

Discovery of Kangleipak

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By Wangkhemcha Chingtamlen

To USE the Kabaw Valley as a SALVO to destroy the good relation between the Kanglei People and the Myanmarese People

The BJP President, Mr. Nitin Gadkari visited Manipur for two days and he is reported to say the following:

“The BJP Promise that it, if it comes to power, will take back Kabaw Valley to Manipur from Myanmar. The Valley had been given away by Jawaharlal Nehru to Myanmar to ‘appease’ the then Burmese rulers.” – The Seven Sisters Post, dated 24/2/12.

The above is not quotation of the speech of Mr. Gadkari. It is quotation from the Seven Sisters Post.

The Assertion of the giving away of the Kabaw Valley by Nehru is countered by the Present writer in this article. If the Assertion is correct or otherwise, the Congress Party must Publish the document or otherwise to clear the Tarnishing Statement against the great leader Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

“IN 1755 and 1758 Alaungpaya raided Manipur. Manipuris call this ‘The First Devastation’ and say that he was unspeakably Cruel; but he was only doing unto them as they had done unto his people(123). He left garrisons in permanent Stockades at Tamu and Thaugdut. His successors continued to raid Manipur until 1819, depopulating the Country and stamping out Manipuri Civilization so completely that it is now impossible to tell what their social and Political Conditions were like.”

This is what Mr. G.E. Harvey said in his book ‘Outline of Burmese History’ published in 1926 simultaneously in big cities of all Continents of the world. ‘Chahi Taret Khuntakpa’, ‘The First Devastation’ of Mr. Harvey’s book, was Engineered by the Hindu Kings since Pamheiba Garivaniwaz who ascended the Throne of Kangleipak in 1709 CE(1714 CE?).

How and why ‘The First Devastation’ was Engineered by the Hindu Kings, the writer will not write in details; Please read ‘A Short History of Kangleipak (Manipur) Part III published in 2008 by the writer For Details.

The writer will tell the Esteemed Readers, How Kabaw Valley was the Flash Point of Hatred and Anger between the Kanglei People and the Myanmarese People from written Evidences of History of the Hindu Period.

(1). In the book ‘Meetei Ningthourol’ by Sarangthem Bormani Singh, the writer says “Marjitna Ouwa Ningthouga yana – che Ama Sahi Tounare | Waroldi Kabaw Tampak Asi Ouwada Pithokpa, Meitei Leibakna Ouwagi Makha Ponba, Ouwada Fangba Pot-chei

Meitei Leibakta Yonba, Meiteida Fangba Pot-cheisu Ouwana Apamba Khallaga Leiba, Lalol-Itik Touminnaba, Sa-Lansa Mateng Pangnaba |” Page 9 (II Part of the same book).

This ‘yana-che’ Treaty has been signed after many years Marjit spent in Burma requesting Burmese king to install him in Place of Chourjit in Manipur as King.

In pursuance of this ‘Yana-che’, the Burmese King sent a big army to dethrone King Chourjit of Manipur.

“Kakching Khullen Mayada Lanban Sariba Marjitna Luchingba Ouwa Tengolna, Chourjit Maharajna Luchingba Meitei Lanmiga Numit Taramathoini chupna Akanba Lan Thengnare | Marjit ki Makhutta Chourjit Maharaj Maithiraduna Meitei Lanmi Mayam Hundoklamalaga Kachar Tanna Chenkhiduna Kachar Ningthou Gobinda Chandrada Tengbangbiyu Haijabada Yabidrabada Chourjit Ningba Kaiduna Jayantiada Lengsinkhi |” Page 10 of the same book.

Thus Marjit became King of Manipur in 1813 CE.

After Marjit became King of Manipur in 1813 CE., he has not honoured the Treaty signed by him with The Burmese King as Conditions for helping him to become King of Manipur.

“Hanna Meiteigi Lam Oiramba, Mana Ningthou Oiningbadagi Ouwada Pithokkhraba Kabaw Tampakta Houba Chingsu Pambi Faja Fajaba Khallaga Tuminna Yanba Hourakle |” Page 11-12 of the same book.

Inspite of objections from the Burmese authorities, King Marjit continued Felling the Teak Trees.

Above this, King Marjit did not attend the Coronation Ceremony of the Burmese King, even if officially Invited.

All these Infuriated Extremely the Burmese King and Burmese authorities.

Because of all these Betrayals and Cheatings of King Marjit of Manipur (a Hindu King), the Burmese King sent a big Army to capture Marjit in 1819. CE.

“Mahakna Haijaduna Mapubok Ningthougi Mapalna Meitei Leibakki Ningthou Oiraga, Napal Touduna Migi Toubimal Khangdaba Mahak Matik chana Laknaga Khalladuna Mahabandula Kouba Ouwa General Amana Luchingba Ouwa Tengol Achouba Ama Marjit Fanaba Meitei Leibakta Tharakle |” Page 14 of the same book.

King Marjit of Manipur met the Invading Burmese Army at Kakching. “... the contest was at length terminated by the Retreat of Marjit, who deserting his Troops fled Precipitately towards Cachar, “ Page 48, ‘Report on the Eastern Frontier of British India’ by Capt. R.B. Pemberton (1835).

The 'Hundoklamlaga' by Chourjit and 'deserting' by Marjit, have the same meaning, Both words have the meaning of Abandonment. 'Precipitately' in the above quotation from Pemberton means hasty, untimely, sudden without much care and thought, swayed by Fear.

