

Appendix - I

Some of the important constructions and other developmental activities undertaken at Gangtok during 1889 to 1950

Bank operated by M/s Jetmull and Bhojraj came into existence	1889
Dispensary was opened at the station area	1892
Dilkhusa Bunglow built	1895
Sikkim Police came into existence	1897
Gangtok-Nathula- Chumbi Road opened for mule	1904
Bhutia Boarding School established	1906
Nepali Boarding School established	1906
Political agency office	1907
Quarters for clerks in the agency office	1907
Lace School at Gangtok opened	1907
Two pucca latrines at Gangtok bazaar	1907
Drinking water supplied through galvanized iron pipes	1907
Sweepers were appointed for the maintenance of sanitation system	1907
Construction of drains and metalling of roads for Better sanitation in the Gangtok Bazar	1907
Foot ball ground constructed at Gangtok. Prior to that, this game was played at the Military Parade ground	1907
Cherry building	1907
New alignment of Gangtok- Chumbi Road	1908

Civil surgeon appointed at Gangtok hospital	1909
New approach road to palace	1909
Widening and leveling of the Nepali boarding School compound	1909
Hillock below the Dak bungalow and the North entrance of the bazaar cut away	1909
Special ward with 8 male, 5 female and 2 special Patients constructed at Gangtok Hospital.	1909
Civil surgeon's quarter	1910
Bakery at Gangtok Bazar	1910
Construction of conservancy road	1912
Quarters for sweeper	1912
One seven seated latrine at Political officer Residence	1912
One two seated latrine at civil surgeon's house	1912
One two seated latrine at the house of Superintendent Agency office	1912
Re- construction of latrine at palace	1912
One two seated latrine at Dil Khusa.	1912
One four seated latrine for female at Gangtok Bazaar.	1912
Latrine for Bhutia and Nepali Boarding School	1912
Soda factory at Gangtok Bazar	1912
Hostel for Kazi's daughters	1913
Quarter for Civil Surgeon's staff	1913
Kitchen for Police lines at Gangtok	1913
Trace was cut for Gangtok - Sherathang -Kupup road	1913

New tank with larger pipes provided for water supply at Gangtok	1913
Latrine was provided for His Highness Guest house	1914
Re- Construction of Enchey Gumpa	1914
Gangtok bazaar	1915
Printing Press	1915
White Memorial Hall	1916
Sir Thutob Namgyal Memorial Hospital	1917
Construction of New Secretariat building started	1917
Forester's quarter	1917
Industrial School	1917
Improvement work of Ridge at Gangtok along with dressing of slopes and planting of trees	1917
Protective works of Bazar Jhora	1917
Halting place for carts called Pardo with sufficient rooms to accommodate 26 carts at a time	1917
King Edward memorial Hall	1917
House for Sikkim State accounts Officer	1918
Sadar Police Station	1918
Construction of Enchey Gumpa completed	1920
Vetenary Hospital at Gangtok opened in the temporary shed at military compound	1921
Military building at Gangtok was purchased for operating the classes of two amalgated principal Schools at Gangtok	1924

Construction of New Palace started	1925
First Motor car plied on the road between Teesta Bridge and Gangtok	1925
Headmaster's Quarter of TNH School	1925
Leapers ward at STNM Hospital	1925
Meat Market at Gangtok	1926
Motor car road from palace to Garage	1926
Widening of Gangtok – Chumbi road	1926
State Engineer's quarter	1926
Pipe fitters quarter	1926
Metalling of road below Dilkhusa bungalow	1927
Headmaster's quarter of TNH School	1927
Galvanised corrugated sheets screen in the Jail building was provided	1927
Water taps was provided in meat market, STNM Hospital, Vetirinary Hospital	1927
Fountain and flower vases was provided at the Ridge	1927
Cement concrete tank for water supply was provided in the State Jail	1927
Telephone connection was provided to Ranikhola Power House, PWD office, State Engineer's bungalow and Electrician's quarter	1927
Ferro concrete sentry box was provided at Gangtok bazaar	1927
Quarter for warders	1927
New tuberculosis ward at STNM Hospital	1927
Billiard room at Palace	1927

Disinfecting shed provided at STNM hospital	1927
Cement concrete drain round the STNM hospital	1927
South road from Bazar to Secretariate	1927
Rani Khola Power House commissioned	1927
Road branching from Southen end of Gangtok Bazar and meeting Deorali road	1927
Approch road to old printing press	1927
Capacity of water reserviour was raised to 41000 Gallons per day and two new water reserviours were constructed. Water supply pipe line was extended to Deorali.	1929
Tashi Namgyal High School was affiliated to Calcutta University	1929
New Darbar hall at Gangtok	1929
State Carpentry School	1930
Saw mill at Gangtok	1930
Station circular road round the palace	1930
New Palace	1930
Latrine for Vetenary inspector's quarter, Excise sub-Inspector's quarter and tuberclosis ward	1930
Quarters for flume line Chowkidar	1930
Barbed wire lightning conductors at lower Palace	1930
Track of 4 feet width between meat Market and camping ground.	1930
Hospital for sick animals	1930

Stable attached to New Secretariate	1930
Six units servant quarter at lower Palace	1930
Surface treating of road below Enchey Monastery with Colfix	1931
Metalling of road from Bazar to Babu Dilman's Quarter	1931
Electric lights were provided in all the State buildings	1931
New operation instruments for STNM Hospital	1931
Leaper ward at STNM Hospital was renovated and converted to tuberculosis ward	1931
Road leading to Chief Judge quarter remetalled	1931
Dharmasala Building at Gangtok purchased so as to Convert it to Sadar Police station	1931
Beaf Market below Gangtok Bazaar	1931
State building occupied by Pucca Guddi at Gangtok renovated	1931
New slaughter house at Gangtok	1931
Road from Cart road junction down to state quarters in the station	1931
Sanitary drains at Gangtok Bazar	1931
Quarters for civil servant at Happy valley	1933
Williamson surgical and maternity ward at STNM hospital	1935
Truck office at Gangtok	1944
(Truck office was later on converted to Sikkim Nationalized Transport)	

Appendix – II

KHANGSA BROTHERS

The First British Political Officer Mr. John Claude White's Reminiscences of Khangsa Dewan and Phodong Lama, the Shoe Dewan and Kazis when he visited Gangtok for the First time in November 1887.

“I first saw the Kartok Lama, a son of the Khangsa Dewan and head of the Kartok Monastery. Situated a few hundred feet above Pakhyong. He was a headstrong youth, with a not very good record, and had to be admonished for some of his latest escapades, but he took it all in very good part, and although I have since, on several occasions had to talk very seriously to him, we have always been on good terms.

On reaching Gangtok we pitched our tents on the ridge, close to the *Maharaja's* palace, then covered with jungle now a site of a flourishing bazaar, with post and telegraph offices, dak bungalow or rest-house, charitable hospital and dispensary, and many large and flourishing shops, including that of the State bankers.

Mr. Paul was soon obliged to return to Darjeeling, but I, with a guard of Gurkha Police, remained for another fortnight, hoping the *Maharaja* would either return himself or send some communication, but as he did neither I also went back to Darjeeling. During the time I was there I made the acquaintance of some of the head men and notabilities of Sikkim who came to pay their respects and to receive us on our arrival. First were the two brothers, the Khangsa Dewan and Phodong Lama, men of strong individuality and character, to whose wisdom and good sense Sikkim owes much, as they practically ruled the country for years during the prolonged absences of the *Maharaja* in Chumbi.

The Phodong Lama, although the younger brother, was the ruling spirit. He personally knew every one, constantly travelled over the country collecting information at first hand, was ever ready to give advice as, well as assistance, and though always genial in his manner, was unfailingly strong and just to all, and was consequently universally liked and respected.

