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Some Jagirdars of the Rana Period

1. Madan Shumshere J.B. Rana a son of Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere, was appointed as Major General in the Srinath Paltan with an annual salary of Rs 10,000, less salami and other fees amounting to Rs 82.40, leaving a net amount of Rs 9,817.60 a year. The amount was paid in cash from the Kausi Tosakhana. On Marga 14, 1979, an additional sum of Rs 741.41, and pakho revenue amounting to Rs 258.58 were sanctioned. From the original figure of Rs 9,917.60, rice-lands in Bhadgaun and other places yielding a revenue of Rs 3,967.42½ were assigned, the balance of Rs 5950.17½ being paid in cash as before. (Marga 14, 1979 roughly corresponds to November 29, 1922.)

About 18 months later, on May 22, 1924, during the wedding ceremony of Shankar Shumshere J.B. Rana, an older son of Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere, Perceval Landon described General Madan Sham Sher as "a small boy who was delightfully conscious of the full uniform in which he was dressed for the day." (Perceval Landon, Nepal, 1928, Vol II, App. XVII, p. 247).

2. Samrajya Shumshere J.B. Rana, son of Kaiser Shumshere and grandson of Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere, was appointed as Major General in the Devidal Paltan on Jestha 10, 1979. His annual salary payable in cash from the Kausi Tosakhana amounted to Rs 13,917.60 (Rs 14,000 less Rs 82.40 as salami and other fees).
3. Tunga Shumshere J.B. Rana Major General in the Simhanath Paltan was receiving an annual salary of Rs 4123.30. On Ashadh 23, 1987 the amount was raised to Rs 6918.60, payable in cash.
4. Mana Shumshere J.B. Rana was appointed Major-General in the Kali Bahadur Paltan on Ashadh 6, 1987 with an annual salary of Rs 9917.60, payable in cash.
5. Narayan Shumshere J.B. Rana, Major-General in the Kali Bux Paltan, received an annual salary of Rs 1723.30. On Ashadh 26, 1987, the amount was raised to Rs 6917.60, payable in cash.
6. Subarna Shumshere J.B. Rana was appointed Major-General in the Rifle Paltan on Ashadh 2, 1987 with an annual salary of Rs 9,917.60 payable in cash.
7. Mahabir Shumshere J.B. Rana was appointed Major General in the Purano-Gorakh Paltan on Ashadh 6, 1987. With an annual salary of Rs 9917.60, payable in cash. On Marga 3, 1992, (Prime Minister Juddha Shumshere J.B. Rana) reduced the amount to Rs 7,917.60.

