

Editorial

Monday, June 17, 2019

Revolt by decedents is a lesson for CM N. Biren Singh

Political crisis erupted in the N. Biren Singh Ministry after decedents revolted for his replacement can be assumed as a timely intervention to the running of the government to make the Chief Minister realize that he is not supreme to decide and act anything in the democratic form of government.

The crisis will be resolved soon as the crisis is an internal issue. Government Spokesperson Th. Radheshyam has rightly stated. Political observers too are of the view that the matter will be settled soon. Now, it is certain that Chief Minister N. Biren Singh would have regretted for giving more priority to some of his near and dear one other than giving more priority to his BJP colleagues. On the other hand, N. Biren Singh's decision to remove the key portfolios from BJP legislator Th. Bishwajit and Yumnam Joykumar of NPP also give an indication to all the Ministers that they the Ministers too are not above the law and there is always someone that can blow them at time of needs.

As someone has rightly pointed out that every elected persons want to become Ministers and every ministers dream of becoming Chief Minister, it is natural that sometime crisis evolved and decedents revolt with hopes to get a Ministerial berth if in case the leadership is changed.

Revolt by decedents against their leadership and demand for replacement of Chief Minister is not new in the state of Manipur. During SPF-2 government, When Okram Ibohi of the Congress party was the Chief Minister, large number of Congress MLAs revolted against him for change of the legislature Wing legislature. A Congress Party being one of the largest political party which was in power in the center, the Congress MLAs of that time camp at New Delhi and lobbied all AICC leaders for removal of Okram Ibohi Singh from the post of Chief Minister and to replace him by someone. The only weak point of the decedent MLAs of that time was that even though the number was okayed, the decedents did not propose any Congress Legislators who would be replacing the Chief Minister Okram Ibohi. The political crisis that time too had also hampered all developmental works in the state. Chief Minister Okram Ibohi who have the blessing of the AICC leaders of that time took no time to settle the matter.

If one take a close look on the political crisis of that time one can easily speculate that, the present crisis in N. Biren Singh led government will be resolved soon. Reason, the decedents did not mention or propose any name that will replace N. Biren Singh. Circumstances happened those days suggested that the Center will have no choice but to keep N. Biren Singh as the Chief Minister. May be the BJP central leaders may direct him to be cautious in dealing with the Ministers and BJP MLAs.

If one remembered, it was in the SPF-3 term that one prominent MLA of the Congress Party was defeated. He was one of the leader of the decedent MLAs.

Point wanted to bring to the notice of all the legistors revolting against the Chief Minister is that - everything may be settled with the interference of the BJP central leaders but the one who get moral defeat may be a victim of politics. After all, it is just 2 years and half month that next election of the Manipur Legislative Assembly will be held.

As always mention by this newspaper - all is fair in war and love and in politics strategy to strengthen his or her position is also a fair game.

Meanwhile, rivalry between legislators ruling the government will only bring catastrophe to the people of the state.

'Revolt by decedents against their leadership and demand for replacement of Chief Minister government, When Okram Ibohi of the Congress party was the Chief Minister, large number of Congress MLAs revolted against him for change of the legislature Wing legislature'

Whereabouts of 19 Lakh EVMs Not Known, Reveals RTI-Based Court Case

EC denies claims in Frontline's story, says it has no jurisdiction over State Election Commissions which also procure EVMs.

Courtesy: The Wire The Wire Staff

The concerns of opposition parties about electronic voting machines (EVM) have been buttressed by a report that nearly 19 lakh polling machines are "missing". A report by news magazine *Frontline* pointed out that while records obtained by a Right to Information (RTI) activist have revealed that these machines were delivered by public sector undertakings BEL and ECIL, the Election Commission (EC) claimed that it never received them.

The story, which was published on May 9, refers to the issue in the backdrop of concerns around "vulnerability" and "unreliability" of EVMs. Moreover, it notes that 21 opposition parties have demanded that EVM results be matched with 50% of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trails (VVPAT) in each assembly segment to ensure fairness in the voting process.

The report relied on a public interest litigation (PIL) on EVMs filed in the Bombay high court and the EC's response in the matter. It said the PIL, filed by Manoranjan Roy in March 2018, was based entirely on data collected through the RTI Act and raised issues around the "processes involved in the procurement, storage and deployment of EVMs and VVPATs by the ECI and State Election Commissions (SECs)".

Apart from highlighting financial irregularities of Rs 116.55 crore, the case also "brought out huge disparities between the accounting of the number of EVMs the ECI had received over a period of time and the supply records of the manufacturers."

