APPENDIX
APPENDIX

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESION

Whereas, the Indian Independence Act, 1947, provides that as from the fifteenth day of August, 1947, there shall be set up an independent Dominion known as INDIA, and that the Government of India Act, 1935, shall, with such omissions, additions, adoptions and modification as the Governor-General may be order specify be applicable to the Dominion of India;

And Whereas the Government of India Act, 1935, as so adapted by the Governor-General provides that an Indian State may accede to the Dominion of India by an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof:

Now Therefore I ..............................................................
Ruler of .................................................................
in the exercise of my sovereignty in and over my said State. Do hereby execute this my Instrument of Accession and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India with the intent that the Governor-General of India, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purposes of the Dominion shall, by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession but subject always to the terms thereof, and for the purposes only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the State of ............................
(hereinafter referred to as “this State” such functions as may be vested in them by or under the Government of India Act, 1935, as in force in the Dominion of India on the 15th day of
August, 1947 (which Act as so in force is hereinafter referred to as “the Act”).

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provisions of the Act within this State so far as they are applicable therein by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession.

3. I accept the matters specified in the Schedule hereto as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for this State.

4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor General and the Ruler of this State whereby any functions in relation to the administration in this State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Ruler of this State, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part on this Instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.

5. The term of this my Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, unless such amendment is accepted by me by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.

6. Nothing in this Instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for this State authorising the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but I hereby undertake that should the Dominion for the purposes of a Dominion law which applies in this State deem it necessary to
acquire any land, I will at their request acquire the land at their expense or if the land belongs to me transfer it to them on such terms as maybe agreed, or, in default of agreement, determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of India.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to commit me in any way to acceptance of any future constitution of India or to fetter my discretion to enter into arrangements with the Government of India under any such future constitution.

8. Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this State, or save as provided by or under this Instruments, the exercise of any powers, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as Ruler of this State or the validity of any law at present in force in this State.

Appendix

9. I hereby declare that I execute this Instrument on behalf of this State and that any reference in this Instrument to me or to the Ruler of the State is to be construed as including a reference to my heirs and successors.

Given under my hand this ......................... day of August, Nineteen hundred and forty-seven.

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Date this ......................... day of August, Nineteen hundred and, forty-seven.

............................... (Governor-General of India)
SCHEDULE

The matters with Respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make Laws for this State.

A. Defence.

1. The naval, military and air forces of the Dominion and any other armed force raised or maintained, by the Dominion; any armed forces, including forces raised or maintained by an acceding State; which are attached to, or operating with, any of the armed forces of the Dominion.

2. Naval, military and air force works, administration of cantonment areas.

3. Arms, fire-arms, ammunition.

4. Explosives.

B. External Affairs.

1. External affairs; the implementing of treaties and agreements with other countries; extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty’s dominions outside India.

2. Admission into, and emigration and expulsion from, India, including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in India of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in India or subjects of any acceding State, Pilgrimages to places beyond India.

3. Naturalization.
C. Communications.

1. Posts and telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication.

2. Federal railways; the regulation of all railways other than minor railways in respect of safety, maximum and minimum rates and fare, station and service terminal charges, interchange of traffic and the responsibility of railway administrations as carriers of goods and passengers.

3. Maritime shipping and navigation, including shipping and navigation a on tidal waters; Admiralty jurisdiction.

4. Port quarantine.

5. Major ports, that is to say, the declaration and delimitation of such ports, and the constitution and powers of Port Authorities therein.

6. Aircraft and air navigation; the provision of aerodromes; regulation and organisation of air traffic and of aerodromes.

7. Lighthouses, including lightships, beacons and other provisions for the safety of shipping and aircraft.

8. Carriage of passengers and goods by sea or by air.

9. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the police force belonging to any unit to railway area outside that unit.
D. Ancillary.

1. Elections to the Dominion Legislature, subject to the provisions of the Act and of any Order made there under.

2. Offences against laws with respect to any of the aforesaid matters.

Appendix

3. Inquiries and statics for the purposes of any of the aforesaid matters.

4. Jurisdiction and powers of all courts with respect to any of the aforesaid matters but, except with the consent of the Ruler of the acceding State, not so as to confer any jurisdiction or powers upon any courts other than courts ordinarily exercising jurisdiction in or in relation to that State.
STANDSTILL AGREEMENT

Agreement between the State of ............... and the Dominion of India.