8. Brahma Shumshere J.B. Rana, Major-General in the Kali Bahadur Paltan, received an annual salary of Rs 6322.16. The amount was raised to Rs 6917.60 on Ashadh 6, 1987. It was payable in cash.
9. Vijaya Shumshere J.B. Rana, until Ashadh 6, 1987, received a cash allowance of Rs 6,400 a year. On that day, he was appointed as Major General in the Kali Bux Paltan with an annual salary of Rs 6,917.60, payable in cash.
10. Satya Shumshere J.B. Rana was appointed as Major General in the Ramadal Paltan on Ashadh 6, 1987, with an annual salary of Rs 9,917.60, payable in cash.
11. Indu Shumshere J.B. Rana, Major General in the Devidal Paltan, received an annual salary of Rs 6322.16. The amount was raised to Rs 6917.60 in Poush 1989.
12. Tej Shumshere J.B. Rana, Major General in the Srinath Paltan, was sanctioned an annual salary of Rs 21,000 in Bhadra 1967. Of this amount, Rs 13596.45 was payable in cash. The balance of Rs 7,403.55 was met through assignments of rice lands in Manthali and elsewhere.
13. Jung Shumshere J.B. Rana, General in the Srinath Paltan, was sanctioned an annual salary of Rs 22,000, which seems to have been met through assignments of land in Chisapani and elsewhere. He was succeeded by Prachanda Shumshere J.B. Rana in the Vikrama year 2005.
14. Dambar Shumshere J.B. Rana was a General in the Rifle Paltan from Vikrama 1967 to 1980. The post carried an annual salary of Rs 30,000, which seems to have been met entirely through land assignments in Bhadgaun, Kabilas, Chobhar, Kirtipur, Bhanwarkot, Listi, Pati, and elsewhere.
15. Madan Man Singh Basnyat Chhetri, a Captain in the Bard Bahadur Paltan with an annual salary of Rs 1000, was promoted as Major Captain with an annual salary of Rs 1800 on Marga 10, 1986. The amount was met through land assignments. On Kartik 30, 1971, Madan Man Singh Basnyat Chhetri was promoted as Lt. Colonel with an additional Rs 1500 a year in cash.
16. Khadga Bikram Shah of Gnyaneshwar in Kathmandu was a Captain in the Jabar Jung Paltan with an annual salary of Rs 1400. On Marga 10, 1966, he was promoted as Major Captain with an annual salary of Rs 1800, which was covered by land assignments. On Shrawan 2, 1973, Khadga Bikram Shah was promoted as Lt. Colonel with an annual salary of Rs 3,500.
17. Shamsher Bikram Rana, a Captain in the Srinath Paltan with an annual salary of Rs 1800, was promoted on Falgun 27, 1969 as major Captain. His annual salary was then increased to Rs 2,300. Of this amount, Rs 739.90¼ was met through land assignments.

18. Shiva Pratap Thapa Chhetri received an annual salary of Rs 940 and an annual allowance of Rs 600, totalling Rs 1540. On Chaitra 26, 1979, he was appointed as Major Captain in the Devidatta Paltan with an increment of Rs 1099.18, so that his annual salary amounted to Rs 2639.18, payable in cash from the Kausi Tosakhana.
19. Dhairya Shumshere J.B. Rana was appointed Major Captain on Bhadra 5, 1990 with an annual salary of Rs 1341.22 in the Srinath Paltan. The amount was payable in cash.
20. Hiranya Bikram Rana of Dilli Bazaar, Kathmandu, received a salary of Rs 1534 a year as Major Captain of the Bard Benadur Paltan. Of this amount, Rs 399³ was met through land assignment according to an order of⁴ Chaitra 30, 1992.
21. Gambhir Jung Thapa Chhetri received a salary of Rs 2,500 a year as Captain in the Bhairung Paltan. On Marga 2, 1974, he was promoted as Lt Colonel with an annual salary of Rs 3,200 (less Rs 76.70 as Salami and other fees; that is, a net Salary of Rs 3,123.30). In Vikrama 1978, the amount was raised to Rs 4,123.30. Gambhir Jung Thapa Chhetri remained in that post until Vikrama 1984.

Regal Research Collection, Vol. 16, pp. 416-37

Miscellaneous Documents on Jumla

1. Revenue Assignments
2. Judicial Arrangements
3. Trading Rights

1. Revenue Assignments

I

Royal order to the Subba of Jumla: "Revenue amounting to 3797 rupees and 9 annas from the daras of Tripurakot and Panchsaya in the district of Jumla (collected from the Sirto, Sannefagu, Serma, danda-kunda, asmani and farmani taxes) had been assigned to the Sri Mehar Paltan. Of that amount, 796 rupees and 9 annas shall be paid to the Chandannath Company and the Bhairavanath Company in the form of commodities. The balance of 3001 rupees shall be collected in the two daras at the same rates as in the other daras of Jumla. From the Vikrama year 1972, make the payment in cash to the Sri Mehar Paltan through Thanis and Tharis in the following installments:

- | | | |
|-----------|---|--------------|
| (1) Aswin | - | 1501 rupees. |
| (2) Poush | - | 1500 rupees. |

Magh Sudi 10, 1871.

