

## Appendix I

### Role of Luchimadas Pradhan and his family for the socio-economic development of Sikkim

The immediate consequences of the economic measures of the British administration were felt on the general people of Sikkim, particularly on the Pradhan family. The British utilized Luchmidas and his family as missionary for the economic development of the state during the colonial period (1889-1947). So, the reformative measures of the British administration will not be a comprehensive analysis unless the role of Luchmidas and his family is reviewed. Luchmidas and his family played a significant role in the affairs of Sikkim more particularly in the economic development and the social transformation process of the British administration during the colonial period. His progressive zeal was supported by the British administration also. The British made Khangsa Dewan and Phodung Lama of Chakung, play an instrumental role in inviting Luchmidas to Sikkim

Luchmidas and his family were very popular merchants in Darjeeling before they were established in Sikkim. He was considered as the chief leader of Darjeeling people. When the British realized the capabilities of Luchmidas, they advised Khangsa Dewan and Phodung Lama, the two prominent feudal lords of Sikkim of the time to invite Luchmidas to Sikkim for the economic development of the state. Khangsa Dewan and Phudong Lama used to visit the business establishment of Luchmidas even before the later's arrival in Sikkim. They had also established commercial relations with Luchmidas.<sup>1</sup> Thus, after he received a *Sanad* from Phodung Lama and Khangsa Dewan Luchimadas came to Sikkim to undertake the new responsibilities in 1867.<sup>2</sup>

Under the British directives Khangsa Dewan and Phudong Lama had given a number of territories to Luchmidas in South and East Sikkim by issuing a *Sanad*. When Luchmidas and his brother Chandrabir took the responsibilities they divided the entire area into a number of estates among the members of the family.<sup>3</sup> Around 1850 another *Newar* family had also come to Sikkim and settled in Sadam. The leader of this family was Chandrabir Maskey. These two *Newar* families decided to undertake the responsibilities of the economic development of Sikkim jointly. The lease of land was extended to the British for twenty years.<sup>4</sup>

The entry of the Newars and the settlement of the Nepalese was opposed by a group of feudal lords, backed by Dalam Athing, Densapa and Pemiongchi Lamas whereas Lasso Athing, Khangsa Dewan and Phodung Lama supported the entry. Thus, a clash of interest started. This conflict between the two parties created confusion in the state. Finally Khangsa Dewan managed to get the consent of the ruler to settle new Nepalese in uninhabited and waste land of Sikkim.<sup>5</sup>

Thus, after the final settlement, the *Newar* brothers divided the entire area into a number of estates among themselves. The *Newar* family established itself in the three important places of Sikkim. Luchmidas constructed a house at Turuk and his brother Chandrabir settled at Rhenock in East Sikkim whereas the other family belonging to Chandrabir Maskey concentrated in Pakyong, East Sikkim. The responsibilities given by the government of Sikkim was considered more important. Therefore, Luchmidas and his brother Chandrabir concentrated more in the Sikkim affairs. In 1867 an agreement for the distribution of *Ilakhas* was made between the two families. Pandem (East Sikkim) estate was given to Chandrabir Maskey as independent estate. Sadam, Pachekhani, Dikling and parts of Pendam were put under joint supervision of both the families. Later Chandrabir Maskey was also entrusted Temi, Regu, and Chotta Pathing. The boundaries of his estates extended all the territories above Pakyong-Rangpo road in the east and it was extended upto Kartok *Ilakha* in the west. In the south it extended upto Baghdha and upto the end of north Namchebung. This constituted the Pakyong *Ilakha*.<sup>6</sup>

Luchmidas and his family was to look after the *Ilakha* bordering from Majitar to Kaleej khola and Barmick in South Sikkim. Chandrabir (Kasaju) was given Rhenock, Mamring, Pache Khani, and Taja along with a joint supervision of Dikling and parts of Pendam. Till 1913 Luchmidas, Chandrabir (Kasaju) and Chandrabir Maskey families possessed a number of estates in South and East Sikkim and the estates possessed by these families were:<sup>7</sup>

- (a) Kitttam, Chidam, Singtam, Namthang, and Chakung by *Rai Sahib* Lambhodar Pradhan. Later Namthang was given to Bal Krishna Kasaju.
- (b) Ney and Broom by Suryaman Pradhan.

- (c) Pachekhani, Dikling and Taja by Dal Bahadur Pradhan and later by Bhim Bahadur Pradhan.
- (d) Rhenock by Rai Sahib Ratna Bahadur Pradhan.
- (e) Mamring by Sher Bahadur Pradhan.
- (f) Pakyong, Rungpo, Pendam, Regu, Pathing, and Temi by Rai Sahib Luchmi Narayan Pradhan, a descendent of Chandrabir Maskey.
- (g) Ratepani by Rai Sahib Hari Parsad.<sup>8</sup>

Thus, nearly twenty estates in south and East Sikkim were given by the Sikkim government to these families on contract basis. When Luchmidas settled in Turuk as landlord he also received a permission to start a copper mining industry in a number of places in the state. Though the permission granted to the *Newar* family is not mentioned in the *History of Sikkim*, an order in this regard seems to have been issued from the Phodung administrative unit. Phodung Lama and Khangsa Dewan controlled this administrative unit in those days. The mine grant was issued in Tibetan language. It was translated in English also.<sup>9</sup>

With his establishment at Turuk and after he got the permission from Phodung (palace) Luchmidas determined to mint coins. He also required the technician for the minting process. Therefore, a special class of trained people called *Barans* was brought from Nepal. Secondly, trained labourers of Mangar caste were brought to Turuk and Sumbuk from adjoining areas and they were settled at *Tukkhani*. The descendents of these Magars are still found in Rong village in south Sikkim. Remains of the mining activities are still available in different parts of south Sikkim. Later on Luchmidas and his family began to work in a number of other copper mines. In fact, this family was the pioneer of mining in Sikkim where no mining was done due to age old superstition inherited by the Bhutias from Tibet that attempts to make use of treasures below the earth would cause sickness of men, cattle and even the Dalai Lama and the crops would fail.<sup>10</sup>

The copper mines worked out by Luchmidas and his family including Chandrabir Maskey family were:

- (a) *Tukkhani* near Turuk in South Sikkim;
- (b) *Rinchikhani* near Rinchenpong in Western Sikkim;
- (c) *Bhotang Khani* near Rangpo Bazaar in Eastern Sikkim; (this mine is now under Sikkim government)
- (d) *Pache Khani* near Rhenock in Eastern Sikkim; and
- (e) *Rathak Khani* in Namthang in Southern Sikkim.<sup>11</sup>

Before Luchmidas started his activities Sikkim did not have currency system and the traders seem to have followed barter system in their transaction. J.W. Edgar had mentioned all about the revenue system before the extension of the British administration but he had not commented anything about the cash payment to the ruler. On the basis of his report it can be said that there was no currency circulation in the state before Luchmidas. <sup>12</sup> Luchmidas was directed to mint *chapte paise* (flat coins) by the Phodung palace by issuing a letter of grant for mining *chapte paise* coin (in Tibetan language) <sup>13</sup>. Accordingly he began to mint coins for Sikkim. The copper coin introduced by this family was inscribed with *shri shri shri* in Devangari script. These coins were in circulation in the state for few years only. With the extension of British administration in 1888-89 the circulation of such coins were discontinued. <sup>14</sup>

Luchmidas and his family played a very important role in the economic development in the state. The Newar family was also utilized as agents to realize British objectives in Sikkim. Unfortunately the role of this family was not highlighted in the *History of Sikkim*. Their first achievement in Sikkim was the construction of roads. Prior to the arrival of Luchmidas in Sikkim, there were no good roads and only a few bad and difficult tracks were used for communication. When J.W. Edgar visited Sikkim in 1873-he felt the urgency for the construction of roads. He further felt that the construction of roads would help both the British and Tibet for trade prosperity. Similarly bridges were of urgent need. <sup>15</sup> In view of the British requirement *Pradhan* family was utilized for this purpose. In 1889 Luchmidas's second son Ram Krishna constructed a *Kucha* road from Darjeeling to Rangeet, Turuk, Ratepani, Rangpo (via) Pakyong and to Gangtok and was constructed with the directives of the Sikkim Government. He also constructed Turuk bungalow and the *Malli Kacha* road to extract Sal wood from the forest. <sup>16</sup> The *Newar Thikadars* also played a significant role for the construction of roads, though the primary objective of its construction was to fulfill the British requirement. One of the major requirements of the British in the first quarter of the 20<sup>th</sup> century was the normalization of their relations with Tibet for undisturbed trade transaction. So, they wanted to send a mission to Lhasa to settle the matter. In view of the dispatch of the mission, construction of roads was decided to be undertaken rapidly. The Government of India ordered for the construction of

a cart road from the Rangpo *Bazaar* to Gangtok and another road for mules and ponies from Gangtok to Chumbi over the Nathula Pass. The *Maharaj Kumar Sidkeong Tulku*, almost all the *Kazis* and all the *Newar Thikadars* helped the British providing labours for roads and transport work. The Political Officer J.C. White was specifically pleased with the *Newar Babu Lambodhar Pradhan* for his dedication and service in the process of the construction of roads and the supply of labours.<sup>17</sup> The British administration began to utilize its fullest power in Sikkim to promote trade with Tibet and the construction of roads became one of the main questions of their internal administration. Every year, however, large amount of Sikkim's revenue was spent to complete and maintain important lines of communication and the *Newar Thikadars* were fully utilized in the process.<sup>18</sup>

