

प्रधान मंत्री भवन
PRIME MINISTER'S HOUSE
NEW DELHI

October 13, 1983

Dear Rani Sudarshan,

I am grieved to hear of Raja Anand Chand's passing away.

He was an example of our old cultural values and served with distinction as a parliamentarian.

My sympathy and condolences to you and other members of the bereaved family and to his very large circle of friends and admirers.

Yours sincerely,

Indira Gandhi
(Indira Gandhi)

भारत सरकार सेवार्थ
ON INDIA GOVERNMENT SERVICE



Rani Sudarshan
of Bilaspur,
Bilaspur
(Himachal Pradesh)

Richard Chhabra (Padmashri)
President New Delhi Municipal Committee

D-932, New Friends Colony
(Off Mathura Road)
NEW DELHI-110 014

Phones : Off : 320526, 320464, 322352
Res : 635640

Grams : ADASIAN

October 17, 1983

My dear Rani Sahiba,

I can well imagine how grief stricken you must be. I cannot still believe that Raja Anand Chand is no more with us.

Raja Anand Chand was not just an individual. He was an institution by himself and stood, all his life, for those basic values of life which make our worldly existence purposeful & self satisfying.

I had had the good fortune to know Raja Sahab quite closely and to work with him as a colleague. What a giant of intellect and of outstanding brilliance'. As an Administrator, also as a Statesman he was matchless. History shall always remember his great performance as a young prince & then as a member of the chamber of Princes. He fought for the interest of his State (Bilaspur) and got for it a status new & high. And that is why he was so highly respected & admired by the highest of the land.

Persons like Anand Chand never die. They continue to live through the permanency of their ideas & the ideals. Raja Anand ^{Chand} will live --- and live always --- along with the name & the life of Bilaspur.

Our sincerest sympathies & prayers for you all.

Yours affectionately,

Richard Chhabra
(Shrichand Chhabra)

Her Highness
The Rani of Bilaspur,
BILASPUR. (H.P.)

31.7.'47.

My dear Sardarji,

I am writing this letter in connection with the lapse of Paramountcy and the accession of the Bilaspur State to the Indian Dominion.

As you very well know the States relation with the Crown are terminating on August the 15th and the vacuum has to be filled before that date. In this connection the Viceroy has suggested the following:

- (i) Accession of States to one of the two Dominion Governments.
- (ii) Standstill agreement with the Dominion Concerned.
- (iii) Channel of correspondence with the Dominion Government.

So far as (i) is concerned the Bilaspur Durbar have already made up their mind to join the Dominion of India and are ready to sign such Instrument of Accession as is suitable for the purpose. Regarding (ii) we are also quite prepared to sign a Standstill agreement with the Indian Dominion on all matters of common concern. Now as regarding (iii) above, this is the most important item so far we are concerned. When I first heard from the Viceroy about the establishment of a States Deptt with yourself as its head I warmly welcomed it because I knew that what ever problems of the States existed could only be solved by wise and sympathetic handling and the creation of a separate Deptt was the only way to meet this necessity. I now hope that the New Deptt will help us in our difficulties so far as direct touch with all Departments of the Dominion Government are concerned, because we have for the last 15 years been serverly handicapped by having to deal through channels which to say the least have been far

To

The Honourable Dr. Rajendra Prasad
President of the Republic of India
Rashtrapati Bhawan
NEW DELHI.

Respected Sir,

We the citizens of Bilaspur Town, prompted by feelings of devotion, love and fidelity towards your noble self beg leave to approach you honour with the following submissions for you r honour's just and sympathetic consideration:-

1. Bilaspur (Kehloor) founded in 697 A.D. was one of the Indian States to whom many of the tiny states of Simla Hills owed allegiance. When India came to be governed by the Muslims and the Mughal Emperor reigned supreme the people of Bilaspur fought many battles with them for the sake of protecting our independence, honour and culture. On the down fall of the Mughal Empire in India in the beginning of the 19th century, when the Punjab came under the heels of the Sikhs, the people of Bilaspur had to wage many battles against them and never accepted their suzerainty even though we had to part with a considerable portion of their beloved land. It was in 1815 A.D. that the British forces advanced towards the hills for the first time and encountered our armies near Rattanpur fort. The hostilities terminated when Mahachand the Raja of Bilaspur signed a treaty with Lord Hastings the Governor General of India on March 6, 1815. The treaty continued in force till the disappearance of the British sovereignty from India.
2. On the 15th of August, 1947, India became independent and Bilaspur had signed the Instrument of Accession on the 10th of August, 1947, which Lord Louis Mountbatten the Governor General of India accepted on the 16th of August, 1947. Thus Bilaspur came to be an acceding State of India which through its Instrument of Accession surrendered to the Government of India all affairs relating to defence, communication and foreign affairs.
3. In the month of December, 1947, when the policy regarding the intergation of the Indian States came to be implemented in right earnest, the Government of India after prolonged discussions and deliberations published its first white-paper in the 80th paragraph of which it was made clear that the Government of India had decided to run the administration of which Bilaspur in the form of a separate unit and an agreement in that behalf was in sight. The White-paper was published on the 5th of July, 1948. Soon after on the 15th of August, 1948, an agreement between the Raja of Bilaspur and the Government of India was effected whereby the administration of Bilaspur was surrendered to the Government of India who agreed that owing to the location of the Bhakra Dam in Bilaspur its administration would be run as a separate unit.
4. The Constitution of India was finalized on the 26th of November, 1949, A.D. and it contains the name of Bilaspur State in Part "C" of the first schedule. Thus Bilaspur today is being administered by Your Honour through a Chief Commissioner and we have also a separate member sitting in the House of People

