

Editorial

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Root of Peoples' anger to Doctors

Doctors are not God. But every time a patient died in mysterious circumstances the doctor who are on duty often got the blamed. In the state of Manipur there are several cases that patient party vandalized hospitals for any fatal incident blaming negligence to the part of the doctors. It is natural that human being crosses their limit when someone near and dear one lost their life. But act of vandalism inside a hospital complex makes no different from attempt to murder of patients who are undergoing treatment in the hospital. The kind of action may even cause serious impact to patients undergoing treatment at the hospital wards. If the patient has multiple problem associated with cardio related disease than there are chances that the patient may landed to fatalities. Why shouldn't the mob pouring anger alleging doctors' negligence to the cause of any dead of patient is equally blamed if a patient dies out of their action?

Saying so this writing does not justifies or stand with those in the medical profession while rendering their service to the patient. But as stated earlier doctors are no God, they make mistakes and if the quantum of mistake they committed is harsh then they deserved punishment but not by hostilities. During a panel discussion at a local cable TV, Dr. Ch. Narendra, a senior advocate and also a visiting lecture of the LMS Law College Imphal said that if in case a patient party suspect negligence of doctor for the cause of dead of patient they can take the help of the court. He also stated the Consumer Court as the best forum for filing case against the doctor.

The number of attack to hospitals and the doctors after the dead of patient is on the rise. The month of April witness several such incidents which prompted patient party to go hostile. Interestingly almost all the incident happened at the premier Institutes - JNIMS and RIMS. Less report about patient party alleging doctors of the Private hospital appears.

Well, if one ponders on why the patient party felt that the doctors at JNIMS and RIMS are very careless in providing medical care service - it certainly is the due to the inefficiency of those administering the Institution. Every person who had visited at both the hospital knows things that are happening. Both the hospital which are run by government - (RIMS is under the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare while JNIMS is run by the state government) are perhaps the only two government hospital in the entire country where patient are referred to private hospitals. Most of the time the patient are advice to take CT Scan, MRI, and others to private clinic even though the hospital have the equipments. The patient party usually have to follow the doctors' advice as they fear negligence if fail to follow the advice.

Besides, high ego among the head of departments of each section at both the hospital also harasses the patient many a time. At RIMS, lack of coordination between medicine department and the Radiology department had force many patient to leave the hospital.

Another serious matter is that, there is no proper guidelines display for the public on how a cancer patient will get the benefit of the hospital. There are numerous stories about cancer patient who had already undergone treated outside the hospital but have to come back at RIMS, perhaps due to lack of adequate money, have to return back disappointed.

In November 2017, a PG student at RIMS, wrote to the Prime Minister stating that the institution which he came with high hopes is the most corrupt institution in the entire country.

This newspaper had reported about procuring medical equipments at JNIMS which are not fit to be utilized at a premier hospital like JNIMS.

Having stated so, it is told that RIMS and JNIMS have the best doctor which have good name in the medicine world. But then, these doctors now get bad name due to mistake committed by some. Almost all doctors are enjoying the none-practicing allowances even though they are seen in private hospitals.

The root of negligence among the doctors in rendering their service to the hospital is perhaps this attitude of them. Well the private hospitals like Shija, Raj, City, among others have more advance equipments is sometime a justification from doctors who are dealing with complicated illness.

One wonder why the Premier hospital which the government spent crore of money could not afford to buy better equipment from those of the private hospitals. Why there is a break down to the CT scan and MRI machine quite often in RIMS and JNIMS when such are not heard in private hospital.

When the patient party have to think twice before committing any vandalism to hospital, the hospital authority at RIMS and JNIMS should know their duty.

'ASPIRATION IN MEDICAL CAREER' - and its effect among our youths.

By - Sanjenbam Jugeshwor Singh



Among any other career after 10+2, Medical career seems to be at the top not only in Manipur but throughout India. This is because, Employability is the best as compare to any other course especially in Manipur. Yes, medical profession is highly needed for a healthy public life. To make their children to be a Doctor, parents tried all their wits end. I think, it's also necessary to identify whether his ward is fit for the medical profession or not. Simply pushing their children in the helm of Medical arena without their own aspiration will rather produce negative impact in the life of many of our youths. It is not an easy task for a student to qualify in National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (NEET) to undergo Medical profession. Nevertheless we should not give up our effort to qualify in this national level common examination. As we all know majority of our parents put maximum input for their children to be selected in NEET after 10+2.

