

Maharaja Gambhir Singh of Manipur: A National Hero's Genealogy and Legacy

Kh. Chaobi Devi

Assistant Professor, Department of English, Thambal Marik College, Oinam, Manipur, India
 Research Scholar, Department of English, Arunachal University of Studies, Namsai, Arunahal Pradesh, India
 Email: [chaobienglish\[at\]rediffmail.com](mailto:chaobienglish[at]rediffmail.com)
 Mobile: +91 8837345116

Abstract: In this research paper highlights the detail genealogy of Gambhir Singh Raja of Manipur. Maharaja Gambhir Singh was a great liberator who emerged as the National Hero at the hour of the crisis in the History of Manipur. His regnal title was Chinglen Nongdren Khomba; popularly known as Samuphaha to his earlier followers and admirers. Bagyidaw (1819-1837), the defeated Burmese emperor reluctantly called him "The Ruler" of Manipur. No ruler in the history of Manipur was given such an exalted international personality of a recognised and re-conquered kingdom and its ruler, as that of Maharaja Gambhir Singh, by dint of his courage, gallantry and military expertise. Gambhir Singh was born on 28th day of Phairen, 1787. He was an illustrated son of the great king Bhagyachandra Singh; the youngest son of Bheigyabati, the fifth queen of Bhagyachandra Singh. Bhagyachandra Singh willed that the throne of Manipur might be succeeded alternately by his sons. This created a jealousy among the princes and ultimate political conspiracy and instability of the kingdom. In the beginning, Gambhir Singh was a silent spectator of the happenings in the palace. He was a teenage then but supported Chourajit Singh. When Maharaja Marjit Singh occupied the throne of Manipur with the help of Burmese in 1813, Chourajit Singh fled to Cachhar. Gambhir Singh and his elder brother followed Maharaja Chourajit Singh to Cachhar and took shelter at the court of Govind Chandra. Raja Govind Chandra appointed Gambhir Singh as the commander-in-chief of the army of Cachhar kingdom.

Keywords: Maharaja Gambhir Singh, genealogy, palace, population etc.

1. Objectives

- To study the genealogy of Maharaja Gambhir Singh of Manipur.
- To highlight the role of Maharaja Gambhir Singh in the history of Manipur or Kangleipak.

2. Methodology

In the present research work both primary and secondary sources of information are used.

3. Introduction

In the present research paper highlights the detail genealogy of Gambhir Singh Raja of Manipur. Maharaja Gambhir Singh was a great liberator who emerged as the National Hero at the hour of the crisis in the History of Manipur.

Raja PAMHEIPA (Garibaniwaz + Arambam Chanu) Shyamshai + Iwanglon Chanu Chakha Maring Loikhombi		
1. Goursham Raja (No sons)	2. Bhagya Chandra Raja + Khumbongmayum Chanu Bhagyabati	3. Kristo Chandra (No sons)
1. Nabananda	2. Labannya Chandra Raja	3. Atomba
5. Hemchandra Senapati	6. Chourjit Raja	4. Modhu Chandra Raja
8. Biswanath (Dausi sana)	9. Gambhir Singh Raja (known as Karta Bangsha) Meidingu Chinglen Nongdrenkhomba	7. Marjit Raja
	Rajah Singh (died when minor)	10. Tula Singh
11. Purukhomba	2. Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh	
	12. Romakanta (Raja)	

2. Maharaja Chandra Kirti Singh							
1. Sura Chandra Singh Raja	2. Kula Chandra haja Singh Three sons	3. Bir Tikendrajit Singh Six sons	4. Thambao Singh one son	5. Pucca Singh No son	6. Gopal Singh No son	7. Angao Singh One son	8. Zilla Singh No son

Genealogy Of Maharajkumari Sanatombi Devi	
Karta Bangsha	
Gambhir Singh	
Chandra Kirti	
Surchandra	
Maharajkumari Sanatombi Devi	
Genealogy of Raja Nara Singh of Manipur	
Raja Pamheipa (Garibniwaj + Maibam Chanu)	
Ngoubtram Shai (Dhorashai)+ (Moirangthem Chanu Leiri Leishangkombi)	