Most Honourable Sir,

With utmost consternation and desmay we have now learnt that the Government of India is contemplating the introduction of a Bill in Parliament seeking merger of Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh. This news has come to the people of Bilaspur as a bolt from the blue. Whereas we had every reason to believe that the Government of India taking into consideration our difficulties would continue to preserve the separate entity of our State; it sounds incredible that we shall now have to be content with becoming a part of Himachal Pradesh after having enjoyed an equal status with that State for over four years. The pitiable plight to which we shall be reduced can better be imagined than described. The centre of administration from our capital would be shifted to a far distant place like Simla. The inaccessibility of the place shall cost us a lot. The High Court would be shifted to Solan a place equally distant and inconvenient. Our woes will not end there. The merger of Bilaspur will bring about a turmoil in the administrative structure flinging the experienced hands to unbroken places. The experience of being confronted with strange faces ignorant of our customs and traditions will be most unwelcome. Our commerce shall dwindle down to nothing and the Town of Bilaspur will be reduced to a slum area devoid of all its present activities and charm. Financially too we will be losing a lot. The financial aid which the Central Government grants us at present will go. Himachal Pradesh, as Your Honour is aware, is itself a deficit State and during the current year it had to be subsidised by the Centre to the extent of a crore of rupees. In such circumstances it will be fantastic to hope that Himachal will be able to make a material contribution towards our advancement. It might be argued that by merging in Himachal Pradesh we will be getting a share in self-government but this argument loses much of its force when we see that the number of Bilaspur representatives in the Himachal legislature would hardly be four or five in a House of forty, which is an insignificant minority. A strange notion has gained currency that we are one with Himachal in culture and tradition and, therefore, a part of that State. This, however, is not correct. Our geographical position is peculiar, surrounded as we are by the Punjab on the West, Pepsu on the South and Himachal Pradesh in the East. We are a people who have been subjected to the influence of different cultures from different sides. In other words we are one of those states of India from the linguistic point of view have come to be regarded as bi-lingual areas. Bilaspur people speak neither pure Pahari nor pure Punjabi; our language is a mixture of the two. Socially we are a homogeneous community. In 1947 when our neighbouring States witnessed arson, pillage and murder of the Muslims community our Muslims brethren in Bilaspur continued to live in perfect peace and amity.

This brings us to the Bhakra Dam Project which visualises a 580 feet high Dam on the Sutlej river at village Bhakra in Bilaspur State in consequence of which an area of 30,000 acres of land will be submerged dislodging more than 16 thousand people from their hearths and homes. This is not all. Our beautiful capital Town situated on the banks of the Sutlej will lie 100 feet below water, as soon as the Dam is completed. We have no worries about this impending disaster; nay, we feel proud of this sacrifice for the sake of our brethren, millions of whom will find light and life from the Project. But we do feel that our problems require the direct assistance and supervision of the Central Government and this was promised to us in the shape of our having been recognised as a separate State under the Constitution. We, therefore, beg to say that in any administrative set-up that is proposed for Bilaspur that willing sacrifices made by us in the common cause should not be lost sight of.

Most Respected Sir,

In presenting Your Honour with our above-mentioned difficulties we earnestly pray that the proposal of merging Bilaspur in Himachal Pradesh may be definitely abandoned Because:-

- (1) It is against the wishes of the people of Bilaspur.
- (2) It is contrary to the ~~wishes of the people of~~ Agreement dated the 15th August, 1948, entered

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between the Government of India and the Raja of Bilaspur.

3. It will retard the social, economic and political progress of the people of Bilaspur; and
4. It will greatly complicate a just solution of our problems of rehabilitation created by the Bhakra Dam Project.

We hope and trust that Your Honour will grant our request for which of kindness your petitioners in duty bound will always pray.

We beg to remain,
Sir,

Your most humble and obedient servants,

RESIDENTS OF BILASPUR TOWN.

(Signatures overleaf)

Bilaspur Town,
The 10th June, 1952.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the ~~20th~~ August, 1948.

My dear Raja Sahib,

In connection with the agreement signed by Your Highness ceding to the Dominion Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of the Bilaspur State, certain points not covered by the provisions of the agreement were raised for clarification; the position in respect of them is set out in this letter. This letter will, therefore, be treated as a part of the agreement and will have the same effect as the agreement itself.

(1) As indicated in the preamble of the agreement, in view of the location in the Bilaspur State of the Bhakra Dam, it is the intention of the Government of India to administer this State as a separate unit. The Administrator of this Unit will have such designation, and status and perform such functions as the Government of India may specify from time to time. It is intended, as a temporary arrangement, to appoint Your Highness as the Administrator of this Unit. There will also be a Deputy Administrator appointed by the Government of India to assist Your Highness in the discharge of your duties as the Administrator.

(ii) The Administrator will have an Advisory Council which will consist of three to five popular representatives with the Ruler of Bilaspur as its President. Further details regarding the composition, functions and working of the Council will be determined later.

(iii) As it is now intended to raise the height of the Bhakra Dam and in consequence the town of Bilaspur is going to be submerged, the Government of India propose to acquire Your Highness' palaces and temple in Bilaspur. With a view to compensating Your Highness for the loss sustained by you on account of the submergence of these palaces and the expenses incurred by Your Highness in providing suitable residence for Your Highness and members of your family, the Government of India will arrange to pay you, as soon as may be practicable, an appropriate consolidated sum and also make available to you an area of 300 acres of land out of the State owned lands according to Your Highness' choice. Of this area, 20 acres of land will be allotted to Your Highness in the site, which may be selected for the capital of this unit for the construction of a residential palace for

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the ~~20th~~ August, 1948.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF STATES

(2)

appurtenances and building material as you may require.

(iv) The Government of India will issue instructions to the Administrator to respect the religious beliefs of the people and to continue, as far as possible, the grants assigned to the sacred shrines.

(v) Except with the previous sanction of the Government of India, no proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against any person in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duties as a servant of the State before the date on which the administration thereof is made over to the Government of India.

(vi) It is intended that permanent members of the public services of the State will either be continued on conditions similar to those which they were entitled to before the 1st of April, 1948, or paid reasonable compensation. Pensions and leave salaries sanctioned by competent authorities to permanent members of the public services of the State, who would have retired on or proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement prior to that date, will also be continued.

Yours sincerely,

(V.P.Menon)

His Highness Raja Sir Anand Chand, KCIE,
Raja of Bilaspur,
Bilaspur.

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2nd August 1949.

My dear Raja Sahib,


In connection with the agreement signed by Your Highness ceding to the Dominion Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers for and in relation to the governance of the Bilaspur State certain points not covered by the provisions of the agreement were raised for clarification; the position in respect of them is set out in this letter. This letter will, therefore, be treated as a part of the agreement and will have the same effect as the agreement itself.

