

DISCOVERY OF KANGLEIPAK

(30)

BY:

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The Re-look at the events in 1947 and 1949 of Manipur

These two years, 1947 and 1949 were fateful years in the 20th century for Manipur since the coming of Pamheiba Garivaniwaz, the first hindu King on the throne of Kangleipak which was in the 18th century for Kangleipak.

These two periods are the harbingers of the present state of things in Kangleipak (Manipur). We are treated as not full Indian citizens, we are not getting the protections of the Indian constitution as the mainland Indians do.

Esteemed readers may please digest the following xerox copy of the full article published by The Hindu dated 14/09/11 and please read the face of Mr. P. Chidambaram, the Home Minister of the Indian Union Government.

Winning hearts key to winning battle against Naxalism, says Chidambaram

Left-wing extremism poses a bigger challenge than terrorism

Effective Implementation of Rural Development
13 September 2011, 10:00 AM IST

Union Home Minister P. Chidambaram addresses the national workshop on appropriate development strategies for effective implementation of rural development schemes in JAP districts at Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi on Tuesday. — PHOTO BY ANUPAM

Mr. Chidambaram said that the left-wing extremism posed a bigger challenge than terrorism. Union Home Minister P. Chidambaram called upon the States to share responsibility in containing the problem and said winning the hearts and minds of the villagers in these regions was key to winning the battle against Naxalism.

Addressing a national workshop on strategies for effective implementation of rural development schemes under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) in 10 left-wing extremist (LWE) districts, Mr. Chidambaram said the battle was not about merely providing assistance or infusing in development. It was about winning the hearts and minds of the people.

As long as the villagers considered the conditions their friends and the established government their enemy, the battle could not be won. "They have to lose our side,"

Admitting that most of them were still not on "our side" because of trust, governance and development deficits, he said it was crucial to address these deficit before tackling governance and development issues.

Mr. Chidambaram said the States had the responsibility, but also called the Centre of government must actively remain with the State governments. The role of the Centre would be to help them with funds, technology, security forces and guidelines.

He suggested for the Chief Ministers to visit affected districts, hold meetings and spread message of rights there, besides increasing education for police and development activities.

"Shifting responsibility"

Referring to the demands made by the terrorist organisations at the meeting, Mr. Chidambaram said demanding more money, security, kudos, media coverage and recognition as Central sponsored schemes seemed to shift the responsibility of the State to the Centre.

Responding that the focus was on terrorism and not on left-wing extremism, Mr. Chidambaram said during the first night results of 2011 the mortality in LWE violence was more than 10 times that than in the terrorist attacks. The number of civilians killed in terrorist activities was 26, while 2,000 people were killed in LWE violence.

He said the Centre would not be able to win the battle if the States were not on our side. LWE violence is a complex phenomenon. Deconstructing the possibility of using para-military force for state purposes, he said special forces was being trained with emphasis on skills for winning development. Since that would take time, the State government had to shoulder the responsibility and eliminate the root causes.

Union Minister for Rural Development Jagan Reddy clarified that IAP would be continued during the 12th 5 Year Plan with the focus to treat and not the deter as the main strategy.

He also mentioned that a statement for CIWF to be drafted to assist personnel to help areas (in districts) to set up projects.

Union Minister for the Transport and Highways L. Jaisankar promised to refer it to the cabinet when they are approved by the Union Home Ministry and suggested that the process of counter-insurgency will continue to assist to handle the in-depth in the situation of projects.

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The Home Minister's intention is clear. He speaks to the LWE as if He is the Guardian, Loving Guardian.

The writer's reading of the Home Minister's face is vindicated and confirmed by the Home Minister's speech at Kolkata as published by The Hindu on 22/09/11 and please read the article (xeroxed) of The Hindu on 22/09/11 below:



In Kangleipak, Irom Chanu Sharmila is fasting upto this day for more than 10 years against the AFSPA, 1958 and the discrimination against the Kanglei peoples without caring for her own life.

We know the Report of the Jibon Reddy Commission against the inhuman law.

We know how many women were raped and killed by the Indian Forces since the onset of the AFSPA, 1958. We know how many innocent youngmen were killed in fake encounters. Have you seen the stark facts in Kangleipak:





Photo Source : Huiyen Lanpao dt 21/7/2008

Still the Home Minister and Defence Minister are saying there is no consensus among the Ministers to Repeal the AFSPA, 1958.

All these mean the Kangleichas are to be killed with impunity further.

The so called terror groups as the India government called them, constitute negligible P.C. to the whole population of Manipur but the government of India puts the whole people of Manipur at ransom, puts every Manipuri on the gun-point because of the AFSPA. At this point we are unable to know whether the Armed Forces rule the NE and the Kashmir.

The Kangleicha (The Manipuri) knows the logic of the Government of India, but they cannot do anything for the time being.

In these back grounds, the humble writer relooks at the events of Manipur in its political imperatives and perspectives.

