

## APPENDIX I

### Treaty of Segowlee: 2nd December 1815

Treaty of peace between the Honorable East India Company and Mhaha Raja Bikram Sah, Rajan of Nepal, settled between Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw on the part of Honorable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honorable Francis, Earl of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garte, one of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and control all the affairs in the East Indies, and by Sree Goro Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seekur Opedeea on the part of Maha Raja Girmaun Jode Bikram Sah Bahadur, Shumsher Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepal, - 2nd December 1815.

Whereas was has arisen between the Honourable East India Company and the Rajah of Nepal, and whereas the parties are mutually disposed to restore the relations of peace and amity which, previously to the occurrence of the late differences, had long subsisted between the two States, the following terms of peace have been agreed upon:

#### **Article 1<sup>st</sup>**

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable East India Company and the Rajah of Nepal.

#### **Article 2<sup>nd</sup>**

The rajah of Nepal renounces all claim to the lands which were the subjects of discussion between the two states before the war and acknowledges the right of the Honourable Company to the sovereignty of those lands.

#### **Article 3<sup>rd</sup>**

The rajah of Nepal hereby cedes to the Honourable the East India Company in perpetuity all the under-mentioned territories, viz – First: - The whole of the low lands between the Rivers Kali and Rapti 214 Secondly: - The whole of the low lands (with the exceptions of Bootwul Khass) lying between the Rapti and Gunduck Thirdly: - The whole of the low lands between the Gunduck and Coosah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced, or is in actual course of introduction. Fourthly: - All the low lands between the Rivers Mitchee and the Teestah. Fifthly:- All the territories within the hills eastward of the River Mitchee including the fort and lands of Nagree and the Pass of Nagarcote leading from Morung into the hills, together with the territory lying between that Pass and Nagree. The aforesaid territory lying shall be evacuated by the Gurkha troops within forty days from this date.

**Article 4<sup>th</sup>**

With a view to indemnify the Chiefs and Barahdars of the state of Nepal, Whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands cede by the foregoing Article, the British Government agrees to settle pensions to the aggregate amount of two lakhs of rupees per annum on such Chiefs as may be selected by the Rajah of Nepal, and in the proportions which the Rajah may fix. As soon as the selection is made, Sunnuds shall be granted under the seal and signature of the Governor-General for the pensions respectively.

**Article 5<sup>th</sup>**

The Rajah of Nepal renounces for himself, his heirs, and successors, all claim to or connexion with the countries lying to the west of the River Kali and engages to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

**Article 6<sup>th</sup>**

The Rajah of Nepal engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Sikkim in the possession of his territories; but agrees, if any differences shall arise between the State of Nepal and the Rajah of Sikkim, or the subjects of either, that such differences shall be referred to that arbitration of the British Government by whose award the Rajah of Nepal engages to abide.

**Article 7<sup>th</sup>**

The Rajah of Nepal hereby engages never to take or retain in his service any British subject, nor the subject of any European and American State, without the consent of the British Government.

**Article 8<sup>th</sup>**

In order to secure and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two States, it is agreed that accredited Ministers from each shall reside at the Courts of the other.

**Article 9<sup>th</sup>**

This treaty, consisting of nine Articles, shall be ratified by the Rajah of Nepal within fifteen days from this date, and the ratification shall be delivered to Lieut-Colonel Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor-General within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable.

## APPENDIX II

### Treaty of Yandaboo, 24th February 1826

TREATY of PEACE between the HONORABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY on the one part, and HIS MAJESTY the KING of AVA on the other, settled MAJOR GENERAL SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, K.C.B., and K.C.T.S., COMMANDING the EXPEDITION, and SENIOR COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; THOMAS CAMPBELL ROBERTSON, ESQ., CIVIL COMMISSIONER in PEGU and AVA; and HENRY DUCIE CHAD, ESQ., CAPTAIN, COMMANDING BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S and the HONORABLE COMPANY'S NAVAL FORCE the IRRAWADDY RIVER, on the part of the Honorable Company; and by MENGYEE-MAHA-MEN- KYAN-TEN WOONGYEE, LORD of LAYKAING, and MENGYEE-MARA-HLAH- THUO-HAH-THOO-ATWEN-WOON, LORD of the REVENUE, on the part of the King of Ava; who have each communicated to the other their full powers, agreed to and executed at Yandaboo in the Kingdom of Ava, on this Twenty-fourth day of February, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six, corresponding with the Fourth day of the decrease of the Moon Taboung, in the year One Thousand One Hundred and Eighty-seven Gaudma Era, 1826.

#### ARTICLE 1

There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honorable Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of Ava on the other.

#### ARTICLE 2

His Majesty the King of Ava renounces all claims upon and will abstain from all future interference with, the principality of Assam and its dependencies, and also with the contiguous petty States of Cachar and Jyntia. With regard to Munnipoor, it is stipulated, that should Ghumbheer Sing desire to return to that country, he shall be recognized by the King of Ava as Rajah thereof.

#### ARTICLE 3

To prevent all future disputes respecting the boundary line between the two great Nations, the British Government will retain the conquered Provinces of Arracan, including the four divisions of Arracan, Ramree, Cheduba, and Sandoway, and His Majesty the King of Ava cedes all right thereto. The Unnoupectoumien or Arakan Mountains (known in Arakan by the name of the Yeomatoung or Pokhingloun Range) will henceforth form the boundary between the two great Nations on that side. Any doubts regarding the said line of demarcation will be

settled by Commissioners appointed by the respective governments for that purpose, such Commissioners from both powers to be of suitable and corresponding rank.

#### **ARTICLE 4**

His Majesty the King of Ava cedes to the British Government the conquered Provinces of Yeh, Tavoy, and Mergui and Tenasserim, with the islands and dependencies thereunto appertaining, taking the Salween River as the line of demarcation on that frontier; any doubts regarding their boundaries will be settled as specified in the concluding part of Article third.

#### **ARTICLE 5**

In proof of the sincere disposition of the Burmese Government to maintain the relations of peace and amity between the Nations, and as part indemnification to the British Government for the expenses of the War, His Majesty the King of Ava agrees to pay the sum of one crore of Rupees.

#### **ARTICLE 6**

No person whatever, whether native or foreign, is hereafter to be molested by either party, on account of the part which the map have taken or have been compelled to take in the present war.

#### **ARTICLE 7**

In order to cultivate and improve the relations of amity and peace hereby established between the two governments, it is agreed that accredited ministers, retaining an escort or safeguard of fifty men, from each shall reside at the Durbar of the other, who shall be permitted to purchase, or to build a suitable place of residence, of permanent materials; and a Commercial Treaty, upon principles of reciprocal advantage, will be entered into by the two high contracting powers.

