

**Armed NSCN (KN) cadre apprehended**IT News  
Imphal, June 14:

The troops of Assam Rifles in a joint operation with Nagaland Police apprehended an active cadre of NSCN(KN) near Nui Colony, Burma Camp in Dimapur District of Nagaland on Friday.

A statement of the PIB (DW) said that the combined team launched an operation and apprehended a cadre of NSCN(KN) from the area. The apprehended cadre has been identified as SS Deputy Killoser S Vito Awomi, SS Chairman Arnuachal Affairs of NSCN (KN), age 41 yrs, r/o Hohzeto village in Dimapur District of Nagaland. The team also recovered one Point 32mm Pistol (Made in China), two mobile phones and other incriminating documents.

The apprehended individual along with recovered items has been handed over to East Police Station for further investigations.

**Drug peddler nabbed**IT News  
Imphal, June 14:

A team of Narcotic and Border Affair (NAB) arrested a woman identified as Chali Newme, 47 yrs, D/o Samuite U Newme, R/o Magulung Tamenglong, Manipur, along with 35 caps (450 gm) of Heroin powder from Mantripukhri around 5.30 pm yesterday. On her revelation, one lady namely Felina Neinumem, 28 yrs, D/o Demkhokai, R/o DHQ Tuibong, CCpur, Manipur, who delivered the 35 Caps of Heroin powder to Chali Newme was also arrested along with one person namely Ngamkhomang Haokip, 30 yrs, S/o Janggin Haokip, R/o S. Muolding Village, CCpur, Manipur, and recovered a sum of Rs.4,00,000/- (four Lakhs) only from the possession of Felina Neinumem and also one Bolero bearing R/No. MN-02C/0023. Both (Felina Neinumem and Ngamkhomang Haokip) are arrested from Mantripukhri near Pukhri Achouba, Mantripukhri, at 7:30 pm.

**6 major organizations of Manipur derecognizes titular king Leishemba Sanajaoba**IT News  
Imphal, June 14:

Six major organizations of the state including All Manipur United Club Organisation (AMUCO), International Peace and Social Upliftment (IFSA), United Peoples' Front (UPF), Heritage Council (HERICOUN), CCSK and LIPUL today said that the organizations derecognized Leishemba Sanajaoba as the king of Manipur over his failure to announce his stand regarding the mixing of King's institution and politics.

A statement signed by the leaders of the organizations said that as Leishemba Sanajaoba has stand firm on his decision to contest the RS election besides plea by people of the state, people need not recognize him as the king of Manipur and further any acts by him as king of Manipur should not be attended by the people of the state.

The six organizations had earlier urged the king to make his stand clear on whether to go as MP of Rajya Sabha or to remain as the king of Manipur on or before June 12. How-

ever in view of his decision the six organizations tool the decision to recognize him as king of Manipur.

As per his statement at Print and electronic media he want to hold both the Rajya Seat and the as King of Manipur.

The six organizations compare Leishemba Sanajaoba as Gamiwaz (Pamheiba) of 18 century Manipur. Pamheiba was a successful King who had succeeded in many war fields and had manage to rule the largest kingdom however people do not remember him as a good king.

**Meitei Leepun support Leishemba Sanajaoba's decision to go at RS**IT News  
Imphal, June 14:

Meitei Leepun, an organization based at Imphal today supported Leishemba Sanajaoba's decision to go as member of Rajya Sabha. The members of the Meitei Leepun today visited the

titular King at Chongabond and discussed in dept about the situation of Manipur.

Talking to media persons, a representative of Meitei Leepun, Priyandana said that it is the duty of every Manipuri to support the decision of the King. He said that the organization

looks ahead for a prosperous Manipur under the leadership of Leishemba Sanajaoba.

During the meeting the members of the organization took blessing from the king and appealed people to support Leishemba's decision to go at Rajya Sabha.

**Loss of smell, taste included as new symptoms of Coronavirus**Agency  
New Delhi, June 14:

The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has issued the clinical management protocol for Covid-19. Loss of smell and loss of taste are included as new symptoms of corona virus amongst others.

The Health Ministry suggested that investigational therapies and drugs- Remdesivir, Convalescent Plasma Therapy, Tocilizumab and Hydroxychloroquine should only be used in a defined subgroup of Covid patients. Ministry advised that Remdesivir may be considered in patients with moder-

ate disease who are on oxygen.