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- (ii) As it is now intended to raise the height of the Bhakra Dam and in consequence the town of Bilaspur is going to be submerged, the Government of India propose to acquire Your Highness' palaces and temple in Bilaspur. With a view to compensating Your Highness for the loss sustained by you on account of the submergence of these palaces and for the expenses to be incurred by Your Highness in providing suitable residence for Your Highness and members of your family, the Government of India will arrange to pay you, as soon as may be practicable, an appropriate consolidated sum and also make available to you an area of 300 acres of land out of the State owned lands according to Your Highness' choice. Of this area, 20 acres of land will be allotted to Your Highness in the site, which may be selected for the capital of this unit, for the construction of a residential palace for Your Highness. Your Highness and the members of your family will be free to use the palaces at Bilaspur till such time as their submergence becomes necessary. You will also be entitled to remove from the palace such furniture, other appurtenances and building material as you may require.
- (iii) The Government of India will issue instructions to the Administrator to respect the religious beliefs of the people and to continue, as far as possible, the grants assigned to the sacred shrines.
- (iv) Except with the previous sanction of the Govt. of India, no proceedings, civil or criminal, shall be instituted against any person in respect of any act done or purporting to be done in the execution of his duties as a servant of the State before the date on which the administration thereof is made over to the Govt. of India.
- (v) It is intended that permanent members of the public services of the State will either be continued on conditions similar

.....to those

to those which they were entitled to before the 1st of April, 1948, or paid reasonable compensation. Pensions and leave salaries sanctioned by competent authorities to permanent members of the public services of the State, who would have retired or proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement prior to that date, will also be continued.

Yours sincerely,


(M.K. Vellodi)

His Highness Raja Sir Anand Chand, KCIE,
Raja of Bilaspur,
Bilaspur.

Agreement made this Fifteenth day of August, 1948,
between the Governor-General of India and the Raja of Bilaspur
(Kahlur).

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WHEREAS in the best interests of the State of Bilaspur
and its people it is desirable to provide for the administration
of the said State by or under the authority of the Government of
the Dominion of India;

AND WHEREAS in view of the location of the contempla-
ted Bhakra Dam in the said State it is the intention of the said
Government to administer the said State as a separate Unit;

It is hereby agreed as follows:-

ARTICLE 1

The Raja of Bilaspur hereby cedes to the Dominion
Government full and exclusive authority, jurisdiction and powers
for and in relation to the governance of the State and agrees to
transfer the administration of the State to the Dominion
Government on the twelfth day of October, 1948, (hereinafter
referred to as 'the said day').

As from the said day the Dominion Government will be
competent to exercise the said powers, authority and jurisdiction
in such manner and through such agency as it may think fit.

ARTICLE 2

The Raja shall with effect from the said day be
entitled to receive from the revenues of the State annually for
his privy purse the sum of 70,000/- rupees free of taxes. This
amount includes the sum of 10,000/- rupees as the allowance
of the Yuvraj and is intended to cover all the expenses of the
Ruler and his family, including expenses on account of his
personal staff, maintenance of his residences, marriages and
other ceremonies and will neither be increased nor reduced for
any reason whatsoever.

The said sum may be drawn by the Raja in four equal
instalments in advance at the beginning of each quarter.

ARTICLE 3

The Raja shall be entitled to the full ownership, use
and enjoyment of all private properties (as distinct from State
properties) belonging to him on the date of this agreement.

The Raja will furnish to the Dominion Government before the 15th October, 1948, an inventory of all the immovable property, securities and cash balances held by him as such private property.

If any dispute arises as to whether any item of property is the private property of the Raja or State property it shall be referred to such officer with judicial experience as the Dominion Government may nominate and the decision of that officer shall be final and binding on both parties.

ARTICLE 4

The Raja, the Rani, the Rajmata, the Yuvraj and the Yuvrani shall be entitled to all personal privileges enjoyed by them whether within or outside the territories of the State, immediately before the 15th day of August, 1947.

ARTICLE 5

The Dominion Government guarantees the succession, according to law and custom, to the gadi of the State and to the Raja's personal rights, privileges, dignities and titles.

In confirmation whereof Mr. Vapal Pangunni Menon, Secretary to the Government of India in the Ministry of States has appended his signature on behalf and with the authority of the Governor-General of India and Raja Sri Anand Chand, Raja of Bilaspur, has appended his signature on behalf of himself, his heirs and successors.

Anand Chand
.....

Raja of Bilaspur.

V. P. Menon

Secretary to the Government
of India, Ministry of
States.

Dated, the 15th August, 1948.

Rajas of Bilaspur (Himachal Pradesh), India

1	HH Raja Bir Chand	(697-730 AD)
2	HH Raja Udhran Chand	(1302-1317)
3	HH Raja Jaskarn Chand	(1317-1355)
4	HH Raja Madanbrahm Chand	(1355-1406)
5	HH Raja Ahl Chand	
6	HH Raja Kahal Chand	(894-902)
7	HH Raja Slar Chand	
8	HH Raja Men Chand	
9	HH Raja Sen Chand	
10	HH Raja Sulkhan Chand	(1518-1557)
11	HH Raja Khan Chand	(1057-1099)
12	HH Raja Ajit Chand	(1597-1604)
13	HH Raja Gokal Chand	(1600-1636)
14	HH Raja Udai Chand	(1636-1653)
15	HH Raja Gen Chand	(1653-1665)
16	HH Raja Prithvi Chand	(1665-1692)
17	HH Raja Sangar Chand	(1197-1220)

18	HH Raja Megh Chand	(1220-1251)
19	HH Raja Dev Chand	
20	HH Raja Ahim Chand	
21	HH Raja Abhisand Chand	(1302-1317)
22	HH Raja Sampuran Chand	(1317-1355)
23	HH Raja Rattan Chand	(1355-1406)
24	HH Raja Narandar Chand	
25	HH Raja Fath Chand	
26	HH Raja Pahar Chand	
27	HH Raja Ram Chand	
28	HH Raja Uttam Chand	
29	HH Raja Gyan Chand	(1518-1555)
30	HH Raja Bikran Chand	(1555-1593)
31	HH Raja Sultan Chand	(1593-1600)
32	HH Raja Kalyan Chand	(1600-1636)
33	HH Raja Tara Chand	(1636-1653)
34	HH Raja Dip Chand	(1653-1665)
35	HH Raja Bhim Chand	(1665-1692)
36	HH Raja Ajmer Chand	(1692-1738)
37	HH Raja Devi Chand	(1738-1778)

