

Historical Background of Manipur (Kangleipak)

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: Manipur the 'land of gems' has been variously referred as to as the 'Jewel of India', 'a little paradise', 'a flower on lofty heights', and the 'Kashmir of eastern India'. Manipur is also known by a variety of names in the neighbouring areas. The Burmese called it *Ka-the*, and the Shans and other tribes of east of the river Chindwin, 'Kase'. By the inhabitants of the Cachhar district of Assam it was called *Mogli*, and by those of Assam proper, *Mekheli* or *Mogalou*. M.K. Binodini (1922-2016) a North East Indian Writer with high craftsmanship who paint life and character in the simplest way by using the simplest language and structure in a dramatic form within a very few limited space. She has a very deeply penetrating spiritual eyes ear to see the anterior of her character and listen to their sensibility, thought and emotion by which she explores the imaginative magnitude of their life. Her characters become alive spontaneously as the story develops and they begin to explore their own identity in their imaginative world by revealing a glorified social phenomenon of the human being to make the existence of life divine. In this research, the writer Maharajkumari Binodini's biography. "The Maharaja's Household" will be discussed. Maharajkumari (M.K.) Binodini is a princess of Manipur and last daughter of the former king of Manipur Maharaja Sir Churachand Medingu, KCSI, CIE and Maharani Dhanamanjuri (Ngangbi) Leimarembi. She was born at the Royal Palace. She had her early education at Shillong, then Tamphasana High School and later on graduated from Kala Bhawan, Shantiniketan. She was a well-known playwright, novelist, short story and travelogue writer, ballet and film script writer.

Keywords: M.K. Binodini, Historical Background, Kangleipak, etc.

1. Objective

i) To study the historical background of Manipur (Kangleipak) in a

2. Methodology

In the present research work both primary and secondary sources of information are used. Moreover, the research work visited to the important historical places to get the first hand knowledge about the subject.

3. Introduction

a) Mi - Lai Chak (Man - God) Period in Kangleipak, present known as Manipur. These reigned are after the death of Salailal Sitapa Mapu. These periods are uncountable number of years.

There are four Chaks in this world.1. Hayi Chak 2. Haya Chak 3. Khunning Chak 4. Langba Chak. The first one Hayi chak is Man - God Chak, the second one is Man's chak that is incarnation of God.

S. No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Introducing Tradition
1	32164 - 24164 B. C	Konchin Tukthaba Mangang, Luwang, Khuman, Salang - Leisangthem, Angom, Moilang, Kha - Ngalpa.	8000	7 Salais (Clan) Iputhou Pakhangba
2	24164 - 19164 B. C.	Mangangpa (Mangang Laininghal Pakhangba)	5000	
3	19164 - 16164 B. C.	Ngasappa (Leisanglel Ngasappa)	3000	Pena using in Laiharaopa
4	16164 - 15164 B. C.	Yaikoipa	1000	
5	15164 - 14064 B. C	Nonginpa	1100	
6	14064 - 12564 B. C.	Henpa	1500	
7	12564 - 11264 B. C.	Chingkheinganpa	1200	
8	11264 - 10364 B. C	. Khuininghanpa	1000	
9	10364 - 9614 B. C	Ngangoipa	750	
10	9614 - 8904 B. C.	Nongthang Nganpa	710	
11	8904 - 8389 B. C.	Leingampa	515	
12	8389 - 7979 B. C.	Leipanpa	410	
13	7979 - 7667 B. C.	Khikwaipa	312	
Total A			24497	

b) After those reign Pokleiton Lamthokpa (Poireiton) incarnation came out to produce sweetmeats,

instruments, luxuries, rituals, festives etc. This time is Haya Chak Period The Man's - Chak

S. No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Introducing Tradition
1	7667 - 7477 B. C.	Angoupa (1 st King of Man's Chak)	190	7 Salais (Clan) Iputhou Pakhangba
2	7477 - 7289 B. C	Punshipa (Army develop)	188	
3	7289 - 7117 B. C.	Louthipa	172	Developing Lady luxury garment
4	7117 - 6935 B. C.	Taothingpa	182	
5	6935 - 6770 B. C.	Achipa	165	

