

# Editorial

Imphal, Saturday, March 5, 2016

## Manmade disaster is also crime against humanity

Crime against humanity deserves the worst form of punishment. Interest of different nations has different legal system to protect the interest of their country. The enforcement of certain laws - like capital punishment; Special powers act to armed forces may have strong and supportive argument as it is about the security of their respective nations. Gross violation of human rights at certain parts of the country and other part of the world may receive severe criticisms from many who are concerned for Human values. Arguments may continue for certain human causes permitting each sides to stand tight with their act. But what about some issues like global warming, water scarcity and deforestation? There is no wrong in saying that environment has no boundary. A massive destruction of forest or extraction of crude oil or mismanagement of natural water is among the issue which no nations could give reasonable arguments as it affect region beyond politically drawn boundary. After all, these issues concern about the humanity across the globe.

Reports about the scarcity of usable water have been top news at almost all newspaper in Manipur. The recently concluded state assembly session is a perfect example to show that people in the state do not get their exact share of drinking water. There were also criticisms to the part of the government responsible for making citizens available the water. Even a Minister was boycotted by a locals of kairenbi khokh for misleading the house while replying question to an MLA. The criticism continue but on another perspective is it the fall out of what we human being had done during the last four five decades.

The state which have adequate rainfall annually now face acute shortage of water since the last couple of decades. Interestingly, during this period the state had also witnessed flood many times. In short the state suffer the ugly face of flood during rainy season while they had to bear drought in the remaining days. In view of the arising situation that we are facing right now, there is an urgent need to ponder on what went wrong? Is it the people or is it the government who is responsible for the present crisis?

Deforestation that has been taking place illegally at different part of the state has been often blamed - both by government and the many social activists which is universally accepted by all. One thing we in the Imphal Times suggest is that we cannot completely blame to the people who are responsible for cutting the trees for their livelihood. It is the government which is responsible and why shouldn't it be? It was all about their survival and mind it some people do not have any alternative for survival. In paper work government had passed many schemes to substitute the livelihood but it is an open secret that none of this schemes meant for the poor people had never been benefited as the money meant by them had been pocketed by government authority who were assigned for implementation of the project.

Another matters, at which we in the IMPHAL TIMES is concerned is the poor understanding of the government department about the needs for storage of natural water underneath the earth. There seems to be complete lack of knowledge to the government authority about the need to let the earth absorb any short of water. Clear example is the drain constructed under huge funding from the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNURM). The cubical shape drainage construction has no mechanism to let the drain water absorbed underneath the earth. This is not only the case at any government infrastructure development work there is no signed of the government authority showing concerned about the importance harvesting the rain water. Harvesting rain water does not mean that it should be stored in a tank or some man-made water storage tank. It is about harvesting inside the earth core which can be reused using other means.

The problem of water scarcity has been much talk and the matter was even put up at one of the sitting of the Manipur Legislative Assembly session by one MLA identified as L. Ibomcha. He had suggested many ideas to the government to create water body in and around the Imphal city. It is urgently required that the government gives some special attention to solve crisis which could have been prevented with sincere effort.

### Lost

I, the undersigned have lost my Mark Sheet and Admit Card of class XII issued by COISEM bearing roll no. 17250 of 2002 on the way between Khuyathong to DC road Imphal on 2/3/2016. Finders are requested to kindly hand over it to the undersigned.

Sd.  
Rajkumar Henry Singh  
Khuyathong Bazar

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# Manipur Education Policy, (A draft framework proposal)

By : Ph. Nandakumar Sharma,  
Joint Secretary,  
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1. Introduction:- The pace of development of Manipur is also speeding fast to tune the speed of the fast changing global economic, political, Social and Cultural changes. Indeed, Manipur cannot slow down or lag behind the pace of the global changes. Moreover, the new Look East Policy of the Government of India has given a new impetus to the development vision of the state of Manipur. The geographical location of the state of Manipur has given the state an ample opportunity to receive the powerful thrust of the South East Asian countries in the field of economic cooperation, technology transfer, tourism, healthcare and cultural relations with this subcontinent called India. Here, if carefully and tactfully handled, Manipur will become a gold mine and if not will reduce to a mere transit point thereby a place of global remnant. Indeed Manipur can become another Singapore of India if we develop a system of education which will provide all the world class infrastructure and facilities for the future generations to come. It is the indispensable task before us to make our younger generations to be an internationally acceptable standard citizen so as to enable them to represent Manipur, India to the world in various fields. We may discuss 7(seven) broad areas to bring up our generations to this world class standard. 1) Firstly, to make our children a perfect citizens who speak their mother tongue with modesty, understanding and courteously showing their pride of ethnic identity of being a Manipuri in their country as well as in the world. 2) Secondly, to make our children able to speak, communicate, understand English as a foreign language if possible to the level of a native speaker to cope with the world before them. 3) Thirdly, to make our children to excel in the profession of their choice to contribute to the nation making and global changes. 4) Fourthly, to make our children know the tradition, culture, thereby reflect the national character in them. 5) Fifthly, to love the nation and can view the human being as one family and spread the message of love to all mankind. 6) Sixthly, to enable to actively participate in the changing global scenario and contribute to the welfare of the globe. And last but not the least 7) to make our children know various aspects of the planet such as the climate change, global warming, environment degradations and role of a Manipuri in saving these phenomena.