38	HH Raja Mahan Chand	(1778-1824)
39	HH Raja Kharak Chand	(1824-1839)
40	HH Raja Jagat Chand	(1839-1850)
41	HH Raja Hira Chand	(1850-1882)
42	HH Raja Amar Chand	(1883-1889)
43	HH Raja Sir Bajai Chand KCIE	(1889-1927)
44	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	(1933-1983)
45	HH Raja Dr Gopal Chand	1983-

1	HH Raja Mahan Chand	
2	HH Raja Kharak Chand	
3	HH Raja Jagat Chand	
4	HH Raja Hira Chand	
5	HH Raja Amar Chand	
6	HH Raja Sir Bajai Chand KCIE	
7	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	
8	HH Raja Dr Gopal Chand	
9	HH Raja Sir Bajai Chand KCIE	
10	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	
11	HH Raja Sir Bajai Chand KCIE	(1889-1927)
12	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	
13	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	
14	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	
15	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	
16	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	
17	HH Raja Sir Anand Chand KCIE	(1889-1927)

AJMER CHAND

DEVI CHAND

MIRAMI CHAND

KHARAK CHAND

JASAT CHAND

NARPAT CHAND

HEERA CHAND

ATTAR CHAND

BIJAI CHAND

ANAND CHAND

GOPAL CHAND

H. H. Raja
Sir Anand
Chand K.C.I.E.
wrote this
with his
own hands

To whom it may concern

I, Anandchand, former
Ruler of Balapur (H.P) and currently
in London hereby enjoin that
in case of my demise my funeral
rites shall be performed by my
son, Gopal Chand, and my
body cremated in the Banks
of the River Sutlej at Balapur (H.P)
to get the benefit of Balapur
where I live.

Anandchand
9/8/1982

132 Market Road,
Blackheath,
London SE3-7LX.

~~Handwritten signature~~
~~Handwritten signature~~

Gopal Chand

Qualifications

Electrical and Information Sciences Tripos at University of Cambridge from 1987 to 1990.

PhD Thesis at University of Cambridge in 1995 entitled [Aberration Determination and Compensation in High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy](#).

Open University Master of Business Administration in 2009.

Publications

Breton, B.C., Chand, G., Howard, P., Caldwell, N.H.M., Holburn, D.M. 1999. *Netsem collaborator—an application in telemicroscopy*. MICROSCOPY AND MICROANALYSIS-NEW YORK-, 1999 - SPRINGER

Breton, B.C., Chand, G., Caldwell, N.H.M., Holburn, D.M. 1997. *Remote Microscopy in the Real World*. Microscopy and Analysis (Eur Edn), September 1997.

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Kirkland, A.I., Saxton, W.O., Chand, G. 1997. [Multiple beam tilt microscopy for super resolved imaging](#). Journal of Electron Microscopy 46 (1), pp. 11-22.

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Kirkland, A.I., Chand, G., Saxton, W.O. 1996. *Super Resolution Electron Microscopy*. JEOL News, 32E (1), 6, 1996.

Chand, G., Saxton, W.O., Kirkland, A.I. *Aberration measurement and automated alignment of the TEM*. Institute of Physics Conference Series, EMAG, 1995.

Kirkland, A.I., Saxton, W.O., Chand, G., Tsuno, K., Kawasaki, M. 1994. *Experimental Super Resolution in the TEM: Image Reconstruction from a Tilt Series*. Electron Microscopy 1, 463, 1994.

Chand, G. 1995 Thesis (4.2 Mb): [[Abstract](#)] [Aberration Determination and](#)

[Compensation in High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscopy](#)

Chand, G. & Holburn, D.M. 1994. *A real-time control application using asynchronous remote procedure calls*. Proceedings of the 1994 ACM symposium on Applied computing, 1994 - portal.acm.org

Chand, G. & Holburn, D.M. 1993. *Method for crosscorrelating images in the presence of geometric distortion*. *Electronics Letters* Volume 29, Issue 12, 1 January 1993, Pages 1078-1080.

Last Updated by Gopal Chand in April 2010

1, Pt. Pant Marg,
New Delhi-1.

19th October, 1970.
21/10

Dear Pant Ji,

Subject:- Proprietary rights over 175 acres
of Sungal area.

I am enclosing herewith copy of my letter dated 20th August, 1970 on the above subject addressed to Dr. Y.S. Parmar, Chief Minister, Himachal Pradesh alongwith enclosures thereto.

2. A perusal of these papers will reveal that the land in question was agreed to be partly set-off against my total claim of 300 acres, by the then Himachal Pradesh Administration. Indeed in his letter to me of August 26th, 1960, Shri K.N.V. Nambisan, then Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, has specifically mentioned that "the (Himachal) Administration have no objection to its (175 acres of Sungal area) being set off against your claim of 300 acres....." This letter of Shri Nambisan was despatched to me after he had received the concurrence of the then Himachal Pradesh Administration to the proposal vide letter to him of August, 1960 from Shri Maheshwari, then Chief Secretary to the Himachal Pradesh Administration. Copy of Shri Maheshwari's letter has not been made available to me by the Home Ministry for obvious reasons but the original is on the File of the Ministry for the year 1960 and can be seen by you.

3. Ten years have passed since then but the Himachal Pradesh Government have not passed orders for the mutation of this area in my name in full proprietary rights, for reasons best known to them. Shri Asoka Sen, Joint Secretary in your Ministry is fully

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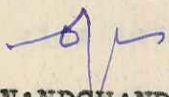
seized of the matter and has been reminding the Chief Secretary of the H.P. Government in this case from time to time but of no avail.

4. In sending a detailed letter to Dr. Y.S. Parmar on August 20th last my object was to once again remind him of the history of the case and seek his co-operation in translating Government's decision into action. Unfortunately I have heard nothing from him in reply; not even the courtesy of an acknowledgement!