At page XXI of the book, শিলোং ১৯৪৯ by Mayengbam Anand Mohon Singh, the following is written:

"Stand still agreement অমদি Instrument of Accession এগ্রিমেন্ট অনিসি ইংকুমজা ১৯৪৭ গী অগষ্ট ১৩ দা মনিপুরদগী থাখি ।"

Along with this, at page 22 of the book, the writer writes:

ইন্দিয়াদা ব্টিশ পেরামাঙ্কিলাপস ওইগদবা নুমিৎ ৫ (মঙা) নিগী মমাং আগষ্ট ১১ দা বোধচন্দ্রনা Stand still agreement অমসুং ইন্স্ট্রুমেন্ট ওফ এসেসন সহি তৌথোকখবনি । ইন্স্ট্রুমেন্ট ওফ এসেসন মরু ওইবা খরদং মখাদা পীজরি:

And whereas the govt. of India Act, 1935 as so adopted by the Governor General provides that an India State may accede to the Dominion of India by an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof

Now therefor, I Bodhachandra, Ruler of Manipur state in exercise of my sovereignty in and over my State do hereby execute this my instrument of acession and

1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of India..... but subject always to the terms thereof....."

Mr Anand Mohon singh was one of the 3 (three) Palace Staff accompanied King Bodhachandra Singh in his journey to Shillong in 1949 for "Merger Agreement".

Not only these things, R.K. Jhalajit Singh, a noted historian of Manipur wrote the following in an article under the heading "The Instrument of Accession"

The Darbar by a resolution of June 1947 most solemnly advised His Highness to join without delay the Constituent Assembly i.e. the Constituent Assembly of India. Manipur could not join this Constituent Assembly without first acceding to the Dominion of India by executing Instrument of Accession.

Instrument of Accession executed

His Highness accepted the advice of the Manipur State Darbar and executed the Instrument of Accession on 11 August 1947. The document executed by His Highness begins with these words "I, Bodha Chandra Singh, Ruler of Manipur, in exercise of my sovereignty in and over the State of Manipur, do hereby execute this my Instrument of Accession".

He ceded External Affairs, Defence and Communications to the Dominion Government. He executed the document on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

That His Highness had executed the Instrument of Accession was published in the Manipur State Gazette on 27 August 1947. This very important Gazette notification reads:

In order to remove any reflection of uncertainty in the Public mind with respect to Manipur State's joining THE INDIAN UNION I beg to release the following in addition to that published in the Bhagyabati Patrika of 18-7-47.

The INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION was duly executed on 11-8-47 between the Governor-General of India and His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur.

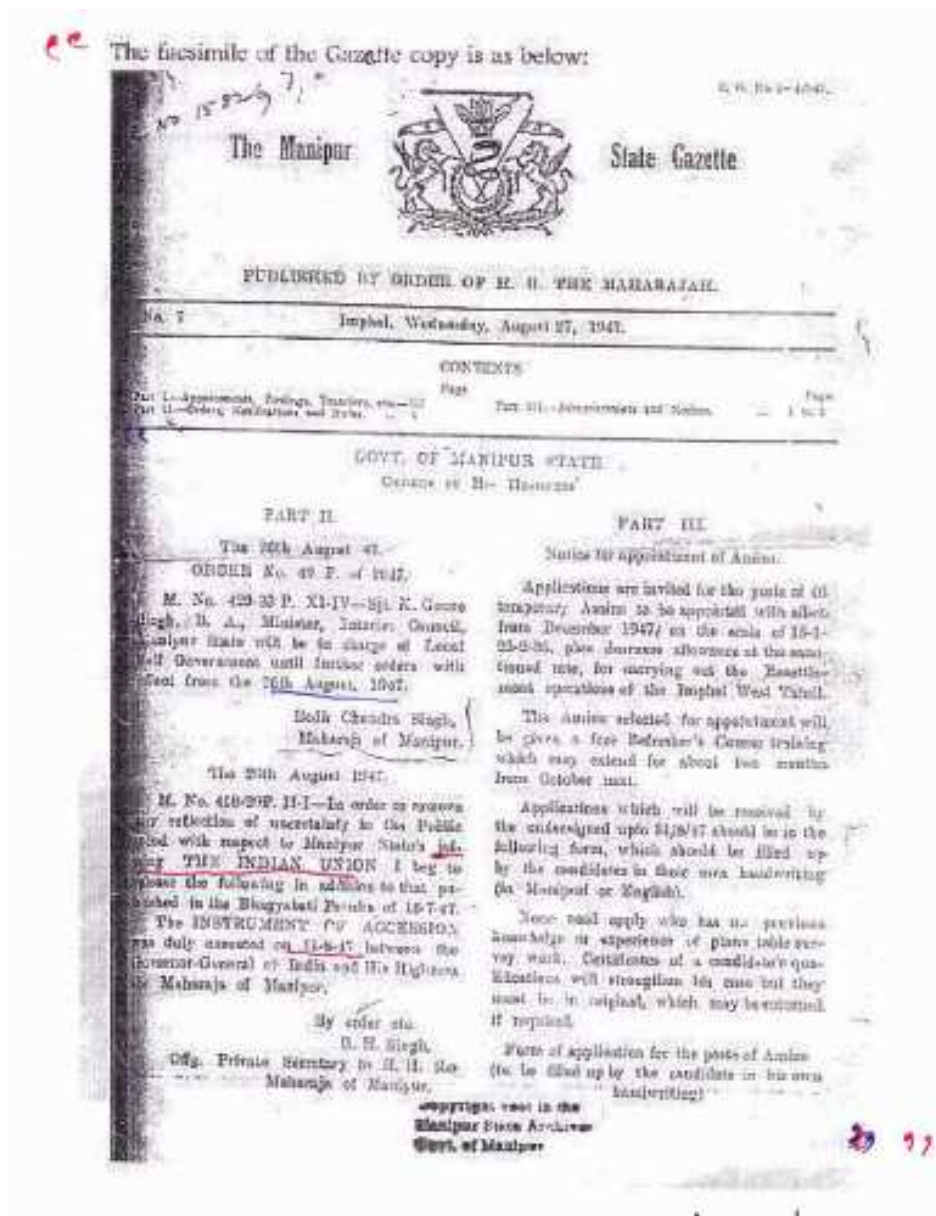
By order etc.