Immediately after the construction of roads Luchmidas diverted his interest for the collection of land revenue as he had to pay annual rent of Rs 700/- to Khangsa brothers and Rs 500/- to the *Maharaja* and the same was to be collected from the *Raiyats*.<sup>19</sup> He introduced a system of revenue collection borrowed from Nepal. Under the system an elaborative revenue collection functionary had been engaged. Since there was no cash payment system a new form of revenue collection on the basis of seed sown as *Mana* and *Pathi* basis was introduced. A dry land required one *Pathi* of seed was charged fourteen *annas* from the Nepali *ryots* and eight *annas* from the Lepchas and Bhutias. An irrigated land where a *Pathi* of seed required was charged Rs 2.00 per annum. The revenue officer could decide on a third system of Re 1.00 on his own assessment basis. The system of *Mana-Pathi* continued till the year 1903. This system of revenue collection was applied in the major parts of the state. Under this system assessment of rent was done in the presence of all revenue officials and the elderly people of the village.<sup>20</sup>

Luchmidas and his family also played a significant role to conserve the forest. Their business activities were not confined to the collection of land revenue only. With the coming of Sidkeong Namgyal in the reformation process, the *Newar* family was utilized in the forest reformation project of the British. Under the guidance of the Political Officer Sidkeong Tulku and *Newar Thikadars* made a general survey of the entire forest area. Maps were prepared after the survey. Between 1909 and 1912 entire forest area was demarcated. Delley Singh Ghaley was appointed the first Forest Manager in 1909 and he continued in that capacity till 1919. One of the descendents of

Chandrabir Kasaju namely Bhim Bhadur Pradhan was sent abroad for forest education. After his return he joined as forest Manager in 1919. He was entrusted the department of forest including veterinary, horticulture, agriculture and cottage industries.<sup>21</sup>

The joint efforts of Sidkeong Tulku and the *Newar* family resulted in the reformation of forest in the state. *Khasmahal* was demarcated for fuel and *Gaucharan* was demarcated for grazing and the rest of the forest was conserved and demarcated as reserved forest. Reserved forest was not allowed for grazing, however, the *ryots* could collect grass and dry wood from reserved forest on certain payment. The whole forest was divided into two parts *viz* one part was kept open for three years and after the expiry of three years the same forest was closed for another three years, in a similar way the other part of the forest was opened and closed for another three years.<sup>22</sup> Chandrabir *Taksari* of Rhenock contributed to the British administration to a great extent. He became very famous because he had established a flower nursery at Rhenock and it became mandatory to all officers British as well as indigenous to visit the nursery. 'Chandra Nursery' became a pride of the state.<sup>23</sup> Thus, the *Pradhan* family were engaged in different business activities in the state. They helped the Sikkim administration in different ways. Forest was preserved, roads and bridges were constructed and this helped the state for its economic transformation. In those days the *Ilakhadars* and managers of estates acted as forest officers. They were allowed fifty percent of the royalty derived from reserved forests and seventy five percent of the royalties derived from *Khasmahal*.<sup>24</sup>

With the establishment of British Political Office in 1889 the *Newar* elite were entrusted a number of responsibilities for the economic development of the state. The British utilized this family to enhance the revenue of the state. The British initiated forest policy and received double benefit. They exported timber to the neighbouring state of Bengal. The other benefit was the realization of grazing tax from the *ryots*. *Pradhan* family more particularly *Babu Lambodar Pradhan* was utilized to implement these schemes. He also helped the British to establish Himalayan Railway Line in Darjeeling by supplying Sal wood for the construction purpose.<sup>25</sup> *Pradhan* family also helped the British administration by implementing British idea of revenue yielding schemes. Varieties of trees such as *Tuni*, *Lampatia*, and *Kimbu* (mulberry) were planted in their respective estate. These trees

contributed to a large extent to the revenue collection of the state, as these tress could be exported to Bengal and other places. Similarly tea and orange plantation were also encouraged. Rubber plantation was also highly encouraged because of its yielding possibility. More land was brought under cultivation. All these measures of the British enhanced the revenue <sup>26</sup> and the Pradhan *Thikadars* were fully utilized to implement these schemes.

## Notes and References:

### 1. Author's interview with Kazi Lendup Dorjee.

Kazi Lendup Dorjee was the first Chief Minister of Sikkim and a descendent of Khangsa Dewan. As per Dorjee's version, Luchmidas Pradhan was a popular merchant in Darjeling and his ancestors had established commercial relations with the *Newar* Chief. They had also requested Luchmidas to come to Sikkim and develop the area. The British authorities were also interested to invite Lachmidas to Sikkim and as a result the British advised Khangsa Dewan and Phodung Lama to act accordingly. Khangsa Dewan requested Lachmidas to come to Sikkim in the following language: "*Sahu you come to Sikkim, we will give you land and on the land settle the people and develop the area*". (*Letter of Khansa Dewan to Luchmidas, family papers of Motichand Pradhan*). On hearing the invitation, Luchmidas was confused because very recently he had come out of Kathmandu *Kot* massacre and by now he was leading a life of peace in the distant land. He was not very much interested but he could not displease the Sikkimi feudal lords. (*Family papers of Motichand Pradhan(ed) Bhawani Prasad Pradhan, Sikkim Ma Luchmidas Pradhan Ko Yogdan, Ek Jhalak, 1993, Gangtok, p.11.*)

Luchmidas consulted the matter with his brother Chandrabir and asked the Khangsa Dewan to explain the nature of duties he had to perform in Sikkim. Khangsa Dewan issued a *Sanad* and conveyed Luchmidas that he was to settle new Nepalese in the fallow land. He was also asked to pay fixed annual revenue to the *Dewan* and the *Maharaja*. The *Sanad* authorized the two brothers-Luchmidas and Chaudrabin to pay annual revenue and enjoy the estate. *Ibid*, p.11. The *Sanad* issued by Khangsa Dewan and Phodung Lama contains the following:

"We the Phodung Lama and Burra Dewan both brothers of Sikkim

estate, hereby give the Sedam land (which we have received from the Sikkim Rajah as per Lal Mohars or red seal) within the following boundary and conditions to Luchmidas, Chandrabin, Jitman, and Lambodhar on a lease of context to hold power upto your descendents after descendents.

Boundary of land on the North and East from Rooe Naddi to its confluence to the Tistas river, on the East South all along the Tista river, on the South and West all along the Burra Rangit upto its suspension bridge along the old road upto pucca village along the government road to Koolow Ektompani, from the Jhora of Koolow Ektompani up to the Manfur river, on the East from the North to Manfur river, all along the Manfur Jhora upto its source.

All land within the boundaries as above mentioned have been given to you and to enjoy by your descendents as well as on paying Rs 500 (five hundred) to the Rajah and Rs 700 (seven hundred) to us both brothers. Whatever income you may desire above may be enjoyed by you and your descendents.

All the forests, trees, bamboos, canes etc. within the boundary of this land are yours and you may do whatever you like with them.

With the exception of murder cases you may have power to decide and investigate and fine according to your Nepali custom. Should the revenue be below Rs 1200 (twelve hundred) you are to pay this sum out of your own pocket and take yearly receipt of this sum from us”

Signed and sealed,

Phodung Lama (seal)

Khaugsa Dewan (seal)

Sumbat 1931, 12th Magha,

Friday, 25, Januaary 1874

(Deed of lease of lands to Luchmidas and his family, 25 January 1874, by courtesy of Motichand Pradhan family papers).

2. Family papers of Motichan Pradhan (ed) Bhawani Prasad Pradhan, *Sikkim Ma Luchimidas Pradhan ko yogdan, -Ek Jhalak*, 1993, Gangtok, P.11; Luchimidas Pradhan to Edgar 24 October 1889.
3. *Deed of lease of lands to Luchimidas and his family, 1874, Sambat 12 Magh, 1931, op cit.*
4. Family papers of Chandrabhir Maskey (ed) Daya Pradhan, *Pakim ka Taksari Chandrabin Pradhan (Maskey) ko Bansawali*, 1997, Tadong, P.1; G.B.P.C.F. No 4 of 1889.