Volume 12 Issue 9, September 2023

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

1. Kabuingamba	2. Bhaddra Singh (Nongchup Lamgaingamba Ningthou Khaba) (Settle at Burma) + Loktongbam Chanu Premlata
----------------	--

2. Bhaddra Singh							
1. Durba Singh	2. Jadu singh	3. Nara Singh	4. Jadob Singh	5. Guna Chandra	6. Deb Chandra	7. Raghu Singh	8. Kamala kanto

2. Nara Singh Raja								
1. Govinda Singh No son	2. Bhuta Singh No son	3. jadob Singh No son	4. Pratab Singh No son	5. Bhogendra See below	6. Kendra Singh	7. Gojendra Singh	8. Shekhor Singh	9. Kulendra Singh

10. Khogendra Singh	11. Surendra Singh (State prisoner at Hazaribarg)	12. Dhra Singh	14. Udhendra Singh	15. . Bhogo Singh	16. Chodha Singh	17. Bhogobanto Singh alias Megzim(State prisoner at Hazaribarg)	18. Begendra singh	19. Timbao Singh
---------------------	---	----------------	--------------------	-------------------	------------------	---	--------------------	------------------

20. Dhonendra Singh	21. urendra Singh	22. Lokendra Singh	23. Tikendra Singh	24. Rodendra Singh	25. Harendra Singh
---------------------	-------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------	--------------------

5. Bhogendra Singh (Jubaraj) Chaobiyaima (Sana Maikhumbi father of Churachand) (died, 1886)				
1. Dombra Singh 20 years	2. Devo Singh 18 years	3. Chandrahas a Singh 15 years	4. Tikendr a Singh 8 years	5. Churachand 5 years

5. Chura Chand Singh (5 years age)
Born on 12 th May 1885, Tuesday (Cheitharol Kumpapa p.502)
Born on 18 th April 1885 (Ayekpam Tomba Meetei)
(And British Political Agency by Dr. Kh. Sorojini p.46)
Born on 14 th April 1885 (Another source)
1886 (Another source without mentioning date and month)

To select Churachand, the King of Manipur recently was not the independent selection of Maxwell Saheb. At that time, it was the selection order of sending repeated letters to the British Authority. Selection of King, to go searching of king to be, on requesting the previous king from Calcutta to select his son Surchandra, to see the starting place of Kings' Palace etc. was not an easy task on facing a problem of dispersing a Small Pox disease of each and every nook and corner of Manipur was mentioning on Maxwell's Dairy like as --

Letters from Dairy:

13th September, Sunday -- Received telegram from Secretary to the Government of India in Foreign Department, appointing Churachand, great grandson of Raja Nara Singh, to be the Raja of Manipur, with eleven guns, and nominating me to the post of Political Agent and Superintendent of the State.

14th September, Monday -- Prepared Proclamation to be issued throughout the State, announcing the decision of Government. The Manipuris have been on the tip-toe of selection who the new Raja was to be, as they had seen in the former Proclamation that the State would not be annexed.

15th September, Tuesday -- Accompanied by two leading Manipurians, I went to the where Churachand was living with his mother and grandfather. On arrival I et by the whole family, and explained the purport of my visit.

Surprise was ed with doubt. A crowd having collected, I took up the boy and informed the bled people that here was their, and many persons went there and then and obeisance to him. I appointed the mother and maternal grandfather, named Ramananda Singh, to be guardians of the minor Raja. The family were living in very circumstances.

16th September, Wednesday -- The Proclamation (copy attached) was promulgated throughout the State.

The ex-Maharaja in Calcutta has been writing to his family and adherents here that he will be reinstated or that his son Sura Chandra will be selected as Raja, and the ion now arrived at has caused much disappointment to his immediate following. The rity of the people seem to treat the matter with indifference. The women of the country, who are keen traders, feel most the country not being annexed. The new Raja introduced to General Collett.

17th September, Thursday -- With Raja's relatives, inspected Wankheirakpa's compound, which formerly belonged to Raja Nara Singh, and which the Raja's mother ied to take as the new residence. The situation is close to the daily Bazar, and bad many other respects. General Collett and staff left Manipur in morning en route to Shillong under usual salute.

