

# Editorial

Imphal, Monday, April 4, 2016

## A stitch in time saves nine

Consider a building with a few broken windows. If the windows are not repaired, the tendency is for vandals to break a few more windows. The proverb 'A stitch in time saves nine' is worth remembering here.

Eventually, they may even break into the building, and if it's unoccupied, perhaps become squatters or light fires inside. Or consider a pavement. Some litter accumulates. Soon, more litter accumulates. Eventually, people even start leaving bags of refuse from take-out restaurants there or even break into cars. If the concept is to be applied to the law and order situation in our society with special emphasis to the prevailing system of administration and governance, one would find the same psychological response to the prevailing situation. This very social phenomena is termed the Broken Window Theory - introduced by James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling in an article titled Broken Windows, in the March 1982 The Atlantic Monthly following an experiment by Philip Zimbardo, a Stanford psychologist who tested the theory in 1969. Unsurprisingly for many, the test concluded that vandalism, or for that matter, most forms of social disturbances occurs much more quickly as the community generally seems apathetic. Similar events can occur in any civilized community when communal barriers - the sense of mutual regard and obligations of civility - are lowered by actions that suggest apathy. In other words, the theory posits that the prevalence of disorder creates fear in the minds of citizens who are convinced that the area is unsafe. This withdrawal from the community weakens social controls that previously kept criminals in check. Once this process begins, it feeds itself. Disorder causes crime, and crime causes further disorder and crime. A lot of social discrepancies - between the accepted social norms and the ground reality can be explained based on this theory. The snowballing effect of corruption, favoritism, unrest and elitism being increasingly experienced by the general public in the state can be understood more clearly and objectively when one understands the psychology behind the cause of such undesirable social occurrences. But understanding the cause is not the panacea to the festering problem, it is rather the beginning of a long and tedious process of reforms and redressals which should be pursued relentlessly. But the task at hand is easier said than done. The present system of administration and governance which has been consciously shaped and engineered to comply and conform to the interests of a precious few having access to power and connections, with the added bonus of having in place various mechanisms to protect and cover the nefarious activities and conniving characteristics of those fortunate few, needs to be pulled down and a radical system to administration and governance has to be drawn up be implemented without further ado. In short, an overhauling of the deep rooted social evils and malpractices that has been inextricably intertwined with the present system is the need of the hour. If the present government does not have the gumption to own up and make the much delayed changes, the general public will be forced to act on their behalf. Time to fix the broken window is running out for the government.

## MSPDCL POWER DRIVE

A team of Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL) during one of its drives conducted during last week of March 2016 at different locations in and around Imphal East and Churachandpur district caught the following defaulter power consumers for Meter Tapping and Unauthorized connection. FIR has also been lodged on these consumers.

1. Ningthoukhongjam Ibomboti Singh S/o N. Muhindro Singh from Keibi Makha Leikai  
FIR No. 9(3)2016 SMG PS U/S 135,135(a)(e) Elect. Act 2003
2. Suren Sharma from Pournabi Nungoi  
FIR No. 37(3)2016 LLPS U/S 135(1)(e) Elect. Act 2003
3. Lairenlakpam Manichand S/o (L) L. Angou from Sawbung Gate. FIR No. 38(3)2016 LLPS U/S 135(1)(e) Elect. Act 2003
4. Md. Tarun S/o Md. Majhar from Kairang Mamang Leikai  
FIR No. 69(3)2016 HNG PS U/S 135(1)(e) Elect. Act 2003
5. Md. Ethem S/o Md. Nujaman from Kairang Mamang Leikai  
FIR No. 68(3)2016 HNG PS U/S 135(1)(e) Elect. Act 2003
6. Islamuddin from A-5/11, Police Quarter, Churachandpur  
FIR No. 9/CCP-PS/2016.

