

Appendix-I

The Treaty of Sugauli, 1815-16[#]

Treaty of peace between the Honourable East India Company and Maharaja Bikram Shah, Rajah of Nepal, settled between Lieutenant-Colonel Bradshaw on the part of the Honourable Company, in virtue of the full powers vested in him by His Excellency the Right Honourable Francis of Moira, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council appointed by the Court of Directors of the said Honourable Company to direct and control all the affairs of the East India Company and by Shree Goroo Gujraj Misser and Chunder Seeker opposite the part of Maharajah Girmenn Jode Bilian Shah Bahadur Shamsheer Jung, in virtue of the powers to that effect vested in them by the said Rajah of Nepal 2nd Dec.

ARTICLES

Articles 1: There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable East India Company and the Rajah of Nepal.

Article 2: The Rajah of Nepal renounced all claim to the lands, which were the subject 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: The Rajah of Nepal hereby cedes to the Honourable East India Company in perpetuity all the under-mentioned territories, viz:

Firstly- The whole of the low lands between the Rivers Kali and Rapti.

Secondly- The whole of the low lands with the exception of Bootwal Khass lying between the Rapti and Gunduck.

Thirdly- The whole of low lands between the Gunduck and Coohah, in which the authority of the British Government has been introduced or is in actual course of introduction.

Fourthly- All the lands between the Rivers Mitchee and the Teestan.

Fifthly- All the territories within the hills... The River...including the fort ... Nagree and the part of... Morung into the hills, together with the territories lying between the pass and Nagree. The aforesaid territory shall be evacuated by the Gorkha Troop within forty days from this date.

Article 4: With a view to identify the Chiefs and Barahadars of the State of Nepal, whose interests will suffer by the alienation of the lands ceded by the foregoing article, the British Government agrees to set the 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, Gorkhas shall be granted under the seal and signature of the Governor General for the pensions respectively.

Article 5: The Rajah of Nepal for himself and successors, all claim to or with the countries lying to the west of the River Kali and engaged never to have any concern with those countries or the inhabitants thereof.

Article 6: The Rajah of Nepal engages never to molest or disturb the Rajah of Sikkim in the possession of his territories; but aggress, if any difference shall arise between the State of Nepal and the Rajah of Sikkim or the subjects of either, that such difference shall be referred to the arbitration of the British Government, by whose award the Rajah of Nepal engages to abide.

Article 7: The Rajah of Nepal 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: 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 Court of the other.

Article 9: 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 Lieutenant-Colonel

Bradshaw, who engages to obtain and deliver to the Rajah the ratification of the Governor General within twenty days, or sooner, if practicable.

Done at Segowlee, on 2nd Day of December, 1815.

Sd/
Paris Bradshaw,
Lt.Col., B.A.

Sd/-
D. Ochterlony,
Agent, Governor General

#Source: Nath Lopita. *The Nepalis in Assam: Ethnicity and cross border movements in the north-east*. Maulana AbulKkalamAazad Institute of Asian Studies. 2003. pp. 102-104.

Appendix-II

Deed of Darjeeling Grant- 01.02.1835^{##}

Translation of the Deed of Grant making over Darjeeling to the East India Company dated 29th Maugh, Sambat 1891, A.D., 1st February 1835

The Governor-General having expressed his desire for the possession 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 Runjeet River, east of the Balasun, Kahall, and Little Runjeet Rivers, and west of the Rungno and Mahanuddi Rivers.

Seal of the Rajah prefixed
to the document.

Sd/- A. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent of Darjeeling and
in charge of political relations
with Sikkim.

Source: Moktan. R, (compiled & Edit), *Sikkim: Darjeeling Compendium of Documents*, R. Moktan Publisher, Kalimpong, Darjeeling, 2004. p.11.

Appendix-III

Treaty of “Peace and Friendship” Between the Government of India and Government of Nepal, 1950^{###}

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

Desiring still further to strengthen and develop their 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 Narayan Singh, Ambassador of India in Nepal.

The Government of Nepal: Maharaja Mohun Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, 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:

ARTICLES

Article I: 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 II: The two Governments hereby undertake to inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with any neighbouring state likely to cause any breach in the friendly relations subsisting between the two Governments.

Article III: 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 IV: 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 V: 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 VI: Each Government undertakes, in token of the neighbourly friendship between India and Nepal, to give to the nation as 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 VII: 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 VIII: 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 IX: This Treaty shall come into force from the date of signature by both Governments.

Article X: 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

Sd/-
Chandreshwar Prasad Narayan singh
For the Govt. of India

Sd/-
Mohan Shamsher Jung Bahadur Rana
For the Govt. of Nepal

###Source: Nath, Lopita., 2003, *The Nepalis in Assam: Ethnicity and cross border movements in the north-east*. Maulana Abulkalamazad Institute of Asian studies. pp. 104-106.

Appendix-IV

Details of the Race, Caste and Tribes of the Population of the Darjeeling District in 1941

Muslims	8,728
Scheduled Castes	50,750
Menials	2,699
Rajbanshis	17,991
Others	2,945
Santals(Tribes)	4,045
Meches(Tribes)	271
Oraons(Tribes)	12,433
Mundas(Tribes)	4,993
Christians(Tribes)	3,031
Other(Tribes)	2,338
Plains Hindus(Other than the Scheduled Castes)	39,276
Bengalis	13,830
Marwaris	2,416
Panjabis	320
Hindi-speaking	21,996
Others	714
Nepalis	2,54,608
Rai	56,794
Sherpa	6,929
Chettri	25,941
Sanyasi	1,335
Brahman	8,999