18th September, Friday -- Inspected the Aiyaparel's compound, and found the very suitable as a residence for the Raja and family. A very fine place Durbae is in front of the kutch temple, and the dwelling-houses are in good condition. It is conveniently near the citadel, and has a good water supply. The family approved of the compound, and I gave orders to erect a new temple and make a few alterations.

19th September, Saturday -- Nothing of importance.

20th September, Sunday- Small-pox being prevalent. I have induced the Raja's mother to allow her son to be vaccinated, and have wired to Deputy Surgeon General for lymph. Manipurians suffer greatly from small-pox, nearly every house supplying a victim. Now, as lymph is plentiful, I think I shall manage to oust the inoculator.

21st September, Monday – With Raja's relatives, visited the Aiyaparel's compound and inspected the works. The new temple to house Govindaji, Brindaban Chandra, and Jaggarnath Chandra has the plinth ready, and the posts and beams are collected. The Raja's house is washed out, and the jungle well cleared, improving the look of the place. I had hoped that the old dwelling-houses would have sufficed, but after our occupation of the capital some Muhammadans took possession of the compound, and hence it is necessary to pull down and rebuild the houses.

The vaccination of small pox was not allowed the permission to the son of Surchandra by his family. Maxwell said to

Maharani Premmayi to vaccinate and treat to Dr. Prasad. The vaccination was not allowed due to highly cultured of Gaudiya touchable-untouchable that is Mangba-sengba. Thus, Maxwell was nothing to do as they are not allowed. Recently non selection of king feels her a panic. Unfortunately, the son Surchandra was not still long alive. He was died on the 15th November 1891, Sunday as his illness of Small-pox. It was the age of 14 years. Thus, the Queen feelled despair as her son died soon.

Mentionable one is that widely spread of the small-pox disease affects Jillangamba, the son of Chandrakirti and his family. To send at Silhet Jail to be passing through Silchar as their fault, was not going due to widely spreading of small-pox and bad situation of Jillangamba's health.

This letter is to nominate the King of Manipur by the Government of India fully intimation to Chief Commissioner of Assam.

	No. 1878 E	
From The Secretary to the Government of India		
TO The Chief Commissioner of Assam. Foreign Dept.		SIMLA, THE 21 st September, 1891.
<p>Sir,</p> <p>In continuation of the correspondence ending with my telegram No. 48N.E., dated the 12th September 1891 regarding the regrant of the Manipur State, I am directed to forward the enclosed copy of a notification by the Governor-General in Council, No.1862 E., published in the Gazette of India on the 18th instant.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The sanad conferring the Chiefship on Churachand, son of Choubi Yaima, is herein enclosed, and should be made over to the new ruler on the occasion of his investiture. A copy of the sanad is enclosed for your information and for record in your office. You will observed that it provides for the complete subordination of the Manipur State. As the new Raja will be a ruling Chief with a salute of 11 guns he will be entitled to the style of Highness. 2. The investiture of the new Raja should be carried out under your orders without delay. The ceremony should be as public circumstances will allow. The sanad should be carefully translated into Manipuri and read aloud in Darbar at the investiture, and in the meantime all publicity may be given to the contents of the notification. On the occasion of the investiture you should if possible arrange that the chief persons in the State shall in some suitable manner publicly express their allegiance to the new Chief; and you should make it quite clear that his right depends solely upon his selection by the Government of India, and that the Government of India will not allow that the right to be called in question on any ground whatever. 3. Your proposals regarding the levy of tribute will be awaited. At present the information before the Governor-General in Council regarding the resources of Manipur is not sufficiently definite to enable His Excellency to pass orders on this point. 4. The Governor-General in Council has further determined that a fine of which the payment may be spread over a term of years shall be exacted from the Manipur State as a penalty for its misconduct. Your opinion is invited regarding the amount of such fine. I am to suggest that a sum of 2 half lakhs of rupees (British) may be taken as the aggregate contribution on this account. According to your, note of July 16th, 1891, this would represent the pecuniary loss to Government caused by the outbreak. The contribution might perhaps be taken in labour employed upon the construction of good military roads. 5. With regard to the administration of the State during the minority, Major Maxwell is hereby appointed Political Agent in Manipur and Superintendent of the State, with full powers. He should exercise those powers with due regard for the customs and traditions of the Manipuris, and should endeavour to interfere as little as possible with existing institutions, in so far as they may be compatible with peace and good order. 6. The education of the newly selected Chief is one of the objects to which the attention of the Political Agent should be directed. I am to say that he should remain as much as possible in Manipur, and that the aim should be to make him a practical ruler, contented with his position and surroundings, and willing to spend his life in the management of his State. A complete English education is a matter of secondary importance. 7. I am to inform you in conclusion that, although the Government of India have not thought it desirable to annex the Manipur State, they have given careful attention to the arguments advanced in your note of the 16th July 1891. 		
		<p>I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant, (Sd.) H. M. DURAND, Secretary to the Government of India.</p>