G. H. Singh
Offg. Private Secretary to
H. H. the Maharaja of Manipur.

The above is the xerox of the part of the article by R.K. Jhalajit.

Along with the signing of the Instrument of Accession, King Bodhachandra Singh of Manipur nominated Shri Girija Shankar Guha (most probably a Bengoli national) as a representative of Manipur in the constituent Assembly. Mr. Girija Sankar Guha represented Tripura and Manipur (Please see page 105 "The Framing of India's Constitution-A Study" by B. Shiva Rao, Select Documents) in the constitution making body of India, Constituent Assembly) in the constitution making process, without even any murmur in the long process of Making Constitution about the peculiar and distinct conditions of Kangleipak (Manipur).

The fact of joining Manipur to the Indian Union executing the instrument of accession on 11/08/1947 as mentioned in the 4th para of the article of R.K. Jhalajit (xeroxed above) was published in the News paper. Please see the xerox of the publication.



So, the fact of joining Manipur to the Indian Union by executing on Instrument of Accession by the Raja, Bodhachandra on 11/08/1947 before the lapse of British Paramoucy on 15/08/1947 is an undeniable fact, as such the Indian Dominion has a legal hold over Manipur since 15/08/1947.

So, the Merger Agreement of 21/09/1949 between Bodhachandra Maharaja of Manipur and the Indian Union is a foregone conclusion and simply a corollary of the Instrument of Accession of 11/08/1947.

Further there are undeniable documentary evidences confirming the above arguments of the present writer.

"Proclamation of His Highness Maharaja Bodh chandra Singh on the Inaugural Function of the first Manipur State Assembly on October 18,1948" Please see page 138 of the book শিলোং ১৯৪৯ by Mayengbam Anand Mohon Singh.

Under the Proclamation of the King of Manipur on 18/10/1948, under the heading "Manipur's position in the dominion of India", the proclamation includes as under at page 141:

"These are great days; great destinies are gathering momentum; great ideas are occupying the hearts of men and great causes have aroused great enthusiasms and great sacrifices. **Amid the interplay of world forces India comes out stronger than before and Manipur too as a component part is the same** with the removal of artificial hedge between Hill and Valley. I believe the sons of Manipur will be alive to it."

This clinching written documentary evidence undercuts the **Arguments projecting forced Merger Agreement on Manipur by the Government of India in 1949.**

In an article in the Huiyen Lanpao on 22/1/2009, I.S. Akoijam writes "মনিপুর লোমদনা মহারাজনা শিলোংদা চেনবগী মরমদা হ্মা ঞ্হৌনবা এসেমল্লি কৌবগী রাফম লৈরমদে। লুরবা রাফম অদুবু থৌওইবীখিদে। মদুগী মছৎতা শিলোং চেনবা শেম শাবনা হ্মো লুনা লৌখি। অহাওবা মীতৈ চেং পুনবা থৌরাংনচিংবা তৌখি। কানচিপুর্দগী পন্তিত লালহরি শর্ম্ম কৌহল্লুবা অমসুং শিলোংগী রেদ লেন্দসকী লৈফম বিজর্ভ তৌবনচিংগীদমক ইরাং লাঙখি।"

The same writer on 4/08/2011 in the same Newspaper writes "মনিপুর মহারাজনা কেবিনেটতা করি অমতা হায়রমদনা সিফাই নিপাল বেঙ্গুন খোংবা অমা, পুাইভেট সেক্রেটারিনচিংবগা লোইননা তাং ১৫\০৯\১৯৪৯ ইংদা শিলোংগীদমক খোংশানখিবনি।"

All these written documents available at present in the 21st century. seem to indicate the fallacy of thinking of the forced merger agreement in 1949.

The humble writer earnestly feels that we require to re-examine critically our positions with reference to the Events in 1947 and 1949 of Manipur today.