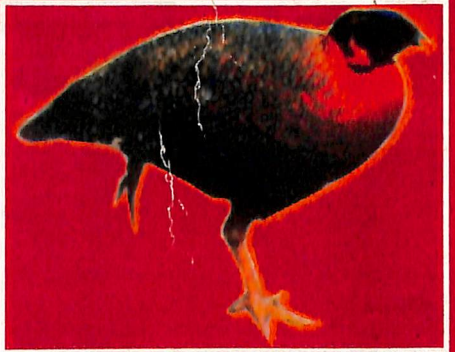
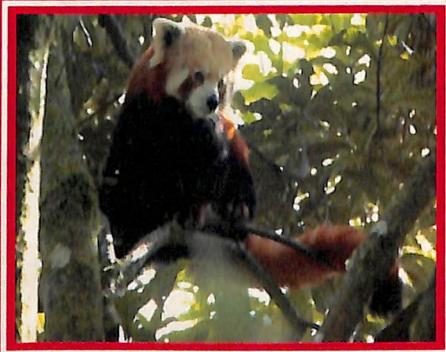


Sikkim Chronicle



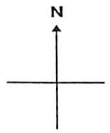
167
0-CL
6

Compiled and Edited
by
Durga P Chhetri

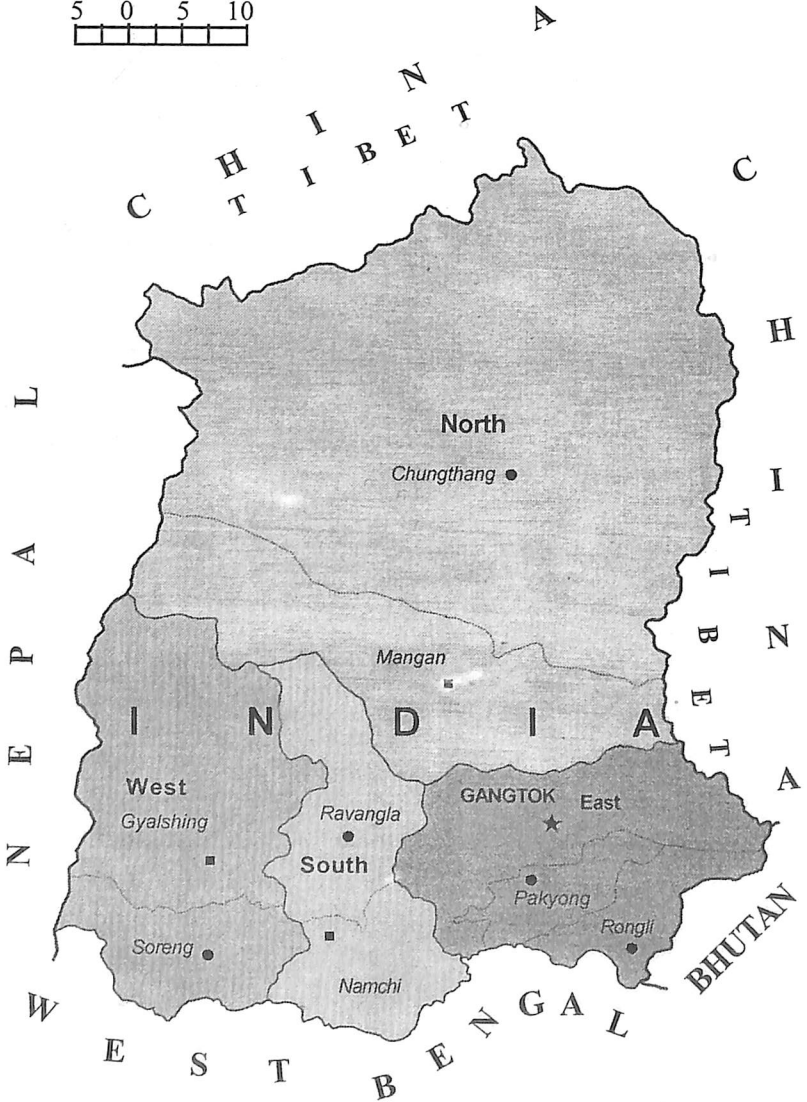
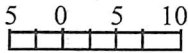
Contents

	Map of Sikkim	
	Abbreviations	i-iv
1/	Sikkim : An Introduction	1
2/	Population	29
3/	Economy	35
4/	Agriculture	37
5/	Education	39
6/	Health	45
7/	Elections	47
8/	Panchayats	62
9/	Political Party	70
10/	Planning	75
11/	Flora and Fauna	82
12/	Mountains, Glaciers and Lakes	86
13/	Tourism	89
14/	Language and Religion	94
15/	Festival	98
16/	Monastery	100
17/	Road and Transport	102
18/	Power and Electricity	103
19/	Post and Telecom	106
20/	Banking and Finance	107
21/	Media and Websites	108
22/	Boards and Commissions	113
23/	President's Rule	119
24/	Honour and Award	121
25/	Book and Author	128
26/	North East Council	133
27/	Factfile: Around the World	134
28/	Who's Who: Sikkim	140
29/	Who's Who: India	145
30/	Objective Questions and Answers	153
	Appendices	201

MAP OF SIKKIM



KILOMETRES



BOUNDARIES

- INTERNATIONAL
- STATE
- DISTRICT
- SUB-DIVISION

HEADQUARTERS:

- STATE
- DISTRICT
- SUB-DIVISION

Abbreviations

AAV	: Antyodaya Annadan Yojana
ADB	: Asian Development Bank
AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AIR	: All India Radio
APL	: Above Poverty Line
ARWSP	: Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme
ASEAN	: Association of South East Asian Nations
ATTC	: Advanced Technical Training Centre
BAC	: Block Administrative Centre
BADP	: Border Area Development Programme
BDO	: Block Development Officer
BPL	: Below Poverty Line
BSNL	: Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
BSY	: Balika Samridhi Yojana
CAPART	: Council for Advancement of People's Action & Rural Technology
CBI	: Central Bureau of Investigation
CCCT	: Centre for Computer and Communication Technology
CDP	: Community Development Programme
CIC	: Community Information Centre
CII	: Confederation of Indian Industry
CMSEP	: Chief Minister's Self Employment Programme
DAC	: District Administrative Centre
DC	: District Collector
DDP	: Desert Development Programme
DDO	: District Development Officer
DIC	: District Industries Centre
DIET	: District Institute of Education and Training
DM	: District Magistrate
DPAP	: Drought Prone Area Programme
DPO	: District Planning Officer
DWACRA	: Development of Women and Child of Rural Areas
EAS	: Employment Assurance Scheme
ECOSS	: Eco-Tourism and Conservation Society of Sikkim
EVM	: Electronic Voting Machine
FAO	: Food and Agriculture Organisation
FFW	: Food For Work
FICCI	: Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industries
GDI	: Gender Development Index
GDP	: Gross Domestic Product
GPI	: Green Protection Index
GKY	: Ganga Kalyan Yojana

GOI	: Government of India
GP	: Gram Panchayat
GPF	: General Provident Fund
GPU	: Gram Panchayat Unit
HADP	: Hill Area Development Programme
HDFS	: Human Development Foundation of Sikkim
HRD	: Human Resource Development
HDI	: Human Development Index
HUDCO	: Housing and Urban Development Corporation
IAY	: Indira Awas Yojana
IBRD	: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
ICDS	: Integrated Child Development Scheme
ILO	: International Labour Organisation
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
IMY	: Indira Mahila Yojana
IRDP	: Integrated Rural Development Programme
IPR	: Information and Public Relation
JFM	: Joint Forest Management
JRY	: Jawahar Rozgar Yojana
JGSY	: Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana
KCC	: Khanchendzonga Conservation Committee
KVK	: Krishi Vigyan Kendra
MBC	: Most Backward Classes
MMAAY	: Mukhya Mantri Antyodaya Annadan Yojana
NABARD	: National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAM	: Non-Aligned Movement
NATO	: North Atlantic Treaty Organisation
NCC	: National Cadet Corps
NCERT	: National Council of Educational Research & Training
NDA	: National Democratic Alliance
NEC	: North Eastern Council
NHPC	: National Hydropower Development Corporation
NGO	: Non-Governmental Organisation
NIC	: National Informatics Centre
NIT	: Namgyal Institute of Tibetology
NOAPS	: National Old Age Pension Scheme
NREGS	: National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
NSS	: National Service Scheme
NSSO	: National Sample Survey Organisation
OBC	: Other Backward Classes
PAC	: Public Account Committee
PHC	: Primary Health Centre
PHE	: Public Health Engineering
PHSC	: Public Health Sub-Centre

PIN	: Postal Index Number
PMGSY	: Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PRI	: Panchayati Raj Institution
RAC	: Regional Administrative Centre
RGVY	: Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Viduyutikaran Yojana
RMDD	: Rural Management & Development Department
RTI	: Right to Information
SAARC	: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SABCCO	: Sikkim Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes & Backward Classes Development Corporation
SAP	: Sikkim Armed Police
SARAH	: Sikkim Anti-Rabies and Animal Health Programme
SC	: Scheduled Caste
SCA	: Sikkim Cricket Association
SDF	: Sikkim Democratic Front
SDM	: Sub-Divisional Magistrate
SFA	: Sikkim Football Association
SFC	: State Finance Commission
SFS	: Small Family Scheme
SGMI	: Sonam Gyatso Mountaineering Institute
SGRY	: Sampoorna Grameen Rozgar Yojana
SGSY	: Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
SHG	: Self Help Group
SIDICO	: Sikkim Industrial Development & Investment Corporation
SIE	: Sikkim Institute of Education
SIM	: Subscriber Identification Module
SIMFED	: Sikkim State Cooperative Supply & Marketing Federation
SIRD	: State Institute of Rural Development
SISCO	: Sikkim State Cooperative Bank Limited
SISI	: Small Industries Service Institute
SITCO	: Sikkim Time Corporation
SITRA	: Supply of Improved Toolkits to Rural Artisan
SLA	: Sikkim Legislative Assembly
SMU	: Sikkim Manipal University
SNT	: Sikkim Nationalised Transport
SPSC	: State Public Service Commission
SRDA	: State Rural Development Agency
SREDA	: Sikkim Rural Energy Development Agency
SSA	: Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
ST	: Scheduled Tribe
STDC	: Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation
STNM	: Sir Thotub Namgyal Memorial
SU	: Sikkim University
TADP	: Tribal Area Development Programme

