



Today's Thought

Your work is going to fill a large part of your life, and the only way to be truly satisfied is to do what you believe is great work. And the only way to do great work is to love what you do. If you haven't found it yet, keep looking. Don't settle. As with all matters of the heart, you'll know when you find it.

Steve Jobs.

Process of updating electoral roll Crucial responsibility

The responsibility is immensely crucial. This is what should be understood in the tough talk that Chief Minister N Biren delivered while commenting on the process of updating the electoral roll. And why should action be taken only against Block Level Officers for it is hard to believe that it could be the handiwork of such officers to get the names of dubious personalities included in the electoral roll. The apprehension that many, whose names should not be in the electoral roll, but are in fact there, is real, very real and this is central to the cry against the changing demography of the place. A look at the demographic composition of Jiribam and the names given to some places in this district should underline the point that is sought to be made here. Why is there the uncanny fear that political influence and political power may soon go to the hands of non-indigenous folks if care is not taken right now? The demand raised by the Joint Committee on Inner Line Permit System (JCIPLS) to regulate the large scale incursion of non-locals into the State, should also be seen against this backdrop. The ST demand put up by the Scheduled Tribe Demand Committee (STDCM) should also be seen against this backdrop, for political protection is what the people need, especially when there is the growing need to protect the indigenous folks from external forces and influences. It is also important to question why action should be taken up only against Block Level Officers, in case names of non-citizens are found in the electoral list. On the contrary the names of non-citizens found in the electoral roll should ideally be seen against the backdrop of vote bank politics mastered by some elements who may come under the garb of political leaders.

This is where it becomes important for the Government to heed the call of the JCIPLS and especially focus on areas which are notorious of non-citizens outnumbering the locals. It is best left for the Government and the JCIPLS and the public to come together and identify the non-citizens. One reason why the Government would do well to take all into confidence and go ahead with the process of identifying who is a genuine settler of Manipur and who is not. It is a scary thought that if no proper care is given, the chances of non-citizens of the land deciding the political course of the land and the people is a distinct possibility. This is the responsibility of the present generation and there are examples which may be drawn from others to understand, how original settlers of a land have been displaced by mass scale and unchecked incursion of outsiders. At the core of the call of the Chief Minister and the JCIPLS is the need to see that the political process of the land is not hijacked by anyone. There are already examples, and it is important for all to draw from the examples and ensure that the political future of the land is not thrown open for anyone to come and pillage. The task ahead should be clear to all and it will require political will and the willingness to acknowledge the pressure of pulls and pushes from across the border.

Scholarship programmes

Category: Merit cum Means based

Scholarship: Marubeni India Meritorious Scholarship 2019-20

Description: Marubeni India Private Limited (MIPL) has announced this year's 'Marubeni India Meritorious Scholarship' to help meritorious and needy students to pursue undergraduate studies with financial assistance. The program is open to students across Pan India.

Eligibility: Indian resident students who've scored minimum 75% in Class 12 (2018-19) and are pursuing full-time higher education in any under-graduate program at any State/UGC recognised institution may apply for this scholarship. Only candidates with annual family income not more than INR 4 Lakhs, who are not availing scholarship of equal to or more than INR 6,000 are eligible.

Prizes & Rewards: Selected scholars will be awarded a scholarship sum of INR 40,000/- to INR 50,000/- in single installment.

Last Date to Apply: September 25, 2019

Application: Online applications only

Short URL: <http://www.b4s.in/TSE/MIM5>

Category: Means cum Merit based

Scholarship: Schaeffler India Hope Engineering Scholarship 2019-20

Description: Schaeffler India is inviting applications from talented engineering aspirants to apply for this program and get financial assistance for continuing their undergraduate studies. Under this program, selected scholars will get scholarships to cover their academic expenses.

Eligibility: Students from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, with minimum 60% marks in Class 12 (Science), enrolled in 1st year of engineering programs at any state/UGC recognised colleges in India may apply for this scholarship program if their total annual family income is less than INR 5,00,000 (5 Lakhs).

Prizes & Rewards: Selected scholars will be provided INR 75,000 per year for the duration of their engineering program.

Last Date to Apply: September 30, 2019

Application: Online application only

Short URL: <http://www.b4s.in/TSE/SIHE1>

Note: Articles submitted without soft copies will not be entertained

Introduction

Technology transfer can potentially generate revenues for Universities, create research connections between academia and industry and enhance economic growth and development. The process of technology transfer from invention to commercialization is often assumed to be something of a black box. A generalizable model of technology transfer is difficult to find, and one that accurately depicts the subtleties of how knowledge and technology are transferred in practice is non-existent. As Universities become more entrepreneurial and look towards technology transfer into non-traditional fields; there is a need for alternative conceptualization of technology transfer into non-traditional fields, there is need for alternative conceptualization of technology linear model and that are generalizable to the nuances of the University to which they are applied (Bradley stays and Link, 2013).