Convalescent plasma may be considered in patients with moderate disease whose oxygen requirement is progressively increasing despite use of steroids. In the case of Convalescent Plasma Therapy, it is advised that recipient should be closely monitored for several hours post transfusion for any transfusion related adverse events and its use should be avoided in patients with IgA deficiency or immunoglobulin allergy.

Health Ministry also suggested that use of Tocilizumab may be consid-

ered in patients with moderate disease with progressively increasing oxygen requirements and in mechanically ventilated patients, not improving despite use of steroids.

On the use of Hydroxychloroquine, Ministry said that this drug has demonstrated in vitro activity against corona virus and was shown to be clinically beneficial with significant limitations. It is advised that this drug should be used as early as possible in the disease course to achieve any meaningful effects and it should be avoided in patients with severe disease.

**Petrol price hiked by 62 paise/litre, diesel by 64 paise; rates up by Rs 4.52 and Rs 4.64 in 8 days**Agency  
New Delhi, Jun 14:

Petrol price on Sunday was hiked by a record 62 paise per litre and that of diesel by 64 paise as oil companies for the eighth day in a row adjusted retail rates in line with cost since ending an 82-day hiatus in rate revision.

Petrol price in Delhi was hiked to Rs 75.78 per litre from Rs 75.16 while diesel rates were increased to Rs 74.03 a litre from Rs 73.39, according to a price notification of state oil marketing companies.

Rates have been increased across the country and vary from state to state depending on the incidence of local sales tax or VAT.

The 62 paise a litre increase in petrol and 64 paise hike in diesel price is the highest surge in rates since the daily price revision was started in June 2017.

This is the eighth daily increase in rates in a row since oil companies on June 7 restarted revising prices in line with

costs, after ending an 82-day hiatus.

In eight hikes, petrol price has gone up by Rs 4.52 per litre and diesel by Rs 4.64 — a record increase in rates in any eight days since the daily price revision was introduced.

The freeze in rates was imposed in mid-March soon after the government hiked excise duty on petrol and diesel to shore up additional finances.

Oil PSUs Indian Oil Corp (IOC), Bharat Petroleum Corp Ltd (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corp Ltd (HPCL), instead of passing on the excise duty hikes to customers, adjusted them against the fall in the retail rates that was warranted because of international oil prices falling to two-decade lows.

The government had first raised excise duty on petrol and diesel by Rs 3 per litre each on May 14 and then again on May 5 by a record Rs 10 per litre in case of petrol and Rs 13 on diesel. The two hikes gave the government Rs 2 lakh crore in additional tax revenues.

State-owned fuel retailers IOC, BPCL and HPCL had frozen petrol and diesel prices since March 16, as if anticipating the government move and set off gains they accrued from continuing drop in international oil prices against the excise duty hike.

They, however, promptly passed the increase in local sales tax or VAT by state governments such as Rs 1.67 increase in VAT on petrol and Rs 7.10 in diesel by the Delhi government on May 4.

The total incidence of excise duty on petrol has risen to Rs 32.98 per litre and that on diesel to Rs 31.83. The excise tax on petrol was Rs 9.48 per litre when the Narendra Modi government took office in 2014 and that on diesel was Rs 3.56 a litre.

The government had between November 2014 and January 2016 raised excise duty on petrol and diesel on nine occasions to take away gains arising from plummeting global oil prices.

**Film journo's annual GB meeting**IT News  
Imphal, June 14:

Annual General body meeting of the Manipur Film Journalists' and Critics' Association was held today at the office premises of Sanathong Publication Press at Singjaneit Chingamalkha Oniam Leinak Machin. In the meeting new executive committee members for the term of 2020-2022 of the association has been elected with RK. Bbar, National Film Critic Awardee, Meghachandra Kongbam, Swarna Kamal Awardee for Best Film Critic and Irom Gambhir Singh Associate Professor Department of English as advisors.

Senior working journalist Manindra Kansam is the new president while Salam Ranjan, editor of IMAGE TV is the secretary. Dr. Maibam Ratan Kumar (Asst. Prof) has also been elected as Vice President of the association.

**Kwasiphai Youths Organisation contradict statement of DC Bishnupur on PM-KISAN scam**IT News  
Imphal, June 14:

PM-KISAN beneficiaries of Kwasiphai village are found as Muslims, where out of 394 total beneficiaries 263 are Muslims, according to the National Web Portal of the said Government scheme. However, there are no Muslim inhabitants in and around the said village, that is Khojjuam Khullen, Nachou and Kha-Potschangbam, said a press release by Kwasiphai Youths Volunteer Organisation.

