

Horticulture minister inaugurates pineapple aggregation unit at Angtha



DIPR
Imphal, July 12,

Horticulture and Soil Conservation Minister Thounaojam Shyamkumar today inaugurated an aggregation unit for pineapple at Angtha village, Andro constructed at the cost of Rs 11.25 lakh under the Mission Organic Chain Development for North East Region (MOCOD-NER), Ministry of Agriculture. Speaking as the chief guest of the function, Minister Th. Shyamkumar said the aggregation unit will help the pineapple farmers in solving the storage issue and provide a shelter during extreme weather conditions. Stating that the unit will benefit the pineapple farmers especially the women who are tirelessly working in the field, he said the diligent officials of the department are working hard with the mission to make Manipur as an organic State.

Appreciating the Horticulture Department including the officials working under the Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA), he said the department officials are working relentlessly in the field in close associations with the farmers across the districts. He further advised the officials of his department to continue their work for the welfare of the farmers. Horticulture and Soil Conservation Minister assured that developmental works will be taken in all the districts without any prejudice. He concluded his speech by advising everyone not to keep any work pending as it hampers in the progress of the State. Addressing the gathering, K. Debadutta Sharma, Project Director, MOMA said 400 pineapple farmers are covered under the areas of Thayong, Angtha, Andro and part of Thoubal in the ongoing first phase of the scheme.

He announced that a total of 7,500 farmers of the State will be covered in the 2nd phase, for which the Ministry has given a green signal. Additional 250 pineapple farmers will be covered for the areas of Thayong, Angtha, Andro and part of Thoubal. Altogether 650 pineapple farmers will be covered in the region in the 2nd phase of the scheme, he added. K. Debadutta Sharma said the aggregation unit is constructed with the aim to provide storage of the produces (pineapple) after which it can be taken to the processing unit thus reducing the burden on the farmers. He appealed to the farmers and all the officials to work together as a cohesive unit so that more such projects/schemes can be taken up by the department. Attending the function were officials and staff of Horticulture and Soil Conservation and locals of the area.

REGIONAL INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES : IMPHAL – 795004 (An autonomous institute under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India)

AUCTION NOTICE NO. 339/RIMS/ESTT/09(Pu/1)/450
Dated the 10th July, 2018

FOR DISPOSAL OF USABLE CEMENT DALMIA OPC/43 GRADE

It is hereby notified for Public information that the under mentioned construction materials which are old but usable will be sold in Auction on "AS IS WHERE IS BASIS" through Sealed Tender at the site of the Batching Plant cum Store near Gymkhana, RIMS, Imphal P/C:795004.

List of Goods

SL. No	Particulars	Type	Quantity
1.	OPC Cement	Dalmia-OPC 43 grade	822 bags(50kg)
2.	Dimapur sand	Coarse	140 Cum

LAST DATE OF SUBMISSION : 18/07/2018, 01.00 PM

Terms and Conditions:-

- Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal reserves the right to fix the Reserve Price for the goods put up for sale through auction and also the right to withdraw or cancel the auction if considered necessary without assigning any reasons.
- No auction from the buyer on the quality of the goods will be entertained after the goods are sold. Goods once registered in the name of the highest bidder cannot be transferred to any other name.
- The successful bidder has to deposit 25% of the Bid Amount as 'Earnest Money' in the form of Demand Draft payable to the Medical Superintendent, RIMS, Imphal, Manipur immediately on completion of the auction process. The Earnest Money will not be adjusted in the sale amount accepted by RIMS and shall be released only after successful completion of the sale process. Earnest Money of the person(s) rescinding their offer, withdrawing or abrogating after submitting their bid shall stand forfeited. In such an event, an opportunity shall be given to the next highest quoting eligible tenders (i.e. 2nd highest bidder) to complete the bid provided he/she is prepared to accept the price offered by the highest tenderer. In case of any dispute, decision of the Medical Superintendent, RIMS, Imphal shall be final.
- Bidder may bid for a minimum of fifty (50) bags of cement and for coarse sand minimum of 500 ft.
- The successful bidder will have to deposit the full amount of Auction Money at United Bank of India or Bank of Baroda through T.R.6 challan within 5 days from the date of confirmation/approval of the bid.
- The offer through sealed tender in prescribed format addressed to Medical Superintendent, RIMS, Imphal, Manipur should reach this office or to be dropped in the Tender Box of Disposal available at the site of auction. Tenders received after due date will be summarily rejected.
- Tender for Auction "340/RIMS/ESTT/09(Pt-1) DATED THE 10th JULY, 2018" should be super scribed on the body of the sealed envelope.
- The sealed tenders will be opened on 18/07/2018 at 4 PM in the presence of the Medical Superintendent, RIMS, Imphal, Manipur in his office chamber.
- If desired, the tenderer may be present at the office of the Medical Superintendent, RIMS when the sealed tenders are opened.
- The goods may be inspected by the intending tenderer(s) from 11/07/2018 during office hours for which the Consultant Engineer, CWS, RIMS, Imphal shall be contacted.
- The sold goods shall be removed by the successful bidder at his own expense within 72 hours of depositing the sale amount at the Bank. No assistance in respect of transportation of the sold goods will be provided by RIMS.
- The Medical Superintendent, RIMS, Imphal, Manipur reserves the right to reject all or any tender in whole or part without assigning any reasons thereof.
- Dispute, if any shall be subject to the Jurisdiction in the Court of Imphal only.
- Tendering person shall alone be responsible for furnishing any false or wrong information and the consequences or loss thereof.