TAAS : Travel Agents Association of Sikkim
TRYSEM : Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment
TSC : Total Sanitation Scheme
TTI : Teacher Training Institute
UGC : University Grants Commission
UN : United Nations
UNCTAD: United Nations Conference on Trade & Development
UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organisation
UNDP : United Nations Development Programme
UNEP : United Nations Environmental Programme
UNHCR : United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC : United Nations Human Right Commission
UNICEF : United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
UPA : United Progressive Alliance
VLO : Village Level Office
VLW : Village Level Worker
WB : World Bank
WHO : World Health Organisation
WTO : World Trade Organisation
WWF : World Wildlife Fund
WWW : World Wide Web
YMCA : Young Men's Christian Association
YWCA : Young Women's Christian Association
ZP : Zilla Panchayat

Sikkim: An Introduction

Part-I

Introduction

Sikkim, a beautiful land of the beautiful people with rich cultural traditions, occupies a very important place in the north-eastern landscape of the Indian Union (Yasin & Chhetri 2007). Sikkim, an erstwhile Himalayan kingdom became a twenty-second state of Indian Republic in 1975. It is situated in the western part of the Eastern Himalayas and because of its location, the state has a political and strategic importance out of proportion to its size. The state has been hemmed by three international boundaries and a state of West Bengal. In the north and northeast it is bounded by vast stretches of Tibetan plateau, on the east by the Chumbi Valley of Tibet and Bhutan, Nepal on the west and on the south by the Darjeeling district of West Bengal, India.

The hill state of Sikkim is located between 27° 00' 46" to 28° 07' 48" north latitude and 88° 00' 58" to 88° 55' 25" east longitudes. It has a total area of 7096 sq. km., measuring approximately 112 kms from north to south and 64 kms from east to west. The state has at present a population of 540,851 persons with a density of 76 persons per sq. km. There is 32.98 per cent growth of population compared to the Census of 1991. The north eastern region comprises of eight states (including Sikkim) however covers an area of around 2,62,500 sq. kms, representing approximately 8 per cent of the total area of the country and has a population of 39.04 million that is around 3.80 per cent of the country's population (Census 2001). The region has a unique geographical configuration as the most of its borders shared with neighbouring countries like China (Tibet), Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar and Bangladesh. In 8th May 1998, Sikkim was made a full-fledged member of the North-Eastern Council- a "Mini Planning Commission" for the region during the meeting of the Chief Ministers of north-eastern states held under the chairmanship of the then Prime Minister, A.B. Vajpayee. Later on it was included on North East states and today the state is availing all the facilities of being a eighth member of north-eastern states. Though the physiography, topography, socio-economic and cultural profiles of Sikkim abundantly bear the stamp of the north-east region but the Government of India took some more times to include it in the family of north-eastern states. The over all features of the north east also characterizing this state would be as relevant as appropriate to view Sikkim in this spectrum. Like other states of north east, Sikkim also shares the constraints and deficits of the North eastern region. It has a very sluggish economic growth, underdevelopment, subdued economic activities, limited tax base, geographical remoteness, inhospitable rugged terrains, poor connectivity with the main land, transportation bottlenecks, low investment and high production costs

and human resource and social deficits. It is to mention here that even the capital Gangtok is not connected by rail. The 31-A NH is the one and sole lifeline of the state and it is not even double laned. In order to remove all these constraints and other problems and also to support the infrastructure development projects in the north east, the Government of India created a Non-lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) in 1998. The broad objective of the NLCPR scheme is to ensure speedy development of infrastructure in the north eastern region by increasing the flow of budgetary financing for new infrastructure projects/schemes in the region. Being under the "Special Category" states, all the states of north east including Sikkim are entitled to 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan pattern of central assistance.

The whole state of Sikkim has been divided into four administrative zone and nine sub-divisions. Mangan is the headquarters of north district which is largest in size but sparsely populated as compare to other three districts. The Gangtok situated at an altitude of about 6,000 ft. is the headquarters of East district, the most populous among all the districts. The South and West district has headquarters at Namchi and Gyalshing respectively. Each administrative zones and sub-divisions is under the supervision of District Collector and Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Land and Rivers

The state of Sikkim is essentially a mountainous state without a flat piece of land. The whole of sikkimese landscape provides a sweeping panorama of mountains and sky and emerald lakes cupped in the towering folds of rock walls (Grover 1983). The state is covered by various small peaks and ranges which mark the boundary between Sikkim and other country. These ranges contain certain important and strategic passes. The Chola range, which forms the boundary between Sikkim and Tibet has several passes, the most important being the Nathu la (15,000ft) and Jelep la (13,254 ft). Kanchendzonga situated on Sikkim's western border with Nepal dominates the land with its awe-inspiring beauty and majesty and its splendid height of 28,208 feet makes it the third highest mountain in the world. The state, thus, has a varied topography ranging from 800 ft above the sea level at the southern foothills to over 28,208 ft along its northern and north-western boundaries.

The two major rivers of the state are Tista and Rangit. The river Tista about 100 kms long is the longest and broadest river of the state. It is originated from the Cholamu lake situated at the height of 18,000 ft where it is hardly a stream. The river flows in the north-south direction. The main tributaries of river Tista are Rangit, Zemu chu, Lonark chu, Lachung chu, Talung chu, Rongi chu, Rangpo chu and Bakeku chu. River Rangeet originated from Rathong glaciers is the second biggest river in Sikkim. The Rammam, Reshi, Rothak, Kalej are the main tributaries of Rangit river. The rivers of Sikkim are perennial and are fed by the monsoon rains as well as by the melting of glaciers. These rivers form the main channel of drainage and are the important sources for generation

of hydro electric power in the state. The electricity generating potential of the available resource in the state is estimated to be 8,000 MW. A negligible 0.4 per cent of the available current is being utilized as against the 99.6 per cent which is being wasted. The 60 MW Rangeet Hydel Project has been commissioned recently and work has been begun for the Vth Phase of 510 MW Teesta Hydel Project. The power revenue, which was mere Rs. 342.15 lakhs during the year 1993-94, has shot up to 1357 lakhs during the financial year of 2003-04. This being one of the few areas where the state can earn substantial revenue, it is thus imperative that well-planned measures are taken to harness this resources endowment in the most optimum manner.

Climate and Rainfall

The state of Sikkim possesses all kind of climate right from the tropical to the tundras and arctic with considerable variation. M. Choudhury (1998) has classified the climate of Sikkim into six broad types. They are as follows:

1. Sub-Tropical Humid (1500m above mean sea level)
2. Semi-Temperate (1500 to 2000m amsl)
3. Temperate (2000 to 3000m amsl)
4. Alpine Snow-Forest (3000 to 4000m amsl)
5. Alpine Meadow or Tundra (above 4000m amsl)
6. Arctic (above 6000m amsl).

Sikkim as a whole enjoys more than average rainfall due to its proximity to Bay of Bengal. The monsoon starts usually in the month of June and continues upto the month of September. The rainfall varies from place to place due to variation in the altitudes. The district wise annual average rainfall is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1: Average Annual Rainfall

District	Average Annual Rainfall
South	220 cms
West	250 cms
East	357 cms
North	330 cms

Vegetation

Sikkim is well known for its variety of altitudinal and climatic conditions which have created different forest types and corresponding natural shelter and food for varieties of wildlife. S. Sudhakar et al (1998) has classified five broad vegetation types in the state of Sikkim based on climatic and altitude factors. The Table 2 indicates the different types of vegetation in Sikkim.

Table 2: Classification of Vegetation

S.No.	Vegetation	Altitude (in Meter)	Species
1.	Tropical Moist Deciduous to Semi-Evergreen Forest	300-900	Sal
2	Sub-Tropical Broad Leave Hill Forest	900-1800	Macaranga, Schima, Eugenia, Sapium, Castanopsis
3	Temperate Forest	1800-2400	Suaga (Hemlock), Acer, Michelia, Juglans, Rhododendron, Ilex, Quercus (oak), Populus Larix
4	Sub-Alpine Forest	2700-3700	Rhododendron, Gaultheria, Eeconymus, Vibrumum, Juniperous, Robus
5	Alpine Forest	3700-4500	Typical meadows moorlands

Education

The state has a network of educational institutions. While a primary school is available within a radius of 2 km., middle level education facilities are available with a radius of 3.65 km. There are 169 lower Primary School, 327 Primary School and 150 Junior High School. The state has 92 and 42 Secondary and Senior Secondary School respectively. Taken together, there are at present total of 780 government educational institutions in Sikkim. Presently, there are three universities, 12 government colleges and 4 private colleges.

Administrative Structure

The state of Sikkim is divided into four administrative zone and nine subdivisions. Mangan is the headquarters of North district which is largest in size but sparsely populated as compare to other three districts. Gangtok situated at an altitude of about 6000 ft. is the headquarters of East district, the most populous among all the districts. The South and West district has headquarters at Namchi and Gyalshing respectively. Each administrative zone and subdivisions are respectively under the supervision of District Magistrate and Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Rural Local Governance

For the effective administration of rural areas, two-tier panchayati raj system viz., Gram Panchayat at village level and Zilla Panchayat at district level, has been established in the whole of state except two villages of north Sikkim. The traditional system of governance prevalent in the village of Lachen and Lachung in north Sikkim known as Dzumsa system since time immemorial has been retained without any change. At present, the state has 163 Gram Panchayat with total number of 891 members and four Zilla Panchayat with total of 93 members. The Government of Sikkim has reserved 40 per cent of seats in panchayat for women of the state. This measure is considered as the great step taken so far by the government for the political empowerment of women in Sikkim.