According to the order No. 1700-E in Gazette of India dated on the 21st August 1891, Chura- Chand was declared as the King of Manipur (under Notification No. 1862-E) which will resumed from 18th September 1891.

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION TO BE THE KING OF MANIPUR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOREIGN DEPARTMENT, No. 1862 E. N O T I F I C A T I O N Simla, the 18 th September, 1891		
With reference to the notification in the Gazette of India. No. 1700-E, dated. The 21 st August 1891, regarding the regrant of the Manipur State, it is hereby notified that the Governor-General in Council has selected Chura Chand, son of Chowbi Yaima, and great grandson of Raja Nar Singh of Manipur, to be Rajah of Manipur.		
The Sanad given to Chura Chand is published for general information.		
S A N A D		
The Governor General in Council has been pleased to select you, Churachand, son of Chowbi Yaima, to be the chief of the Manipur State, and you are hereby granted the title of Raja of Manipur, and a salute of 11 guns. The chiefship of Manipur State, and the title and salute will be hereditary in your family, and; and will descend in the direct line by primogeniture, provided that in each case the succession is approved by the Government of India. An annual tribute, the amount of which will be determined hereafter will be paid by you and your successors to the British Government. Further you are informed that the permanence of the grant conveyed by this Sanad will be depend upon the ready fulfilment by you and your successors of all orders given by the British Government with regard to the administration of your territories, the control of the hill tribes dependent upon Manipur, the composition of the armed forces of the State, and any other matters in which the British Government may be pleased to intervene. Be assured that so long as your house is loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the Sanad you and your successors will enjoy the favour and protection of the British Government.		
		H.M. Durand Secretary to the Government of India

Churachand was selected as King under Customary law. As it selected, the King should obeyed the rule of law abind by both British Government and Indian Government. Then, the minor King may send outside Manipur for study. In short, Ningthempishak may be the glorious king as they may totally full support of his life.

In April 29, 1892, there were arranged a great crowd meeting in day time. In that meeting, Saheb handed over the letter of recommendation to the king on changing some rules and regulations and added some new rules and regulations by conveying on paper reading and declaring both English and translated version in Manipuri and should obeyed the rules on that day. A new fate was arrival on the king from that day. It was noted down on **the Political Agents' Dairy**:

“Half past four in the afternoon was fixed for the ceremony. A guard of honour from the 43rd Gurkhas stood in front of the hall, and presented arms to the minor Raja and myself, and the band of the Regiment played for half an hour before the proceedings. At 4.30 P.M. I took my place on the dais facing the proceedings. At 4.30 P.M. I took my place on the dais facing the multitude, the minor Raja being on my right, with the leading Manipuris close by, and Captain Bolton commanding the station, with European and native officers of the Garrison on my left.

The Raja's mother with some 50 of her sex was seated immediately in front of the dais and altogether some 8000 persons were present. In an address (report submitted to the Chief Commissioner) I pointed out that the minor Raja's right to the gadi was by selection of the Government of India, and that so long as he was loyal and carried out the orders of the Government, he would be fully supported. I took the opportunity to terminate the lalup system, abolish slavery, assess the land revenue at Rs 5 a pari or 2 half acres, and house tax of Rs.3 a house, and to release from the jail 15

short-term prisoners. In lieu of lalup I substituted a house tax in the valley of Rs. 2 per annum.

These changes met with much approval.