Volume 12 Issue 8, August 2023

www.ijsr.net

Licensed Under Creative Commons Attribution CC BY

6	6770 - 6592 B. C.	Apanpa	178	
7	6592 - 6411 B. C.	Leihanpa	181	
8	6411 - 6233 B. C.	Leichikthempa	178	
9	6233 - 6053 B. C.	Sangleitonpa	180	
10	6053 - 5883 B. C.	Puleilompa	170	
11	5883 - 5718 B. C.	Nungchengpa	165	
12	5718 - 5555 B. C.	Leiyaipa	163	
13	5555 - 5401 B. C.	Leinung Lonchapa	154	
14	5401 - 5238 B. C.	Khwai Nungchengpa	163	
15	5238 - 5066 B. C.	Salailenpa	162	
16	5066 - 4909 B. C.	Chingkhaipa	157	
17	4909 - 4737 B. C.	Leichik Thempa	172	
18	4737 - 4565 B. C.	Tingkai Ngampa	172	
19	4565 - 4410 B. C.	Kaokhampa	155	
20	4410 - 4249 B. C.	Hiyang Ngampa	161	
21	4249 - 4095 B. C.	Lantha Ngampa	154	
22	4095 - 3927 B. C.	Langmai Ngampa	168	
23	3927 - 3768 B. C.	Langmai Hanpa	159	
24	3768 - 3595 B. C.	Kakyenpa	173	
25	3595 - 3432 B. C.	Langhi Ngampa	163	
26	3432 - 3271 B. C.	Hiyang Sumpa	161	
27	3271 - 3122 B. C.	Taothingpa	149	
28	3122 - 2965 B. C.	Khingkhingpa	157	
29	2965 - 2794 B. C.	Nongleisangpa	171	
30	2794 - 2603 B. C.	Thingkhaipa	191	
31	2603 - 2434 B. C.	Thingkhao Ngampa	169	
32	2434 - 2262 B. C.	Nongtampa	172	
33	2262 - 2121 B. C.	Hongsu Ngampa	141	
34	2121 - 1972 B. C.	Uksu Ngampa	149	
35	1972 - 1795 B. C.	. Katampa	177	
36	1795 - 1637 B. C.	Yoilenpa	158	
37	1637 - 1484 B. C.	Leikhangampa	153	
38	1484 - 1333 B. C.	Nungkangpa	151	

Maliyapham Palcha (1398 B. C.) was born during the reign of Nungkangpa after 86 years. He introduces the knowledge of astronomy and calculate the revolutions of sun, moon, earth and stars. From this the Meeteis started to calculate the Meetei numerology when at the time of Palcha born. It is at the time of 1398 on or before Jesus Christ born. Nungkangpa reigns upto 65 years after the born of Palcha. So he reigns 151 years.

Khunngung Chak

S. No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
39	1333 - 1184 B. C.	Khullompa	149	65
40	1184 - 1039 B. C.	Wangampa	145	214
41	1039 - 895 B. C.	Lanthapa	144	359
42	895 - 755 B. C.	Yangleihanpa	140	503
43	755 - 614 B. C.	Yangkheipa	141	643
44	614 - 472 B. C.	Khuningngampa	142	784
45	472 - 366 B. C.	Lanthoupa	106	926
46	366 - 233 B. C.	Houlongpa	133	1032
47	233 - 98 B. C.	Yoikhompa	135	1165
48	98 B. C. - 33 A. D.	Yengkhoipa	131	1300
Total B			7690	

Grand Total during the period of B. C.: A+B = 24497+7690 =32187 years

c) During the reign of Yengkhoipa, Jesus Christ was born after 98 years of his reign and then continue upto 33 years.

Konba Chak.

S.No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
1	33 A. D.	Pakhangpa (Naophongpa)	120	14131
2	153 A. D.	Khuiyoi Tompokpa	111	1551

At his time, Pung (dholop) and Silk produced and weaving (His daughter Nongmainu died 3 months and exposed silk worm from her buried place)

3	264 A. D.	Taothingmangpa	100 years	1662 ..
---	-----------	----------------	-----------	---------

During his time “Ukai Kappa (Kwak tanba)” festival was introduced in 10 of Mera . Before the leaders they show Sword - spear (Thang - ta dance), throwing of Bow - spear (Tentong - ta), Wrestling (Mukna - Kangchei), Pin - point Hand shooting (Lilung - ten), to see the direction of flying bird after feeding and mark the pros and cons result. At his time Nampul (Nambul) river was diverted to the Khwailampan market to Hiyangthang in place of Tera keithel, Kwakeithel to Waisen river of Hiyangthang west and then to Loktak lake.

S. No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
4	364 A. D.	Khuiningngompa	15	1762
At his time Wood House construction was developed				
5	379 A. D.	Pengsipa	15	1777
6	394 A. D.	Kaokhangpa	17	1792
7	411 A. D.	Naokhampa	17	1809

Introducing born of son's status were higher during the thorn time than the un - thorn time.

8	428 A. D.	Naophangpa	90 years	1826 Palcha
---	-----------	------------	----------	-------------

Introducing "Cheilaopa", to know the end of year on stick heating loud to the villagers.