The beneficiaries of the PM-KISAN scheme in

Kwasiphai are mainly Muslim which comes as a surprise to the people of Kwasiphai, where no Muslim populace inhabits the areas. Contradicting the statement release by the District Commissioner Bishnupur District, President of KYVO in the release said, there are no chances of wrong inclusion of Muslims as beneficiaries in the village as the complete details of the beneficiaries like State, District, Block and Village name are mandatory while filling up the form and he also urged the concerned authorities to look into the matter.

**India to conduct two lakh COVID-19 tests per day**Our Correspondent  
Mumbai, June 14:

India has ramped up COVID-19 testing capacity and within short span the country will be able to conduct at least 2 lakh tests per day, Dr Rajnikant Srivastava, the head of the Department of Research Management, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) said.

Speaking to "Imphal Times", Dr Srivastava said that the testing has been scaled up and over one lakh tests are being conducted per day and with augmented infrastructure the testing capacity will be double in short time.

In January 2020, he had only one laboratory testing for COVID-19, at the ICMR's National Institute of Virology (NIV) in Pune in Maharashtra,

whereas today there are 555 laboratories across the country, performing molecular tests for diagnosis of coronavirus.

Starting from less than 100 tests per day two months ago, a 1000 fold increase was registered and on 18 May, India reached a landmark of 100,000 tests in one day. This was possible only due to involvement of dedicated teams from research institutes, medical colleges and testing laboratories, he added.

To promote Make in India and facilitate domestic manufacturers to get their COVID-19 diagnostics kits validated, the ICMR-approved validation centres and laboratories have now been increased up to 14 from earlier five.

A taskforce has been set up to ease out challenges in acceleration of production. Three companies can now

manufacture up to 200,000 swabs/day. The production of Viral Transport Medium (VTM) has been scaled up to 500,000 units per day as against 500,000 units per year earlier.

The scale up of testing laboratories started with a network of 106 ICMR-funded Viral Research and Diagnostic Laboratories, (VRDLs), which already had the capacity to conduct testing for viruses similar to SARS-CoV-2. Subsequently, the testing was initiated in partnership with laboratories in Department of Science (DST), DBT Institute, Faridabad, ICAR, CSIR, DRDO, medical colleges and private laboratories.

Another modality of testing, called True NAAT, an indigenous testing developed for tuberculosis, can also be used for COVID-19 testing.

The advantage of True NAAT is that the virus is paralysed during the testing process, minimising the risk of infection and contamination. At present 77 True NAAT testing machines are in use for COVID and a total of 1,800 True NAAT machines are ready which can be deployed by states when needed.

Besides this, the indigenous IgG ELISA test for antibody detection recently developed by ICMR-NIV, Pune, has the advantage of testing 90 samples together in a single run of 2.5 hours. The new test "COVID KAVACH ELISA", a biochemical test known as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay or ELISA, is commonly used to confirm the presence of the HIV virus in an individual, can also be used to detect syphilis and even infection with the Zika virus.

**Auditor to audit PM CARES Fund**Our Correspondent  
Mumbai, June 14:

Delhi-based chartered accountancy firm "SARC & Associates" has been hired to audit the Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations (PM CARES) Fund, The independent auditor has been appointed for three years.

The PM CARES Fund was registered as charitable trust on 27 March with its registered office at South Block, Delhi (PM's office). However the fund was not subjected to any audit. Besides the fund also did not come under the purview of the RTI act 2005.

While donations from PSUs/ corporates are allowed (under CSR) to PM CARES Fund, such facility is not allowed for CM's relief fund

and PM's National relief fund. Besides, the names of the trustees of the PM CARES Fund were also not been made public in the last two and half months. As such now in view of the host of complaints and criticism the auditors have been appointed.

The audit will be conducted at the end of a financial year, as per details given in the set of frequently asked questions on the Fund. The appointment is significant because critics have questioned the rationale for a fund other than the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund (PMNRF) for relief work and have also sought more transparency about the usage of monies from the Fund. The FAQs posted on the website of the Fund also said it is being administered

by two officials in the Prime Minister's Office on an honorary basis.