Whereas it is to the benefit and advantage of the Dominion of India as well as of the India States that existing agreements and administrative arrangements in the matters of common concern, should continue for the time being, between the Dominion of India or any part thereof and the India States:

Now therefore it is agreed between the ............... State and the Dominion of India that :-

1. Until new agreements in this behalf are made, all agreements and administrative arrangements as to matters of common concern now existing between the Crown and any Indian State shall, in so far as may be appropriate, continue as between the Dominion of India or, as the case may be, the part thereof, and the State. (2) In particular, and without derogation from the generality of sub-clause (1) of this clause the matters referred to above shall include the matters specified in the Schedule to this Agreement.

2. Any dispute arising out of this Agreement, or out of the agreements or arrangements hereby continued, shall, unless any provision is made therein for arbitration according, as far as may be, to the procedure of the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899.
3. Nothing in this Agreement includes the exercise of any
paramountcy functions,

........................... State.

Secretary to the Government of India.

Appendix

SCHEDULE:

1. Air Communications.
2. Arms and equipment
3. Control of commodities.
5. Customs.
6. Indians States Forces.
7. External Affairs.
8. Extradition.
9. Import and Export Control
10. Irrigation and Electric Power-
12. National Highways
13. Opium
14. Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones
15. Railways (including police and other arrangement in Railway
lands).
17. Central Excises. relief from double income-tax and other
arrangements relating to taxation.
18. Wireless.
MANIPUR STATE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1947

Whereas it is expedient to enact a law for the governance of the Manipur state, His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur is pleased to enact as follows:

Chapter I

1. Title:—This act shall be called the Manipur State Constitution Act, 1947.

2. Extent and Application:—This Act shall extend to the whole of the Manipur State inclusive of the Hill Areas saving that it shall not apply in any matter where a specific reservation of powers is made to any Authority in the Hills under the provisions of the Manipur State Hill (Administration) Regulation, 1947.

3. Government of the State, by His Highness the Maharajah:—The territories for the time being and hereafter vested in the Maharajah are governed by and in the name of the Maharajah. All rights, authority and jurisdiction which appertain or are incidental to the Government of such territories are exercisable by the Maharajah subject to the provision of this Act.

4. Successor:—Succession to the throne shall be governed by the Law of Primogeniture provided that the heir must be the legitimate son of a marriage recognised by the Council of Ministers. In the event of failure of heirs in the direct male line, His Highness the Maharajah shall, after consultation with the Council of Ministers and the Assembly, designate his heir.
5. **Attainment of Majority:**—The Maharajah or his heir shall be taken to attain majority at the age of 21 years.

6. **Council of Regency:**—

   (a) Where by reason of the Maharajah being a minor or where by reason of any mental defect or grave bodily sickness as a result of which the Maharajah becomes permanently incapable of exercising his powers, the Council of Ministers shall take steps to set up a Council of Regency which shall exercise those powers in the State and shall continue in office for such time as the Council may determine.

   (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of Sub-Section (a) above, the Maharajah in consultation with Council of Ministers may, at any time or for any reason which may appear suitable, set up a Council of Regency to exercise his functions.

   (c) A Council of Regency set up under Sub-Section (a) and (b) above, may comprise one or more persons as may seem desirable. The Regent or Council of Regency shall before taking office be required to take an Oath before the State Assembly to be loyal to the state and to observe faithfully the Constitution and Laws.

   (d) Where in any event it shall be necessary to set up a Council of Regency either for the reasons laid down in Sub-sections (a) and (b) above or for any other reason or where for any reason the Maharajah has become incapable of exercising
his powers before such regency can be setup, the Council of Ministers shall take whatever steps may be necessary for the Governance of the State till such time as the Regency is created.

7. **Failure of Heir and Disputed Succession:**—

(a) In the event of failure of Heirs in the direct male line and the failure of the Maharajah to designate his Heir under section 4 above, a joint extraordinary session of the State Assembly and the Council of Ministers shall immediately be convened and shall remain in closed and continuous session till it shall have determined by a 75% majority of the members present and voting, the person to whom the throne shall pass.

(b) Where for any reason the succession to the throne is disputed, the Council of Ministers shall, on the death of the Ruler, take such steps as may immediately be necessary for the good governance of the State and shall refer the matter under dispute to the Chief Court for decision. Where any party is aggrieved by the decision of the Chief Court, an appeal shall lie to such authority as may be determined hereafter.

