APPENDIX-A

Resolved:

1. This Mahasabha express its deep sense of sorrow at the premature death of Yendrembam Anganjao Singh; a delegate and prays to God that his soul may rest peacefully in heaven.

2. (a) This Mahasabha strongly condemns the repressive measures such as beating, incarceration, firing etc. adopted towards the Prajas who carried out agitations for the fulfillment of their demands in the states of Hydrabad, Mysore, Dhyankanol, Atgar, Rajkot, Kolapur and the other native states in Orrisa and conveys its sympathy to all bereaved members of the families of those heroes who sacrificed their lives in the struggle for freedom and also prays to God for a peaceful rest of the souls of those heroes who thus sacrificed their lives.

2. (b) This Mahasabha expresses its joy at the reforms being introduced in the two states of Mayurbhanj and Jodhpur for responsible Government.

3. This Mahasabha expresses its joy at the success and consolidation of the Congress Coalition Ministry in Assam and congratulation, the Honourable Chief Minister Srijut Gopinath Bordoloi on his success.

4. This Mahasabha has deleted the word ‘Hindu’ in the name of this organisation Nikhil Hindu Manipuri Mahasabha, that it may become an All Manipuri Mahasabha.
5. This Mahasabha expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the incarceration of Rani Gaidinliu of our Manipur Hills who is still languishing in the Shillong jail in the full bloom of her youth while all the political prisoners in Assam and many of them in the other Provinces have already been released, and the India Government as well as Local Authorities be approached for her immediate release.

6. That in order to remove the poverty of the Manipuri nation, to revise our cottage Industry that has lying in a decaying state for a long period of time, to improve our economic condition and to enable ourselves to control the market, an all Manipuri Khadi Sangha be established by starting Khadi Pratisthans in the villages of Manipur and by propagating ‘Khadir’.

7. ‘‘That not even one out of a hundred Manipuri People is literate. It will take many years before they will all become literate under the present conditions. literary campaign launched among the illiterate adults that most of them may become literate within, at most, half of the period of time that will be required for the purpose of the present rate of progress.

8. This Mahasabha suffers a great handicap from lack of funds and finds it difficult to keep any concrete Programme. It is resolved that, in view of the urgent necessity to have a fund of this Mahasabha, to enable itself to turn all its resolution into practice, efforts be made to increase the funds of this Mahasabha.

9. ‘‘That the Assam Government be moved to reserve seats in the Assam Council and Assembly for the caste Hindu Manipuris in proportion to their population in Assam.
10. That Manipur State Comprises hills & valleys, the hills being eleventh twelfths and the valley one twelfth of the whole area of the State. If hill areas are excluded, the valleys are not greater than a Sub-Division.

Moreover, the hill-men and we, the Meiteis have never been separated and cannot be separated in language, in culture and in commerce. The separation of the hills from the state is a great loss to the hill men as well as to the Meiteis. So this Mahasabha lodges its strong protest against the separation of the hills. The India government be approached for keeping the hills under the State administration.

11. This Mahasabha also demands the fulfilment of the claim of the Manipur State subjects for the establishment of a Legislative Council for the attainment of the representative form of Government for which they have already submitted an application to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur. Efforts be made by this Mahasabha for attaining this claim.

12. The Mahasabha conveys the hearty thanks to Srijut N. Gourahari Singh of Sougaijam Leikai for his voluntary rendering free boarding to all the foreign delegates coming to join the first sitting of the open session of the Mahasabha held in 1934, at Imphal and also to those who came to join the 4th open session held on the 30th Dec. 1930 at Imphal.

13. That, there are no sound and well established Sanskrit Institution worth the name for imparting education to the Manipuri Brahmins whose member is so large and who have to perform without commission of mistakes the functions of directing religious matters, making recitals
at worships and Sradha ceremony and the like. There are in Manipur only three nominal Sanskrit Institutions. Here again there is no systematic teaching of the theology and Philosophy - subjects no Brahmins can afford to chew except a meagre portion of grammar and literature. There is, moreover no Institution for higher degree Sanskrit Classes. State authorities be approached for establishing good Sanskrit Institutions where the Manipur Brahmins may be given good education in Sanskrit, and also for taking steps whereby the aforesaid subjects may be taught by appointing competent Sanskrit teachers.