The concepts of academic entrepreneurship reflects the need to bring academia and private sector R&D closer together. It is about boosting the economic value of processes of transfer and application of knowledge between University and business fabrics. Learn more in entrepreneurial mission of an academic creative incubator. The process of creating economic value through commercializing technologies or research outcomes generated by individuals or group of individuals in academic institutions.

(a) Training, Technology Transfer Cum Demonstration

In this article reminiscence of attempts made for technology transfer and academic entrepreneurship at Manipur University are described.

The flowing Training Cum Demonstration Programmes were attended/conducted by the Prof. N.I. Singh and his team in aerobiological and allied fields during 1984 to 2015.

Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, a Training Cum Demonstration Programme on BGA for NGO's of North Eastern India during 3-5 Oct., 1994 was organised at the Department of Life Sciences, Manipur University, Canchipur. Twenty trainees attended to the Training Programme. BGA Packets were distributed to the trainees free of cost. He also attended as a resource person in the Orientation Course on Biofertilizer Technology for the State Agricultural Extension Workers at the Regional Biofertilizer Development Centre, Iroisemba, Imphal during 19-20 Sept., 1994. About 30 delegates attended the programme.

"BGA and Azolla Biofertilizers Technology

Dr. N. Irabanta Singh, Department of Life Sciences, Manipur University received training course in Blue Green Algae (Cyanobacteria) from Oct. 3 to 14, 1988 at the National Facility for Blue Green Algal Collections, IARI, New Delhi - 110012.

Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, a three day training cum demonstration programme on BGA and Azolla biofertilizers technology was organised for 20 representatives of NGO's and Agricultural workers/ Progressive farmers of Manipur during 17-19 May, 1995 at the Manipur University. Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, another training cum demonstration programme on BGA and Azolla biofertilizer was organised for the representative of NGO's during 28-31 May, 1997. Twentyfive representatives attended the same training. Packets of BGA biofertilizer and Azolla inoculum were provided free to all the participants. The scheme was sponsored by CSIR, New Delhi.

Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, five training cum demonstration programmes on mushroom cultivation

Dr N Irabanta Singh

were organised for the benefit of 287 progressive growers (224 rural women and 63 educated unemployed youths) in Imphal East-II C.D-Block under Imphal East District, Manipur. The trainings were conducted during (1997 to 2000), under the scheme "Technology Development and Demonstration Project on wild edible fungi of Manipur" sponsored by ICFRE, Dehradun.

Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, 18 Mushroom cultivation Training Programmes (8 during 1990-2000 and 10 during 2000-2001) were organised covering 23 Youth Clubs/Women organisations in Imphal East District, Manipur. Out of which 875 persons (male-185 and female-690) were trained in two day training cum demonstration programmes. It was sponsored by the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi. A total of 12,988 packets/quality mother spawn were supplied to the progressive growers. Further, interactions with the growers were arranged with the project staffs. Some of the trained beneficiaries are still continuing cultivation of mushroom for their own consumption as well as sale in the market.

Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, a project entitled "Azolla biotechnology for socio-economic upliftment of SC/ST population in Imphal East District, Manipur" was executed during 1999 to 2002. Eight in numbers of two-day training cum demonstration programmes were conducted during 2001-2002. These programmes were conducted in the adopted villages of Imphal East District, Manipur. The theoretical course consists of (i) production of Azolla and its utilization and (ii) the utility of Azolla as green manure for rice and supplemental feed for fish, duck and pig.

Earthworm in Organic Farming

Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, an awareness among SC/ST communities under Imphal East - II C.D. Block, Manipur (2004 - 07) was created about the utility of earthworm in organic farming. Ten lecture cum demonstration programmes (4 for ST Communities and 6 for SC Community) were arranged. Further, off-campus training for selected SC/ST beneficiaries, earthworms rearing methods for vermicomposting and harvesting of vermicompost were conducted. Harvested vermicompost was also shown to the participants. At the end of each session, participation certificates were distributed to the trainees.

Green Manure Technology Transfer

Based on microplot (5x5 sq. m) trails conducted at the Experimental plots of life Sciences Department, Manipur University, Canchipur during 2002 and 2003 Kharif crops, the use of *Aeschynomene aspera* as green manure doubled rice yields. Yields of dry matter (grains and straw) were double than those of controls in the microplots (5x5 sq. m) where *A. aspera* green manure was used. The effect of inorganic nitrogen fertilizer was significantly less pronounced than that of *A. aspera* manure. Moreover, the nitrogen content of grains and straw in *A. aspera* plots was significantly higher (by 50%) than that of the control plots (Singh, 2004). Since *A. aspera* L. could be produced by the farmer in his own field without disrupting farming, the net value for using *A. aspera* as green manure was substantially higher than control. Therefore, the use of *A. aspera* will reduce the cost of cultivation and raise the net value output from the farm (Devi, 2010).