8. **The Maharajah’s Prerogatives:**—

(a) All family matters which are the Maharajah’s sole concern as head of the Ruling family, all matters which are his sole concern as the Defender of faith and all matters connected with Titles, Honours and Palace ceremonials shall be deemed to fall within the Maharajah’s personal prerogative and in such matters the
Maharajah shall exercise full discretion subject to the provisions of the Constitution and the Laws of the State. The Maharajah’s prerogative shall not, however, be taken to comprise any matter wherein the legitimate interests of the State administration or a civil right sustainable in a court of law is involved. It will be within the prerogative of the Maharajah to remit punishment and pardon offenders subject to the provisions of the Manipur State Courts Act provided that this prerogative shall not prejudice the right of any individual to compensation.

(b) It shall be the prerogative of the Maharajah and the Maharani that neither may be made answerable at Law or subject to any legal proceeding in the State Courts. Their persons and property shall be inviolable.

(c) Notwithstanding Section 8(b) above, it shall be lawful for the State Council in consultation with the Chief Court to draw up a statement of charges against the Maharajah or the Maharani where it is proved beyond all possible doubt that the Maharajah or the Maharani has been guilty of Murder or any other heinous offence or of any extreme Political Crime against the provisions of the Constitution.

(d) On a statement of charges being drawn up under clause (c) above, the Council shall present it before the Maharajah or the
Maharani and require satisfaction. Should satisfaction be not forthcoming the Council may refer the matter to such Authority as may be determined hereafter.

Chapter II
Definitions

9. In this Act and the Rules issued thereunder unless there is something repugnant to the subject or the context:

(a) State shall mean the Manipur State comprising the whole territory of Manipur as delineated in the maps of the Survey of India current at the date of this enactment.

(b) The Maharajah means His Highness the Maharajah of Manipur, the constitutional Head of the State.

(c) Chief Minister means the Officer entrusted, with the Chief Executive Functions of the State.

(d) Minister means a member of the Council of Ministers appointed under this Act by name or by virtue of his office to administer certain branches of the State Administration and to perform the duties and exercise the power imposed and conferred upon a Minister by this act and the Rules framed thereunder.

(e) Council means the State Council of Ministers constituted under this Act.
(f) Assembly means the State Assembly as constituted under this Act.

(g) Gazette means the Official journal of the State by means of which important orders, notices, communiques, etc., etc., are published.

(h) Speaker means the President of the Assembly and includes the Deputy Speaker in the absence of the Speaker or in the absence of both a member voted to the chair.

(i) Civil list means the appropriation of funds for the expenses of the Ruling family and the Privy Purse of the Ruler.

(j) Privy Purse means such portion of the Civil List as is appropriated exclusively for the personal expenses of the Maharajah.

(k) Revenue includes all receipts of the State from State assets, from all lands, Forest, Taxes, Fines, Penalties, Forfeitures, Escheats, Lapse and other sources.

(l) Rules means any Rule issued under this Act.

(m) Fundamental Rights shall mean those rights which the State People shall enjoy as of right under this Act.

(n) The pronoun “he” and its derivatives are used of any person whether male or female.
Chapter III
The Executive

10. Council of Ministers:

(a) Subject to the provisions of this Act and subject also to the provisions of the Rules for the Administration of the Manipur State the Executive Authority of the State is delegated to and shall vest in the Council of Ministers.

(b) Where under this Act or the Rules for the Administration of the State, it is requisite that the approval of the Maharajah shall be taken to any measure, the Chief Minister shall seek the approval of the Maharajah in person or in writing and shall obtain the Maharajah’s orders thereon. Should in any case the Maharajah’s approval be withheld, the Maharajah shall be pleased to inform the Chief Minister in person or in writing and to communicate his reasons for withholding such approval in writing to the council.

(c) The Council of Ministers shall consist of the Chief Minister and six other Ministers.

(d) The six Ministers on the Council shall be elected by the State Assembly subject to the provision that two of these Ministers shall be representatives of the Hill people of the State elected in such manner as shall be laid down in the Rules of Business of the State Assembly.

(e) The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Maharajah in consultation with the elected Ministers on the Council.
(f) The Chief Minister and Ministers shall receive letters of appointment over the seal of Maharajah.

(g) The Chief Minister in consultation with the Ministers shall allot portfolios.

11. The Chief Minister shall be the President of the Council and the Vice President shall be appointed by the Council.

12. The Council of Ministers shall have a common seal and shall be jointly responsible to the Maharajah for the administration of the State.