#### **ARTICLE 8**

All public and private debts contracted by either government, or by the subjects of either government, with the others previous to the war, to be recognized and liquidated upon the same principles of honor and good faith as if hostilities had not taken place between the two Nations, and no advantage shall be taken by either party of the period that may have elapsed since the debts were incurred, or in consequence of the war; and according to the universal law of Nations, it is further stipulated, that the property of all British subjects who may die in the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava., shall, in the absence of legal heirs, be placed in the hands of the British Resident or Consul in the said dominions, who will dispose of the same according to the tenor of the British law. In like manner, the property of

Burmese subjects dying under the same circumstances, in and part of the British dominions, shall be made over to the minister or other authority delegated by His Burmese Majesty to the Supreme Government of India.

#### **ARTICLE 9**

The King of Ava will abolish all exactions upon British ships or vessels in Burman ports, that are not required from Burmah ships or vessels in British port nor shall ships or vessels, the property of British subjects, whether European or Indian, entering the Rangoon River or other Burman ports, be required to land their guns, or unship their rudders, or to do any other act not required of Burmese ships or vessels in British ports.

#### **ARTICLE 10**

The good and faithful ally of the British Government, His Majesty the King of Siam, having taken a part in the present war, will, to the fullest extent, as far as regards His Majesty and his subjects, be included in the above Treaty.

#### **ARTICLE 11**

This Treaty to be ratified by the Burmese authorities competent in the like cases, and the Ratification to be accompanied by all British, whether Europe or Native, American, and other prisoners, who will be delivered over to the British Commissioners; the British Commissioners on their part engaging that the said Treaty shall be ratified by the Right Honorable the Governor-General in Council, and the Ratification shall be delivered to His Majesty the King of Ava in four months, or sooner if possible, and all the Burmese prisoners shall, in like manner be delivered over to their own Government as soon as they arrive from Bengal.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. LARGEEN MEONJA, Woonghee. T. C. ROBERTSON, Civil Commissioner. SEAL OF THE LOTOO. HY. D. CHADS, Captain, Royal Navy. SHWAGUM WOON, Atawoon.

#### **ADDITIONAL ARTICLE**

The British Commissioners being most anxiously desirous to manifest the sincerity of their wish for peace, and to make the immediate execution of the fifth Article of this Treaty as little irksome or inconvenient as possible to His Majesty the King of Ava, consent to the following arrangements, with respect to the division of the sum total, as specified in the Article before referred to, into installments, viz., upon the payment of twenty-five lacks of Rupees, or one-fourth of the sum total (the other Articles of the Treaty being executed), the Army will retire to Rangoon. Upon the further payment of a similar sum at that place within

one hundred days from this date, with the proviso as above, the Army will evacuate the dominions of His Majesty the King of Ava with the least possible delay, leaving the remaining moiety of the sum total to be paid by equal annual installments in two years, from this twenty-fourth day of February 1826 A.D., through the Consul or Resident in Ava or Pegu, on the part of the Honorable the East India Company.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL. LARGEEN MEONJA, Woongee.

T. C. ROBERTSON, Civil Commissioner

SEAL OF THE LOTOO HY. D. CHADS,

Captain, Royal Navy. SHWWAGUM WOON, Atawoon

Ratified by the Governor-General in Council, at Fort William in Bengal, this Eleventh day of April, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty-six.

AMHERST. COMBERMERE.

J. H. HARRINGTON. W. B. BAYLEY.

*From: C. U. Aitchison, ed. A Collection of Treaties, Engagements, and Sanads: Relating to India and Neighbouring Countries. Vol. XII. Calcutta: Government of India Central Publication Branch, 1931, 230-233.*

## APPENDIX III

### TREATY OF SINCHULA, 1865

Treaty between His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir John Lawrence, G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-General of Her Britannic Majesty's possessions in the East Indies, and their Highness the Dhrum and Deb Rajahs of Bhutan concluded on the one party by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C.B. by virtue of full powers to that effect vested in him by the Viceroy and Governor-General, and on the other part by Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Themseyrensey Donai according to full powers conferred on them by the Dhrum and Deb Rajahs-1865.

#### **Article 1st**

There shall henceforth be perpetual peace and friendship between the British Government and the Government of Bhootan.

#### **Article 2<sup>nd</sup>**

Whereas in consequence of repeated aggression of the Bhootan Government and of refusal of that Government to afford satisfaction for those aggressions, and of their insulting treatment of the officers sent by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council for the purpose of procuring an amicable adjustment of differences existing between two States, the British Government has been compelled to seize by an armed force the whole of the Doors and certain Hill posts protecting the passes into Bhootan, and whereas the Bhootan Government has now expresses its regret for past misconduct and a desire for the establishment of friendly relations with the British Government, it is hereby agreed that the whole of the tract known as the Eighteen Doors, bordering on the District of Rungpoor, Cooch Behar, and Assam, together with the Talook of Ambaree Fallacottah and the Hill territory on the left bank of the Teesta up to such points as may be laid down by the British Commissioner appointed for the purpose is ceded by the Bhootan Government to the British Government forever.

#### **Article 3<sup>rd</sup>**

The Bhutan Government hereby agrees to surrender all British subjects, as well as subjects of the Chiefs of Sikkim and Cooch Behar who are now detained in Bhootan against their will, and to place no impediment in the way of the return of all or any of such person into British territory.

#### **Article 4<sup>th</sup>**

In consideration of the cession by the Bhootan Government of the territories specified in Article 2 of this treaty, and of the said Government having expressed its regret for past misconduct, and having hereby engaged for the future to restrain all evil disposed persons from committing crimes within British territory or the territories of the Rajah of Sikkim and Cooch Behar and to give prompt and full redress for all such crimes which may be committed in defiance of their commands, the British Government agree to make an annual allowance to the government of Bhootan of a sum not exceeding fifty thousand rupees (Rupees 50000) to be paid to officers, not below the rank of Jungpen, who shall be deputed by the Government of Bhootan to receive the same. And it is further hereby agreed that the payments shall be made as specified below;

On the fulfillment by the Bhootan Government of the conditions of this Treaty twenty five thousand rupees (Rupees 25,000).

On the 10<sup>th</sup> January following the 1<sup>st</sup> payment, thirty-five thousand rupees (Rupees 35000)

On the 10th January following forty-five thousand rupees (Rupees 45,000).

On every succeeding 10th January fifty thousand rupees (Rupees 50,000)

#### **Article 5th**

The British Government will hold itself at liberty at any time to suspend the payment of this compensation money either in whole or in part in the event of misconduct on the part of the Bhootan Government to its failure to check the aggression of its subjects to comply with the provisions of the treaty.

