

In Bishnupur district, Ghost beneficiaries found in PM-KISAN schemes

IT News
Imphal, June 11:

At what could be term as looting of public money, monetary assistance provided under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN) seems to be enjoyed by Ghost beneficiaries in Khoijuman Khullen, Khoijuman Khunou and Nachou villages of Bishnupur block in Bishnupur district.

PM-KISAN was launched by the government of India to augment the income of the Small and Marginal Farmers (SMFs). The Scheme aims to supplement the financial needs of the SMFs in procuring various input to ensure proper crop health and appropriate yields, Commensurate with the anticipated farm income at the end of the each crop cycle.

The list of the beneficia-

ries under the scheme is being uploaded at the official website www.pmkisan.gov.in. As per the lists uploaded for Khoijuman Khullen Village, a total of 221 farmers are being benefited by the scheme. However, around half the number of beneficiaries are Muslim names who does not exist in the village. Similar is the case for Khoijuman Khunou and Nachou Villages. Half the names of the villagers are Muslim names that do not exist in the Villages.

Pradhan of Khoijuman Kwaksiphai Gram Panchayat, Thoudam Ongbi Ahanbi Devi, while being contacted by Imphal Times said that they have no Muslim family in the villages stated above and that the name in the list are not existed in the villages. When enquired on whether she had any knowledge of the PM-KISAN scheme, she said that some names had been submitted for

getting financial support under the scheme but she had no idea of how names of person that do not live in the village nor had cultivable land in the village included in the list. When asked if any of the name submitted by her had received any monetary assistance under the PM-KISAN scheme, Ahanbi Devi said that some of the name she had submitted had received Rs. 2000/- each as assistance.

The financial assistance provided to small and marginal farmers under PM-KISAN scheme are going to many persons who do not live in the three villages in Bishnupur district. Whether the names in the lists which the Pradhan have no knowledge of existing in the three villages actually existed or are ghost created by district administration authority is a matter that needs to be pondered on.

Custom officers threatens Advocate for exposing corruption

IT News
Imphal, June 11:

A person who identified himself as one Nilakanta Singh from Naremtong Khullem Leikai in Imphal west had reportedly threatened Advocate Chongthem Victor and his associate Amom Malsana of dire consequences for exposing corruption in the Customs Division office, Chingmeirong recently.

Talking to Imphal Times at around 11 pm yesterday Victor said that he and his associate Malsana have been

receiving threat calls from unknown mobile number for exposing corruption at the Customs Division office Chingmeirong. The threat called fortunately was recorded and forwarded to Imphal Times.

In the called it is heard that the person who identified himself as Nilakanta Singh threatening Victor and Malsana asking their intention of exposing what had happen on June 3, 2020 at the office of the Customs Division office. To Malsana

the person even threatened to face dead. Victor also uploaded the hold conversation at his facebook page on his ID Victor Khaba.

Further investigation showed that the person Nilakanta Singh who threatened Victor and Malsana may be an inspector of the Customs Division office, Chingmeirong.

Victor had earlier exposed a custom officer asking a sum of rupees 1(one) lakh for 'Chai Paani' (for tea, water) to his associate Advocate

Malsana when visited the office of the Asst/Deputy Commissioner Customs Division, Chingmeirong in connection with a case for the release of deposited money for the seizure of a vehicle.

In a video shared to Imphal Times, an official of the Customs Division office was heard asking money saying that - gari thadokpagisidi khorsah paisa khara adum tounabani (everyone pays money for chai paani for release of vehicle).

Combined team of AR and Manipur Police seized IMFL worth lakhs in Khongsang, Noney

IT News
Imphal, June 11:

The troops of Assam Rifles under the aegis of IGAR South along with Manipur Police in joint operation seized 950 cases of IMFL amounting in lakhs from a

truck plying on NH-37 near Khongsang, Noney on 09 Jun 2020. The operation was part of ongoing Anti Extortion Operation undertaken by Assam Rifles to curb the illegal influx of contraband items in the state.