5. I am therefore compelled to bring the case to your notice and to request you to kindly use your good offices with the H.P. Government in getting it settled, without further delay. That I should have to bother you about such a small matter amongst your various more urgent pre-occupations has caused me deep anguish but there seems to be no other course left, hence the request.

With kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,


(ANANDCHAND)

Shri K.C. Pant,
Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs,
NEW DELHI.

VICE ADMIRAL R K S GHANDHI
(RETD) PVSM, Vr C



RAJ BHAVAN
SHIMLA - 171002

01 February 1990

My dear Rani Sahiba,

You had given two representations to me during my stay in England about your property in District Bilaspur. Your representation regarding revenue entry of 175 acres of land in the demarcated protected forest of Sungal has been sent to the Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur for report. I hope you will be hearing from Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur about this matter within a month.

The Deputy Commissioner Bilaspur has informed that your case regarding land comprising in Khewat No.105 min Khatouni No.137 min, Khasra No.468 is pending with the Financial Commissioner (Appeal) for decision. Your lawyer might have received a notice for the same.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

RKS
(R K S GHANDHI)

Lady Sudharashana Chand
Rani of Bilaspur
2 Hardy Road
Blackheath
LONDON SE3 7NR

PS I leave the Governorship on
14th Feb. *R*

(८)

महाराज आनन्दचन्द जी

२६ फागुन सं० १९८४ को महाराज आनन्दचन्द जी बिलासपुर के सिंहासन पर बैठे थे। आपको गद्दी पर बैठाने के लिए एजेन्ट साहब बिलासपुर आये थे। उस समय एजेन्ट साहब ने एक दरवार करके लोगों को बतलाया कि महाराज विजयचन्द जी बहुत बुढ़े होने के कारण अब काशी में रहकर ईश्वर का भजन करना चाहते हैं; और आपने अपनी इच्छा से अपना राज्य टीका आनन्दचन्द जी को दे दिया है। टीका साहब आज-कल अजमेर में पढ़ रहे हैं और आशा है कि बड़े होकर आप अपनी रियासत का काम बहुत अच्छी तरह सँभालेंगे। यह कहकर एजेन्ट साहब ने हाथ पकड़ कर टीका साहब को सिंहासन पर बैठाया और बादशाह पाँचवें जार्ज की तरफ से आपको एक खिलअत और एक तलवार भेंट की। उसी दिन से आप रियासत के मालिक और राजा हो गये।

उस समय महाराज आनन्दचन्द जी की उमर पन्द्रह बरस से कुछ ही ज्यादा थी। इसलिए आपके सयाने हाने तक रियासत का काम काउन्सिल के ही हाथ में रखा गया। सब इन्तजाम ठीक करने के लिए एजेन्ट साहब बहुत दिनों तक बिलासपुर में ठहरे रहे। रियासत की आमदनी बढ़ाने के कई नये उपाय सोचे गये। रियासत में मि० चन्दूलाल प्रेसिडेन्ट



हिज हाइनेस महाराज श्री आनन्दचन्दजी

काउन्सिल की देख-रेख में दूसरा बन्दोबस्त शुरू किया गया। महाराज आनन्दचन्द जी अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी करने के लिए फिर अजमेर चले गये।

इस नये बन्दोबस्त के काम में एक झगड़ा खड़ा हो गया था। गाँवों में बन्दोबस्त का काम करनेवाले सरकारी नौकर बिना दाम दिये ही जमींदारों से लकड़ी आदि लिया करते थे। इसी बारे में एक बार कुछ सरकारी आदमियों ने किसी गाँव के एक दो आदमियों को दो-चार थप्पड़ मार दिये थे। उन दिनों अँगरेजी राज्य में कांग्रेस का बहुत जोर था। कांग्रेसवाले गाँव गाँव घूमकर लोगों को बतलाते थे कि रियासत को स्वराज्य लेने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए। रियासत के बहुत से कुली भी शिमले में इस तरह की अनेक बातें सुन आये थे। रियासत में भी कुछ लोग जगह जगह जाकर लोगों से कहने लगे कि बन्दोबस्त का काम नहीं होने देना चाहिए। साथ ही वे रियासत की ओर भी कई झूठी-सच्ची शिकायतों का जिक्र करके लोगों को भड़काने लगे। इसलिए लोगों ने बन्दोबस्त कराने से इन्कार कर दिया। पहले तो लोगों को समझानुझाकर शान्त करने का प्रयत्न किया गया, पर जब उसका कोई असर नहीं हुआ, तब लाचार होकर रियासत को फौज की मदद लेनी पड़ी। प्रजा को बहकानेवाले कुछ लोग पकड़कर जेल भेज दिये गये। तब कहीं जाकर यह झगड़ा शान्त हुआ और बन्दोबस्त का काम ठीक तरह से होने लगा।

वैशाख सं० १९८८ में महाराज साहब ने पोस्ट डिस्ट्रिक्ट का इम्तहान पास कर लिया। इसके एक महीने बाद ६ जेठ को आपका शुभ विवाह बहुत धूम-धाम से जुबल के राजा राणा श्री भक्तचन्द जी की राजकुमारी श्री उमादेवी जी से हुआ। बरात में कई बड़े-बड़े अँगरेज अफसर, आस-पास के कई राजा और राणा, दूसरी कई बड़ी रियासतों के राजकुमार, और बहुत से

अमीर और सरदार शामिल हुए थे। बरात में कोई १५०० आदमी थे। जुम्बल में सब लोगों की खूब खातिर हुई। बरात चार दिन तक वहाँ ठहरी थी।

कार्तिक सं० १९८८ में महाराज साहब न्याय का काम सीखने के लिए गुड़गाँव भेजे गये। वहाँ कुछ दिनों तक रहकर महाराज ने बन्दोबस्त का भी और दीवानी व फौजदारी का काम भी बहुत अच्छी तरह सीखा।

जिन दिनों महाराज गुड़गाँव में काम सीख रहे थे, उन्हीं दिनों ४ अगहन (मघर) सं० १९८८ को काशी की "विलास-भवन" नाम की कोठी में महाराज सर विजयचन्द्र बहादुर के० सी० आई० ई० का ६० वर्ष की उमर में, दिल की घड़कन बन्द हो जाने से, काशी-वास हो गया। यह दुःख का समाचार पाते ही महाराज श्री आनन्दचन्द्र जी महोदय तुरन्त काशी पहुँचे। वहाँ आपने अपने पिता जी के सब आखिरी काम बहुत अच्छी तरह किये।

