

63th Wild Life Week Celebration Concludes Governor calls for ban on hunting for Commercial Purposes

DIPR
Imphal, Oct 8,

Governor Najma Heptulla has suggested the State Government to curb commercial killings of wild animals with the enforcement of effective measures. She was speaking at the closing function of the 63rd Wildlife Week celebration organised by the State Forest and Environment Department at the auditorium of Manipur State Film Development Society, Palace Compound in Imphal East District today.

Informing that there are two kinds of hunting namely, subsistence hunting and commercial hunting, the Governor opined that commercial hunting should be completely banned to protect wildlife and maintain ecological balance. Heptulla said that Manipur is one out of the 34 biodiversity hotspots across the globe. India has four biodiversity hotspots and out of these four, Manipur falls under two hotspots i.e. the Himalayan and the Indo-Myanmar biodiversity hotspots, she added.

The Governor mentioned that Manipur's biodiversity includes about 4,000 angiosperms, 1200 medicinal plants, 34 species of edible fungi, about 500 orchids, 55 species of bamboo, 695 birds, 160 fish species, 21 migratory aquatic birds and multitude of butterflies and insects. It is the responsibility of the people and the Government to protect it, she observed.

The Governor said that there is a vast area of wetland in Bishnupur district, where a large number of migratory water birds visits, mostly from China, Mongolia and Siberia during the period from October to February every year.

However, the number of these migratory birds is declining every year due to certain reasons. One reason could be the high water level being maintained due to the construction of Ithai Barrage, which has led to lack of food for migratory birds, she added. Heptulla said that she has been supporting the cause for dismantling the Barrage for free flow of water to maintain the original eco-system and save Loktak Lake. She said that she had been told that around 16 species of indigenous fish had become extinct due to blocking of water by the barrage.

Speaking on the rare Sangai, the Governor said that the brown-antlered deer was declared extinct in 1951 and then it was re-discovered at Keibul Lamjao in 1953. Due to continued efforts of the State Forest Department, the population of Sangai today had reached around 260 now, she added.

Speaking as the functional president, Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh said that he is happy that people in hill districts have also started realizing the need for wildlife and environment protection. Stating that until some time back, migratory bird Amur Falcon had stopped coming to Manipur's Tamenglong district, the Chief Minister informed that a large number of Amur Falcons had started visiting the district again due to the dedicated efforts of some organisations and villagers.

Trees are very important in the survival of human beings, as such, there is need to plant more and more trees, he added. The Government can only formulate policies but proper and effective execution of these policies requires people's support and cooperation, the Chief Minister

observed.

Regarding the inconvenience currently faced by farmers due to scanty rainfall, the Chief Minister said that a high power State level committee had been constituted to look into the problem. He informed that the Minor Irrigation Department had started taking up steps to irrigate water to dry paddy fields in 51 identified places of different districts. For this purpose, Public Health Engineering Department (PHED) would provide required water pipes to the Minor Irrigation Department, he said while adding that water pump sets would be provided at the places inspected and identified by a team of officials.

Agency

Buenos Aires, Oct 8,

Thangjam Tababi Devi became India's first judo medallist at the Olympic level, claiming a silver at the ongoing Youth Games after losing to Venezuela's Maria Gimenez in the finals of the women's 44kg category in Buenos Aires. Tababi Devi, an Asian cadet champion hailing from Manipur, lost 0-11, also conceding a penalty point in the process, in the summit showdown that lasted a little over two minutes on Sunday night.

India have never won an Olympic medal in judo either at the senior or the youth

level.

The 16-year-old defeated Ana Viktorija Puljiz of Croatia 10-0 in the semifinals. Prior to that, she defeated Bhutan's Yangchen Wangmo 10-0 in the round of 16 before getting the better of Erza Muminovic of Kosovo in the quarterfinals. Her silver was India's second medal at the ongoing Games after shooter Tushar Mane also clinched the second position in the men's 10m air rifle competition. However, in swimming, national champion Srihari Natraj could not qualify for the men's 100m backstroke finals after finishing 9th in the semis. Only the top-eight make the finals.