#### **Article 6th**

The British Government hereby agrees on-demand being duly made in writing by the Bhootan Government to surrender under the provisions of Act VII of 1854 of which a copy shall be furnished to the Bhootan Government, all Bhootanese subjects accused of any of the following crimes who may take refuge in British dominions. The crimes are murder, attempting to murder, rape, kidnapping, great personal violence, maiming, dacoits, thuggee, robbery, or burglary, cattle stealing, breaking and entering a dwelling house and stealing therein, arson, setting fire to a village, house, or town, forgery or uttering forged documents, counterfeiting current coin, knowingly uttering base or counterfeit coin, perjury, subordination of perjury, embezzlement by public officers or other persons and being an accessory to any of the above offences.



**Article 7<sup>th</sup>**

The Bhootan Government hereby agree on requisition being duly made by, or by the authority of, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to surrender any British subjects accused of any of the crimes specified in the above Article who may take refuge in the territory under the jurisdiction of the Bhootan Government, and also any Bhootanese subjects who after committing any of the above crimes in British territory shall flee into Bhootan, on such evidence of their guilt being produced as shall satisfy the local Court of the district in which the offense may have been committed.

**Article 8<sup>th</sup>**

The Bhootan Government hereby agree to refer to the arbitration of the British Government all disputes with or cause of complaint against the Rajah of Sikkim and Cooch Behar, and to abide by the decision of the British Government, and the British Government hereby engage to enquire into and settle all such disputes and complaints in such manner as justice may require and to insist on the observation of the decision by the Rajah of Sikkim and Cooch Behar.

**Article 9<sup>th</sup>**

There shall be free trade and commerce between the two Governments. No duties shall be levied on Bhootanese goods imported into British territories, nor shall the Bhootan Government levy any duties on British goods imported into, or transported through the Bhootan territories. Bhootanese subjects residing in British territories shall have equal justice with British subjects and British residing in Bhootan shall have equal justice with the subjects of the Bhootan Government.

**Article 10<sup>th</sup>**

The present Treaty of ten Article having been concluded at Sinchula on the 11th day of NOVEMBER 1865, corresponding with the Bhootea year Shim Lung 24th day of the 9th month, and signed and sealed by Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Bruce, C.B., and Samdojey Deb Jimpey and Themseyrensey Donai, the ratifications of the same by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council and by their Highnesses the Dhrum and Deb Rajahs shall be mutually delivered within thirty days from this date.

**Sd/-T. Donai (in Dabe Nagari)**  
**Sd/- SD Jimpey (in Bhutia Language)**  
**Officer**

**Sd/- H. Bruce,**  
**Lieutenant Col., Chief civil and Political**

**This treaty was ratified on the 29<sup>th</sup> November 1865 in Calcutta by me.**

**25<sup>th</sup> January 1866**

**Sd/- John Lawrence**  
**Governor-General**

**25<sup>th</sup> January 1866**

**Sd/- W. Muir**  
**Secretary to the Govt. of India**

## APPENDIX IV

### THE ASSAM LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION, 1886 REGULATION 1 OF 1886 [As amended]

(Vide Government Notification No. RD281/47/43, dated 24 the August/1984)

#### CHAPTER IX RULES FRAMED UNDER SECTION 171 OF CHAPTER X OF THE ASSAM LAND AND REVENUE

#### REGULATION FOR DISPOSAL OF LAND WITHIN THE TRIBAL BELTS OR BLOCKS

1. The disposal of land within the Tribal belts or blocks constituted under the provisions of section 161 of the regulation shall be made in accordance with the provisions of those rules. Settlement of wasteland shall be made only with the classes of people, notified under section 160(2) and specified in section 163(2) of the Regulation. [All powers of the Deputy Commissioner under these rules shall be exercised subject to any general or special orders issued from time to time by the State Government.]

2. In these rules — [An annual lease means a lease granted for one year only and confers no right in the soil beyond a right of user for the year for which it is given. It confers no right of inheritance beyond the year of issue. It confers no right of transfer or sub-letting and shall be liable to cancellation for any transfer or sub-letting even during the year of issue. Provided that the State Government may waive their right to cancel an annual lease and may allow its renewal till such time as the State Government may direct in those cases in which the land is mortgaged to Government or to a State-sponsored Co-operative Society”.

A periodic lease, except in the case of town land, means a lease granted for a period longer than one year, and in the case of town land, a lease for a period longer than three years Subject to and so far as is consistent with any restrictions, conditions, and limitations contained therein, a periodic lease, the term of which is not less than ten years conveys to the lessee the rights of a landholder as defined in the Assam land 221 and Revenue Regulation.]

(Cultivators pertaining to the following classes namely plains tribals, hill tribals, tea garden tribals, Santals, Nepali cultivator-graziers and Scheduled Castes have since been notified as persons entitled to protection, vide Notification No. RD69/46/19 dated the 5 December 1947) Person entitled, means persons notified under section 160(2). Waste land means land at the disposal of the Government which the Government has not disposed of by

lease, grant, or otherwise, and which is not included in a forest reserve, or in a forest proposed to be reserved under section 5 of the Assam Forest Regulation, VII of 1891, or in a protected forest constituted under the rules made under the said Regulation and has not been allotted as a grazing ground under rules framed under section 13 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.

3. Settlement of land under these rules will be only on written application to be made to the Deputy Commissioner, or the Officer empowered in this behalf under section 168 of the Regulation, or any officer specially authorised by the Deputy Commissioner to entertain applications on his behalf. (Deleted vide Notification No. RSS.351/64/97, dated 18th May 1967)

4. On receipt of the application the Deputy Commissioner or an officer deputed by him or the officer empowered in his behalf will enquire into the availability of the land and the claims of the persons entitled to obtain settlement.

5. (Substituted vide Notification No. RSS.351/64/97, dated 18<sup>th</sup> May 1967) [(1) In making settlement of land the Provisions of Section 163(2) shall be strictly followed and settlement shall be made for each class of people in compact blocks as far as possible. Where compact blocks of 50 bighas or more are available settlement shall be made ordinarily with registered Co-operative Societies formed by actual landless cultivators belonging to the classes of persons notified under section 160 (2) or mentioned in Section 163(2).

(2) When settlement has to be given to individuals, the area shall ordinarily be limited to a bighas to 12 bighas per family according to the fertility of the soil. In given to individuals, preference shall be given in the following order:—

(a) Settlement holders belonging to classes of persons notified under Section 160(2) 222 or mentioned in section 163(2) who have been rendered landless due to flood, erosion or earthquake or due requisition or acquisition of their lands by Government for public purposes.

(b) Landless cultivators belonging to classes of persons notified under Section 160(2) or mentioned in Section 163(2).

(c) Cultivator of the classes mentioned above having landless than 8bighas.

Note – (1) A person who holds land less than 8 bighas in his name or in the name of any member of his family shall be eligible to get settlement of only so much of land as shall, together with his existing holding, not exceed 8 or 12 bighas, as the case may be.

Note – (2) In case of tribal communities who live in community house according to tribal customs' all the residents in such community house or Chang need not necessarily be

treated as one family, and for the purpose of calculation of the number of families, every five members of the Chang shall be treated as forming one family].