His elder brother, the Dewan, was of a more retiring nature and remained more in the background, but his influence was equally felt and the

administration during the absence of the *Maharaja* was carried on in the joint name of the brothers.

Next the Shoe, or Poorbu Dewan one of the courtly men I have ever met, a true gentleman in mind and manners and a staunch and loyal friend. In appearance he was tall and spare, with an unusual type of face rarely met with in these hills with its high cheek bones and rugged outline more nearly resembling that of the Red Indian. Behind a very quiet and retiring demeanour was hidden a fund of information which made him an excellent advisor.

Possessed also of an unusual amount of fact and good sense he did much, probably more than any one else, towards the welfare and advancement of the State especially when the brothers were, growing old and in failing health. He was a man looked up to and respected by all and whose advice was eagerly sought and followed. In my own case I consulted him on all sorts of questions and his opinion and advice were always to be considered and respected. In camp he was an excellent companion and many a many pleasant hours have I spent sitting by camp fire talking to him.

All three of these men are now dead, and the deaths of the Phodong and the Shoe Dewan meant an irreparable loss to Sikkim. The younger generation, good fellows enough in their way, are of a different stamp, and there is no one to fill the palces of the older men. The Phodong Lama lived to the age of sixty-eight and remained active and at work till within a comparatively short time of his death, but Shoe Dewan was cut off at the early age of fifty-five.

Here also I first met the old Gangtok, Tassithing, and Entchi Kazis as well as many of the younger generation. Though these Kazis belonged to the leading families who had come into the country in the retinue of the Sikkim Rajas, they were, at the same time, of very little account, belonging to the old school, not caring much for anything that went on an given to getting very drunk; but not withstanding they were good-natured and ready to do anything that was wanted of them to the best of their ability.

Source: *Sikkim "An Independent Fortnightly"* Tuesday, 18 January, 1972

Appendix – III

Council Meeting Dated the 16th November 1892

The Shew Dewan explained that the Jerung Dewan was unable to come in time owing to his having to collect rent.

1. Proposed and carried that the following sum be paid for maintenance of the Darjeeling Tumlong road:-

From Tumlong to Dickchu	Rs.	12.00
From Dichchu to Penlong	Rs.	30.00
From Penlong to Gangtok	Rs.	25.00
From Gangtok to Ronyechu	Rs.	15.00
From Rumtek to Teesta	Rs.	25.00
From Teesta to Damthang	Rs.	15.00
From Damthang to Namchi	Rs.	25.00
From Namchi to Rangeet	Rs.	25.00

Total	Rs.	172.00
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2. That the Nyerpa at the Raja's palace at Gangtok be allowed pay at the rate of Rs. 7/- a month.

3. That the Gangtok required repairing and a sum of Rs. 400/- was passed for that purpose.

4. Also one man along with the Nyerpa at a monthly pay of Rs. 4/- to look after the State guns.

5. It was also settled that a pipe 1" should be laid down to the Bazaar so as to ensure them having a good water supply. The half of the cost to be paid by the State and half by the shopkeeper in the bazaar. This was to be recovered by levying a higher house rate till the amount was paid off. This was also agreed to by the Kayahs etc. in the Bazaar.

6. Settled a cardamom dispute between the Barmiok Kazi and Dharam Das. The latter obtaining possession of the field.

7. It was also decided that any stolen property seized by any of the Kazis and the owner of which could not be found should be sold by auction by the State and the proceeds divided between the State and the finder.

Source: *Sikkim "An Independent Fortnightly"* Monday, 7 September, 1970

Appendix – IV

Extracts from the minutes of Council Meeting

1. Council Meeting dated the 13th September 1893

The sepoy of the 8th having asked permission to build a temple on a piece of ground in the Bazaar and having obtained permission now asks for a lease of the ground.

It was decided to give them the lease for so long as they kept the temple in proper repairs. A nominal rent of Rs 1/8/- a month being charged. This piece of ground being liable to be further taxed if found desirable and if the rents of the Bazaar were increased, Should the temple fall into disrepair the lease to be canceled.

Formerly a piece of land at Tumlong known as Phodang Gangyap was given up in order to keep the Raja's Palace in Tumlong in order. This now being found a good place the land is reserved by Government who will pay for any repairs necessary. There are 20 houses of which 5 houses have been given to the Khangsa Dewan for life. The remainder 15 houses the under the Shew Dewan...

2. Council Meeting dated the 16 November 1893

The death of the old Gangtok Kazi (a member of Council) was taken into consideration with reference to a successor. It was considered that Phari Kazi was the most likely person to put in his place but he brings absent in Tibet nothing final was settled...

Source: *Sikkim "An Independent Fortnightly"* Monday, 18 January, 1971

Appendix – V

COUNCIL MEETING DATED THE 4TH FEBRUARY 1896

1. It was decided to make the weights and measures the same as in Darjeeling, the only difference being that in Sikkim patties can be used, viz, 1 patti-4 liquid seers, 1 manna-1/2 liquid seers it was decided to bring up six sets of,

1 maund

1/2 maund

1/4 maund

1 seer

1/2 seer

1 Patti (4 seers)

1 liquid seer

1 manna 1/2 seer,

and to keep one at each of the following places, Gangtok, Rangeet, Rhenock, Chakung, Singla and Linghyam.

Printed notices to be prepared and sent out as soon as ready, with notices to the effect that two months after date of issue, all traders must use these weights and measures under penalty of fine.

2. Question of EXCISE.

The Lasso Kazi, Lambodar Newar and Lachminarain were called in to give evidence.

Jerung Dewan, Lambodar and Lasso Kazi all objected to the stopping of distilling liquor altogether. They pointed out that the case of Sikkim was different to that of Darjeeling, where most of the population worked at regular work on tea-gardens; whereas in Sikkim the population were chiefly cultivators.

It was finally decided to allow distillation of liquor but to enforce a house tax to include all liquors. Chowkidars to be kept at Keuzing, Malli, Rangeet, Singla, Rammam, Bodang, and Daramdin to see that no liquor passed into British territory. These Chowkidars to be appointed by the Newars, Lasso Kazi and Jerung Dewan and paid by them. The pay to be recovered yearly from

Government.

The following rates are fixed, --

The rents of Chakung	2750/-
Daramdan	763 /-
Namchi	2150 /-
Tinkutam	Rs 2/8/- per house
Wak, Rayong	
Tsidam	} 3500/-
Kitam	
Namthang	
Between Rishi to Kulhait	2 /- per house
Kulhait to Ralong	8 /-
Ralong to Wak	12 /- per house
Barmiok to Namphak	2 /-per house
Pendum	1/8/-per house
Song to Siillik and Brang	1/8/ per house
Pakyong	2/-per home
Taza etc to Chuzachen and	
Rhenock	1-8-0.
Gangtok valley	1-8-0.
The remainder	0-8-0.

The above to take place from the 1st April and notice to be sent out accordingly.

