



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF MINISTER'S SECRETARIAT  
DE JURE GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR  
( GOVERNMENT-IN-EXILE )  
LONDON, UNITED KINGDOM

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P R E S S R E L E A S E

The London, 6<sup>th</sup> July 2020

Referring to the Order No. DM(IW)/315/J(A)/08 (Pt) dated 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018/2020  
of the Deputy Commissioner of Imphal West, Manipur.

We have learnt from reliable sources that the Deputy Commissioner of Imphal West of the de facto Government of Manipur who administer under the de facto Republic Constitution of India passed an Order No. DM(IW)/315/J(A)/08 (Pt) dated 2<sup>nd</sup> July 2018/2020. The consequences of this Order may lead a misguide to innocent people and political fact of the political history of Manipur. Therefore, the de jure Government of Manipur has absolute legal authority to clarify the contents of the Order of the D.C. as legally and constitutionally relevant to the State of Manipur, as given below:-

Manipur State which was a part of India [Empire of India] was remained as an Indian State until excluded from India [Empire of India] as declared by Order in Council by His Majesty on 27 December 1946. Since the State excluded from Indian Empire, it remained as an Excluded State till today.

The statehood of the State of Manipur never was disappeared. Manipur remains as a State since 1762 till today and continues as a State since then 1947 according to the Anglo Manipuri Treaty 1762, and after British defeating Manipur in the declared war of the Anglo-Manipuri War in 1891, the Government of India declared that Manipur State is forfeited to the Crown under the Notification No. 1862 - E of 18<sup>th</sup> September 1891 issued by the Foreign Department of the Government of India, and section 311 of the Government of India Act 1935, and the Rules for the Management of the State of Manipur

enforcing since 14 September 1935 in Manipur and under section 9(a) of the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947.

Manipur State ruled by the native King of Manipur under the absolute monarchy system until transformed into the constitutional monarchy system in the State by enacting the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947 by the Maharaja Bodhchandra as a sovereign authority on 1 January 1947. The State, Manipur State created by section 9(a) of the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947, as defined as (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. It is also a fact that one constitution creates one State, but Republic Constitution of India created more than 27 States. In 1948, Manipur which is a democratic State was ruled by the elected representatives by the people of Manipur under the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947.

The Republic Constitution of India be operated and confine within the territories of India not in the territory of an **excluded State of Manipur**. Since 1858 India becoming a colony of the British then it known as British India, it remained as a British Overseas Territories which consist of 11 Governors' Provinces and 9 Chief Commissioners' Provinces. On 15 August 1947, the Indian Independence Act 1947 divided the territories of India by creating two Dominions as Dominion of India and Dominion of Pakistan. Under the provisions of the Indian Independence Act 1947, the territories of India [Dominion of India] is limited by about 8 Governors' Provinces and about 3 Chief Commissioners' Provinces. The Princely States which are the Indian States acceding to the Dominion [Dominion of India] by the Instrument of Accession under the provisions of law should not be considered as territories of India as provided a provision at section 319(3) of the Indian (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947 which is a provisional constitution of the India-Dominion of India. The acceding States are a unit or part of the Dominion now the Union [Union of India] not an integral part of India. It is also a fact that there is no such valid reasons or provisions to merge the acceding States into India [Dominion of India now the Union of India] while actively enforcing and operating the British laws in India [Dominion of India] including the Indian Independence Act 1947, India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947, Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act 1947 and India (Consequential Provision) Act 1949 which are made or designed based on the Cabinet Mission Memorandum, Cabinet Mission Plan and Mountbatten Plan.

Now, there are two India(s) means two States, one India [Empire of India] which is a Monarchic State and an independent and sovereign State [Empire] created by the British under the Government of India Act 1935, and another India [the State of India now remain as a Union of India] which is a Republic State created by the Indian under the Republic Constitution of India of 1950 on 26 January 1950. The India - Dominion of India is an independent Dominion, it remained as a His Majesty's Dominion until 25 January 1950, Dominion is not a State. The India - Dominion of India became an independent and sovereign State now the Union of India on the day of 26 January 1950 as provided a

Preamble of the Republic Constitution of India as WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a [SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC] and to secure to all its citizens. The Republic Constitution of India has been operating in the territories of Republic India since enforcing the Republic Constitution in India on 26 January 1950. India [Empire of India] now has no its constitution since ceasing to operate the Government of India Act 1935 in India [Empire of India] on 15 August 1947, but the State has authority inherent in itself, the government has no inherent power. The government can change, and the government can be replaced by others. Since 15 August 1947, the Indian Independence Act 1947 and India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947 are operating in the territories of India until operating the Republic Constitution of India on the day of 26 January 1950.

