Sikkim and Himalayan Trade

Jahar Sen

I

In 1835, Darjeeling was acquired by the British as a grant from the Raja of Sikkim. Stable relations developed with Sikkim in 1861 and Bhutan in 1895. As a part of the latter settlement Kalimpong was given to British India. A series of agreements beginning in 1844 with chiefs of the hill tribes extended British control in the domain of the Brahmaputra Valley. Thus emerged an Himalayan frontier of India cushioned off from the hinterland of Tibet. The British officials like Lloyed and Grant, who advocated acquisition of Darjeeling ostensibly for the purpose of sanatorium, were struck by the potentiality of the ridge as a centre which would energize all the trade of the country. A road built from India to Darjeeling, the people of Sikkim would take the opportunity. Grant argued, "to open a traffic not only between themselves and the inhabitants of Darjeeling but between Bengal and Chinese Territory." By 1860 commercial interests were diverted from Western Tibet to the road to Lhasa through Sikkim. Eden wrote to Bengal in 1861: "A considerable trade will spring up between Lhasa and Darjeeling. The Tibetans will only be too glad to exchange gold dust, musk, borax, wool and salt for English cloth, tobacco etc. and the people of Sikkim will gain as carriers of this trade, and their government will raise a considerable revenue from the transit duties." 9

II

On May 20, 1864, Bengal addressed a long letter to the Superintendent of Darjeeling, requesting him to "prepare and submit a general report on the trade between Darjeeling and Sikkim and Tibet." The reply to the aforesaid letter contained a faithful report on the Himalayan trade. The details of the trade were supplied by Cheeboo Lama. The merchandise imported from Sikkim to Darjeeling, as the report indicated, consisted of horses, cattle including sheep and goats, blankets, salt, musk, wax, ghee, oranges, millet, rice, lime and
copper. The imports in 1863 were nearly double those in 1860. The money earned during the four years under notice amounted to Rs. 89,539\(^1\), out of which the sum of Rs. 99,450\(^1\) was remitted to Sikkim in the shape of goods. The articles of export from Darjeeling to Sikkim included English cloth, metal utensils, tobacco, and coral. Among the items of import only tobacco was grown in the tea and others were not of local manufacture. With the improvements of communication, the Superintendent expressed his hopes, great quantities of tea would be exported to Sikkim and Tibet replacing brick tea imported from Lhasa and China.

Trade was conducted in four routes in Sikkim: two via Namchee and Chadam to the Great Rangeet and two via Zee me to Goke and Tumdu to Colbong. The Tibetan merchants entered Darjeeling by routes starting from Chola, Yeklo, Nanhey, Cumra and Dangsa. All these met in Sikkim through which they moved Darjeeling via Gangtok and Dheeling. The report was thoroughly examined by the Bengal Government. The Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling was instructed to keep the road to the Great Rangeet and also that to the Teesta (made by the British Force in Sikkim in 1861) in good repair.\(^2\)

III

In April 1873, a deputation from the Society of Arts, London led by A. Campbell, Lt Col, Gawler, J. D. Hooker and B. H. Hodgson submitted a memorandum to the Duke of Argyile, Secretary of State for India. They laid stress on the improvement of existing communications in Sikkim by extending roads to the Tibetan frontier and also completing railway connection between Darjeeling and Calcutta.\(^6\) In the same year the Raja of Sikkim had an interview with Sir John Campbell. One of the results of the interview was the visit, on deputation, of J. W. Edgar, Deputy Commissioner of Darjeeling to Sikkim and Tibetan frontier to enquire into the conditions and prospects of trade with Tibet and advisability of making a road through Sikkim to the Tibetan frontier.\(^8\) Edgar suggested, \textit{inter alia}, that a road with good bridges should be constructed from the Teesta Valley to the Jelep pass.\(^9\) Bengal also concurred with Edgar that a considerable
trade might be established with countries beyond Darjeeling if a good road could be constructed through Sikkim. On the other hand, the Government of India was of opinion that so long as Peiking refused to allow commercial intercourse with Tibet, the British Government should not incur expenditure in constructing roads through Sikkim.\textsuperscript{1, 2}

In 1879 a cart road to Jeleep pass was completed. In 1880 tramway was laid in greater part of the way between Silliguri and Kurseong. In 1881 the Darjeeling Himalayan Railway had been opened to traffic upto Darjeeling. Darjeeling was thus brought within easy reach of the Tibetan frontier. It now took less than a week to reach the Tibetan border from Calcutta. With this developing opportunity, the question of promoting commercial intercourse with Tibet gained a new dimension. In 1885, Colman Macaulay, Financial Secretary to the Government of Bengal, was deputed to visit Sikkim and Tibetan frontier. Next year he visited Peiking. There he obtained a passport from the Chinese government to visit Lhasa to discuss with the Chinese resident and the Tibetan government the free admission of the native Indian traders through Sikkim and Darjeeling.\textsuperscript{3, 4} The circumstances that eventually led to the abandonment of the Mission and finally to the conclusion of the Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 are well-known.\textsuperscript{5, 6}