II

Royal order to the Thanis, Tharis, Mukhiyas, and other inhabitants (raiyat) of all the 15 daras of Jumla: "You are hereby ordered to transport revenues, both in cash and in kind, from sirto, serma, mal-wajibi, and judicial fines and penalties (danda-kunda) from your respective daras up to Chhinasing. No one shall do so from the dara of another."

Magh Badi 3, 1871

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 637.

III

On Magh Suddi 10, 1871, hulakis in the region west of the Vishnumati river up to Jumla were ordered to provide portage services for the transportation of coins collected as thek in Jumla on behalf of the Sri Mehar Paltan.

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 640-41.

2. Judicial Arrangements

I

Royal order to the Subba of Jumla: "Remit judicial fines and penalties by one-fourth in the villages situated below the mountain (branjyang) in the dara of Tripurakot in Jumla.

"The Amali shall collect the dhungo fee at the rate prevalent in the 15 daras of Jumla. He shall not collect more.

"No Dware shall be appointed in the Himalayan (Bhotan) areas."

Falgun Badi 3, 1871

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 641-42.

II

Royal order to the Subba of Jumla: "Hear cases in all the 15 daras of Jumla only on the basis of complaints. Do not dispose of any case without giving a hearing to both sides and in the absence of the plaintiff. If you show undue favor to any side, so that justice is not done, you will be held guilty."

Magh Badi 3, 1871

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 638.

3. Trading Rights

I

Royal order to the inhabitants of the Sat-Thapala area of Humla: "Allow those who have been visiting Taklakhar for trade from former times to do so. Do not allow those who have not been visiting Taklakhar for trade from former times to do so. The inhabitants of Sat-Thapala shall share the trade in goods brought from there."

Magh Badi 3, 1871

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 637.

II

Royal order to Dev Singh Raut, Udha Rokaya, and Megh Bhandari: "The inhabitants of Simikot have been customarily trading with Taklakhar in the months of Chaitra and Baisakh. The inhabitants of both Simikot and Thepal have been doing so in the months of Ashadh and Shrawan. Engage in trade in the customary manner and do not do anything in violation of custom."

Falgun Badi 11, 1871

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 644-45.

III

Royal order to Jagannath Acharya, Sundar Acharya, Jayaram Joshi, Jayakhar Joshi, Devamani Padhiya, Jasmani Budhanthapa, Jagatmani Kathait, and Lachhman Budha of the daras of Asi and Panchsaya: "Traditionally, the inhabitants of Asi and Panchsaya have been visiting Dang and Salyan for trade, and those of Gam have been visiting Achham and Bajura. We hereby reconfirm this practice. The inhabitants of Asi and Panchsaya shall not engage in trade in Achham and Bajura, and those of Gam shall not do so in Dang and Salyan."

Falgun Badi 11, 1871.

RRC, Vol. 24, p. 645.

Miscellaneous Documents on the Kipat System

(Continued from February 1989)

Palchok

To the mihars and prajas of Palchok and Dumecrar:

"Ramadas Pantha had measured 240 muris of kipat rice-fields possessed by you from former times and confiscated the surplus area, which had then been assigned to the army. We hereby restore these lands from this year. With due assurances, use these lands, and provide work on Sera lands. Also make the customary payments to the Palace."

Poush Badi 6, 1849
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 210.

Tapkotar

To the Dware of Tapkotar and Gangadol:

"Two years ago, Ramadas Pantha and Laxmi Narayan Dahal had measured the lands in your possession and confiscated 718 muris of rice-fields and 164½ ropanis of Pakho lands at different places. We hereby restore these lands. In consideration thereof, we have received a salami fee from you amounting to 53 rupees at the rate of 7 rupees a khet. Use these lands as your kipat and provide doko-boko services and payments as usuals"

RRCs Vol. 25, p. 210.