Source: *Sikkim "An Independent Fortnightly"* Monday, 26 October, 1970

Appendix - VI

Exports into Tibet across the Sikkim- Tibet Frontier FROM 1ST APRIL 1904 TO 31ST MARCH 1905

Cotton goods					
Piece-goods, white	...	Yards	...	200,248	33,378
Ditto, blue	...	do	...	137,634	22,839
Ditto, other colours	...	do	...	36,202	7,711
Ditto, Chinese	...	do	...	2,970	570
Ditto, Nepalese	...	do	...	1,120	140
Ditto, printed and fancy	...	do	...	62,988	19,255
Drills, white	...	do	...	64,313	17,585
Do., dyed	...	do	...	120,375	57,930
Velveteens	...	do	...	644	560
Cambrios	...	do	...	524,448	29,127
Towels	...	Pieces	...	13,766	2,020
Shawls	...	do	...	40	350
Dhurries	...	do	...	270	790
Cotton, yarn, white...	...	Maunds	...	143	4,992
Ditto, dyed	...	do	...	115	4,774
Cotton thread	...	do	...	88	4,992
Do. Wool	...	do	...	31	961
Woolen and Cotton Mixtures-----					
Woolen and cotton mixtures	...	Yards	...	13,802	8,726
Woolen Goods ----					
Cloth	...	Yards	...	59,898	1, 16,395
Metals ----					
Brass sheets	...	Maunds	...	70	3,342
Copper do.	...	do	...	148	7,704
Copperware	...	do	...	44	2,481
German silver sheets	...	do	...	106	9,315
Do. Silverware	...	Value	...	....	250
Do. Silverware	...	Maunds	...	11	936
Iron ware	...	do	...	136	2,130
Solder	...	do	...	7	650
Tinned plates	...	do	...	12	254
Tin ware	...	do	...	46	1,031
Metal, old	...	do	...	46	436
Sundries----					
Ambal	...	Value	...	...	590
Barley	...	Maunds	...	9	51
Beads	...	do	...	125	3,986
Betel-nuts	...	do	...	4	40
Bicho-demar	...	do	...	3	386
Beans	...	do	...	21	120
Brass foils	...	Value	...	...	550
Butter	...	Maunds	...	62	2,135
Buttons, brass...	...	Dozens	...	220	56
Candles	...	Maunds	...	9	272
Caps, Chinese...	...	Pieces	...	1,250	3,490
Cattle	...	Head	...	49	1,282

Chinaware ...	Maunds ...	244	12,030
Cigars and cigarettes ...	Value ...	...	10,185
Clocks and watches ...	Pieces ...	169	2,218
Clothing ...	do ...	825	2,560
Cocoanuts ...	do ...	32	762
Coral ...	Value ...	...	79,950
Do. Imitation ...	do ...	...	23,343
Cutch ...	Maunds ...	365	7,794
Dyes, Aniline ...	do ...	63	6,971
Embroidery ...	Value ...	...	3,100
Enamel ware ...	Maunds ...	33	1,685
Fish, dried ...	do ...	7	455
Flour ...	do ...	282	3,285
Fruit, dried ...	Maunds ...	273	3,204
Do. Fresh ...	do ...	251	1,106
Glass window ...	do ...	18	222
Glass-ware ...	Value ...	...	460
Gram ...	Maunds ...	506	2,767
Ground-nuts ...	do ...	3	45
Hides ...	Pieces ...	46	23
Incense ...	Maunds ...	77	1,124
Indigo ...	do ...	199	24,926
Knives ...	Pieces ...	4,744	1,037
Lamps and lanterns ...	do ...	42	66
Lard ...	Maunds ...	5	126
Madder ...	do ...	4	24
Maize ...	do ...	4,049	21,067
Matches ...	Gross ...	4,856	4,988
Mirrors ...	Pieces ...	63,410	1,923
Needles ...	Maunds ...	21	995
Nutgalls ...	do ...	6	60
Oil mustard ...	do ...	51	1,172
Oil Kerosine ...	Cases ...	359	3,647
Paints ...	Maunds ...	106	2,858
Pearls ...	Value ...	...	5,000
Pigs ...	No. ...	222	4,110
Park ...	Maunds ...	108	1,700
Poultry ...	No. ...	250	263
Raisins ...	Maunds ...	25	452
Rattans ...	Do ...	8	40
Rice ...	do ...	947	7,148
Sandal wood ...	do ...	16	492
Sateen ...	Yards ...	5,872	3,328
Seaweed ...	Maunds ...	3	325
Seeds, murwah ...	do ...	43	223
Do. Sesamum ...	Do ...	23	349
Sharks, fin ...	Value ...	...	530
Shells, conch ...	Maunds ...	14	863
Silk; Chinese ...	Yards ...	11,408	23,350
Do, tussore ...	do ...	7,851	8,711
Soap ...	Maunds ...	57	1,329
Soy ...	Maunds ...	18	470
Spices ...	do ...	24	1,148
Stores, oilman's ...	do ...	148	4,000
Sugar ...	do ...	1,232	19,568

Do. Candy	...	do	...	10	176
Spectacles	...	Pairs	...	536	84
Toys	...	Value	...	...	120
Tobacco	...	Maunds	...	2,294	33,469
Turquoise	...	Value	...	...	7,460
Umbrellas	...	Pieces	...	4,740	4,485
Vegetables, dried	...	Maunds	...	3	180
Ditto, fresh	...	do	...	22	165
Vermicelli	...	do	...	10	330
Vermilion	...	do	...	26	3,492
Sundries, unremunerated	...	Value	...	...	5,126
Total				...	7,38,946

Import from Tibet across the Sikkim-Tibet Frontier
FROM 1ST APRIL 1904 TO 31ST MARCH 1905

Blankets	...	Prices	...	727	1,893
Books, Tibetan	...	Value	...	...	400
Boots	..	Pairs	...	135	385
Bristles	...	Maunds	...	5	450
Caps, Chinese	...	Pieces	...	122	344
Cheese	...	Maunds	...	30	304
Cloth, woolen	...	Yards	...	21,687	12,802
Clothing, Tibetan	...	Pieces	...	36	788
Curiosities	...	Value	...	...	2,110
Felt	...	Pieces	...	180	540
Fish, dried	...	Maunds	...	12	166
Flour-barley	...	do	...	12	110
Horns, deer, young...	...	Value	...	...	490
Incense	...	Maunds	...	11	595
Marts, Woolen	...	Pieces	...	22	120
Mules	...	No.	...	155	19,130
Musk	...	Tolas	...	1,934	32,646
Mutton	...	Maunds	...	6	108
Ponies	...	No.	...	419	29,470
Sheep	...	do	...	620	1,610
Silk, Chinese	...	Yards	...	746	2,500
Skins (Furs), Burhel	...	Pieces	...	130	65
Ditto Fox	...	do	...	1,120	2,720
Ditto Lomb	...	do	...	11,600	1,640
Tea bricks	...	Maunds	...	78	3,851
Turquoise	...	Value	...	...	3,250
Wax, sealing	...	Maunds	...	2	20
Wool	...	do	...	15,776	2, 68,192
Yak tails	...	do	...	570	24,095
Total				...	4, 10,794

Source: *Administration Report of Sikkim State 1904-05*

Appendix - VII

Municipal Rules for the Bazars in Sikkim

WHEREAS it is expedient to frame rules to regulate and control the sanitation object and arrangement of Sikkim bazaars, it is hereby enacted as follows:-

- I. These rules shall apply to all bazaars under the direct control of the Sikkim Darbar at present or which may hereby fall under their control. The rules shall be in force from the date of assent of His Highness the *Maharaja*.
- II. The following bazaars are under the direct control of the Darbar at present, namely-Gangtok, Deorali, Tadong, Singram, Rangpo, Pakyong, Rangoli, Naya Bazar and Soryang.

CHAPTER I

Disposal of offensive matter, rubbish, and dead bodies of animals.

No occupier premises, house or shops shall deposit or collect any kind of rubbish or to her refuse inside his premises. Any such rubbish shall only be collected in the dust-bins provided for the purpose.

- I. All occupiers of shops or houses situate in the bazaar area shall provide themselves with tins or receptacles with proper lids for keeping sweepings and washing of the kitchen. Such tins or receptacles shall not be exposed to public view and the contents thereof shall be caused to be
- II. removed by the owner, at least once in twenty-four hours, to a place set apart for the purpose.
- III. The occupier premises shall remove or cause to be removed the dead bodies of animals dying within his premises to a place set apart for the purpose. The removal shall be effected within four hours after death of the animal, or if death takes place after sunset, within four hours after sunrise.