Sikkim today stands to be a model state of India in terms of economic development, social harmony and political stability (Lama 1994). This young state of India has achieved enviable success in different sectors of development attributing it a kind of stability and on the path of steady growth. The following Table (3) encapsulates the salient features of Sikkim's development vis-à-vis the country.

Table 3:

	Sikkim	India
1. Area	7096 sq.km.	3287263 sq.km
2. Population	540851	1025.2 million
(i) Male	288,484	530.4 million
(ii) Female	255,774	494.8 million
3. Sex Ratio	875/1000	933/1000
4. Density of Population	76/sq.km.	324/sq.km.
5. Literacy Rate		
(i) Male	76.73	75.9
(ii) Female	61.46	54.2
(iii) Total	69.68	65.38
6. Infant Mortality Rate	52/1000	71/1000
7. Crude Birth Rate	21.9/1000	24.8/1000
8. Crude Death Rate	5.0/1000	8.0/1000
9. Population below Poverty Line	20.10%	26.10 %
10. Per Capita Forest Cover	0.61 hec.	0.08 hec
11. Per Capita Income	Rs.16143	Rs. 14,682
12. Per Capita GSDP (at Current price)	Rs.29808	Rs.23492
13. Teacher-pupil Ratio	1:18	1:34
14. Natural Growth Rate	16.9/1000	16.8/1000
15. Doctor per Population	2504	3500
16. Per Capita Outlay on Education	Rs.1288	Rs. 648
17. Plants per Square Km.	0.7 nos.	0.009 nos
18. Green Protection Index	0.903	0.425

Sources: Census 2001; XIth FYP; NHFS-3; Statistical Report 2007; HDRS 2001

On Nomenclature

The present name of Sikkim is the English version of the term 'Sukhim' meaning new house or palace. It is the term through which people around the world knew about Sikkim. The Lepcha called it as 'Nye-mal-el' or heaven and to Tibetans, 'Denzong' or the valley of rice.

Early History

Like other states in the north-east, the modern history of Sikkim begins with the consecration of the Phuntsog Namgyal as the first ruler of Sikkim in 1642. Before this, the different parts of the country were ruled by Lepchas, limbu and mangars chiefs. Phuntsog Namgyal was the great grandson of Guru Tashi. Guru Tashi belongs to the Minyak dynasty of Tibet. In the first half of the 13th century, Guru Tashi had a divine vision that he should go south to seek his fortune in Denzong "the valley of rice". Accordingly, Guru Tashi proceeded south along with his family which included five sons. In their way to south, they found the Sakya kingdom whose king was engaged in the construction of big monastery. Thousands of men employed in building the monastery had failed to erect pillars to their proper position. The eldest son of Guru Tashi came forward and gave a surprise to all by raising single handedly all four pillars to their position. He thus came to be known as Khye Bumsa meaning "the superior of ten thousand heroes".

The Sakya king was very pleased with the courage and strength shown by son of Guru Tashi. He therefore out of gratitude offered his daughter in marriage to Khye Bumsa. On the death of Guru Tashi, Khye Bumsa along with two other brothers moved further southward and settled down in the Chumbi valley. It was here Khye Bumsa came in contact with Lepcha chief Thekong Tek of Gangtok. The relationship culminated in the signing of Treaty of Brotherhood between Thekong Tek and Khye Bumsa at Kabi Lungtsok. The treaty brought a feeling of brotherhood between Lepchas and Bhutias communities.

Khye Bumsa who died at Chumbi was succeeded by his third son Minop Rab. Guru Tashi, the fourth son of Mipon Rap succeeded his father and shifted to Gangtok from Chumbi. In 1642, Phuntsog Namgyal, the son of Guru Tenzing and great grandson of Guru Tashi was consecrated as the first Chogyal of Sikkim. The Namgyal dynasty, started in 1642 AD with Phuntsog Namgyal as first Chogyal, ruled over Sikkim for about 333 years.

Phuntsog Namgyal (1604-1670)

Phuntsog Namgyal was born in 1604 and was consecrated as the first king of Sikkim in 1642 at the age of 38 by three monks at Yoksum- the meeting place of three superior priests. The three lamas namely Lhatsun Chempo, Sempa

Chembo and Rinzing Chembo after consecrating him conferred the title of Chogyal meaning Dharam raja or spiritual king. The Dalai Lama also recognized the new king as the ruler of Sikkim and sent him a silk scarf, the mitre of Guru Rimpochee and the most precious sand image of the Guru as a 'present' (Bareh 2004). It was said that the three lamas who consecrate Phuntsog Namgyal the king of Sikkim arrived from three different directions and met at a place called Norbugang in Yoksom. The first lama, Lhatsun Chembo arrived from north direction via Dzongri, Lama of Kartokpa sub-sect, Sempa Chembo arrived from the western gate of Singaliela range and lama of Ngadakpa sub-sect Rinzing Chembo arrived from the southern gate by way of Darjeeling and Namchi (Coelho 1970; Kotturan 1983)

Phuntsog Namgyal ruled over a wide spread area many times the size of Sikkim today. His authority extended in the north to Thang-la, beyond Phari in Tibet, towards the east to Tagong-la, near Paro in Bhutan and to the south to Titalia, near the borders of Bihar and Bengal in India. It comprised also to west, the region of the Timar chorten, on the banks of the Timar river in Nepal (Coelho 1970). Though very little is known of his reign; but in all probability he was chiefly engaged in subduing or winning over the chiefs of the petty clans inhabiting the country. The king's greatest problem at the beginning was to establish a viable administrative structure. This pragmatic ruler realized that the entire land was in the hands of the Lepcha Tassos and karthaks. So he decided to win their favour without causing conflict in the then existing social order or disturbing the prevalent system of land tenure. The Bhutia ruler adopted a magnificent device for courting the Lepcha loyalty by recognizing the 12 important Lepcha chiefs as the Dzongpongs (Governors) and by dividing the country into 12 Dzongs (districts) (Sinha 1971). The twelve Dzongs created by the King are Lassu, Dallon, Yangthang, Gangtok, Rhenock, Bermeik, Tashiding, Sang, Libing, Maling, Simik and Pandam. For each dzongs, Chogyal appointed a Lepcha dzongpongs belonging to one of the leading Lepcha families of the country. The Chogyal, to win the confidence of the other tribes, also invited the meeting of all tribal chiefs where he proclaimed that the Sikkimese Bhutia, Lepcha and Tsongs were of one family. *Lo-Men-Tsong-Sum*, a tripartite agreement was signed between them (*Lo* means Bhutia, *Men* means Lepcha and *Tsongs* the Limbo), basically to unite the three communities under the aegis of the ruler. However, the Mangars, another important community in the country, did not come to terms with the ruler and continued their fight and when defeated, migrated to the south and the western part of the country. The inter-tribal conflicts, raids and wars that existed during the first chogyal remained the main preoccupation of the five successive rulers. Though the Lepcha chiefs were either lured to the Dzongpongships or persuaded to align themselves with the Bhutia ruler, the other two important tribes, which had not been subdued, were strong enough to challenge the Bhutia overlordship. One thing became clear from the above facts that even before the advent of Namgyal

dynasty, the Lepcha, Limboo and Mangar chiefs ruled the various principalities in Sikkim.

Phuntsog Namgyal was died in 1670 after the rule of 28 years.

Tensung Namgyal (1644-1700 A.D.)

In 1670, Phuntsog Namgyal was succeeded by his son Tensung Namgyal. He was born in 1644. The most important event during his reign was the shifting of capital from Yoksum to Rabdentse near present Gyalshing. He also reduced the number of councilors from 12 to 8. The construction of Sanga Choeling monastery was completed during his reign and the building of Pemiongchi monastery was started. Tensung married three times; first a Tibetan lady named Nyum-bienmo, who bore a daughter Pendi Ongmoo, who was destined to play an important but disastrous role in the history of Sikkim. His second wife was sikkimese lady Debsam Sherpa, who bore him a son Chagdor Namgyal and third he married Mukwanthungma, daughter of Limboo Raja Yo Yo Hang of Arun valley. From his third wife, he had two children, a son Shalno Guru and a daughter Pendi Tshering Gyenu.

He died in 1700.

Chagdor Namgyal (1686-1717 A.D.)

Chagdor Namgyal, born in 1686 from the sikkimese wife of Tensung Namgyal, became a king in 1700 A.D. He was only 14 years old when he succeeded his father as a ruler. Soon after his accession on the throne, trouble arose between him and his half-sister Pende Ongmoo, who claimed that she was entitled to the accession of the throne. Pendi Ongmoo, whose mother was Bhutanese approached her maternal relations for help and invited the Bhutanese force to attack Sikkim and evict her brother. As a sequel to this, the Bhutanese without difficulties occupied the capital Rabdentse and remained in occupation of the country for eight years (Kotturan 1983). A loyal councilor, Yugthing Teshi, came to the rescue of the young ruler, and took him to Lhasa trekking via Elam and Walong, where he spent eight years in asylum. During his asylum in Lhasa, the young ruler distinguished himself in the study of Buddhist teachings and Tibetan literature. He eventually became the favored and official astrologer to the six Dalai Lama (Coelho 1970). However, upon the death of six Dalai Lama, Chagdor Namgyal return to the Sikkim accompanied by a Tibetan lama named Jigme Pao in 1707. He began to consolidate his position in Sikkim by driving out the Bhutanese force from the Sikkimese territories. During his reign, some of the territories of Sikkim like Kalimpong and some parts of present Rhenock was lost to Bhutan, and was never regained by the Sikkim. Aided and encouraged by lama Jigme Pao, he completed the construction of Pemiongchi monastery, one of the oldest and most famous monastery in Sikkim. The monastery consisted of 108 monks including raja himself. He also introduced a system of sending one son from each Bhutia family to the monastery. Among other works the raja wrote a book on monastic discipline, called Changs-Yig,

composed a religious dance, Rong-Chham, in honour of the Takpoo or war-like demons, and designed an alphabet or the use of his Lepcha subjects (Risley 1894).