6. All settlement shall in the first instance be on annual lease; the land should be cleared and brought under cultivation except such areas as are required for growing thatch and sun grass for bonafide use of the family or for the grazing of cattle. No annual lease shall be renewed unless this condition is complied with, provided that the Deputy Commissioner may exempt from the operation of this rule case in which he is satisfied that the failure on the part of the settlement holder is due to circumstances beyond his control.

7. Land settled on annual lease may be converted into a periodic lease when the conditions prescribed in rule 105 of the Land Records Manual are fulfilled, [and the requisite premium, if any, fixed by the State Government has been paid.]

8. No, land held under annual lease shall be transferred or sublet. If any such land is transferred or sublet in contravention of this rule the settlement shall forthwith be terminated. Provided that if the settlement holder dies during the currency of the lease the heirs of the deceased will inherit for the remainder of the term [Provided further that the State Government may waive their right to cancel an annual lease and may allow its renewal till such time as the State Government may direct in those cases in which the land is mortgaged to Government or to a State-sponsored Cooperative Society.]

9. Except in the case of estates mentioned in section 162(3), lands held under periodic lease may be transferred subject to the following condition:— A land holder may transfer or sublet his holding or any part of it within the belts or blocks only to persons belonging to the class of people notified under section 160(2) or those mentioned in Section 163(2) (i) (b) and (c), [or mortgage the whole or a part of his holding within such belt or block to Government or to a State-sponsored Cooperative Society functioning within such belt or block] If any transfer is made in contravention of this rule the lease shall be canceled forthwith with the approval of Government and the land holder will forfeit his right and status in respect of the land so transferred.

10. If any person is found in occupation of any annual land otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these rules he will be liable to eviction forthwith. If any person other than a person belonging to the classes of persons notified under section 160(2) or mentioned in section 163(2) (a) (b) and (c) is found in occupation of any waste land he will be evicted forthwith.

In the case mentioned above the Deputy Commissioner or officer empowered in this behalf will make a summary enquiry and if he is satisfied that the occupation is unauthorised he will proceed to evict the encroachee forthwith and any structure or crops found on the land will be liable to forfeiture to Government.

11. If any person belonging to the classes of people notified under section 160(2) or mentioned in section 163(2) (a), (b), and (c) is found in occupation of any waste land otherwise than in accordance with these rules he shall be evicted: provided that the Deputy Commissioner or Officer empowered in this behalf may after satisfying himself as to the eligibility of the claim, the bonafide of the occupant and availability of the land, offer settlement of the land in accordance with these rules after realising the back revenue to be assessed from the date of occupation. When evicting a person under this rule the Deputy Commissioner will serve a notice requiring the encroacher to vacate the land within a specified time, and he may, in his discretion, allow or disallow him to remove the structure and harvest the crops within the time so specified.

12. If any person is found in occupation of any land held under a periodic lease otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of these rules he shall be evicted 224 therefrom. For the purpose of eviction, the Deputy Commissioner will serve a notice requiring the occupant to vacate the land and to remove all structure or crops standing thereon within such period not exceeding one month as he may think fit. Such notice will be served on one or all of the occupants or if the occupants cannot be found it will be sufficient for the purpose of this rule if the notice is served by hanging at the last place of residence and pasted on the Gaonbura's notice Board and on the land in question.

If the occupant fails to vacate the land or remove the structures or crops as required in the notice the Deputy Commissioner may forcibly enter into and take possession of the land and destroy the structures or crops found thereon. Any disobedience of orders will be dealt with under section 188, Indian Penal Code.

13. All other matters which are not covered by the above rules will be governed by the relevant rules under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation.

D K Gangopadhyay

Commissioner & Secretary to the Government of Assam

Revenue Department

May 5, 2003

## APPENDIX V

### TREATY OF PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL SIGNED AT KATHMANDU, ON 31st JULY 1950

The Government of India and the Government of Nepal, recognizing the ancient ties which have happily existed between the two countries;

Desiring still further to strengthen and develop these ties and to perpetuate peace between the two countries;

Have resolved therefore to enter into a Treaty of Peace and Friendship with each other, and have, for this purpose, appointed as their plenipotentiaries the following persons, namely,

#### **THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA:**

His EXCELLENCY SHRI CHANDRESHWAR PRASAD NARAIN SINGH,  
Ambassador of India in Nepal.

#### **THE GOVERNMENT OF NEPAL:**

MOHUN SHAMSHER JANG BAHADUR RANA, Maharaja, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, who having examined each other's credentials and found them good and in due form have agreed as follows.

#### **Article 1**

There shall be everlasting peace and friendship between the Government of India and the Government of Nepal. The two Governments agree mutually to acknowledge and respect the complete sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of each other,

#### **Article 2**

The two Governments hereby undertake to inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with any neighboring State likely to cause any breach in the friendly relations subsisting between the two Governments. 226 1 Came into force on 31 July 1950, as from the date of signature, in accordance with article 9,

#### **Article 3**

In order to establish and maintain the relations referred to in Article I the two Governments agree to continue diplomatic relations with each other by means of representatives with such staff as is necessary for the due performance of their functions. The representatives and such of their staff as may be agreed upon shall enjoy such diplomatic privileges and immunities as are customarily granted by international law on a reciprocal basis

: Provided that in no case shall these be less than those granted to persons of a similar status of any other State having diplomatic relations with either Government.

#### **Article 4**

The two Governments agree to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice- Consuls and other consular agents, who shall reside in towns, ports and other places in each other's territory as may be agreed to. Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls and consular agents shall be provided with exequaturs or other valid authorization of their appointment. Such exequatur or authorization is liable to be withdrawn by the country which issued it, if considered necessary. The reasons for the withdrawal shall be indicated wherever possible. The persons mentioned above shall enjoy on a reciprocal basis all the rights, privileges, exemptions and immunities that are accorded to persons of corresponding status of any other State.

#### **Article 5**

The Government of Nepal shall be free to import, from or through the territory of India, arms, ammunition or warlike material and equipment necessary for the security of Nepal. The procedure for giving effect to this arrangement shall be worked out by the two Governments acting in consultation.

#### **Article 6**

Each Government undertakes, in token of the neighborly friendship between India and Nepal, to give to the nationals of the other, in its territory, national treatment with regard to participation in industrial and economic development of such territory and to the grant of concessions and contracts, relating to such development.

#### **Article 7**

The Governments of India and Nepal agree to grant, on a reciprocal basis, to the nationals of one country in the territories of the other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature.

#### **Article 8**

So far as matters dealt with herein are concerned, this Treaty cancels all previous Treaties, agreements, and engagements entered into on behalf of India between the British Government and the Government of Nepal.

#### **Article 9**

This Treaty shall come into force from the date of signature by both Governments.