Based on specific input, a checkpoint was established which noticed the truck (Regn No NL 01N 9178) near Khongsang around 0930h. The truck was supposedly carrying edible oil from Silchar to Imphal. However, detailed checking of the vehicle revealed well concealed 950 cartons of IMFL stacked below. Excise department officials were intimated who arrived at the site of seizure & post complete checking handed over the seized contraband to Khongsang PS for insitu destruction.

The apprehended individuals have been identified as Abdul Matalib age 49 yrs, s/o Jan Muhammad and MdNasir Khan, age 43 yrs, s/o MD Leibi R/O Golapmari, Leikai/Orompat Sub Div, Imphal East (Manipur).

Meanwhile, as part of measures to reduce the smuggling of contraband items across the porous Indo - Myanmar Border, the troops of Tenggounal Battalion under the aegis of IGAR South, in operations against the smugglers have recovered



contraband items at Khudengthabi one after the other in a span of few hours.

At around 0230hrs, based on specific input, the team of Khudengthabi caught an individual named MrJankhaiHaokip, S/o Late JilkhamaHaokip, resident of zion, ward no 7, Moreh, near pineapple garden, Khudengthabi village. On thorough inspection suspected Brown Sugar in soap cases weighing 415 gms were found. The individual was ferrying these items from Moreh to Imphal. The total cost of the recovered items is in lakhs.

In another incidence at 0900hrs the troops of Tenggounal Battalion checked a vehicle Hundaicreta registration number GUFJW86915 (White Colour) driven by *Mr James Vaiphei, Age-22 yrs S/O Mr. Lemmang Vaiphei R/O Khonompah, Tenggounal district, Manipur alongwith

three passengers at PVCPC Khudengthabi. The co driver in the veh was MrPaominlam Haokip, Age-34 yrs S/O MrThangmangHaokip, R/O Ngahmunnon, district Churachandpur, Manipur. The other two passengers in the vehicle were MrSeimilunBaite Age 17yrs, s/o MrHalpaBaite, R/O Maojing, Moreh, Tenggounal and MrsNengkhotinHaokip w/o MrMangminHaokip, Age 24 yrs, R/O Sangaikot Block, Songphet, C' cpur. On thorough inspection suspected Brown sugar weighing 3.368kgs worth crores was recovered.

In total, the troops of AR have recovered Brown Sugar weighing 3.78 KG in international mkt, in pursuit of a drug free Manipur.

The detained individuals and the recovered items along with the vehicle have been handed over to PS Moreh for further investigation..

COVID-19 positive increased in Manipur

IT News
Imphal, June 11:

With thirty-one new positive cases, the total number of corona virus patients in Manipur has risen to 342. The total active cases stand at 279, officials said today. Meanwhile with three more recoveries today, altogether 63 patients have been discharged from hospitals of RIMS and JNIMS. According to a press re-release, 13 persons from Imphal West, 13 from Tamenglong District, 2 from Kakching District, 2 from Ukhrul District and 1 from Bishnupur District were confirmed corona positive at the VRDLs of the Regional Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS) last night.

Auto driver Laibi honoured by CM



IT News
Imphal, June 11:

Chief Minister Shri N. Biren Singh handed over a cash amount of Rs 1,10,000/- to Smt. Laibi Oinam, a street vendor cum auto driver who volunteered to drop a recovered COVID-19 patient from JNIMS, Imphal East to Kamjong district covering 8 hours of journey on the in-

tervening night of 31st May and 1st June 2020.

The cash reward was sponsored by some entrepreneurs from Manipur along with Manipuri Diasporas from US, UK, Canada and Singapore as an encouragement to her for her humane and heroic act and service.

Mentioned may be made that Smt. Laibi Oinam, a resident of Pangei Bazaar, Imphal

East, is a mother of two sons and is the sole breadwinner of the family. A documentary film based on her life entitled "AUTO DRIVER" won many accolades including best social issue film in the non-fiction category at the 63rd National Film Awards in 2015 and Best Short Documentary in the Audience Choice category at the 2017 Women's Voices Now Film Festival. Apart from this, a number of articles have been published about her in many national and local newspapers and journals for breaking the gender stereotypes and glass ceiling.