5. *Sikkim-A Concise Chronicle*, Gangtok, March 1963, P.12.

When the British realized the potentialities of the *Newars* for the economic development of the state, they wanted to give them a sense of security. In view of the tensions emerged because of new arrangement, J.C. White, the first British Political Officer, on the directives of the Government of India allowed Luchimidas Pradhan to organize and maintain a small force for his internal security. The order of the Government of India reads as under:

*"The 17<sup>th</sup> August 1893 under paragraph 1-clause 10, of the notification No 418 issued by His Excellency, the Governor General in council on the 16<sup>th</sup> March 1879, under the Indian Arms Act of 1878, the Lieutenant Governor, directed that Babu Luchimidas Pradhan a Municipal Commissiner of Darjeeling be exempted from the operation of all prohibitions and directives contained in sections 13,14,15,16 of the said Act other than those referring to cannon articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition"-Notification No 3978/J issued by the Chief Secretary, Government of Bengal, 17 August 1893. The Political Officer confirmed the order of the Government of India by issuing a notification on 31 August 1893 in Gangtok. Notification issued by the Political Officer, 31 August 1893, No 3978/J.*

The Viceroy in council earlier issued an order in this respect. Order No 3978/J March 16, 1879 authorized Luchimidas to keep weapons like rifle, gun and pistol. But the weapon like machine gun was not allowed to be kept. *Notification issued by the Viceroy of India, No 3978/J 16 March, 1879.* Thus, it is evident from the notification that Luchimidas and his family did not come to Sikkim at their own interest. They were rather invited by the Khangsa Dewan and Phodung Lama for the economic development of the state.

On the advice of the British, Khangsa brothers even requested Luchimidas to settle villages and clear the forests. However, Nepalese in large numbers had already settled in Sikkim when the Gurkha ruler Prithvinarayan Shah and his descendents invaded Sikkim during 1770s. *Sikkim-A Concise Chronicle op cit*, PP. 11-12. These Nepalese were amalgamated with the indigenous Lepcha, Bhutia and Tsongs and helped Sikkim for its economic growth. They constructed a number of houses that still exists in many parts of Sikkim. It is believed that Captain Jawhar Singh

Thapa stationed his army at a place in South Sikkim, which was later named as Jorethang. Jorethang is the corrupted form of Jawhar Singh.Thapa. Luchimidas purchased a village mostly inhabited by Bhujel caste of Nepali community. This village is popularly known as Sumbuk. Even today some of the remains are available in the midst of forest. A typical example of Nepali architecture can be seen in the Manpur Reserve Forest. A number of gardens, walls and remains of buildings are still available in the forest of South Sikkim. Family papers of *Motichand Pradhan*. *op cit*, pp. 12-13.

6. Family papers of Chandrabir (Moskey) *op cit*, pp. 2-3.
7. Family papers of Motichand Pradhan, *op cit*, p.20.
8. *Report of the Committee of Land Reforms, 1975, Government of Sikkim*, pp. 94-95.
9. *Pache Copper mine grant* (in Tibetan language), Phodoung (Palace), 30<sup>th</sup> day of 2<sup>nd</sup> month of Fire-Ox Year, 1877

The mine grant is a family paper of Chakung family. The translation in English reads as under:

*"All our subjects, irrespectives of monks, laymen, high and low should notice this:*

*Regarding the new copper mine, situated near the river Turuk, the Kancha Tsandrabir Babu and Dal Babu Haridas Khutsan applied for the grant of permission for working the copper mine, for which they will pay for the time being a rent annually Rs200 (two hundred) through Pashal, and they have also applied for the permission to use the place near the copper mine of Ga-Thang, and ready to pay a rent of Rs 100(hundred) through Songjang. If they do the needful as per order, they are allowed to work the copper mine for ten years, and also permit has been granted for using (settlement) the place.*

*So, all the above mentioned people must co-operate and help them, and must not create any trouble, claiming this belongs to me and so on, and shall have no right to make claims.*

*And the Newar traders Khutsan party shall have no right to claim anything that is not in the permission order. If they use unauthorized powers, create troubles, they shall not only be punished severely but also the orders to work the copper mine and to make settlement will cease to operate.*

*Hence, all must honour our orders properly".*

From Phodung (palace) 30<sup>th</sup> day of 2<sup>nd</sup> month of Fire-Ox Year (1877)

10. Family papers of Motichand Pradhan, *op cit.* pp. 17-18.
11. Risley H.H, *Gazetteer of Sikkim*, 1894, pp. 62-72; family papers of Motichand Pradhan, *op cit.*
12. Edgar J.W, *Report on a visit to Sikkim and the Tibetan frontier in October, November and December, 1873*, 1969, pp. 62-63.
13. *Grant for maintaining Chapte paise coin (in Tibetan language) 3<sup>rd</sup> day of 10<sup>th</sup> month of water-sheep year, 1883. Family papers of Chakhung family.*

English version of the grant reads as under:

“ All the subjects monks and laymen high and low and particularly the Newar traders Lachimi Dhar must bear in mind (Honour this notice) the following:  
The previous petition from the Newar trader regarding the making of the Chapte Paise had been forwarded through the Chekyhab (Director) Saheb to Lord Eden Sahib and permission has already been sent to the Newar trader. This day, through Garjang we have received petition regarding the making of the Chapte Paise, for which an increase of Rs100/- (one hundred) will be paid as Government tax. So, the order of permission had already been issued for a period of five years, provided that the taxes are paid without any delay, and also no agitation or trouble is created in the country.

Attention to this should be paid by all.” From Phodung (palace) 3<sup>rd</sup> day of 10<sup>th</sup> month of Water-Sheep Year, 1883.

14. Family papers of Motichand Pradhan, *op cit.*, pp. 17-18.
15. Edgar J.W, *op cit.*, . 79-80.
16. Family papers of Motichand Pradhan *op cit.*, p.17.
17. G.B.P.C.F 79 of 1904, No 1.
18. *Ibid*, no 1.
19. *Deed of lease of lands to Luchmidas and his family, op cit.*, 25 January 1874.
20. Family papers of Motichand Pradhan, *op cit.*, p.20.  
*Mana* is equivalent to half *Seer* (approximately half kilograms) and *Pathi* is equivalent to approximately four kilograms in weight. Probably *Mana*, *Pathi* system was in practice in Nepal and Luchmidas found it suitable in Sikkim also for easy collection of revenue.
21. *Author's interview with K.C. Pradhan, J.W.A Grieve, Report of the Forest of Sikkim*, Date of particular not mentioned, p.25:

Bhim Bahadur Pradhan encouraged plantation of apple in the North Sikkim. A major development had been undertaken in

the forest department under *Rai Sahib Bhim Bahadur*. Sir Basil Gould fully appreciated Bhim Bahadur's efforts of forest development. *Ibid.*

22. *Administration Reports of the Government of Sikkim for the year 1927-28*, p.16-17.

The forest, which was fully conserved, by Luchmidas and his family is still known as Tista-Rangit valley forest. Had this forest not been protected by this family it would not have remained as forest and the same could have been converted into a cultivable land. It indicates that Luchmidas was quite aware of the environment and ecological balance even in those days. Under him forest officers maintained a strict discipline Rs 5/- was fined if anyone was found cutting a Sal tree. Luchmidas and his family never exploited forest products rather protected it with great difficulties. Even the British Officers praised the system introduced by Luchmidas and his family. Luchmidas and his family paid special care of the forest even when construction of roads and bridges were in progress. In those days the construction of minor roads, bamboo bridges were constructed with minimum use of forest products and the output remained qualitative. The Rangpo-Namthang village road with wooden bridge in Tista was constructed by Luchmidas family. This road helped directly the British to suit their interest. It also indirectly helped the general people for their communication. Family papers of Motichand Pradhan, *op cit*, p.24.

23. *Author's interview with K.C. Pradhan and Tilak Pradhan.*

Chandra Nursery became so famous that it received international recognition. This nursery was also visited by Lady Linlithgow, the wife of Lord Linlithgow the Viceroy of India. Not only that Chandrabir also experimented varieties of fruits, vegetables and flowers which could be grown in the state. He played a very important role for the economic development of the state. He brought seed of toadfish, fruits, vegetables and these led to the prosperity of the state. *Ibid.*

24. *Administration Report, 1927-28*, pp. 16-17.

Luchmidas also received the title of Dewan and magistrate from

the Government of Sikkim. Because of his popularity the British Government conferred the title of 'Pradhan' to Luchmidas in 1913. Before this date no *Newar* was known as *Pradhan*. Since he was the leader of the hill people of Darjeeling and Sikkim (partly), the British Conferred the 'Chief' or 'Head' title on him. Family papers of Motichand *op cit*, pp. 18-19.

25. J.W.A Grieve, *op cit*, p.25.

26. *Ibid*, p. 35.