**Article 10**

This Treaty shall remain in force until it is terminated by either party by giving one year's notice.

DONE in duplicate at Kathmandu this 31st day of July 1950. (Signed)

CHANDRESHWAR PRASAD MOHUN SHAMSHER

NARAIN SINGH JANG BAHADUR RANA

For the Government of India for the Government of Nepal.

## APPENDIX VI

### Memprandum Submitted to Chief Secretary, Assam Government

**OFFICE OF THE**  
**ALL ASSAM GORKHA STUDENTS' UNION (AAGSU)**  
**অখিল অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সংঘ (আগসু)**  
**সদৌ অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সন্থা**  
H.O. GORKHA THAKURBARI (NEPALI MANDIR), PALTAN BAZAR  
GUWAHATI - 781008, ASSAM  
Estd : 1976  
স্থাপিত : ১৯৭৬

Date : ২৭/০১/২০১৬

Ref. No. : ১০২৩২৫/১৪/২১৬

প্ৰতি,  
মুখ্য সচিব মহোদয়া,  
অসম চৰকাৰ, দিশপুৰ, গুৱাহাটী - ৬

মহাশয়া,

সাংগঠনিক অভিনন্দন গ্ৰহণ কৰিব। আমি 'সদৌ অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সন্থা'ৰ লগতে অসম বাসী গোৰ্খা সমাজৰ হৈ আপোনাক অভিনন্দন জনাইছো। আমি সদৌ অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সন্থাৰ তৰফৰ পৰা আপোনাৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে অৱগত কৰিব বিচাৰো যে আজি অসমত প্ৰায় ২৫ লাখৰো অধিক খিলঞ্জীয়া গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ লোক বসবাস কৰি আহিছে। যি জনগোষ্ঠীয়ে অসমৰ প্ৰত্যেক বিধান সভা আৰু লোকসভা নিৰ্বাচনত জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে অসমৰ ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰখনত গুৰুত্বপূৰ্ণ ভূমিকা গ্ৰহণ কৰি আহিছে। অসমৰ প্ৰথম নিৰ্বাচনৰ সময়ছোৱাৰে পৰা আজি পৰ্যন্ত গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীয়ে ৰাজনৈতিক ক্ষেত্ৰখনক প্ৰতিনিধিত্ব কৰি আহিছে আৰু বিগত সময়ছোৱাতো বিভিন্ন দলৰ চৰকাৰ গঠনৰ পাছত গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ প্ৰতিনিধিয়ে অসম চৰকাৰৰ অধীনত ৰাজহ বিভাগ, জনকল্যাণ বিভাগ, পৰিকল্পনা বিভাগত, বিধানসভাৰ উপাধ্যক্ষ, অধ্যক্ষৰ দৰে বিভিন্ন বিভাগৰ দায়িত্বত থাকি অসমৰ জনসাধাৰণক সেৱা কৰি আহিছিল। কিন্তু আজিৰ তাৰিখত গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ প্ৰতিনিধিক উপেক্ষা কৰি অহাটো দুৰ্ভাগ্যজনক।

প্ৰশিধানযোগ্য যে বিগত চৰকাৰে গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ উত্তৰণ আৰু বিকাশৰ কাৰণে গঠন কৰি দিয়া গোৰ্খা উন্নয়ন পৰিষদ যি পৰিষদত প্ৰতি বছৰে বাৰ্ষিক পূজিৰ পৰিমাণ ৭কোটিৰো অধিক আছিল তাৰ পৰিবৰ্তে বি.জে.পি. নেতৃত্বাধীন চৰকাৰখনে ২০১৭-১৮ চনৰ বাজেটত এই ধনৰ পৰিমাণ কমাই আনি ২৭ লাখ কৰিলে আৰু ২০১৮-১৯ চনৰ বাজেটত গোৰ্খা উন্নয়ন পৰিষদৰ বাবে কোনো ধৰণৰ ধনৰ প্ৰস্তাৱ গ্ৰহণ কৰা নহ'ল। কিন্তু বিগত দুটা বছৰত চৰকাৰখনে এই বিষয়ত কোনো ধৰণৰ ব্যৱস্থা লোৱা আমাৰ চকুত পৰা নাই। সদৌ অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সন্থাই বিভিন্ন সময়ত গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ সমস্যা সমাধানৰ দাবীত বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰক বহুবাৰ স্মাৰকপত্ৰ যোগে প্ৰেৰণ কৰা হৈছিল। সেয়েহে আপোনাৰ জ্ঞাতাৰ্থে গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ সমস্যাসমূহ তলত উল্লেখ কৰা হ'ল—

১) অসমত বসবাস কৰা খিলঞ্জীয়া গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীক জনজাতিকৰণৰ মৰ্যাদা প্ৰাপ্তিৰ বাবে অসম চৰকাৰে এন.অ'.টি প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগে।

P.T.O

OFFICE OF THE  
ALL ASSAM GORKHA STUDENTS' UNION (AAGSU)

অখিল অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সংঘ (আগসু)

সম্বন্ধে অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সন্থা

H.O. GORKHA THAKURBARI (NEPALI MANDIR), PALTAN BAZAR  
GUWAHATI - 781008, ASSAM

Estd : 1976

স্থাপিত : ১৯৭৬



Date : 29/04/2024

- ২) অসমত বসবাস কৰা গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীক উপগ্ৰহীয় ভিত্তিত গোৰ্খা ষায়িত্ব শাসিত পবিষদ প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগে।
- ৩) বৰ্তমান চৰকাৰে অতি শীঘ্ৰে এজন গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ বিধায়কক মন্ত্ৰীত্ব প্ৰদান কৰিব লাগে।
- ৪) টাইবেল বেন্টি এণ্ড বুকত 'নেপালী ষ্ৰেজিয়াচ এণ্ড কান্টিভেট'ৰ পৰিবৰ্তে 'গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠী'ৰ নামাকৰণেৰে সংৰক্ষিত শ্ৰেণীত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত কৰিব লাগে।
- ৫) মেডিকেল, ইঞ্জিনিয়াৰিং বিভাগত গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰীক সংৰক্ষণ ব্যৱস্থা কৰিব পাৰে।
- ৬) এ.পি.এছ.চি ত গোৰ্খা সম্প্ৰদায়ৰ পৰা সদস্য মনোনীত কৰিব লাগে।
- ৭) ভাৰতৰ সংবিধানৰ অষ্টম অনুসূচিত অন্তৰ্ভুক্ত গোৰ্খাসকলৰ ভাষা (নেপালী), হ'ত ১৫ শতাব্দে গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ ছাত্ৰ-ছাত্ৰী থকা প্ৰাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ৰ পৰা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়লৈ MIL পঠন-পাঠনৰ ব্যৱস্থা নিয়মীয়া কৰিব লাগে। লগতে শিক্ষকৰো নিযুক্তি নিয়মীয়া কৰিব লাগে।
- ৮) বৰ্তমান অসমত হৈ থকা এম. আৰ. চি প্ৰদানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত বিলঞ্জীয়া গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীক বিনাচৰ্তে এম. আৰ. চি প্ৰদানৰ ক্ষেত্ৰত চৰকাৰে ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে।
- ৯) গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ প্ৰধান উৎসৱ তিহাৰ (ভাতু বিতীয়া) দিনা চৰকাৰী বন্ধ ঘোষণা কৰিব লাগে।
- ১০) গুৱাহাটী মাজমজিয়াত গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ ভাষা সংস্কৃতি সংৰক্ষণ কৰণে Cultural Research Centreৰ লগতে গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সন্থাৰ কেন্দ্ৰীয় কাৰ্যালয়ৰ কাৰণে ভূমি সহ নিৰ্মাণৰ তৎক্ষণিক ব্যৱস্থা গ্ৰহণ কৰিব লাগে।