## WHENEVER YOU SEE CONSTRUCTION AND MINING EQUIPMENTS, JUST THINK OF US

A SOLUTION FOR EVERY CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT



Automobile Engineering Works-1  
R & K WORKSHOP  
New Check Road, Purana Rajbari  
Imphal East,  
Manipur - 795 001

ALL KINDS OF SPARE PARTS AVAILABLE

AFTER SALES SERVICE TO YOUR SATISFACTION

Authorised dealer **BEML Limited**  
(A Government of India Mini Ratna Company under Ministry of Defence)

Letters, Feedback and Suggestions to 'Imphal Times' can be sent to our e-mail : [imphaltimes@gmail.com](mailto:imphaltimes@gmail.com). For advertisement kindly contact: - 0385-2452159 (O)

Contd. from yesterday issue

# Thailand Education System vs Manipur Education System

2. Career Opportunity Study and schooling in Bangkok must be a new horizon in your career. Whatever you learn in India, the same topics and subjects will be learning in American classroom, British classroom, so does in Bangkok. The differences are how people manage things, how people interact with each other. The more you see, the more your mind and thought will be opening up. This is how education works and in that way you learn to cope up with problems and situation in your future career and business. Classroom is much more modern compared with Indian schools or universities. Growing up in Thailand, you can see a number of business and work opportunity not only in Thailand but also in southeast Asian countries such as Singapore and Malaysia which is one day journey by bus. You have the opportunity to travel most of the ASEAN nations easily if you live in Bangkok.

3. Chance to Get Admission In a large population and with poverty, our government cannot arrange enough number of seats in each discipline. You want to study medicine but you cannot get admission, there is no way to pursue your dream course. According to UN expert, India needs to double the university from the existing ones to educate our youths but our government cannot afford it. In this situation only a fraction of students get admitted in their dream career subjects. There is more chance to get admission in Thai universities as foreign student. But there is no course in medicine for foreign

foreigner, they will react even friendlier, not like as fearful feeling as in Delhi or Kolkata.

7. Opportunities for Learning Other Foreign Languages If you study in Thai high school, you have the opportunity to learn other foreign languages easily. English and Chinese are taught in almost all schools, and French, Japanese, Korean, German are also taught to a bit less extent. You will learn Thai without any struggle as time passes. Bangkok has much more opportunity for learning foreign languages than any cities of India. You can learn any foreign language easily which you will never see or heard of that opportunity in Manipur. Teaching and learning is more in participation and practical in nature while in India, learning is mostly in theory and students might not able to work directly after they finished their course in India because of our teaching and learning depends heavily only on theory.

8. Admission In Thailand new school session will begin on 15 May every year. Admission for foreign students should start by January and February. All documents and paperwork should be done by April and May. There are two semesters in a year. There is no winter holiday in Thailand as winter is almost unknown in Thailand. Some universities have autumn intake/admission. For university students, some universities provide hostel. Their hostels are very different from our India university hostels. The room, canteen, floors, and surroundings are neat and clean like

**Writers' Profile:**  
Chingakhom Dina- Working at Pathumvithai School, Pathumthani Thailand. Also taught in Cambodia/ Can be reached at [chingakhom\(at\)yahoo\(dot\)com](mailto:chingakhom(at)yahoo(dot)com)  
Aravbam Karanjit- Teacher SKN School, Nonthaburi, Thailand/ Former Retail Outlet Manager, Home Ten Co Ltd, Singapore / Can be reached at [roin992008\(at\)gmail\(dot\)com](mailto:roin992008(at)gmail(dot)com)  
Khvairakpam Sunita- Works at Pathumvithai School, Pathumthani Thailand / Can be reached at [sunita.khvairakpam\(at\)yahoo\(dot\)com](mailto:sunita.khvairakpam(at)yahoo(dot)com). (Concluded)

## Ethics of Ethnic Crisis in North East India.....

**Continues from yesterday issue**  
It will be interesting to know what our constitutions Article 46 further instructs. It embodies the concept of distributive justice, which connotes inter alia, the removal of economic inequalities and rectifying the justice resulting from dealings or transactions between unequal and in society<sup>31</sup>. In accomplishing justice, so that the legs of the triangle be removed completely as the first virtue of social institutions as truth is of system of thought<sup>32</sup>. A theory however, elegant and economical must be rejected or revised if it is untrue, likewise law and institutions, no matter how efficient and well arranged must be removed or abolished if they are untrue. Each person possesses an inviolability founded on justice that even the welfare of society as a whole cannot override. However, Singh<sup>33</sup>, contended that justice is generally divided into legal and social justices, legal justice concerns the punishment of wrongdoing and the compensation of inquiry through the creation and enforcement of a public set rules, whereas, social justice require equitable and just distribution of the social goods and evils or burden and benefits. Likewise, Miller<sup>34</sup> says:  
"Social justice concerns the distribution of benefits and burden throughout a society, as it results from major social institutions, property system, public organization, etc."