Training and demonstration of *Aeschynomene aspera* green manure Technology

Reject false solutions to climate crisis

Manila initiative on rights of climate migrants gives hope

The writing is on the wall: rich countries, whose wealth and progress is at the cost of resource exploitation of conquered nations and the unabated combustion of fossil fuels for energy, must bear the onus of climate action. However, commitments from these governments have been lacking owing to a refusal to acknowledge their moral responsibilities and ecological debt, as well as due to strong lobbying of corporations.

As corporations and financial institutions stand to benefit from the status quo, governments and international bodies are predisposed to favour proposals to operate on a "business as usual" scenario by employing false solutions to the climate crisis.

"We strongly oppose these measures as they do not address the real causes of climate change and threaten to derail the little progress we have made in solving this catastrophe" states Manila Initiative on rights of climate migrants, adopted at the International Solidarity Conference on the Rights of Climate Migrants (Beyond Labels, Beyond Borders) in Manila, Philippines.

HARDSHIPS CONTINUE FOR TYPHOON HAIYAN AFFECTED PEOPLE

"When it comes to climate change, Philippines is one of the most vulnerable countries in the world. Five years after typhoon Haiyan (also known as super typhoon Yolanda) people are still living in makeshift tents, people still have no livelihood - there is really an

evidence of government neglect. On the other hand, because of typhoon Haiyan there was massive international humanitarian relief to the extent that Philippines was struggling to absorb the relief pouring in from around the world. This relief was not going directly to the people most affected but leaked out due to corruption. Struggle and hardships continue for those affected communities even after five years now. No one is taking the responsibility and calling for accountability on what will happen to climate migrants after the relief has gone" rightly points out Tetet Nera Lauron, Advisor to Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, that joined forces with Kalikasan, International Migrants Alliance and Asian People's Movement on Debt and Development to host #ClimateMigrantsRightsNow global meet.

ONE STRUGGLE, MANY FRONTS!

"We tried to build upon our networks, to help facilitate other co-organizers from different communities develop the agenda, take ownership of the process and join forces to organize #BeyondLabelsBeyondBorders meet. We tried to bring people leading the climate, development, migration and other areas around the same conversation on #ClimateMigrantsRightsNow. "We are all here for comprehensive restructuring of our societies, economies, but there are some specificities related to specific issues - but together we could join forces to develop coherence on linking key issues

around climate change induced migration" shared Tetet Nera Lauron in an exclusive interview with CNS (Citizen News Service).

WHY ARE POOR PEOPLE MORE VULNERABLE TO CLIMATE DISASTERS?

Impact of climate change on our lives is growing manifold with increase in both slow and sudden onset climate crisis events. "For sudden onset events, humanitarian response has always been the go-to option as it is the default mode of the international community. But as we heard in the conference humanitarian response also has its limits with donor fatigue being one of the challenges. Humanitarian response is still important and relevant, but it is not enough to find answers to difficult questions of why are poor people more vulnerable in the first place? Japan for instance, has faced many natural disasters and climate events as well as nuclear disasters, but Japanese people are not migrating in massive numbers. So, there must be something within the Japanese economy and the way Japanese society and government is organized that gives support to the people if such disasters or occurrences happen. We do not find those support mechanisms in our countries, so people are forced to move away from their original communities," said Tetet Nera Lauron.

CORPORATE CAPTURE OF GLOBAL CLIMATE TREATY

"We have been pushing for conflict of interest policy within the global climate treaty (formally called the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change - UNFCCC), but unfortunately it has not progressed much. We cannot have oil or fossil fuel companies negotiating about climate policy because there is a fundamental conflict of interest. Fossil fuel companies would never push for laws that would regulate their profit seeking activities. Big countries supported by a strong fossil fuel lobby are effectively blocking any meaningful discussion on conflict of interest policy. There is really a corporate capture of this UN space for climate change treaty negotiations. We need to take the battle elsewhere - if we cannot get results from the UN bodies then we need to hit the fossil fuel industries where it hurts the most - cut the finance pipeline"

Stressed Tetet Nera Lauron. Sharing the Manila Initiative adopted at this conference, Tetet Nera Lauron said: "Manila Initiative on Rights of Climate Migrants provides us a framework on how we understand the problem of climate migration, gives guidance and shares analysis on why poor people are forced to migrate and what policy-asks and demands we should be asking our governments and other actors."

MANILA INITIATIVE ON THE RIGHTS OF CLIMATE MIGRANTS

This Manila Initiative underlines: "displacement is the

pinnacle of the worst impacts of climate change. Forced migration in the face of ecological violence is a last resort for many people. Millions of people daily, most notably those living in the Global South, leave their homes because of a lack of choice in terms of economic and environmental survival. By 2050 the UN estimates that up to one billion people will have been displaced because of environmental factors.