9	518 A. D.	Sameilangpa	50 years	1916 Palcha
10	568 A. D.	Ula Konthoupa	90 years	1966
Developing Army and invaded Kale of Awa. Then, 4 years non ruled of King.				
11	663 A. D.	Naothingkhongpa	100	2061

Another name Hongnem Yoikhunchao has 2 wives Petanga from Selo Langmai, Keilunghanpi d/o King Punsipa from Khuman land and then went to learn the etiquates manners, etc. from Luwang Ningthou Punsipa. After than he was the King of Kanglei as per calling of his mother at the age of 61 years. One day, Petanga went to meet her husband King Naothingkhomba, but he called her 'Mother'. Petanga feels desperately on his calling 'Mother'. She put the boil stones to Wakalam (Wakram) panthong and said "He King, you forget me", "I spent without food so many times to get seeing the face of yours". Then she put her waist cloths (khwangcet Namkhang) near place to know the symbol of her place and then lost herself. She (Lairembi) gave prior information the good - bad to be occur on the dream of villagers. Salen chanpa was done by Sareng fish in place of Tekpi Ok (pig). At his time Samlung, younger brother of King Sukanfaki of Pong and stayed 10 years and make a close friend. That stay garden place was known as "Pong garden" still now.

Sl/No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
12	763 A. D.	Khongtekchapa	10	2161
11 years no kings after his death				
13	784 A. D.	Keilenchapa	15	2182
14	799 A. D.	Yalapa	22	2197
15	821 A. D.	Ayangpa	89	2219
16	910 A. D.	Ningthouchengpa	39	2308
17	949 A. D.	Chengle Ipan Lanthapa	20	2347
18	969 A. D.	Yanglou Keiphapa	95	2367
19	984 A. D.	Ilangpa	90	2382

He takes "Tamheipa" Chanu daughter of King Chingtai. On his period, King Chingtai gave 30 man to protect the Kanglei Palace. From his time "Haomacha Loisang (hut) " was established.

20	1078 A. D.	Loiyampa	48 years	2472 Palcha
----	------------	----------	----------	-------------

At his time, different Salais (clans) gave their separate (non - collide) duties, known as "Loiyampa Sinyen". He introduces Sa - lal, protection from wild animals & war and Protection of Land from Lallup. He tried to develop protection Army, different Instruments, garments, cane - bamboo products, muds products, wood product furnitures, house construction, making bride, drain digging and cleaning. These were done from 17 to 60 year of age and take tribute 10 days out of 40 days of their handy works. That was looked under the leader Nongthonpa. The penalty was given if they failed to pay their Lallup. There was also open the study centres about

Active services, Amaipa & Amaipi, Pena, Singers, drummers, dance & music, weaving, potteries etc.

21	1122 A. D.	Loitongpa	28	2520
----	------------	-----------	----	------

Interesting to develop weaving of Silk (kabrang), Army for Protection, instruments handling, shooting arrow, dagger - spear dancing etc. He introduced the game of "Kang Sannaba".

S. No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
22	1150 A. D.	Atom Yoilempa	13	2548
23	1163 A. D.	Hemtou Iwanthapa	32	2561
24	1195 A. D.	Thawanthapa	35	2593
25	1231 A. D.	Chingthang Lanthapa	11	2628
26	1242 A. D.	Thingpai Selhongpa	13	2639
27	1247 A. D.	Pulal Thapa	16	2644

Unan king of Khaki about 2649 Palcha (1252 A. D.) attacked a war against Meetei King. Pulal Thapa King defeated Unan king and bring Khaki Army as prisoners/Lanfa and keep them to Kameng. Another king namely Taltal (Tartar) defeated King of Khaki (Pulal Thapa) and tried to attack war to his younger brother Kuklai Khan to Meetei King. But Meetei King wait at the bank of Ningthi river under a fort. Then Kuklai Khan returned to Khaki on getting defeated from Meetei King. Thus, Meetei King stayed boldly showing great strenghted before the neighbouring states.