Chairman LDA Shri L. Susindro, Chairman of Manipur Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board Shri H. Dingo, MLA of Yaishkul A/C Shri Th. Satyabrata, filmmaker Meena Longjam who directed the documentary film "AUTO DRIVER" and sponsors of the cash incentive were present during the program.

The recent outcry in the light of titular king aspiring to become an MP nominated by the Indian state: MSAD

IT News
Imphal, June 11:

Manipur Students' Association Delhi President Shaikhom Chingkhingnaba in a press release stated that Leishemba Sanajaoba is free to practice his politics in the Indian electoral system. But he cannot do it as the Titular King of Manipur. His kingship represents cultural symbolism and the existence of Manipur's national identity. King as the cultural symbolism includes the significance of the institution as serving the bond of mutual relationship between the Hill and Valley. Primary critique is not against Sanajaoba but his attempt to delegitimise

our erstwhile political sovereignty. The status of the king became the Head of the State (titular king) with the establishment of a democratic republic under the Manipur Constitution Act, 1947. In his capacity as the Constitutional Head, treaties with other sovereign nation were concluded in his name for instance - the Merger Agreement, 1947. Other matters of external affairs relating to war & peace were done in the name of King. Even as the constitutional head, the office of the King represented the sovereign independent existence and national identity of Manipur. This is the political significance of the institution of

kingship. The cultural sovereignty which he holds today was a necessary embodiment of the erstwhile political sovereignty. Cultural symbol extends beyond the political where we must pay attention. The fate of the hills and valley are joined here. The king can be installed with someone from the hills after Sanajaoba left it said.

It added that when Manipur was forcefully merged to the Indian State in 1949, the political authority of the king was lost. Present Titular King represents the Manipur nation with no political authority. It provides historical proof to the people's movement that we

were a sovereign nation with complex political life. The institution or kingship is inherently intertwined with the aspirations of the people of Manipur and their struggles for a democratic way of life. The concept of monarchy is not acceptable. Space of the monarch is not the mere form of king and its subjects. It represents a living symbol of an erstwhile Independent Manipur. It reminds to all of us that Manipur was a sovereign nation which had its own constitution, and parliamentary form of government. For million people, their loyalty is not to the palace but to the complex political life challenging the Indian colonising forces it added.

MLAs sated lifting of PDS items for June

IT News
Imphal, June 11:

PDS items allocated to Assembly Constituencies (ACs) of the State for June 2020 continues to be lifted from certain godowns located at various parts of the State.

For Imphal West District, Uripok AC and Keishamthong AC had collectively lifted their allocated quantities of rice under National Food Security Act (NFSA) i.e. 1,668.15 quintal and 1,674.85 quintal respectively. Naoriya Pakhanglakpa AC of the District reported lifting of

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ED brings back Choksi, Modi's jewels worth Rs 1350 crore from Hongkong

Our Correspondent
Mumbai, June 11:

The Enforcement Directorate (ED) on Wednesday brought back 108 consignments belonging to Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi including polished diamonds, silver jewellery and pearls worth Rs 1,350 crore of declared value from Hong Kong.

"ED brought back 108 consignments containing polished diamonds, pearls, pearl and silver jewelry etc worth Rs. 1350 Crores (approx) of various overseas entities of Nirav Modi & Mehul Choksi which were kept in the godown of a logistics company in Hong Kong", ED tweeted. Out of 108 consign-

ments, 32 consignments belong to the entities controlled by Nirav Modi, while rest belong to entities controlled by Mehul Choksi.

The jewellery belongs to Modi and Choksi wanted in connection with Rs 13,000 crore Punjab National Bank (PNB) fraud case. Nirav Modi is in London jail, while his uncle Mehul Choksi is hiding in India. Extradition proceedings against both accused have been initiated by the Indian investigative agencies. Last year in a media interview Antigua & Barbuda Prime Minister Gaston Browne had said "Mehul Choksi is a crook. Indian authorities are free to come and interrogate him."