অশা ৰাৰিছো আপোনাৰ তহাবখনত গোৰ্খা জনগোষ্ঠীৰ উপৰোক্ত সমস্যাসমূহ পৰ্যায়ক্ৰমে সমাধান হ'ব।

ধন্যবাদে —

(প্ৰেম তামাং)  
সভাপতি

সম্বন্ধে অসম গোৰ্খা ছাত্ৰ সন্থা (আগসু)


E-mail: tamangpreem2211@gmail.com

President

All Assam Gorkha Students' union

## APPENDIX VII

### Memorandum Submitted to Hon'ble Prime Minister of India

	<b>OFFICE OF THE</b> <b>ASSAM GORKHA SAMMELAN</b> <b>B.T.A.D. REGIONAL COMMITTEE</b> H.O. : KOKRAJHAR, BTAD, ASSAM REGD. NO. RS/KAM/240/H/146 OF 1998-99 ESTD-1943	
<b>LAKSHMI SEDAI</b> President Add: Vill - Maradhansiri P.O. Rowta-784508 Dist. Udalguri, Assam E-mail: lakshmisedai@gmail.com Ph: 9401146738	<b>DAMODAR DAHAL</b> Working President Ph: 9859487222	<b>NAREN KARKI</b> Gen. Secretary Add: P.O. Tamulpur Dist. Baksa, Assam Ph: 9954452264

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To,  
Sjt. Narendra Modiji  
Hon'ble Prime Minister, India

Dated the 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2016.

Sir,

At the very outset, We, the undersigned for and on behalf of 'Assam Gorkha Sammelan' (AGS) BTAD Regional Committee extend our heartiest greetings and warm welcome on your first visit to the Bodoland Territorial Council region. It is a matter of great happiness that your decision to visit the otherwise backward region of Assam has ushered great hope and aspirations among the people of the region for development.

Sir, We, the Gorkhas that consists of two great races –(i) Indo-Aryan Race under Indo-Aryan Linguistic Group and (ii) Mongoloid- Kirati Race under Tibeto-Burma Linguistic Group have a long history in India and the North-East India in particular bears the stamp of Gorkha existence since 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Century A.D.

Sir, the following signatories have the honour to place before you certain facts and grievances of the Gorkhas of Assam and also the various demands placed to the Government of Assam and the Government of India at different times by the signatory organizations of Assam for the amicable solutions of the problems of the Gorkhas.

- **Historical Background :**

Gorkhas have been peacefully dwelling in Assam since time immemorial as cattle breeders, cultivators, ex- serviceman, oil, tea and mining workers. During the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Century A.D the establishment of Gorkha Kingdom and its expansion clashed with the colonial expansion of the British in India which resulted in the form of 'Anglo-Gorkha War' of 1815 and culminated on 4<sup>th</sup> March 1816 with a historic 'SEGOWLEE TREATY' signed between the British India and the Gorkha kingdom. By this treaty a vast area of land measuring 44000 sq.km s of the Gorkha Kingdom was annexed into British India, for example- Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, some parts of Cooch Behar upto the Goalpara District of

Assam in the North-East, the land of Northern side to the river Ganga in the South and Garhwal, Kumaon up to Chhamba Bhumi in the west from the erstwhile Gorkha Kingdom and present independent Nepal. A large population that existed in the Gorkha kingdom became Indian citizen by virtue of their land annexed to the British India and are known as Indian Gorkhas in the present times.

Moreover Sir, you are well aware that the Gorkhas living in the allotted Forest villages specially in Kokrajhar and Chirang districts of Assam in the Bodoland Territorial Council territory have their own historical background. Before 1865 A.D, the vast area of Northern part of present Kokrajhar and Chirang were under the control of Kingdom of Bhutan where the majority of inhabitants were the Bodo, Mech, Gorkhas, and Koch-Rajbongshis etc. But a political understanding between the King of Bhutan and the East India Company in 1865 in the form of 'Treaty of Sinchula' made the Bhutan kingdom to cede Kalimpong Sub-Division presently under Gorkhaland Territorial Area and major parts of present Kokrajhar, Chirang and Duars and brought those area under direct control of British India with a huge population of Gorkha included in Indian territory with their land.

The Government of Assam in this regard has recognized the Gorkhas by categorizing as Protected Status class in the Tribal Belts and Blocks in 1947 for the welfare of and protection of Land rights of the indigenous people living in those places that include Plains Tribal, Hills Tribal, Scheduled Castes, Santhals, Tea Garden Tribal and Gorkhas (Nepali Graziers and Cultivators). Apart from these, the Govt. of Assam has recognized some sub-caste of Gorkhas (Nepali) (i.e.- Thapa, Gurung, Lama, Magar, Newar, Lohar, Damai, Gaine, Rai, Chetry, Limbu, Sarki) as Other Backward Classes in the state duly recognized by the Government of India. The certain sections of the Mongoloid group of Gorkhas have been recognized as Scheduled Tribes of India in the states like Sikkim and West Bengal and certain sections of Indo-Aryan group of Gorkhas as Scheduled Castes.

But it is matter of great regret that despite having a historic merger of Gorkhas to Indian Union with their huge territory of land, the Gorkhas have been time and again ill-treated and labeled as illegal migrants, outsiders, encroachers, foreigners by different sections of the people of Assam showing total ignorance about the history of the Gorkhas.

The Gorkhas like any other tribe of the state or the country are the sons of the soil and as such have placed before the Govt. of Assam and India to recognize Gorkha as a distinct and indigenous race of Assam and in other parts of India.

