

Manipur's HSLC exam result on June 15

IT News
Imphal, June 12:

Result of the High School Leaving (HSLC) Examination conducted by the Board of Secondary Education Manipur (BOSEM) is all set to declare on June 15, 2020, a statement from the BOSEM office said.

Due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, no press conference in connection with the announcement of the result will be held. Official notification said that the result will be available online at www.bosem.in and www.manresult.nic.in by 2 pm of June 15.

A total of 38,664 students appeared in the HSLC examination conducted by BOSEM at 140 exam centers. Of the total students appeared, 19,040 are male and 19,624 are female. The examination was conducted from February 17 to March 5 of 2020.

Last year, i.e. in 2019, the passed percentage of HSLC exam conducted by BOSEM was 74.69.

3 Army personnel among six new COVID-19 cases in Arunachal Pradesh

Imphal, June 12:

Six more people, including three Army personnel, have tested positive for COVID-19 in Arunachal Pradesh, taking the total number of cases in the state to 67, a health department official said on Friday.

RIMS saves the image of state; included in the top 40 Medical institute in India



IT News
Imphal, June 12:

Even as it is bad news for the Manipur University (MU) as it cannot include among the top 200 Universities in India, people of the state have reason to smile as Regional Institute of Medical Science (RIMS) saves the image of the state by including in the top 40 best Medical institution in India as per

report by National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), Ministry of Human Resource Development.

As per the report, RIMS has become the only Medical Institute in the entire North East states including West Bengal to have been included in the top best Medical Institute in India. As per the ranking RIMS ranking among the best medical institute is 38. There are over 542

medical colleges in India. RIMS is also ahead of all new All India Institute of Medical Sciences except AIIMS New Delhi.

Among the Universities in India, Manipur University is at 266 rank as reported by the National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF). Manipur technical University is at 739 while Manipur University of Culture at 869.

Man who tried to supply No 4 at quarantine center held



IT News
Imphal, June 12:

A 23 years old person, who tried to supply No. 4 (heroin powder) at a Kodompokpi quarantine center today was arrested by police personnel on duty and handed over to Thoubal police station.

According to report, a person Laishram Kishan Singh (23 yrs) s/o L. Leishang @ Tomba of Samrang Mamang Leikai, carrying a black polythene bag approached the police check point and

enquired about an inmate namely Soibam Prem Singh (27 yrs) s/o S. Ibomcha Singh of Teekham Maning Leikai who was lodged at Boys' Hostel.

The person tried to enter the Quarantine centre which is against the SOP followed at Quarantine Centre. The police personnel and Anti COVID Committee of the Quarantine Centre detained the person for verification. While checking the polythene bag he was carrying, a small quantity of suspected No. 4 Heroin powder was detected.

COVID-19: 19 new cases detected in Manipur

IT News
Imphal, June 12:

A total of 19 more persons have been tested positive with novel coronavirus, taking the tally of coronavirus cases in the state to 385 on Friday, as per a government statement release at 11 am today.

Out of the total, 312 are active cases. A total of nine cases were reported from Kakching, four were reported in Ukhrul, two were reported in Imphal West, and one each in Imphal East, Tamenglong, Noney and Kangpokpi.

As per the Union Health Ministry, the total number of coronavirus cases in the country now stands at 2,97,535 including 1,41,842 active cases, 1,47,195 cured/discharged/migrated, and 8,498 deaths.

Lhukhosei Zou sent to jail

IT News
Imphal, June 12:

Lhukhosei Zou, the main accused in the multi crore drug smuggling case, has been sent to jail by the Special Court (ND & PS) Manipur today.

Zou was released on bail by justice A Noutuneshwari Devi of the same court on May 21 on medical ground for performing Cholecystectomy. The granting of bail was vehemently criticized by the then investigation officer of the case Th. Brinda (MPS) and Additional SP of NAB. A contempt case has been underway at Manipur High Court against her following criticism to justice A Noutuneshwari.

After Zou was released on bail on May 21, he at-

tended at the Christian Hospital, Imphal as an Out-patient and after having done examination of his health condition and after getting advice from the doctor, he was admitted to the said hospital on June 2 and the Cholecystectomy was done on June 4. He was discharged on June 8 with the advice to attend on June 13 for check-up and complete bed rest for 1 (one) month.

