APPENDIX I

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT
OF
THE STATE OF MANIPUR, 1916*

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

1. Administration: His Highness the Raja will be responsible for the administration of the State. He will be assisted by a Darbar, which will consist of an officer specially selected by the Government of Assam who will be styled the President, and of at least three Manipuri Members who may hold charge of departments and shall be called ordinary members. Three additional members may be appointed, who while not holding charge of any department, will attend all meetings of the Darbar and speak and vote equally with the other members.

2. Appointment of Members: His Highness, in consultation with the Political Agent, will appoint the ordinary and additional members of the Darbar. No member shall be removed without the express consent of the Political Agent in writing.

* Extracts from the Rules for the Management of the State of Manipur, 1916 (Imphal).
3. **Meeting of the Darbar:** The Darbar will meet for the transaction of business under the presidency of the President, whose presence is obligatory, unless dispensed with by the Political Agent. Four shall form a quorum and, in cases of equality of voters, the presiding officer shall have a casting vote.

4. **Distribution of Works:** The President will be responsible to His Highness for the proper administration of the finance and Revenue Departments and will on behalf of His Highness, exercise general supervision over the working of all other departments. His Highness in consultation with the Political Agent will arrange for the distribution of work between himself and the ordinary members.

5. **Responsibility of Members:** Each ordinary member will be responsible to His Highness for the proper administration of the department committed to his charge. He will dispose of all ordinary business, but must bring questions of importance to His Highness's notice, through the Darbar, which in forwarding matter to His Highness may make any representation it sees of it. His Highness's orders will be notified to the Darbar in writing. His Highness may call on any member to submit to him any matter connected with his
department and pass orders thereon; such orders shall be notified to the Darbar in writing.

6. His Highness's Powers as Regards Resolutions Passed by the Darbar: The Darbar will submit copies of its proceedings to His Highness, who may (1) approve thereof, (2) refer any matter back to the Darbar for further discussion, (3) veto any resolution and issue what orders he sees fit, stating his reasons in writing. After His Highness has passed his orders, copies of the proceedings and the orders passed thereon will be submitted to the Political Agent in English.

7. Darbar's Position: The Darbar has the right to be consulted in all matters of importance affecting the State and with reference to any proposed alteration in established procedure or custom. The Darbar may communicate with the Political Agent, through His Highness regarding any matters of importance.

8. Appointments of Officials: His Highness will appoint all title-holders and officials drawing pay of more than Rs. 15 a month and the members of the Cherap and all Panchayat Courts. Other officials will be
appointed by the Members in charge of the department. Members in charge of departments will submit to His Highness the names of suitable persons to fill vacancies which may occur in posts which are in His Highness's gift.

9. President's Powers of Reference: The President may, after consultation with His Highness refer any matter affecting any State department to the Political Agent. The Political Agent may refer any matter which has been submitted to him under this rule or under the provisions of rule 6 for the orders of the Government of Assam but before doing so he shall consult His Highness. The Political Agent may, if he considers it necessary, direct that any order to which he takes exception and which he is referring under this rule shall be held in suspense until the orders of the Government of Assam have been received.

10. The Budget: The annual budget will consist of two parts, one part relating to the hills tribes and other part of the State generally the budget in both parts will be drafted by the President, and will be laid by him before the Darbar for examination. After the Darbar has recorded its suggestions if any,
for modifications in the President's draft budget, His Highness will record his own opinion. If His Highness desires any modification in the budget proposed by the Darbar, His Highness will communicate his opinion to the Darbar in order to give them an opportunity of reconsidering their views and submitting a further minute to His Highness. His Highness will then record his own final opinion indicating clearly the forum in which he desires that the budget shall be accepted by the Government of Assam and will forward all the papers to the Political Agent for submission to the Governor of Assam. The Government of Assam after giving due consideration to the wishes of His Highness and the Darbar, will finally approve the budget with such modifications as it sees fit. When once approved by the Government of Assam the budget must be adhered to subject to such modifications as are allowed by the rules sanctioned by the Government of Assam for the keeping of the State Accounts.

11. Hill Administration: The hill tribes are administered by the President assisted by one or more Officers on His Highness's behalf in accordance
with rules approved by the Government of Assam but His Highness shall be consulted in all matters of importance, and the Political Agent, in consultation with the President shall give effect to His Highness's wishes so far as is consistent with the orders of the Government of Assam. If the Political Agent is unable to agree to His Highness's proposals, the matter shall, if His Highness so wishes, be referred to the Government of Assam.
APPENDIX II

THE MANIPUR STATE CONSTITUTION ACT, 1947*

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 reason for withholding such approval in writing to the Council.

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 State 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 the 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.

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 selfsame 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 \(17\frac{1}{2}\%\) 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 ensuring year classified under the prescribed heads of account and shall submit it to the 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.

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 IX

The Judicature

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

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 all opportunity to such person to defend himself by all legal 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 specified 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 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 bona fide 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 in 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.

Sd/-

(Bodh Chandra Singh)
Maharajah of Manipur
APPENDIX III

MANIPUR MERGER AGREEMENT*

AGREEMENT made this twentyfirst day of September 1949 between the Governor-General 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 of the said State by or under the authority of the Dominion Government.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED as follows:—

Article 1

His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur hereby cedes to the Dominion Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers far in to the governance of the State 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,

Article II

His Highness the Maharaja shall continue to enjoy the 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 from the said day be entitled to receive for his lifetime 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 instalments in advance at the beginning of each quarter from the State 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 a High Court Judge, and the decision of that officer shall be final and binding on both parties;
Provided the His Highness the Maharaja's right to the use of the residences known as "Redlands" and "Les Chatallettes" in Shillong, and the property in the town of Gauhati known as "Manipuri Basti" shall not be questioned.

Article V

All the members of His Highness's 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.

Article VI

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

Article VII

No enquiry shall be made by or under the authority of the Government, 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 Service 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
authority and jurisdiction in such manner and through such agency as it may think of it.

Manipur is in the various branches of Public Services, and in every way encourage Manipuris to join them. They also undertake to preserve various law, 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 this 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, Advisor 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 Maharaj Bodh Chandra Singh, Maharaja of Manipur has appended his signature on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

Sd/-
(BODH CHANDRA SINGH)
Maharaja of Manipur

Sd/-
(V. P. Menon)
Advisor to the Government of India

Sd/-
(SRI PRAKASA)
Governor of Assam
Shillong, September 21, 1949.