Adamghat

Royal order to Lasram Mihari of Adamghats

"We hereby reconfirm 180 muris of rice-fields being used as kipat from former times within the old boundaries in consideration of ferry-services at the ghat to those owners who proceed to the Kangra front. You had so far remained under the jurisdiction of the Amali; in the future, remain under the jurisdiction of the royal palace. Supply 33 muris of black gram to the royal stables every year against the following taxes at the rate of 10 pathis of black gram a rupee:-

Mahsul	-	60 rupees
Darshan-ghat	-	4 rupees
Jalkar	-	2 rupees
Total		66 rupees

"Bring revenue from the Saunefagu taxes personally to the royal Palace and obtain a receipt."

"Maintain a checkpoint (chauki) at the ghat, and use the lands as kipats."

Magh Badi 11, 1863

RRC, Vol. 5, pp. 106-7.

Similar royal orders were issued on the same date to the following Mihars also:

- (1) Iaxman Mihhar of Adamghat
- (2) Dublya Mihhar of Jagarighat
- (3) Harkya Mihhar of Pipalghats

RRC. Vol. 5, p. 107.

Trade Between British India and Nipal
(Continued from Feb. 1969)

Trade Return Showing Imports From and Exports to Nipal By
the Singhai Chowki for Three Years

Name of articles	Exports				Imports				Remarks
	Quantity		Values		Quantity		Value		
	Mdss	s. c.	Rss	a. p.	Mdss	s.c.	Rs.	a.p.	
Cotton cleaned	6	10 0	74	0 0	1	0 0	14	0 0	
Sugar	7	0 0	50	0 0		
Goor	156	0 0	338	0 0		
Shira	381	0 0	758	5 9	61	0 0	63	0 0	
Fruits	17	0 0		0 0		
Spices	113	21 0	369	4 0	689	9 0	7,407	12 6	
Wheat	409	32 0	836	0 0		
Edible grains	1,356	9 0	3,447	0 0	103	30 0	100	7 3	
Tobacco	387	20 0	870	0 0		
Salt	414	37 0	1,920	0 0	90	0 0	648	0 0	
Ghee	27	0 0	392	0 0	22	4 0	300	5 9	
Oil-seeds	1,360	0 0	1,360	0 0		
Wax	2	0 0	100	0 0	3	0 0	145	0 0	
Horses, in number	No. 49		983	0 0	Nos 32		1s,994	0 0	
Horned cattles in number	No. 3		60	0 0	No. 25		65	0 0	

Contd. ...

Sheep and goats, in number	No. 30	15	0	0
Metals	...	249	0	0
Country cloth	...	3,462	8	0	...	3,775 0 0
European cloth	...	1,639	0	0	...	1,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	...	86	12	0	...	429 9 9
Total	...	17,0210	4	9	...	15,942 3 3

Exd-J.M.

Trade Return Showing Imports From And Exports To Nipal
By The Ramnagar Chowki For Three Years

Name of articles	EXPORTS				IMPORTS				Remarks
	Quantity		Value		Quantity		Value		
	Mds.	s.c.	Rs.	a.p.	Mds.	s.c.	Rs.	a.p.	
Sugar	12	7 0	68	8 0		
Goor	178	27 0	357	13 0		
Shira	49	0 0	26	0 0		
Fruits	788	0 0	404	0 0		
Spices	10	0 0	47	12 0	1,554	0 0	8,060	2 0	
Wheat	86	12 0	97	3 0		
Edible grains	224	33 0	228	1 9	2,048	0 0	2,133	0 0	
Tobacco	110	38 0	224	15 6		
Salt	412	32 0	1,714	12 0	156	0 0	768	0 0	
Khari	441	0 0	342	0 0		
Ghee		89	28 0	1,183	14 0	
Oil	0	5 0	0	8 0		
Oil seeds	671	0 0	681	14 0	1,022	5 0	1,198	6 3	
Sweet potatoes	46	0 0	30	12 0		
Fish	47	15 0	47	12 0		
Wax		7	15 0	320	0 0	
Hides, in number	No. 394		314	0 0	No. 82		82	0 0	
Timber, in logs		Logs 311		12,925	0 0	
Fuel		11,000	0 0	4,000	0 0	
Horses in number	No. 67		599	0 0	No. 131		2,423	0 0	
Horned cattle, in number	No. 67		599	0 0	No. 131		2,423	0 0	
Horned cattle, in number	No. 103		1,155	8 0	No. 76		563	0 0	
Sheep and goats, in number	No. 127		127	0 0	No. 59		48	0 0	
Metals	...		411	0 0		
Country cloth	...		4,652	8 0	...		656	0 0	
Miscellaneous native goods	...		8,001	2 0	...		96	4 0	
Lac		3	0 0	24	0 0	
Water-fowls, in number		No. 466		259	2 0	
Total	...		19,532	1 3	...		34,742	2 3	