CHAPTER II

Privies or Urinals

- IV. (a) Every owner or occupier of a house or premises wishing to construct a privy or urinal in the premises shall submit an application in writing, on a prescribed form, to the State Engineer. On sanction of application, such privy or urinal

shall be constructed on such site, and according to such plan or design, and with such specification as may be approved by the State Engineer.

- V. No animal or poultry shall be stabled or kept permanently or temporarily underneath the floor of any shop or house.
- VI. All sheds or stables in existence before the promulgation of these rules may be cause to be demolished by the Darbar, if the same are considered to be undesirable and unsuitable. The owner of a shed or stable demolished under this rules may apply for the erection of a new shed or stable under rule V.
- VII. No person shall let loose or allow his cattle or other animal or poultry to go about astray in the bazaar area. Stray animals found in the bazaar area shall be impounded; pings and poultry if found straying in the bazaar area shall be destroyed or sold by auction, and the sale proceeds thereof credited to the Darbar.
- VIII. All bullock carts, pack or riding ponies or miles shall after unloading be removed and camped, or stabled at such place as may fixed for the purpose.
- IX. No person shall tie or cause to be tied any animal to any lamp post, railing, or other road fences in the bazaar area.
- X. All owner of sheds or stabled used for the accommodation of animals or poultry either permanently, or temporarily, shall keep the same in a sanitary condition, and no stable litter, etc, shall be allowed to be discharged from such stable or shed to any drain rater course or public road. All stable litter shall be removed to a place set apart for the purpose.

CHAPTER IV.

Shops, houses, and godown, etc., in the Bazar area.

- XIV. No person or persons shall build or cause to be built any shop, house, godown, kitchen, stable, hut, shed, etc., on any piece of land within the bazaar area without first obtaining the written permission to the State Engineer, Sikkim.
- XV. Persons requiting sited for building a shop, house, godown, hut, shed, etc., should apply to the State Engineer, Sikkim, in the prescribed form which can

be obtained from the Bazar Contractor or the office of the State Engineer, Sikkim, on payment of Rs. 1.4 per form.

XVI. Shops, houses, godown, etc., or any portion thereof in existence before the promulgation of the rules may be caused to be demolished by the Darbar, if the same are considered to be undesirable and unsuitable. The owner of a shop, house, or godown, etc., demolished under this rule may apply for the erection of a new shop, house, godown, etc., under rule

XVII. Every owner of a shop, house, godown, etc., shall keep the same in a state of good repair, and shall carry out such repair as may be required by the Sikkim Darbar from time to time.

CHAPTER V

General.

XVIII. No owner or occupier of any house or shop, etc., shall store or cause to be stored any fuel, wood, charcoal or other noxious articles underneath the floor of shops or houses.

XIX. No person shall foul any lane, street, alley of the bazaar, or commit urine or attend to call of nature in a jingle or open space situate within the bazaar area or other prohibited area outside the bazaar area.

XX. No person shall place or hang or cause to be put or hung any cloth or other substance whatsoever on the bazar street lamp-post, or on trees standing in the bazaar.

XXI. No person shall obstruct or cause to be obstructed any lane, walk, bye-path or other thoroughfare by accumulating any articles or substance, or by expensing article for sale on any part of such lane, bye-path, or thoroughfare.

XXII. All occupiers or owners of shops, houses, or premises shall keep the same in a sanitary condition and free from jungle growth.

XXIII. No person shall make or cause to be made a vegetable garden within the bazaar area either in his own land or in land belonging to the Darbar without he permission, in writing, of the State Engineer.

XXIV. No person shall bathe or wash any cloth, wool, leather, skins, cooking, utensil or other dirty and offensive things, or any other work erected for the supply of drinking water.

XXV. No person shall obstruct any authorized servant or official of the Darbar from examining the pipe and water connection, with a view to ascertain any wastage or misuse of water supply.

XXVI. In a bazaar where water arrangements exist or may be made in future any person desiring a water connection to be laid on his premises may apply for it on a prescribed form to the State Engineer. The Darbar shall charge a water tax of Rs. 2 per month, and the connection shall be given at the applicant's expense.

Note: Application forms can be obtained from the office of the State Engineer Sikkim, or payment of Rs. 2 per form.

XXVII. Any infringement of any of the rules in Chapters I to V shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 100.

Approved. These rules should come into force 1st April 1925.

TASHI NAMGYAL
Maharaja of SIKKIM.

Source: *Administration Report of Sikkim State, 1925 - 1926.*

Appendix – VIII

Rules for the Management of and Discipline in the Hostel of Sir Tashi Namgyal High School, Gangtok.

Management:

General Instructions-

- (i) The hostel shall be under the control of the hostel authority, which shall be identical with the school committee; the discipline of the hostel shall rest with the headmaster.
- (ii) The hostel shall be under the immediate supervision of one or more resident superintendents to be appointed by the hostel authority.
- (iii) The superintendents of the hostel shall live in bachelor quarters within the hostel itself, so arranged as to secure a certain amount of privacy without permitting the superintendents and the boarders to be in any way cut off from one another.
- (iv) Subject to the approval of the headmaster, the superintendent may appoint one or more monitors from among the boarders. Monitors shall act under the orders of the superintendents. But the existence of monitors, in no sense, exonerates the superintendents from responsibility.
- (v) Roll call shall be held at 6 a.m and 7 a.m.
- (vi) Evening preparation shall be from 7 p.m till 9.30 p.m.
- (vii) Morning tea shall be at 6.30 a.m.
- (viii) Breakfast shall be at 8.30 a.m
- (ix) Dinner shall be at 6 p.m.
- (x) Lights shall be out at 9.30 p.m.

Duties of the headmaster-

The general supervision of the hostel shall be a part of the ordinary duties of the headmaster. He shall be responsible for the control and supervision of the hostel and boarders, and for seeing that the superintendents and others perform their allotted duties.

Duties of the superintendent-

- (i) To be immediately responsible to the headmaster for the maintenance of good discipline and morals among the boarders.
- (ii) To call the roll at fixed times.
- (iii) To bring to the notice of the headmaster, without delay, any moral delinquencies or breaches which he is not himself empowered to deal with.
- (iv) To see that the hostel is conducted in strict accordance with the usages and customs of the society to which the boarders belong.
- (v) To see that the necessary preparation is carried out.
- (vi) To control the menial establishment of the hostel.
- (vii) To supervise the dietary arrangements of the boarders.
- (viii) To join the students in their games and to supervise their conduct in the playing field.
- (ix) To perform such other duties as may be assigned to them by the headmaster.

Hostel Discipline-

Major offences:

- (i) Absence without leave from the hostel during the night punished with corporal punishment or expulsion for the offence and invariably with expulsion for the second.
- (ii) Use of drugs, tobacco or intoxicants.
- (iii) Indulgence in any form of gambling.

Minor offences:

- (i) Indulgence in noise calculated to disturb the hostel.
- (ii) Unpunctuality at meals or study
- (iii) Keeping of keys to text books.
- (iv) Spitting in the rooms or verandahs.
- (v) Disfiguring the hostel by writing on the walls or otherwise.

Minor offences shall be dealt with by the superintendents, who shall inflict a suitable punishment for each offence. Any boarders who have been found guilty of a minor offence three times in one month must be reported to the headmaster, who shall inflict corporal punishment.

By order of His Highness the *Maharaja* of Sikkim.

Gangtok, The 19th October 1926.