After the address I read out and presented the Sanad to the minor Raja, and the address and Sanad were read out in Manipuri. The band played “God save the Queen”, and a salute of 11 guns were fired from the Pat. The proceedings then closed by the Manipuris filing past the Raja and salaaming to him. Just before then, however, Angom Ningthou, the President of the Cheirap Court, rose and made a short speech, in which speaking for the Manipuri Community, he thanked the British Government for the leniency shown towards Manipur. He compared the cruel invasion of the valley by the Burmese with the British occupation, which only punished the guilty. Owing to the gross misconduct of the rulers, the country had rebelled against the Government of India, which had always been a friend to Manipur, and he promised faithfully that never again would the Manipuris be disloyal to Her Majesty The Queen – Empress. In the evening there was a state dinner and a nautch.”

It may mentioned that the Meiteis sang a myrtyr song like “May God bless the Queen” during the Sanad presentation. All people stand up and pay salute during the singing song. Army welcome the new King on shooting 11 round gun - shot. At that time, Lalitmanjuri cries on happy mood. Three days function performed on dancing, singing and other games to show the joyous celebraty. The poorest persons called and fooding some days at Nongmeibung Palace.

Talk by Political Agent during handing over taking over Charge to Raja Chura Chand:

Raja Churachand, Captain Bolton, and Gentlemen,--

We are met here in such large numbers to-day to take part in the interesting ceremony of presenting to the Minor Raja

Churachand the *sanad* granted to him by his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor General in Council, appointing him to be the Raja of Manipur. We all know the sad circumstances which have so changed the lines on which this State was governed. We must try and forget the past, and occupy our thoughts with the present and future

The selection of a successor to the *gadi* of Manipur, vacated by the misconduct of its ruler, has fallen upon the Minor Raja, who is a great grandson of the late chief Narsing, and when he arrives at man's estate it is confidently hoped that he will be an industrious governor, and will rule this State for the benefit of his subjects. The paramount power in India, in addition to giving the best possible government to its own subjects, is anxious that the tributary States should be equally well governed, and to this end is always willing to lend a helping hand to any ruler of a State who strives to carry out this object. Therefore, the future chief of the Manipur State will begin his rule under happy auspices. For some years to come, however, the young Raja will be occupied with his studies, and will have ample opportunities given him to prepare himself for the important position he will occupy on coming of age. My advice to you, Raja, is that you throw over all pomp and ceremony, and settle down to pursue your studies in a humble and unostentatious manner, bearing in mind that if you are to become a good ruler, you must know many things.

The Government of India has ordered that during the Raja's minority the Manipur State shall be placed under a British officer, and at present I have the honour to hold that appointment. I have, therefore, been at pains to find out what abuses, if any, there are which require rectifying.

The first measure which is most open to abuse is the *lallup* system. This is a system which calls upon a certain part of the population to labour free for the State for ten days in every forty. The burden of this duty falls upon the poor, and the rich and well-to-do escape in altogether. When sickness enters a house, the *lallup* member has either to carry out his *lallup* or purchase a substitute, and very often the family is impoverished owing to this cause. It is, of course, necessary for the welfare of the State that its communications should be kept in good order, and that its public works should be progressive, but it also is the essence of just Government that these works should not be kept up at the expense of the poor only, or of only a small portion of the consultation with the leading Manipuri gentlemen in Manipur, I have come to the conclusion that the system of *lallup* must be abolished, and it will cease from this date. To provide for the necessary expenditure on public works, as a substitute for *lallup*, a uniform tax of Rs. 2 a house per annum throughout the valley will be levied. I hope this change will be willingly accepted by you all.

I now turn to the question of slavery. The English nation has spent millions of pounds in suppressing and attempting to abolish slavery, and throughout HER Imperial Majesty's dominions slavery is strictly prohibited. I was surprised to find that in Manipur slavery was so common. Parents are known to sell their children, and these children when of age marry, and their children again become the property of the owners of the parents. A heartless and good-for-nothing