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★ Editorial

Winning Covid-19

As the coronavirus pandemic rapidly sweeps across the world, it is inducing a considerable degree of fear, worry and concern in the population at large and among certain groups in particular, such as older adults, care providers and people with underlying health conditions. In public mental health terms, the main psychological impact to date is elevated rates of stress or anxiety. But as new measures and impacts are introduced – especially quarantine and its effects on many people's usual activities, routines or livelihoods – levels of loneliness, depression, harmful alcohol and drug use, and self-harm or suicidal behaviour are also expected to rise.

In populations already heavily affected, issues of service access and continuity for people with developing or existing mental health conditions are also now a major concern, along with the mental health and well-being of frontline workers. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, it appears likely that there will be substantial increases in anxiety and depression, substance use and abuse, loneliness, and domestic violence; and with schools closed, there is a very real possibility of an epidemic of child abuse. However, according to experts, a few steps, taken now, can help us proactively prepare for the inevitable increase in mental health conditions and associated sequelae (a pathological condition resulting from a prior disease, injury, or attack) that are the consequences of this pandemic. First, it is necessary to plan for the inevitability of loneliness and its sequelae as populations physically and socially isolate and to develop ways to intervene. The use of digital technologies can bridge social distance, even while physical distancing measures are in place. Normal structures where people congregate, whether places of worship, or gyms, and yoga studios, can conduct online activities on a schedule similar to what was in place prior to social distancing. Particularly relevant here is the developing and implementing routines, particularly for children who are out of school, ensuring that they have access to regular programmed work. Online substitutes for daily routines, as mentioned above, can be extremely helpful, but not all children have access to technologies that enable remote connectivity. Needed are approaches for ensuring structure, continuity of learning, and socialization to mitigate the effect of short- and long-term sheltering in place.

Second, it is critical that we have in place mechanisms for surveillance, reporting, and intervention, particularly, when it comes to domestic violence and child abuse. Individuals at risk for abuse may have limited opportunities to report or seek help when shelter-in-place requirements demand prolonged cohabitation at home and limit travel outside of the home. Systems will need to balance the need for social distancing with the availability of safe places to be for people who are at risk, and social services systems will need to be creative in their approaches to following up on reports of problems.

Third, it is time to bolster our mental health system in preparation for the inevitable challenges precipitated by the COVID-19 pandemic. Stepped care, the practice of delivering the most effective, least resource-heavy treatment to patients in need, and then stepping up to more resource-heavy treatment based on patients' needs, is a useful approach. This will require that systems are both well designed and well prepared to deliver this care to patients, from screening to the overflow of mental illness that will inevitably emerge from this pandemic.

Even small signs that someone cares could make a difference in the early stages of social isolation. And health systems, both public and private sector, will need to develop mechanisms for refill and delivery of essential medicines, including psychiatric medicines. A concerted effort will be vital in establishing a new and better system which can adapt and scale up as and when required. Understanding, cooperation and empathy can win this battle.

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ED brings back Choksi....

The jewellery was kept in the godown of a logistics company in Hong Kong. The consignments were brought back to Mumbai on Wednesday and the weight around 2,340 Kg.

"These consignments had been sent to Hong Kong from Dubai in early 2018 and the officers of the Enforcement Directorate had received intelligence input about these valuables in July 2018. The officers were continuously engaged in discussion with various authorities in Hong Kong to bring these valuables back to India," said the agency. After finalising various modalities and legal formalities, these consignments were dispatched from Hong Kong which reached India.

MLAs sated lifting of PDS

2,22,36 quintal of NFSA rice on 9th June, 2020. So far seven ACs of Imphal West District namely Thangmeiband, Uripok, Keishamthong, Singjam, Lamshang, Naoriya Pakhanglakpa and Langthabal had completed lifting of their allocated quantities of NFSA rice for June, 2020.

