



CHIEF MINISTER'S OFFICE

Chief Minister's Statement of March 23, 2020

The De jure Government of Manipur connect with the spirit of Manipur State Constitution Act 1947, Manipur State Constitution Act 1947 relates to the spirit of Maharaja, Maharaja connects to the spirit of Divine of God and throne of Ibudhu pakhangba, King is the Deputy of God.

The Manipur State Constitution Act 1947 enacted by His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur as a sovereign authority on 1 January 1947, it meant that the sovereign is the sources of law. The *State* means *Manipur State* created by the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947. The Manipur State did not create by the Republic Constitution of India. One constitution crates one State, not two States. Manipur State Constitution Act 1947 is a legal constitution. Manipur State Constitution Act 1947 got in codification from the Crown paramountcy. It was recognised by India (Empire of India) and the United Kingdom by the bilateral agreement made between the *Government of India by the Crown* and *Manipur State Darbar* on 1 July 1947. The constitutional monarchy system introduced in the Monarchic State of Manipur since 1 January 1947. Since introducing the constitutional monarchy system in the State by the Maharaja of Manipur, Maharaja's authority and power is subject to the State Constitution Act 1947 and limited the authority and power of the Maharaja. His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur is the Constitutional Head of the State since 1 January 1947. Manipur is a democratic country but not a Republic State like the Union of India.

The Office of the Maharaja of Manipur has been functioning from the Palace of Manipur. The Manipur Palace is a dynasty and monarchal institution. It is not an ordinary house or home. The democratic right of the people of Manipur derived from the sovereign authority the Maharaja of Manipur. The Chief Minister and Members of the Manipur State Council appointed by the Maharaja Leishemba Sanajaoba by exercising his (Maharaja) *de jure sovereignty* under rule 3 of the Manipur State Administration Rules 1947 which was promulgated by the Maharaja of Manipur as a sovereign authority on 1 July 1947. The Manipur State Council is an Executive Authority of the State of Manipur. The Manipur State Council decide all the State's administrative matters on the term of resolutions in the Council Meeting and seek the approval of His Highness the Maharaja for passing and issuing the orders by the Chief Minister as a Chief Executive of the State.

Since forming the Manipur State Council on 14 March 2012, the de jure sovereignty of the State has been exercising by the Council in the State; therefore, the de jure Government which is in exile in London has taken up to prepare a legal petition with the legal assistance of the Barrister of the Queen's Counsel against the Union of India on which British law was violated by the Indian Government and the Governor-General of the Dominion of India C.Rajagopalachari while India (Dominion of India) was in His Majesty's Dominion status. The Chief Minister of the Council will submit the legal petition duly made by the Barrister of the Queen's Counsel to Her Majesty the Queen. Further, the same petition will be referred to the Privy Council as practice. It is a Monarchic Court. The Manipur State Council has the constitutional authority and power to refer such legal and constitutional matter to Her Majesty by exercising their discretionary power under section 57 of the Manipur State Constitution Act 1947.

The Indian Government with the help of the de facto Manipur Government frequently and fraudulently attempted and tried to evict His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur from the Palace of Manipur but always failed. The Indian Government could not succeed to disappear the *de jure sovereignty of the Maharaja of Manipur* till today because of the patriotic people of Manipur are protecting and upholding the sanctity and legacy of the throne and the palace of Manipur. The sovereign right and constitutional right and de jure sovereignty of His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur is inalienable.

In the year 2013, the de facto Government of Manipur had decided for taking over the Royal Palace of Manipur. In retaliation on such decision an official letter No. HH/POI/2/13/47 dated 2 August 2013 addressing to the President of the Republic of India was sent from the Office of the Maharaja of Manipur with a copy to the British High Commission in India, New Delhi in connection with the illegal eviction of the Maharaja from the Palace. Simultaneously, the people of Manipur raised a strong protest for the unlawful removal of Maharaja from the Palace of Manipur. Without further delay we got official responses from the Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi vide Letter No.17/08/P(I)/2013 dated 19 August 2013. Ultimately held the eviction of the Maharaja of Manipur from the Palace of Manipur. A photocopy of the same letter is attached for reference.

The Chief Minister with the Members of the Council humbly requested the Maharaja Leisemba Sanajaoba, who is ready to enter as a member of the Rajya Sabha in the Republic Parliament of India. Please be rethink your (Maharaja) official and monarchical position of the Office of the Maharaja of Manipur and the Throne in the Palace of Manipur for the sake of Manipuri nation and future of the State.

“GOD SAVE THE KING. LONG LIVE THE KING”

Yambem Biren

Chief Minister of the Council

De jure Government of Manipur exile in London

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