father, to satisfy some passing need, will sell his wife and children, and though they may, by repayment of the original purchase money, redeem their liberty, as a matter of fact they never have the means of doing so, and become as much the property of their master as his plough cattle. Only the other day my attention was drawn to the case a slave girl of 12 years of age, who on account of ill-treatment had escaped to a friend's house. Five years before this child had been sold by her unworthy parents for the sum of Rs. 24. Though her parents were living within two miles of her she had not seen them for two years, and preferred to remain in her newly-found house than return to her father and mother's house. Now, remember this, any nation or people where the affection of children for their parents is alienated in this manner can never prosper, and it is nowhere more striking than in Manipur how the bulk of the people are hateful of each other and merciless in their dealings towards each other. I do not wish you to understand that I think no parents here-to-day are worthy parents, on the contrary, I know many of you present to-day are as affectionate parents as are to be found anywhere in the world, and that your children return you the same affection. To you I do not allude. First and foremost the Raja, or rather I should say the late Raja, possessed some thousands of slaves, most of whom have been born into slavery. From this date all these slaves are released. From this date also the sale of minors is prohibited, and no woman can be sold to work for another against her wish.

Further, all persons at present in slavery shall be considered to have redeemed their liberty in five years from this date, or at any previous date, should they be able to repay the actual purchase money, deducting one-fifth for each year service from this date.

I now come to what I hope you will consider a more pleasant subject, namely, the land question. As you are aware, the land in the valley has always been considered to belong to the ruler, and as such he has disposed of it to whomsoever he willed. Merely because some person has come into favour he has been given plots of land which were under cultivation by another, and the old cultivator has been ousted and compelled to seek land elsewhere. Up to the present time there has been no security as to occupancy. The rich have been able to oust the poor from the more valuable fields. Now I hope to each person, and a *patta* giving the above information will be supplied to him, and the land will remain in his occupancy so long as he pays punctually the rent. Transfer of land will also be registered, and will be permitted only on sanction of the officer supervising this department of the State. Relinquishments of holdings will be granted on application. For the present it is proposed to charge an annual rent of Rs. 5 a pari, or 2 half acres, on all lands held on *patta*, the current system of varying rents will make way for the uniform rent of Rs. 5 a pari.

During the past twelve months the valley has been visited first by a severe epidemic of cholera and later by a terrible epidemic of small-pox. A prevention to small-pox is at hand: if you will insist in having your children vaccinated, you need have no fear of small-pox. Although the sickness prevailed all round the military cantonments, owing to

British subjects being vaccinated, small- pox did not affect them.

As regards cholera, it is necessary to attend to sanitation to lessen the ravages of this disease, and an attempt will be made to bring a pure water-supply into the town from the hills below Konjupkul, and then I hope you will relinquish using the foul water of the dirty tanks, which abound throughout the capital. I am glad to see many of the hill people present here to-day, and I would desire to inform them that they will receive every consideration at my hands. I want them to live happily and in security. Raiding on each other will be severely punished, and when disputes arise which cannot be amicably settled by the village headmen, they must be brought to Manipur for settlement.

The house tax throughout the hill tracts will be Rs. 3 per annum.

As an act of grace on this auspicious occasion, so that the event of this day may recur with pleasure to as many houses in Manipur as possible, I have ordered the immediate release of all prisoners in the State Jail under sentences not exceeding six months' imprisonment.

In conclusion I wish to say that the Government of India has decided that the succession to the Chiefship of Manipur will be Raja Churachand, and will descend in the direct line by primogeniture, and that each succession must be approved by the Governor General as Council.

Provided you, Raja ChuraChand, are loyal to the Crown and faithful to the conditions of the sanad which I will now read and present to you, you may rest assured that you will enjoy the favour and protection of the British Government.

Now Chura Chand as the King of Manipur, The administration was under the hand of British Government. The power of administration was handed to the King Chura Chand as and when he completed his study dated on 4th February 1908.

Earlier period, list of the Administrators:

List of the leading personages and officials in the Manipur state.

Members of the Ruling Family

- 1) Rajkumar Dumbra Singh, Senapati, Judicial Members of the Darbar, brother of the Maharaja.
- 2) Rajkumar Dimbhu Singh, Khurairakpa, brother of the Maharaja.
- 3) Rajkumar Digendra Singh, Wangkheirakpa, Cheirap Member and brother of the Maharaja.

State Officials

- 1) C. Gimson, Esq., I.C.S., President of the Manipur State Darbar.
- 2) C.F. Jeffery, Esq., State Engineer.
- 3) Nongmaithem Tomchaoba Singh Selungba, Police Member of the Darbar.
- 4) Saogaijam Bhubon Singh, Jail Member of the Darbar.
- 5) Rajkumar Thangkoka Singh, Additional Member of the Darbar.
- 6) Maibam Samdal Singh (Major), Additional Member of the Darbar.

