

# Editorial

Saturday, December 7, 2019

## Significance of windows

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. 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 to 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.

## Urgently requires

Urgently requires - 5 (five) numbers of candidate Apprentice Training for Mechanics for Back Hoe - Loaders / (LT Case) Educational Qualification - Class VIII (Eight passed)

Contact :- M/S Automobile Engineering Works , Case Construction, Purana Rajbari, New Checkon, Imphal East #9862566601

## GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY REGISTRAR OF SOCIETIES, KAKCHING

NOTICE FOR OBJECTION  
Kakching, the 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2019-12-06

No.Pro /SR/KAK/2019: It is hereby notified for general information that an application have been received by this office from the "Social Development Organisation" Keirak Keisham Leikai on 3/12/2019 for registration under Section 4(1)(2) & section 5 of societies Registration Act, 1989 and Rule 5 of MSR Rules 2004 within the area of operation of "Keirak Keisham Leikai Kakching District.

In the matter, Notice for objection is circulated /notified for information of general public /registered Assn. for submitting /inviting objection if any in writing (Adhaar of the complainant or secretary with seal for org.) to the undersigned against the formation / registration of proposed "Social Development Organisation" within 15 (fifteen) days from the date of publication.

Complains /objection if not submitted during the mention the period the application for registration in the proposed " Social Development Organisation " Keirak Keisham Leikai, Kakching District may be initiated /considered /proceeded for registration as deem fit under Section 7(1)(2) of SR Act 1989 and Rule 6 of MSR Rules 2004.

Any objection receiving by way of postal service /hand post/ special messenger after the above - mentioned period will not be considered/ entertained.

Sd/-  
(Kh. Ishwori Devi)  
Deputy Registrar of Societies,  
Kakching District

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). For time being readers can reach the office at Cell Phone No. 9862860745 for any purpose.

## NLFT opposes the enactment CAB

IT News  
Imphal, Dec. 7

The National Liberation Front of Twipra (NLFT) spearheading the movement for the restoration of the Boroks' historical rights in the state of Twipra shows concerned and opposed to the enactment of Citizenship Amendment Bill (CAB) in the winter session of Parliament. A statement of the NLFT signed by Secretary General D. Uomthai drawing the attention of the policy makers, thinkers and law makers of the nation and said that the fundamental conflict and political unrest in Twipra is all about the core issue of illegal immigrants that occurred in different waves right from 1947, 1950, 1960, 1964 (Hazratbal shrine incident in Jammu and Kashmir and riot in East Pakistan), 1965, 1971 and even after the liberation war of Bangladesh. The administration may have thought their job is done after the border fencing. But the reality is just the opposite and beyond the perception of the authority. Illegal immigrants continue to arrive by managing the BSF with money. Relatives of these immigrants in the other side of the border are now making digital infiltration by obtaining Adhaar and ration card well ahead of their arrival. By the enactment of the CAB, the Government of India is trying to blanket cover millions of illegal immigrants in Twipra which endanger the very existence of the Boroks and sons of the soil, the statement said.

It added that over the decades, the illegal immigrants were the fastest growing ethnic group and ranks No. 1 with 7 in every 10 of the state's population. Institutional and logistic support by both New Delhi and the state government were the main source and cause of such disproportionate growth of illegal immigrants. As family members and relatives from the immigrants move back and forth between Twipra and our immediate neighbouring country, it ensured the further inflow of illegal immigrants and consolidation. The Government of India, instead of checking the incoming waves of illegal immigrants, provided all possible help like cash dole and loan for self-reliance and business, allotment of Borok lands for settlement of the illegal immigrants, transport for resettlements in new areas and other basic amenities like health care, sanitation, education and above all security. The state government under Chief Minister Sachindral Singh even took away the royal reserved lands of the Boroks by enacting the Twipra Land Reform Act 1968 and put the illegal immigrants on it. New Delhi unjustifiably turned its back on the sons of the soil in that it spent far more resources and time on the well being of the illegal immigrants rather than on the people with whom it entered into the merger agreement on October 15, 1949 that made independent Twipra a part of Union of India. A careful recount of coherent policies and enactments of laws by



both the Centre and the state governments would show not only how the Boroks have been reduced to insignificant minority but also by default politically handicapped. The CAB is yet another nail in the coffin. It is legitimising the stay of hundreds of thousands of illegal immigrants in the state of Twipra which at present is not even the size of kutch district of Gujarat (17,634.829 sq. mile) or Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan (14,826.708 sq. mile). It is only little bigger than the Home Minister Amit Shah's Gandhinagar Lok Sabha constituency (7,931 sq. mile) as present Twipra has only 10,471 sq. mile geographical areas. How can it host such huge population with its agri-based economy? By what count Delhi justifies this aggression by the illegal immigrants on the Boroks of Twipra? The NLFT said that they are not against any persecuted religious minorities or ethnic group. But questioned on why only in this tiny territory where the sons of the soil are now persecuted by the illegal immigrants and the government of

India is providing institutional protection to the persecutors rather than to the victims. And in the context of Twipra, the Boroks are the victims and so called religious minorities and infiltrators from the neighbouring country are the perpetrators with both New Delhi and the state government on their side.

"We believe the Boroks too have every right to defend themselves. We cannot be forced upon to accept Socio-economic-political situations we do not want. It is the question of justice here, not might", the statement said.

