



## Attitude

By- Dr Nunglekpm Prem Devi

Always I do, as always I did,  
I stand aloof silently, cool and calmly;  
I love the way, I was and I am and I use to,  
On one seems understand 'me' and desire motifs;  
Understanding far left behind; some seems awkward,  
Some seems hopeless; friends with foe, surprisingly!  
Left out alone nowhere; sitting, standing and waiting;  
Come closer no body, alone I draw my path;  
I choose not, stay 'away', nor I design living,  
My 'moves' an 'attitude' too biased;  
My 'looks' an 'attitude' dull and boring and wicked;  
What may comes, which may goes, I intrude lesser;  
Neither I seek the truth; I may be dismay,  
Numbers countless, wandering hither and thither;  
Should I? Should I not? Silently I do concern.

I pray enough dutifully; healthy and wise  
I suggest staying happy and join 'them' loudly;  
I smile for a cause; and I laugh bitterness, just as I do  
Morning's a friend, smooth and serene, I witness much;  
I think not a cause and not for a cause; silently as I stay,  
I cried no bloody; No vicious I choose to friend;  
Help me not merrily; Held me not harshly; I bray  
Understanding! 'They' took away from me,  
My 'gestures' an 'attitude' motionless and mindful;  
Lone I walk, distant as I go, I carry 'attitude';  
Swinging all my way, I pursue dreams living high;  
I bother not any, friends and family,  
Still, they doubt 'me' in, I have 'attitude' silently.

Asking myself hundreds and thousands,  
Lesser the words, I speak of humanity's kindness;  
'They' knows me little effortless, I doubt all egos,  
What makes 'them' so? I know nothing,  
How carefree I am? Wrap within those solitude;  
Seclusion! I know some; still I company all peace,  
'Think' all I could, walking through the rhythm  
Judging onto, fancying and engaging I go wildly;  
Lie! Lie 'me' not to; I hate the worse  
I see friendship and all a lot best friends,  
My 'No' to an 'attitude' simply,  
My 'yes' to an 'attitude' so daring unfair;  
Have I touch them sharing? Crazy I go unpopular;  
Freaking out sadly I console 'me' soothingly,  
How may? What may I be? I have 'attitude' silently.

By- Chalmaba Kshetri

### The most devastating Conflict of the 21st century

Nobody wants War and compromise the stability of Peace in the Modern Era. The ongoing 21st Century is constantly marked as the period of Globalisation, Advancement of Information and Technology and the rise of Global Economy. Although War and Violence have declined enormously as compared to the 20th Century, Genocide and Civil War still remains a serious concern of the Current Civil War in Syria and the Rohingya Genocide cases in Myanmar. One of the most devastating Conflict that has occurred in the 21st Century is the Syrian Civil War. Leaving all the Evolution of the Developmental Process, Syria has been on a state of major turmoil since 2011. In 2016, The United Nations and Arab League Envoy put out an estimate of 400,000 people that had died in the War. Over a million injured and 12 million civilians have been displaced i.e. half the Country's population.

#### Background of the Turmoil -

Even before the Conflict had erupted, many locals were driving nuts about Unemployment, Corruption and lack of Political Freedom under President Bashar-Al- Assad who succeeded his father, Hafez- Al- Assad, after he died in 2000. The Al- Assad family has ruled Syria since 1971 and established an authoritarian to totalitarian regime under the control of the Ba'ath Party. The Civilians had grown weary of these authoritarian regime.

#### Impact of 'Arab Spring Uprising'

The Arab Spring was a series of anti-Government protests, uprisings and

armed rebellions that spread across the Middle East in early 2011. It was an expression and resentment against the never ending Arab Dictatorships, Unemployment, Corruption, Price Hike and the brutality of the Government Security Forces. It's epicenter of the movement was largely based on Tunisia and other Muslim Countries including Egypt, Libya, Morocco, Bahrain and Syria.

In March 2011, Inspired by the "Arab Spring" in neighbouring Countries, the Pro- Democracy demonstrations erupted in the Syria city of Deraa. However 15, Syrian school children were arrested and tortured for writing Graffiti that was inspired by the Arab Spring. One of the boys was killed. The arrests sparked outrage and demonstrated throughout Syria. Citizens demanded the release of the remaining children, along with greater freedom for all people in the Country. Contrary to the demand, The Syrian Government led by President Bashar- Al- Assad responded to the protests by killing hundreds of demonstrators and imprisoning many more. The unrest spread and the crackdown intensified. Opposition supporters took up arms, first to defend themselves and later to rid their areas of security forces. Hence, conflict between the Government and Protestors occurred. The violence rapidly escalated and Country descended into Civil War. **What is the Crisis all about?**

It is now more than the battle between the President Assad and the Opposition. It is heading towards Sectarian Conflict, preaching animosity between Sunni Muslims majority against the President's Shia Alawite Sect. Many

Groups and Countries- each with their own agendas are involved, making the situation far more complex and prolonging the fighting. Such divisions have led both sides to commit atrocities, torn communities apart and ending hopes of Peace. They have also allowed the Jihadist or Rebel Groups, Islamic State (IS) and Al-Qaeda to flourish. Numerous factions emerged and one of them is Syria's Kurds, who want the right of Self- Government but have not fought Mr Assad 's force, have added another dimension to the conflict.