Children who have been brought up in the well planned lower primary stage are to be exposed to a further advanced stage to achieve the 7(seven) objectives indicated in the introduction in this upper primary stage. The curriculum design of the upper primary stage be designed to include these seven objectives. The internationally accepted subject areas for the upper primary stage are: 1. Mother tongue 2. English Language (with special emphasis on speaking and listening) 3. Mathematics (basics) 4. Science (basics) 5. Social Sciences (basic related with environment and surroundings) 6. Drawing 7. Music 8. Games and sports (simple games and indigenous plays) and 9. Moral Education (based on traditional fables and stories). This will lead a child to a future citizen endowed with truth, wisdom and courage who can meet the challenges and the task of the nation before them. While framing the curriculum and syllabus for the subjects mentioned above, special care should be taken in incorporating the following values such as, 1). Human value, 2) truthfulness, 3) Sense of patriotism, 4. Sense of helping hand, 5. Sense of team work, 6. Respect to superiors and teachers and 7. Dignity of labour. Organizing Annual Sports Meet, Cultural Meets and Debating and co curricular programmes in the schools, block level, District level and State Level be encouraged and the credits obtained in such meets be reflected in the students report cards. The primary objectives of the upper primary stage are to build the character of the student and exposure to the surroundings in which the student lie in. Plenty introductory materials of the history of Manipuri, economy of Manipur be included in the curriculum and syllabus of Social Sciences. In the Science subject, basic information on Computer and I.T. and the modern household electronic gadgets and equipments of daily use be introduced to the students to understand the modern lifestyle. In the history and geography of Manipur and the neighboring countries.

Language, Mathematics, Science, Social Sciences, the subjects like pre-vocational education, art education, sports education will be introduced in an advanced studies. Moreover, non-scholastic areas of life related activities such as discipline, self help, team work, sense of dutifulness, punctuality and dignity of labour be strictly evaluated. To meet the requirement of the eventuality of the Look East Policy and its follow up actions, our students should be equipped with the knowledge of foreign trade, Information Technology, biotechnology, microbiology, tourism and foreign languages specially the language of the neighbouring countries. It is evident that the culture and sports of Manipur are the areas which makes Manipur second to non in India and famed in the international level. However, we cannot give the credit to our education system for, these two areas are hardly covered in our school curriculum and syllabus. To make the state more advanced in the field of sports and art and culture, various items of sports and art and culture be included in the school curriculum as credit course. For the first time, our students should carry with them the marks scored in their respective field of studies in sports or art and culture in their school leaving certificates. Manipuri script (Meitei Mayek) have been introduced phase by phase in the elementary classes and next year it will reach the secondary stage. To enable our students to read the vast treasure of PUYA, a Classical Manipuri be introduced at secondary stage for those who would like to read the PUYA and translate to modern language.

Commerce Stream and more particularly 5. Art and Culture stream and 6. Sports Stream. This will make the state a self sustained state in human resource to meet the need of the state, country and neighbouring countries. To meet the 3rd demand of the modern society in Science subject, the subjects like Information Technology, Biotechnology, Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery, Horticulture, Microbiology and Biochemistry be included. In the commerce stream the subjects like foreign trade, Foreign Exchange regulations be included. Special care should be taken in opening subject which are much needed in the socio-economic condition of the state. A successful implementation of the secondary education will lead the state into a self sustained economy. 6. Educational Tourism:- In this today's world of fast changing development progress, the transfer of knowledge and transfer of technology has played a key role. The vehicle in which this transfer of technology and knowledge is being done is through education. Thus education has become and agent of change in every country. The distance is not the matter and man has rushed towards the country where there is most advanced technology and knowledge. India has become the leading country in the field of development of human resource in information technology from India and abroad. India's vast investment inflow is also from the information technology transfer. Many students from foreign countries specially from the developing countries and the south Asian countries are coming to India. Manipur because of its geographical location has become the front door of India to the South East Asian countries. As such, it may become an educational hub in India for receiving the students coming from the south east Asian nations through land route. Manipur has the ample opportunity to harvest this rare phenomenon. In order to materialize this, we are to study what are the areas in which the student from the south Asian countries does their studies in India. If Manipur develops the required infrastructure and the curriculum and syllabus of the interested areas, our state can become a little paradise on earth for education. The geographical location of the state as well as the round the year moderate climate makes the state Manipur as an ideal place for education throughout the year. This

## GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR DIRECTORATE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT & PANCHAYATIRAJ

NOTIFICATION  
Imphal, the 5<sup>th</sup> March, 2016

No. 6/2-33/88-PR/Vol-IV/RGPSA-2013(Pt): Applications are invited from eligible candidates for appointment to 12 (twelve) faculty/staffs of District Panchayat Resource Centres (DPRCs) under Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA) in the prescribed format available at the office of the undersigned from 5<sup>th</sup> March to 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2016 from 11 am to 5 pm on all working days. The modality of the examination shall consist of a Walk-in interview tentatively fixed on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.

2. The details of the posts are as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of Post	No. of post	Qualification	Pay Band (PB) in Rs.	Performance Based Honorarium (PBH) in Rs	Total Remuneration in Rs	Reservation as per 200 points post Based Rostre-4r system	Works and Responsibilities
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix
1	Faculty (Commerce)	4(four)	Master in Commerce/ MBA/ Chartered Accountancy from a recognized University	14,700	25,300	40,000	4(UR-3; ST-1)	Training in accountancy, MAS, PRISAsoft, etc in concerned district
2	Office Assistant	4(four)	Graduate from a University with computer knowledge	7,100	6,300	13,400	4(UR-3; ST-1)	File works in concerned DPRC and to assist in training programmes
3	Chowkidar-cum-Sweeper	4(four)	Matriculate late a recognized Board	5,740	2,260	8,000	4(UR-3; ST-1)	To keep the DPRC safe and clean

Sd/-  
Director  
RD & PR/SIRD,  
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Porompat, Imphal