N.L. Calicotey,

Judicial Secretary to

His Highness the

Maharaja of Sikkim. (Offg)

Source: *Administration Report of Sikkim State, 1926*

Appendix – IX

Rules Regarding Dog Licenses

1. Every owner, or possessor, of a dog is required to take out a license for the same and get it renewed every year in the first week of April from the office of the Veterinary Inspector.
2. All dog owners are expected to see that their dogs wear a collar.
3. The Police and the Veterinary Inspector have orders to destroy all astray dogs, and dogs without collar are likely to be mistaken for stray ones. The Durbar take no responsibility, if any dog without a collar gets so destroyed.
4. All dogs are expected to be kept chained if they are not properly tamed, or show signs of indisposition.
5. Every case of rabies, or severe indisposition, shall be reported to the Veterinary Inspector without delay.
6. The license fee is annas 8, per year, per dog. Pups not yet weaned from the mother dog shall be charged at annas 4, per pup.
7. New licenses should be applied for as soon as a dog is kept, and renewals of licenses should be obtained at the commencement of every year, (April). The Durbar is not bound to give notice to the owners, or possessors, of dogs to have their licenses renewed.

No penalty would be charged during the whole month of April and licenses should get renewed by the end of that month at the latest.

A penalty upto 1 anna per day of default shall be chargeable from such owners, or possessors, of dogs who fail to get out a license by the end of the month of April.

Owners or possessors of dogs guilty of the infringement of rules 4 and 5 shall be liable to a punishment of fine which may exceed up to Rs.20.

Issue of Dog license was managed by Sanitary Overseer at Gangtok. License fee was Rs 8 annas per dog per year. Fees for the pups not yet weaned from the mother were charged at the rate of 4 annas per pups per year. Fine of Rs 20 was imposed if the owner of the dog infringed the rules regarding dog license.

Source: *Administration Report of Sikkim State, 1928*

Appendix - X

Rules Regarding Plying of Carts in Sikkim.

1. The owners of carts intending to ply the same in Sikkim shall have to take out a license from the Veterinary Inspector's office after paying the fee (prescribed in paragraph 3 below) in the State Bank.
2. The licenses for plying carts shall be renewable at the commencement of every financial year.
3. A fee of Rs.2 per cart, shall be charged before a license is issued and the same fee shall be payable at every annual renewal of the license.
4. The animals intended for plying of licensed carts shall be produced before the Veterinary Inspector and passed being fit.
5. A description of the animals shall be given in the licenses issued for the carts and the animal marked. "S" as being declared fit for cart driving.
6. At the time of renewal of licenses, the animals shall be brought over for inspection to the Veterinary Inspector who shall give a remark in the license about the fitness of the animals.
7. If, at any time, it is found that unfit animals are being worked by the cart pliers the Durbar shall confiscate the license.
8. The name of driver shall be mentioned in the license and he shall satisfy the officer issuing the licenses that he is acquainted with the rules of road and other principles of cart driving.
9. Whenever an owner of licensed cart changes the driver, he shall have the name of his new employee inserted in the license.
10. A charge of annas -8 shall be made for the supply of license, booklets and tin plates bearing the cart number.
11. The driver of carts shall observe the following precautions:
 - (a) Proper strings are tied to the head of animals or nose strings are used if the animals are frisky;
 - (b) They should never let the cart go on without themselves being on it; and
 - (c) They should provide themselves with hanging lights if carts are being plied after sunset.

12. All annual renewals of cart licenses shall take place in the month of March every year.
13. If at the commencement of the year (April) a cart license is found unrenewed, the cart shall be treated as being plied without license.
14. Whoever keeps the cart in working order shall have to take out a license for it and it would be no excuse to plead for the non-taking of a license that bullocks of the cart have died or been sold off.
15. Any carts that are not intended for traffic and for whom no license is intended to be taken out shall be kept with their wheels off (not in working order).
16. The cart owner shall apply within a month from their date of publication of these rules, for a license for the current year.
17. Any cart discovered without a license after the lapse of period of grace (vide rule 16) shall be treated as carts without license.
18. Carts discovered without licenses in Sikkim shall be stopped from the traffic and their owners prosecuted for breach of rules.
19. Any breach of the above rule shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 25.

Source: *Administration Report of Sikkim, 1927– 28.*

Appendix - XI

Revenue Income (In thousand) from Public Works between 1906 & 1932

Year	Income
1906	4,161
1907	5,108
1908	4,877
1909	4,146
1910	4,620
1911	4,983
1912	4,610
1913	3,566
1914	3,915
1915	5,579
1916	13,067
1917	13,065
1918	12,502
1919	18,826
1920	13,059
1921	12,849
1922	12,840
1923	22,038
1924	20,420
1925	22,184
1926	23,573
1927	25,960
1928	35,489
1929	30,374
1930	31,435
1931	38,087
1932	38,300

Source: Administration Report of the State of Sikkim from 1906 and 1932

Appendix - XII

Sikkim Police Guide

I. In every Police Station, (out-post included) there shall be present an officer, in order to record, at any time of day or night, any complaint received.

The complainant shall not be directed to bring their complaints in writing.

Every information, incident, or accident which comes to the knowledge of O.I.C. shall be recorded in the manner of complaints.

Complaints and all other information received shall be recorded in the daily diary register. A copy of this register shall be forwarded daily to the head of the Police.

II. The O.I.C. shall take out all his force for drill and parade in the morning at 9 A.M.

The O.I.C. shall see that the uniforms are spick and span and his force is in good health to perform the duties of the day.

After drill the O.I.C. shall detail out the duties for the day to the individual members of his force and write them down in the duty register.

The Daily Diary Register (First Information Report Register) shall be closed at sunset with a red line marked underneath by I.O.C. himself. Occurrences reported during night shall be deemed to have occurred on the date next following.

Copies of the daily diary register shall be prepared at sun set, after the close of the register for the day.

The O.I.C. shall convey in a special copy any emergent or important report lodged, to the head of the Police.

III. The O.I.C. shall keep a register of Badmashes (Bad characters) residing in his jurisdiction and have their movements specially watched. In this register he shall enter the names of persons residing in his jurisdiction and convicted of any crime by any court. The head of the Police shall keep a register of Bad Characters and convicted people in Sikkim. This register shall be amended every year by statements received from outposts register of Bad Characters.

IV. The O.I.C. shall see that all sentry duty is performed standing and ealking from one prescribed and to another.

All police force on active duty shall wear full uniform and when off active duty a belt and cap only officers of above the rank of Havildars may go about in Mufti.

All police force shall distinguish the call of the police whistle, and obey the call with promptness. No member of the police force can be ever off duty (day and night). They are either off active duty or on active duty.

The O.I.C. shall be entitled to "black mark" his subordinates for any acts of insubordination, indiscipline, or disregard of duty. Such "black marks" shall be entered in the "Conduct Register" kept at every police station and outposts.

A monthly statement from the Conduct Register shall be forwarded to the head of the Police.

The subordinate thus black marked shall be called upon for such explanation and may be subject to such punishment as the head of the Police may deem just.

The O.I.C. may also 'quarter guard' a subordinate below the rank of havildar for less that twenty four hours for any acts of insubordination, indiscipline or disregard of duty.

Such 'quarter guard' shall consist o shutting up the offender in s silitary cell and depriving him of food for that period.

The O.I.C. is the only person who can give direct orders to his subordinates in the police station or outpost. All orders from officers not belonging to the police force, must be addressed to the O.I.C. except in emergent cases when the O.I.C. must be informed.

V. The following are, amongst others, some of the duties, which the police force is usually called upon to do.

a. To execute all warrants, summons, and orders issued by any competent authority.

b. To collect and communicate all sorts of intelligence affecting the public peace.