Lhukhosei Zou today appeared before the court of A Noutuneshwari and applied for another interim bail. However, after hearing the Special Public Prosecutor, the bench of Justice A Noutuneshwari remanded the accused person into judicial Custody as further extension of interim bail on medical ground is not called for.

SC seeks response of Centre, states on treatment of covid-19 patients, handling of bodies

Agency
New Delhi, June 12:

The Supreme Court today termed as horrific the state of affairs in Delhi hospitals with bodies of the dead being stacked next to COVID-19 patients, and sought responses from the Centre and different states on its plea taking suo motu cognizance on the treatment being meted out to patients and the handling of the bodies.

Hospitals are not giving due care to keeping bodies and not even informing family members about deaths, as a result they are unable to attend the last rites, the top court said.

A bench of Justices Ashok Bhushan, S K Kaul and M R Shah also issued notices to the Centre, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu.

The situation in Delhi is horrendous, horrific and pathetic, the bench said during the hearing.

It said that the guidelines of central government are not being followed and directed the Chief Secretaries of the states to take stock of patient management system and submit status report regarding hospital staff and patient care.

The top court yesterday had taken suo motu cognizance of reports of improper handling of COVID-

19 patients and undignified disposal of the victims' bodies in the country.

Chief Justice of India Bobde had taken note of the situation relating to the handling of COVID-19 patients and bodies of the victims and assigned the case to a bench headed by Justice Ashok Bhushan.

The top court titled the case as Proper Treatment of COVID-19 Patients and Dignified Handling of Dead Bodies in Hospitals etc. and listed the matter for Friday.

Reports have been appearing in the media on the alleged improper handling of COVID-19 patients and bodies of the victims in hospitals.

Red Dragon Trading in Caravan across Silk Route



By : Kamal Baruah

There are lots of great stories of Caravan that crossed the Old Silk Route for ancient trade connecting Far East with Middle East and Europe with the Red Dragon. The sound of galloping hooves had panicked us. Grandmas are always ready with warm hugs. We have sweet memories of our childhood and also saw our grandmother's eri cloth of a very fine weave. That contains some secrets of warm fabric which time discovered that the knowledge of sericulture "Assam Silk" namely golden muga, white paat, and warm eri arrived with the Tibeto Burman groups from the Garo Hills of

Meghalaya and the Chutia Kingdom of Assam. Our ancestors have a knack of weaving. Maybe they were right after all they belong to "Thura" community of Burma now Myanmar. So do with North Eastern people originating from Mongoloid community. Mahatma Gandhi once said, "A Assamese women weave dreams on their looms."

Although Himalayan Mountain range geographically separated China from India but, trade of Assam Silk passed through the difficult Pangsa Pass of the Patkai Bumang to Burma, finally getting connected to the main land China. It is the Lado Road that finally reconstructed as Stilwell Road during World War II. Now much of the road has been swallowed up by jungle. The other side of the Himalayas, the Red Dragon ruled over their vast territories often by military force or by gaining political and economic control of their neighbouring areas since ancient times. The Greeks and the Romans came to contact with China through

Silk since 2nd century BCE. The ancient trade network the Silk Road linked the two great civilizations. Later Mesopotamia, Egypt, Africa, Britain and Europe went for trade with Chinese. Beyond trade, the Silk Road legacy exchanged civil-

ization. Another path eventually crossed down into the Indian sub-continent and Buddhism reached China. The historic Silk Route was established during the Han Dynasty linking the ancient world between 130 BCE-

1453 CE. 6400 km caravan tract originated at Sian followed the Great Wall, bypassed the Takla Makan Desert, climbed the Mountains Pamirs, crossed Afghanistan and finally went on to the Levant (Middle East) across the Mediterranean sea.



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Silk went west and wools, gold and silver went east through this route. With the downfall of Roman Empire and the rise of Arabian power, the route became unsafe. When the Islamic Ottoman Empire boycotted trade with the west, the Silk

With thousands of years of continuous history, China is one of the world's oldest civilizations. Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of Qin dynasty unified the Chinese empire in 221 BC.

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Over 8000 expats land in Mumbai

Our Correspondent
Mumbai, June 12:

Over 8000 people from nearly 32 countries have landed in Mumbai as part of the "Vande Bharat Mission (VBM)" being implemented jointly by the Union Civil Aviation Ministry, External Affairs Ministry and Union Home Ministry to bring back expatriates to India.