Nungba AC of Noney District lifted 768.50 quintal of rice under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMKAY) from FCI godown, Sangaiapour today. The AC also lifted 28 quintal of dal allocated for the month of May under the same scheme from FCS godown, Koirengai.

Tamenglong AC, Haohong Sub-Division too reported lifting of 500 quintal of rice under PMKAY from FCI godown, Sangaiapour.

It may be mentioned that PDS rice and dal under various schemes namely NFSA, PMKAY and Open Market Sales Scheme (OMSS) are being lifted for distribution to the residents of the State to ensure availability of foodgrain during the ongoing lockdown.

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Political Economy of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in Manipur

By- Dr. Malem Ningthouja

For the last few years, the phrase "war against drug" has been a populist parlance, a media hype created by the incumbent Chief Minister of Manipur (CM) and his media supporters. Perhaps, "war against drug" is not bent on any new qualitative law, but operates within the legal labyrinth of the pre-existing Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985 (NDPS). This Act is a restraint mechanism to regulate the production, supply, and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances [drugs]. If the CM is serious enough to take an extra concern on and invest in relentless efforts in dealing with the grievous situations caused by drugs, he deserves thinking, appreciation, and award. Opposition parties should contribute to it, instead of rumor-mongering and passive watching. But if it turns out to be for a different agenda, "war against drug" will be a black spot in history. I wish our CM is serious and committed.

But some questions call for retrospections and introspections. I hope our CM is tolerant enough to go through my constructive criticism, not about him in particular but about the context that Manipur has been going through a grim picture for several decades, much before he appears in the political scene after 2001. Before that, he was a 'journalist'; I hope he would appreciate more than what I may write. The point is that the restraint mechanism that exists on paper (Indian statute) may not be fully functional due to various evading and dereliction factors unless some innovations are integrated with it as components of an integral project. Because the 'functionality' is usually determined by the degree of sincerity, commitment, courage, capacity, resource, strategy, tactics, and coordinated efforts of political decision-makers, executive forces, and judicial officials.

Consistent, cordial, and committed coordination is always the deciding factor in enforcing a law. In this, one-person showmanship of a giant figure and sectarianism of a clique or party can neither be long-lasting nor could it adequately address the grievous situation troubling us. The simple fact is that the legal NDPS is just a semblance of the superstructure to deal with specific proscribed crimes

that are deeply rooted in a particular market economy. This had to be seriously considered to accurately determine the context of the grievances to come up with practical initiatives. Otherwise, media stunt, blindly eulogizing an Act, 56-inch chest-thumping, and populist propaganda by sycophants cannot bring merits. We need mature reasoning to fight a real grievance.

Scientifically analysed, drugs, as we know today, had its use-value, and it exists as a profitable commodity in the market of an overarching liberal political economy. It is an addictive commodity supplied for consumption. Good or bad; variants of this commodity is available in either white or black markets. The point is, supply creates demand, which in turn facilitates the growth of production and supply. The cycle of production, circulation, and consumption involves a well knitted network of commodity (capitalist) producers, labourers, managers, distributors, consumers, and complex marketing setups. As what would Marx termed "commodity fetishism" prevails under the capitalist mode of production, many strive for profit instead of social welfare. Therefore, subjective inclinations towards extracting maximum surplus value and accumulating profits. It becomes what Gramsci would call "hegemonic" and culturally rooted. Consequently, it is quite evident that production and supply of the worst addictive commodities become choices and promoted, as it easily attracts consumers and earns profits. The disastrous course of business cycle and consumption becomes self-propelling evading norms of restraint mechanisms.

It is in this context that the role of the State becomes crucial and debated. In principle, an ideal State is expected to regulate the market; that is, to keep a balance of production, supply, and consumption to stabilise overproduction and scarcity and fulfil the social necessities of healthy survival and comforts of living. An ideal State, different from an autocratic or fascist regime, is expected to enforce laws for the safety and welfare of the people. It must impose a ban on the production of commodities that carry more weight on hazardous and disastrous impacts. It must impose restrictive regulations on the commodities that could be easily abused for the worst effects.

