

Editorial

Thursday, December 21, 2017

Finally it is the Govt. which is responsible for the traffic mess

If not all, majority of the people of the state wanted a change.

A change Manipur- free from corruption and violence of any form; where citizen of the state have high respect for the rules

of law is what most people expect.

Of now Imphalites witness some changes except the terrific traffic regulation as well as rumours about middle men or fillers asking money for appointment to government post as well as their transfer and posting. Still then, fed up of the system experience in the last 15 years of congress rules many people are left with no choice but to force the mind waiting for changes that might occurred in the coming days.

The night life, bridging of relationships between various communities in the state, etc., are some of the hopes given to the general public.

But then, high hopes sometimes are shattered on learning certain irregularities practice at higher government level. May be it's just a rumour but there is reason that some of such rumours have reason to be believe with the way its happening/ seen today by common man. Many efforts had been seen by the present government to change the state into the right direction. But one thing which the government can never bring a change is the traffic regulation of vehicular movement in the heart of Imphal city.

Is the present government dead serious about the present problem is a question being asked from sections of people. 6 months back when the present govt. was nearly two months old, a Superintendent of Police for Traffic Control Wing had been appointed. Since then all blames on the irregularities are pouring on this group of traffic regulation enforcers which does not have a full fledged police station.

Appointing an SP for control of Traffic regulation is more like a show, as almost everyone knows that a concrete policy programme is needed for smooth flow of vehicular movement. When we talk about proper traffic regulation the Traffic Control Wing is not the sole responsibility - other department particularly the State Transport department, The State PWD, The IMC etc. are also responsible as it is co-ordinations among this department that the traffic regulation enforcers can streamline the flow of vehicular movement in a proper way.

As mention in this column about a month back, people of the state witnessed Chief Minister N. Biren Singh post at which he update the street of Yangon, the capital city of neighbouring country Myanmar. The post show heavy traffic following rules of law of traffic regulation and the discipline of the citizens driving vehicles.

"Meegi lam Yangon, Myanmar traffic lambi magi magi line dagi hennade gari hengatnaba thoujannabagi HORN mahkol tade" (In Yongon Myanmar each of them follow rules by driving on their own line, no horn heard for overtaking), this is what

Chief Minister N. Biren Singh wrote in his post. The post showed that Chief Minister N. Biren Singh wanted the same to be followed in the state of Manipur. But the question is that have our Chief Minister taken up anything to streamline the traffic regulation since he assumed power? There has not been a single meeting of the Traffic Regulation and Parking Committee Meeting since his government comes to power.

Well in the first month when he becomes the Chief Minister his government had instructed a probe over the installation of

electronic traffic signal light as well the irregularities in the installation of CCTV. People now wanted know what had happened

to the probe? A mere suspension of and an SE and an EE is not satisfactory as the report has not been made public.

As for those responsible for the damage in installed of CCTV enquiry seems to be still going on even though he had promised to complete the enquiry within 3 months. Its now 8 months his government comes to power.

Some of the critics sometimes said that drivers of vehicles are responsible for the traffic mess. But the reality is that it is the traffic regulation enforcers that are responsible for the traffic mess in the city. An example can be cited from those people who had drive at city like Delhi or any other metropolitan city outside the country. These drivers follows the traffic rules in the city like Delhi or outside the country, but then when they return here in Imphal they don't bother to follow the regulation as no one is enforcing the rules.

To be frank the traffic control police assign on duty are serving for the convenient of the VVIP , VIPs and son and daughters of VIPs.

Discipline of the state is also highlighted by the way that the traffic regulations are followed by the people and definitely it is the traffic regulation enforcers that people should be force to follow the rules. For that more legislation to empower the traffic control police is needed.

If Mr. Chief Minister is serious for a discipline traffic movement in Imphal. He should definitely spare extra time to this

Traffic control wing by converting into a full-fledged Police Station besides convening regular meeting of Traffic Regulation and Parking Committee (TRPC) for at least once a month.

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National & International News

Voting begins in RK Nagar amid tight security

PTI Chennai, Dec 21: Voting for the high stakes bypoll in RK Nagar Assembly constituency, which fell vacant after the death of late AIADMK supremo J Jayalalithaa, began amid tight security here today, with key contenders being AIADMK, the main Opposition DMK and sidelined AIADMK leader TTV Dhinakaran.

Polling began at 8 AM, with people arriving to exercise their franchise across booths in North Chennai, braving the misty conditions. DMK candidate N Marudhu Ganesh was among the early voters. It is seen as an acid test for the ruling AIADMK, as it is the first election since the death of former Chief Minister Jayalalithaa.

Though as many as 59 candidates are in the fray, the bypoll is mainly seen as a fight between the ruling AIADMK, its rival faction led by Dhinakaran and DMK.

While veteran ruling party leader and former MLA E.Madhusudan is the AIADMK nominee, Dhinakaran is contesting as an independent for the first time.

The Dhinakaran camp is facing flak for the release of a video clip yesterday, purportedly featuring late Chief Minister J Jayalalithaa in a hospital bed.

P Vetrivel, a Dhinakaran loyalist

released the video, an act denounced by AIADMK, DMK and others.

The DMK candidate Marudhu Ganesh, seen as a dark horse, is a grassroots level party functionary. DMK also has the support of its allies Congress, IUML, MMK and an array of friendly parties, including the Left, MDMK and VCK.

The Delhi High Court yesterday declined to pass any order directing the Election Commission to put on hold the election in RK Nagar.

Justice Indrmeet Kaur also declined to pass any order directing a CBI probe into complaints and allegations of widespread corrupt practices in connection with the bypoll.

R K Nagar has an electorate of 2,28,234, comprising 1,10,903 men, 1,17,232 women and 99 transgenders.