In spite of having talents in Mathematics by our students, it appears this talent has been nipped in the buds after class X due to viral among our parents for medical career. This is clearly seen from the result of HSLC Examination of BOSEM and HSSLC

Examination of COHSEM. Many students scored letter mark in Mathematics in HSLC exam of BOSEM while pass percentage in Mathematics in HSSLC exams of COHSEM is very pathetic. One of main reason of declining in the pass percentage of Mathematics in HSSLC may be due to madness in Medical career, if I am not mistaken. Because of this, many students who are very good in Mathematics up to Class X started neglecting it in Class XI and XII. Now, we need to rethink, how many students from Manipur will get the opportunity to go for Medical line out of thousands of students passed XII Sc, from COHSEM and CBSE? I think, at the most 300 students from

Manipur will get this opportunity through NEET. Of course few rich parents send their children to Private Medical Colleges in India and abroad after spending huge amount. Any way giving effort to be qualified in NEET is encouraging and is a must to do. But one dark side of this attempt is that, a student who tried

NEET for the first time is generally not selected but continue for second attempt by sending them to premier coaching centers. Yes, it's good and positive attitude of trying again and again.

However many of the parents simply admitted their wards in BA/B.Sc in some Colleges (where they can appear examination without attending the class) in conjunction

with their coaching class for medical. During the examination in these colleges where they admitted, how and what he/she might have written is the scene that everybody know. Because of the way they appear the examination in these colleges their moral of study for the NEET goes down to hell though they may pass the degree exam with high grade. As a result of this their second attempt in NEET is also not successful, then they tried for third time. By the time he/she completes graduation from these colleges without learning anything. In this way the career of many of our bright student have been spoiled. Because of their poor learning during graduation they find very hard to go for further PG studies. Then they become useless for anything in their life. As a result they get frustrated and mentally depressed, lost self-confidence and become a spoil bread of the family and society. So, if this is the case, what shall we do now? Now, the time has come to put our head together to correct this menace and identify right person for this profession by the parents so that we can save our bright talented stars before it's too late. These are some of the real phenomena that I came across being in teaching profession.

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Reverend William Pettigrew And Modern Education In Manipur

By- Dr.L.Leiren Singh

Reverend William Pettigrew (1869-1943) was an English missionary. He came to India at an early age of 21 in 1890. He worked for two years in Bengal. The Manipur war of 1891 attracted his attention to work in Manipur. As such, he sought permission from the administrative authorities of Manipur for his entry permit. While waiting for his permit at silchar, he contacted some Manipurians there for learning Manipuri language. Making purposeful use of his newly acquired knowledge of Manipuri, he wrote the first Manipuri Primer and Manipuri Grammar including English-Bengali-Manipuri dictionary. Later on, he was assigned the task of reducing Manipuri vernacular into writing. The initial work done by him facilitated in entering Manipur at a time when Manipur administration did not allow Christian missionaries to work freely in Manipur adopting the policy of religious neutrality not to hurt religious sentiment of the people. However, Mr.A.Porteous, the then acting political agent of Manipur, granted permission to enter Manipur to William Pettigrew. He arrived in Imphal on 6 January, 1894. After his arrival, he started his work by opening a primary school at Singamei bor boys in his name. The school is now upgraded to Junior High School and till known as Pettigrew Junior High School. In the same year, there was a problem concerning Johnstone Middle English School, the first School of Manipur established in 1885 under the initiative of Sir James Johnstone, due to the resignation of its headmaster. To fill-up vacancy, William Pettigrew worked as the honorary headmaster of the school and his service was highly appreciated by all sections of the people of Manipur. Later on, honorary service in various capacities happened a regular feature on his part. During his short tenure of 6(six) months at Imphal, he initiated the spread of girls'

education and strived to find out a suitable lady teacher from outside the state.