13. The Council of Ministers and the Ministers individually shall exercise such powers and functions as may be assigned to them by or under this Act or by or under the Rules for the Administration of the State.

14. The quorum necessary for the transaction of business as a meeting of the Council shall not be less than three excluding the president.

15. The Chief Minister and Ministers shall, on taking office, swear an oath of loyalty and allegiance to the Maharajah in the following form:

"I (Name of Minister) having been appointed as a Member of the Manipur State Council, do solemnly swear that I will be loyal and faithful and bear true allegiance to the Maharajah, his heirs and successors and that I will faithfully discharge the duties laid on me under this Act".

xvi
16. A Minister of the Council shall not be removable from office except in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV below.

Chapter IV
The State Assembly

17. There shall be constituted a State Assembly. The Assembly shall be elected for a period of three years and shall comprise Representatives freely elected by the people on an adult franchise and on the principle of Joint Electorate. Elections shall be in such manner and by such franchise as may be laid down under the Rules for the elections to the State Assembly provided always that the Representatives returnable from General, Hill and Mahamadan Constituencies shall be in the ratios of 30: 18 : 3 respectively with an additional two seats for the Representatives of Educational and commercial interests.

18. The State Assembly may debate all matters concerning the Government and well being of the State which, in the opinion of five Members of the Assembly, it is in the public interest to debate. The Assembly shall tender such advice to the Council of Ministers in any matter in which a majority of the Members present, are agreed on the advice which shall be tendered provided that no matter touching the Maharajah’s Prerogative shall be debated and provided that the Maharajah may on the
advice of the Council, veto debate on any matter where such course shall in the public interest be necessary.

19. The State Assembly shall not tender advice to the Council on any matter which is of primary concern to the Hill people unless such advice has the support of a majority of the Hill Representatives in the Assembly.

20. Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Assembly may make rules for regulating its proceedings and the conduct of Business.

21. Where in any case it is required to pass a vote of no confidence against a Minister of the Council for his individual acts, a motion of no confidence, signed by not less than ten members of the Assembly and laying out in detail, the facts giving rise to the motion, may with the permission of the Speaker of the Assembly be moved. If such motion shall receive the support of at least 75% of the Members present and voting, it shall be forwarded through the Chief Minister to the Maharajah, who, unless there appear strong and valid reasons to the contrary which shall be recorded in writing, shall after consultation with the Chief Minister require the Minister against whom the motion has been passed to resign.

22. Where in any case the State Council or the Maharajah is in the special circumstances of any case unable to accept the advice of the Assembly, the Maharajah or the Council as the case may be, shall communicate in writing the reasons which have led to
such course and shall give facilities for personal discussion of the matter with a representative or representatives deputed by the Assembly.

23. Subject to the provisions of this Act and to Rules framed under it for the disposal of the Assembly business, there shall be Freedom of Speech in the Assembly and no member shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of any speech or vote given by him in the Assembly or a committee thereof and no person shall be liable in respect of any publication by or under the authority of the Assembly of any report, paper, vote or proceedings.

24. No member of the Assembly shall be liable to arrest or detention in prison under a Civil process:

(a) If he is a member of the Assembly, during the continuance of the Assembly.

(b) If he is a member of any committee of the Assembly, during the continuance of the meeting of the Committee.

25. The elected Ministers, the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and members of the Assembly shall receive such emoluments as may be determined from time to time by the Assembly.
Chapter V
The Law Making Authority

26. The Law Making Authority in the State shall consist of the Maharajah in Council in collaboration with the State Assembly acting under Section 18, above.

27. When the Council or the Assembly consider that a law should be enacted the Council shall cause a Bill to be drafted, which shall be laid before the Assembly and a reasonable time shall be given for consideration thereof. The Council shall then cause to be made such alterations or amendments as may be deemed necessary in the light of the advice tendered by the Assembly and the Chief Minister shall submit the Bill in its final form for the assent of the Maharajah.

28. On the receipt of the Maharajah's Assent the Bill shall be published in the State Gazette and shall become an Act having the force of law.

29. Should the Maharajah in any case withhold his Assent to a Bill, that Bill shall lapse as if it had not been passed. If the Assent of the Maharajah is not forthcoming within one calendar month of the Bill being submitted to him he shall be deemed to have withheld his assent.

30. Where the Assent of the Maharajah to any Bill is withheld, the Council may cause the same Bill to be introduced in the next session of the Assembly and if passed without amendment by
a 75% majority of the Assembly, the Bill shall be certified over the Seal of the Council and shall become law.

31. Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to derogate from the absolute right of the Maharajah in Council to promulgate, in emergency cases, orders having the force of law without previous reference to the Assembly where the public interest in their opinion demands that such order shall be promulgated provided that the first opportunity shall be taken of laying the order before the Assembly for consideration. Any such order shall not have the force of law for a period of more than six months.

Chapter VI
Finance

32. The Revenue of the State and such other receipts as may accrue from whatever source, less such reasonable percentage of the total real Revenue as may be reserved for the Civil List, are placed at the disposal of the Council for expenditure on the Government of the State in the manner prescribed by the State Account Rules saving that in every year a sum representing not less than 17½% of the average real revenue of the State for the preceding three years shall be allocated for expenditure on the welfare and administration of the Hill people.

33. The Minister in charge of Finance shall prepare an Annual Budget showing the estimated receipts and expenditure for the
ensuing year classified under the prescribed heads of account and shall submit it to that Assembly within fifteen days of its meeting for the Budget session along with a statement of account for the previous year.

34. The Assembly shall after considering the Budget, submit it with their recommendation to the Council, who, having made such modifications as may be deemed necessary shall submit it to the Maharajah for approval. Where any delay occurs in the granting of Assent to the Budget by the Maharajah and where such Assent has not been obtained by the first day of the financial year, provisional effect shall be given to the Budget as passed by the Assembly and funds shall be drawn against its provisions as if it had received Assent.

35. The Maharajah's Civil List shall be fixed at a figure equal to 10% of the real revenues of the State over the preceding three years, provided that no extraordinary revenues shall be taken into account when determining this amount and provided that no State revenue in excess of Rs. twenty lakhs shall be taken into account in any one year. The appropriation to the Maharajah's Civil List shall be non-votable and shall not be the subject of debate in the Assembly.

36. No tax whatsoever shall be shown in the budget and no tax shall be collected by any officer of the State or by any person unless such tax has been imposed by due process of Law.
37. (a) There shall be a State Auditor who shall be appointed by the Maharajah in Council on a nomination to be made by the Comptroller of Audit, Assam or such other officer as may be deemed suitable. Such nominee shall be employed on contract for a period of not less than five years and shall be removable only by the Maharajah in Council in consultation with the authority making the nomination.

(b) The conditions of Service of the State Auditor shall be such as may be prescribed by the Maharajah in Council provided always that he shall not be eligible for any office of profit in the State after his retirement.

(c) The Auditor shall exercise such powers and perform such duties' as may be laid down in the State Account Rules.

Chapter VII
Hill People

38. The Council shall be responsible for the welfare and the good administration of the Hill people of the State and shall provide such funds for this purpose as may, subject to the provision of Section 32 above, be deemed necessary, provided that the local authorities in the Hills shall exercise such powers of Local Self Government as may be laid down in the Manipur State Hill (Administration) Regulation, 1947,
Chapter VIII
The Services

39. The Council shall issue Rules regulating the conditions of Service in the Departments of the State.

40. A Manipur State Appointments Board shall be constituted and the Council shall issue Rules regulating the constitution, functions and procedure of the Board. The Board shall consist of not less than three members, one of whom must be a Hillman and a Chairman and shall be the final authority in all matters connected with appointments and promotions to the State Service except in so far as specific powers may be reserved under this Act or the Rules for the Administration of the State.

Chapter IX
The judicature

41. (a) There shall be a complete separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

(b) The judicature of the State shall be as laid down in the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947.
42. The Chief Justice of the State and two Puisne Judges shall be appointed by the Maharajah in Council under the Royal Seal and shall hold office until the age of 65 years provided that:
(a) A Judge may resign his office.
(b) A Judge may be removed from his office by the Maharajah in Council only on the grounds of misbehaviour or of infirmity of body or mind.

43. A person shall not be appointed as a Judge of the Chief Court unless he:
(a) be a graduate in law and has held Medical Office at least for five years,
or
(b) is a barrister qualified in England of five years' standing,
or
(c) has for at least five years held Judicial Office in British India in a post not inferior to that of a Subordinate Judge,
or
(d) has for at least a period of ten years been a pleader of any High Court or of the Manipur Chief Court,
or
(e) be a person recognised as having a special capacity for the exercise of Judicial functions.
Chapter X

Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizenship

44. All citizens shall be equal before the law. Titles and other privileges of birth shall not be recognised in the eyes of law.