बनारस से लौटने पर महाराज साहब फिर काम सीखने के लिए गुड़गाँव चले गये और फरवरी सन् १९३२ तक वहाँ रहकर काम सीखते रहे। सन् १९३३ में महाराज साहब को रियासत के अख्तियार मिलने को थे, इसलिए आप विलासपुर आ गये। जब एजेन्ट साहब सं० १९८९ की आमदनी और खर्च का बजट तैयार करने लगे थे, तब उन्होंने महाराज साहब को भी अपने पास शिमले बुला लिया था। वहाँ वह लेखा महाराज साहब को सलाह से तैयार किया गया था। इस बीच में रियासत के बहुत से पुराने कर्ज भी चुकाये जा चुके थे।

कार्तिक सं० १९८९ में महाराज साहब अपनी राजधानी में पचारे। इस पर सारी प्रजा ने बहुत खुशियाँ मनाईं। महाराज ने आते ही सारी रियासत का दौरा किया। महाराज जहाँ जाते थे, वहीं सारी प्रजा हाथ जोड़कर हुकुम मानने के लिए तैयार रहती थी। लोगों के आपस के झगड़ों का

महाराज जबानी जो फैसला कर देते थे, उसे लोग बहुत प्रसन्नता से सिर झुकाकर मान लेते थे। गाँवों के बड़े-बूढ़े महाराज साहब के फैसले सुनकर, प्रजा पर आपका प्रेम देखकर और आपके अच्छे बरताव से प्रसन्न होकर कहते थे कि आप महाराज हीराचन्द्र जी के अवतार हैं। सारी प्रजा को इस बात की पूरी पूरी आशा हो गई थी कि अब हमारे अच्छे दिन दूर नहीं हैं।

२६ पूस सं० १९८९ (९ जनवरी सन् १९३३) को रंग-महल में एक बहुत बड़ा दरबार हुआ। उसमें एजेन्ट साहब ने महाराज साहब के सिर पर चँवर डुलाया और बादशाह पाँचवें जार्ज की तरफ से खिलअत और सोने की तलवार भेंट की। अँगरेजी सरकार की तरफ से तोपों की सलामी हुई। महाराज साहब ने सब लोगों को विश्वास दिलाया कि हम अपनी प्रजा की भलाई का पूरा पूरा ध्यान रखेंगे। दरबारियों के नजराने पेश करने पर वह दरबार समाप्त हुआ। इसमें शामिल होने के लिए पास और दूर के बहुत से राजकुमार और दूसरे बड़े-बड़े लोग भी आये थे।

उसी दिन सन्ध्या को महाराज साहब ने दूसरा दरबार किया जिसमें रियासत के सब नौकर-चाकर, विलासपुर के बहुत से लोग और बड़े बड़े चन्देले सरदार बुलाये गये थे। इसमें भी महाराज साहब को नजरें दी गई थीं। महाराज साहब का प्रेम और अच्छा व्यवहार देखकर सब लोग ईश्वर से प्रार्थना करते थे कि महाराज साहब बहुत दिनों तक सुख से अपनी प्रजा का पालन करें। रियासत के जो रुपये लोगों की तरफ बाकी थे, वे महाराज साहब ने माफ कर दिये; और दोबारा लोगों को विश्वास दिलाया कि प्रजा की भलाई और उन्नति करने में हम अपनी तरफ से कोई बात चठा नहीं रखेंगे। और सचमुच आज तक महाराज साहब ने अपने इन वचनों का पूरा-पूरा पालन किया है।

जबसे महाराज साहब ने राज्य का काम अपने हाथ में लिया है, तब से प्रजा के सभी कष्ट दूर हो गये हैं। आप दिन-रात प्रजा की भलाई की बातें सोचते और प्रजा के उपकार करते रहते हैं। छोटे बड़े सभी लोग बिना किसी दिक्कत के महाराज साहब की सेवा में पहुँचकर अपने दुःख सुनाते और उन्हें दूर कराते हैं। रियासत में बेगार का कहीं नाम भी नहीं रह गया। सारी रियासत में बच्चों को पढ़ाने-लिखाने के लिए हर महीने हजारों रुपये खर्च किये जाते हैं और हर साल कुछ नये स्कूल खुलते हैं। रियासत के लोगों का रोजगार बढ़ाने और उन्हें शिक्षित, धनी और सुखी बनाने के जितने उपाय हो सकते हैं, वे सब सोचे और किये जाते हैं। पहले जो लोग औरतें बेचते थे, उन्हें उनके दाम का दसवाँ हिस्सा सरकारी खजाने में देना पड़ता था। पर महाराज साहब इस तरह का रुपया लेना पसन्द नहीं करते थे; इसलिए आपने यह कर लेना बन्द कर दिया और औरतों के बेचने में भी बहुत सी रुकावटें खड़ी कर दीं। सं० १९९६ से बाल-विवाह विरोधी कानून पास करके १४ वर्ष से कम उमर की लड़की और १८ वर्ष से कम उमर के लड़के की शादी बिल्कुल बन्द कर दी गई है। पहले हर घर से चार आने के हिसाब से जंगलों का जो कर लिया जाता था, वह भी अब उठ गया है। कई जगहों से पुल पार करने के कर भी उठा लिये गये हैं। खेती-बारी का काम बढ़ाने और लोगों को अच्छी फसलें पैदा करने की तरकीबें बतलाने के लिए एक फार्म खोला गया है। कई अस्पताल और दवाखाने भी खोले जा रहे हैं जिनमें बीमारों का मुफ्त इलाज होता है।