14. That some Manipuris Vaishnabs suffered much from the oppression of the Brahma Sabha by being declared “Mangba” without giving any reasonable ground. As it serves a strong bar to the Manipuri Vaishanab’s progress and consequently to that of all the Manipuris, so long as the personnel of the Brahma Sabha remains unchanged, it is not desirable to have the present members of the body as Guide in religious matters. The authority or authorities concerned be approached to form a new body to decide religious affairs by electing members from among Meiteis and Brahmins after dissolving the present body. It is therefore Resolved that the Working Committee be entrusted with doing necessary redressing works in case the authority declines to do so by keeping the present Personnel of the body the same.

15. That the State authorities be approached to permit parties to appear in the Cheirap and the Panchay Courts with their shoes and not to kneel down on the floor when they give their statements and to abolish the practice of taking “Wakheishel”.

16. That most of the Manipuris migrated to Tripura and Assam end their lives in clearing through poverty in the jungles for settlement. His Highness the Maharajah and the State Darbar be approached for giving them means of their livelihood by giving them arable lands in the state.

17. That Manipuris delegates be sent to all India Kshetriya Conference.

18. That, in the Calcutta Museum an ugly statue meant to represent a Manipuri is placed among those representing the hill tribes. Formerly a photo of a male and a female as representing the Hindu Manipuris was placed by the said statue. So the said ugly statue was clearly distinguished to be the fascimile of a Manipuri of the hill tribe but not the Hindu Manipuri. Now by the removable of the said photo all those visitors quite ignorant if the origin of the Hindu Manipuris are led to regard the statues as the specimen representations of a Hindu Manipuri. The Superintendent of the Calcutta Museum be approached to make necessary redress.

19. That in the Calcutta Commercial Museum, there are innumerable works of arts and crafts contributed by the various communities in India as marks of dexterity in this line. But nothing of the sort from Manipur has yet been contributed. This Mahasabha should make necessary arrangement to send some indigenous articles to the said Museum.

20. This Mahasabha conveys its thanks to His Highness the Maharaja of Teppera for His Highness’s kindly exempting the Manipuris settling in the Tippera state from paying their tuition fees in the schools in the State.
21. That, the leaders of those kritania Manipuri of the Tripura state be informed to do Sudhi in 15 days for both the cases of birth and death instead of the former practice of Sudhi of birth in 10 days and that of death in 15 days.

22. That the authorities be approached to introduce the Manpuri Language recognised by the Calcutta University, in the schools where only the Manipuri boys read and also in those where Manipuri boys also read.

23. That, the special concession granted to the Manipur Pilgrims proceeding upto Nabadwip-ghat is due to this Mahasabha's efforts. The agent of EIR be approached to grant suitable concessions to the Manipuri pilgrims proceeding to Brindaban.

24. That, the political agent and the Assam government be approached to appoint competent Manipuris in higher grades in the Agency court of Manipur, as no Manipuris have as yet been appointed in higher grades, though there is no restriction from appointing them.

25. This Mahasabha express its sorrow at the falling of Srijut Tikendra Dhaja Maharaj Kumar the son of the late Maharaja Kulachandra Dhaja Singh in a sea of sorrow with his family. His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur and the Political Agent of Manipur and the India Govt. be approached to fulfil his claim in order to remove his unbearable sufferings.

26. This Mahasabha condoles the death of some of the Manipuri Muhammadans who have long settled in Burma in the recent riot between the Burmese and the Muhammadans.
27. And the State Darbar be approached for passing orders to make the State courts and the other state officers use terms of Civility in their summons and notices.

28. That the President of the Mahasabha be empowered to select members on the working committee.

29. That Srijut Chingakham Pishak Singh MA be appointed the General Secretary of this Mahasabha.

30. That Srijut Laishram Jogeswar Singh be appointed the Assistant General Secretary of this Mahasabha.

Sd/
Irbabot Singh
President, Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha
An outline of the Legislature

As a preliminary step to responsible Government a Unicameral legislature should be established immediately.

The Legislature will consist of 100 members of whom not less than 80 will be elected and twenty nominated by H.H. The life of the legislature will be 3 years to begin and 5 years thereafter.

The election should as far as possible be made free from corruptions and under influence. Voting should be by ballot.

Any male subject of the state whose age is 21 years, who pays any kind of tax to the State in the case of the illiterates or who is literates will be an elector. No state servant can be elected as a member of the Legislature.

The election should be joint-electorate system and there should be no reservation of seats for any communities or interests.

Any bill passed by the legislature will become law when it secures H.H’s approval. If H.H. has sufficient ground or grounds for withholding H.H.’s assent. H.H. shall send it back to the Legislature for reconsideration.