*Pradhan* family was similarly utilized by the British for other activities apart from revenue collection. As per *Motichand Family papers*, the *Pradhans* diverted their attention to the increase of the production and overall development of the village. For the proper development of the village the *Ilakhas* had been decentralized. Each *Ilaka* was divided into a number of villages and each village was put under a *Mandal* and a *Karbari*. These officials were exempted from the land revenue tax. In addition, the *Mandals* and *Karbaris* got the privileges to use free labour from each house for their personal work. The *Mandal* got a lease certificate called *Patta* from the *Zamindar*. The certificate states: "Villagers should not suffer, villages should be properly settled. Land should be allocated to the cultivators with the consent of the *Ilakhadar*" "If the cultivators were unnecessarily harassed by the *Ilakhadars*, they should be responsible for the consequences." Family papers of Motichand Pradhan, *op cit*, pp. 23-24. The *Zamindars* taught the people to grow more food. New kind of seed was brought from abroad and distributed to the people. On account of the fertility of soil in Sikkim hybrid seed prospered resulting in qualitative and quantitative changes in agricultural production. *Ibid*, pp. 27-28.

The family papers states that people used to get justice in their *Ilakha*. The Government of Sikkim used to issue circular to inform the people about the day-to day administration of the state. If the cases could not be settled in the *Adda Courts*, the people were allowed for appeal to the chief court at Gangtok. Again if the case could not be settled in

the chief court also it could be appealed to the court of the *Maharaja* at Gangtok in which four judges decided the case. But hardly such cases came to the court of the *Maharaja*. *Ibid*, p. 32.

The family papers further states that the *Zamindars* got their *Zamindari* with the full consent of the Government. There was a slight difference between the *Zamindari* system of India and Sikkim. In Sikkim landlords were entitled to magisterial power in their respective *Ilakha* whereas the same was not vested in the hands of the *Zamindars* in India. However, the Government of Sikkim had subsequently withdrawn the *Zamindari* power in 1949. The family papers argue that the nature of withdrawal was unjustified. The paper argues that the landlords had undertaken a greater responsibility selflessly. *Ibid*, p.32.

But the critics do not agree to the argument. According to the Critics the *Thikadars* were created by the British administration to help the British in different ways. One of the objectives of the British penetration into Sikkim was their commercial interest and the *Newar Thikadars* were found the most suitable missionary to realize this objective. Prem Thulung in his writing states that during the reign of Sir Tashi Namgyal (1914-1963) the ruler was bound to exercise his powers as per the dictates of the Political Officer and the landlords. During the period, the people in general had to experience a state of exploitation. There was no justice. Exploitation had reached to the apex. The *Thikadars* were empowered to decide all kind of cases. There was no written code of law and the *Thikadars* monopolized the legal system. Punishments were given according to their will. The officers under *Thikadari* system such as *Mukhtiars*, *Subedar*, *Havildar*, constable and writer were very cruel and punished the people indiscriminately. These officers were entitled to the free labour from the *Raiyats*. Peasants were forced to work for these officers. A number of taxes in kind such as *Jharlangi*, *Kurwa*, *Kalobhari*, *Bethi* etc. were realized from the *Raiyats*. Thus the condition of the general people was miserable. Other critics

such as Khara Nanda Dahal and Mahananda Paudyal also presented their argument on similar lines. Prem Thulung, *Kabi Agam Singh Tamang Ra Unka Kriti*, Namchi, 1993, pp. 1-2, *Janapakcha, special issue* (ed) Mahananda Paudyal in *Sikkim Ko Rajnitic Itihas* by Dharmidhar Dahal, 1998, p.10. Thus the system introduced during colonial period in Sikkim had both merits and demerits. The system had more demerits and as a result it was withdrawn in 1949 by the Government of Sikkim.

## Appendix II

### The Treaty of Titalia – 1817

Treaty Covenant or Agreement entered into by Captain Barre Latter, Agent on the part of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Moira K.G., Governor General, & C &C, &C, &C, and by Nazir Chaina Tenjin and Macha Teinbah and Lama Duchim Longdoo, deputies on the part of the *Rajah* of Sikkimputtee, being severally authorized and duly appointed for the above purpose, - 1817.

#### Article 1

The Honourable East India company cedes, transfers and makes over in full sovereignty to the Sikkimputtee Rajah, his heirs or successors, all the hilly or mountainous country situated to the eastward of the Mechi River and to the westward of the Teesta River, formerly possessed and occupied by the *Rajah* of Nepal, but ceded to the Honourable East India Company by the treaty of peace signed at Segoulee.

#### Article 2

The Sikkimputtee *Rajah* engages for himself and successors to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against the Gurkhas or any other state.

#### Article 3

That he will refer to the arbitration of the British Government any disputes or questions that may arise between his subjects and those of Nepaul, or any other neighbouring state, and to abide by the decision of the British government.

#### Article 4

He engages for himself and Successors to join the British troops with the whole of his Military Force when employed in the hills, and in general to afford the British troops every aid and facility in his power.

#### Article 5

That he will not permit any British Subject, nor the Subject of any European and American state, to reside within his dominions, without the permission of the English Government.

**Article 6**

That he will immediately seize and deliver up any dacoits or notorious offenders that may take refuge within his territories.

**Article 7**

That he will not afford protection to any defaulters of revenue or other delinquents when demanded by the British Government through their accredited Agents.

**Article 8**

That he will afford protection to merchants and traders from the Company's Provinces, and he engages that no duties shall be levied on the transit of merchandise beyond the established custom at the several golaks or marts.

**Article 9**

The Honourable East India Company guarantees to the Sikkimputtee Rajah and his successors the full and peaceable possession of the tract of hilly country specified in the First Article of the present Agreement.

**Article 10**

This treaty shall be ratified and exchanged by the Sikkimputtee *Rajah* within one month from the present date, and the counterpart, when confirmed by his Excellency the right Honourable the Governor General, shall be transmitted to the *Rajah*. Done at Titalia, this 10<sup>th</sup> day of February 1817, answering the 9<sup>th</sup> of Phagoon, 1873 *Sumbut*, and to the 30<sup>th</sup> of *Maugh* 1223 Bengallie.

BARRE LATTER

NAZIR CHAINA TENJIN

MACHA TEINBAH

LAMA DUCHIM LONGADOO

MOIRA

N.B. EDMONSTONE

ARCHD. SETON

GEO. DOWDESWELL

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William, this fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

J. ADAM

Acting Chief Secretary to Government

### Appendix III

#### Copy of a Sunned granted to the *Rajah* of Sikkim, dated 7<sup>th</sup> April 1817

The Honourable East India Company in consideration of the services performed by the Hill tribes under the control of the *Rajah* of Sikkim and of the attachment shown by him to the interest of the British Government, grants to the *Sikkimputtee Rajah*, his heirs and successors, all that portion of the low land situated eastward of the Meitchie river, and Westward of the Maha Nuddee, formerly possessed by the *Rajah* of Nepaul, but ceded to the Honourable East India Company by the treaty of Segoulee, to be held by the *Sikkimputtee Rajah* as a feudatory, or as acknowledging the supremacy of the British Government over the said lands, subject to the following conditions:

The British laws and regulations will not be introduced into the territories in question, but the *Sikkimputtee Rajah* is authorized to make such laws and regulations for their internal government, as are suited to the habits and customs of the inhabitants, or that may be in force in his other dominions.

The articles or provisions of the treaty signed at Titalia on the 10<sup>th</sup> February, 1817, and ratified by his excellency the right Honourable the Governor-General in Council on the 15<sup>th</sup> march following, are to be in force with regard to the lands hereby assigned to the *Sikkimputtee Rajah*, as far as they are applicable to the circumstances of those lands.

It will be especially incumbent on the *Sikkimputtee Rajah* and his officers to surrender on application from the officers of Honorable Company, all persons charged with criminal offences, and all public defaulters who may take refuge in the lands now assigned to him, and to allow the police officers of the British Government to pursue into those lands and apprehend all such persons.

In consideration of the distance of the *Sikkimputtee Rajah's* residence from the Company's provinces, such as the Governor-General in council may, upon any sudden emergency, find it necessary to transmit to the local authorities in the lands now assigned, for the security or protection of those lands, are to be immediately obeyed and carried into execution in the same manner as coming from the *Sikkimputtee Rajah*.

In order to prevent all disputes with regard to the boundaries of the low lands granted to the *Sikkimputtee Rajah*, they will be surveyed by a British officer, and their limits accurately laid down and defined.

**Appendix IV****Translation of the Deed Grant making over Darjeeling to the East  
India Company dated 29<sup>th</sup> Magh Sambut 1891 A.D.****1<sup>st</sup> February 1835**

The Governor-General having expressed his desire of the Hill of Darjeeling, on account of its cool climate, for the purpose of enabling the servants of his Government, suffering from sickness, to avail themselves of its advantages, I, the *Sikkimputtee Rajah*, out of friendship to the said Governor-General, hereby present Darjeeling to the East India Company, that is all, the land south of the Great Rangeet Rivers, and west of the Rungno and Mahnuddi rivers.