No. 18779 dated 13th December 18750

From-The Deputy Commissioner, Bharaich,
To-The Commissioner of Fyzabad.

With reference to your No. 189/5156 of the 5th October last, I have the honor to submit the following statements of the condition of trade with Nipal, which has been obtained from as reliable sources as possible.

2. In 1860 the Pargana of Banki was ceded to Nipal for services rendered by the Nipalese during the mutinies. Since then the Nipalese Government have established two marts or marts, one at Banki called Nipalgunge the other at Golaghat called Gola Mundi.

3. With a view to populating these marts they adopted stringent measures. To all intents and purposes the places were apparently free to hill traders (Parbuttias), but then they desire all hill products to come through these bazaars; they have fixed a cess of 6 pies per rupee on all valuable articles, live-stock; &c, and on other hill products one and a quarter seer per rupee by way of chungia.

4. In addition to this they require an additional duty, export or transit, called Mahsuli Nikasi, if the hill traders wish to take their property for sale to British territory; and when the Parbuttias or hillmen have difficulty in disposing of their property, the Nipalese officials exert their influence in getting it sold to British merchants or their representatives who are settled in these marts permanently or temporarily during the months when hill products are brought down to the plains for sale, and not infrequently the Nipalese officials, rather than allow the hillmen to take their produce south, buy it up, for which purpose they are provided with funds from their own government.

And they invariably do everything in their power to make the hillmen dispose of their property in these marts, and dissuade them from going into British territory by representing the difficulties and expense likely to be incurred by going further to sell it, and it is a noteworthy fact that if any hill trader attempts to remove his goods secretly without having paid the Mahsuli Nikasi in addition to the chungi, his goods are confiscated and sold by auction.

5. The majority of hillmen have little or no capital, and cannot afford to pay these double duties, consequently British traders have been drawn to these marts for the purpose of purchasing hill products which they could not otherwise obtain, and the result has been that many have left their former places in British territory and taken up their residence permanently at Nipalgunge and Gola Mundi, where they rent shops built by the Nipalese Government. If no shops are available at the time, they have to pay a Baithki Mahsul or permit due to admit them as traders at the rate of rupees 1-8 per annum for each trader.

6. The number of British traders who go upto Nipalgunge for six months annually; i.e., from middle of Aghun to middle of Jeth, is about 114, while about 45, who formerly carried on their business at Nanpara and Babagunge, have permanently settled there.

7. Prior to the establishment of these mundies there used to be a very brisk trade in hill produce in the bazaars of Nanpara, Bulrampur, Bhingar, Bharaich, Khurgapur, Biscohar and Babagunge.

8. In Nanpara alone, the average annual value of hill goods sold was about Rupees 1,25,000, and like amounts found their way to other marts in this district.

9. In the Nawabi a Nipalese official called "Dani" used to be located at Nanpara; this official levied a tax of 4 Gurukhpuri pies on all danjee bearers or men carrying loads on their backs, and the Raja of Nanpara levied the same, but nothing was levied on the goods which they took in exchange or purchase from British territory.

10. Owing to the establishment of the Nipalgunge mart, imports have decreased to half of what they were formerly, and now all products taken from British territory are liable to duty when sold at the above-mentioned marts, what cannot be sold is brought back.