The Legislature will have the power to laws for all things and persons were the State jurisdiction and to amend, alter, cancel any law or to introduce any new laws and regulations.
8. The annual budget of the State will be discussed and passed by the Legislature. The Legislature will have no hand in the Civil list of H.H. which will be fixed in proportion to the revenues of the State.

9. At every new general election or when occasion arises, H. H. will have to call upon the leader of the largest party in the legislature, who will be appointed Chief Minister, to form the Cabinet. Eight Ministers including Chief Minister, three nominated by him and four nominated H. H. will constitute. No one who is not a member of the legislature can be a Minister. The Chief Minister will have a casting vote over and above his personal vote.

10. The ministers and the members of the Legislature should be sworn in conformity to respective prescribed form when they first take their respective seats.

11. The Chief Minister and three nominated by him will joint responsibility to other four ministers nominated by H.H. will have individual responsibility to the Legislature.

12. The Chief Minister will allot different function of the State to the ministers.

13. The Speaker and Deputy Speaker will be elected by the members of the Legislature when it will first meet and when occasion arises.

14. When if H.H. so please, H.H. may address the Legislature and may summon the legislature when it is not in session for urgent matters and H.H. can prolong the session.
15. If any action of the ministers or any of them is deemed prejudicial to the public interest any member of the legislature can move a non-confidence motion. If it is found that one third of the members present is in favour of the motion, the Speaker will allow it to be discussed and put to the vote of the House.

16. Over and above the Legislature will have the power of making interpolation and questions.

17. The Chief Minister will get a fixed salary of the Rs. 150 per mensan and allowance not exceeding Rs. 50/- The other ministers will get Rs. 100/- each allowance not exceeding Rs. 50/- The members of the Legislature will get a salary of Rs. 30/- each per month. The speaker and the Deputy Speaker will get Rs. 100/- and Rs. 50/- respectively.

18. There will be a Secretariat consisting of 5 Secretaries the first of whom will get Rs. 80 - 5 - 100 at the other 60 - 4 - 80 per month.

19. A Constitution Committee set up by H.H. will frame the elaborate Scheme on the above outline and create constituencies of the electorate.

20. No one would be allowed to vote in more than one constituency.
Resolution No. 1: The Cabinet Mission and the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes at Narendra Mandal have made announcements about the formation of Legislative Assemblies in all princely States which have not yet done so. The formation of a Legislative Assembly in Manipur is what the people want and the rumour that a Legislature Assembly will be formed in Manipur is also in the air. If this is true, the Manipur Praja Sanmeloni hope that His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur will kindly make an announcement to fulfil the peoples’ aspirations.

Resolution No. 2: There is information that the Marwaris (Banias) are trying to come back to Manipur. The Sanmeloni have carefully discussed resolution No.3 of a meeting of the Working Committee of the Nikhil Manipuri Mahasabha held on the 20th July 1946. The activities of these Marwaris who were shopkeepers in Manipur had been the root of our peoples’ misery causing famine and mass unemployment and there had been andolans since 1920. The people have not yet forgotten what some among them said earlier about feeding the people of Manipur with crumbs from their tables - Khuyana Neiba Chengkup Pijagani.

Moreover, they had fled from Manipur of their own accord when in 1942 the first Japanese bombs were dropped. The people have not forgotten how the Manipuri, mostly on consumer goods sold by them, suffered during the terrible war period as the Marwaris fled from Manipur in time of distress.
The Sanmelonis donot like the return of such Banias to Manipur. The Manipur Praja Sanmeloni also heartily support the protest lodged by the Manipur Chamber of Commerce against the return of the Marwaris.

It is resolved that the Sanmeloni will endeavour to work in close cooperation with all political parties and groups in Manipur to implement the above programmes.
1. Most of the Native States in India had either been merged with the neighbouring provinces or formed into States’ Union in pursuance of the integration policy of the States’ Department of the Government of India. The people in the States had often expressed their opinion in deciding in the future of their respective States. Some group of people in Manipur led by the Local Congress party had made an attempt to carve out a Purbachal Pradesh with Manipur, Tripura, Cachar and some Hill Districts in Assam. But the proposal had been dropped, as it could not satisfy the conditions of administrative convenience, geographic continuity, population, income and economic sufficiency. But again the Manipur State Congress had put forward a demand for the creation of a “Centrally Administered Area” of Manipur State by taking over its administration by the Central Government. The Manipur Socialist Party’s Council however, expressed that the proposal was inopportune and the area, income and population of Manipur State did not justify its existence as a distinct Unit of the Indian Union. Moreover, if it had been implemented in order to maintain its former entity the people would suffer economically and politically. The levers of freedom and democracy both in the Hills and the valley would be dissatisfied and disappointed.

