

Annual Administration Report for the year 1922-23.

Judicial Department:-

Kumar W. Palden continued in the Office of the Judicial Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim. He went on leave for months from to during which period Mr. Pestonji Jamasji held charge of the Judicial Department. The following are under his direct control:-

1. Revenue and Judicial Stamps
2. Education
3. Ecclesiastical
4. Gun License
5. Law and Justice
6. Police
7. Jail
8. Medical, Sanitation, Vaccination and Veterinary
9. Census

Sikkim Chief Court, Civil and Criminal Justice.

General : - The Sikkim Chief Court, comprising of 12 members, selected from the Headman of the State, continued to sit, as usual, for two months at a time in benches of four members. They try all the important cases arising within the Station Area of Gangtok. They also hear appeals preferred against the decision of the Land lord' Court. The three benches consist of the following:-

First Bench: -	1.	Tassang Lama	&
	2.	R.S. Lobzang Choden	they hold office during
	3.	Babu Ratnabhadur Pradhan	the months of April-May
	4.	Enchay Lama Kazi.	- October and December.

Second Bench: -	1. Malling Kazi.	&
	2. Norzang Kazi	they hold office during
	3. Rhenock Kazi	the months of June- July-
	4. Babu Narayandass Pradhan.	December and January.
Third Bench :-	1. Yangthang Kazi.	&
	2. Babu Balkrishna Pradhan	they hold office during
	3. Song Kazi	the months of August – Sept.
	4. Babu Mathura Prasad.	- February and March.

During the year one new member Babu Mathura Prasad was appointed as a member of the Sikkim Chief Court, in place of the late Babu Rangunandan Ram deceased.

CIVIL SUIT :- The total number of suits instituted during the year was 170 valuing Rs. 13,179-2-6 against 188/- which valued Rs. 18,209-6-2, the previous year, out of which 156 cases were disposed of. For further details, see Appendix X. These figures do not included civil cases tried by the various Land Lords' in their own Court.

CRIMINAL CASES:-

Appendices VII and VIII contains statistics of all criminal cases tried in the Sikkim Chief Court. The total number of direct petition cases, and Police cases, dealt with during the year, was 117 with 195 persons concerned, as against 92 and 156, respectively, for the last year. 15 cases remained unsettled at the end of the year. The criminal cases tried by the various land lords in their own Courts are not shown in these Appendices.

With a view to improve and proper maintenance of records in the various Courts of the Land Lords two new Registers for recording Civil and Criminal Cases were introduced. Hitherto they maintained no records both Civil and Criminal cases. Further improvement of the Land Lords courts by gradual introductions of some simple method suited for the people of the country.

The following cases of extradition, between British India and Sikkim occurred during the year:-

(1) Passang Sherpa was extradited from Darjeeling, he was accused of theft committed at Darjeeling and in Sikkim, and was sentenced to Rigorous imprisonment for and after serving the sentence at the Gangtok Jail he was handed over to the Darjeeling Authorities, at their instance, to stand his trial there also for theft.

(2) Accused Alep Lepchani of Badang, Sikkim absconded towards Darjeeling after committing theft in Sikkim, her extradition was applied for but she is still in large.

(3) Kharga Bahadur Chettri, an accused in a theft case was arrested by the Darjeeling Police, at the instance of the Sikkim Durbar. He was extradited to the Sikkim and sentenced to the trial.

(4) Passang Phutic Bhutiani and Yangkuk Bhutia committed the offence of Criminal Breach of trust, in Sikkim, and absconded towards Darjeeling. They were extradited to Sikkim from Darjeeling and sentenced to the trial.

(5) Constable Kharga Singh, deserted from Sikkim Police Force and absconded towards India. His extradition was applied for but he is still at large.

(6) Zaroo Lepcha and Damoo Lepchani, who are accused of theft committed at Damthang, Sikkim, absconded towards Darjeeling. Their extradition was applied for but they are also still at large.

There was no case of extradition between Bhutan and Sikkim during the year.

COURT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF SIKKIM.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

CIVIL APPEAL.

Appendix XII shows that there were 9 appeals to the value of Rs. 1,412-5-9 were preferred, and all were disposed of during the year.

CRIMINAL APPEALS.

