremony where they were awarded UN medals.

For their vital work in South Sudan, exactly 1,171 Indian Peacekeepers have been honoured with the prestigious UN Medal on Thursday," tweets the UN Mission in South Sudan.

However, what grabs more attention are the experiences of the female peacekeepers deployed in Upper Nile, who have also been honored. Of the total 1,171 troops awarded, five were female.

Taking to Twitter, the

United Mission in South Sudan elaborated on the details of the award ceremony.

"Take a bow, India! Exactly 1,171 of your finest sons and daughters have received UN medals for their vital UNMISS work in Upper Nile, South Sudan. Major Jasmine Chhattha and a couple of her female colleagues tell us more about their experiences."

Breaking stereotypes, Indian women peacekeepers have bravely served in and around various conflict-torn countries in the past—on medical duties and as military observers. As part of the Indian Battalion in the United Nations Interim Security Force, the Indian Army recently deployed its largest contingent of women peacekeepers in the United Nations mission at

Abye, UNISFA.

In a press statement released earlier by UNMISS, Major Chhattha was quoted as saying, "It has been an honour to represent my regiment on this special day. By positioning women as leaders, we are sending a strong message to the citizens of South Sudan in general and its women in particular. In our work, for example when we repair roads or try to mitigate floods, we are in contact with the local population, and they can see that we, women, are leading a team and we are both respected and listened to."

The Indian contingent deployed with the UN Mission in South Sudan has been assisting in building and repairing critical infrastructure while also ensuring the protection of

civilians as part of their mandate.

Captain Karishma Kathayat, an engineer, serving with the mission, said, "It is a great feeling to contribute to a better standard of living of the people we are here to serve. Our engineering work is something we take great pride in."

Out of the many daunting tasks, the Indian Peacekeepers are also offering health services.

The Indian Medical Peacekeeping Staff deployed in the region since September last year has performed critical emergency surgeries that have saved the lives of many.

Major Amanpreet Kaur, who is also a doctor, shared her experience and said, "We have already learned a lot by providing healthcare to both UNMISS staff and our South Sudanese hosts who come for emergencies or special treatment they cannot find elsewhere. Seeing previous patients coming back in good health is a priceless experience."

Notably, the Indian contingent is also well known for its frequent mobile veterinary clinics in various parts of Upper Nile State. Notably, thousands of cows, goats, donkeys, sheep, and other animals, including the occasional dog, have been given precious veterinary services rarely available to cattle owners in the country. Vets earlier treated 1,749 animals in Renk, the country's capital, in just two days.

AMUCO visits rehab centres



IT News
Imphal, Jan 15:

The All Manipur United Clubs' Organisation (AMUCO) has launched one of its pioneer

programmes in visiting rehab centres to assess the impact of drug users upon the Manipuri society and the role the rehab centres have been taking to track down the

youths towards nation building by abdicating their nuances of using drugs or the like. The programme has been launched with the United Rehabilitation Centre (URC).

PM Modi flags off Secunderabad-Visakhapatnam train, says Railways not shoddy anymore

Agency
New Delhi, Jan 15:

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on Sunday flagged off the 8th Vande Bharat Express of the country that will connect Telangana's Secunderabad and Andhra Pradesh's Visakhapatnam. This is the first Vande Bharat of this year and the second to be flagged off in 15 days, PM Modi said lauding

the speed at which the work for Vande Bharat is going on in the country. Eight years ago, Indian Railways was a sorry picture of disappointment, PM Modi said. "Whenever there was any proposal for new infrastructure, there were excuses of budget constraints. But our government changed the face of the Indian Railways," PM Modi said citing the examples of heritage trains, vista dome etc.

The new Vande Bharat train will reduce the time travel between Secunderabad and Visakhapatnam—a distance of 700km—to 8.5 hours from 12 hours.

In the last few years, the seven Vande Bharat trains of India completed 23 lakh kilometres of travel which is equivalent to travelling across the earth 58 times, PM Modi said.

Contd. from Page 1

In case the Eastern Nagas achieve Frontier Nagaland....

"The Govt. of India would be requested once again to respond to ENPO's Public Representation VIDE NO.ENPO/PM/STATE DEMAND/53, DATED, the 13TH OCTOBER, 2021 addressed to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, in which letter the ENPO had requested that, in the event of much anticipated Naga political solution, or the event of any unexpected prolonged delay in the talks, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India is requested for creation of separate Statehood for the people of Eastern Nagaland. Copy had also been endorsed to all concerned including NSCN (IM) Chief Negotiator, and NNPGs (WC) Convenor for kind information and necessary action."

Notably, the leading cause of a separate state demand is said to be the lack of socio-economic development in the area. Lack of schools, good roads, electricity, proper supply of water, hospitals, to list a few, are said to be the main points of interest in the argument for a separate state.

Moreover, the ENPO argues that they feel like their Fundamental Rights of equality with the 'Advanced' Nagas have been denied.

Significantly, the Union Home Minister Amit Shah on December 6, 2022 in Delhi held the much-awaited crucial meeting with the ENPO leaders in the presence of Nagaland's BJP MP S Phangnon Konyak and two former MPs—Asungba Sangtam and Wangyuh Konyak.

A statement of the ENPO said, "It is to be stated that the Union Home Minister had appreciated the Eastern Nagaland people for being a part of the nation-building thus

far, which, Prime Minister Narendra Modi is also aware. The Union Home Minister said that the grievances and request for a separate entity is understood."