Unfortunately, under a crony capitalist liberal system where collusions of greedy market forces dominate politics, administration, and judiciary; popular expectations of an ideal State are always downplayed. Under such a situation, it is unthinkable that a particular law that would restrain the market interests of the powerful lobbies would be a hundred percent practical, though the general masses have no other option than relying on such a law.

Contemporary India's political economy is inclined towards a liberal political economy. It is a system and social relations founded on the economic base of private ownership of means of production, commodity production, and distribution for the accumulation of wealth. It is swiftly moving towards accomplishing a privatisation path. This path is parting ways from the ideals of social ownership of the means of production and distribution to serve social needs towards equity and progress. Here, it needs to be clearly pointed out that the State predominantly acts as a regulator or facilitator of privatisation. It does not directly engage in production and distribution to serve social needs. In stead, it functions as an instrument of powerful lobbies for whom it administers at the expense of the taxes from the commodity productions and sales of legalised commodities, which were paid by the consumers. The point is, the widespread production or distribution and abuse of addictive drugs are the consequential reflections of the existing political-economic path. Neighbouring country Myanmar follows almost the same political economy. To repeat, under this system, producers and distributors are motivated by profit interest, which is reinforced by the lapses in the enforcement of restraint mechanisms. Whether the lapses are accidental or deliberate can be debated.

It is in this context that Manipur becomes a market and transit of drugs, largely encouraged by geographical factors, economic desperation, administrative lapses, and lack of a collective progressive vision. The drugs from Myanmar smuggled to other states of India via Manipur are: *Amphetamine, Brown Sugar, Crystal Methamphetamine* ('ice', ice drug), *Heroin powder*, *Methaqualone*, and *World is*

Yours (Methamphetamine). The drugs from other states of India smuggled to Myanmar via Manipur are: *Codeine, Ephedrine, Nitrosun-10 tablets, Pseudoephedrine, Spasmo-proxylon capsules*, etc. Transportation of drugs takes place either on land or air route. Intelligence reports identify the following seven routes of drugs: (1) Tamu (Myanmar) – Moreh – Imphal route. From Imphal to Kohima/Dimapur or Jiribam/Silchar (Assam); (2) Molnoi/Tahar (Myanmar) – Kanjong – Imphal route; (3) Hinekyan/Chikha (Myanmar) – Behang (Manipur) – Churachandpur – Imphal route; (4) Sonmrah (Myanmar) – Tuisom (Manipur) – Kharasom-Jessami-Kohima (Nagaland) route; (5) Bokan (Myanmar) – Molcham – Sugnu – Imphal route; From Imphal to Jiribam – Silchar or Kohima- Dimapur; (6) Khampat (Myanmar) – New Somtal-Sugnu-Churachandpur – Imphal route; From Imphal to Jiribam – Silchar or Kohima – Dimapur; and (7) Air and postal routes. Today, Manipur is a hub of drugs. According to the police report, major sensitive districts are: *Heroin* (Thoubal); *Morphine* (Bishnupur, Churachandpur, Kangpokpi, Senapati, and Thoubal); *Opium* (Bishnupur, Chandel, Churachandpur, Kamjong, Kangpokpi, Senapati, Tengenoupal, Thoubal, and Ukhrul); *Cannabis* (Senapati, Thoubal, and Ukhrul). The record does not mention pharmaceutical drugs that are widely available either in the black market or in pharmacies. At the same time, local production of cannabis or ganja and poppy cannot be ignored. Police in 2019 identified several poppy plantation areas: fifteen in Kangpokpi, four in Ukhrul, ten in Churachandpur, twelve in Tengenoupal, ten in Senapati, six in Kamjong, and seven in Chandel; altogether 64 plantation areas in Manipur. Likely, many areas inaccessible by police are not identified. The increase in poppy plantation and processing is because of its high value yielding but less capital and labour character. At the current price, on an average, one acre of poppy plantation produces about ten kilograms of raw opium. One kilogram of such raw opium can fetch an amount varying from Rs fifty thousand to Rs one lakh depending on quality and availability.