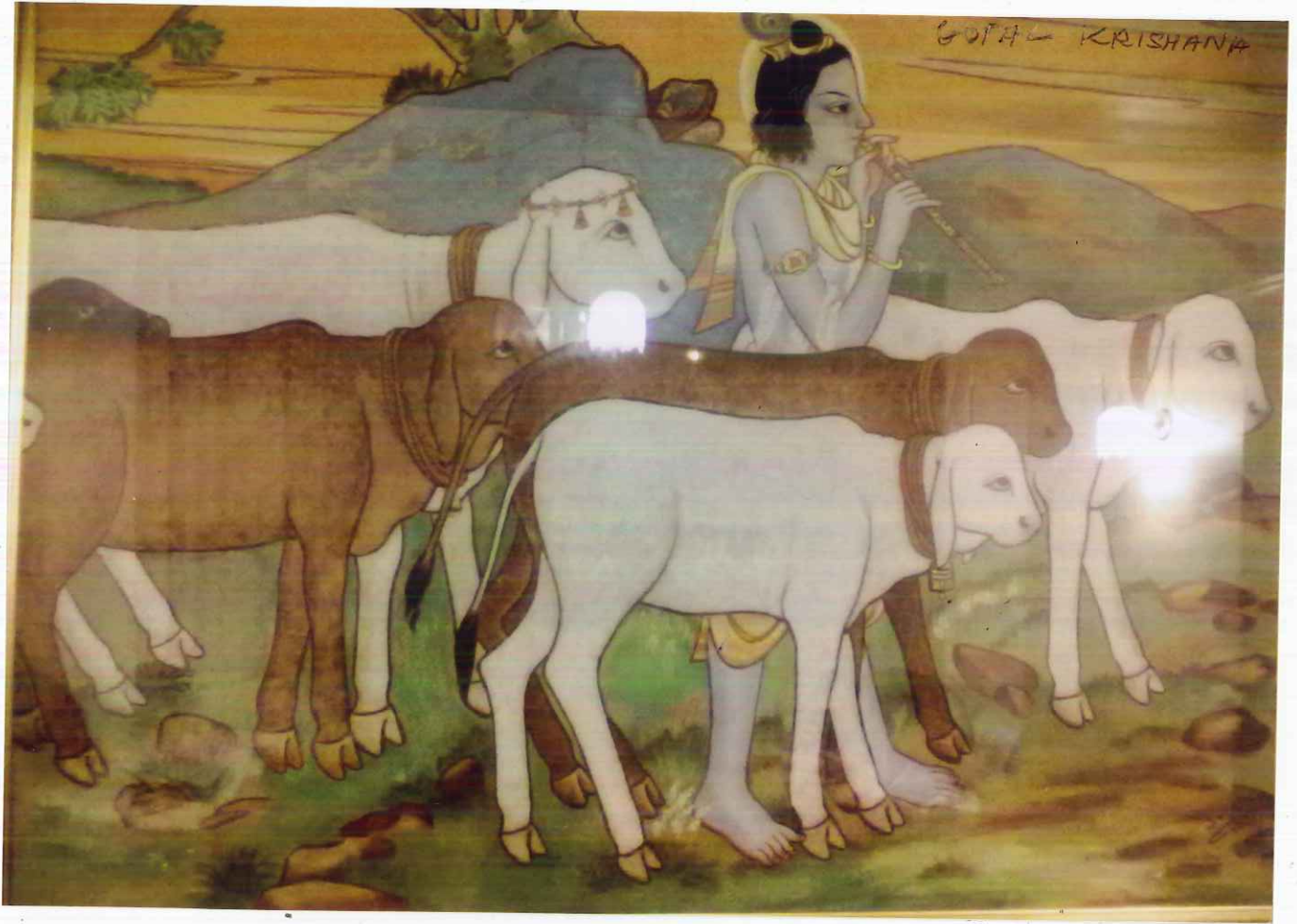
लड़कों और लड़कियों के सिवा सयाने पुरुषों और स्त्रियों को पढ़ाने-लिखाने की भी बहुत कोशिश की जाती है। शिक्षक लोग गाँवों में जा-

जाकर लोगों को हिन्दी पढ़ना और लिखना सिखाते हैं। रियासत में बहुत सी नई सड़कें बन गई हैं जिनसे आने-जाने का बहुत आराम हो गया है। महाराज साहब की कृपा से अब रोपड़ से विलासपुर तक रोज मोटर कारियाँ आसानी से आती-जाती रहती हैं। कई आदमी नये-नये काम और कारीगरियाँ सीखने के लिए दूसरे सूबों में भेजे जाते हैं। प्रजा के लाभ के लिए बहुत सी नई इमारतें भी बनी हैं। कुछ स्थानों में संस्कृत पढ़ाने के लिए पाठशालाएँ भी खोली गई हैं। अभी हाल में चन्देरी के नमूने का गोपाल जी का एक बहुत सुन्दर और बड़ा मन्दिर भी बनवाया गया है। रियासत के जितने काम हैं, वह सब महाराज साहब खुद देखते और करते हैं। धर्म और ईश्वर पर महाराज साहब का पूरा-पूरा विश्वास है। और इन सबसे बढ़कर बात यह है कि महाराज साहब बहुत ही सीधी-सादी तरह से रहते हैं और अपने सुख की कभी कोई चिन्ता ही नहीं करते। सदा प्रजा के सुख की चिन्ता करना और सदा प्रजा को सुखी करने के उपाय सोचना ही महाराज अपना सबसे बड़ा कर्तव्य समझते हैं। ईश्वर से प्रार्थना है कि प्रजा को इतनी भलाई करनेवाले और प्रजा को इतना सुख पहुँचानेवाले महाराज साहब की छाया प्रजा पर बहुत दिनों तक बनी रहे। एवमस्तु।