It is found contrary to the same as some of the government acts/laws so enacted from time to time which intend to deal with various issues confronting the so called Scheduled Tribe communities has always lacked its credibility and sincerity in addressing the real issues. In this situation we found that not the greater number of Scheduled Tribes from the hills have no chance to get the opportunity to get access to the different schemes meant for upliftment and advancement due to lack of information, illiteracy and bad economic condition<sup>35</sup>. Thus, they do not reach the rural and remote areas - the socio- economically deprived ones in the hills. Here, the government in its manifestation requires an extensive prior consultation and deliberation with the concerned persons primarily to be affected and benefited with the measures so that the outcome is placed into acts/laws for enforcement before implementation into action.

However, one striking fact is that in the course of time and emerged situation, and the tribal middle class emerged consequently followed by elite groups have begun to constitute the top class and cream of the tribal population contended by Lal Dena<sup>36</sup>. At the same time, a host of theology oriented church leaders and the nouveau riche from among the business communities and contractors formed themselves into a powerful groups which cannot be easily reckoned with<sup>37</sup>, resulting disparity between the elite and rural masses has also wider then before<sup>38</sup>. Proper education must be compulsory for every children. Education does not mean degree only. If means the transformation of mind in understanding issues at hand - the comely is facing. Education stabilizes roots of planning and achieving a sense of progress and development.

**VIII Migrant Issue:** The unabated inflow of migrants from Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal and neighbouring states and other parts of the country, perhaps due to invisible policies of the Government has made threats in every spheres of life of the indigenous people of the state. If the present trend of influx of migrants is not checked, the natural hospitality of the local people has become an advantage for the migrants who are now controlling market and some politics<sup>39</sup>. (indirect deciding factor)

Relating to this, it is pertinent to sense what is prevailing in our sister states. The presence of the indigenous people of Tipura is now a bygone memory. Despite several attempts made by D Drama, Reang, Koley, etc, are helpless to regain their past glory, instead, they are in fact under the mercy of migrants<sup>40</sup>. The state of Meghalaya, erstwhile capital of Assam province exaggerated for its exotic tourist spot is also confounded by the growing migrants from outside and within the north east sources of employment and livelihood is gradually narrowing down and whatever is available caters to mainland people, perhaps, due to lack of suitable candidates. The states of Sikkim and Mizoram both are slightly different from other sister states is also of the same category regarding the lacks in industry, health care, higher and source of employment, etc. the state of Manipur, as maintained by Zou known for its ubiquitous technical education, and role in the good, bad and ugly and the hub of patriotism in the North East is like "a land of too many masters but ownership of none", forgetting about the sons of the same soil who are, in fact, have their common origin theory. As a result the state now is surrounded by the Army and the people are overburdened by layers of Maps of Homelands and bands<sup>41</sup>.

**IX. Security Concerns (Law and Order):** The freedom of democracy has always demanded or implied the imperative of peaceful living conditions. Investments on tourism sector as already mentioned and natural resources have remained unexplored for security reasons in the State. In fact, for security problems and concerns; investors or stakeholders would have preferred Manipur instead of other States in the North East.