The detail given in appendix IX shows that seven criminal appeals were received, against the decision of the Chief Court, of which one was reversed, in 4 cases the decisions of the Chief Court were confirmed, while in two cases retrial was ordered.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

GENERAL :-

The Sikkim State Police strength is 68, including two Sub-Inspectors of Police. The State is divided into two ranges, viz, the Eastern and Western Ranges with Head quarters at Gangtok and Damthang respectively.

The Eastern Range officers controls the following Out-Post viz, Rangpo and Rhenock including the Patrol Post at Gnatong and Chungthang.

The Western Range officers controls the following Out-Posts and Patrol Posts :

Soreyong

Dentam

Melli

Majhitar.

The work performed by the Police is of a miscellaneous nature and has satisfactorily performed their duties.

DISCIPLINE.

During the year 5 constables were dismissed, one for receiving bribe from an offender, three for assault and one for deserting. Three constables were fined compartmentally for negligence of duty. Kazi Yonton Gyatso Court Sub-Inspector of Police was given Rs. 25/- as reward for arresting one Nimching Bhutia, an accused in the Nyinda murder case. Bag Bir Lama senior Sub-Inspector of Police was dismissed from service for negligence of duty and one Ex-Naik Soldier Bahadur Singh Rai was appointed as a Junior Sub-Inspector of Police.

WORKING.

42 cases were investigated by the State Police and 54 persons were sent up for trial, out of which 36 were convicted. Many petty cases during the trial were at the request of the parties concerned allowed to be compromised by the Chief Court.(V).

ESTABLISHMENT.

The present total strength of the Police is 68 consisting 2 Sub-Inspectors 8 Havildars, 14 Naiks and Lance Naiks and 44 Constables. The total cost of the force during the year under review, was Rs. against Rs. 20,211/- 9-7 of the previous year. (For detail see Appendix IV).

During the early part of the year Non-Cooperation movement which was spread the Sikkim in a serious form but they were fortunately hipped in the bad. The police in this connection performed the duty splendidly. Sikkim is now clear of this movement.

JAIL DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL.

The general conduct and health of prisoners at the Gangtok Jail remained good. The total strength of the establishment at the Jail is 9 consisting of 1 Jailor, one senior Havildar, 5 Warders, one female Warders and one cook. In view of the increase of work at the Jail and the satisfactory work done by the Jailor and senior Havildar, His Highness the Maharaja of Sikkim was pleased to increase their pay from Rs. 25/- to Rs. 35/- and Rs. 15/- to Rs. 25/- per month respectively. During the year 3 convicts named

(1) Bhaire Rai, (2) Kapu Sherpa and (3) Singbir Rai who were under going sentence in the Jail for decoity committed in Sikkim, escaped while being employed out side the Jail compound. (1) Bhaire Rai was the leader of the gang of dacoits and he was also the leader in the escape, this convict was found on the next day of the escape at the 2nd Mile on the Gangtok Chumbi Road. Warder Dorji with a few other followed the convict to arrest him of which ordered to surrenders the convict Bhaire Rai attacked the Warden with a weapons sickle and a lathe. Dorji Warder in refused because others were compelled to work to the dark course and he fired on the convict and hit him on the groin. The deceased convict dropped, but in before the Warder and others could rush on the convict to arrest, the convict got up again and rushed at them to attack when a second shot was fired and hit him in the stomach and fell dead. The other tow absconding convicts, (2) Kapu Serpa and (3) Singbir Rai, the former was re-arrested and is under going sentence at the Jail but the latter is still at large. While chasing the (3) convict Singbir Rai, by the Warders towards Western Sikkim, a sad fate occurred at 5.30 pm on the 15th August 1922 below the Kewzing Dak-Bangalow. Warder Ganga Dhoj who was following the absconding convict Singbir Rai, saw a man(Lechung Lepcha) coming from the jungle towards the Road with a Sickle, at dusk answering the description of the absconding convict (Singbir Rai) the Warder instead of attempting to arrest him, in the leg but unfortunately the bullet hit the man i.e. (Lechung Lepcha) in the thing which resulted in his death. The Warder was charged under Section 304 A. IPC and was tried by a special bench he was found guilty and was sentence to 10 years rigorous imprisonment. A sum of Rs. 200/- was paid as compensation to the families of the deceased (Lechung Lepcha) by the Sikkim Durbar.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS.