TIKKA GOPAL CHAND

Indira Gandhi
1922



DIPLOMA



DIPLOMA

THE INDIAN CHIEFS COLLEGE

ASSOCIATION OF THE INDIAN CHIEFS COLLEGE

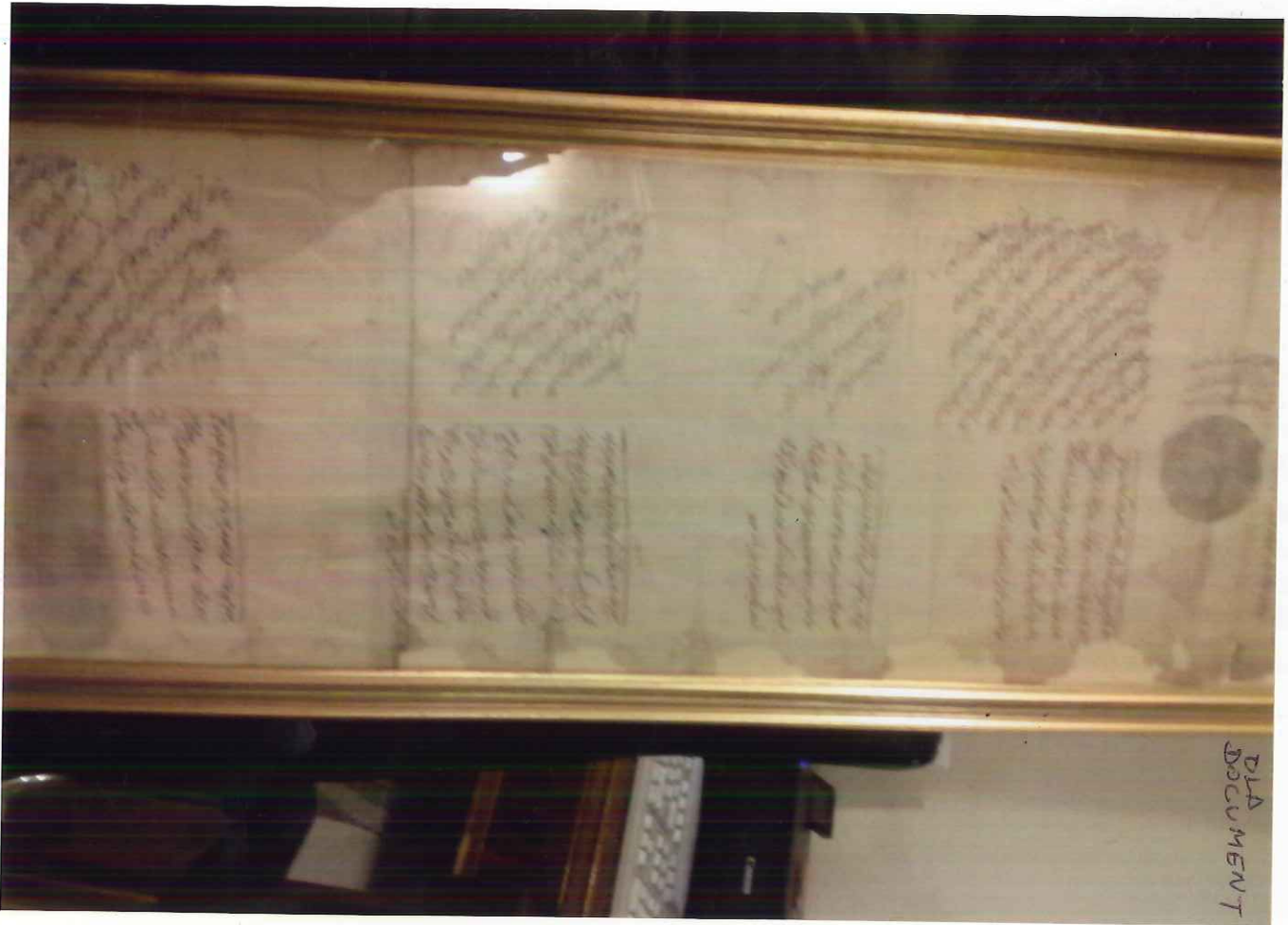
1927

The Honorable, Sir, *Francis* *Conrad* of *Chandernagore*

Whereas that the above named was admitted at the *College* of *Chandernagore*, that has conducted there the examination in the *B* course held from the *27th* *June* to the *1st* *July* 1927 by the authority of the Government of India, and that he was placed in the *Second* Division.

Francis Conrad
President of the Association of the Indian Chiefs College
Secretary to the Government of India
Subject passed with distinction
Awarded a Diploma





DIA
DOCUMENT

dated the 24th ultimo.

②: J. W. S. Wylie
Under Secy. to Govt
of India

Copy of No 90
May 1867
Right Honble
General of
Council
Sir,



of London 24th
to His Exy: the
the Governor
India in

Para: 1

I have considered in Council the letter of your Exy's Government in the Foreign Department, of 23rd Feby: (No 37) 1867 in which you report a proposal to grant, on certain conditions, the Pargannah of Bussaye Bucker - too, in the present district of Kangra to the Rajah of Belespore

2. The proposal of the Government of the Punjab was, that the Rajah should pay a sum equivalent to the Annual revenue of the Pargannah as Shuzer - annah. you prefer offering to the Rajah the option of purchasing the district at the cost of an amount of 4 per Cent. Govt. stock producing a sum equivalent to its annual revenue. And you have properly made the consent of the principal landholders indispensable to the actual transfer.

3. Her Majesty's Govt: after full considera - tion prefer the arrangement by which, as stated in your 5th paragraph, you would "cede" his ancestral pargana to the Rajah, on payment by him of a Shuzerana equiva - lent to its annual revenue, and authorize the transaction in this form to be carried into effect".

I have
②: Stafford Northcote

True Copies

[Signature]
Counsellor
Ambassador

Copy

Copy of a letter from
Secretary to
Punjab to
Jay Lora
Commissioner
Division
1867.



Thos. W. Thornburn Esquire
the Government
Coll. R. G.
C. B. C. S. I.
Amballah
dated 10 July

Sir,

I am directed to forward copy of
a letter from the Supreme Government
No. 635 of 27 ultimo and its enclosure
and to request that you will com-
-municate its purport to the Rajah
of Kulu, and direct him to send
an Agent to the Commissioner of
Jullunder at Dhurnalak, to negotiate
the transfer of the Pergunnah of Bussye
Buckhertoo.

W. Thornburn
Secy. to Govt.
Punjab

Copy of No. 635 of 27 June 1867
from the Under Secretary to the Govern-
-ment of India, to the Secretary to
Government Punjab and its Dependencies

Sir,

With reference to the correspondence
noted in the margin relative to the
restoration of
Pergunnah Bussye
Buckhertoo to the
Rajah of Beaspuer, I am directed to
forward for the information and guidance
of the Lieutenant Governor the enclosed
copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's
Secretary of State for India No. 90 dated

* To you No. 781 of 11 Sep: 1865
From you " 431 of 8 Oct: 1866