Pendi Ongmoo, the king's half-sister, however, was not reconciled and the tension between the two continued and came a crisis when the king was murdered during a visit to Ralong hot springs in 1717. She conspired with a Tibetan doctor who opened the main artery of the king which eventually caused the death of king through loss of blood. This did not help Raja's half-sister Pendi Ongmoo of her cause, for she was strangled to death with silken scarf for her part in Chagdor's death, while the physician was executed at Namchi.

Gyurmed Namgyal (1707-1734 A.D)

Born in 1707, Gyurmed Namgyal succeeded his father in 1717. The Tibetan lama Jigme Pao has been appointed as regent due to the minor age of the king. He was a boy of ten years old when he succeeded his father, Chagdor Namgyal. It is said that the appointment of Tibetan regent led to the increase of Tibetan influence in the sikkimese court. He married a daughter of an abbot from Mingdoling. In spite of this marriage, the king spent his whole life alone as the lady who he married was so exceedingly ugly that rather than live with her he abandoned his throne and fled disguised as a mendicant (White 1909). Though in despair he went to Tibet in disguise but was recognized by Wangchuk Dorjee the ninth Karmapa. The chogyal after spending few years in Tibet returned to Sikkim but remained eccentric in his behaviour and refused to marry again. In the mean time, the Maharani, fed up with the character of his husband left him and returned to her parent who had by then gone back to Tibet. The king has therefore no direct heir to the throne since he had no children by his first marriage. In 1734, Raja Gyurmed was taken seriously ill, and upon being asked on his death bed to name his heir gave the name of a nun in Sangachelling stating that she was carrying his child who, when born, was named Namgyal Phuntshog (Coelho 1970).

He died in 1734. During his reign, Sikkim lost its territory Limbuana permanently to Nepal.

Namgyal Phuntsog (1733-1780 A.D)

The infant Namgyal Phuntshog was installed as the new ruler of Sikkim in succession to Gyurmed Namgyal in 1734. Trouble start soon after his accession to the throne, as one of the faction of kazis led by Tamding, refused to acknowledge the legitimacy of the nun's offspring. Tamding was the treasurer and right hand of Gyurmed Namgyal. Tamding, therefore by the very nature of his job, has been a close confidant of Gyurmed and had knowledge of everything of Chogyal character. He was supported by the Bhutia community in the revolt against the king and forcibly assumed the power of the ruler. He managed to rule for three years. However, the Lepcha community under the leadership of Chandzod Karwang rose in favour of baby king. Karwang was able to organize

the Lepchas in a bid to oust the self-styled king Tamding (Kotturan 1983). Eventually, Tamding was beaten and he fled to Tibet in 1740 to place his side of the case before the Tibetan authorities. The Tibetans mediated between the two factions and decided in favour of the infant, primarily because he was backed by the victorious faction. Tibet sent one Rabden Serpa to act as regent until Namgyal Phuntshog came of age (Basnet 1974).

The reign of Namgyal Phuntshog saw the threat both from Bhutan and Gorkha ruler. The Deb Raja of Bhutan planned an invasion of Sikkim in conspiracy with the Mangars who inhabited the south-eastern part of the country. The joint invasion of Bhutan and Mangar did not succeed due to the early intervention of Tibetan ruler on the request of the regent Rabden Serpa. The invasion, however, led to the permanent loss of the small mangar areas to Sikkim. In the year 1770, Bhutan again invaded the country and occupied all the territory east of Teesta. Later on, a battle was fought on the bank of Teesta between the soldiers of two country, where the sikkimese soldiers were able to drove away Bhutanese army. A negotiation was held at Rhenock, where both the country agreed to eschew was and finalized the boundary line along their present borders. The Gorkha uprising in the neighbouring country under the leadership of Prithivi Narayan Shah posed a new threat to Sikkim. In 1773-74, Nepal occupied Sikkimese territory west of the Teesta. A treaty concluded in 1775 fixed the boundary between Sikkim and Nepal at the Sango Chu, Sangdi dzong, Malliayang and the Lha chu, a western tributary of the Mechi river, and also settled all outstanding issues relating to trade and commerce between Sikkim and Nepal (Grover 1974) The treaty was not adhered to and was broken by the Gorkhas, who occupied Elam and Topzong in western Sikkim and proceeded to advance further into that region (Ceolho 1970). Namgyal Phuntshog was died in 1780.

Tenzing Namgyal (1769-1793A.D)

Tenzing Namgyal succeeded his father, Namgyal Phuntshog in 1780. He was born in 1769 by the third wife of Raja Phuntshog. He married to Chuthup's half-sister, Anyo Gyelum daughter of Chandzod Karwang. The reign of Tenzing Namgyal had faced a renewed incursion from Gorkha ruler. The sikkimese regrouped and formed a two forces; one under the Lepcha chief Chandzod Chothup and another of the Bhutias under Deba Takarpa to contain the Gorkha infiltration. The Gorkha after completing their conquest of Limbuan in 1787, moved further towards western border of Sikkim. The combined strength of the two forces was good enough to resist such raids. Chandzod Chothup, son of the Lepcha leader Chandzod Karwang became quite famous as a military leader for beating back the Gorkha incursions as many as seventeen times, The Gorkha themselves appreciated his military prowess by calling him, 'Satrajit', that is the victor of seventeen combats (Kotturan 1983). His military colleague was Deba Takarpo. These two military officers carried on the war successfully for a time and drove back the Gorkhas from Elam and the hills; and his forces

actually penetrated as far as Chainpore (Risley 1894). Though they met with initial success and chased the Gorkhas but they move too far from their base and near Bilungjong the Sikkimese general was defeated in a battle. Deba Takarpo was killed in the battle and in consequence of this defeat and death of his colleague, Choithup alias Strajit had also withdraw and retire from the Morung.

Again in 1788-89, a Gorkha force under General Jahar Singh secretly crossed the Chiabhanjang pass and raided on Rabdentse the capital of Sikkim. As the raid was sudden and unobserved, there were no means of resisting the Gorkha forces. The raja and Rani had no option but to flee so precipitately that the very thought of saving any valuable property had to be abandoned. It is said that only thing they could carry was a mask of Kanchenjunga which the Rani snatched from the altar and carried it in the bosom of her dress. The infant son of the Chogyal was carried by a loyal kazi on his shoulders. They sought asylum in Tibet after a year of wandering in a dense forest through Katong Ghat to the Mo-chu valley and finally in Tibet. Before Taking asylum in Tibet, the king lived for a short period at Kabi with his family and a small band of faithful followers. His hopes of relief were further dispelled when the invaders were reinforced by another army under redoubtable General Damodar Pandey, who conquered the whole of Sikkim west of the river Teesta (Basnet 1974). The chogyal Tenzing Namgyal was died in Lhasa in the year 1793 and his son Tsugphud Namgyal was sent back to Sikkim by the Tibetan ruler and consecrated as the seventh chogyal of Sikkim.

Tsugphud Namgyal (1785-1863 A.D)

Tsugphud Namgyal, born in 1785, succeeded his father in 1793 at the age of eight years. He ruled the country for longest period i.e. an unbroken seventy years. He assumed the throne in such a period when chaos and disorder prevailed all over the country and had not much territory to rule and prestige to stand on. The Sino-Nepal Treaty (1791) had further reduced it to a small principality, as there was no representative from Sikkim to stake her claims at the time of agreement. Further, the Gorkha expansion has been continued everywhere. The Gorkha invasion in the Terai, south of hill however, led to the clash between two powers. This culminated in the Anglo-Gorkha War which lasted for almost two years i.e. from 1814 to 1815. In the war no doubt British were victorious. A Treaty was signed at a place called Seogouli. It was said that the Anglo-Nepal war of 1814-1815 altered the fortunes of Sikkim. As the Article IV of the Treaty says that "The Raja of Nepal engages never to molest or disturb the Raja of Sikkim in possession of his territories; but agrees, if any difference should arise between the satiate of Nepal and the Raja of Sikkim, or the subject of either, that such differences shall be referred to the arbitration of the British government". Soon after the signing of the Treaty, the East India Company again instructed one of their Officer, Captain Barre Latter of the Bengal army to established contact with Sikkim ruler. Captain Latter who had

had a previous contact with the king was able to contact the sikkimese authorities this time also and promised them British help in the recovery of their territories lost to the Gorkhas. The meeting between them proved fruitful as this led to the signing of a separate treaty between British Company and Sikkim. This treaty of friendship between British and the Sikkim Raja was signed in 1817 at Titalia. The Treaty of Titalia was landmark in the history of Sikkim because by this treaty the British restored to the Sikkim ruler all the lost territories including a small tract of the Terai. The Article 1 of the Treaty reads: "The Honourable East India Company cedes, transfers, and makes over in full sovereignty to the Sikkimputti Raja, 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 by the Raja of Nepal, but ceded to the honorable East India Company by the treaty of peace signed at Seogoulee". The treaty nom doubt has a great significance for Sikkim ruler because through this most of its lost territories was recovered. But the Treaty has negative effect also because it has virtually put the country under British control and protection and at the same time the Raja's freedom of action in the matters of external affairs was drastically curtailed. On the other hand, the Treaty has provided an opportunity to the British to consolidate their position in the country for the first time. Besides, the treaty brought Sikkim for the first time under the influence of the Company and the Company gained trade privileges and right to trade up to Tibetan frontier. The Treaty of Titalia thus marked the beginning of the British interest in Sikkim as a trade route to Tibet as a factor in India's security (Grover 1974). The Governor General Lord Moira himself considered it as a triumph for his diplomacy. He therefore to please the raja further, ceded an additional territory Morung, lying between the rivers Mechi and Mahanadi to Sikkim within two months of signing of the Titalia Treaty. It is further believed that due to its strategic importance, the attention of Company was attracted towards Sikkim. The opening of relations with Sikkim became a political and military necessity on account of three reasons:

- i. it is easily accessible,
- ii. it would facilitate communication with China via Tibet since the Princes of Sikkim were closely connected by matrimonial relations as well as religions affinities with Tibet; and
- iii. to prevent possible Nepalese-Bhutanese intrigues against Company (Spencer and Thomas 1971; Grover 1974; Badra 1992).

