

Glossary

Chogyal: Dharma Raja or the king of Sikkim which belonged to the Namgyal dynasty who ruled Sikkim from 1962 to 1974.

Chutimpa: Representative of the religious sect who are also called Lama (monk)

Dzongu: Place of Lepchas, the primitive tribe in North Sikkim

Dada parcha: Document related to landed property in Sikkim.

Dhurikhazana: Rents paid by the Sikkimese people for their dwelling space.

Gram Sewak: Advisor to the farmers.

Gyeme: Council of village elders in the Dzumsa system in north Sikkim.

Jharlangi: Exploitation of wages by the contractors (Kazi's) from the Porters who carried transport from Sikkim to Tibet. The Porters were paid wages by the Britisher's which the Contractors kept for themselves.

Kalobhari: A local name given to the black load containing arms and ammunitions to be carried to Tibet for the Britisher's through Sikkim.

Karbari: Class of people below the Zamindar's who collected the rents for the Zamindar's. These people were also called the mandals.

Kazi: Aristocrates during the Chogyal rule in Sikkim.

Kuruwa: Means a long await for transport of kalobhari from Sikkim to Tibet. During such wait they survived on their own supplies, this process of long waiting is called Kuruwa.

Kutiyardars: Landless labourers who cultivate land of the landholders and pay the rent according to the agreement made between the owner and the labourers.

Khyomee: The head of Gyeme which is a Council of Village elders in Dzumsa system in North Sikkim.

Sangha: Monks belonging to different monastries of Sikkim whose seat is reserved in the Sikkim Legislative Assembly.

Sunakhari: A species of noble orchid found in Sikkim.

Smrti Vans: Area where plantations can be done in memory of their dear and near ones.

Theki-bethi: Means the gifts presented to the Zamindar's and middle Man by the farmers during the festive occasion.

Tsong: Tsongs are the people belonging to the Limboo Community.

Yuma Samyo: Religion of the Limboos which is one of the ethnic groups of Sikkim. They have their own ways of performing rituals, healing diseases and illness which is distinct from other religion in Sikkim.

Pipon: The highest office bearers in the administrative hierarchy and are directly elected by the village community. It is prevalent in Lachen and Lachung of North Sikkim.

Gyapon: The next in the administrative hierarchy. They are also elected Body in the Dzumsa system.

Thimpeon: Are the jury members elected during the time of disputes or settlement of cases.

Mong-Khlm or Dzumsa house: Is the place where people meet to discuss their problem or to transact important business of the welfare of the community.