- 7) Haobam Pitambar Singh, Additional Member of the Darbar
- 8) Angom Tomchaoba Singh, President of the Cherap
- 9) Nongmaithem Kullachandra Singh, Khabam Lakpa, Member of the Cheirap
- 10) Rajkumar Nirod Shai Singh, Kagok Khulba, Member of the Cheirap.
- 11) Laimayum Thabal Sarma Parikhia, Member of the Cherap.
- 12) Laishram Chura Singh, Subedar Major, State Military Police.
- 13) Chandam Golap Singh, Deputy Inspector of Schools.

The minor child Ningthempishak Chura Chand was now the king of Manipur. It was the time of 6 years and some months of the age of the king. It was said to be his fate or Palmistry – now he was King. Before some days, a nightmare dream who had dreamed was now posses in reality as a king. God mounts on the Childs' mouth is reaching in reality position.

The selection of Raja was heard by consort Thangjam Chitrabati Devi w/o R.K. Chowbiyaima. She brought her son and his astrology Janma Kuthi near Maxual Saheb to meet him. She request to reselect the King of her son. But, Saheb said to her, the selection had already done. Although, he will do for the welfare of the child, said to Chitrabati. At first, she was hiding at a different place when she heard to call the Ningthem's family as she thought in bad sense. Then, Her son Digengrajit was also send to Ajmer same as to Raja Churachand. There was also some bias between families and others for post.

The census was also recorded in 1891 before war. Captain E. W. Dun mentioned the total population of Manipur was like as under below:

Population

The population of Manipur, distributed according to religion, stood in 1881 as follows.

Hindus	130892
Muhammadans	4881
Christians	7
Buddhists	2
Hill tribes	85288
Total	221070

Distribution according to language, as follows:

Bengali	15
Sengmaie	7151
English	7
Kuki	25384
Manipuri	128526
Naga	59904
Hindustani	83
Total	221070

But, according to 1901 census report the total population both hill and valley was 284465.

To grow the Sana Sangai / Palace

It was the time to grow a Sana Sangai. Where it made? Starting to see the place. There was not permitted the facility to enter the earlier Palace Kangla by British Saheb. That was used as their shelter. On considering and minute examination

the Saheb was chosen the earlier place of Khurai Leishangthem shelter place of Aya Pural Chongtha which was known as Nongpok Inghol (Eastern Garden). There they made on plain and started to build up Sana Sangai. May remember as, the first digging day of pillar was on Wednesday, the 21st October 1891 and inaugurel function was done on Wednesday, the 21st January 1892 at 1 p.m. Ningthem's Sangai was started on Wednesday and entered in Wednesday. The construction period was only 3 months and 1 day. In short, as entering the Sana Sangai, lying far behind Shri Shri Govindajew picked up from Khongman and started praying. It was recorded in Cheitharol Kumpaba –

“In 21st January 1892, Wednesday, around 1 p.m., evening, Maharaj was brought to Khurai Khundon. Shri Shri Govindaji was welcome by Ningthem and other authorities with Hari Sangkritan. Ningthem and all people was crying on gathering. Ningthem prayed with gold and silver. Government gave Rs 500 to Ningthem. Shri Shri Govindaji's Pujari, Mandir, Sebok, Bhandari, Duhon, Tanyeiba, Moibung khongba, Maiba Sanglen, Panji Loisang, unescaped Sevaries etc. are well established.” (p.506-507)

Thus, War epidemic had covered, a new Manipur administration was also budding under British government. Now, the stayed home of Churachand was not at Keishamthong. Shri Shri Govindaji Seva was also done smoothly. His brothers home shelter was also around the new palace. Raja Dumbra's Jivan Charita book mentioned Ningthem's(Churachand's) Sangai is in the western part of Mandir, his brother Dumbra's house was in the northern part and others were in the eastern side of gate.