Charitable trusts get income tax exemption and therefore need to get audited by a chartered accountant and report to the tax department. Over the last few years, the department has tightened the rules governing charitable trusts to ensure that funds received are used for intended objective and to boost compliance. The department has also stepped up disclosure requirement of trusts in the audit reports.

Contributions made to the PM CARES Fund are exempt from income tax. Also, contributions by profit making firms are counted as corporate social responsibility spending that they are mandated to undertake under the Companies Act.

## Open letter to the Chief Minister of Manipur

### Appeal for installation of TrueNat machine in District Hospital, Senapati

Hon'ble Sir,

We deeply appreciate your leadership in handling the Covid19 situation in the State of Manipur. We appreciate your concerns in assisting and bringing the stranded people of Manipur State from other states.

With the incoming of stranded citizens, the proper place for institutional quarantining is a matter of great concern. The long days of waiting for the returnees to get their swab test result in the transitional quarantine centres could infect and spread virus within the inmates. It is to mention that most of the villages in Senapati Districts have prepared quarantine centres to host the returnees. Therefore, it is observed that there is an urgent need to speed up the swab test and send returnees with negative results to their village quarantine centre.

We bring to your honourable table the following points signed by more than 1300 citizens in less than 48 hours for your benign urgent perusal and further necessary action. The large number of people signed within a short period of time shows the urgent need to install TrueNat machine in the District Hospital, Senapati.

1. That, we appeal you to urgently set up a Covid19 testing Unit in District Hospital, Senapati starting with TrueNat testing facility to speed up the swab test of those returnees. As the experts opined that the TrueNat Testing machine can be used to test over 30 disease condition including TB, malaria, typhoid, HIV, Covid19 etc. Therefore, taking up this step will be a landmark history of Manipur in particular for the people of Senapati District.

2. That, we also appeal you to provide Ambulances to transport the sick patients and other emergency patients to the District Hospital or Imphal.

3. That, we also appeal you to set up an emergency treatment facility having isolation ward with ICU facilities in the district hospital.

4. That we also appeal to install TrueNat Testing facilities in all the PHCs of Senapati District.

We pray that the above points 1-3 may be taken up on priority basis pooling in resources from fund such as MLA-LADP, MP-LADS, Disaster Management Relief Fund or from any other fund to meet the immediate needs. We repose our trust that all the points that we have mentioned here through this humble representation will receive your kindest attention and prompt action.

As concerned citizen we are willing to mobilize for crowd funding so as to support the immediate need of the District in our own capacities.

Thanking you in anticipation.

Yours Sincerely,

**Dr. R.B. Thohe Pou**  
Senapati, Manipur / 13 June 2020

## Reader's Corner (from Facebook)

From **Maibhan Dhanbir**

I would like to add a few words here. Yesterday my daughter and son who after three months of the lockdown arrived here in Imphal in the early morning flight from Delhi. Being concerned about them as a parent I took lots of trouble to get a room in Imphal hotel by the classic for their quarantine. Everything went smoothly from the airport and I followed them to HRD Academy and waited for the concerned authorities to send them where all the returnees were supposed to be sent as per where they needed to go. I was informed by my daughter that they would be first sent to the screening centre at porompat as we belonged to Imphal East District and after the necessary screening there they would be transported and dropped at Imphal hotel. The point I would like to highlight here is about the precautions and adherence to the SOPs the govt had announced. I was very pained and distressed to see

that the officers / in charge at HRD Academy from where all the returnees were to be sent to their respective quarantine centres failed to follow the protocol of social distancing. He jam packed a group of around seventeen people in a tempo traveller mini bus to transport them to porompat screening centre. So who is breaking the protocol of social distancing?? There's been a lot of controversies lately about inmates of quarantine centres breaking protocol and some of them have been even sent to jail. But who is accountable when the very protocol of social distancing is not maintained from the side of the authorities in charge of transporting the returnees?? The govt has a lot of constraints and I too understand the problems faced by it but who is mainly responsible for the spread of the pandemic raises a lot of questions. I wish the designated officers do their duty sincerely so that we may be able to contain the disease.

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## Fourth delimitation in Manipur: An impact analysis

By : Prof. R.K. Narendra Singh

continued

It may be mentioned that Imphal West district includes a lone SC seat and a lone of UR pertains to Senapati district. Through the forthcoming Delimitation, the entitlement assembly seats for three-valley districts viz., Imphal East, Imphal West, Bishnupur districts may reduce by one seat each from the existing seats. For instance, Imphal East may reduce from 11 to 10; Imphal West from 12 to 11; Bishnupur from 6 to 5 and lone Thoubal district manage to maintain status quo as 10 seat. On contrary, one seat is added to Senapati district making 7 from the existing 6 (including 1 UR); one seat each goes to Chandul and Ukhrul enhancing to 3 from 2 and to 4 from 3 respectively.