\textbf{IV}

Enough materials are available on the trend of Darjeeling-Sikkim trade in the last two decades of the 19th century. In 1881-82, it was reported that despite of Darjeeling Himalayan Railway and completion of a good road to Jeleep pass, Darjeeling-Sikkim trade was not sufficiently encouraging. ‘Probably on large expansion of commerce,’ the report added, ‘with the small state of Sikkim can be expected.’\textsuperscript{7, 8} During 1892-93 satisfactory increase both under exports and imports was reported. The rise in exports was noticed in timber, hides, cattle, sheep and goats and woollen manufacture. The rise in imports was evident in cotton goods, tobacco, rice, provisions and Indian twist and yarn.\textsuperscript{9} During 1893-94 trade with Sikkim showed further increase of 15.47 per cent and 41.20 per cent in comparison with the
two previous years. In the import trade large increase was recorded in tin, copper, timber, gram and pulse, and hides of cattle and in the export trade in rice, salt, mineral oils and cattle. The aggregate value of the traffic of 1895-96 was 24.21 per cent greater than that of 1894-95 and was nearly double of that of 1893-94. In 1896-97 the aggregate value of the trade with Sikkim was 30.36 per cent greater than that of 1895-96 and 61.93 per cent greater than that of 1894-95. There was increase in imports to Darjeeling under the following heads: spices (other than betel nuts), fresh fruits and vegetables, provisions (other than ghee, raw cotton, sheep, goats, gram and pulse and yak tails. The import in yak tails valued at Rs. 623/-. In 1892-93 had altogether ceased in two subsequent years and was revived in 1896-96. The value of Rs. 3000/-. The commodity which showed the largest rise in exports to Sikkim were silver, tobacco, brass and copper, Indian cotton piecegoods, European cotton twist and yarn, vegetable and mineral oils, horses, ponies and mules. For the first time since 1890-91, horses, ponies and mules were exported to Sikkim during 1895-96. Details of imports from and exports to Sikkim are given in Schedule A.

It appears that towards the end of the nineteenth century, trade figures show signs of potential growth. But London thought it prudent not to risk 'the substantial gain of our Entente Cordiale with China by clutching too eagerly at the problematic chances of Tibetan markets.' An altogether new approach to the problem starts with the Young-Husband Mission to Lhasa in 1904.

NOTES AND REFERENCES

(Proceedings of Bengal Government are available in the West Bengal State Archives, Calcutta and Foreign Department consultations in the National Archives of India, New Delhi.)

3. Ibid., p.103.
4. De-jeelting District Records, Correspondence Vol. 28 No. 748, 11 June 1811 H. Sel, Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal to the Superintendent of De-jeelting. (De-jeelting District Records are available in Deputy Commissioner’s office, Darjeeling).
5. Progs. of Bengal Government General, July 1864 H.C. Wake, Superintendent of De-jeelting, to Under-Secretary to Govt. of Bengal No. 277, 30 June 1864, pp.47-57.
7. Progs of Bengal Government General, July 1864 No. 26, A. Eden, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal to the Deputy Commissioner of De-jeelting, No. 1325 T, 7 July 1814.
8. A. Lach, op. cit, p. 132.
10. Foreign Department, Political A. February 1875, No. 33 Edgar to the Commissioner of Cooch Behar No. 17 April 21, 1874
11. Foreign Department, Political A. February 1875 No. 35, C. U. Alitson, Secretary to the Govt. of India to Rivers Thompson, Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal. No. 238 P, 25 January 1875.
12. H. Rieley : op. cit, p VII.
13. A. Lamb, op. cit, Chap VI.
15. Ibid, 1892-93, p 24.
17. Ibid., 1896-97, p 15.
19. Rleae, op. cit. p XIV.

For some of the causes that impeded the growth of Indo-Tibetan trade, see S. C. Das. Journey to Lhasa and Central Tibet (Calcutta 1902, New Delhi 1970) pp 193-194.


15
## SCHEDULE A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Articles</th>
<th>1886</th>
<th>1887</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coar (mds)</td>
<td>4647</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>851</td>
<td>1156</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>4815</td>
<td>1701</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cotton piece-goods:</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>(Indian)</td>
<td>Rs</td>
<td>2521</td>
<td>2323</td>
<td>2628</td>
<td>1490</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>2773</td>
<td>3872</td>
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<td>Gram and pulse mds.</td>
<td>6165</td>
<td>4891</td>
<td>4763</td>
<td>3386</td>
<td>5917</td>
<td>8903</td>
<td>8069</td>
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<td>Other grains mds.</td>
<td>19,338</td>
<td>25,700</td>
<td>23,199</td>
<td>26,439</td>
<td>28,086</td>
<td>46,698</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>Copper mds.</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>726</td>
<td>344</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>517</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>318</td>
<td>36</td>
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<td>Hides</td>
<td>Nos.</td>
<td>1197</td>
<td>1073</td>
<td>1077</td>
<td>789</td>
<td>1061</td>
<td>1761</td>
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## EXPORTS TO SIKKIM FROM DARJEELING

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<th>Cotton piece-goods</th>
<th>Rs. 19,747</th>
<th>28,641</th>
<th>23,916</th>
<th>35,666</th>
<th>31,828</th>
<th>37,453</th>
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<th>34,780</th>
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<td>(Indian)</td>
<td>Rs.</td>
<td>6,260</td>
<td>659</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>729</td>
<td>828</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>112</td>
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<td>Rice mds.</td>
<td>3,413</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>3,512</td>
<td>4,532</td>
<td>8,573</td>
<td>7,665</td>
<td>7,164</td>
<td>12,579</td>
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<td>Tobacco mds.</td>
<td>752</td>
<td>1,067</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>1,404</td>
<td>1,290</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>1,281</td>
<td>1,492</td>
<td>2,132</td>
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<td>Wool (manufactured)</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>1,212</td>
<td>2,199</td>
<td>2,075</td>
<td>6,406</td>
<td>8,200</td>
<td>6,995</td>
<td>4,690</td>
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<td>Copper Unwrought mds.</td>
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<td>71</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>119</td>
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<td>Iron Unwrought mds.</td>
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<td>159</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
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<td>Salt mds.</td>
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<td>949</td>
<td>891</td>
<td>1,270</td>
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Compiled from Annual General Administration Reports of Darjeeling district (1886—1894)