But the action of Mr.A.Porteous permitting Pettigrew to function freely was strong resented by the orthodox Hindus of Manipur. They suspected it as an attempted inroad upon the Meitei culture by means of imposing christianity. A tension had been created in this way in the mind of the people. The arrival of Major Maxwell, political agent in Manipur from furlough set things at rest and the tense situation was brought under control. Pettigrew was asked to work in the hill areas of Ukhrul which under the British administration at that time, that too at his own risk. It was a blessing in disguise for him in the hope that one day he would be able to resume his earlier work in the valley areas of Manipur. He started contacting 16(sixteen) tribal chiefs for permitting him to work in their respective villages. But they all rejected his proposal on the idea of alien religion and education to be imposed on them.

At last, he was given a plot of land at Phungyo in Ukhrul in the month of January 1896 and he worked there with his wife, Alice Gorcham. In January 27, 1896, he was also appointed as Missionary of the American Baptist Mission Society. The first task taken up by him was to win the confidence of the people and start a boys' school there. A lower primary school was accordingly opened at Ukhrul in the month of February, 1897 with an enrolment of 20 boys. Thus, modern education had its root in Ukhrul under the able guidance of Pettigrew. He was, later on, assisted by Major Maxwell by all possible means. But the earlier years of Mr. and Mrs. Pettigrew at Ukhrul were very difficult. The primary school upgraded to the standard of a Middle English School in 1906. He continued as the headmaster of the school for a long period after its establishment. He also inspected all the schools

of Manipur as the Honorary Inspector of schools for 7 (seven) years 1897-1903. His knowledge of Manipuri and Bengali languages and the valuable service rendered by him during his brief stay at Imphal attracted the attention of the political agent who asked him to assist the government in establishing schools in various part of Imphal, Ukhrul and secured and appointed teachers and prepared curriculum with the help of the teachers. When he relinquished his assignment of Honorary Inspector of schools for furlough in 1903, 28 schools has been established including Mao and Hundung Lower Primary School and 23 text-books had been translated from Bengali language to Manipuri. It was also during this period of furlough, Pettigrew took two years course at the Livingstone-Medical College for Missionaries and studied dentistry and surgery along with practical work done in the outdoor dispensaries in the slums of East London. He applied his medical knowledge in Ukhrul after his arrival there with help of Mrs. Pettigrew which ultimately paved the way for the establishment of a hospital in Ukhrul in 1902.

In 1911, Pettigrew was also given an unexpected opportunity to visit all his areas of Manipur as he was the only Englishman who knew tribal dialects. He was made superintendent of census operation which was being taken for the first time in the hill areas of Manipur. Christian teachers and student in the higher classes from Ukhrul helped him as enumerators and supervisions in successfully concluding the census. The contracts made at this time proved useful in extending his areas of operation in non-Tangkul areas well as in motivating the people for the propagation of Christianity and the benefits of modern education. He also gave similar assistance in the census operations of 1921 and 1931. During the first world war 1914, Pettigrew was commissioned to

France as an Army Captain by the British authorities. He was further entrusted to recruit labour corps to France from the people of hills areas of Manipur. Through his missionary influence, he successfully recruited the labour corps under the leadership of his 6(six) trusted church leaders and students. Similarly, during the Kuki rebellion (1917-19), Dr. Crozier's war service, the Manipur Government was transferred from Tura to Manipur in the year 1917 at the request of William Pettigrew. But, Manipur Government refused to permit more than one missionary to work in the state. However, Dr. Crozier and Mrs. Crozier spent their time in helping the state. After Pettigrew's return from war, he pleaded for a second missionary family to work in Manipur. It was due to Pettigrew's war service, the state Government permitted a second missionary to work in Manipur in 1917 and the Mission centre from Ukhrul was also shifted to Kangpokpi in 1919.

It may be pointed out that for 23 years (1894-1917), Manipur administrators allowed only one missionary to work in Ukhrul. But in 1928, permission was granted to all missionaries to work area in the hill areas of Manipur. It was also originally thought that Pettigrew and Crozier would work together in Manipur. But the difference of opinion between them led to divide Manipuri field into two spheres of influence, Pettigrew supervised schools on Imphal, North East and Sadar Hill regions and Dr. Crozier assumed the responsibility for the North-Western regions including supervision work for dispensaries, hospitals and leper asylums. Hence, Pettigrew worked mainly among the Nagas and extended his work to Imphal by establishing a church at Keishamthong in 1916. However Dr. Crozier worked specially among the Kukis. For the benefit of the people, a dispensary and a leper asylum were also opened in the new mission centre.

(To be Continued)

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