#### Who's involved?

Since the start of War, the situation in Syria became much more complicated, as other foreign countries and organised fighters have entered the scene. If we look categorically, the Syrian Government's main allied are Russia, Iran, Hezbollah (a militant group based in Lebanon). On the other side, The United States, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Turkey and other Western Countries are described as supporters of Rebel Groups. Many newer Rebel Groups have emerged since the War began. These Conflict has encouraged terrorist organisation such as ISIS and Al-Qaeda to join the War. In the meantime, The World Community has condemned the Open intervention and Foreign backing of the ongoing Civil War in Syria.

#### Resultant of the Crisis-

The War has caused hundreds of thousands of death, 1.5 million people with permanent disabilities including 86,000 who have lost limbs. At least 6.2 million Syrian are internally displaced, while another 5.7 million have fled abroad. The Neighbouring Countries like

Lebanon, Jordan and Turkey had hosted the 93% of Syrian refugees, which they claimed that to have struggle to cope with one of the largest refugee exodus in recent history. Experts estimate that 13.1 million Syrians need humanitarian assistance, such as medicine or food. The War-ridden parties have made the problems worse by refusing aid agencies access to many of those in need. Syrian also have limited access to healthcare. Physicians for Human Rights had documented 550 attacks on 384 separate medical facilities by December 2018, resulting in the death of 892 medical personnel. Much of Syria's rich cultural heritage has also been destroyed. The damaged include all the six Unesco World Heritage Site, which is considered to be the Country's pride.

#### Will the War ever be settled?

Since 2014, The United Nations has hosted Nine rounds of mediated peace talks, known as the Geneva 2nd process. Despite this intervention, little progress has been made. The Negotiations failed despite mediation by several groups. President Assad appears unwilling to negotiate with the Opposition. The Rebels still insist he must step down as part of any settlement. Russia, Iran and Turkey have set up parallel political talks known as the Astana Process. But they have also struggled to make headway. One of the Jihadist is of the opinion that, "Civil War in Syria may end but the Crisis will go on forever". Both the Syrian Government and Rebels appears unwilling to agree on terms of Peace. It does not look like the turmoil will end anytime soon, but everyone agrees a political solution is required.

## Community Policing in Manipur

By: Dr S. Ibchoa Singh, IPS (MIC Member)

### Community Policing now:

There was no systematic policing in Manipur before a standardized policing system was introduced in the state by British wayback in 1894. The existence of a systematic policing came into existence with the opening of Imphal Police station and appointment of Shri Arambam Ramlal Singh (Meino) as the first Sub-Inspector of Police in January, 1894. This is the first step to the emergence of a standardized police force in the state by doing away with the system of military duty of the people called *Lallup* which was abolished by the then political agent Mr. Maxwell - on 29/04/1892. From the establishment of the first police station at Imphal, Manipur Police reached by leaps and bounds to the present stage of having a total strength of 32918 (inclusive of civil police, MR and other units) from a Department headed by a Sub-Inspector to a Director General of Police now.

### Community Policing:

Before going ahead to the topic Community Policing in Manipur, let us know what Community Policing is first, so as to enable us to know where we stand now in terms of policing system prevalent in the state and also to know at what stage of policing the developed countries of the world are standing.

#### Community Policing: Defined

Community policing is the way of policing in which community renders their share and contribute ideas in the maintenance of law and order bringing order in the society by assisting the police in their efforts. Community policing is not a self contained programme but a method of policing where the community is treated not as a passive customer but as an active partner in preventing crime and disorder and promotions of security with the total involvement of the community or the local neighbourhood in the police in identifying and resolving issues that give rise to crime and disorder. The effectiveness of this type of

policing is measured by the degree of public co-operation received and the absence of crime and disorder in the society. In the traditional system of policing, the success of police is measured in terms of arrest made during the period of time and on conviction, but in community policing the success of policing is determined by the extent of co-operation received from people and the amount of success achieved in the maintenance of law and order.

#### Community policing is Manipur:

The act which governs the police functioning in Manipur and in other states and union territories of India and in consonance with it the rules and service conditions governing the Police Department are being made in the Police Act, 1861. In fact, it is the Act which was enacted by the British into India during their hegemony in the then colonial India. The Act still continues as the governing Act of Police in India even after 68 years of independence of this country. The police in India during the British rule was a force and the intention of the police then was to make the police look at the Indians as the enemies of the then government in power. It was to safe-guard the interests of the British rule and to protect British citizens in India at that time. The uniform Khaki was chosen to look the police like the armed force such as military whose personality as by the design of their actual performance have to look during and aggressive as they deal with enemy. They wanted police to be force not a service. Thus, the Indians who came across in front of police in those days were enemies. In order to achieve this and to alienate, the training imparted to them were more of physical aspects which included physical exercises, toughening, bayonet practice anti riot drill, lathi charge, etc.