Tsugphud Namgyal who right from his infancy had been the hapless victim of the Gorkha's invasion had decided to shift his present capital from Rabdentse to Tumlung. He chose Tumlung his new capital for two important reasons; firstly he considered this palace insecure due to its proximity to the Nepal border and secondly, Tumlung is very near to Tibet as compare to Rabdentse and it would be easier for the Raja to visit and meet the authorities in Tibet at time of crisis in the country. The king's new capital was became the scene of, perhaps, the most serious rift between the Bhutia and Lepcha factions, that

had ever taken place, threatening to rend asunder the very fabric of the state (Basnet 1974). The Lepchas, who had been in the vanguard of the struggle against the Gorkhas invaders, were opposed to the domination of the Bhutias in the affairs of the kingdom. The faction of bhutia led by Tung-yik Menchoo, succeeded in convincing the ruler that his chief minister, Chandzod Bolek- a Leopcha, was engaged in a conspiracy against the life of king. Consequently, a conflict arose between the Raja Tsugphud and his chief Minister, Bolek which ended tragically in the assassination of the Chief Minister and his family in 1826 (Coelho 1970). This led to the migration of thousands of Lepchas to the Elam area of present Eastern Nepal on account of the feeling of insecurity due to the assassination of their leader. The mass exodus of Lepchas from their homeland seriously causes the decrease in the strength of Lepchas population in the country. Not only this, the relations between Sikkim and Nepal had also deteriorated following the assassination of Chief Minister Bolek. The Lepcha who were residing in the part of Nepal sought the help of Gorkhas and started raiding in different parts of Sikkim very frequently. These raids and their increasing frequency found the Raja helpless. The Chogyal with no other alternative left to him, sought the help of British in pursuance of the terms of 1817 Treaty. On the Raja's request for arbitration, the Governor General Lord William Bentinck deputed Captain G.W.K. Lloyd and Mr. G.W. Grant, I.C.S., in 1828 to look into the matters and settle the dispute. As a result of British intervention, the Lepcha raiders were compelled to return to their place in Nepal.

Another important event that occurred during Tsugphud Namgyal reign was the cession of Darjeeling to East India Company. Captain Lloyd and Grant during their tour came across a small village on a ridge called Dorje Liang. Both of them thought that the site was ideally suited for development into a hill station and they immediately suggested the Governor General that the site would not only make an ideal health resort and as a suitable site for sanatorium for the convalescence of the British troops, but will also confer considerable commercial and political benefit on the company in the Eastern Himalayas (Gundry 1893). The Governor General readily accepted the suggestion of Grant and Lloyd and sent another person, a deputy Surveyor-General, Captain Herbert to investigate on the suitability of the site once again in the company of Grant. The Governor General in Council after some initial hesitation ordered the Col. Lloyd to start discreet negotiations with the Raja of Sikkim for acquiring the hill site. In the mean time, Col. Lloyd was called on to sort out some boundary dispute (the Oontoo boundary) between Sikkim and Nepal. It was in this occasion that he raised the subject, offering either payment in money or land in exchange. The Raja made his own demands; the release of one of his revenue officer who had absconded with a large sum of money, and the restoration of a territory (Debagong) which had once belonged to Sikkim (Finn 1986). Col. Lloyd despite Raja's demand however was able to prevail on the Chogyal and his Durbar to change their minds and accede to the British request.

Finally on February 1835 a deed of grant was given to him by the Raja and Col. Lloyd sent a letter to the Governor General apprising him of the grant. The gift deed reads: "The Governor General having expressed his desired for the possession 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 sikkimputte Raja, 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 River, and west of Rangpo and Mahanadi Rivers. The British government in place of the exchange of territory sanctioned Rs.3000 per annum to the Maharaja as compensation for the cession of Darjeeling. Raja Tsugphud Namgyal with no choice before him surrendered Darjeeling unconditionally, and sum of 300 pound (equivalent to Indian currency of Rs.3000) per annum was granted to him as an equivalent for what was then a worthless uninhabited mountain (Hooker 1854 vol.I). The first payment was made in 1841 and this amount was increased to Rs.6000 per annum in 1846.

Dr. Campbell became the Superintendent of ceded territory of Darjeeling and was entrusted with the charge of the political relations between the British and Sikkim government in 1840. In 1850 the designation of the incumbent has been changed to Deputy Commissioner. The Company spent large amount of money for the development of region which soon became an eyesore for the sikkimese authorities. The settlement of Darjeeling advance rapidly, mainly because of the development initiative undertaken by the Britishers. Within a short span of one decade, the population of Darjeeling rises from barely 100 souls in 1839 to about 10,000 in 1849, chiefly by immigration from the neighbouring states of Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan, in all of which slavery is prevalent (Risley 1894; Basnet 1974; Kotturan 1983). Besides, the ceded territory provided numerous facilities for free trade both in mercantile commodities and in labour. The plenty of forestland in and around the region further encourage the new settlers. The increased importance of Darjeeling, under free institutions, became the constant source of jealousy and annoyance to the Dewan, whose interest as the monopolist of all trade in Sikkim were greatly hurt (Basnet 1974). The rivalry between the superintendent of Darjeeling and Dewan Namgyal, popularly known as Pagla Dewan further worsen the Anglo-Sikkim relation. Both of them start accusing one another. The Sikkimese accused the British authorities for harbouring runaway slaves and criminals from Sikkim and on the other hand, the British complained that the Sikkimese gave refuge to criminals from British India.

In November 1849, Dr. J.D. Hooker, a distinguished botanist and Dr. Campbell, Superintendent of Darjeeling while traveling in Sikkim with the permission of Raja were suddenly seized and made prisoners by the order of Dewan Namguay. The permission to visit Sikkim by Hooker and Campbell was rejected at first by Dewan in 1848 but the permission was again granted latter on when Dr. Campbell threatened to report the matter to the Governor General of India. According to Grover, the arrest of two British subjects, which occurred near the border

between Sikkim and Tibet, was in fact meant three things:

- i. to show Sikkim's resentment of the British rejection of the Sikkimese demand to stop collecting tax in the Sikkim Morung;
- ii. to demonstrate unhappiness towards the British for setting a number of Nepalese on the Sikkim side of the border between Sikkim and Darjeeling;
- iii. to express annoyance towards the British for refusing to surrender certain fugitives from Sikkim taking shelter in the Indian territory; and
- iv. to get the runaway slaves of Sikkim restored.

Whatever may be the reason for the arrest, the British ultimatum forced the release of both the prisoners on 9th December 1849 after over a month's detention in Sikkim. Before their release, the two British citizens were brought to Tumlong and promptly locked up like any other ordinary criminals. Dr. Hooker was not ill treated but Dr. Campbell was brutally tortured by the Dewan. Both Drs. Hooker and Campbell were produced before the Dewan after his return from Chumbi and directed them to write to their government of their arrest. The object was to force Dr. Campbell to relinquish claims for the surrender of criminal; to make him, while in duress. Agree to the dictation of the Dewan regarding the giving up of escaped slaves; and to detain him until these enforced conditions should be sanctioned by government (Risley 1894). The British government however declared that such extorted conditions would not be confirmed and that the Raja's head should answer for it if a hair of the head of Dr. Campbell or Dr. Hooker was hurt. This was enough to intimidate the Raja and Dewan Namguay (Basnet 1974).

The arrest of two British by the Sikkim government deteriorated the relation between the British government and Sikkim. The anti-British convictions of Dewan Namguay further aggravated the situation. The British government therefore began to take a series of retaliatory measures to curtail and suppress the power of Sikkim government. In the process, they first annexed the Morung that had been previously gifted to Sikkim according to Titaliya Treaty of 1817. This was followed by the annexation of the hill tract around Darjeeling bounded by the Rammam River on the north, by the Great Rangeet and the Teesta on the east and by Nepal on the west. Apart from this territorial annexation the British government also suspended the payment of annual compensation of Rs.6000 to Sikkim. These annexations made Darjeeling contiguous with British Indian district of Purnea and Rangpur in the plains. Since, Darjeeling remained no longer an enclave in Sikkim, it cut off Sikkim from access to plains except through British territory (Risley 1894).