Youth Olympics: Thangjam Tababi Devi clinches India's first judo medal, wins silver

CRPF organises medical camp for specially abled and aged

IT News
Imphal, Oct 8,

109 BN CRPF today conducted medical camp at Mao, Dist Senapati under the aegis of IGP M&N Sector CRPF. During the medical camp CRPF paid special attention on the specially abled persons and elderly persons of the society and were given mobility aid under their social responsibilities. Chief SP. Khrasi (Retd IRS), President of the Mao Town Council praised the work of CRPF for taking care of disabled person of the society. The Medical camp was attended by the Brig (Retd) Sh. S.K.Sharma DIGP CRPF, Mr. Lokho Ozho, Speaker Mao Council, Father Sebastian, Principal, Don Bosco College Maram, Sh. Vinod Kumar Commandant 109 BN, Sh. Alok Ranjan Dy commandant and

many dignitaries. In all 300 villagers attended the medical camp event and praised the CRPF for humble care of specially abled person of the society. Brigadier Sharma Concluded by saying our neighbour is the one who helps those who are in need. CRPF has been always at the help of the needy and marginalised. Sh. Vinod Kumar, Commandant in his speech said that it is need of time and our duties to take care of- especially abled and elderly persons and they are full of experiences which inspire the CRPF to keep moving without caring hurdles of life. He also said in coming months more such activities will be organized by 109 BN CRPF and invited youths to join football tournament which will be organized in the month of December 2018 in Senapati district.

India started the present Indo- Manipur War – PREPAK (Pro)

IT News
Imphal, Oct 8,

Chairman of proscribed group PREPAK (Progressive), L.Paliba M in a press statement while greeting the people of the region on occasion of the 42nd Raising Day of Red Army of PREPAK(Pro) which falls on October 9, blamed the government of India for starting the present Indo – Manipur War.

A statement of the proscribed group said, "Even before adopting the Constitution of India, the Government of India enacted AFSPA, 1948, which was more dangerous than the British's Ordinances and it had been imposed in the State of Punjab to contain communal riots. Though the Act was meant for one year or so, it was repealed as late as in 1957. Later, it became an infamous living Avatar as AFSPA 1958, a synonym for extra-judiciary killing.

It further added, "When the Supreme Court has decided to deliver its verdict on 1528 fake encounter cases, unfortunately and surprisingly a handful of army personnel filed a petition to the Supreme Court praying that whatsoever happened are all under the purview of AFSPA, 1958 and so whatsoever involved are immune from lawsuits.

"Such a dreadful claim has expressed explicitly that the armies have license to kill innocent people. It also seems that the rule of law is totally meaningless, and its objective is to murder the democratic right of people. Exploitation, oppression, and social stratification are the necessary social norms according to the ancient Indian writings. Gandhi, the Father of the Nation and the apostle of Non Violence movement, had once demanded from the then

Viceroy Lord Irwin to allow Indians to possess guns for their defence and self-protection.

Indian National Congress (INC) in its Karachi Session in 1931 had adopted a resolution on the right to possess and bear arms. Based on such resolution, there was hectic debate on gun-right in the Constituent Assembly to specifically incorporate this particular subject in the Directive Principle of Indian Constitution.

"These debates show that the Non Violence means will be useless because security forces are not trustful to protect law; so people must protect themselves. The nomenclature 'Indian nation' is an artificially created one. There had been great leaders who felt uncertain and unsure about the future of India and this uncertainty has become a reality now. (Contd. on page 3)

Proscribed group PREPAK greets the people on occasion of its 41st Anniversary which falls on October 9

IT News
Imphal, Oct 8,

Acting Chairman of the People Revolutionary Party of Kangleipak (PREPAK), Kh. Sathy today greets the people of the region on occasion of the 41st Anniversary of the party.

A statement of the Acting Chairman of the proscribed group while offering revolutionary salute to the people of the hills and plains, term the people to have been bearing the brunt of living as colonized people for the past 69 years under the colonial rule of the common enemy of the present-day generations—India.

It said that India had forcibly annexed the land to the Indian dominion hardly when the people could heave a sigh of relief after regaining independence from the British, who spread its colonial empire throughout the world.