- c. To prevent the commission of offences and public nuisance.
- d. To detect offenders and prosecute them.
- e. To take in custody all person for whose custody sufficient grounds exists, and who are suspected to have committed some offence into which the police is authorized to enquire.

Note: For offence into which the police is authorized to investigate, see schedule No. 1 (attached).

f. It shall be lawful to enter and inspect (without a warrant from a Magistrate) any drinking spot, gaming house or other places where loose and disorderly characters resort to, for the purpose of doing any of the above police duties.

In case or class of offences into which the police is not authorized to investigate (vide schedule No 1), the O.I.C. may lay any information before the chief court or before the people Magistrates (vide schedule No.2) and apply for a summons, warrant, search warrants, or such other process as can be lawfully issued.

The O.I.C. shall have all unclaimed moveable property taken charge of as may be found in his jurisdiction and get orders regarding its disposal from the head of the Police, who will issue a proclamation and invite claimants to establish their right in court within six months from the date of proclamation, after which period the said property will be sold out, and the sale proceeds placed at the disposal of the Darbar.

It is lawful for any police officer to take into custody, without a warrant any person who within his view commits any of the under mentioned offences. Any person thus apprehended shall within twenty-four hours be conveyed before a Police Magistrate for such orders as he may deem just or he may be released on bail to appear before such Magistrate. Any person, who on any road or in any street, thought fare, or open space and to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage of the residents or passengers,

- a. Slaughter any cattle or cleans any carcass,

- b. Rides or drives any cattle recklessly or furiously: or breaks any horse or other cattle,
- c. wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal,
- d. keeps any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or for taking up or settling down passengers or who leaves any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public,
- e. Exposes goods for sale without a license,
- f. Throws or lays down any dirt, filth rubbish, or any stones or building material: or constructs any cowshed, stable or the like, or causes any offensive matter to run from any house factory, dung keep or the like,
- g. Is found drunk or riotous or who is incapable of taking care of himself,
- h. Willfully and indecently exposed his person or any offensive deformity or disease or commits nuisance by easing himself or bathing or washing in tank or reservoir not set apart for that purpose,
- i. Neglects to fence in or duly protect any well, tank, or other dangerous place or structure.

VI. Investigation into crimes. For police purpose offences are classed into two kinds

1. Cognizable

2. Non-cognizable

Cognizable offences are those crimes into which police may investigate and a list of such offences is given in schedule No.1

Every police officer must interfere and prevent the commission of any cognizable offence. He may arrest, without a warrant, any person designing to commit a cognizable offence, if it appears that the offence callout otherwise be prevented.

He must interfere to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, or any public landmark.

The Officer-in-charge may, without a warrant, enter any place for the purpose of inspection or searching for any weights or measures or instrument, for weighing if he has reason to believe that such weights, measures or instrument are false.

No police officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the orders of a police magistrate, and shall refer the complainant to such Magistrate,

If, on the orders of a police Magistrate, the police enquire into a non-cognizable offence, there shall be no arrest with out a warrant.

On beginning investigation into a cognizable offence the Officer-in-charge shall also send a report of the same to the landlord of his jurisdiction. He shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers not below the rank a Naik, to proceed to the spot to investigate the fact and circumstances of the case and to take measures for the discovery and arrest of the offenders.

Investigation, he may not investigation the case. He shall notify to the complainant the fact that he will not investigate the case, and make a report to that effect in his first information report register. O.I.O. shall be authorized to require the attendance before himself of any person who appears to be acquainted with the circumstance of a case under investigation.

The investigation police officer may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and such person shall be bound to answer all questions put to him. The person making it, if reduced into writing, need not sign the statements made to the police.

No copy of such statements taken down by the police shall be given to the public.

No investigation officer shall offer any inducement, threat or promise to any person in the course of his investigation but he shall not prevent by caution or

otherwise any person from making any statement which he may be disposed to make of his own free will.

An investigation officer may search, or cause search to be made, for anything necessary for the purposes of an investigation such a search may be made in any place, and, as far as practicable, by the police officer himself.

If entry into a place cannot be obtained by notifying the fact to any person residing in, or being in-charge of, such a place, then the police officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place and effects an entrance.

If such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman, who according to custom does not appear in public, the police officer before entry shall notify to the woman to withdraw and afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing.

Whenever a person is arrested he shall be invariably at once searched and all articles, except the necessary wearing apparel found on his person, be placed in safe custody and a list made.

Whenever it is necessary to search a woman, another woman shall make the search with strict regard to decency.

Before making a search, either of a place or of a person, it shall be necessary to call upon two or more respectable person of the locality to attend and witness the search, which shall be made in their presence and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places where they are found shall be prepared. The witnesses shall sign the list.

Any police officer may without an order from a magistrate and without a warrant, make an arrest in the following cases:-

- (a) Any person concerned in cognizable offence,
- (b) Any person having in his possession any implement of house breaking,
- (c) Any proclaimed offender,
- (d) Any person found in possession of property regarding which suspicion of stolen property lies

- (e) Any person who abstracts a police officer in the execution of his duty, or who has escaped from lawful custody,
- (f) A deserter from the Army & Navy of His Majesty the King-Emperor,
- (g) A person who is suspected of having committed an offence outside Sikkim for which he may be liable to be arrested on extradition,
- (h) Any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence under suspicious circumstances with a view to committing a cognizable offence,
- (i) Any person having no apparent means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,
- (j) Any person who is by repute a habitual robber, housebreaker or thief or habitually puts persons in fear or injury,
- (k) Any person who having been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses on demand to give his name and address which the officer thinks to be false. When the true name and residence of such a person has been ascertained he shall be released on bail to appear before a Magistrate, if required.

If a person released on bail does not belong to Sikkim, his bail bond shall be belonging to Sikkim, his bail bond shall be secured by persons residing in Sikkim.

A police officer may pursue, for the purposes of arresting any person whom he is authorized to arrest, into any place within Sikkim.

A police officer making an arrest without warrant shall at once take bail, if the offence for which he has been arrested is billable. (For Bilabial and non-billable offences see schedule No.1) and if the offence is non-bailable, he would exercise his discretion to admit the arrested person on bail.

No arrested person shall be detained in custody by a police officer for more than twenty-four hours from the time of arrested, (exclusive of the time necessary for journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's court). If not let out on bail, an arrested person must be produced, before a police Magistrate for such orders as he thinks fit. Officers- in -charge of police Judge, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant within the limits of their respective stations whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise.

No person who has once been arrested by the police shall be discharged by the police except under the orders of his own bond or bail but the final order of discharge can only be passed by a police Magistrate.

Whenever any person is arrested and detained in custody and it appears to the police officers that the investigation cannot be completed within the period of twenty four hours, he shall forthwith transmit a copy of the First Information Report as well as forward the accused to the nearest police Magistrate for the purposes of remand into custody or such orders as the said Magistrate may think fit.

When any police officer subordinate to the senior Sub-Inspector of police has conducted the investigation, he shall report the result of such investigation to the senior Sub-Inspector of police,

If, after investigation, it appears to a police officer that there is not sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify Chalan (forwarding) of the accused to a court, then he shall forthwith release the accused on bail and send his report of the result of investigation to the chief court in order to obtain the final order of discharge.

If, on investigation, it does appear to the investigation officer that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify chalan of the accused to a court, he shall forward the accused under custody or on bail (according to his discretion) to the police magistrate of his Ilaka and his absence to the chief court for trial.

The investigation officer forwarding the chalan of an accused person to a court shall annex a list of persons acquainted with the circumstances of the case i.e. witnesses of prosecution.

Every police officer making an investigation shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation forthwith the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation (day by day) the place or places visited by him (day by day) and a statement of circumstances ascertained through his investigation (day by day).