45. The liberty of the individual shall be guaranteed. No person may be subjected to any judicial interrogation or placed under arrest or be in any other way deprived of his liberty save as provided by law.

46. No person shall be tried save by a competent Court.

47. No person may be tried except by a competent Court who shall give full opportunity to such person to defend himself by all means.

48. All penalties shall be as determined by law.

49. Capital punishment may not be inflicted for purely political crimes.

50. No citizen may be banished from the State, expelled from one part of the country to another, and obliged to reside in a specific place save in such cases as may be expressly determined by law.

51. Every dwelling shall be inviolable save under express provision of law.

52. There shall be guaranteed to all people, justice, social, economic and political; equality of status, of opportunity and before the law; freedom of thought, expression of belief, faith, worship, vocation, association, and action, subject to law and public morality.
53. The practice of Arts and Sciences shall be unrestricted and shall enjoy the protection and support of the State.

54. Without any prejudice to the communities concerned, public institutions shall be opened to all the citizens of the State.

55. (a) All officials of the State or of a local Government shall be answerable before the law for their individual and unlawful actions.

(b) Where damage is caused to an individual by the act of an official of the State or an official of a Local Government, such individual may sue the State before the Chief Court and may seek redress save where such damage has been caused by a bonafide act of a State servant in pursuance of a policy duly laid down by a Competent Authority.

Chapter XI

General Clauses

56. Any provision of this Act may be subject to amendment by the Maharajah in Council provided that such amendment is laid before the Assembly and receives the support of at least 80% of the members of the State Assembly present and voting, when such amendment is debated.

57. Where in any case circumstances arise which prevent the proper operation in law or spirit of this Constitution Act, the Council may at their discretion refer the matter for decision to such
authority outside the State as may be decided hereafter and the
decision of that authority shall be binding.

58. The Court language of the State shall be Manipuri or English.

Bodh Chandra Singh
MAHARAJAH OF MANIPUR

TELEGRAM

From Secga Shillong 18th Sept. 1949
To Restis Bombay

For Sardar Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, Birla House, Bombay,
from Sri Prakasa, Governor of Assam. I have sent the following
telegram to Menon.

Begins. Had discussions with His Highness of Manipur this
morning. H. H. threatens returning to Manipur without holding any
discussions or signing agreement. H. H. must not under any
circumstances be allowed to return to Manipur with his advisors and
I have accordingly instructed police to detain here his party if they
attempt to return before signing of agreement.
Please telegraph immediately repeat immediately authority for
detention of H. H. and advisors under Regulations III or by whatever
other means you consider might be appropriate.

Have already warned Sub-Area to be prepared for any
eventuality in Manipur. Grateful for further instruction. Ends.

Will keep you closely informed of further developments here
addressed.

MANIPUR MERGER AGREEMENT

Agreement made this twenty first day of September 1949
between the Governor General of India of India and His Highness
the Maharaja of Manipur.

Whereas in the best interests of the State of Manipur as well as
of the Dominion of India it is desirable – to provide for the
administration for the said State by or under the authority of the
Dominion Government:

It is hereby agreed as follows: -

Article I

His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur hereby cedes to the
Dominion Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and
powers for and in relation to the governance of the State and agrees
to transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion Government
on the fifteenth day of October 1949 (hereinafter referred to as “the said day”).

As from the said day the Dominion Government will be competent to exercise the said powers, authority and jurisdiction in such planner and through such agency as it may think fit.

Article II

His Highness the Maharaja shall continue to enjoy the same personal rights, privileges, dignities, titles, authority over religious observances, customs, usages, rites and ceremonies and institutions in-charge of the same in the State, which he would have enjoyed had this agreement not been made.

Article III

His Highness the Maharaja shall with effect the said day be entitled to receive for his life-time from the revenues of the State annually for his Privy Purse the sum of Rupees three lakhs free of all taxes.

This amount is intended to cover all the expenses of the Ruler and his family, including expenses on account of his personal staff and armed guards, maintenance of his residences, marriages and other ceremonies, etc. and the allowances to the Ruler’s relations who on the date of execution of this agreement were in receipt of such allowances from the revenues of the State, and will neither be increased nor reduced for any reason whatsoever; The Government of India undertake that the said sum of Rupees three lakhs shall be paid to His Highness the Maharaja in four equal installments in advance at
the beginning of each quarter from the State treasury or at such other treasury as may be specified by the Government of India.

*Article IV*

His Highness the Maharaja shall be entitled to the full ownership, use and enjoyment of all private properties (as distinct from State properties) belonging to him on the date of this agreement.