82 prisoner (including under trial prisoners) were admitted during the year, against 85 for the last f year; 28 remained at the end of the year; against 35 for the preceding year.

The cost for the maintenance of the Jail were Rs. Against Rs. 3,036-9-10, for the last year. The average admission of prisoners in the Jail was 8,37 against 9,66 in the former year. For further details see Appendix xiii.

STAMP DEPARTMENT.

During the year under re-view the Judicial Stamps to the value of Rs. 3362-1-0, were issued to the various courts in Sikkim for sale against Rs. 2561-13-0, issued in the previous year. (for details, see Appendix, xxx).

EDUCATION.

The education and ecclesiastical Department are under the direct control of the Judicial Secretary, assisted by a “Board of Education Sikkim State” consisting of :-

1. Barmiok Kusho (Chief Lama) – Sikkim State.
2. Maharaj Kumar Chuni Wangmo La President.
3. Rhenock Kazi Vice President.
4. Barmiok Dewan.
5. Yangthang Kazi
6. Gellong Kazi.
7. Tassang Nakoo Lama
8. Phodong Chatimpa.
9. R.S. Lombodar Pradhan
10. Babu Narian Dass Pradhan.

The Board with the exception of Maharaj Kumar, are expected to visit the State, educational institutions occasionally and briefly examine the boys in such subjects as are laid down in the School curriculum. The Board are expected to not down and bring to the notice of His Highness chiefly on the general intelligence of the boys, their training their capabilities, their defects, if any also comment on such methods that they consider have been satisfactorily or un-satisfactorily adopted by those responsible in the Schools

for imparting knowledge, maintaining discipline, encouraging self-reliance and ambition, developing the love for many sports.

There are 30 Schools in Sikkim of which 7 are State Schools and 13 are Mission Schools. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1923 was against for the previous year.

STATE SCHOOLS.

There are two principal Schools at Gangtok. Bhutia Boarding School and Nepali Boarding School. In these schools the following subjects are taught :-

IN BHUTIA BOARDING SCHOOL.

- (a) English
- (b) Mathematics.
- (c) Tibetan Classics.
- (d) Vernacular
- (e) History
- (f) Geography.
- (g) Gymnastics and
- (h) Physical Drill.

IN NEPALI BOARDING SCHOOL.

- (a) English
- (b) Mathematics
- (c) Hindi
- (d) Sanskrit
- (e) Tibetan Primer
- (f) History
- (g) Geography
- (h) Gymnastics and
- (i) Physical Drill.

There are 17 free Boarding in the Bhutia Boarding School and 11 in the Nepali Boarding School. Four orphan free Boarders i.e. three from Bhutia Boarding School and one from Nepali Boarding School, were sent to the Government High School, Darjeeling, for further studies at the expense of the Sikkim Durbar. Two State Boarders of the Nepali Boarding School namely Amritlall Tamang a student in the 3rd class, died of Jaundice on June 7th 1922, and other boy Chabilal Soonar a student of the 2nd class was discharged from the Boarding School for failing to show any progress in his studies.

No serious epidemic broke out during the period under review, diarrhea Dysentery, fever, mumps, boils and abscesses were the principal maladies, from which the students now and then suffered. Prompt measures were however taken against the diseases and no case proved fatal. On the whole the general tone and health of the boys of both Schools are fairly good.

GIRLS SCHOOL.

Girls are taught, Hindi, Tibetan, Lacemaking, Spining and Knitting. Most of the students are the daughters of Kazis.

ENCHEY MONASTERY SCHOOL.

The pupil of this school are the young monks of the Monastery in Sikkim. They are taught the TibeTen Grammer reading and Writing. The 2nd Class Lama, who was officiating as Head Lama in the School was confirmed as Head Lama of the School.

VILLAGE SCHOOL

There are two State village Schools, one at Lachen and the other at Lachung. At Lachen only Tibetan reading, and writing are taught to the pupils. At Lachung the Pupils are taught English, Hindi and Tibetan.

INDUSTRY SCHOOL.