The NLFT also called upon all the right thinking citizens of the country to come and make on the spot study to see what befell the Boroks and what it takes socially, economically and politically to accommodate the illegal immigrants.

The group also appeal to the international community to prevail upon the Government of India to refrain from the application of the Citizenship Amendment Act (when passed) in the state of Twipra as this would lead to unprecedented ethnic unrest.

## Tata Memorial Hospital opens 3 new Paediatric cancer units

By - Raju Vernekar

In view of the increasing number of paediatric cancer patients, the Tata Memorial Centre (TMC) has opened three new childhood cancer centres at B. Borooah Cancer Institute (BBCI) in Guwahati (Assam), Homi Bhabha Cancer Hospital (HBCH) in Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh) and HBCH, Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh). TMC is also slated to start new cancer treatment at a hospital in Bulandpur (Punjab) next year. The distributed cancer control model seeks to take cancer care closest to the patients and make treatment accessible and affordable. TMC officials here said adding that nearly 1,000 new paediatric cancer cases were registered at above three centres in the last few months.

In Guwahati's B Borooah Cancer Institute about 500 and in Visakhapatnam's HBCH, over 200 children cases of paediatric cancer were registered. Blood cancer remained the most common cancer (45 per cent) among children.

Speaking about the new paediatric cancer centres, Dr Shripad Banavali, Director Academics, TMC said that "Paediatric cancer is highly curable when treated appropriately by not just a medical multi-disciplinary team, but by also providing all necessary support for families to undergo the treatment journey. This includes financial, nutritional, accommodation, transfusion and other support. Setting up more centres across India to provide holistic care is the need of the hour to tackle the burden of paediatric cancers".

"Across India there are an estimated 40,000-50,000 new paediatric cancer cases, but only 20,000-30,000 children reach a major cancer care hospital for treatment. With more hospitals, the patients will reach out to centres of excellence closer to their homes", Dr Banavali said and added that "there are only 75-100 paediatric oncologists in India, with nearly 40 cancer care institutes dedicated to paediatric cancer treatment. The paediatric cancer is curable, but diagnosis is



often late. Besides a gender bias forces several girls to drop out of treatment."

Dr Girish Chinnaswamy, Head, Paediatric Oncology, TMC said that "Although there are good treatment options available for children with cancer in India, the majority of these treatments are in tertiary centres located in major cities. Hence we anticipate that a large number of children with cancer will be able to access care in these new centres. Speaking about the holistic support that will be provided at these new centres, Shalini Jatia, Secretary, ImPaCCT (Improving Paediatric Cancer Care and Treatment) Foundation, (Division of Paediatric Oncology) (set up in October 2010) said, "The model at TMC, led by ImPaCCT Foundation, has been successful in providing holistic care and other support to children and their families. This has improved the cure rate of childhood cancer to over 70 per cent and has also decreased the refusal and abandonment of treatment by families. This has been possible by partnering with government and NGOs. Such a tried and tested model should be replicated by regional centres across the country.

"ImPaCCT Foundation", ensures that every child with cancer coming to TMC receives treatment, regardless of the family background, caste, community and religion.

TMC located at Parel in South Central Mumbai, treats over 60,000 cancer patients, coming from all over the country annually, of which 2000 are children. It was set up in 1941 as a 'beacon of hope for the hopeless'. The management of the hospital was handed over to the Union Ministry of Health in 1962. Now TMC is an autonomous body under the administrative governance of Department of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India.

In 2012 a TMC centre was launched in Kolkata by the Tata Trust, to address the high prevalence of cancer and the lack of suitable facilities in the eastern and north-eastern region. TMC is the biggest tertiary care and referral cancer treatment and research centre in India and in the world.

TMC began 'decentralization of treatment' a few years back, hoping to reduce the load of patients. Accordingly recently 50 children who had come to Mumbai for treatment from Uttar Pradesh were referred to the Varanasi hospital.

"But we found that 450 other children who had never come to Mumbai for a referral, had already registered at Varanasi for treatment, pointing to the fact that people are accessing treatment as it is nearer to them," Dr Chinnaswamy added.

By now TMC has set up cancer research and treatment centres in Varanasi, Tirupati, Bhubaneswar, Ranchi, Allahabad and Mangalore and is also partnering state governments in building state-wide cancer facility networks in Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, Telangana and Nagaland. It has supported the formation of the National Cancer Grid since most of the oncology centres are located in western and southern parts of India.

TMC, is planning to double the number of paediatric patients it treats annually. Compared to 2,500-odd children treated in 2018, it plans to extend its free treatment avenues to 5,000 children by the end of 2020. Every year over 50,000 children develop cancer in India and at least 70 per cent of them succumb due to various reasons including lack of money, family dislocation, no home to stay in big cities, no access to good centres in small cities and lack of proper care and treatment in smaller cancer centres etc.

India has 27 dedicated cancer hospitals and an additional 300 general or multi-specialty ones providing care to cancer patients. Research reports suggest for those aged between 25 and 69 years, cancer is the fourth-leading cause of death in India (after cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases and tuberculosis). Experts say the concentration of cancer patients is more in the north eastern states, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal. India has 1.8 mn cancer patients but there is only one oncologist to treat every 2,000.

According to experts there is a need for immediate government intervention, since the death toll in this segment is on the rise, with chances of the disease rising fivefold by 2025. The Indian Council of Medical Research has already urged the government to make cancer a notifiable disease.