While the passengers from other states and from Mumbai, have been quarantined in designated hotels in Mumbai, those from other parts of Maharashtra are being quarantined at respective district headquarters by the district authorities.

In all 8465 expats have landed in Mumbai. They include 3059 from different states across the country, 2488 from Mumbai and 2918 from other parts of Maharashtra. Those from outside Maharashtra will be allowed to proceed to their states after e-pass arrangement is made.

The expats have come from UK, Singapore, Philippines, USA, Bangladesh, Malaysia,

Kuwait, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Oman, South Africa, Indonesia, Netherlands, Japan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Tanzania, Spain, Ireland, Qatar, Hongkong, Kazakhstan, Mauritius, Brazil, Thailand, Kenya, Miami, Vietnam, Italy, Sweden and Rome.

Under VBM III regulations, the passengers cannot take connecting flight to their own states on arrival. They can only proceed after completing the mandatory quarantine period at the airport of arrival. They, however, can board a connecting flight on arrival if it is a feeder flight.

The third phase of VBM, India's mammoth repatriation exercise, has begun amid confusion over different quarantine rules for the incoming international passengers in various states. While the passengers remained perplexed regarding booking of connecting flights and quarantine rules, the Consulate General of India, New York, has stated that the people intending to book flights to India from now onwards must register themselves with the Consulate.

★ Editorial Now Chief Minister is silent on corruption

Corruption is the root for decaying the society. No person encourages corruption. Even the Chief Minister, N. Biren Singh had assured the people to make Manipur a corruption free state. Every people in the state knows how the present Chief Minister N. Biren Singh had put his effort to wipe out corruption from the state even by setting up an Anti Corruption cell and later strengthening the Manipur Vigilance Commission by renaming it as Vigilance and Anti-Corruption Bureau in January 2018. Much has been tried, but Manipur still continue to remain as a decayed society with report of corruption having heard every single day. Besides having a strong Vigilance and anti-corruption bureau, corrupt persons are often let free on failure to produce any evidences. Even if evidences are produced many still are let free for reason best known to the government authority. The scene of corruption seen in the state of Manipur is indeed a revelation of the mindset of Chief Minister N. Biren Singh on his promises to eradicate corruption from the state of Manipur.

On June 4, 2020, Imphal Times carried a news report that exposed corruption that has been going on in the Custom Division Office, Imphal. In the news report supported by video evidences, an inspector of the Custom Office was heard asking an advocate a sum of Rs. 1 lakh as tips. The news report was again telecasted in a local cable TV some few days later but no action has been taken up against those officials concerned. On the assumption that the state government under the leadership of Chief Minister N. Biren Singh will support and encourage fight against corruption, people like advocate Chongtham Victor and Anom Malsamsa had come up with courage and expose corrupt practice of an officer at Custom Office. But as no action has been taken up by the concern government department the two finally received threat calls.

On the other hand, this newspaper also highlights about the irregularities in the submission of beneficiary lists under the Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme in Bishnupur district. The aim of the government of India to support the small and marginal farmers has been made a mockery by some government officials. The report about submission of the names of farmers who are not existed in the village of Khoijuman Khullen, Khoijuman Khunou and Nachou has been highlighted by this newspaper but no response has been given from the side of the government till the filing of this story.

The series of events happening in the state shows that, corruption still is at large and for reason best known, the Chief Minister of Manipur, once a crusade for anti-corruption is now silence on corruption.

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Red Dragon Trading in Caravan ...

Later a line of hereditary rulers (from 202 BC to 1912) from Han to Sui, Tang, Song, Yuan, Ming, Jin and Qing dynasties ruled over. Although disputed that China has never invaded but Qing Dynasty (1644-1912) invaded tribes and smaller states under the control of the Manchus, who organised traditional Chinese infantry. The Great Wall of China was built during Ming dynasty (1368-1644) to protect the threat of barbarian invasions from Mongolia.

Trade is a key factor of the economy of China since ancient times. Communist takeover in 1949 and modernization of economy in 1978 by Deng Xiaoping greatly improved efficiency in economic transactions. But time to time, they asserted their control over Manchukuo, Korea, Tibet, Taiwan, Vietnam and also influenced the island territories of Philippines and Japan politically instead of any conflict. President Xi Jinping follows determined imperialist economic policy towards the developing nations of south and west referred as the Bamboo Network (Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam).