Seal of the *Rajah*  
Prefixed to the document

A CAMPBELL  
Superintendent of Darjeeling  
And In Charge of  
Political Relations with Sikkim

## Appendix V

### Treaty of Tumlong 1861

Treaty, Covenant, or Agreement Entered into by the Honourable Ashley Eden, Envoy and Special Commissioner on the part of the British Government in virtue of full powers vested in him by the right Honourable Charles, Earl Canning, Governor General in Council, and by his Highness Sekeong Kuzoo, *Maharaja* of Sikkim on his own part, 1861.

Whereas the continued depredations and misconduct of the officers and subjects of the *Maharaja* to afford satisfaction for the misdeeds of his people have resulted in an interruption, for many years past, of the harmony which previously existed between the British Government and the Government of Sikkim, and have led ultimately to the invasion and conquest of Sikkim by a British force; and whereas the *Maharaja* of Sikkim has now expressed his sincere regret for the misconduct of his servants and subjects, his determination to do all in his power to obviate future misunderstanding and his desire to be again admitted into friendship and alliance with the British government, it is hereby agreed as follows:

- 1 All previous treaties made between British Government and Sikkim Government are hereby formally cancelled.
- 2 The whole of Sikkim territory now in the occupation of the British forces is restored to the *Maharaja* of Sikkim, and there shall henceforth be peace and amity between the two states.
- 3 The *Maharaja* of Sikkim undertakes, so far as is within his power, to restore within one month from the date of signing this treaty, all public property which was abandoned by the detachment of British troops at Rinchinpong.
- 4 In identification of the expenses incurred in 1860 by the British Government in occupying a portion of the territory of Sikkim as a means of enforcing just claims which had been evaded by the Government of Sikkim, and as a compensation to the British Subjects who were pillaged and kidnapped by the Subjects of Sikkim, the Sikkim government agrees to pay to the British authorities at Darjeeling the sum of 7,000 (seven thousand) rupees in the following installments that is to say:

May 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1861	1,000
November 1 <sup>st</sup> , 1861	3,000
May 1 <sup>st</sup> 1862	3,000

As security for the due payment of this amount, it is further agreed that, in the event of any of these installments not being duly paid on the date appointed, the Government of Sikkim shall make over to the British Government that portion of its territory bounded on the south by the river Rammam, on the east by the Great Rangeet River, on the north by a line from the Great Rangeet to the Singaleelah Range, including the Tashiding, Pemongchi and Chagacheling and on the west by the Singaleelah Mountain Range and the British Government shall retain possession of this territory and collect the revenue thereof, until the full amount, with all expenses of occupation and collection and interest at 6 percent per annum are realized.

5 The Government of Sikkim engages that its subjects shall never again commit depredations on British territory, or kidnap or otherwise molest British subjects. In the event of any such depredation or kidnapping taking place, the Government of Sikkim undertakes to deliver up all the persons engaged in such malpractice, as well as the Sirdars or other Chiefs conniving at or benefiting thereby.

6 The Government of Sikkim will at all times seize and deliver up any criminals, defaulters or other delinquents who may have taken refuge within its territory, on demand being made duly on writing by the British Government through their accredited agents. Should any delay occur in complying with such demand, the police of the British Government may follow the person whose surrender has been demanded into any part of Sikkim territory, and shall, on showing a warrant duly signed by the British Agent, receive every assistance and protection in the prosecution of their object from the Sikkim officers.

7 In as much as the late misunderstandings between the two governments have been mainly formented by the acts of the *Ex-Dewan* Nangyay, the government of Sikkim engages that neither the said Namguay, nor any of his blood relations shall ever again be allowed to set foot in Sikkim or to take part in the councils of, or hold any office under, the *Maharaja* or any of the *Maharaja's* family at Chumbi.

8 The Government of Sikkim from this date abolishes all restrictions on travelers and monopolize in trade between the British territories and Sikkim.

There shall henceforth be a free reciprocal intercourse, and full liberty of commerce between subjects of both countries; it shall be lawful for British subjects to go into any part of Sikkim for the purpose of travel or trade, and the subjects of all countries shall be permitted to reside in and pass through Sikkim, and to expose their goods for sale at any place and in any manner that may best suit their purpose, without any interference whatever, except as hereinafter provided.

9 The Government of Sikkim engages to afford protection to all travelers, merchants or traders of all countries, whether residing in, or passing through Sikkim. If any merchant, traveler or trader, being a European subject, shall commit any offences contrary to the laws of Sikkim, such person shall be punished by the representative of the British government resident at Darjeeling, and the Sikkim government will at once deliver such offender in Sikkim on any pretext or pretence whatever. All other British subjects residing in the country to be liable to the laws of Sikkim; but such persons shall, on account, be punished with loss of limb or Maimaing or torture, and every case of punishment of a British subject shall at once be reported to Darjeeling.

10 No duties or any fees of any sort shall be demanded by the Sikkim Government of any person or persons on account of goods exported into the British territories from Sikkim, or imported into Sikkim from the British territories.

11 On all goods passing into or out of Tibet, Bhootan or Nepal, the Government of Sikkim may levy a duty of customs according to such a scale as may, from time to time, be determined and published, without reference to the destination of the goods, provided, however, that such duty shall, on no account exceed 5 percent on the value of goods at the time and place of the levy of duty. On the payment of the duty aforesaid a pass shall be given exempting such goods from liability to further payment on any account whatever.

12 With the view to protect the Government of Sikkim from fraud on account of under-valuation for assessment of duty, it is agreed that the custom officers shall have the option of taking over for the Government any goods at the value affixed on them by the owner.

13 In the event of the British Government desiring to open out a road through Sikkim, with the view of encouraging trade, the Sikkim government

will raise no objection thereto, and will afford every protection and aid to the party engaged in the work. If a road is constructed, the Government of Sikkim undertakes to keep it in repair and to erect and maintain suitable travellers' resthouses throughout its route.

14 If the British Government desires to make either a topographical or geological survey of Sikkim, the Sikkim Government will raise no objection to this being done, and will afford protection and assistance to the officers employed in this duty.

15 In as much as many of the late misunderstandings have had their foundation in the custom which exists in Sikkim of dealing in slaves, the Government of Sikkim binds itself from this date, to punish severely any person trafficking in human beings, or seizing persons for the purpose of using them as slaves.

16 Henceforth the subjects of Sikkim may transport themselves without let or hindrance to any country to which they may wish to remove. In the same way the Government of Sikkim has authority to permit the subjects of other countries, not being criminals or defaulters, to take refuge in Sikkim.

17. The Government of Sikkim engages to abstain from any acts of aggression or hostility against any of the neighbouring states which are allies of the British Government. If any disputes or questions arise between the people of Sikkim and those of the neighbouring states, such disputes or questions shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, and Sikkim Government agrees to abide by the decision of the British Government.

18. Whole military force of Sikkim shall join and afford every aid and facility to British troops when employed in the Hills.

19. The Government of Sikkim will not cede or lease any portion of its territory to another state without the permission of the British Government.

20 The Government of Sikkim engages that no armed force belonging to any other country shall pass through Sikkim without the sanctions of the British Government.

21. Seven of the criminals, whose surrender was demanded by the British Government, having fled from Sikkim and taken refuge in Bhutan, the Government of Sikkim engages to do all in its power to obtain the delivery of those persons from the Bhootan Government, and in the event of any of these men again returning to Sikkim Government binds itself to seize them,

and to make them over to the British Authorities at Darjeeling without delay.

22. With the view to the establishment of an efficient Government in Sikkim, and to the better maintenance of friendly relations with the British Government, the *Maharaja* of Sikkim agrees to remove the seat of his Government from Tibet to Sikkim and to reside there for nine months in the year. It is further agreed that a *vakeel* shall be accredited by the Sikkim Government, who shall reside permanently at Darjeeling.

23. The treaty, consisting of twenty three Articles, being settled and concluded by the Honourable Ashley Eden, British Envoy, and His Highness Sekong Kunzoo *Sikkimputtee, Maharaja*, at Tumloong, this 28<sup>th</sup> day of March 1861 corresponding with 17<sup>th</sup> Dao Neepo 61. Mr Eden has delivered to the Maharaja a copy of the same in English, with translation in Nagri and Bhootiah, under the seal and signature of the said Honourable Ashley Eden and His Highness the *Sikkimputtee Maharaja*, and the *Sikkimputtee Maharaja* has in the like manner delivered to the said Honourable Ashley Eden another copy also in English, with translation in Nagri and Bhootiah, bearing the Seal of His Highness and the said Honourable Ashley Eden. The Envoy engages to procure the delivery to His Highness, within six weeks from this date, of a copy of this treaty duly ratified by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and Council, and this treaty shall in the meantime be in full force.