His Highness the Maharaja will furnish to the Dominion Government before the first January 1950 an inventory of all the immovable property, securities and cash balance held by him as such private property.

If any dispute arises as to whether any item of property is the private property of His Highness the Maharaja or State property, it shall be referred to a judicial Officer qualified to be appointed as High Court Judge, and the decision of that officer shall be final and binding on both parties;

Provided that His Highness the Maharaja’s right to the use of the residences known as “Redlands” and “Les Chatalettes” in Shillong, and the property in the town of Gauhati known as “Manipuri Basti” shall not be questioned.
Article V

All the member of His Highness family shall be entitled to all the personal rights, privileges, dignities and titles enjoyed by them whether within or outside the territories of the State, immediately before the 15th August 1947.

Appendix

Article VI

The Dominion Government guarantees the succession, according to law and custom, to the gaddi of the State and His Highness the Maharaja's personal rights, privileges, dignities, titles, authority over religious observances, customs, usages, rite and ceremonies and institution in-charge of the same in State.

Article VII

No enquiry shall be made by or under the authority of the Government of India, and no proceedings shall lie in any Court in Manipur, against His Highness the Maharaja whether in a personal capacity or otherwise in respect of anything done or omitted to be done by him or under his authority during the period of his administration of that State.
Article VIII

(1) The Government of India hereby guarantees either the continuance in service of the permanent members of the Public Services of Manipur on conditions which will be not less advantageous than those on which they were serving before the date on which the administration of Manipur is made over to the Government of India or the payment of reasonable compensation.

(2) The Government of India further guarantees the continuance of pensions and leave salaries sanctioned by His Highness the Maharaja to servants of the State who have retired or proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement, before the date on which the administration of Manipur is made over to the Government of India.

(3) The Government of India also undertake to make suitable provisions for the employment of Manipur - is in the various branches of Public Services, and in every way encourage Manipuris to join them. They also undertake to preserve various laws, customs and conventions prevailing in the State pertaining to the social, economic and religious life of the people.
Article IX

Except with the previous sanction of the Government of India no proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against any person in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duties as a servant of the State before the day on which the administration is made over to the Government of India.

In confirmation whereof Mr. Vapal Pangunni Menon, Adviser to the Government of India in the Ministry of States, has appended his signature on behalf and with the authority of the Governor General of India and His Highness Maharaja Bodh Chandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur has appended his signature on behalf on himself, his heirs and successors.

BODH CHANDRA SINGH,
Maharaja of Manipur.

V. P. MENON,
Adviser to the Government of India,
Ministry of State.

SRI PRAKASA,
Governor of Assam
Shillong, September 21, 1949
PRIMARY SOURCES:

A. Acts, Agreements, Resolutions etc.:

1. Instrument of Accession.

2. Standstill Agreement


B. Newspapers:


2. Shillong Times, 3 September, 1948.


5. The Hindu, 10 August, 2009.
C. Administration Reports:


D. Resolutions:

1. Govt. of Manipur, Durbar Resolution of the year 1956-47.

2. Resolution No.2 of the Congress General Session, dated 29.4.1949 held at Imphal.


E. Memorandum:

1. Memorandum Submitted to the S.R.C. in April, 1954 by the M.P.C.C.

2. Memorandum Submitted by the All Manipur Community Delegation to Home Minister, 3 December, 1960.

3. Memorandum Submitted by the Women's Assembly Demand Committee to the Chief Commissioner of Manipur, 1960.

4. Memorandum Submitted by the A.D.C.C. to the President dated 3rd April, 1960.

5. Supplementary Memorandum to the State Re-Organisation Commission, Submitted by the Manipur State Congress on the 5th May, 1960.

6. Memorandum Submitted by the Manipur Youth Assembly Demand Committee to the President of India.
F. Publication:


G. Seminar Paper:


2. Approach Paper on Restricting of Centre State Relations-Adopted by the Central Committee of the CPI (M) at its meeting held at Kolkota from October 12-14-2008.