Now China has Free Trade Agreements with several nations including Australia, South Korea, Asian, Switzerland and Pakistan. Since 80s, India has rebuilt diplomatic and economic ties with China and now became India's largest trading partner after US. People Republic of China is well known as global assembly centre for the manufacture of products thereby surpassed the US as the largest trading nation in the world. India faces hurdles to overcome the imbalance of Trade Deficit (-46B US\$) with China (Exp 15B US\$ Imp 62B US\$). India's trade balance shows negative with most of the top 25 countries except US, UK and Netherlands. But with US it is +15B US\$, Exp 49B US\$ Imp 33B US\$.

Despite all good trade relation, Chinese and Indian troops clashed. Ironically the Sino-Indian boundary had never been formally delimited as McMahon Line separated Tibet from India by British against the aggression of Chinese into Tibetan region. The relationship was resulted in military conflicts since 1962, followed by Chola Incident 1967, skirmish 1987 and Doklam standoff 2017 for Sino Bhutanese border. Recently at Nathu La in May 2020, following skirmishes in Sikkim and tensions in Ladakh, the education reformer Sonam Wangchuk, who inspired 3 idiots, calls for boycotting China products.

Like it or not, we just can't boycott their products but it's a reality that India lacks the ability to produce on a large scale. India's total Export Import data bank (291 US\$ B 442 US\$ B) shows the true picture of Trade Deficit of -151B US\$. GATT promotes international trade by reducing trade barriers such as tariffs. Also WTO ensures trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible. India's average bound tariff rate is 48.5%, while its simple MFN average applied tariff is 13.8% only. Should India increase import duties to stop fleeing our capital? To protect the interest of common people, India opens cheap imports from China as our manufacturing industry is still under developed and don't have the ability to produce competitively. We need to address those issues. We need to capitalise our real strengths instead of shouting slogan on Twitter.

The Middle Kingdom China had once ancient trade Silk Route with the Romans, now they resurrected a new double trade corridor with the west through central Asia, Middle East and Europe. The new Silk Route encompasses Belt and Road Action Plan for land as well as maritime routes covering 68 countries with a huge \$900 Billion infrastructure investment. Is Trans-Eurasian trade a new era of Chinese imperialism? But India vehemently opposed China Pakistan Economic Corridor, which runs through a part of Kashmir. 67 countries from Japan, South Korea and North Korea were also absent from the summit. Napoleon Bonaparte once said about the Sleeping Giant China that they don't press government affair politically outside their borders but can shake the world, if they would do something. The bottom line is that the Chinese imperialism doesn't happen overnight.

(The writer is a former Air Warrior and now works for SBI).

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Political Economy of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances in Manipur

By- Dr. Malem Ningthouja

continued

There is a new development in processing and marketing. Earlier semi-raw opium was compressed and exported to Myanmar and other Indian states. Nowadays, opium concentrating and processing are carried out in clandestine kitchen laboratories in plantation hills and some parts of Thoubal.

How could all these happen when the entire state is heavily militarised with well knitted strategic and tactical check posts located everywhere? Why poppy plantations flourish next to military camps in certain areas?

The symbiotic relationship between production, supply, and consumption of drugs is openly revealing. It is a flourishing economy for producers and suppliers. But I am not sure if the total monetary circulation involved in the drug business cycle is actually included in GDP calculation. Therefore, it is difficult to assess its percentage share in the overall economic growth. I am also not sure if a large chunk of the surplus-value and profit from drugs remain 'black' or are immediately converted into white through investment in other white businesses. But it is a common sense that a huge chunk of 'blacks' are circulated to buy votes during the election. For all these reasons, those blacks become whites at the receiving end by those who would, in turn, use it in the white markets. This trickle-down effect of payment and circulation, therefore, somehow contributed to the economy, particularly enhancing the prosperity of producers and suppliers.