In 1860, Dr. Campbell marched into Sikkim when Sikkim government failed to respond the ultimatum sent by him demanding the restoration of the kidnapped persons. He crossed the Rammam on 1st November 1860 with small force and advanced as far as Rinchenpong. But he was pushed backed by a large

sikkimese force and had to make a hurried retreat to his base in Darjeeling. Campbell humiliating defeat was a serious blow to the British prestige. Thus to avenge the disgrace by punishing Raja, a strong force was then dispatched under the command of Lieutenant Colonel J.C. Gawler accompanied by the Hon'ble Asley Eden as Envoy and Special Commissioner. The force of 1,800 troops left Darjeeling on the 1st of February 1861, and met with little and no opposition. Dewan Namguay had fled to Tibet and Raja was also away in Chumbi. The expeditionary force therefore occupied the capital Tumlong without any casualties. Sikkim was forced to sign treaty on 28th March 1861 at Tumlong. The new Treaty consisting of 23 Articles was signed on behalf of the Government of India by the Hon'ble Asley Eden and by the Maharaja's son, Sidkeong Namgyal (for details of Treaty see Appendix III). The Chogyal himself was in Chumbi and declined to return to his capital. It was about this time that the title of Maharaja came to be used for the ruler of Sikkim (Coelho 1970). The Treaty of 1861 made the Sikkim a de facto protectorate of British India. It cancelled all the previous treaties signed between the British East India Company and Sikkim. It also embodies the right of the government of India to construct roads through Sikkim to the Tibetan border, the banishment of Dewan Namguay to Tibet and the transfer of the seat of the government from Chumbi in Tibet to Sikkim for at least nine months in a year. It was further stated in one of the Article of the Treaty that the Government of Sikkim would not cede or lease any portion of its territory to any other states without the permission of the British Government. The Treaty was thus very significant so far it concern with Anglo-Sikkim relations. It brought Sikkim under the direct control of British. The British, in this time, though in a position to annex Sikkim, however did not contemplate such a step in view of the British disinclination to involve in any conflict with Tibet, which had vague claims over Sikkim (Grover 1983). Secondly, they would not do so for they wished to maintain a buffer zone between the Indian plains and the Tibetan plateau (Sinha 1971).

Tsugphud Namgyal who ruled longest in the history of Sikkim died in 1863 at Chumbi.

Sidkeong Namgyal (1819-1874 A.D)

Sidkeong Namgyal born in 1819 by the second wife of Maharaja Tsugphud Namgyal was consecrated as eighth Chogyal of Sikkim after the death of his father in 1863. The new ruler was, however looking after the affairs of the country since 1861 when his father fled to Tibet. The Britishers had recognized him as king as far back in 1861 i.e. even before the death of Tsugphud Namgyal due to his active involvement in the administration of the country. Further, he was the signatory of Treaty at Tumlung in 1861 with British Government as the Maharaja of Sikkim even when his father was alive. He was 44 when consecrated as Chogyal in 1863.

The rule of Sidkeong Namgyal was the happiest period in the Anglo-Sikkim

relations. Till his death, there was never any element of discord between them. During his reign there was also a change of guard in Darjeeling. Dr. Campbell, the Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling was replaced by J.W. Edgar. Thus, by virtue of the office, Edgar came to be in charge of the political relations with Sikkim. Sidkeong Namgyal remained friendly with the British and he seemed to have pulled on very well with Edgar (Kotturan 1983). In 1862, the annual allowance of Rs. 6000 forfeited in 1850 was restored and it was increased to Rs. 9000 in 1868. In 1873, Sidkeong Namgyal, accompanied by his half-brother Thutob Namgyal , who later on succeeded him, and his half-sister Tsheringphutti and Changzod Gelong Karpo paid a visit to Dr. Campbell, then Lieutenant Governor of Bengal at Darjeeling (Risley 1894). The main object of Sidkeong's Darjeeling visit was to request for an enhancement of the annual allowance to his state from Rs.9000 to 12000. The request was granted and from 1873, the Sikkim's yearly subsidy was increased to Rs.12000 (Kotturan 1983). However, his other two requests viz., the permission for the return of Dewan Namguay and reorganization and training of his army under British auspices were turned down by the Governor.

Maharaja Sidkeong Namgyal died in April 1874 issueless and was therefore succeeded by his half-brother Thutob Namgyal in the same year.

Thutob Namgyal (1860-1914)

Thutob Namgyal was born in 1860 and became the king of Sikkim in 1874 at the age of 14 years. He married Sidkeong's widow, Rani Pending. She died in child birth in 1880 and left three children by Thutob; a daughter, Namgyal Duma, born in 1876, and two sons, the elder Tshodak Namgyal, born in 1878 and the younger Sidkeong Tulku, born in 1879 (Coelho 1970). His accession to throne was opposed by the faction of Tibetan led by Dewan Namgay, who wanted to install Thinley Namgyal as the new Chogyal. Dewan Namgyal, who was in Chumbi after his exile was the supporter of Thinley's candidature as the later was the son of his brother-in-law, Changzod Karpo. But the timely intervention of the British Government in regard to the succession helped Thutob Namgyal a lot to secure the throne against the supporter of Dewan Namguay. J.W. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling, in this connection, informed the Sikkim Durbar that the Government of India would not recognize any succession, which would have for its object, the restoration of ex-Dewan Namguay's influence in Sikkim. H.H. Risley, who afterward became the Secretary to the Government of India commented after the end of the intrigue in the following words: "Not a whisper was heard on the frontier of remonstrance against this vigorous piece of king-making, and Tibet acquiesced silently in an act which struck at the root of any claim on her part to exercise a paramount influence in the affairs of the Sikkim state" (Risley 1894). By this action, it was clear that the British demonstrated their paramount position with regard to both internal and external affairs of Sikkim. Some of the events that took place during the reign of Thutob Namgyal were as follows:

- In 1875, Sir Richard Temple, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, constructed a road from Darjeeling to the Tibetan frontier at the Jelep la pass after the several excursions to Sikkim.
- In 1885 a Mission headed by Coleman Macauley was set up. The mission entered Sikkim in 1886 with the view to established trade route upto Tibet.
- Expeditionary Force was formed in March 1888 by British to remove the Tibetan from Lungtu which was illegally occupied by them.
- Lungtu and Chumbi were occupied by British on 20th March 1888.
- In June 1889 Claude White was appointed as the Political Officer and was invested with the authority of a de facto ruler.
- Anglo-Chinese Conventions was signed in 1890 where the Chinese acknowledged the Sikkim as the protectorate of British.
- In 1906 the first public school was set up at Gangtok.
- The Forest Department was created in 1893.
- The demarcation of forestland into three categories (reserved, khasmal & gaucharan) was made in 1902, 1905 and 1911 respectively.
- In 1906, the power to control the administration of Sikkim was transferred from the Government of Bengal to the Government of India.

Thutob Namgyal was died in 1914.

Sidkeong Tulku (1879-1914)

Born in 1879, Sidkeong Tulku succeeded his father Thutob Namgyal on 11th February 1914 as the tenth consecrated ruler of Sikkim. Even before succeeding his father, Sidkeong Tulku had been closely associated with the administration of the country. He was given the charge of Forests, Monasteries and schools in 1908. Before that he was admitted to Oxford University for two years in 1906. He had therefore been exposed to various modern and revolutionary ideas of west. He was the great opponent of feudal aristocracy and the religious hierarchy. The rule which was passed in 1913 for the abolition of imprisonment as a penalty for non-payment of debts and the ban on the settlement of plainsmen were the initiative of Sidkeong Tulku. He also organized the forest department in a modern way and appointed a forest officer to look after the affairs of forest.

As a ruler, Sidkeong Tulku did not rule for long period. He died in December 1914 that was even before the completion of the first anniversary of his consecration as Maharaja of Sikkim.

Tashi Namgyal (1893-1963)

Tashi Namgyal succeeded his half-brother Sidkeong Tulku who died unmarried

in December 1914. Tashi Namgyal born in October 1893 at Kurseong near Darjeeling was just 21 years when he was elevated to the position of the twelfth maharaja of Sikkim on December 5, 1914. He therefore began his reign under the tutelage of Charles Bell, the then Political Officer of Sikkim. Tashi Namgyal became the formal ruler only in 1918 when the complete power and administrative authority of state were transferred to him from the political officer.

Tashi Namgyal received his early education in a public school at Gangtok and then to St Pauls at Darjeeling. He had been among the first batch of students of first public school established in 1906 in Sikkim. He had also been to Mayo College at Ajmer. He therefore had had the benefits of sound modern education. Following the footsteps of his forefathers, Tashi Namgyal in 1918 married to Kunzang Dechen, a daughter of Tibetan aristocratic family.

The reign of Tashi Namgyal saw many social, economic and administrative reforms in Sikkim. The establishment of independent judiciary in 1916, abolition of judicial and magisterial functions of the landlords and introduction of modern judicial procedures modeled on Indian civil and criminal codes were some of the important reforms initiated by him. He also set up a High Court for Sikkim in April 1955.

Other major reforms initiated by Tashi Namgyal during his reign were as follows:

- establishment of High Court at Gangtok in 1955
- abolition of capital punishment
- prohibition of public gambling and forced labour in 1921 and 1924 respectively
- the system of jharlangi under which people were forced to work without any payment was abolished in 1946
- the collection of taxes by lesse landlords was abolished and peasants were asked to pay their land taxes directly to the state
- the landlord's power of registration of lands and deeds were abolished
- the Sikkim Nationalised Transport was started in 1944
- the first Development Plan i.e. Seven Year Development Plan (1954-61) was launched in 1954
- the Royal Proclamation of 1953 created the State Council and Executive Council to assist the Chogyal
- the Sikkim Subject Regulation was promulgated in 1961 to define the status of Sikkim subjects.

Tashi Namgyal died on 2nd December 1963.

Palden Thondup Namgyal (1923-1982)

Born on 22nd May 1923 at Gangtok, Palden Thondup Namgyal succeeded his father Tashi Namgyal as the twelfth king of Sikkim in 1963. The formal coronation was however took place on 4th April 1965. Palden Thondup was the second son of Tashi Namgyal. He was designated as heir apparent after the death of

Prince Paljor Namgyal, the eldest son of Tashi Namgyal in 1942.