#### 2. Contribution of Gorkhas:-

Sir, as a distinct Indian race, the Gorkhas have a notable contribution in building the present day India. After the 'Segowlee Treaty' of 1816, the deployment of Gorkhas in British Army started rapidly and the formation of 'Assam Light Infantry' that consisted of majority of Gorkhas after the Sylhet Operations is well known in Indian Military history as a part of the 'Cuttuck Legion'. These Gorkha Soldiers were settled permanently in various parts of the North-East India like Changlang district of Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur, and Meghalaya which were part of erstwhile Assam. It were the Gorkha soldiers who fought against and drove out the Maan Aggressors (Burmese) and saved the North-East from Burmese invasion in 1826 forcing them to sign the 'Yandaboo Treaty' with Assam.

The contribution of Gorkhas in the freedom Movement of India has never been recognized by the people of Assam but hundreds of Gorkhali villages were the centre of the freedom movement in the state. The great son of the soil, Babu Chhabilal Upadhyaya presided over the historic session of the Assam Association in 1921 held at Jorhat that decided to convert the Assam Association as a Provincial Branch of Indian National Congress. Further, the 'All India Gorkha League' adopted a strong resolution that 'thirty lakhs of Khukuris would be used if needed to save Assam from 'C' Grouping'.

Sir, despite having a strong historic background the Gorkhas have to face humiliation from different sections of the society as well as both State and Central Government. Therefore Sir, with a view to safeguard the history, language and culture of the Gorkhas living in Assam and the Bodoland region and with an aim to uplift the Gorkha society socially, economically and politically, the social and literary organizations of the Gorkhas in Assam have put forward certain demands towards the Government of Assam as well as Government of India.

## Our Basic Demands:

### 1. Permanent Solution of D-Voters Problems of Gorkhas of Assam

The Gorkhas have been living in the North-East India since time immemorial and are one of the most dedicated community of the nation. But time and again the ethnic Gorkhas of the state have been labelled as foreigners, infiltrators or illegal immigrants only because they speak Nepali language or belong to Gorkha Community. The Election Commission of India has also categorically harassed the common Gorkha population by classifying the ethnic Gorkhas as Doubtful Voters (D-Voters) in the Voters list.

The recent updation work of the National Register of Citizens (NRC) in Assam by the Govt. of India under the supervision of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has also shown the same disparity towards ethnic Gorkhas by categorising them in Non-Original Indigenous during the scrutiny of the papers in Assam which hurts the sentiment of the patriotic Gorkhas of the state.

As such Sir, we, the undersigned request you to kindly consider the case of the Gorkhas and bring a permanent solution to the D-voters problem of the Gorkhas of Assam through a Gazette Notification to include it as an ethnic community of Assam and Indian Union and include all the names of D-Voters as genuine citizens both in the Electoral Rolls of the state and all the Gorkha people in the National Register of citizens as ethnic Indian Community.

### 2. Scheduled Tribe Status to Gorkhas:

The Gorkhas are socially, economically and educationally very backward in the state of Assam. Therefore, the Government of India must declare the Gorkha Community as a Scheduled Tribe alongwith the proposed (six) other Communities of Assam and take all necessary steps to uplift the Gorkha population socially, economically and educationally by providing them all the necessary facilities.

### 3. Permanent settlement of Gorkhas in allotted forest villages:-

The histories of the dwelling of Gorkhas of Assam is of centuries and have been constitutionally categorized as Protected Classes since the pre-independent India in Tribal Belts and Blocks of Assam.

As such, the Gorkhas feel the need of protection of the land rights by ensuring them equal status alongwith other protected tribes in the true sense of the term in the Tribal Belts and Blocks as well as permanent settlement to the indigenous Gorkhas in the allotted forest villages of Kokrajhar and Chirang district of BTAD and other parts of Assam as other traditional dwellers as per the 'Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights ) Act.

### 4. Community Development Scheme for Gorkhas of BTC:

The Gorkhas of the Bodoland region are in need of special attention as they are the most undeveloped communities of the region as they are not having ample representation in the BTC and so request to constitute a full-fledged 'Gorkha Development Board' within BTC with amendment of BTC Act. in order to safeguard the political rights and to protect, preserve and promote social, cultural & linguistic identity of the community as an indigenous tribe of Assam.

Moreover, we earnestly request you to grant special package for community development of the Gorkhas of Bodoland Region.

### 5. Special Development Package for Bodoland Region:

The formation of Bodoland Territorial Council in 2003 was a first step towards the development of this backward region inhabited by Tribals and Non-Tribal communities of Assam and has made an exemplary progress under the leadership of Sri Hagrama Mohilary,



Hon'ble Chief of BTC. But Sir, the region is still lagging far behind in Industrial development, education, health and infrastructure development.

Therefore Sir, We earnestly request you to establish an Indian Institute of Technology, Indian Institute of Management and All India Institute of Medical Sciences in the Bodoland region for the greater benefit of the economically poor students of the region. The region also needs special schemes for development of Small Scale as well large scale Industries to generate employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled labours. The Government of India is also requested to take up special schemes for skill development programme for all the communities living within BTC.

#### **6. Appointment of Gorkhas in Constitutional Posts and inclusion of Gorkha member in Union Cabinet:**

The Gorkhas have been making exemplary sacrifice for the sake of motherland India since time immemorial. But it is a matter of great regret that the ethnic Gorkha community have been deprived both politically, economically and socially by Government of India. The history of Indian Union shows that till date the Government has not considered any Gorkha for appointment in Constitutional posts like **Governor in the state, Ambassadors of foreign nations, Chief Justices** or have never got any representation in the Union Cabinet or Higher ranked offices of India.

Therefore sir, we earnestly request you to consider the appointment of eligible Gorkhas as Governors, Ambassadors or Higher Ranked Officers in India Government Offices. Moreover, we earnestly request you to include one **Gorkha representative in the Union Cabinet from Assam.**

**Hon'ble Sir,** We, the undersigned have furnished before you certain facts and information regarding the situation of Gorkhas of Assam which is in a distressed and impoverished state due to the apathetic and callous attitude of the previous Governments.

Hon'ble Sir, we do hope that Government of India would be able to bring lasting peace, harmony and development of the Bodoland region and the indigenous Gorkhas and other communities of the land at the earliest.

Thanking You Sir,

Sincerely Yours'

For and on behalf of Assam Gorkha Sammelan B.T.A.D. Regional Committee

(Lakhsmi Sedai)

President

(Basudev Upadhyay)

Gnl. Secy. Central Committee

(Naren Karki)

Gnl. Secy.