The climate crisis is the culmination of centuries of resource plunder and environmental destruction of the Global South by Global North countries. Those who contributed the least (or not at all) to the causes of this crisis are experiencing the worst of its impacts, and, has also exacerbated their exposure to a myriad of structural inequities. They lose access to their lands, food, water and other sources of income and their ability to manage them."

This Manila Initiative, puts the spotlight on intensified neoliberal globalization which has been driving this climate crisis: "Corporate activities such as large-scale mining, commercial logging, fossil fuel extraction, and agricultural plantation expansion are aggravating the causes of climate change and displacing hundreds of millions of people, primarily the most marginalized sectors of society such as indigenous peoples and rural folks. Thus, the human rights of these communities are continuously being violated, especially their right to a safe and healthy environment. The impetus to act has never been more ur-

The following training programmes were organized for the personnel of the State Agriculture Department, NGOs representatives, marginal and progressive farmers.

(i) Organized two day training cum Demonstration programme representing NGOs on the North-East India during 8th and 9th June, 2002 at the Department of Life Sciences, Manipur University, Canchipur, on the use of *Aeschynomene aspera* as green manure for rice cultivation. Fifteen trainees attended the programme.

(ii) Organized two day training cum Demonstration programme on the use of *Aeschynomene aspera* as green manure for rice cultivation for twenty representatives of NGOs and poor and marginal farmers of Manipur during 13th and 14th July, 2002 at Manipur University Campus.

(iii) Organized two day training cum Demonstration programme on the use of *Aeschynomene aspera* as green manure for rice cultivation with representatives of NGOs during 9th and 10th August, 2003. Fifteen representatives attended the training.

(iv) Organized two day training cum Demonstration programme on the use of *Aeschynomene aspera* as green manure for rice cultivation for 15 representatives of NGOs and poor and marginal farmers during 4th to 5th Oct, 2003.

A group photograph was taken for trainees along with Prof. N.I. Singh, P.I. cum team leader during 2 day training cum demonstration of *Aeschynomene aspera* green manure technology.

Mass Propagation of Water-mimosa

Under the team leadership of Prof. N.I. Singh, imparted off-campus training to Ithai Barrage affected farmers of Manipur for giving them awareness to introduce mass propagation of water mimosa as vegetable for sustainable income generation. The first and second phase of two-day off-campus training programme for mass propagation of water mimosa as vegetables for sustainable income generation was conducted on 19-20 April 2008 and 29-30 April 2008 respectively with a total of 114 (56-58) beneficiaries. The target groups were selected within the project area where water impounded by Ithai Barrage. Two days were engaged in theoretical as well as practical training about the technology development for mass propagation of water mimosa as vegetables for sustainable income generation. The training programme was concluded with the distribution of participation certificates and photo session.

Mass Awareness Programme on Parthenium menace in North-East India

One day awareness programme on the ill-effect of *P. hysterophorus* on human and live-stock health" was organized at Uripok Naoremthong Epathoukok Club, Imphal West District, Manipur on 13th March, 2011. The beneficiaries were club volunteers and local people of Naoremthong area. Naoremthong is one of the places where *Parthenium* is heavily infested area.

The programme was engaged in delivering lecture regarding the diseases caused by *Parthenium* on human and live-stock and about the development of possible biological control for the management of *Parthenium*. The Principal Investigator and other project fellows were involved in imparting the programme. Poster, Charts along with audio-visual film on diseases caused by *Parthenium* and management of *Parthenium* through the selected biocontrol agents were used as teaching aids.

To be contd

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Call for better Govt mechanism and intervention in Maram Area

Sir,

I am Ngangom Abina, once a resident of Maram Bazar. I am writing this letter to bring to your notice the issue of poor Government mechanism in Maram area.

Recently, there have been numerous reports of clashes in Maram area. On hearing

these news, it really pained me as I knew of the place as a peaceful town where people from various communities like Marams, Maos, Meiteis, Nepalese and Biharis have co-existed since my childhood days.

It is a place which has one of the best educational institutes in the State. It is also a town known for its commercial business activities as it is the cross-road points to various sub-division like Purul, Mao and Willong areas.

However, there isn't a single police station or Government machinery in Maram area, though it has a huge

population of various communities. This has led to lawlessness and chaos in the area. Some of the best example are, the stand off and clash between the people of Makhani Khuman (erstwhile Golai Area of Maram Bazar) and the people of Maram community.

And this has led the peaceful town to a risky and unsafe place.

Therefore, with the right intervention by the Government of Manipur like setting up of police station, more Government offices and such other control mechanism in the area will definitely make

Maram a stable and harmonious place.

Thanking You,
Yours faithfully,
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