Palden Thondup started his schooling at Saint Joseph's Convent, Kalimpong in 1929 and later joined at Saint Joseph's College, Darjeeling and Bishop Cotton School at Shimla. After completing his education, he underwent a training course for Indian Civil Service at Dehradun where he met Nari K Rustomji who later became the Dewan of Sikkim.

Palden Thondup Namgyal married Sangey Deki in 1950 who was the daughter of Tibetan noble Yapshi Phordang. She however died in 1957 leaving behind two sons, Tenzing and Wangchuk and a daughter Yangchen. In March 1963, Palden Thondup married Miss Hope Cooke, an American national. Palden and Hope were the two issues from American wife.

Palden Thondup Namgyal was the last chogyal of Sikkim. The political turmoils that begun at the end of the Tashi Namgyal's rule reached at such a height that new king failed completely to save the institution of monarchy. In 1975 the democratically elected government was established and the Namgyal dynasty that lasted for 333 years was come to an end. The Tripartite Agreement signed on 8th April 1973 was instrumental in changing the political system of the country. The Agreement was signed at Gangtok between Government of India, the Chogyal and the leaders of political parties. Among other things, the establishment of responsible government, guarantee of fundamental rights, rule of law, and independent judiciary were the main provisions of the Agreement.

The election was held in April 1974 in which Sikkim Congress headed by Kazi Lhendup Dorji swept the polls by winning 31 of the 32 seats. Thus the first democratically elected government was formed with Kazi Lhendup Dorji as the Chief Minister. The Assembly that met on 10th April 1975 passed two important resolutions: first, the resolution demanding the institution of chogyal and second, the resolution of merger of Sikkim with India. Both the above mentioned resolutions were passed unanimously by the House which was later endorsed by majority of people in a state-wide referendum held on the 14th April 1975. Finally the institution of monarchy was abolished and Sikkim was merged with India by the Thirty Sixth Constitutional (Amendment) Act passed on 1975 and became the 22nd state of Indian Union on 16th May 1975. Palden Thondup Namgyal, the last ruler of Namgyal dynasty, died on 30th January 1982.

Part-III

Constitutional Set Up

The merger of Sikkim to Indian Union has inaugurated a new age and a new political system for the people of Sikkim. The Chief Executive Mr. B.B. Lal assumed the office of the Governor of Sikkim w.e.f. the 16th May 1975, and Kazi Lendhup Dorjee was appointed as the first elected Chief Minister of Sikkim. Thus, the governmental machinery being set up by the Constitution of India,

Sikkim started traversing the path of democracy (Bareh 2001). Under the Constitution of India, Sikkim has a Governor and a unicameral legislature, Legislative Assembly. The parliamentary form of government has been adopted in state, which means there are two heads; one, the head of the state i.e., the Governor and the other, the head of the government i.e., the Chief Minister. Under this system of government the governor should be the nominal head while the Chief Minister along with his Council of Minister is the real functionary. The state has also a High court at Gangtok, the capital of Sikkim.

The executive power of the state is vested in the Governor as he exercises it either directly or through officers subordinate to him according to the constitutional provisions. The Governor of Sikkim under the constitutional provision of 371F (g) has been entrusted with some special responsibilities not applicable to the Governors of the other states. "The Governor of Sikkim shall have special responsibilities for peace and for an equitable arrangement for ensuring the social and economic advancement of different sections of the population of Sikkim and in discharge of his special responsibility under this clause, the Governor of Sikkim shall, subject to such directions as the President may, from time to time deem fit to issue, act in his discretion".

The President appoints the Governor by warrant under his hand and seal, and hold office during the pleasure of the President. The two important conventions in regards to the appointment of the Governor in India are: first, the Governor is appointed from outside the state concerned, and second, the centre in the appointment of the governor consults the states. Normally, a Governor is appointed for the five years. Before this he can be recalled or transferred to other state also. He can hold office even after the expiry of his term till assumption of office by his successor. There has been a case when the Governor continued even after the expiry of his five years term. It is to mention here that now a day, it has almost become practices that with the change of government at the centre, such governors, as are not liked by the new government are change. In 2001, the Sikkim Governor Shri K.N. Sahani has been transferred to Goa immediately after the formation of UPA government at the centre and latter on removed from the office by the President, of course, on the advice from the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers. The reason for his removal, it is said, is his affiliation to Bharatiya Janta Party. In the same year, Tamil Nadu Governor Fathima Beevi was recalled because she did not keep the Union Government informed of the internal disturbances in the state properly in which the former Chief Minister Karunanidhi and two Union Ministers were arrested by the Jayalalitha government.

The Governor, constitutionally however, is the chief executive of the state. All the executive actions of the state are done in the name of the Governor. In the exercise of his functions, he has a Chief Minister along with Council of Minister at its head to aid and advice him except in so far he is to exercise his function in his discretion. But in Sikkim, at least during the Kazi's government, many in Gangtok believed that it was not the Governor who acted on the advice of the

Cabinet but it was the cabinet which acted on the advice of the Governor. Even the Chief Minister could do nothing without consulting the Governor. Thus, the Governor was all in all in Sikkim, he was both the “super legislature and super executive (Bareh 2001). This happen, however, in the state till 1979. At present, Governor works under the parameters of parliamentary democracy, which means he is a nominal head and exercise his function strictly according to the aid and advice of the council of ministers. Though the administration is carried out in the name of Governor, the real authority is exercised by the Chief Minister and his Council of ministers which is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

Council of Ministers

There is a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister to aid and advice the Governor in conduct of the business of the government. The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and he also appoints other ministers on the advice of Chief Minister. All the ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The council of minister is collectively responsible to the legislative Assembly. The Chief Minister and other minister should be a member of the legislature if not so they should become so within six months else they were ceases to be a minister after the expiry of the six months period.

The Governor administered oath of office and secrecy to all the ministers before assuming their respective office as per the form prescribed in the Third Schedule of the Constitution. The ministers are entitled to such pay and allowances as may be fixed by the legislature by law from time to time. They are also entitled to other perquisites including free furnished residences, and traveling and medical facilities. Presently there are 12 cabinet ministers in the Council of Ministers.

Legislative Assembly

The Sikkim Legislative Assembly has a total of 32 members including one member from Sangha seat. According to Government of Sikkim Act, 1974 the state has been divided into 31 Assembly constituencies. The east district being a most populous district has a highest number of constituencies, i.e., 12, the other district like west, south and north has 9, 7 and 3 constituencies respectively. The Delimitation which was done in 2008 has made some changes in the distribution of seats in different district and in the process the east district gain one seat i.e. from 12 to 13 while west district loose one seat from 9 to 8. There was no any change in the number of seats in south and north districts. However, the total number of seats that is 32 remains unchanged due to the freeze of seats by the Act of Parliament till 2026.

All the members of the Assembly are elected directly by the people through the system of universal adult franchise. The term of the assembly is five years unless dissolved earlier.

The Legislative Assembly is the only law-making body in the state and has the

power to frame rules for regulating and laying down the procedure for the conduct of its business. All the matter coming before the House is decided by a majority vote. The quorum of the House is one-tenth of its membership. The session of the House is presided over by the Speaker and in his absence by Deputy Speaker. The members from amongst themselves at the first meeting of house elect both of them after the general election. The main function of Assembly is to enact law, grant money for government expenditure and exercise control over the activities of the government through debates and raising matter of urgent public importance. The language that is being used in the House is both Nepali and English.

Committee

The modern legislature suffers from the paucity of time. There are so many issues, which rise from time to time, and the legislature has to spare time for them. The legislature has to pass a law and at the same time has to keep the executive accountable to it. With the result, the legislature is always on pressure. Therefore the committee system has developed. In fact now-a-days no legislature can work without an effective committee system and Sikkim Legislative Assembly is no exception to this general rule. The Select Committee, Standing Committee, Estimate Committee, Public Account Committee, Committee on Public Undertakings is some of the important committees in the legislature of Sikkim.

The Judiciary

The High Court is the apex court in the state in respect of civil and criminal cases. The Constitution of India envisages the establishment of a High Court in each state (Article 214). The parliament may by law establish a common High Court for two or more states extend the jurisdiction of a certain High Court to a certain Union Territory or exclude such jurisdiction. The state of Sikkim has its full-fledged High Court even before its merger to India. The first High Court was established in Sikkim in 1955. It was in fact a result of the social and judicial reforms initiated by the then Raja Tashi Namgyal. Before the establishment of High Court, a judicial court was set up in 1916 under an independence judge. Again in 1953 judicial administration took a further step forward when judicial procedures modeled on the Indian civil and criminal codes were introduced. In 1955 a full-fledged High court was established.

The present High court of Sikkim is consists of a chief justice and two other judges. The President of India appoints all the judges of High Court. The Chief Justice of the High Court is appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of Supreme Court and the Governor of the state. Others judges are appointed by him on the advice of the Chief Justice of High Court. The President may appoint additional judges for a period not exceeding two years to dispose of pending work. Only such person are eligible for the post of High Court who is a citizen of India, who have worked as an advocate for at

least ten years or held office in any judicial service for the same period. A judge of High Court can hold office till the age of 62. The judges of High court can be removed from the office by the President on grounds of proves misbehavior or incapacity if the parliament passes a resolution to that effect with a special majority.

The High Court has Appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal cases. An appeal from the decisions of District judges and from those of subordinate judges in cases of a higher value lies direct to the High Court both on questions of fact as well as law. Similarly in the criminal cases also an appeal can be made to the High Court against the judgement of session courts. In reality the High Court is the highest court of appeal in the state and an appeal can be made to the High Court on any type of question against the judgement of the lower courts.

Under Article 227 of the Constitution, the High court has been given the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction. The High Court is a Court of Record. Article 215 lay down that every High Court shall be a court including the power to punish for contempt of itself. Notwithstanding any thing in the Article 32, the Article 226 says that every High Court shall have power, throughout the territories, in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction, to issue to any person or authority, orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, or any of them, for the enforcement of any rights conferred by Part III and for any other purposes.