The statement further stated, "Kangleipak, which was once an Asiatic Sovereign State having its own history of more than 2000 years, today has become unable to protect its own traditional identity and territorial boundary ever since Dominion India forcibly annexed the land on October 15 of 1949 in contravention of all international norms, has become unable to stand on its own without having to depend on the Indian economy and has become a state affected in all spheres. The nastiest policy adopted by India to make the people of the state unable to rise ever again is to try to create divisions among the peopless that they will never be able to build united strength and to deprive the people of their right to live which is an indispensable right of the human beings. India issuing the AFSPA-1958, the

new version of the AFSPA which the British had used to suppress the people of India, and meting out all kinds of brutal torture and killings unabated till today. "The manner in which India had forced the erstwhile King Bodhachandra, who had no authority and power then, was intimidated and forced to sign the so-called merger Agreement and forcibly annexed Kangleipak had been considered illegal not only in the eyes of International Law but also had not been approved by the then Assembly and State Council formed by the elected representatives of the people nora referendum of the Kanglei people was held for approving it. Moreover, the 4th sitting of the 3rd Session of the first Manipur Legislative Assembly of an independent country held at 2.30 pm of September 28 of 1949 at the Johnstone High School had rejected the so-called Merger Agreement of September 21 stating that King Bodhachandra was made to sign it under duress. Many other people's conventions held in the later days had also denounced the so-called Merger Agreement as having no legality and constitutional validity.

"Thus challenging such erroneous act of India, a National Revolution Movement had been launched by the people of Kangleipak since the very year India had occupied Kangleipak in 1949 to drive out the Indian Occupation Force from the region and to restore independence and still continuing. National Liberation Movement is a political expression of the Right to Self Determination. The first one is a political process of the people. The later one indicates whether it is legitimate or not in the international community. Conforming to certain agreed principles, it is mutual coexistence under the umbrella of the world family. The

most important right among all human rights is the Right to Self Determination. Not only laid down in the UN Charter, considering the Right to Self Determination as the paramount right, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1996 and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1996 provide in the first articles that "All peoples have the right to self-determination. By virtue of that right they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development." India had ratified the ICCPR, 1966 on April 10, 1979 and implemented it on July 10, 1979. The 3rd Article of the Draft United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People's also clearly points out in the same manner as that of the above two Covenants about the Right to Self Determination of the indigenous people. However, India has been ignoring and disregarding the Right to Self Determination of Kangleipak.

"The Resolution No. 1514 (XV) adopted by the UN General Assembly December 14, 1960, "Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" was a very important resolution meant for doing away with the system of colonial rule in the world. According to this resolution, every human being will have his political status, i.e., the Right to Self to Determination. No act of torture or military operation should be carried out against any human being. Besides, independence of a country and its indigenous people and their territorial integrity cannot be disturbed or splintered. No one can ever break the territorial integrity of Kangleipak that existed in 1947. The Right to Self Determination of the people of Kangleipak still

remains intact. No community or country should ever use the right to break the territorial boundary of Kangleipak that had been drawn by Henry Yule way back in 1500 AD.

For the UN General Assembly, the Right to Self Determination and the National Liberation Movement of a people has been kept as a legitimate regulation. If a colonial, racist or foreign rule does not provide the reasonable Right to Self Determination of a people, it remains condemned as an act of terrorist. Astonishingly, India still pretends as if it doesn't know this. According to the Resolution No. 2625 of the UN General Assembly, states cannot act in a forcible manner that may affect the freedom of a state and cannot use any kind of force. The resolutions of General Assembly 2189, December 13, 1966 and General Assembly 2326, December 11, 1967 prohibit use of any kind of force by a state against a people who are demanding their Right to Self Determination. As per the Declaration of the UN General Assembly of 1970, a people who are fighting for their Right to Self Determination may use any means of force at their command. Instead of granting the Right to Self Determination, if the state uses force to suppress or break the movement, it will be considered as an international crime amounting to committing genocide. Despite all these, the main cause of weakness in intensely advancing the movement of restoring independence of Kangleipak and in achieving the Right to Self Determination is the failure to bring all the revolutionary parties of both hills and valley together on the same platform to make the movement an international issue. (Contd. on page 4)