"The Union Home Minister highlighted a clear Roadmap for an amicable, legislative and sustainable solution for Eastern Nagaland, which will include consultation with the people of Eastern Nagaland and the Nagaland State Government. Shah also assured to visit Eastern Nagaland personally by January 2023; for which, the ENPO eagerly awaits his visit," the ENPO statement said.

Following the December 6 meeting in Delhi, a team of three-member committee from the Union Home Ministry (MHA) constituted by the Government of India to study Eastern Nagaland Peoples' Organisation (ENPO) statehood demand issue visited Eastern Nagaland from December 16 to 18, 2022 on a three-day visit.

The MHA committee members are AK Mishra (retired) IPS, Advisor, Northeast MHA as leader; Dr Mandeep Singh Tuli, IPS joint director, Intelligence Bureau (IB) and AK Dhayanji director Northeast division MHA.

Further, the ENPO leaders met MHA Committee members led by AK Mishra on January 5, 2023. Reports said the President of ENPO R. Tsapikui Sangtam had firmly stated the team that they will abstain from any parliamentary or state elections until their demand for a separate state is met. He also stated that the eastern Nagaland's six districts will not accept special economic packages or other proposals.

As the ENPO's pressure to boycott the Nagaland Assembly election to be held in February end until their demand for a separate state of Frontier Nagaland is met, the MHA Committee is reportedly said to hold another round of meeting with the ENPO leaders from January 12. But, details of the meeting are not available till January 13, 2023.

Now, two pertinent questions arise in the context of peace talk between the GOI and NSCN (IM). Will the ENPO's demand for a separate state of Frontier Nagaland shatter the agenda of the NSCN (IM) for integration of all Naga inhabited areas under one umbrella? Will the demand for a separate state of Frontier Nagaland bifurcating present-day Nagaland hinder GOI's peace process for Naga insurgents?

It can be said that the demand for a separate State of Frontier Nagaland will not perturb the NSCN (IM)'s agenda of integration of Naga inhabited areas as Frontier Nagaland may remain as a federal unit of "Nagalim" as envisioned by the NSCN (IM).

Moreover, the demand for a separate state for the Eastern Nagas of Nagaland will not affect the peace process of the GOI with the Naga insurgents as long as Frontiers Nagaland remains a state of India as any indication of opposition to the Frontier Nagaland from the NNPGs is also not yet evident.

In case the Eastern Nagas have achieved their demand for a separate State of Frontier Nagaland, neither the GOI nor the NSCN (IM) loses.

(Rajkumar Bobichand is a Senior Editor of Imphal Review of Arts and Politics)

Sports

13th Late L. Rohini Kumar Singh Memorial Cricket League kick off

IT Correspondent
Jiribam, Jan 15:

The 13th Late L. Rohini Kumar Singh Memorial Cricket League tournament kick off from today at Multipurpose Sport Complex, Bidyannagar, Jiribam.

The League was organised by Jiribam District Cricket Association.

The league was participated by seven teams from Jiribam District. The league's opening match take place between Sunrise Club, Kadamtala versus Samupunbi Kangleicha Club, Gularthol, Jiribam.

Speaking with the media persons, Dr. H. Joykumar Singh, Advisor, Jiribam District Cricket Association (JDCA) said that the 13th cricket L. Rohini Kumar Singh Memorial Cricket League



tournament has begun from today with the participation of seven teams. He also briefed about the historical origin of cricket in Jiribam, since the early 70's but the formal cricket tournament was begun from 90s. However, the cricket tournament

was stopped few years whereas from this year it was reviewed by Jiribam District Cricket Association to groom the aspirants passionate cricketers of Jiribam. He also sought the support of Manipur Cricket Association so as to find out the profes-

sional cricketer from Jiribam.

The opening ceremony of the league was attended by N. Budhachandra Singh, President, Jiribam District Cricket Association and L. Ranjitkumar Singh, Donor of Late L. Rohini Kumar Singh Memorial Cricket League.

AIFF announce India U-17 squad for UAE friendly

Agency
New Delhi, Jan 15:

India Under-17 head coach Bibiano Fernandes has announced a 22-member squad for the friendly match against UAE U-20 National Team in Dubai on January 16.

On return to India, the team will play two friendlies against Uzbekistan on January 22 and 24 in Goa, the AIFF

said in a statement.

Coached by Bibiano Fernandes, the U-17 boys had qualified for the AFC U-17 Asian Cup earlier this year, and after a brief break, have been in camp over the course of the last month.

In addition to the players that were with the team during the AFC U-17 Asian Cup Qualifiers in Saudi Arabia, the team management had also

called up a number of players to their camp at the AIFF Elite Academy in Goa for trials.

The squad
Goalkeepers: Sahil, Julfikar Gazi and Tajumul Islam.

Defenders: Ricky Meetei Haobam, Surajkumar Singh Nangbam, Malemngamba Singh Thokchom, Balkaran Singh, Manjot Singh Dhami and Mukul Panwar.

Midfielders: Vanlalpeka Guite, Danny Meitei Laishram, Korou Singh Thingujam, Huzafah Ahmad Dar, Faizan Waheed, Gurmaj Singh Grewal, Phoenix Oinam, Paikhomba Meitei Khumanthem, Lalpekhlua, and Ashish.

Forwards: Aman, Thanglalsoun Gangte and Shashwat Panwar.

Head coach: Bibiano Fernandes.