Elaborate security arrangements are in place with about 2,000 State police personnel, 15 companies of Central Armed Police Forces, including CRPF deployed across 256 polling stations.

The polling process is being monitored by nine observers, considered the highest for a single assembly constituency.

This includes general, special, police and expenditure officials.

Ninety six flying squad teams, 21 Static Surveillance Teams and 20 Video Surveillance Teams have been deployed by election authorities. A total of 45 check points in and around the constituency are also manned by poll officials.

The run up to the poll saw political parties and candidates holding as many as 152 public meetings and taking out 605 processions, campaigning ended on December 19.

Till yesterday and starting from November 24, a total of Rs 30,79,382 unaccounted cash was seized and 124 FIRs filed for election violations/offences.

Fifteen persons were remanded to judicial custody, 122 taken into preventive custody and 83 vehicles seized for violations.

Counting of votes will be taken up on December 24 and the results are expected to be out by afternoon that day.

Indian Air Force orders 83 Tejas light combat aircraft from HAL

BS Bengaluru , Dec. 21: The Indian Air Force has placed orders for 83 Tejas light combat aircraft with the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited in Bengaluru, *Business Standard* reported on Thursday.

"HAL has received Request for Proposal for 83 LCAs [light combat aircraft] from Indian Air Force," the organisation said in a press note on Wednesday. The move is seen as a big step towards defence indigenisation.

Earlier on Wednesday, Defence Minister Nirmala Sitharaman had said in a written reply in the Parliament that the Defence Acquisitions Council had cleared

the acquisition of 83 Tejas Mark 1A light combat aircraft for the Indian Air Force. Their production is planned from 2019-20, she had said.

The cost of one aircraft is about Rs 400 crore. This implies that the 83-fighter deal would generate business worth around Rs 33,200 crore for HAL and other Indian and foreign suppliers, the report said.

HAL already has an order to manufacture 40 fighters - 20 in the initial operational configuration, followed by another 20 in the final operational configuration. However,

it has so far only delivered five fighters to the Indian Air Force, the Defence Ministry told the Parliament.

Continued from yesterday's issue

Good Governance and Fundamental Rights

By: **Mr. Sandip Bhosale**

Courtesy: **Advocate Khoh**

In the absence of domestic law occupying the field, to formulate effective measures to check the evil of sexual harassment of working women at all workplaces, the contents of international conventions and norms are significant for the purpose of interpretation of the guarantee of gender equality, right to work with human dignity in Articles 14, 15, 19(1)(g) and 21 of the Constitution and the safeguards against sexual harassment implicit therein and for the formulation of guidelines to achieve this purpose.... in the absence of enacted law to provide for the effective enforcement of the basic human right of gender equality and guarantee against sexual harassment and abuse, more particularly against sexual harassment at all workplaces, guidelines and norms are hereby laid down for strict observance at all workplaces or other institutions, until a legislation is enacted for the purpose.

This is done in exercise of the power available under Article 32 for enforcement of the fundamental rights and it is further emphasized that this would be treated as the law declared by the Supreme Court under Article 141 of the Constitution." Judiciary has, thus, played a crucial role in development and evolution of society in general

and in ensuring good governance by those holding reins of power in particular. Perhaps, there can be no two views about the significance of the role expected of judiciary, viz, the goal and good governance in a free society.

5. Core Characteristics of Good Governance:

·Participation - All men and women should have a voice in decision-making, either directly or through legitimate intermediate institutions that represent their interests. Such broad participation is built on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively

·Rule of law - Legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially, particularly the laws on human rights

·Transparency - Transparency is built on the free flow of information. Processes, institutions and information are directly accessible to those concerned with them, and enough information is provided to understand and monitor them

·Responsiveness - Institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders

·Consensus orientation - Good governance mediates differing interests to reach a broad consensus on what is in the best interest of the group and, where possible, on policies and procedures

·Equity - All men and women have

opportunities to improve or maintain their well being

·Effectiveness and efficiency - Processes and institutions produce results that meet needs while making the best use of resources

·Accountability - Decision-makers in government, the private sector and civil society organizations are accountable to the public, as well as to institutional stakeholders. This accountability differs depending on the organization and whether the decision is internal or external to an organization.

·Strategic vision - Leaders and the public have a broad and long-term perspective on good governance and human development, along with a sense of what is needed for such development. There is also an understanding of the historical, cultural and social complexities in which that perspective is grounded.

6. Suggestions and Conclusion:

·Control of all higher & technical education, including vocational education and training. Government should only concentrate from KG to Class 10th. License Raj in education to go! School drop rate is 94%. Rs. 50,000 Crores per year is repatriated for Indian students studying abroad! 65% of Indians live in rural India. The average Indian earns about US\$1.66 per day. As per the World Bank, the Poverty Line threshold was US\$1 per day per person now

the same has been revised to US\$2 per day per head. Because of this the central as well as State Governments have various schemes to benefit the poor, needy and down trodden. It is estimated that such funds hardly reach the people for whom this is meant. The total sum under various schemes amounts to Rs. 36,000 crores per year or Rs. 300 crores per month, nearly Rs. 100 crores per day. Experiments conducted in some blocks in the state of Gujarat have shown that by investing about Rs 1 lac per year, it is possible to organize the channelling of nearly Rs. 100 lacs funds meant for the poor and needy. This actual case study deserves the highest attention.

·Drinking Water disinfection @ 5np for 100 liters of water CSR Prevention is better than cure. It is much more economical; providing clean drinking water rather than curing the people after wards when they are sick. Local solutions available.

From the above discussion it should be clear that good governance is an ideal which is difficult to achieve in its totality. Very few countries and societies have come close to achieving good governance in its totality. However, to ensure sustainable human development, actions must be taken to work towards this ideal with the aim of making it a reality.

(Concluded)

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