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Fourth delimitation in Manipur: An impact analysis

By : Prof. R.K. Narendra Singh

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Introduction: Delimitation simply means sketching out, drawing or tracing the boundaries of the various Lok Sabha and assembly constituencies with the main objective of making the proportionate political representation in policy making bodies like in the Parliament and in the concerned State Legislative Assemblies and eventually formulates equal population representation from every seat. The process of delimitation is performed by the Delimitation Commission or the Boundary Commission of India which is a commission established by the Government of India under the provisions of the Delimitation Commission Act. The Commission of India is a high power and independent body whose orders cannot be challenged even to the Courts of law. These orders come into force on a date to be specified by the President of India. The copies of its orders would be laid before the House of the People and the State Legislative Assembly concerned, but no modifications are permissible.

In the past, there were four Delimitation Commissions in the country viz., in 1952 under the Delimitation Commission Act, 1952, in 1963 under Delimitation Commission

Act, 1962, in 1973 under Delimitation Act, 1972 and in 2002 under Delimitation Act, 2002. However, in 1976 the Central Government had deferred delimitation process until after the 2001 Census so that states' family planning programs would not affect their political representation in the Lok Sabha. During the Emergency, through 42nd Amendment to Indian Constitution the government froze the total Parliamentary and Assembly seats in each state until 2001 Census. Due to the imbalanced performance of family planning programs during and after the Emergency over the states, it might led to large discrepancies in the size of constituencies, with the largest having over three million electors, and the smallest less than 50,000. For instance, the states which had implemented family planning widely like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Punjab would stand to lose many parliamentary seats representation while states with poor family planning programs and higher fertility rates like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Rajasthan would unfavorably gain many of the seats transferred from better performing states.

The present delimitation of parliamentary constituencies has been done based on Census 2001 figures under the provisions of Delimitation

Act, 2002. However, the Constitution of India was specifically amended as 84th Amendment in 2002 not to have delimitation of constituencies until the first census after 2026. Thus, the present constituencies carved out on the basis of 2001 census shall continue to be in operation till the first census after 2026 and therefore total number of seats in each state is frozen till 2026.

After 2002 Delimitation exercise, the Central government might expect that uniform population growth rate would be achieved throughout the country by the year 2026 and such exercise were deferred until 2026. Therefore, the fifth would be conducted after Census 2031. In the meantime, in the forthcoming election for newly formed Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir, their delimitation process is constitutionally badly needed in one hand and on the other, the left out of four North Eastern states i.e., Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh would also be simultaneously conducted their delimitation in the fourth delimitation. However, the former would be conducted under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, base on Census 2011 and the latter under the provisions of the Delimitation Act, 2002 base on Census 2001 figure.

The main objective of delimitation is to make the proportionate political

representation in policymaking bodies in Parliament and in State Legislative Assembly. Whatsoever the reasons might be it does not hamper representative democracy which is the motto of delimitation of constituencies by the Delimitation Commission of India. If there is any discrepancy in the part of the process, it violates the sanity of representative democracy. There are two components to be taken care off while doing exercises. They are Census data on which entire process base upon, and sincerity and honesty in the part of Commission to drawing or tracing the boundaries of the constituencies. Indeed the delimitation exercise for Assam, Manipur, Arunachal and Nagaland would be based on Census 2001 data as it follows the provisions of Delimitation Act, 2002. However, the Census 2001 data of Manipur for some of the sub-divisions of the districts of the state were quite distorted and their figures were finally adjusted in final report. Thus the proposed delimitation exercised base on Census 2001 for Manipur is unjustified and consequence upon it is suggested that such exercise would be defer till 2026 as 84th Amendment to Indian Constitution in 2002 states that not to have delimitation in the country till the first census after 2026.

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