(Damadar Dahal)

Working President

(Bikash Subedy)

President, KDC/AG

## APPENDIX VIII

### Memorandum to U.P.P.L, Kokrajhar

OFFICE OF THE  
**B.T.R. GORKHA SAMAJ**  
H.Q. RAJALGAON, CHIRANG, BTR ( ASSAM )

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Ref No. BTRGS/2020/13/01 Date 10-03-2020

MEMORANDUM

To  
The President / Secretary  
U.P.P.L  
Dated the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2020, Kokrajhar, BTR ( Assam )

Submitted By: BTR Gorkha Samaj

Honorable Sir,

We, on behalf of BTR Gorkha Samaj, would like to draw your kind attention toward most important grievances and need of the Community within Bodoland Territorial Region. Thus, for the greater interest of the Gorkha Community of BTR, We, being a responsible social organization placed some essential genuine demands as mentioned below -

1. Provide Land Rights to all Gorkha Land Holders within BTR in various types of land e.g. T.B.land, Eksania Patta, Patta Land, Forest, D. Forest, PGR, VGR etc.
2. Creation of a Separate Gorkha Development Council in BTR
3. At least 4 constituencies should be created for Gorkha Community among the 60 constituencies in the next Delimitation of the constituency.
4. At least 2 Gorkha Candidates should provide in the coming BTC Election, 2020 from UPPL.
5. Creation of a Reserve Quota of Executive Member for Gorkha Community in the BTR Council.
6. Reservation of minimum 1 Gorkha Representative in each Selection & Development Boards of BTR.
7. Regular Appointment of Nepali MIL teachers from Elementary to Secondary School within BTR.

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P.T. 0

*Received  
B.N.  
10/3/2020*

OFFICE OF THE  
**B.T.R. GORKHA SAMAJ**

H.Q. KAJALGAON, CHIRANG, BTR ( ASSAM )

Ref No... BTRGS/2020/03/01

Date... 10.03.2020

8. 15% Govt. Job Reservation for Gorkha Community within BTR.
9. Construction of Gorkha Cultural Research & Development Centers in each district within BTR.
10. Rehabilitation & Settlement of the victimized Gorkha families in the Bodoland Movement.
11. Recommendation Gorkha Community as Gorkha Protected Class in place of Nepali Cultivator and Glaziers in the protected classes in Tribal Belt & Block.
12. Recommendation as S.T. for the Gorkha Community of BTR
13. Declaration " Bhai Dhoj" as local Holiday within BTR

Sir, Hope, you will move forward to accomplish aforesaid common and genuine requirements of a deprived community within BTR.

Lastly, wish you & your party's successful future and we, being a responsible organization assure you that we are rigid and confident about your party as well as welfare of the concern community.

Thanking You.

Yours Sincerely

On Behalf of the BTR Gorkha Samaj,

Chief Coordinator

POCO

SHOT ON POCO F1

1. Uttam Pradhan.  
Mob: 78 81998687

District wise Coordinators

1. Kewal chety (chirang)  
8135095926

2. 2020/3/10 16:55

## APPENDIX IX

### Interview Schedule

This interview schedule has been prepared for the collection of data for the M.Phil Dissertation on **Socio-Economic Status of Gorkha Community in Bodoland Territorial Area Districts with Reference to Chirang District, BTAD (ASSAM)**. This study is trying to explore issues related to Education, Income, employment, the standard of living in society.

In this study, Gorkhas of Chirang has been taken to understand the problems relating to socio-economic status i.e. education, economic, social, income, and employment.

Thanking You,

**Hemanta Sharma**

M.Phil Scholar

Department of Political Science

Bodoland University

Email: [hemantashrm3@gmail.com](mailto:hemantashrm3@gmail.com)

Mobile Number - 8011575111

**To be filled by the respondents**

**Part: I**

Name of the Respondent \_\_\_\_\_

Sex \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_

Category: 1. ST  2. SC  3. OBC  4. MOBC

Present Address:

Village/Town \_\_\_\_\_ District \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

Pin \_\_\_\_\_ Mobile \_\_\_\_\_

Occupation:

1. Farmers

2. Govt. Sector

3. Pvt. Sector

4. Others

Educational Qualification: \_\_\_\_\_

Marital Status: 1. Married  2. Unmarried

No. of Family Members  Monthly Income: \_\_\_\_\_

Religion:

1. Hinduism

2. Buddhism

3. Christianity

4. Any Others

Part: II

Please fill with the tick(√) mark wherever necessary

1. Do you believe or agree that higher Socio-Economic status matters the all-around development of the people?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

2. Do you think or agree your culture that you followed is rich?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

3. Do you believe in any superstition

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

4. Is there any casteism or untouchability followed in your locality?

i. Yes

ii. No.

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

5. What are the measures taken to alleviate the untouchability from the community?

Please

explain \_\_\_\_\_

6. Have your locality been benefited from the Educational policies implemented by the Government?

- i. Yes
- ii. No
- iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

7. How many people are Graduated/ Post Graduated etc. from your family till now?

Please state: \_\_\_\_\_

8. How many people becomes IAS/IPS/ACS/SP/DSP/Professor in your locality till now?

Please state \_\_\_\_\_

9. How many people are doing job among the Gorkha Community in your family?

1. No. of Govt. Job \_\_\_\_\_

2. No. of Pvt. Job \_\_\_\_\_

10. What is the income source followed among the Gorkha Community?

1. Agriculture/farming

2. Govt. Job

3. Pvt. Job

4. Business

5. Other

11. Do you still believe in Farming as an income source?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

12. Do you have a Goth (cowshed)?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_



13. Do you think still Milk is supplied as an income source among the Gorkha Community?

If yes, please specify the system: \_\_\_\_\_

14. Are they taking the advantage of technology as their business to supply their milk?

Please state: \_\_\_\_\_

15. Are they applying the scientific way for the production of agriculture or farming?

Please state: \_\_\_\_\_

16. Do you feel that your community faces a low socio-economic status?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

17. What are the factors for the worst socio-economic conditions among the Gorkhas?

Please state: \_\_\_\_\_

18. Is the Gorkha Community getting the appropriate facilities provided by the Govt.?

Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

19. Do you feel that the community is discriminated by the Local Governments?

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

20. Do you face the problems relating to Land Pattas in the area?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

21. Do you think that the facilities provided by the Govt. properly utilized by the local leaders?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Cannot say

Addition to your answer (if any) \_\_\_\_\_

22. What are the measures that have been taken for uplifting the socio-economic conditions of the Gorkha community till now?

Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

23. Do you agree most of the people in the community use to fly to the other place or state for better income?

i. Yes

ii. No

If yes, please state (why): \_\_\_\_\_

24. Is there any solution to minimize the flow of migration to other state for earning?

i. Yes

ii. No

If yes, Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

25. Role of NGO in your community:

Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

26. Do you feel that your issues are properly led by the NGO's or Students' Union?

Please explain: \_\_\_\_\_

27. What are the social rituals which creates hindrances towards the development of the community?

Please Specify: \_\_\_\_\_

## APPENDIX X

### Some photographs of Field Visit



### Some photographs of Gorkha Culture:



**Performing Traditional Dance**

**Wearing Gorkha Dress**



**Gorkha Cultural Dance**

**Gorkha Cultural Dance Group**