This school has been combined with the Jail Department. The two Lepcha teacher are now teaching the convicts in weaker work. All sale proceeds realized from these works are credited to the Jail Account. The convicts show very good progress in this work and some are expected to become experts weaker works very shortly.

The total cost on education was Rs. Against Rs. 11,183-6, for the previous year.

There are 13 Missionary Schools, of which 11 belong to the Scottish Mission. They are located at Temi Pakyong, Soreyong, Rhenock, Kamlet, Sadam, Chakung, Vok, Phabong and Dentam including a lace School at Vok. The two remaining belong to the Scandiavian Mission and are situated at Ringzim and Song.

There are 11 teachers in the State Schools at Gangtok, one Head Master and three Assistant teachers in the Bhutia Boarding School; and one Head Master and three Assistant teachers in the Nepali Boarding School, one Tibetan teacher and one Hindi and Lace-knitting Mistress in the Girls School; and one teacher in the Enchey School and a teacher each in the village school of Lachen and Lachung.

PHYSICAL TRAINING OF THE STUDENTS OF THE TWO PRINCIPAL SCHOOLS.

Particular attention are also paid towards the training of the physical exercise to the Pupils. A Naik of the Sikkim Police Force visits the Schools twice a week, to train boys in Physical exercises, and other mainly sports. The boys of the both Schools are taking keen interest in the exercise.

ECCELESIASTICAL.

There are 38 Monasteris in Sikkim besides many small Manilahkangs of which Tasiding and Tolung are the most important and sacred. The following Monasteris have Estates or land under their direct control, they have to pay to the State the house – hold taxes realized by them from the Royts but the land rent goes to the maintenance of the Monasteris.

They are :-

Pemionchi plus a cash grant of Rs. 400/-

Ralong.

Phensang.

Phodong.

Rumtek.

The rest of the Monasteris receive subsidies from the State to the extent of Rs. 4,700/-.

During the year, the following new works, were carried out in the Monasteirs in Sikkim.

(a) at Pemionchi, one big prayer wheel was erected at a high cost and placed at Manilakhang. Five big images were also made.

(b) at Phodong, the hall and the wall were painted.

(c) at Phensang 28 images of Chipamek, one image of Rigzing Chokey Dorji, 21 images of Dolma and four other big images were made and placed at Lakhang.

(d) at Rumtek 15 images and 30 Mask, were repainted.

(e) at Sangcho, one new small Monastery for keeping important and sacred images were constructed.

(f) the construction of Pabyak Monastery has been completed.

(g) at Chaney, the Monastery was reflooded.

(h) at Tummon, the construction of the Monastery has been completed.

(i) at Lachen, one Sihur burning lamp, gold plated was made at a cost of Rs. 300/- and placed at Lakhang.

(j) one new store Godown was constructed at Khechapari Monastery.

(k) four big images were moulded at Melli Monastery.

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General: - with effect from 1st November 1922, the medical argument in the State are placed under the professional supervision, J.C. Dyer Esquire, I.M.D., Civil Surgeon, Sikkim Agency, Gangtok.

2. Their Highnessess the Maharaja and Maharani who are deeply interested in the question of providing for the comfort and welfare of the patients visited the Hospital on two occasions and actions on the suggestions of the Civil Surgeon, His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased sanction various improvements; including the provisions of new bed linen, blankets and night suits for the patients. Mrs. Buckner Esquire, M.B.E., Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja who is also deeply interested in the welfare of the Hospital has visited the Institution on several occasions and rendered even help possible. Thanks are also due to Her Highness the Maharani Sahiba, the Honourable Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Buckner and Mrs. Bailey for their interest and help in preparing the hospital linen and other requirements. These ladies have always shown considerable concern in the welfare of the sick and have proved a real help.

3. During the year under report the people of Rhenock, Ringim, Assam, Dentam, Sankhu, Manebong, Martam, Barmiok, Saramsa, Tashiding, Dubdi, Melli, Rallang, Namchi and Namthang suffered to some extent from the outbreak of Dysentery, Relapsing fever, whooping cough and Influenza. These epidemic diseases prevailed during the months of May, June, July, August, September, October and December 1922. Prompt measures were however adopted to secure relief and to prevent the spread of the disease to other parts of Sikkim. The vaccination staff was also engaged when occasion demanded on peripatetic.