The acts and rules governing the police have not been changed. The Assam Police Manuals (part I to VI) which was introduced in Manipur during the British time is still used as

the Police Manual in Manipur in absence of a separate Manipur Police Manual till date. There is no change in the sequence of dispersal of unlawful Assembly u/s 129-131 of Code of Criminal procedure and Rule no.47 of AP Manual part-I. Thereby treating the public as rioter and enemies as was done during the period when India was not independent.

#### Police not a force but a service-

Indian police from Imperial Police (IP) has now, after independence, changed into Indian Police Service (IPS). But, there is no change in their way of functioning and in their dealing with public, etc. Police culture has not undergone any change from its colonial police, so is also Manipur Police. Police still is a force, not a service. They are more of status consciousness than of their role as a police in the society. People of the present era is more concerned with the consciousness of their role than the consciousness of their status. With uniform police acquire some social and professional status. But their social and professional status is of no value if their role as a policeman is not discharged to the expectation of the public. Police uniform and status alienate police from the public and this led to the failure of achieving the purpose of service oriented policing. On the other hand, as ego problem arises, police are in the habit of using filthy languages. This attitude is unbearable by the public. So, police station which remains as a place of public facility has become a place where young male and women do not like to visit even at times of their requirement.

With the advancement of modern technology in all fields in the world, the globe has become so small and the distance has been reduced. In the field of information also the happiness at one end of the world are reached to all parts of the world within minutes. So much so that the world has become one. The living standard, the taste of living, the value of life, the truth of everything including the sense of right

or wrong in discharge of police duties are weighted and compare with treatment meted out by police in other countries under the same circumstances and conditions. As such, the acts of police are subject to people's scrutiny in terms of such treatment as it happened in other countries. Failure to keep and maintain the right treatment leads to mass protest, agitation, etc. Under the new democratic set up, the people of Manipur would like to see a new police if possible more or less of a London Bobby type of police. The change context demands an active, alert, judicious service oriented and responsive police force and not indiscriminating and brutal one. Even if they use force, it should be for the larger interest of the society as they are protectors of life and property of the people at large.

#### Implementation of Community Policing in Manipur:

Soli Shorabjee seeing all the pitfalls in Indian Police has recommended Police Reforms and replacement of the Police Act 1861 by Police Act, 2006, making police more public friendly and service oriented. He has suggested for introduction of two tier-system of policing by bifurcating police into law and order group and investigation group. The system has been implemented in Manipur as an experimental bases in the two police stations of Manipur - one at Imphal Police Station and the other at Porompat Police Station of Imphal West and East Districts respectively. The need for Implementation of community system of policing was felt in Manipur Police way back in 2005. Thus the Government of Manipur has included Rule-365 in the Assam Police Manual Part-III requiring the Superintendents of Police to associate the citizens with the police work, to identify problems and to collaborate in reaching workable solutions to such problems as to create enthusiasm amongst the citizens in the direction, thereby encouraging them to help each other

in the better living of the society. However, the rule has not been implemented in any of the districts by the District Superintendents of Police nor is this aware of by the subordinate officers not to talk of the constables. Thus, community policing in the state of Manipur remained a far cry as a system of policing for Manipur Police Department.

#### Conclusion:

To make police public friendly the attitude and mind set of the police officers and men are to be changed from adhering their functioning to traditional system of where primitive approach in the dominant system of policing to a preventive and proactive system of policing. In fact a paradigm shift to its recruitment system, training and working style is required to make police public friendly. This will make police a service than a force. The officers and men are to be trained and seminars and workshop, particularly at the training level be organized at the training college, both in service and during their basic training period. As such, community policing programme may be taken up at all districts so that the police functionaries are aware of this system of policing.

In the curriculum of school education of high school level, the topic of community policing as a system of policing may be including to make the students aware of this system of policing, as it is done in Kerala in the name of *Janamithiri Suraksha Project*, which is a project enunciated by Kerala Government and which has become the predominant feature of policing system of Kerala state with exceeding success.

*Note:* Paper presented in ICSSR sponsored International Seminar on Movements in Recent Past and Present in Northeast India with special reference to Manipur, dt. 27-29 November 2015, organized by Centre for Manipur Studies (CMS), Manipur University when Dr. Ibchoa was the DIG Range 2 of Manipur Police

### DISTRICT LEVEL EXPO : 2019-20

Notice  
20-01-2020

No. 29/AWAS/H/MELA/2017-18 : Notice is served to all the state's handloom weavers, primary weavers' co-operative societies, SHGs and entrepreneurs that a DISTRICT LEVEL EXPO:2019-20 is scheduled to be organised by the Manipur Handloom and Weavers & Handicraft Artisans C.S Ltd (AWAS) from 5<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2020 at Kha-Potsangbam, Bishnupur District under the sponsorship of the DC (Hamlooms), Ministry of Textiles, Govt. of India. Application are invited for participation in this DLE can be submitted to the office of the AWAS on or before 4<sup>th</sup> Feb, 2020 during office hour for getting marketing opportunities of handloom products.

Sd/-  
Business Manager  
AWAS (Apex Handloom)

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