**Table-5**  
**District-wise probable entitlement assembly seats through delimitation, 2020**

District	Population (2001)	Existing entitlement seats	Probable entitlement seat	Remark
Imphal East	394,876	11	10	-1
Imphal West	444,382	12+1 (SC)	11+1(SC)	-1
Bishnupur	208,368	6	5	-1
Thoubal	364,140	10	10	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,411,766</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>-3</b>
Senapati	283,621	5+1 (UR)	7	+1
Tamenglong	111,499	3	3	-
Churachandpur	227,905	6	6	-
Chandel	118,327	2	3	+1
Ukhrul	140,778	3	4	+1
<b>Total</b>	<b>882,130</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>+3</b>

- Indicates lose; + Indicates gain

### Discussion:

To delimit the constituencies of the House of the People and Manipur State Legislative Assembly by the Delimitation Commission constituted by the Government of India is constitutional procedure, nobody can deny. However, the delimitation exercise would not violate the sanctity of the core objectives of the delimitation so as making the proportionate political representation of the people. For that, time and again the process is based on the most recent Census figure (just preceding Census prior to delimitation) so as it might depict a very recent, correct and clean population figure. If such exercise performs base on old Census data (not representing present population) and/or incorrect Census data (representing warp population), the outcome of the Commission could not ascertain an equal number of divisions of the real people in the Parliament and Assembly. Besides, the process stands contrary to the very idea behind conducting delimitation on the most recent and accurate Census data. Therefore, not only the whole exercise goes in vein but also it is another form of injustice against the spirit of representative democracy. The present argument is in agreement with the argument of the case against the impugned Order No. 903 (E) dated 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020 for delimitation in Assam in the Supreme Court bearing W.P. (C) No. 454 of 2020; and the case is already admitted by the Apex Court.

Manipur is not exception about the story of Census 2001. It is too old to represent a real scenario of the present population. Secondly, about the inconsistent data, in conjunction with the public outcry, the matter ran pillar to post and finally knocked to legal doors. It may be recalled that on Jan. 19, 2007 in connection with W. P. (PL) No. 16 of 2005, the Gauhati High Court, Imphal Bench made with the following judgments:

"The respondents (authorities) are hereby directed to re-count the heads of the population in the 9 hill sub-divisions of the hill districts of Senapati, Ukhrul and Chandel of the State of Manipur for publishing another Census Report of India 2001 in respect of the said 9 hill sub-divisions and the present final Census Report of India 2001 for the said 9 hill sub-divisions of the 3 hill districts of Senapati, Ukhrul and Chandel shall not be taken as the Census Report of India 2001 for re-adjustment of number of seats and delimitation of constituencies of the State of Manipur under Sections 8 and 9 of the Delimitation Act 2002 by the Delimitation Commission".

The judgment was challenged before the Supreme Court (SC) in SLP (C) No. 11813 of 2007 and during the pendency the Notification bearing S.O. 283 (E) dated, 8<sup>th</sup> February 2008 came to defer the process of delimitation for the four North-Eastern states. After series of legal battles, all related cases were dismissed and disposed by the Apex Court on 21<sup>st</sup> August 2014 upholding the earlier Order dated, 8<sup>th</sup> February 2008.

There is a significant variation of fertility levels among ethnic groups of people: one community has average of around one child per couple or hardly two while other enjoying on an average of more than 5 children per couple. Thus, any delimitation or re-adjustment of number of seats of constituencies takes place in such situation it would deny right of the community who prefer small family norm that the Government of India encourages to achieved Millennium Development Goals. If it happens to continue there will be a fertility race among the communities. Keeping these in view, the Government of India had differed 4<sup>th</sup> Delimitation for a period of two decades (1981-1991) till 2001 which was supposed to be held twice just after the publications of Census 1981 and 1991. If it were happen timely, most of the parliamentary seats of states like Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Punjab would go to UP, Bihar and Rajasthan since the former block has low fertility whilst very high fertility pertained to latter block. Still the fertility pattern is not uniform over the States and UTs of the country and therefore another amendment i.e., 84<sup>th</sup> Amendment froze the total number of seats in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies. It would continue to freezing of seats till 2026. The reason behind is that as the sustainable population policy has been implemented by the Government then it is expected that uniform population growth rate would be achieved throughout the country by the year 2026. On this line the forthcoming delimitation and re-adjustment of number of seats of constituencies in Manipur should also be deferred till 2026.