Sl/No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
28	1263 A. D.	Khumompa	15	2660
29	1278 A. D.	Moilampa	24	2675
30	1302 A. D.	Thangpi Lalthapa	22	2699
31	1324 A. D.	Kongyampa	91	2721
32	1335 A. D.	Telheipa	20	2732
33	1355 A. D.	Tonpa	05	2752
34	1360 A. D.	Tapungpa	35	2757
35	1395 A. D.	Laillempa	05	2792
After him 4 years no king between 2797 - 2801 Palcha (1400 - 1404 A. D.)				
36	1404 A. D.	Punshipa	28	2801
37	1432 A. D.	Ningthoukhompa	35	2829

At his time, Kapo started war from eastern side. On hearing this news, the king Ningthoukhompa went to bring a troupe of army (lanmi tengol) to face the war against Akala, the king of Kapo. During this of lapse period of Meitei King on the Palace, taking a chance of war entered against Meetei King from north - east side of two tribal Tangkhul kings namely Pulingpa and Tusel against Meetei King's Palace. On hearing this entering war news, the Queen Leimalel Linthoinganpi dressed up the Kings garment and other female also dressed up their husband's garment to take as male role and fought them to defend their motherland against the Tribal Kings. Queen Leimalel caught King Pulingpa and brought them to the Palace as a Lanfa. Leimalel Linthoingampi was known as "Pulingpa Fapi" as per her caught Pulingpa King as Lanfa. At that time, the Meetei king also returned to their Palace after defeating the Kapo King Akala and brought them as a Lanfa and keep them at Khulai/Khurai area and known as Khulai Kapo

Leikai of Nongpok Haram. On narrating each other, they perform a great feast and festivals.

Sl/No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
38	1467 A. D.	Kiyampa	41	2864
39	1508 A. D.	Koilempa	04	2905
40	1512 A. D.	Lamkaingampa	11	2909
41	1523 A. D.	Nongin Fapa	01	2920
42	1524 A. D.	Kapompa	18	2921
43	1542 A. D.	Tangchampa	03	2939
44	1545 A. D.	Chalampa	17	2942
45	1562 A. D.	Mongyamngampa	35	2959

(The Kings first name was Thangwai Ningthou Kiyampa. He defeated King of Nungkhong Mungyampa, then he was called as Mungyamngampa. He had 3 sons 1. Khakempa 2. Khurailakpa Chingsonpa/Koilempa 3. Sanongpa The King had killed Moitana (Moidana Hingchaba) with the help of khoubompa sword and khangsunaha spear by praying 'deity Pakhangpa' as per request from Khaki King namely Piyangku to kill that devil).

46	1597 A. D.	Khakempa ~ Khagemba	55 years	2998 Palcha
----	------------	---------------------	----------	-------------

(He had 4 sons Khongjom, Khunchaopa, Tonaba and Kiyamba etc.)

47	1652 A. D.	Khunchaopa	14 years	3049 Palcha
----	------------	------------	----------	-------------

Khunchaopa was not born son. His younger brothers Tonampa was born Paikhompa on 3054 Palcha year and then another second son was also born namely, Tonsengngampa. In the year 3057 Palcha, King's younger brother Tonampa fought a war between Malam sector (Maram) at Thingpa Kalong (Thingba Karong). On that war Malam succeeded and brought away on cutting Tonampa's head. He feelled so unhappy on that occassion

48	1666 A. D.	Paikhompa	32 years	3063 Palcha
49	1617 A. D.	Tupi Chalailompa	12 years	3095 Palcha

Second Section

Starting of Manipuri Kings (Manipuri Language)

Sl/No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
1		PAMHEIPA (GARIBANIWAZ)		
OLD - NEW LANGON - LANGTAI (ARI - ANOU LANGON - LANGTAI)				
2	1748 A. D.	SANAHAL MORAMBA (CHITSAI)	04	3146
3	1752 A. D.	BHARAT SAI	02	3150
4	1753 A. D.	GOURASHYAM	06	3151
5	1759 A. D.	CHINGTHANGKHOMPA	05	3157
6	1764 A. D.	KHELEMPA	03	3162
7	1775 A. D To 1798 A. D.	Bhagyachandra	23	3173
8	1798 A. D.	Labanyachandra Singh	03	3196
9	1801 A. D.	Madhuchandra	02	3199
10	1803 A. D.	Chourjit Singh	10	3201
11	1813 A. D.	Marjit Singh	06	3211

(In his period, seven years devastation occurred known as chahi taret khuntakpa During devastation period the rulers are as follows:

Sl/No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years	Palcha
1	1819 A. D.	Herachandra	01	3117
2	1820 A. D.	Huidrom Subol	01	3218
3	1821 A. D.	Yumjao Taba	some months	3219
4	1821 A. D.	Gambhir Singh	some months	3219
5	1821 A. D.	Joy Singh	some months	3219
6	1822 A. D.	Jadu Singh	01	3220
7	1823 A. D.	Rakhab Singh	01	3221
8	1824 A. D.	Bhadra Singh	01	3222