But these are counter-productive productions and supplies. Drugs are killer poisons that ruin society. These drugs do not add to the value of the consumers rather than looting and destroying them. The vast chunk of the wage labourers who are either employed or shareholder in the drug production or plantation units remained always bonded to the kingpins due to

economic

compulsions. The marginal labourers or cultivators or peddlers could not improve their skill, technology, labour, and organisation to free themselves from the bondage. As a result, they have no easy opportunity to switch to a more qualitatively progressive and respectable economic production. Their labour-times are expended while keeping themselves biologically reproducing their bodies as labour by feeding on a small share. In contrast, the lion's share is systematically alienated from them to fill the coffers of the parasitic kingpins. Though various layers of suppliers or marginal peddlers have earned money at different degrees, thereby allowing their economic livelihood to sustain under a compulsive or bonded situation; it has irreparable disastrous impacts

on the society as a whole. First, it has taken a significant toll on lakhs of lives. Second, it has caused health breakdown and economic impoverishment of several lakhs. Third, drug-related social crimes are widespread, affecting lakhs of peoples. Fourth, it has severe ecological destructions as vast areas of forests in the border areas are destroyed for opium plantation. Fifth, an excessive amount of labour-time (human resources) and resources expended by police in enforcing restraint mechanisms are irreparable wastages. Sixth, it has popularised a culture of parasitism and lethargy, which is an obstacle to social progression and welfare.

It is well known that drugs are rooted in the market economy. The grievous condition caused by drugs is perpetuated by a section of the rulers and their agents who convert the society into a theatre of the struggle for power, black money, and personal glory. Some people believe in a revolution to establish a qualitatively vibrant society to defeat all these parasites. But it must not be forgotten that a vast chunk of the potentially useful but misguided population of various economic classes is involved in this illicit trade due to economic needs. It will be challenging to wipe out everybody at one go. To transform everything at one go will be an overestimation

suffering from a mechanical and adventurous dilemma. An overnight revolution to change both the objective and subjective conditions cannot be expected any sooner. However, minimising the worst effects of drugs is an immediate need? For this, we, at present, have no alternative than relying on the existing restraint mechanisms. This is neither submission to misrule nor an apologetic concession. We are compelled by the pressing condition to focus on adding values to our activism through available means without desisting from the responsibility to unisonise for a long term higher goal strategically. For the immediate concerns we must endeavour the following priorities: First, quarantine the addicts in sustainable rehabilitation centres in such an organised manner that it is not at the cost of their labour-time but actually promotes knowledge, skills, and wealth. But how? Who will do it? So far, the government has no concrete policies of detoxification and proper rehabilitation programmes? Most of the private rehabilitation centres are extractive but non-functional in the real sense. The government must play a role.

Second, promote social advocacy to discourage abuse of drugs. Volunteer organisations are doing it in a very casual, unsystematic, uncoordinated, and sporadic manner. Thanks to them that they did it using voluntarily derived meagre resources independent of government financial support. This has to be continued despite the fact that it had less impact when supply had catalytic impacts on the geometrical rise of consumers. The government must support them. Third, intensify mass movements against production and supply. But it is not easy. What will happen if mass movements attack soft targets and let soft-free the powerful? What security do these activists have? Will it be possible to find uncompromising and courageous full-time leaders and followers when drug kingpins are too powerful and influential, thereby risking the lives of activists? Who will provide backing? In Manipur's context, in the 1980s and 90s, it was some rebel groups who were the backing. The situation is different

now, as most of them had to flee Manipur due to counter-insurgency. This vacuum, the government must fill now.

Fourth, the existing laws, such as the NDPS Act should be implemented in true spirit. Is the government fully committed to do it? Over the decades, undisclosed kingpins are possibly living splendid livelihood pursuing illicit drug business. On some occasions, owners of vast consignments of drugs could not be identified for several years due to political and bureaucratic manoeuvring. Police who played a key role in the arrest of such consignments was suddenly transferred, or the entire Special Intelligence Unit was disbanded. There was an occasion when drugs under police custody were allegedly replaced with sawdust. There were occasions when police failed to submit a charge sheet against an accused in time. There can be many more examples. The CM who advocates "war on drug" must now produce a white paper to deal with it. Finally, I wish our CM is victorious in "war against drug." At the same time, I would like to repeat again that fighting this epidemic cannot be one-man showmanship. CM needs to clear our doubts and suspicions. This fight must not be mixed up with any populist electoral agenda. This fight requires an adequate amount of time and labour to generate a systematic and conducive democratic communication towards developing a collective effort comprising individuals, popular democratic organisations, entrepreneurs, professionals, progressive NGOs and unions, legislators, executives, law practitioners and judicial officers, administrators, law enforcing personnel, cultural workers, and many more. Being the most 'powerful man' of Manipur, as the media would like to portray, I wish to see the incumbent regime brings a certain degree of qualitative change in dealing with drugs. For our present and a better tomorrow!