Providing a year-wise account of the supply of EVMs by BEL and ECIL and the claims of EC about receiving them, the report said, "in a span of around 15 years the ECI has not received 9,64,270 EVMs that BEL states to have delivered and 9,29,949 EVMs that ECIL affirms to have delivered to it."

It noted that "the order and supply chart as presented in the Bombay High Court is a bewildering document."

In a rejoinder sent to *Frontline*, the Election Commission said on May 9 that "there is no truth in the contention that RTI based Public Interest Petition in the Bombay High Court 'points out that 20 lakh EVMs that the manufacturers affirm to have delivered are 'missing' from the possession of the Election Commission'."

It claimed that the allegations of mismatches in the order and supplies thereof and the presumption that "the absence of proper system and infrastructure could lead to misplacement of EVMs along with misappropriation of funds" were "totally conjectural".

The commission reiterated that "not a single EVM moves out of the designated warehouse without prior approval of the Commission and strict compliance to administrative protocols prescribed for movement of EVMs and VVPATs."

Claiming to have a "robust EVM Management Software (EMS) through which the status of every EVM/VVPAT can be tracked on real time basis and only First-Level-Check cleared EVMs, properly logged in EMS, are used for poll purpose," the commission said "this activity is done transparently with active participation of the political parties and contesting candidates."

In a crucial submission, the Commission further stated: "as far as, functions of State Election Commissions (SECs) are concerned, it is intimated that State Election Commissions are independent Constitutional bodies which are responsible for conducting local body elections. ECI has no jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the SECs. Any modification or development done by any PSU with regard to any EVM used or procured by any State Election Commission is outside the purview of the Election Commission of India."

Responding to the EC, the correspondent, Venkitesh Ramakrishnan, wrote that "the mismatch between the order and supply of EVMs in the records of the ECI and the manufacturers... was a specific point in the PIL which was highlighted in the article. The ECI response makes no reference to these numbers."

He adds that the EC desisted from responding to another qualitative aspect of the information obtained through the RTI - the obvious mismatch between the data given by "multiple public authorities".

Denying that the mismatch in numbers was conjectural, as claimed by EC, the writer said it was "based on numbers provided by different authorities, in response to RTI queries".

As for the response that "the commission has a robust EVM management software" in place, the magazine asks why then "there have been regular media reports about the discovery of EVMs in places such as hotel rooms. If the claim about robust EMS is right, then these strange movements of EVMs should have been reported primarily by the ECI or related authorities. But, almost always, the media have reported appearance of EVMs in odd places."

On the claim that the EC has no jurisdiction over the SECs which are responsible for conducting local body elections, the magazine asked on what parameters do they then interact for Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha elections.

Democracy And Behaviourism

By: B. Angousana Sharma An Onlooker

Although, a leader of segment of society; a leader of a state or a nation might occupy an administrative chair with the responsibility of the society; the leaders somewhere overtakes own stature, where, he or she was sitting. But such leader or a person, in the bounded society expert to overdo or never do own part of duties; instead, either he/she descend to benefitown family or society, or could not ascend into the national agenda. As a matter of the facts exposed to be anti-incumbent, administration declined to shakey; at the while, immediate criticism arise in the public platform. Such situation appeared to have been prevailed into the political parties of India, during the general election 2019, was in synthesis of situation.

The ruling was in the people with the agenda; whereas, opposition was on slogan with Modi Hatao; which was shame to be opposition parties of a democratic nation.

As of today from 1947 onward, from the first general election 1952 till 2019, we have been experienced the state level, national level, council, Gram Panchayat elections. We have seen Indian democracy which of the administration was proto-British, the "Divide and Ruled" politics. We have seen Nehruvian Institution of "Socialist Pattern of Society" which was just admixture of British-Russia pattern of Governance; but could not overcame from the bounded mind-set, to take upon a reformative exercise. Nehru could not connect to Eastern states (now N.E) even after British was open East through Rail communication already from 1891; from Bengal to Guwahati, from Chittagong via Dharamamgar of Silchar. Nehru had never have a vision in favour of New Bharatavarasha. Perhaps Nehru might dream while sleeping but his physical touch with the region was less, being Prime Minister found neglected east in his tenure. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had the spirit, but lost his at Taskent, Russia, which was lost of a leader in India. Smt. Indira Gandhi has been enthroned to the Prime Minister after Lal Bahadur Shastri died in 1967. Indira

was bold leader. She tried to emulate Nehru's leadership by reforming the system the previous phrase from socialistic pattern of society to "Democratic Socialism" in the preamble of the Constitution of India. She could not hold the administration. Ultimately she has been compelled to impose emergency in the country with the help of the President under her advise. She has been thrown out of the position by Janata Party under the supreme movement of Jai Prakash Narayan. Modiji Desai became Prime Minister of India; but could not retain in power longer. Indira returned with more power; but insurgency in Punjab climb to the culminating high. Blue star operation leads Indira to end; with the bullets of her own security men. But Rajiv Gandhi became Prime Minister; but could not pull hardly one tenure. His Defence Minister V.P. Singh became Prime Minister of India.