2. The Manipur Socialist Party demanded the merger of Manipur State with the neighbouring province of Assam for the fulfillment of the long
cherished desires of civic and political rights of its people. Thereby only the people would enjoy full cultural autonomy for maintaining the integrity of the distinct culture and language. As in the case of the different cultural and linguistic groups such as the Khasis, Nagas, Lushais and the Garos, Manipuris would have autonomy in the local administration. The Manipur Socialist Party aimed at a Federated Province of Assam with autonomous districts. In the new set-up, Manipur state and the Hill districts would have full scope of their cultural, economic and social development. The small groups or communities could not by themselves maintain their independence in the economic and political spheres, nor could they prosper satisfactorily. The Hills and plains in Assam could make a concerted effort to build a strong province of Assam as the bulwark of defence in the frontier by setting up a well-knit economy through the exploitation of the rich natural resources.

3. The future relation of Manipur state with the India Union would be decided by the Hills and the valley together. The Manipur Socialist Party did not agree to the imposition of a decision by any interested group or political party. The fate of Manipur would be decided according to the democratic principles, interests and future welfare of the state. As the Manipur State occupied a position of strategic importance, the Government of India had a special responsibility to act according to the consent of the people. The Manipur Socialist Party, therefore, demanded the Union Government of India to hold a referendum to decide this issue.
4. The Manipur Socialist Party had noted with great concern the gradual installation of One-Man-Rule in the Manipur State in the person of a Dewan deputed by the Central Govt. resulting thereby in silencing the opinion of the Manipur State Assembly under the pretext of meeting the possible communist menace from outside. While on the one hand, the Manipur Socialist Party was of opinion that stricter measures should be adopted to check any possible Communist infiltration in this frontier State specially when the Communists had led an insurrection in the neighbouring Burma, on the other hand, the Manipur Socialist Party admitted the weakness and inefficiency of the Manipur Government in maintaining the social equilibrium. Yet these factors could not be excuses on the part of the over-cautious Central Government to deprive the people of Manipur to rule themselves. According to the Socialist Party the forces of chaos and desintegration as represented by the Communist party was too feeble to excite popular opinion as these forces with their growing isolation had been showing greater restiveness. The forces of chaos and disintegration could not survive in a democratic climate, and hence the advent of these forces could not be met by abridging the rights of the common people.

5. The Manipur State Congress had aimed at spreading a mood of frustration and hopelessness in the minds of the people by giving undue importance to the ‘insignificant Communist force’ and they were doing a great disservice to the people of Manipur. By asking the Central Government to take over the administration of the Manipur State under the clock of
the Communist menace, the Manipur State Congress had been subjectively trying to blunt the initiative and the influence of the people of Manipur in the affairs of the State. The Manipur State Congress had the fundamental lack of faith and creative ability in the people. They had spread a mood of irritation among the people of the state by using their unimaginative policy of driving a wedge between the Hill people and the plains people, and by calling the Hill people the bulwark of freedom against outside danger as pro-Communists.

6. The Manipur Socialist Party viewed with deep concern the general inefficiency and weakness of the existing Manipur government in their slackness, slowness indiscipline and corruption found in every department of the public administration. Undue leniency with which the government had dealt with the forces of chaos and disintegration as represented by the Communist party and the complete lack of leadership on the issue of the State’s merger, and a total absence of any social and economic programme, had exposed the feebleness of their game.

7. The Chief Minister of the Manipur State Council was nominated by the Maharaja to preside over a popularly elected Ministry against the principles of democracy and the spirit of the Constitution. M.K. Priya Brata’s leadership in the government since the days of the Congress Interim Council had inspired no confidence in the people. Full Responsible Government for which the people of Manipur had launched a Satyagraha in November 1947, had not been introduced. There had been a general dissatisfaction amongst the people with the Administration
especially in respect of the distribution of cloth, yarn, kerosene, C.I. sheets and other controlled articles. The price of foodstuff were daily increasing consequent upon the impact of the inflationary upheaval. Profiteering, black marketing and smuggling of articles of common use had not been stopped, nor effectively checked. The general economic depression would cause untold hardship and suffering to the common people. The high-handedness, partisanship and fickleness of the Priya Brata Ministry had created a widespread discontent among the people of the state. The Manipur Socialist party, therefore, demanded an immediate resignation of M.K. Priya Brata so that a pure democratic and progressive government might be set up at the earliest opportunity.