**X. Insecurity Issues:** Apart from all sorts of insecurity prevailing in the State, crime against women has certain variation from other States, in fact, the highest in West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh<sup>42</sup>, that the most women suffer atrocities from the State and non-actors in the course of armed conflict and again sometimes the dimension of crime is also interestingly changed in the sense that some unidentified armed man or terrorist acting such activities of rape and other activities against women<sup>43</sup>. This phenomenon is also acute in the societies where the ethnic minority

communities belong who are already deprived, marginalized and socially excluded though not highlighted and recorded. They are not able to come forward and have a say for they would be more tortured mentally and physically, thus, it will be the victimization of victims. Now, such an environment also acts as an hindrance towards the upliftment so as to empowering in socio-economic and political spheres for women are predominantly majority in the Poor, (to be continued)

Contd. from page 1

## All Congress MLAs of Manipur must unitedly .....

The ethical problem, in this regard, is the failure of the realization of the political promises. The logical problem is whether the possibility of the failure of the realization of the political promises is necessary or essential to the sustenance of the functioning of the political process. If Ibhobi Singh's political moral ethics is to be questioned, then at the same time, the timing of the dissenting voice also needs to be looked at both logically and ethically as there is hardly even a financial year left for any new Minister to administer the ministry or department, considering the entire budget allocation of the financial year 2016 - 2017 which is already finalized by the Finance Ministry of Manipur. If Ibhobi Singh did promise for Cabinet rotation to take place in 2 & 1/2 years, then why he is not reminded of his gentleman's promise when the promised period was almost over in 2014 before Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister of India?

The present Congress government in Manipur has 12 Ministers, including the post of the Chief Minister. The promise for the rotation of the ministerial berth was expected to include the entire Council of Ministers, including all the ministers such as Deputy Chief Minister too. When Chief Minister takes an oath under the Constitution, he or she takes the oath as the 'Chief Minister', but when any other minister, including Deputy Chief Minister or Cabinet Minister, takes the oath, he or she takes the oath as a 'minister' only and not as 'Deputy Chief Minister' or 'Cabinet Minister'. Hence, the post of Deputy Chief Minister is to be treated like any other minister. In fact, the Constitution of India does not mention 'Deputy Chief Minister' or 'Deputy Prime Minister'. Article 164 (1) states, "The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister...." In the "other ministers" of Article 164(1), they also include Deputy Chief Minister. Therefore, if other ministers are to be replaced, then the post of Deputy Chief Minister shall also be included in such reshuffle. What was promised was not for a 'reshuffle' but for a 'total transfer' of ministries from the incumbent ministers to the other Congress MLAs who were supposedly to be ministers-in-waiting. The post of Speaker is not a part of the Council of Ministers. The vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the offices of Speaker and Deputy Speaker are all clearly laid down in Article 179 of the Indian Constitution. To move a resolution in Manipur Legislative Assembly to remove the Speaker/ Deputy Speaker from his/her office, Article 181 is to be read. In such constitutional post, changing the Speaker/ Deputy Speaker has to be done constitutionally under the purview of the Indian Constitution. What essentially is the need of the hour is to unite all the 47 Congress MLAs to collectively fight against the divisive and communal forces of India that have trying to destroy the unity and integrity of Manipur, and it is in this regard that the entire 47 Congress MLAs must go together to call on Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi to not only air their views but also build up a strong conviction and confidence to again form the Congress government in 2017 to build a more protected and deeply integrated Manipur. Time has come for the entire 47 Congress MLAs to unite and demand for the implementation of Inner Line Permit in Manipur, which was passed in the form of the historic three bills of Manipur by Manipur Assembly under the leadership of the ruling Congress party in Manipur. Having been passed the 3 historic bills of Manipur, the presence of the Congress in Manipur shall and will further defend and protect Manipur from the foreign invasion of illegal occupants from Myanmar and Bangladesh in Manipur. It is with this vision of the Congress for the future of Manipur, the entire 47 Congress MLAs must and shall go to call on Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi to demand for a quick acceptance of the 3 Manipur Bills in order to become an Act. The future of the Congress goes together with the future of Manipur, and the future of Manipur, in today's context, is the passage through ILP in Manipur before 2017 assembly election of Manipur. Without ILP, the election of 2017 Manipur Assembly will hardly have a significant impact for the future of the common people of Manipur. Therefore, the leadership of the Chief Minister of Manipur and MPC President must make the most matured and far sighted leadership of taking all the Congress MLAs collectively and unitedly to call on Sonia Gandhi and Rahul Gandhi as soon as possible.

Ningombam Rupenda Meitei, author and poet, is the Founder of The Nehravian.