The environment was not good at that time, now facing a great deep problem. It was the time of wanting revenge to those persons of facing death-patients, killing of great leaders, crying those disabled persons, losing of the domestic animals, non - getting food etc. in the war. But there was no any means except repentence. The choice of king was only the namesake. Administration was under British rule. Now, the new Manipur was reached under the hands of Manipuri people. It was the time of smiling in Nar family. Suddenly a news came that former Raja Surchandra was death in Calcutta. The Swarda ceremony was done with harisankritan at Vrindaban by their grandsons' and sons', but not performed in Manipur.

In 1892, at the end of February, a large fire burning was faced in Manipur. Burning could not extinguished and one after another was extended. That was the time of great burning in the early beginning of the thorn of Ningthem (Chura Chand). The burning was about 150 houses including Laisang (Mandir) and Mandap. The British Government was not touching in the duty arrangement of the palace and its traditional culture as it had under British rule. As there was a great pressure of 'mangba sengba', the people couldn't allow to touch the British. People looked them in a peculiar nature. In the new building mandap, the singers sang 'khubak eshei'. The audience was also full. One Saheb entered and heard the song in a minute during singing. The singers were stopped to sing just after he went out the place. It was just to see the culture of Meetei. The cow dung and urine cleaned the mandir as it had made 'mangba'. Similar event was occurred

at Cachar. It was about 1890, as it can't mentioned exact date. It was very near similar to the history of Manipur about Shri Shri Govindaji of Malugram Meetei Leikai. Radha-Krishna was enshrined near the foot of a tree covered the weed in the Shanlen. One day, a Saheb take rest in the Mandir dari as it was on rainy. Then the Laisang (mandir) was torned and broken as it was mangba (unholy) due to sitting of one Saheb in that mandir.

As it was new administered, the Country started in a developing way. Way of transportation, bridge etc. were highly visioned in different directions. The passing Imphal to Kohim- road width was more expanded. But alas! More Meetei labourer send for labouring the work of road due to non-labouring there. A lot of miseries faced to the labourer. More tortured was faced to the labourer on beating, scolding until and unless day and night work to finish the road expansion. Unpatient labours worked hard on saying the weaknesses of land. As a part of maker and developer, now it was transferred to Chongabon (new palace) and it may mention as about the Shri Shri Govindaji. The Palace and its surrounding were almost Angom's garden, Brahman's-garden and Guru Lampak (barrel land). The Palace in Chongabon was inaugurated by Maxual Saheb in 1906 after completing a well decorated design building. The former palace was known as Purana Rajbari. But Raja Dumbra Singh was still lying on the old palace.

Then minor Raja went at Ajmeer for studying send by British government.

4. Conclusions

In this present research work discussed genealogy of Raja Gambhir Singh of Manipur (Kangleipak) which were mention in the royal chronicles of Manipur. The Manipur Levy under Gambhir Singh and his second cousin Nara Singh, later Maharaja Nara Singh, played a key role in driving out the Burmese from cachhar and Manipur. The First Anglo-Burmese War was ended with the defeat of the Burmese. A peace treaty was signed between the Burmese and the British on 24 February 1826 known as the Treaty of Yandaboo. According to the article no.2 of the Treaty Gambhir Singh was declared the independent ruler of Manipur. Gambhir Singh reigned until his death on 9 January 1834. He was succeeded by his infant son Chandra Kriti with Maharaja Nara Singh as regent.

References

- [1] S. Kangleinganpa (Kuleshwor) Kha Nganpa: “*History of Meitei People -Holy Book*”
- [2] Khurai, Lairik Yengbam Leikai, Imphal East, Manipur
- [3] T.C.HODSON, “*The Meiteis*” 1908, London
- [4] W. Ibohal Singh, “*A History of Manipur (Early period)*” 1986, Imphal, Manipur.
- [5] W. Yumjao Singh, “*An Early History of Manipur*”, 1966, Imphal ,Manipur.
- [6] E.W. Dun, *Gazetteer of Manipur*, Simla, 1886, India
- [7] J.Roy, “*A history of Manipur*”, 1st Edition 1973, Calcutta, India

- [8] Saroj Nalini Arambam Parratt: *The Court Chronicle of the Kings of Manipur*, Rutledge, New York, 2003 Special Indian Edition.
- [9] Bhudha Kamei, The Sangai Express, daily news paper, published at Imphal on January 13,
- [10] 2022 access on 25/08/2023