This is the beginning of "Chahi Taret Khuntakpa", "The First Devastation" of Manipur, a Great Gift to the People of Kangleipak by the Hindu Kings.

The Kabaw valley was first Gifted to Burma by a Hindu King Marjit for the first time in the History of Kangleipak(Manipur) in the beginning of 19th century C.E. as a Price of Royal Throne for King Marjit.

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APPENDIX-VI
Agreement Regarding the Kubo (Kabaw)
Valley, 1834

First : The British Commissioners, Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instruction from the Right Honourable, the Governor-General in Council, agree to make over to the Woadauk Maha Mingyan Rajah and Tsarudangicks Myookyantheo, Commissioner appointed by the King of Ava, the Towns of Tammao (Tamu), Rhumba (Rhambat), Surjail, and all other villages in the Kubo Valley, the Ungoching Hills and the strip of valley running between the Eastern foot and Western bank of the Ningtha Rhyendan (Chindwin) river.

Second : The British Commissioners will withdraw the Munnipoore Thanas now stationed within this tract of the country and make over immediate possession of it to the Burmese Commissioner on certain conditions.

Third : The conditions are, that they will agree to the boundaries which may be pointed out to them by the British Commissioners, and will respect and refrain from any interference, direct or indirect, with the people residing on the Munnipooree side of those boundaries.

Fourth : The boundaries are as follows :

1. The Eastern foot of the chain of mountains which are immediately from the Western side of the plain of the Kubo Valley. Within this line is included Moreh and all the country to the westward of it.

2. On the south a line extending from the Eastern foot of the same hills at the point where the river, called by the Burmahs Nansawing and by the Munnipoorees Namsaulung, enters the plain, up to its sources and across the hills due West down to the Kethe-Khyaung (Munnipooree River).

3. On The North line of boundary will begin at the foot of the same hills at the Northern extremity of the Kubo valley, and pass due North up to the first range of hills, East of that upon which stand the villages of Choatao, Naonghe, Noanghur of the tribe called by the Munnipoorees Loohooppa, and by the Burmah Lagumsauny, now tributary to Munnipoore.

Fifth : The Burmese Commissioners hereby promise that they will give orders to the Burmese officers, who will remain in the charge of the territory now made over to them not in any way to interfere with the Khyens or other inhabitants living on the Munnipoore side of the lines of boundary above described and the British Commissioners also promise that the Munnipoorees shall be ordered not in any way to interfere with the Khyens or other inhabitants of any description living on the Burmah side of the boundaries now fixed.

(Seal) Sd/-

F.J. Grant, Major
Commissioners

(Seal) Sd/-

R.B. Pemberton, Captain
Sunnyachil Ghat, Ningthee, 9th January, 1834

Source: Page 245, *Eikhoigi Eereipak* by Phanjoubam Tarapot

The above agreement was signed on 9th January, 1834.

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AGREEMENT REGARDING COMPENSATION FOR THE KUBO VALLEY, 1834

No Manipur King takes part

Major Grant and Captain Pemberton, under instructions from the Right Honourable the Governor-General-in-Council, having made over the Kubo valley to the Burmese Commissioners deputed from Ava, are authorized to state:

1. That it is the intention of the Supreme Government to grant a monthly stipend of five hundred Sicca Rupees to the Rajah of Munnipore, to commence from the ninth day of January. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty—four, the date at which the transfer of Kubo took place, as shown in the Agreement mutually signed by the British and Burmese Commissioner. ✓

2. It is to be distinctly understood that should any circumstances hereafter arise by which the portion of territory lately made over to Ava again reverts to Munnipore, the allowance now granted by the British Government will cease from the date of such reversion.

(Signed)

F.J. Grant, Major ✓

(Signed)

R. Boileu Pemberton, Captain ✓

Commissioners ✓

Langthabal Munnipore,
January 25, 1834

(Manipur Palace)

The same is signed 2/1/34

Source: *Manipur Treaties and Documents (Vol. I)*
By Naorem Sanajaoba.

Please Read the first Document very carefully and critically. This was signed on 9th January, 1834 at Sunnyachil Ghat, Ningthee Turel.

And please read the Second Document also critically and carefully. This was signed on 25th January, 1834 at Langthabal Munnipore (Langthabal Konung).

The second Document was signed on 25th Jan, 1834 after the death of Gambhir Singh and during the Kingship of Chandra Kirti. The second Document is the confirmation of the first Document of 9th Jan, 1834.

After reading these two historical written Evidences of the 9th and the 25th of January, 1834, carefully and Critically, and also after Knowing Literal and Implied meanings of the Documents Thoroughly, any Sane Man will not Deny Kabaw Valley was given to Myanmar (that time Burma) with de facto and de jure Possessions.

Thus for the 2nd time, in the Hindu Period, the Kabaw Valley which was of Kanglei People since 1475 CE, was given to Myanmar in 1834 CE. During the life-time of King Gambhir Singh. The Myanmarese Possession of Kabaw Valley will be 200 years in 2034 C.E.

Now, the question for today, in 2012 CE is that who gave the Kabaw Valley to Myanmar after 1834 CE.? By Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, or by any King of Manipur ? by any Person?

We, the People of Kangleipak who were the real owners of the Kabaw Valley, want to know the Exact Position of the Kabaw Valley, in International and Domestic laws, who gave it after 1834 CE, etc? In this matter, the Government of India is under Duty to bring out a White Paper as The National Party BJP has Embroiled a Great National Leader of the Congress Party.

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