Since the Foreigners' Permit System was abolished in the state on

November 18, 1950, it lifted all the barricades to immigrants and non-immigrants. In 1980s the contentious Anti Foreigners issue was erupted and consequence upon a 16 clauses draft agreement was signed on August 5, 1980 but the Government never implemented the agreement such as detection and deportation of foreigners. Again, in 1994s, same agitation was erupted then at last, the second memorandum of agreement was made on November 9, 1994. Still government never fulfilled its promise in letter and spirit in spite of public uproar. One of the article entitled "Impact of NRC Updation (Assam) on Manipur: A dynamics of migration" which was published in *Kangla Lanjung 2018; XII(1)* have cited that the number of migrants who already entered in the state since 1951 to 2001 was 785,376. It was estimated under certain assumption that the growth rate of Manipur has followed the growth rate of gold standard (world). The figure was 398,199 when the growth rate of Manipur has followed the national growth rate (India). Whosoever and whosoever the figure may be, huge number of migrants were included in the Census 2001 is quite loud and clear. Without eliminating those migrants, the outcome of the proposed Delimitation base on Census 2001 figure might be null and void.

Another legitimate argument is the dreadful law and order situations still hovering in the state. For instance, the Disturbed Area Status under the controversial Armed Forces Special Powers Act (AFSPA) has been imposed since September 8, 1980 till date. It implies that the state still faces a serious security issues. So why should the Government of India has issued a Notification dated on February 28, 2020 leading to initiate delimitation exercise in Manipur which is fully contradict to the Delimitation Order, 2008 through which the Commission has completed the delimitation exercise in the entire country except in these four northeastern states including Manipur on the grown of security issues. Thus, the proposed initiative is hasty and inappropriate ones.

### Conclusion:

The fact and circumstances arrived in the article it may be concluded that the impugned Order No. S.O. 903 (E) dated, February 28, 2020 published by Ministry of Law and Justice that had cancelled its earlier notifications which deferred delimitation in Assam, Nagaland, Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh due to security issues, saying the exercise could be carried out "now" as the previous circumstances cease to exist should be made revoke through appropriate constitutional means, probably through legal intervention. The Commission is a powerful and independent body and thus once delimitation process is start and complete whose orders cannot be challenged in any Courts of Law. Only option left is to defer the exercise on the line of 84<sup>th</sup> Amendment, that not to have delimitation of constituencies till the first Census after 2026 through legal intervention. The same legal help has already been taken up in Assam.

There are enough evidences and circumstances to keep aside the impugned Order and eventually defer the exercise till the publication of Census 2031. The main ingredient of delimitation is Census data that has attributed with lot of imperfect components. For instance Census report 2001 of Manipur is too old and its report is fragmented and incorrect ones. It included a huge number of migrants that should be excluded first before delimitation. Significant variation of growth patterns among the communities are witnessed in the Census 2001 and therefore entitlement assembly seats could not be maintained equilibrium position among the diverse communities that might be threatening to the harmony and integrity of the state. Thus, it indirectly indicates not suitable in the present juncture. This time is also not ripped enough in terms of law and order situation to conduct such mega exercise in the state.

To end with it is a wakeup call that through the proposed 4<sup>th</sup> Delimitation, entitlement assembly seats for UR might be losing 4 out of existing 40 seats. The present population trend continues then by the 5<sup>th</sup> Delimitation base on Census 2031, UR again might be losing another 4 seats: 3 go to ST and 1 goes to SC. This is not a healthy sign that would make chaos and anarchy among the various communities settled peacefully since time immemorial. To prevent the outburst of such social disorder, a proper and effective long term planning is highly call for that would maintain uniform growth pattern through uniform performance of Family Welfare Program, and through other Socio-Economic and Development programs. In short, the state needs a sustainable population policy immediately otherwise it might be obsolete. It is not an easy task but might only be turned into reality through the in-depth research outcomes of the Manipur State Population Commission (MSPC).

Need of the hour is to challenge the impugned Order through Courts of Law immediately and secondly, to make commission of MSPC at the earliest.

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