For further details, please contact the Medical Superintendent, RIMS, Imphal, Manipur.
Enclose:- Tender Form

Sd/-
(Prof. Ch. Arun Kumar Singh)
Medical Superintendent,
RIMS Hospital, Imphal, Manipur
Dated 10th July, 2018

(UT/Bill/RIMS/July 12)

EEVFAM amidst Numbness and Noise

JN Lai (Asst. Prof. International College, the University of Suwon, S Korea)

That was around the late 1970s—as a little boy, I could sense the air of military phobia in my village. Most of the days were quiet and still. People did not speak loudly anything. The villagers were not going out of their houses for cultivation, fishing and other outdoor activities. One mentally disabled man about fifty was very exceptional who dared out in the paddy field. People whispered about brutal torture on him by the Indian army. Those sun sets were so tense for the silent evening would cast a dark night of sleeplessness. Cannot forget the various facets of militarization and armed conflict that people were whispering around. I remember those scary nights of hearing the army's vehicles and pounding boots, then daybreak bombing operations, separation of adult male from women and day-long torture in the summer heat in the village grazing grounds.

In the early 2000s, as began taking part in human rights work, I was deeply shocked to see the sudden deaths of husbands leaving the young wives at utmost agonies. Most of the widows did not weep; they seemed they were at a loss as the bolt from the blue hit them. The new marriage

lives, the hopes, the shared dreams in the light of little kids, all the basic sweetness of life were shattered when their psychological strengths so suddenly vanished. About 70% of the victims of custodial killings in Manipur were recently married to and young fathers, leaving one kid or two. Most of their survived children were of aged about 1 month to 6 years, and many a married wives were survived getting pregnant at the time their husbands were killed.

The violations gave a critical impact particularly on young widows and their children. When the victims suddenly gone, there came a dreadful reality of post-incidents. The socio-economic security of the victim-families was at the real risk. Many of the victims had been main bread earners; they were laborers, cultivators and small traders. Majority of the victim families were economically much challenged.

I was getting into the noises of the first half of 2010; from Chanu's hunger strike, brutal killing of Thangjam Manorama, Mother's nude protest and Pebab Chitaranjan's self-immolation. The early 2000s, I began initiating save Sharmila campaign and later joined the journey of Apunba Lup (a conglomeration of 32 organizations of the valley).

As the noise of Manorama and Mothers' Nude Protest fading out, there sensed a silence which sent shivers down the people's spines. That was about 3 years in prior to BT Road killing in the summer of 2009. This episode appeared to be a bad nostalgia for military phobia of my younger years.

For desolated Manipur, dismay mornings were breaking, only to let in somber nights soon. The usual scenes of the localities of the victims of fake-encounter-killing were drawn by the mute and tense. The atmosphere was gloom after military and police shot dead people. The apprehension of the intimidations and tortures often smeared the locals' faces with fear, and in no time silence loomed despite some noises that triggered by the tears of the deceased families. Chills were instilled by the presence of camouflaged sepoy and AK 47-police commandos around the victims' residences.

The prolonged military activities fractured million minds and snuffed out over thousand lives. People were getting tired of protesting time and again, their noises got fizzled out. Impunity is one strong gag that has discouraged the people while encouraging the perpetrators getting away scot-free.

We were of really meagre

size of human rights defenders visited the victim families and documented the cases. The predictable intimidation from the government military and Police Commandos, and life risk exposition to them always gave us hypertension. Our expectation of concerted noise from locals and civil societies found belittled owing to state suppression and also due to personal cleverness among the civil societies and NGOs that guided themselves to safe corners.

The time between 2006 and 2009 was the height of fake encounter killings and was also the time least number of human rights defenders were coming out to make noises. The only support we got during such tyranny was from the local journalists in the form of news-reporting. Usually based on their reports we were sneaking into the victims' places for documentation and counselling. To Access and meet the victim families was very tense and tough job as the police commandos and military personnel were alert virtually everywhere. We were trying to avoid them as much as we could. To meet them and answer their questions on the ways was a matter of playing with fire. Carried out the jobs taking great risk on our own because human rights people were normally perceived as enemy by the perpetrators for the obvious reason that we



were working for the victims. We did not have any authorized support, recognized identification papers alike.

A concern in my mind got ready to flip wings as the military phobia gaining its best weight. I was looking out any collective energy to subside the fear effect in encountering the fake-encounter-killing happening on daily basis. Finally, some local journalists, politicians, lawyers, rights workers and senior citizens were solicited to come to a table. The initiative floated a group called Legal Protection Centre in January 2009. Khaidem (Ta) Mani was the president and I coordinated the centre. It pulsated some morale warmth to the victim families and rights defenders. I started family visit of fake-encounters on my old Yamaha

motorcycle with a colleague in the early 2000s. Ever since I had been planning to bring up the victims' families from the traumatized surface up to the platform of campaigners. We collected copies of victims' photos, academic documents, the families gave us best information they could recollect and shared their emotions well and extensively.

During a fact finding visit I met one energetic Loitongbam Sarat, father of a fake-encounter victim from Singamei. His 34 year old son, Loitongbam Satish was killed by a team of Thoubal Police Commandos and 23 Assam Rifles on 18 May 2009. As he began showed his concern to involve in fighting against the ever rising extrajudicial execution in Manipur, I shared the information of the unfair deaths which had been documenting since 2004. He

took a good responsibility to concertize an organization. I coined it EEVFAM for Extrajudicial Execution Family Association Manipur. (Pabung) Sarat added V for Victims' thus shaped EEVFAM on 11 July 2009 finally.

The voluntary association with Human Rights Alert, CORE Manipur and documents from COHR and HRNL were considerably productive which made me possible as an Executive Director of Human Rights Initiative to publish the first ever report of fake-encounter cases and data of Manipur. In 2009, Human Rights Special Report Manipur 2009 was produced with the great assistance of People Watch, a well-known Indian human rights NGO.