H. Gazetteer:

1. Notifications (No.1862-E dated, the 18 September 1891) in the Gazette of India, No 1700-E, dated the 21 Aug, 1891.

2. Notification No. G.S.R. 18(E) dated 6-1-72, Gazette of India Extra Ordinary Sec.3 (i).

I. Ph.D Thesis:


J. Other Manuscript of Puya:

1. WangbrenKhunkumlong(MS).
2. S. Moirangamba and Kh. Kumar, Sakoklamlen.
5. Thanglon Thangchat (MS).

SECONDARY SOURCES:

A. Books:


41. Kapur A. C. : The Indian Political system, New Delhi, S. Chand & Company Ltd. 1978.


44. McCulloch : Account of the Valley of Manipur, Calcutta, 1859.


61. T.C. Hodson : The Meitheis, Delhi, Low Cost Publications.1908.
GLOSSARY
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Angom</td>
<td>Name of a clan of Meitei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chakat</td>
<td>Feeding state servant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheirap</td>
<td>Highest Court established during the reign of Khuyoi Tompok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chengchalup</td>
<td>The eminent leader who supervise the voluntary services or the works in exchange of Revenue/Tax of the kingdom noted against their name as by payment with their manual physical and mental labours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chongkhanba Hanjaba</td>
<td>Chief of the Affairs and Businesses of the Royal and public umbrellas, regal insignias etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanjaba</td>
<td>Chief/Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hao</td>
<td>Tribe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hidang</td>
<td>An official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiyangloi Hanjaba</td>
<td>Chief of the Affairs and Businesses of the Royal and Public Boat vehicle, and water way</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imangloi Hanjaba</td>
<td>The Official head of the Affairs of Rear-Security personnel and guards on the Rear Sector/Portion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kangla</td>
<td>Capital of Manipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keirungba</td>
<td>The officer in charge of kingdom’s barns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaba-Nganba</td>
<td>Name of a clan of Meitei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaichalup</td>
<td>The organization/union of people collecting the member from other section or from accumulated inhabitants of the Khwai domain, that activity work-performances and labour-participation with its other counterparts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuls</td>
<td>Villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khuman</td>
<td>Name of a clan of Meitei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khundin</td>
<td>Village Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khwailakpa</td>
<td>The administrator of Khwai sub-division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kongchalup</td>
<td>The society of the Sheloi ethnic/Subclannish section of people led by the Kongbam Menfloks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuchu</td>
<td>Highest Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lai</td>
<td>Goddess</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lairenlakpa</td>
<td>The institutional head of Python-Worship cultic Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lakpa</td>
<td>Controller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lallup</td>
<td>Millitary Organisation/ Tax paid for the King and the Country in form of labour</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loishang</td>
<td>Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lupkhubalup</td>
<td>The association of subordinate for the kingdom’s services brought forth by other counterparts belong to the residents of the core-locality of Khurai kingdom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luplenlup</td>
<td>An association of personnel belonging to the axial section of Angom subclan who voluntary turned up for the state service in the payment of Revenue/ Tax by labouring in kingdom’s administrative businesses</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lups</td>
<td>An old name of Pana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luwang</td>
<td>Name of a clan of Meitei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mapan</td>
<td>Nine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mayang</td>
<td>Outsider coming from outside Manipur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meitei</td>
<td>Name of a clan to which majority of the people of valley belongs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moirang</td>
<td>Name of a clan of Meitei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nahalakpa</td>
<td>Supervisor of young men</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naikhulakpa</td>
<td>The institutional head of the Affairs of the former slaves and servants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningthou Pongba Tara</td>
<td>Ten Ministers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ningthouja</td>
<td>Name of a clan of Meitei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nongthonba</td>
<td>Minister of Revenue and Finance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nupi-Lan</td>
<td>Women agitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacha</td>
<td>Special Court for Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakhanglakpa</td>
<td>Controller of Youths</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pana</td>
<td>Sub-division</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pana Loishang</td>
<td>District Court</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pangal</td>
<td>Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phamdous</td>
<td>Members of the State Assembly/ Judges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phamthakcha</td>
<td>The Institutional head of chief arranger of seats, sitting point/spots, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pothang</td>
<td>Carrying state servants, the state luggage without payment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pukhranba</td>
<td>Minister of Food and Civil Supply</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sangkhuba</td>
<td>The Additional Administrative Department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarang-Leishangthem</td>
<td>Name of a clan of Meitei</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Selungbas: Officers in charge of the Revenue and Finance

Shanglen: Institution/Department

Thouchalup: The association of the person/people who have voluntarily come out/forwarded for the kingdom's public works in the manual or physical and mental labour for their payment of state Revenue tax in the tune of labour

Umang-Lai: Sylvan deities

Yaiskullakpas: The administrator of Yaiskul urban administrative subdivision

Yarak Santri: Guarding the state servant at night when they came to villages