Such diaries of investigation of cases shall not be forwarded to the court with the chalan or the discharges report (as the case may be): but they shall be sent to the court Inspector to enable him to conduct prosecutions or get order of discharge from the court or get order of discharges from the court as the case may be and in case the of police magistrate trying the case O.I.C. shall conduct the case personally.

Every chalan of an accused person shall be forwarded to the court I a prescribed form (see schedule No III) known as "Police Chalan Sheet".

VII. An O.I.O. on receiving information that & person

- (a) Has committed suicide,
- (b) Has been killed, or by machinery, or by an accident or
- (c) Has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that the death is unnatural should immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest police magistrate and have an inquest held.

Inquests are held in presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighborhood, and the magistrate.

When for any reason the police officer considers it expedient t have the hurts of an injured person medically examined or a dead body postmortemed, he shall forward the person or body to the nearest medical officer for such examination.

When any person dies if the custody of the police, a police magistrate shall at once be informed and an inquest held.

Whenever the police intend to disinter a corpse in order to discover the cause of death an order from a police magistrate shall have to be obtained before a body can be disinterred and examined.

Source: Sikkim State, *Judicial Department* File, 1928.

Appendix – XIII

The New P. O.

Before the 1950 Treaty, the title P. O. was invariably understood as a Political Officer those 'White Colonial Sahibs' preferred to be known as '*Bara Sahibs*' locally, to signify supremacy of the higher Hill Top at Gangtok.

Now, the 'Brown Sahib' has shown no efforts discard the colonial coinage which appears to hang on till it is no longer comfortable. If the old system of 'Residency' can be changed to 'India House' then why not the P. O.? May be the acquired traditions do not die but just fade away slowly.

Since the 1950 Treaty, the title P. O. was often mutilated as Political Office for disbursement of 'Sinking Fund" to local political parties. This is harmless compared to their active participation to excite any local political parties or neighboring Papers to denounce the Sikkim Government, which is showing a rapid self-generating economy.

Then again, some referred simply as Post Office because of their irregular communication to their magnum boss at the South Block. But recently with the incident of Rotary Club at Gangtok, Sikkim students' scholarships and foreign travels one cannot help appreciating the latest name Political Obstacles.

Every time we ask something not to their taste, they say that the 'Happy Document' does not possess such recipe us. But P. O. and his office are also outside the document.

Under such poor records, chalked by his fellow Foreign Service members, should not be over-enthusiastic for a bigger and brighter change in the near future. In spite of for Brown Sahib's willingness to sympathies with the local people's aspirations, he must still carry out the *Bura Hukum* of the magnum *Bura Sahibs* from Delhi.

Constantly, this Hill Top assignment has been self promoting ground. The records show all P. O.s received their Joint Secretary status before they descended this ivory tower.

This is applicable also to his Secretaries, for their confirmation to Frist Secretaries' ranks.

Now, the P. O. enters the Barakothi humbly with such known climates of the past. He appears to be capable of changing the past bad records. And if he can even change some-thing worth while for the Sikkimese then we must kowtow and declare, "You are a better man-Shriman Gangadin ✎".

Source: *Sikkim "An Independent Fortnightly"* Tuesday, 22 September, 1970.

Appendix - XIV

Expenditure on public works during the year 1907-08

Discription of works	State fund			Imperial civil & Military fund		Provisional fund		
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Original works	Repair works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	16039	5976	22015	5888	8490	...	...	...
Roads and bridges	18480	7962	26442	7537	63212	...	9793	9793
Misc. public Improvements	...	...	639	...	...	...	...	...
Minor works & repairs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakbunglows	...	...	290	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	2833	...	...	...	...	293
Miscellaneous	...	...	3140	...	...	...	...	467
Total	...	...	55359	...	...	...	...	10553

Appendix - XV

Expenditure on public works during the year 1908-09

Discription of works	State fund			Imperial civil & Military fund		Provisional fund			Remarks
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Original works	Repair works	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings	11731	5577	17308	7180	7236	This figures include expenditure on Dakbunglow
Roads & Bridges	9200	11111	20311	15946	49428	3473	6558	10031	
Misc. public improvements	...	...	1050	...	...	...	...	...
Minor works & repairs	...	...	242	...	...	...	...	...
Dakbunglows	1986	1818	3804	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	3462	...	...	...	...	15894
Miscellaneous	...	...	11445	...	...	...	...	...
Total	22917	18506	57622	23126	56664	3473	6558	25925	

Appendix - XVI

Expenditure on public works during the year 1910-11

Discription of works	State fund			Imperial civil & Military fund		Provisional fund			Remarks
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Original works	Repair works	Total	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Buildings	5672	5446	11118	22678	1724	...	...	...
Roads and Bridges	2370	10037	12407	2842	48497	4798	7776	12574	
Misc. public Improvements	2093	453	2516	...	...	...	...	...
Minor works & repairs	...	1000	1000	...	4944	...	...	...
Dakbunglows	...	1593	1593	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	...	4592	...	...	...	...	6341	24.5% Estb. charges on Imperial Militaty & Civil works
Miscellaneous	...	...	11390	...	...	...	...	...
Total	10135	18529	44616	25520	55165	4798	7776	18915	

Appendix - XVII

Expenditure on public works during the year 1912-13

Discription of works	State fund			Imperial civil & Military fund			Provisional fund		
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	7267	4960	12227	2240	7102	9342	...	...	...
Communications(Road & Bridge)	9816	9871	19717	...	42582	42582	35	12281	12316
Misc. Public Improvements	1459	365	1824	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishments	...	...	6561	...	...	14004	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	...	5918	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakbunglow	...	1858	1858	689	5206	5895	...	...	...
Total	18542	17054	48105	2929	54890	71823	35	12281	12316

Appendix - XVIII

Expenditure on Public works during the year 1914-15

Description of works	State funds			Imperial Military fund		Imperial civil fund			Provisional civil fund		
	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Original works	Repairs	Total	Original works	Repairs	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	1684	4578	6262	3503	4100	1257	2077	10937	...	...	...
Communications	4652	8648	13300	...	...	15319	41139	56458	19704	10434	30141
Misc. Public Improvements	9165	596	9761	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop	...	2962	2962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	604	604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal	...	820	820	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mules accounts	...	156	156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools & plants	...	648	648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emergency repairs	...	587	587	...	...	...	...	...	686	1339	2025
Total	15501	19599	35100	3503	4100	16576	43216	67395	20390	11773	32166

Appendix - XIX

Expenditure on Public works during the year 1916-17

Description of works	State funds			Internal Military fund		Internal civil fund			Provincial Fund		
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total
	works			works		works			works		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	30,595	3,582	34,174	...	2,021	2,757	4,121	8,899	...	...	...
Communications	18394	13267	31661	...	...	8597	54924	63521	...	...	...
Dakbunglow charges	...	2198	2198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misc. Public Improvement	...	331	331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work shop											
Agriculture											
Upkeep of Bazar	...	1111	1111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools & plants	...	504	504	...	...	...	...	...	401	596	997
Establishment											
Contingencies	...	813	813	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock											
Miscellaneous											
Grain compensation allowance	...	139	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle & House Breeding											
Total	48984	21945	70929	...	2021	11354	59045	72420	401	596	997

Appendix - XX

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS DURING 1917-18

Discription of works	State fund			Imperial Military fund		Imperial civil fund			Provisional civil fund		
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	28206	5126	33332	...	1758	...	2285	2285	...	...	...
Communications	1338	16421	17759	...	...	1421	28225	29646	...	6232	6232
Misc. public Improvements	8100	1125	9225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop	...	3470	2370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	2425	1850	4284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up-keep of Bazar	...	715	715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools & plants	...	387	387	...	...	...	...	...	136	1013	1149
Emergency repairs	...	1500	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Minor works	...	763	763	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	...	6850	6850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	1239	1239	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakbunglow charges	...	3220	3220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock	...	2028	2028	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	914	914	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain compensation allowance	...	179	179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle and horse-breeding	...	1258	1258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	40069	45954	86023	...	1758	1421	30510	31931	136	7245	7381