4. The Medical Officer at Rungpo and Namchi and the Compounder at Mangan performed peripatetic duties. The former two visit the Bazaars at Pakyong, Singtam, Manjitar and Naya Bazaar, while the latter goes up and down the Ringim valley, dispensing simple remedies to the sick. Reverend Laksman Singh of the Scottish Universities Mission at Temi and Miss Kronquist of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission at Lachung also rendered considerable medical aid. The following statement shows the number of cases treated monthly by the Medical Officers, compounder and others who do peripatetic duties. The total treated is 3,064.

Year	Ringim	Pakyong	Singtam	Manjitar	Naya Bazaar	Lachung
1922	180	24	27	“	“	28
	138	10	15	“	“	28
	150	98	45	“	“	55
	117	42	90	“	“	34
	111	18	26	16	48	54
	103	12	46	43	20	41
	107	27	40	39	17	42
	126	14	35	50	43	25
	85	27	30	72	104	35
1923	96	12	34	“	“	20
	105	13	35	“	“	33
	94	11	33	“	“	36
Total	1412	303	456	220	232	436

5. All the Dispensaries in Sikkim were kept open throughout the year. The work in the Mangan Dispensary was managed by a State Compounder, while the Mission Dispensary at Lachung is maintained by Miss Krongquist of the Scandinavian Alliance Mission. There were also Dispensaries maintained at Temi, Vok, Rhenock, Dentam and Soryang by the Scottish Universities Mission under the supervision of the Reverend Lakshman Singh. The Mission Dispensaries are aided by a State grant. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated at the various dispensaries with daily average of attendance is also noted below :-

Dispensary	Total in-door and out-door patients.	Total in-door only.	Total out-door only.
Gangtok	7182	250	6932
Namchi	5589	"	5589
Mangan	1412	"	1412
Lachung	436	"	436
Temi	595	"	595
Vok	624	"	624
Soryang	1074	"	1074
Dentam	1826	"	1826
Rhenock	1158	"	1158

6. For the principal diseases Sikkim Vide Appendix XXIV.

7. The diseases most commonly treated in the dispensaries at Gangtok, Namchi and Ringim valley are :-

Malaria.

Worm, both and round.

Diarrhoea.

Dysentery.

Skin Disease.

Goitre.

Venereal Diseases.

8. Vaccination – During the year under report 3,339 people were vaccinated at against 3,870 in the previous year. Every endeavour was made to push on vaccination throughout Sikkim. The Head men of Northern Sikkim who refused to collect the raiyats for vaccination were reported to the Durbar.

9. Staff – The establishment consists of 1 Sub-Inspector and 7 Vaccinators.

10. Sanitation – During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,830/14/2 was spent on maintaining the sanitation of the Gangtok Station area. The Contractor of the Gangtok Bazaar is held responsible for the sanitary arrangements of the Bazaar area. The establishment remained the same as last year consisting of 1 Sanitary Overseen sweepers.

Dog License – The work of issuing licenses at Gangtok was also manage the Sanitary Overseen and at Rhenock, Rungpo by their respective landlord. During the year 47 licenses were issue for dogs as against 22 in the previous year. The fees realized amounted to 23/3 – against Rs. 11/-.

11. The Police had orders to destroy dogs on the station area found out discs as also pigs straying at the roads.

12. Anti – rabic treatment – Six persons proved to be bitten by a rabid dogs be dispatched to King Edward VII Pasteur Institute, Shillong, for anti – rabic treatment at the expense of the Durbar. The action was received that a man bitten at the Rungpo Bazaar by a rabid dog that symptoms of Hydrophobia and died with one months of the bite. This case was reported till after death. A Government also was sent to the Pasteur Institute, the Postal authorities from the Rungpo Bazaar for anti- rabic treatment.

13. On the whole the general health of people in Sikkim was very good.

**Civil Surgeon,
Sikkim Agency.**

(Continuation Note Sheet.)

Immigration.

Immigration from Nepal continued on a very small scale.

Vital statistics.

The details of births and deaths during the year under report was as under :-

Class	Male	Female	Total
Births			
Deaths			

Meteorology.