Bhujel	5,816
Yogi	454
Others	472
Caste unstated	4,304
Christians	2,392
Mangar(Tribes)	17,262
Newar(Tribes)	12,242
Tamang(Tribes)	43,114
Damai(Tribes)	8,162
Gurung(Tribes)	15,455
Limbu(Tribes)	17,803
Kami(Tribes)	16,272
Sunawar(Tribes)	4,822
Yakha(Tribes)	824
Sarki(Tribes)	2,778
Gharti(Tribes)	496
Others(Tribes)	1,942
Other Hillmen	20,083
Bhutia & Tibetan	7,271
Lepcha Buddhist	9,911
Bhutia Christian	341
Lepcha Christian	2559
Others	1
Indian Christians	730
British	884
Anglo-Indians	935

Europeans	228
Asiatics	588

Source: Dash, Arther, Jules., 1947, *Bengal District Gazetteers: Darjeeling*; Government Printing, Bengal Government Press, Alipore, Bengal, p. 65.

Appendix-V

Treaty of Yandaboo¹

The treaty of peace between the Honourable East India Company on the one part, and His Majesty the King of AVA on the other were settled on 24th February 1826.

Article-1: There shall be perpetual peace and friendship between the Honourable 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 or 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 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

¹ Treaty of Yandaboo was signed between the King of Ava (Burma)-presently Myanmar and British on 24th February 1826. A part of Assam was handed over to British from Burma with signing the treaty.

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 honour 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 Burma 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 Honourable 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.

Source: Saikia, Jaideep, (Compiled), Documents on North East India, Shipra Publications, New Delhi, 2010, pp. 1-5.

Appendix-VI
The Inner Line Regulation-1873

Regulation under Act XXXIII Vic, Chap. 3, Sec. I.

A Regulation for the Peace and Government of certain districts on the Eastern Frontier of Bengal.

Whereas the Secretary of State for India in Council as by resolution in Council declared the provisions of the Q Vict. Act XXXIII, Chap. 3, Section 1, to be applicable to the districts of Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar, Lakhimpur, Garo hills, Khasi and Jaintia hills, Naga hills, Cachher and Chittagong hills;

And whereas the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal has proposed to Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same, for the peace and good government of the said districts;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken such draft and reasons into consideration and has approved of such draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent:

The following Regulation is now published in *Gazette of India* and will be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and thereupon will have the force of law under thirty-third of Victoria, Chapter III;

1. This Regulation shall extend to the districts named in the preamble, and shall come into force on the 1st of November 1873.
2. It shall be lawful for the Local Government of Bengal, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, from time to time alter by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a line to be called "The Inner Line" in each or any of the above named districts. The Local Government may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*,

prohibit all British subjects, or any class of British subjects, or any person residing in, or passing through such districts, from going beyond such line without a pass under the hand and seal of the executive officer as he may be authorised to grant such pass; and the Local Government may from time to time cancel or vary such prohibition.

3. Any British subject or other person to prohibit who goes beyond the 'Inner Line' fixed in accordance with Section 2 of the Regulation, after its notification, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, without a pass, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for the first offence and to a fine of not exceeding Rs. 500 or to simple or rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to both for each subsequent offence.
4. The Local Government may, from time to time prescribe, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, a form of pass for each district and may in such form of pass fix such restrictions or conditions the Local Government may deem fit and may require the payment of such dues and fees for such passes as the Local Government may deem proper. Any holder of such pass shall on breach of any such restriction or conditions be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 100 for a first offence and to a fine not exceeding Rs. 500 or to simple or rigorous imprisonment which may extend to three months or to both for each subsequent offence.
5. Any rubber, wax, ivory or other jungle product found in possession of any person convicted of an offence under this Regulation may be confiscated to the Government by an order to be passed at the time of conviction by the Magistrate.
6. The Chief Executive Officer of any district comprised in any notification as aforesaid may, subject to the approval of the Local Government, authorise, by a written instrument under his hand, any public servant to arrest and bring before him with the least practicable delay:

Firstly— Any person prohibited from crossing the Inner Line prescribed for such district if such person shall be found beyond the line and when asked to produce his pass shall refuse or be unable to do.

Secondly— Any person to whom a pass may have been granted, and who has committed any infraction of its conditions.

7. It shall not be lawful for any British subject, or other persons not being a native of the district comprised in the preamble of this Regulation to acquire any interest in the land or the product of land beyond the said Inner Line without the sanction of the Local Government officer as the Local Government shall appoint in this behalf. Any interest so acquired may be dealt with as the Local Government or its said officer shall direct. The Local Government may also by notification in the Local Gazette extend the prohibition contained in this section to any class of persons natives of the said districts and may from time to time in like manner cancel or vary such extension.
8. Wherever, without the written permission of the officers authorised by the Local Government to grant such permission kills or captures or attempts to kill or capture, or abets the killing or capturing of a wild elephant in any of the districts to which this Regulation extends, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 for each elephant so killed or captured and any elephant so killed or captured shall be confiscated to Government provided that no person who kills or abets the killing of an elephant in protection of himself, his house or his crops, shall be liable to punishment; and provided also that every person who in the like case captures, or abets the capture of an elephant shall not be liable to fine, but shall be bound to surrender such captured elephant to the government or to pay such royalty thereon as the Local Government may from time to time direct.
9. It shall be competent for the Local Government to make rules for the issue of licence to kill or capture elephant and for all purposes connected with the capture of elephant.

10. The prosecution for every offence punishable under section 8 of the Regulation shall be commenced within 6 months after the offence is committed.
11. Offences against this Regulation may be tried by Magistrate of the first or second class and shall be bailable. Declaration

Source: Bose, M., L., History of Arunachal Pradesh, Concept Publication, New Delhi, 1997, pp. 264-267