In a timeline manner, India has three constitutions they are Government of India Act 1935, India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947 and Republic Constitution of India of 1950. The section 311 of the Government of India Act 1935 provided a provision as "British India" means all territories for the time being comprised within the Governors' Provinces and the Chief Commissioners' Provinces and Section 219(3) of the India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947 also provided a provision as "India" means the territories comprised in the Governors' Provinces and Chief Commissioners' Provinces, and does not include any Acceding State. The formation structure of a "Union" is also provided at section 5 of the India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1946, as the Dominion of India established by the Indian Independence Act 1947, shall as from the fifteenth day of August 1947. Be a "Union" comprising: (a) the Provinces hereafter called Governors' Provinces, (b) the Provinces hereinafter called Chief Commissioners Provinces, (c) the Indian States acceding to the Dominion **in the manner hereinafter provided**, and (d) any other areas that may with the consent of the Dominion be included in the Dominion. **Based on the above specified reasons, the territories of India and formation of a Union should be considered as basic structure of the Constitution of India**, therefore, the Constituent Assembly of India [Dominion of India] should be considered to embody this **basic structure of the Constitution of India** in the provision of the Republic Constitution of India of 1950. India, a Monarchic State transformed into a Republic State now remained as a successor State, but India remains India means State remain State. Some of the basic structure or provisions of the constitution of India did not considered to embody in the Republic Constitution of India of 1950 in conjunction or connection to the substantial provisions of the Government of India Act 1935 and the India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947.

There are many existing Orders, substantial Laws and constitutional provisions are provided in the Republic Constitution of India and actively enforcing as connected with Government of India Act 1935 and India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947, because the India [Empire of India] remain as a successor State since 26 January 1950 as the State has authority inherent in itself. India [Empire of India now the Union of India] still

exercising the external sovereignty relation with other States as the India [Dominion of India now the Union of India] is remained as a part of the India. As a part of India, the Dominion of India now the Union of India has constitutional jurisdiction in relations with other States [example: Manipur as an excluded State, Jammu and Kashmir as an acceding State and other acceding States] as provided in the provisions of the Republic Constitution of India of 1950 in referring to CHAPTER I. – LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS [RELATIONS BETWEEN THE UNION AND THE STATES]

The interpretation of the Republic Constitution of India be considered to interpret as provided under **Article 147 of the Constitution** "In this Chapter and in Chapter V of Part VI, references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution shall be construed as including references to any substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the **Government of India Act, 1935** (including any enactment **amending** or **supplementing** that Act), or of any **Order in Council** or order made thereunder, or of the **Indian Independence Act, 1947**, or of any order made thereunder".

In the case of America, the fifty States are created by their constitution and having a **Constitution of the United State of America**. Whereas, the Constitution of India does not mean as a Constitution of the Union of India. The Republic Constitution of India is also provided a provision at Article 1 that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. It is misread, it shall be read as **India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of India** because every village or district or State or Union has a name as practice. It is a political Union formed by the groups of sovereign States.

According to International law, even in the case of State of Manipur, even though a State and its territory are often seen as synonymous, a State exists only in law. It must, therefore, act through its government. One must not confuse recognition of the States with that of governments. In itself, a change of government does not affect the State. Even when the change has been brought about by unconstitutional or violent means, the legal personality of the State is unaffected (as are treaties to which the State is bound). Therefore, the State of Manipur has authority inherent in itself. The question of recognition of a government arises only when **it has come to power unconstitutionally**. A change of government mean De jure Government of Manipur does not affect that Statehood. The government can change, and the government can be replaced by others.

On 15 October 1949, by passing an illegal order as the **Manipur (Administration) Order 1949** by the Joint Secretary to the Government of India which is an Indian Government overthrow the constitutional Government of Manipur. The Dominion Government also meant as a Central Government. The Indian Government has no authority of law to pass this Order under the British laws that are, the Indian Independence Act 1947 and India (Provisional Constitutional) Order 1947. By this illegal Order immediately **prevented the spirit of the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947 which is a legal constitution**.

On 22 January 1950, by passing an illegal order as the **States' Merger (Chief Commissioners' Provinces) Order 1950** by the Indian Governor-General of the Dominion of India who is neither an Executive Authority nor the authority of law under the existing British laws of the Indian Independence Act 1947 and India (Provisional Constitution) Order 1947 Manipur annexed to India. The independent and sovereign State of Manipur illegally **annexed to India** [Dominion of India now the Union of India] by the Indian Government thereafter, State has been **occupying** by Indian since 22 January 1950 till today by the violation of British laws and International laws and UN Charter. **The Indian Government interfering in the political arrangement made by the British Sovereign as well as interfering in the internal affairs of the independent and sovereign State of Manipur.**

On the above-lighted reasons and facts, the de jure of Government of Manipur has legitimate sovereign authority to administer the Manipur or independent Manipur in accordance with the provisions of the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947 and the Manipur State Administration Rules 1947. The de jure Government also has absolute constitutional right to protect, defend and uphold the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the State of Manipur under the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947, general international laws and Charter of the United Nations.

Spokesperson,



Narengbam Samarjit  
Minister of Foreign Affairs  
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