(sd/)SEKEONG KUZOO

Seal

SIKKIMPOTTEE

Seal

(sd) ASHLEY EDEN

Envoy

Sd/ CANNING

Seal

Ratified by His Excellency the viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council at Calcutta on the 16<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1861.

(sd/) C.U. AITCHISON

Under-Secretary to the Government of India

**Appendix VI**  
**Convention between Great Britain and China**  
**Relating to Sikkim and Tibet-1890**

Whereas Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and His Majesty the Emperor of China, are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exists between their respective Empires and whereas recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbance of the said relations, and it is desirable to clearly define and permanently settle certain matters connected with the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet, Her Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a Convention on this subject and have, for this purpose named plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, His Excellency the most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., Marquess of Lausdowne, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

And His Majesty, the Emperor of China, His Excellency Sheng Tai, Imperial Associate Resident in Tibet, Military Deputy Lieutenant Governor.

Who having met and communicated to each other their full powers, and finding these to be in proper form, having agreed upon the following Convention in eight Articles:

**I**

The boundary of Sikkim and Tibet shall be the crest of the mountain range separating the waters flowing into Sikkim Teesta and its affluent from the waters flowing into the Tibetan Mochu and northwards into other rivers of Tibet. The line commences at Mount Gimpochi on the Bhutan frontier and follows the above mentioned water parting to the point where it meets Nepal territory.

**II**

It is admitted that the British Government, whose protectorate over the Sikkim state is hereby recognized, had direct and exclusive control over the internal administration and foreign relations of that state and except

through and with the permission of the British Government, neither the ruler of the state nor any of its officers shall have official relations of any kind, formal or informal with any other country.

### III

The Government of Great Britain and Ireland and the Government of China engage reciprocally to respect the boundary as defined in Article I, and to prevent acts of aggression from their respective sides of the frontier.

### IV

The question of providing increased facilities for trade across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier will hereafter be discussed with a view to a mutually satisfactory arrangement by High Contracting powers.

### V

The question of pasturage on the Sikkim side of the frontier is reserved for further examination and future adjustment.

### VI

The High Contracting powers reserve for discussion and arrangement the method in which official communications between the British authorities in India and the authorities in Tibet shall be conducted.

### VII

The Joint Commissioners shall, within six months from the ratification of this convention, be appointed, one by the British Government in India, the other by the Chinese Resident in Tibet. The said Commissioners shall meet and discuss the questions which by the last three preceding Articles have been reserved.

### VIII

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratification shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible after the date of the Signature thereof.

In witness whereof the respective negotiators have signed the same and affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done in quadruplicate at Calcutta this Seventeenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety, corresponding with the Chinese date the twenty seventh day of the second moon of the sixteenth year of Kuang Hsu.

LANSDOWNE

CHINESE SEAL AND SIGNATURE

## Appendix VII

### Regulations Regarding Trade, Communication and Pasturage (to be appended to the Sikkim-Tibet Convention of 1890-1893).

#### TRADE:

##### I.

A trade market shall be established at Yatung on the Tibetan side of the frontier, and shall be open to all British subjects for the purpose of trade from the first day of May 1894. The Government of India shall be free to send officers to reside at Yaktung to watch the conditions of British trade at the mart.

##### II.

British subjects trading at Yatung shall be at liberty to travel to and from between the frontier and Yatung, to reside at Yatung, and to rent houses and godowns for their own accommodation and the storage of their goods. The Chinese government undertake that suitable buildings for the above purposes shall be provided for British subjects, and also that a special and fitting residence shall be provided for the officer or officers appointed by the Government of India under regulation-I to reside at Yatung, British subjects shall be at liberty to sell their goods to whomsoever they please, to purchase native commodities in kind or in money, to hire transport of any kind and in general to conduct their business transactions in conformity with local usage, and without any vexatious restrictions. Such British subjects shall receive efficient protection for their persons and property. At Lang-Jo and Ta -Chun, between the frontier and Yatung, where rest houses have been built by the Tibetan authorities, British subjects can break their journey in consideration of a daily rent.

##### III.

Import and export trade in the following articles-arms, ammunitions, military stores, salt, liquors and intoxicating or narcotic drugs, may at the option of either Government be entirely prohibited, or permitted only on such conditions as either Government on their own side may think fit to impose.

**IV.**

Goods, other than goods of descriptions enumerated in Regulation-III, entering Tibet from British India, across the Sikkim-Tibet frontier or *vice versa* whatever their origin shall be exempt from duty for a period of five years commencing from the date of opening of Yatung to trade; but after the expiration of this term, if found desirable, a tariff may be mutually agreed upon and enforced.

Indian tea may be imported into Tibet at a rate of duty not exceeding that at which Chinese tea is imported into England, but trade in Indian tea shall not be engaged in during five years for which other commodities are exempt.

**V.**

All goods on arrival at Yatung, whether from British India or from Tibet, must be reported at the customs stations there for examination, and the report must give full particulars of the description, quantity and value of the goods.

**VI.**

In the event of trade disputes arising between British and Chinese or Tibetan subjects in Tibet, they shall be enquired into and settled in personal conference by the political officer for Sikkim and the Chinese Frontier officer. The objects of personal conference being to ascertain facts and do justice; where there is a divergence of views the law of the country to which the defendant belongs shall guide.

**COMMUNICATION****VII.**

Despatches from the Government of India to the Chinese Imperial Resident in Tibet shall be handed over by the Political Officer for Sikkim to the Chinese frontier officer, who will forward them by special courier.

Despatches from the Chinese and Indian Officials must be treated with due respects, and couriers will be asserted in passing to and from by the officers of each Government.

**VIII.**

Despatches from the Chinese and Indian officials must be treated with due respects, and couriers will be asserted in passing to and fro by the officers of each Government

**IX.**

After the expiration of one year from the date of the opening of Yatung, such Tibetans as continue to graze their cattle in Sikkim will be subject to such Regulations as the British Government may from time to time enact for the general conduct of grazing in Sikkim. Due notice will be given of such Regulations.

**GENERAL ARTICLES****I.**

In the event of disagreement between the political officer for Sikkim and the Chinese frontier officer, each official shall report the matter to his immediate superior, who, in turn, if a settlement is not arrived at between them, shall refer such matter to their respective Government for disposal.

**II.**

After the lapse of five years from the date on which these Regulations shall come into force, and on six month's notice given by either party, these Regulations shall be subjects to revision by Commissioners appointed on both sides for this purpose who shall be empowered to decide on and adopt each amendments and extensions as experience shall prove to be desirable.

**III.**

It having been stipulated that Joint Commissioner shall be appointed by the British and Chinese Governments under the seventh article of Sikkim-Tibet Convention to meet and discuss, with a view to the final settlement of the questions reserved under Article 4,5,and 6 of the said Convention; and the commissioners thus appointed having met and discussed the questions referred to, namely, trade, communications, and pasturage, have been further appointed to sign the agreement in nine

regulations and three general articles now arrived at, and to declare that the said nine regulations and the three general articles form part of the convention itself

In witness whereof the respective commissioners have here to subscribed their names.

Done in quadruplicate at Darjeeling, this 5<sup>th</sup> day of December in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, corresponding with the Chinese date the 28<sup>th</sup> day of the 10<sup>th</sup> moon of the 19<sup>th</sup> year of Kuang Hsu.

HO-CHANG JUNG

A.W.PAUL

*British Commissioner*

JAMES H. HART

*Chinese Commissioner*

*The 5<sup>th</sup> December 1893*

## Appendix VIII

### Convention between Great Britain and Tibet-1904

Whereas doubts and difficulties have arisen as to the meaning and validity of the Anglo-Chinese convention of 1890, and the trade regulations of 1893 and as to the liabilities of the Tibetan Government under these agreements; and where as recent occurrences have tended towards a disturbances of the relations of friendship and good understanding which have existed between the British Government and the Government of Tibet; and whereas it is desirable to restore peace and amicable relations and to resolve and determine the doubts and difficulties as aforesaid, the said government have resolve to conclude a convention with these objects, and the following articles have been agreed upon by colonel F.E. Younghusband, C.I.E, in virtue of full powers vested in him by his Britannic Majesty's Government and on behalf of that said Government and Lo Sang Gyal- Tsen, the Ga- den Ti- Rimpoche and the representatives of the Council, of the three monasteries, Sera, Dre- Pung and Ga- den, and ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly on behalf of the Government of Tibet:

#### I.

The Government of Tibet engages to respect the Anglo- Chinese convention of 1890 and to recognize the frontier between Sikkim and Tibet as defined in Article I of the said Convention, and to erect boundary pillars accordingly.