V.P. Singh could administer as Prime Minister for short period; I.K. Gujral and Chandrasekhar also became Prime Minister for six months with the support of the Congress Party, but could not hold as public wanted.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee became Prime Minister with little amount of parliament member. After Vajpayee Narasimha Rao became Prime Minister of India as Congress was majority for five years, with the coalition of numbers of parties successfully.

Atal Bihari Vajpayee returned as Prime Minister for the 2nd term with the coalition partners. Ruled successfully for five years, which was known as NDA (National Democratic Alliance).

After the NDA, the Congress led coalition govt. returned in the name of UPA (United Progressive Alliance). But Mohan Singh became Prime Minister of Indian after Sonia Gandhi's denial to become Prime Minister, with the bitter opposition the BJP. Lasted up to 2014. Ruled 10 years by UPA Govt. remained under serious criticism of corruption, scam or bribes.

The Literally cultured societies takes spontaneous move towards democratic socialism (.) Whereas, ethics of the political leaders involved to build a society; but today substances of the oral Delivery from the leaders of Bharatavarasha dictates to be Denigrate, rather needs Institution before being shoulder upon the responsibility of a social, politician Institution (.) Whereas, Such leader do expose own inefficiency; moreover lacks to improve or remove deficiency; to become a leader .

The tenure of UPA Govt. Was most delicate time for congress. Because, the Prime Minister was under remote control of Sonia Gandhi, how? When ? Mrs. Sonia Gandhi has been denied to become Prime Minister on the bitter remarks of the BJP she herself determined to surrender the post of the Prime Minister. Though, she could establish PAC (Parliamentary Advisory Committee) whose chairperson was Mrs. Gandhi herself, who was all the while on dominating place above the Prime Minister. But, it (the PAC) was not constitutional; it was self-made committee to overpower the Prime Minister. This UPA Govt. has been folded by BJP led NDA, led by Narendra Modi; who took the post of the Prime Minister in May 2014.

But, it is mentionable, also remarkable that, all congress and UPA regime could not properly administer the Govt. because the system of British left Govt. which was most colonial, could not reform to Democratic way. Simply we accept the Transfer of Power from British India to India govt; in which less democracy exist hence no effort been made by Nehru with the vast country. Lack of vision appeared. The same system of traditionalism continued till 2014; but people of India elect also select Narendra Modi as leader of the nation.

His (Modi) tenure of 2014-2019 was elementary or essence of democratic administration in India. His slogan of SABKA SATH-SABKA VIKASH with number of the society, which of the reason to be practical democratic movements towards development of the society; which of the reason of the sincere performance of the Shri Modi waon the heart and soul of the population. Thereafter, the term Faith or Viswas has been suffixed; as SABKA SATH-SABKA VIKASH + SABKA VISWAS.

2019 General Election could win 303 of BJP, so coalition partners, altogether 353, out of 543 Lok Sabha seats. Thus, Modi led BJP won the faith of the population.

WHAT IS THE REASON BEHIND THE WIN?

It was nothing, no magical instrument to win over the opinion of the population, but pro-incumbency Govt. with the policy plan of the Govt. was in favour of the people. Modi could through the elementary examination with his sincere delivery of the programmes without any intermediary involvement. He execute the preliminary act, by constituting S.I.T (Special Investigation Team) against the Stash-money in Swiss bank, in favour of Indian individuals, which was leakage of National treasury, cache in the Swiss bank since time unknown.

He (Modi) called - out all bureaucrats of India; had overrally as advice to have sincere hand. He called-out or invite all chartered Accountant s for meeting, hence advise to put sincere hand while proceeding toward a National programme. Modi could float numbers of schemes which of the benefits had directly reach to the beneficiaries. For example. (1) free gas distribution (2) free toilet to the poor (3) direct transfer of loan to the loanee (4) Beti Bachao, Beti Parhao, (5) PM Gramin Sadak Yojana, (6) Farmers help for Rs.6,000/- which was directly transfer to the account of the beneficiaries. (7) PM Swachh Bharat, (8) Swabhiman Bharat, (9) Aayushman Bharat and numbers of schemes have benefited the people in which everyone has to have house, by providing direct involvement of the Govt.

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