Appendix - XXI

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS DURING 1918-19

Discription of works	State fund			Imperial Military fund		Imperial civil fund			Provisional civil fund		
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	16306	6120	22426	...	577	4932	2325	7834	...	...	...
Communications	1994	13925	15919	...	876	2696	37870	41442	...	6510	6510
Misc. public Improvements	2054	879	2933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Workshop	...	1154	1154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools & Plants	...	581	581	...	...	...	...	...	30	1059	1089
Dakbunglow charges	...	1325	1325	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stock	...	1609	1609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up-keep of bazar	...	655	655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingent charges	...	901	901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain compensation allowance	...	72	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agriculture	...	2285	2285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horse & cattle breeding	...	261	261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	...	717	717	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	20354	30484	50838	..	1453	7628	40195	49276	30	7569	7599

Appendix - XXII

Expenditure on Public works during the year 1922-23

Description of works	State funds			Central Military fund			Central civil fund			Provisional Civil Works		
	Original work	Repairs works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	25376	4603	29979	...	3630	3630	3368	14238	17606	...	...	...
Communication	6734	17323	24057	...	...	...	9125	56355	74483	...	...	...
Misc. Public Improvement	40	2634	2674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakbunglow charges	...	2387	2387	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upkeep of bazar	...	1240	1240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools & plants	...	826	826	...	...	...	...	...	...	607	380	...
Grain compensation allowance	...	111	111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	769	769	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	...	12	12
Total	32150	29905	62055	...	3630	3630	12493	79593	92089	607	380	...

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Appendix - XXIII

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS DURING 1923-24

Discription of works	State fund			Central Military fund			Central civil fund			Provisional civil fund		
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	47117	5837	52954	...	1637	1637	414	3692	4106	...	...	...
Communications	15561	17038	32599	...	2104	2104	19587	56809	76396	...	...	...
Misc. Public Improvements	6739	3052	9791	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakbunglow charges	...	2922	2922	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up-keep of Bazaar	...	296	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	769	55	824
Tools and plants	...	1044	1044	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain compensation allowance	...	103	103	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	1265	1265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous
Total	69417	31557	100974	...	3741	3741	20001	60501	80502	769	55	824

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Appendix - XXIV

Expenditure on public works in Sikkim during the year 1925-26

Description of works	State fund			41-Central Civil Works			New supply T & Plants	Repairs & carriage	Post & telegraph	Total
	Original works	Repair work	Total	Original work bldg.	Repair works	Repair communi- cation				
Buioldings	Rs. 46436	Rs. 5153	Rs. 51589	Rs. 12683	Rs. 11579	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	35766	18536	54302	23665	65938	...	...	...	769	...
Misc. Public Improvements	48502	4431	52983	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
Up-keep of Bazars	...	1067	1067	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and plants	...	1586	1586	...	...	...	729	74	...	...
Grain compensation allowance	256	256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	1918	1918	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misc. (Manufacture of lime, collec- tion charge of Dakbunglow fees and training of overseers)	...	995	995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	130704	33942	164646	36348	77517	...	729	74	769	...

Appendix - XXV

Expenditure on public works in Sikkim during the year 1926-27

Description of works	State fund			41.-Central civil works.						Grant in aid.		Total
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original works	Repair works	New supply of tools & plants	Repairs & carriage	Post & telegraph				
								Original	Repair			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	74407	4699	79106	4499	6423	...	...	3410	59	131	...	...
Communication	48239	23641	71880	7859	150236	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Misc. Public Improvements	82210	8944	91154	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Up keep of bazar	...	440	440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and plants	...	2805	2805	...	...	1573	62	...	...	...	...	...
Grain compensation allowance	...	240	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	1812	1812	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2494	...
Misc. (collection charges on Dak bungalow and training of student as an overseers)	...	783	783
Total	204856	43364	248220	12308	156659	1573	62	3410	59	131	2494	176696

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Appendix - XXVI

Expenditure on public works in Sikkim during the year 1927-28

Description of works	State fund			41-civil works-central			Repairs and carriage	Post and telegraph
	Original works	Repair works	Total	Original work	Repair works	Tools and plants new supply		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	35887	6053	41940	4492	4913	...	...	...
Communications	58860	22280	81140	27022	246848	...	...	...
Misc. public improvement	3641	8431	12472	...	...	...	...	...
14-A.-Electric charges	24797	...	24797	...	...	...	...	...
Up-keep Of Bazars	...	1001	1001	...	...	...	...	...
Tools & plants	..	2007	2007	...	...	2024	71	...
Grain compensation allowance	...	212	212	...	..	...	...	...
Contingencies	...	1871	1871	...	...	...	...	...
Misc.(collection charges of D.B. fee & training of Overseer)	...	706	706	...	....	...	...	...
Total	123185	42561	166146	31514	251761	2024	71	...

Appendix - XXVII

Expenditure on Public works during the year 1929-30

Service head	Original works		Repair works		Total	
	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	13,512	42,451	6,713	6,116	20,225	48,567
Communications-						
a) Roads		40,827	22,932	29,048	79,554	69,875
b) Bridges	56,622	19,256	...	...	...	19,259
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	9,738	2,522	7,868	3,078	17,626	5,600
14-A-Electric Installation	10,369	1,936	4,172	4,993	14,541	6,929
Water supply at Gangtok	...	775	...	1,070	...	1,845
Tools & Plants and Machinaries	...	1,583	2,983	735	2,983	2,318
Establishment	...	...	16,255	13,692	16,255	13,692
Total	90,241	109,350	60,923	58,732	151,184	168,085

Appendix - XXVIII

Expenditure on Public works during the year 1930-31

Service head	Original works		Repair works		Total	
	1929-30	1930-31	1929--30	1930-31	1929-30	1930-31
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	42,451	28,110	6,116	7,195	48,567	35,305
Communications-						
a) Roads	40,827	29,180			69,875	58,751
b) Bridges	19,259	15,381	29,048	29,562	19,259	15,381
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	2,522	7,030	3,078	6,051	5,600	13,081
14-A-Electric Installation	1,936	987	4993	2,652	6,929	3,639
Water supply at Gangtok	5,925	4,779	1,070	890	6,995	5,669
Upkeep of Bazar	...	...	530	985	530	985
Tools & Plants and Machinery	775	701	735	185	1,510	886
Establishment	...	...	13,692	16,041	13,692	16,041
Total	1,13,695	86,177	59,262	63,561	1,72,957	1,49,738

Appendix - XXIX

Expenditure on Public works during the year 1931-32

Service head	Original works		Repair works		Total	
	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32	1930-31	1931-32
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Buildings	28,110	31,943	71,95	5,740	35,305	37,683
Communications-						
a) Roads	29,189	23,336	29,562	33,200	58,751	56,536
b) Bridges	15,381	14,831	...	...	15,381	14,831
Miscellaneous Public Improvement	7,030	4,601	6,051	2,823	13,081	7,424
14-A-Electric Installation	987	979	2,652	1,397	3,639	2,376
Water supply at Gangtok	4,779	...	890	994	5,669	994
Upkeep of Gangtok and Singtam Bazar	...	...	985	3,184	985	3,181
Tools & Plants and Machinery	701	1,438	185	208	886	1,616
Establishment	...	...	16,641	17,345	16,044	17,345
Total	86,177	77,128	63,561	64,891	1,49,738	1,42,019