#### II.

The Tibetan Government undertakes to open forthwith trade marts to which all British and Tibetan subjects shall have free access at Gyantse and Gartok, as well as at Yatung.

The regulations applicable to trade mart at Yatung, under the Anglo- Chinese Agreement of 1893, shall subject to such amendments as may hereafter be agreed upon by common consent between the British and Tibetan Governments, apply to the marts above mentioned.

In addition to establishing trade marts at the places mentioned, the Tibetan Government undertakes to place no restrictions on trade by existing routes and to consider the question of establishing fresh trade marts under similar conditions if development of trade requires it.

**III.**

The question of the amendment of the Regulations of 1893 is reserved for separate consideration, and the Tibetan Government undertakes to appoint fully authorized delegates to negotiate with representatives of the British Government as to the details of the amendments required.

**IV.**

The Tibetan Government undertakes to levy no dues of any kind other than those provided for the tariff to be mutually agreed upon.

**V.**

The Tibetan Government undertakes to keep the roads to Gyantse and Gartok from the frontier clear of all obstruction and in a state of repair suited to the needs of the trade, and to establish at Yatung, Gyantse and Gartok and at each of the other trade marts that may hereafter be established, a Tibetan Agent who shall receive from the British Agent appointed to watch over British trade at the marts in question any letter which the latter may desire to send to the Tibetan or to the Chinese authorities. The Tibetan Agents shall also be responsible for the due delivery of such communications and for the replies of transmission.

**VI.**

As an indemnity to the British Government for the expense incurred in the dispatch of armed troops to Lhasa, to exact reparation for breaches of treaty obligations and for the insults offered to and attacks upon the British Commissioner and his following and escort, the Tibetan Government engages to pay a sum of pounds five hundred thousand- equivalent to rupees seventy five lakhs- to the British Government.

The indemnity shall be payable at such place as the British Government may from time to time, after due notice, indicate whether in Tibet or in the British districts of Darjeeling or Jalpaiguri, in seventy- five annual installments of Rupees one lakh each on the first January in each year, beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> January 1906.

**VII.**

As security for the payment of the above mentioned indemnity, and for the fulfillment of the provisions relative to trade marts specified in Articles II, III, IV, and V, the British Government shall continue to occupy the Chumbi valley until the indemnity have been effectively opened for three years, whichever date may be the later.

**VIII.**

The Tibetan Government agrees to raze all forts and fortifications and remove all armaments which might impede the course of free communication between the British frontier and the towns of Gyantse and Lhasa.

**IX.**

The Government of Tibet engages that, without the previous consent of the British Government,-

- (A) No portion of Tibetan territory shall be ceded, sold, leased, mortgaged or otherwise given for occupation to any European powers;
- (B) No such power shall be permitted to intervene in Tibetan affairs;
- (C) No Representatives or Agents of any foreign power shall be permitted to Tibet.
- (D) No concession for railways, roads, telegraphs, mining or other rights shall be granted to any foreign power, or to the subject of any power.
- (E) No Tibetan revenue whether, in kind or in cash, shall be pledged or assigned to any foreign power, or to the subject of any foreign power.

**X.**

In witness whereof the negotiations have signed the same, and affixed hereunto the seals of theirs arms.

Done in quintuplicate at Lhasa, this 7<sup>th</sup> day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four, corresponding with the Tibetan date, the 27<sup>th</sup> day of the seventh month of the Wood Dragon Year.

DECLARATION SIGNED BY THE VICEROY OF INDIA ON THE 11<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER, 1904, AND APPENDED TO THE RATIFIED CONVENTION OF 7<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER, 1904.

His Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor- General of India, having ratified the Convention which was concluded at Lhasa on 7<sup>th</sup> September 1904 by Colonel Younghusband, C.I.E, British Commissioner for Tibetan Frontier Matters, on behalf of his Britannic Majesty's Government and by Lo-Sang Gyal- Tsen, the Ga- den Ti- Rimpoche, and the representatives of the Council of the three monasteries, Se- ra, Dre- Pung and Ga- den, and of the ecclesiastical and lay officials of the National Assembly, on behalf of the Government of Tibet, is pleased to direct as an act of grace that the sum of money which the Tibetan Government have bound themselves under the terms of Article VI of the said Convention to pay His Majesty's Government

as an indemnity for the expenses incurred by the later in connection with the dispatch of armed forces to Lhasa, be reduced from 75,00,000 to 25,00,000 and to declare that the British occupation of the Chumbi valley shall cease after the due payment of the three annual installments of the said indemnity as fixed by the said Articles, provided, however, that the trade marts as stipulated in Article II of the Convention shall have been effectively opened for three years as provided in Article VI of the Convention and that, in the meantime, the Tibetans shall have faithfully complied with the terms of the said convention in all other respects.

AMPTHILL

*Viceroy and Governor-General of India*

This declaration was signed by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council at Simla on the eleventh day of November, A.D, one thousand nine hundred and four.

S.M. FRASER

*Secretary to the Government of India,  
Foreign Department*

## Appendix IX

### Convention between Great Britain and China-1906

Whereas His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the seas. Emperor of India and His Majesty the Emperor of China are sincerely desirous to maintain and perpetuate the relations of friendship and good understanding which now exist between their respective Empires;

And whereas the refusal of Tibet to recognize the validity of or to carry into full effect the provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 17<sup>th</sup> March, 1890, and Regulations of 5<sup>th</sup> December 1893 placed the British Government under the necessity of taking steps to secure their rights and interests under the said Convention and Regulations;

And whereas a convention of ten articles was signed at Lhasa on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 1904 on behalf of Great Britain and Tibet, and was ratified by the Viceroy and Governor-General of India on behalf of Great Britain on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 1904 a declaration on behalf of Great Britain modifying its terms under certain conditions being appended thereto;

His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the Emperor of China have resolved to conclude a convention on this subject and have for this purpose name plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

#### **His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland**

Sir Ernest Mason Satow, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George His Said Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to His Majesty the Emperor of China.

#### **And His Majesty the Emperor of China**

His Excellency Tong-Shao-Yi, His said Majesty's High Commissioner plenipotentiary and a Vice-President of the Board of Foreign Affairs, who having communicated to each other their respective full powers and finding them to be in good and due form have agreed upon and concluded the following Convention in six articles:-

### **Article I**

The Convention concluded on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 1904, by Great Britain and Tibet, the texts of which in English and Chinese are attached to the Present Convention as an annexe, is hereby confirmed, subject to the modifications stated in the declaration appended thereto, and both of the High Contracting parties engage to take at all times such steps as may be necessary to secure the due fulfillment of the terms specified therein.

### **Article II**

The Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign state to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet.

### **Article III**

The concessions which are mentioned in Article 9(d) of the Convention concluded on 7<sup>th</sup> September, 1904 by Great Britain and Tibet are denied to any state or to the subject of any state other than China, but it has been arranged with China that in the trade marts specified in Article II of the aforesaid Convention Great Britain shall be entitled to lay down telegraph lines connecting with India.

### **Article IV**

The provisions of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 and Regulation of 1893 shall, subject to the terms of this present Convention and annexe thereto, remain in full force.

### **Article V**

The English and Chinese texts of the present Convention have been carefully compared and found to correspond, but in the event of there being any difference of meaning between them the English texts shall be authoritative.

### **Article VI**

This Convention shall be ratified by the Sovereigns of both countries and ratifications shall be exchanged at London within three months after the date of signature by the plenipotentiaries of both powers.

In token whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed this convention, four copies in English and four in Chinese.

Done at Peking this twenty seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and six, being the fourth month of the thirty-second year of the reign of Kuang-Hsu.

(sd) TONG SHAO-TI

L.S

(sd) ERNEST SATOW

## Appendix X

### Revenue Order No. 1

With reference to order dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> January 1897 it is hereby notified to all *Kazis*, *Thikadars* and *Mandals* in Sikkim that no Bhutias and Lepchas are to be allowed to sell, mortgage or sub-let any of their land to any person other than a Bhutia or a Lepcha without the express sanction of the Durbar or officers empowered by the Durbar in their behalf, whose order will be obtained by the landlord concerned. If any one disobeys he will be severely punished.

In this order the term 'mortgage' means mortgaging the whole or part of holding on the *Biyaz* or *Masikata* system and the term sub-let means sub-letting the whole or part of holding on the *Pakhuriya* system.

#### DEFINITION

- (1) '*Biyaz*' means mortgaging land to another person who enjoys the produce of the land as interest, so long as the principal loan remains unpaid.
- (2) '*Masikata*' means mortgaging of fields to a creditor who enjoys the produce of the field as an annual installment towards the loan.
- (3) '*Pakhuriya*' means sub-letting, where a *Rayot* allows another new *Rayot* to settle upon a portion of his own holding, generally receiving from him some rent in cash and some assistance in cultivating his own fields.