Sl/No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years/Months	Palcha
12	1825 A. D.	Meidingu Gambhir Singh	09	3223
13	1834 A. D.	Meidingu Narasingh	06	3242
14	1850 A. D.	Meidingu Devendra Singh	03 M	3248
15	1850 A. D.	Meidingu Chandrakitri Singh	36	3248
16	1886 A. D.	Surchandra Singh	04	3284
17	1890 A. D.	Meidingu Kullachandra Singh	01	3288
18	1891 A. D.	Meidingu Churachand Singh	50	3289
19	1941 A. D.	Meidingu Bodhachandra Singh	14	3339
20	1957 A. D.	M. K. Okendrajit	Namesake kingdom	
21		M. K. Sanajaoba	Namesake kingdom	

Total: [(A+B) +C]= (24497+7690= 32187) + 2008 (11+4=15 years no kings) = 34195 of Kingdom land of Kangleipak, Manipur.

From another source of some books, we can see some different names of kings. The different kingdom seeing is due to different Salais/clans reign in different places of big expansion of land. . (Courtesy from Liklamda chatlu

Kangkhunda Maru thao Matamgi Khonglei Takpa Puya, 2nd Edition by Kirankumar Mayanglambam p.95.)

Some claims King Kangba is the first King of Kangleipak, Manipur. But, he is not the first king of Manipur as the archeologist found the skull of megalithic culture (stone age period) at Maram. The Marams are the descendants of Grandpa Madungkashie and Grandma Samwtingdangpwi, the first man and woman. Willong Khullen is hill ridge, 37

km. of (Nh - 2) from Maram and 116 km. from Imphal. Maram is 1300 metres high from the sea level. So, I claim the first king of Manipur is Konchin Tukthaba Iputhou Pakhangba 32164 - 24164 B. C.8000 years reign and produce seven Salais. This is the time of immemorable period during Lai - Mi Chak. (Courtesy from History of Meitei People - Holy Book By – S. Kangleinganpa (Kuleshwor) Kha Nganpa Khurai, Lairik Yengbam Leikai, Imphal East, Manipur) Reign Place

Sl/No	Year	Name of Kings	Reign in Years/Months	Place
1	1960 - 1500 B. C.1500 - 1200 B. C.	Kangba (Leinung Lonja Pakhangba) + 7 Leima of Salang Leishangthem	460	Kangngabong
2		Moriya Fambalcha (Koikoi) + Leioi Nangoibi (Leima Nanu) d/o Chakpram Ahuiba. Calender produced	300	
3	1200 - 880 B. C	Kakshuba (Paddy field at Kakwa) + Urum Thouchonbi (Sebunglokpi)	320	
4	880 - 670 B. C.	Tokonpa (Tallongpa) + Ta Nganubi (Ngangsabi), get 1 daughter Khabi Leinao Tabi & 1 son	210	
5	670 - 420 B. C.	Pitikoi (knows Sanamahi Wanguron) + Huiroibam Atenubi (Tonthang Pungmai Chanu), get 1 son Lanbicha	250	
6	420 - 200 B. C.	Lanbicha (Muwa Ningthou Lanbicha) years +Nongkhongbam Leima Tanou (Urek Chanu) get 1son Shapaiba	220	Langol Hill
Eradicates the idol Sanamahi made of Senjeng.				
7	200 B. C.	Shapaiba (Shopaiba) dig river Narinwa Wongjing Nongkhainupi +Wangching	200	

We can see different books mentioning about different kings. The name of the books are

- 1) Kanglei langba Pakhangba
- 2) Leisemlon Ariba Puwari Salai Sakok Ahanba
- 3) Ariba Manipuri Sahityagi Itihas
- 4) Ningthou Kangbalon.

In the above four books we can see different kingdom. In Kanglei Langba Pakhangba we can see Moria, Kaksuba, Milai and in Leisemlon Ariba we can see Teima, Tari, Sakappa, Wangkappa, Kaksuba in continuation to King Kangba. These four kings (Teima, Tari, Sakappa, Wangkappa) are excess kings found in Leisemlon Ariba book. But King Milai can't see in other three books.

The kings Kaksuba, Tollongba, Pitingkoi, Lanbicha, Sapaiba can see in both the books Ningthou Kangbalon and Ariba Manipuri Sahitya. King Puthiba can see only in Ningthou Kangbalon but can't see other three books. The kings Sakappa, Wanglappa, Kaksuba, Tollongba, Pitingkoi, Lambicha, Sapaiba are seen in Ariba Manipuri Sahityagi Itihas and Ningthou Kangbalon. But, in Kangleinganba Pakhangba, we can see only Kaksuba.

4. Conclusions

In this present research work discussed various background of History of Manipur (Kangleipak) and analysed the different king of Manipur which were mention in the royal chronicles of Manipur.

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.