(The writer is an Independent Researcher, Ph. D. in History from the University of Delhi and Former fellow at the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Shimla)

Fourth delimitation in Manipur: An impact analysis

By : Prof. R.K. Narendra Singh

continued

The Indian Parliament has two Houses viz., the Lower House known as Lok Sabha (House of the People) and Upper House, Rajya Sabha. Look Sabha has sanctioned member strength of 543 those are directly elected by citizens of India across the country. Since inception, 2 additional members of the Anglo-Indian community were also nominated by the President of India on the advice of Government of India, which was abolished in January 2020 by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019. The maximum strength of the Look Sabha would be 552 members while the Rajya Sabha can have a maximum of 250 members. At present Lok Sabha has a sanctioned strength of 245 members, of which 233 are elected from States and Union Territories and 12 are nominated by the President. The number of members from a state depends on its population.

Presently Manipur has two members in the Lok Sabha out of which one is reserved for ST (outer parliamentary constituency) and another unreserved (inner parliamentary constituency and another lone member in Rajya Sabha in the Parliament.

Results and observations:

In order to study the pros and cons of the 4th Delimitation being initiated in Manipur needs a detail appraisal on the population profile of the state. In this regards, a brief district-wise population profile of Manipur for the Census years 1991 and 2001 including adjusted population of Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul is set forth in table-1.

Table-1
District-wise population with decadal % growth rate

District	Population (1991)	Population (2001)	Decadal variation	Decadal % growth rate
Imphal East	330,460	394,876	64,416	19.49
Imphal West	380,801	444,382	63,581	16.70
Bishnupur	180,773	208,368	27,595	15.27
Thoubal	293,958	364,140	70,182	23.87
Total	1,185,992	1,411,766	225,774	19.03
Senapati	208,406	283,621	75,215	36.09
Tamenglong	86,278	111,490	25,212	29.23
Churachandpur	176,184	227,905	51,721	29.36
Chandel	71,014	118,327	47,313	15.27
Ukhrul	109,275	140,778	31,503	28.83
Total	651,157	882,130	230,973	35.47
Grand total	1,837,149	2,293,896	456,747	24.86

* including controversial adjusted population of Mao-Maram, Paomata & Purul (127,108).

Table-2
9 Sub-divisions with abnormal decadal % growth rate based on Provisional Population, 2001

District	Sub-division	Population (1991)	Population (2001)		Decadal % growth rate based on	
			Provisional	Final	Prov. figure	Final Figure
Senapati	Mao-Maram	49,676	120,774	69,131	143.12	39.16
	Paomata	19,448	43,299	27,065	122.63	39.16
	Pura	22,213	59,705	30,912	168.78	39.16
	Saitu					
Chandel	Gamphool	28,327	43,612	No change	53.95	53.95
	Chakpakarong	21,582	46,998	No change	117.76	117.76
	Moreh	20,085	32,513	No change	61.87	61.87
	Meihei	10,803	17,076	No change	58.06	58.06
	Chandel HQ	18,544	26,127	No change	40.89	40.89
Ukhrul	Kasom			No change		
	Khullen	6,341	10,426		64.42	64.42
Total		197,019	400,530	303,860	103.29	54.22

There are nine sub-divisions four each in Senapati and Chandel districts and a lone in Ukhrul district of Manipur that these populations in 2001 Census were unacceptably high and therefore it becomes the matter of fascinating debate academically. The overall decadal growth rate for those nine sub-divisions at 2001 based on Census provisional figure found 103.29%, which is an absurd figures (abnormally high), out of which Purul has as high as 168.78% and Chandel HQ, as low as 40.89%. It is worthwhile to mention that no country in the world whose decadal growth rate is above 100% and Syria is the exceptional lone country having a little above 70 % and all others below 40%. However, the four sub-divisions - Purul, Mao-Maram, Paomata and Chakpakarong - have contentedly higher than 100%, and even the lowest among them i.e., Chandel HQ has above 40%. How these have had happen, no appropriate answer is pronounced by any authority till date.

to be continued