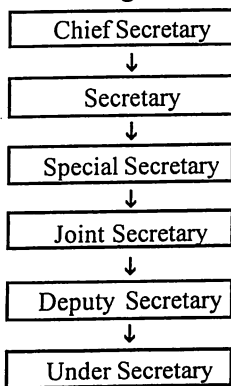
The state government, with a view to bring justice to the door of the poor people, has also constituted a Lok Adalat in all the nine sub-division of Sikkim. The following courts have been constituted with a view to simplify the system of imparting justice: (1) Atrocity Court, (2) Human Rights Court, (3) Family Court, (4) Hindu Marriage Act Court and (5) Consumers' Court.

The Secretariat

The state has a Secretariat of its own at a capital Gangtok. This is known by the name of Tashiling Secretariat. Like its counterparts in the other states, the Sikkim Secretariat is divided into various departments which in turn are divided into different sections. Each department is headed by a minister and the secretary. The minister is the political head and the Secretary is the administrative heads of the department. The entire administrative machinery of the state is divided into several departments. The minister being the head of the ministry is answerable to the legislature for the activities therein. The Secretary and other subordinate officers advice them and help them in carry out the administration. The Chief Secretary is however at the apex of the administrative hierarchy of a state. As a chief coordinator of the state Secretariat and other administrative departments, he is the pivot of the state governance system. He is appointed directly by the Chief Minister of the state. In such

appointment, the Chief Minister may consult his cabinet and other colleagues, but the final decision is his. While selecting the incumbent for the post, Chief Minister has to consider three important factors viz., seniority, service record, performance and merit and confidence of the Chief Minister. It is pertinent to mention here that the present post of Chief Secretary of Sikkim was first created in 1954 and Mr. T.D. Densapa was appointed as the first Chief Secretary of Sikkim. The hierarchical organization of secretariat is given below in Fig. 1:

Fig. 1:



Hierarchical Levels in Sikkim Secretariat

The numbers of departments varies from state to state. The Sikkim before its merger to India has only 10-15 departments, but at present there are more than thirty-six departments. Some of the departments like Power, Public Work, Agriculture, Rural Management and Development have their own Secretariat. The Ecclesiastical Department which was established during the Chogyal rule in Sikkim is a unique department in the state and country as a whole. Sikkim is the only state in the country which has an exclusive ecclesiastical affairs department to look after the spiritual needs of the people and take care of all the religious institutions within the state including the sacred holy rocks and lakes. The department has presently both the minister and secretary and is a complete department like any other department in the state. The number of secretariat department is usually more than the number of secretaries. The normal practice is to entrust more than one department to the charge of one secretary.

The change of nomenclature, amalgamations, bifurcations and again merger are the continuing process of departmentalization in the state. In Sikkim, for instance, the Department of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes Welfare was created in 1978 and renamed as Social Welfare Department with the amalgamation of Women and Child Development Department in 2000. The Department has been again renamed as Department of Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare. Similarly, the Public Work Department has been bifurcated in 1991 and created another new department called as Public Health Engineering Department. The co-existence of different department is also found

in Sikkim. As for example, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reform, Rural Management and Development and Panchayati Raj Department are under one head. The organization of department is based on hierarchical structure. The Secretary is the official head and below him, there are additional/special secretary, joint secretaries, deputy secretaries and under secretaries. As in other states, in Sikkim also most of the secretaries are state promoted IAS officers and very few were come from direct IAS cadre. And the entire deputy and under secretaries are from state civil service. The State Public Service Commission, which was established in 1978, conducts the examinations for appointment of state civil servants.

District Administration

To facilitate local administration, Sikkim is divided into four districts and nine sub-divisions. The Mangan is the headquarters of north district, Gangtok is the headquarters of east and Namchi and Gyalshing is the headquarters of south and west district respectively. The east district has three sub-divisions. And other three districts viz., south, west and north have two sub-divisions each. The District Collector is the head of the district administration. He is known by different name like, District Collector, District Officer, District Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner and the like. In Sikkim, he is known by District Collector but very recently the government has change the nomenclature to District Magistrate.

The Collectors are usually belongs to the Indian Administrative Service, however, some promotees to the IAS from the state civil service also occupy this position according to their seniority. The main function of District Collector is to maintain law and order in the district. Being a head of revenue administration in the district, he and his staff's principal duty is to collect land revenue in full without any delay in the district. He is also responsible for proper maintenance of accounts and safe custody of land records (Khan 1997). The post of Additional District Magistrate has been created to assist the District Magistrate in performing all these functions. In the sub-division level, which is responsible to look after the work of revenue is called as Sub-Division Magistrate (SDM). SDM is either recruited by the State Public Service Commission or promoted from any other department. Like the district Magistrate, (s)he also plays an important role in the accomplishment of the government's aims and objectives at the sub-division level. The Revenue Officer, Superintendent of Police, DDO, SDDO are some of the important officers in the district.

Village Administration

For the effective administration of villages, two-tier panchayati raj system has been established in whole state except the two villages of north Sikkim. The traditional system of governance prevalent in the village of Lachen and Lachung in north Sikkim known as a Dzumsa system since the time immemorial has been retained without any change. The Gram Panchayat is at the bottom of two-tier

structure. It is comprises of one or more than one villages depending on the population and the prevailing geographical conditions. The members of the gram panchayat are elected directly by the people for which the entire village is divided into different wards. The people elect one member from single ward. The gram panchayat in Sikkim is comprises of five to nine members but in most of the gram Panchayat Unit there are only five members. The members from among themselves elect one Sabhapati, Up-sabhapati and Sachiva. The Sabhapati and in his absence up-Sabhapati preside over the meeting of gram panchayat. The state at present has 163 gram panchayat units with total number of 891 members. The Zilla Panchayat is at the apex of local government in the state. All the members are elected directly by the people of the state. For the election of the members, the whole of the district is divided into various territorial constituencies. There are 93 such territorial constituencies from where the people elect one member from each constituency. Thus at present there are 93 members in Zilla Panchayat. The member of the panchayat elects two officers that are Adhakshaya and Up-Adhakshaya from amongst them.

Urban Governance

Parliament enacted the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act 1992 to provide for a common framework for urban local bodies and help to strengthen the functioning of the bodies as effective democratic units of self government. The Act received the assent of the President on 20th April 1993 and came into force in 1st June 1993. With the enactment of the Act, the municipalities were made part of the Constitution. The Act provided for the constitution of Municipal Corporation, Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayat and formation of wards for the purpose of conducting election to the municipalities. The Amendment Act also provided for the reservation of seats and offices of chairperson of the municipalities in favour of the SC/ST and women.

In Sikkim, the concept of democratic institutions in the urban areas is unknown to the majority of people. Except the resident of Gangtok, the capital of state, where the municipality was created for short period in the year 1980 but dissolve after a year, no such institutions were created in other notified town of the state. Recently the government has enacted the new legislation The Sikkim Municipality Act 2007 for the creation of local urban bodies in consonance with provision of 74th Amendment Act 1992. The Act proposed to establish the three-tier municipal board viz., Municipal Corporation in Gangtok, Municipal Council in one towns i.e. in Namchi, and Nagar Panchayat in five towns of state i.e. Singtam, Rangpo, Jorethang, Geyzing and Mangan. As per the provisions of new Act, a municipality is to be divided into territorial constituencies called wards and one commissioner/councilor is to be elected for every ward directly by the voters of every such ward. The election to the municipalities is conducted by the same State Election Commission appointed by the Governor under Article 243K for the conduct of panchayat election. The Municipality (Amendment) Act 2009 provided the reservation of seats for SC, ST and women in different tier of municipalities. According to this Act, 40

per cent of seats are reserved for women, 22 per cent for Bhutia and Lepcha, 14 per cent for Limboo-Tamang and 7 per cent for SC.

As in panchayats, a reservation of seats is also extended to OBC and MBC of the state. The new Municipality Act provided 21 per cent of seats for MBC, 21 per cent for OBC and 15 per cent are for general communities of state.

The basic data about the municipalities at a glance can be seen at Table 4.

Table: 4

S.No.	Type of Municipality	Name of Municipality	No. of Wards	No. of Voters
1.	Municipal Corporation	Gangtok Municipal Corporation	15	93548
2.	Municipal Council	Namchi Municipal Council	07	11826
3.	Nagar Panchayat	i. Singtam Nagar Panchayat	05	6195
		ii. Rango Nagar Panchayat	05	10205
		iii. Jorethang Nagar Panchayat	05	9623
		iv. Geyzing Nagar Panchayat	05	3625
		v. Mangan Nagar Panchayat	05	3609

Election to present day municipality was held on 27.04.2010 and was conducted as per the provision of 74th Constitutional (Amendment) Act 1993. This was the first election of three tier municipality in Sikkim after merger. Out of 47 total wards, the election was held only in three wards and all other i.e. 44 members were elected unopposed. The name of the wards in which the election was held in Burtuk and Tadong wards of Gangtok Municipal Corporation and Upper Rangpo Bazar ward of Rangpo Nagar Panchayat. The next election to the municipality is due in 2015. The ruling party i.e. Sikkim Democratic Front sweep the election. It won all the seats of civic body in Sikkim. The Table 5 below depicts the category wise distribution of elected members in 2010 election.

Table 5: Profile of Women, SCs, STs, OBC and MBCs in Municipality in Sikkim (As on July 2010)

Urban Local Body	Total Seats Elected	Women	SCs	STs	OBCs	MBCs	Unreserved
Municipal Corporation	15	05	01	04	02	02	06
Municipal Corporation	07	03	0	02	01	02	02
Nagar Panchayat	25	11	02	05	04	03	11