Sd/-

C.A. Bell,

Superintendent, Sikkim State

Gangtok

The 17<sup>th</sup> May, 1917.

## Appendix XI

### SIKKIM STATE GENERAL DEPARTMENT

N/O 660/G

To

All *Elakhadars* and Managers of *Elakhas* in Sikkim and the Chief Court, Gangtok.

It is hereby directed that you must follow the Revenue Circular No 1 of 1917 also in Revenue Suits, *viz*, that no Nepali can purchase Bhutia or Lepcha's land unless special permission has been accorded by His Highness the *Maharaja* of Sikkim. No attachment and sale in Revenue Suits therefore should offend the spirit of the said circular.

By order of His Highness the *Maharaja* of Sikkim.

Gangtok, Sikkim

The 21<sup>st</sup> may, 1931

1 Sd/-

C.E.Dudley,

General Secretary to

His Highness the *Maharaja* of Sikkim

## Appendix- XII

### SIKKIM STATE GENERAL DEPARTMENT

N/O 640/G

This notice is issued for general information and guidance. It is to notify that the playing dice, cards, khopi, and other gambling game, etc. are strictly prohibited. The playing of dice, etc, however, be permitted during the five days of 'Tiwari' or *Luxmi Puja* and dice only during the three days of the 'Magh Sankranti', mela each year. Necessary licenses should be obtained for dice playing as heretofore from the officer of the General Secretary to His Highness the *Maharaja Sahib* of Sikkim on payment of personal fees.

Any one found infringing this order will be prosecuted and punished as under, namely:

For 1<sup>st</sup> offence, a fine of Rs 10/-

For 2<sup>nd</sup> offence, a fine of Rs 25/-

For 3<sup>rd</sup> offence, a fine of Rs50/-

For 4<sup>th</sup> offence, a fine of Rs 50/- and 2 months imprisonment

The keeping of any gaming house, for playing cards or gaming, in any form is also a punishable offence. The offender will be liable to severe punishment which will be decided on the merits of the offence. All the land lords are requested to make this order widely known in their respective *elakha*, and to see that the order is respected. They and all the police official are hereby authorized to arrest any offender and to send him or her upto Gangtok for trial under orders to be taken on each occasion. It is notified that the learned Council Members of the State Council have both advised and approved of, the adoption of these measures.

By order of His Highness the *Maharaja* of Sikkim.

Gangtok, Sikkim

The 20<sup>th</sup> may, 1921

sd/-

Pestonji Jamasji

General Secretary to His Highness

The *Maharaja* of Sikkim

## Appendix XIII

### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

(Income Tax Branch)

#### Notification No 1861-961/J

It is hereby notified for the information and guidance of the itinerant traders in Sikkim that, with effect from the 1<sup>st</sup> July 1932, they shall pay to the Durbar a sum of Rs 5/- (rupees five) per annum, as income tax. The sum should be paid, in advance, for which a whole year season ticket will be issued by the Bazar Inspector.

No trader or traders shall defy the contents of the notification but shall pay the amount on demand on the spot.

BY ORDER OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF SIKKIM.

Gangtok, Sikkim

29<sup>th</sup> June, 1932

Sd/-  
Gyaltsen Kazi,  
Judicial Secretary to  
His Highness the *Maharaja* of Sikkim

## Appendix XIV

### Important Places and their Meaning

<i>Barmiok</i>	: Rough notch or ridge
<i>Chakchung</i>	: Iron Mine
<i>Chongu</i>	: Lake of high altitude
<i>Chumbi</i>	: Source of water
<i>Dentam</i>	: Carpet kept for security reasons
<i>Devong</i>	: Divine hill
<i>Dibdala</i>	: Hill of snow
<i>Darjeeling</i>	: Land of thunderbolt. Darjeeling is the corrupted form of Dorjeling.
<i>Dzongu</i>	: Frontier fort.
<i>Gang La nangna</i>	: Inner snow mountain
<i>Gangtok</i>	: Hill cut
<i>Geyzing</i>	: King's field
<i>Gnatong</i>	: Gnatong is pronounced as Nagthong in Tibetan which means forest meadow
<i>Illam</i>	: Lepchas called it Itleyang. Nepalese called it Illam in a corrupted form. It means birth place.
<i>Jelap La</i>	: Smooth beautiful pass
<i>Jorethang</i>	: Nepalese believed that captain Jauhar Singh Thapa of Nepal army stationed and halted here for sometime when Nepal invaded Sikkim. This place was named Jauhar Singh Thong for sometime. Later it was called Jore Thang and finally it became Jorethang in a corrupted form. Tibetan meaning of Jorethang is a place where all people assemble together.
<i>Kabi Longtsok</i>	: Treaty place. Khye Bhumsa ancestor of Phuntsog Namgyal and Lepcha Chief Thekong concluded blood-brotherhood alliance at Kabi longtsog.
<i>Kalimpong</i>	: Assembly place of high officials.

<i>Kaluk</i>	: Ordering centre.
<i>Kewzing</i>	: Bhutias called it Gyosing which means King's wheat field. Kewzing is the corrupted form of Geyzing.
<i>Kham</i>	: Eastern Tibet.
<i>Khangchen Yarlung</i>	: Tributary of snowy mountain.
<i>Lhachen</i>	: Great pass
<i>Lhachung</i>	: Minor pass
<i>Lhakong Tashiding</i>	: Centre of auspicious temple
<i>Lhasa</i>	: Place of Gods
<i>Limbuwam</i>	: Land of Limboos
<i>Lingtu</i>	: Top of the hill
<i>Martam</i>	: Butter keeping centre for sometime
<i>Nagridzong</i>	: Fort of dense forest
<i>Namchi</i>	: Top of the sky
<i>Namthang</i>	: Bird's place
<i>Nathula</i>	: Pass of the listening ear
<i>Pakyong</i>	: Bhutias called it Pakong which means defeated place. Pakyong is the corrupted form of Pakong
<i>Pandem</i>	: Nearness to the king
<i>Parbong</i>	: Bamboo forest
<i>Pedong</i>	: Flower tree
<i>Phodung</i>	: Bird's place
<i>Pelling</i>	: Bhutias called it Pema Lingpa which means incarnation of Guru Rimpoche. Pelling is the corrupted form of Pema Lingpa.
<i>Pemiongtchi</i>	: Highest place for <i>tantric</i> practice.
<i>Rabdentse</i>	: The height of chief resident.
<i>Rangpo</i>	: Bhutias and Lepchas called it Rongphu which means end of Lepcha land. Rangpo is the corrupted form of Rongphu.
<i>Rhenock</i>	: Bhutias called it Rinag which means black hill. Rhenock is the corrupted form of Rinag.
<i>Rinchenpong</i>	: Store place for precious items.
<i>Rongli</i>	: Lepchas house.
<i>Rumtek</i>	: King left.
<i>Sadam</i>	: Selected palce.

<i>Samdong</i>	: A place facing a bridge.
<i>Sikkim</i>	: Song Khim- new palace, Sing- Khim- wooden house in Limboo language. Sikkim is the corrupted form of Song Khim.
<i>Singalila</i>	: A hill or pass of the wild lions.
<i>Singtam</i>	: Ask to <b>keep</b> word for sometime.
<i>Singa Walung</i>	: Place of <b>wolf</b> .
<i>Song</i>	: Incense.
<i>Tagang La</i>	: Hill <b>overpowering</b> look.
<i>Temi</i>	: Key.
<i>Timur Chorten</i>	: Stupa.
<i>Tiatalia</i>	: A place where plenty of tamarind trees are grown.
<i>Tongla</i>	: Empty pass.
<i>Topzang</i>	: Store of <b>weapons</b> .
<i>Tumlong</i>	: <b>Wrathful place</b> (second capital of Sikkim).
<i>Yeumthang</i>	: Queen mother's plain land.
<i>Yoksam</i>	: Meeting <b>palce</b> of three <i>lamas</i> (Spiritual teachers). First capital of Sikkim.

## Appendix- XV

### Important Rivers and their Meanings

<i>Arun</i>	: Sun
<i>Dudkoshi</i>	: River of milk
<i>Lachen</i>	: Great pass
<i>Lachung</i>	: Small pass
<i>Mahananda</i>	: Great pleasure
<i>Mechi</i>	: It is believed that Mech tribe settled on the side of the river. Therefore, the river was called Mechi.
<i>Rangit</i>	: The lepchas called it Rangnyitung. The Bhutias called it Rangnyet which means forceful river. The Nepalese called it Rangit in a corrupted form.
<i>Teesta</i>	: Originated from <i>Trisotra</i> (the three currents). The Nepalese named it Tista. Lepchas called it Rangnyung (the great straight going water). The Bhutias called it Tsang- Chhu (pure water).