11. The average income of the Nipalese Government by the various dues is said to be as follows:-

	Rupees
Chungi from hillmen bringing their products into the mart	- 4,000
Mahsuli Nikasi, paid chiefly by British traders	- 41,000
Chungi on English goods taken from British territory (exports)	- 8,000
Baithki Mahsul	- 500
Rents paid for shops by British traders located there	- 1,500

12. Schedules of the various dues taken, and of the number of persons who have taken up their residence temporarily or permanently, are submitted herewith. A copy of the return of exports and imports for the past year is also appended, as also of the three previous years taken from the annual reports. It will be seen they have considerably decreased, but I am not prepared at this moment to say whether this is an actual fact, or that traffic is carried by new lines. On this subject I hope to have better information after my cold weather tour.

13. The above information has been obtained from Nipalgunge through persons able to furnish it, and may be received as tolerably reliable.

14. It would appear then, the policy whatever its object may be, is a very short-sighted one. It may for a time yield a greater income to the State, but it must tend to impoverish the people and eventually force them to seek other routes for disposal of their property with greater advantage to themselves.

15. The same policy apparently actuates their dealings throughout the new territory which was ceded to them, whether in regard to the forest or cultivable lands. Their offers are to all appearances most liberal—land free of rent for a term, wood for fuel and buildings free, and grazing for their cattle ad libitum. These are offers with which landlords on the frontiers who have to pay a fixed jumma with a Forest Department requiring dues for grazing cattle from their tenants and prohibiting the use of any forest produce save by a pass to be obtained from the Conservator, cannot possibly compete.

16. Meanwhile, the northern parts of the district already sparsely populated suffer, and the few bazaars which once flourished are now deserted or nearly so, and there seems no hope of reviving them in former status.

17. The fact is the genius of the people is not opposed to oppressive measures if they are in any way benefited by them.

18. In the cold season of 1861-62, when these measures were first adopted by the Nipalese authorities, there was considerable excitement and warmth evinced by the landlords on our northern frontiers, and I was solicited to permit them to prevent any one going over to Nipal from their respective possessions for any purpose. I could not openly consent to such measures, and the Nipalese government was not slow to complain to the Government of India on the subject. It is a long time ago, and I was then broken in health after the trials I had undergone in the mutinies, and subsequently from drunken head and Treasury clerks in this district, and there is unfortunately no record to be found here of my correspondence on the subject until January 1864.

19. There can be no doubt, however, that had the landowners of the northern parganas of Bharach been allowed to carry out their own views, the marts of Nipalgunge and Gola Mundi would have been nowhere to-day; and in all probability long ere this there might have been free and unrestricted commerce with Nipal.

20. I regret I can offer no suggestion, as I fear that any which might avail would be opposed to the free trade notions of our own country, and more especially since it would appear that their measures are adopted to prevent their own people from going into and mixing with those of a free country.

21. I regret there should have been any delay in furnishing this report, but the fact is I hoped to have been able to visit the marts in person and make enquiries on the spot; and when finding I could not do so, I was obliged to obtain my information through my Tensildars, the Raja of Nanpara, and others, to whom I am much obliged for the interest they have taken in the matters

Some Documents on the Jagir Land System

1. Jagir Lands in Raginas

73 muris of rice-fields on the banks of the Tardi-Khola in Raginas, reclaimed by Harka Pantha, had been assigned as Jagir to the civil employees of the Dafdarkhana Kunarichok. The lands had been allotted by royal order to Sri Krishna Padhya against payment of kut- thek amounting to 20 rupees a year. However, Sri Krishna Padhya was unable to till the lands and so relinquished them. The lands were then reallocated to Bajavarna Thapa against payment of 20 rupees as kut thek every year, in addition to Chardam-theke and other customary payments Bajavarna Thapa was also required to provide loans to his landlord (talsing) if asked to do so.

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 43.

2. Jagir Lands in Musikot

60 muris of rice-fields at Wani in Musikot, assigned as Jagir to the Sri Bhairung Company, had been allotted on a kut - thek payment of 27 rupees a year. The allotment was cancelled, and the lands were reallocated to Satya Seris on an enhanced kut - thek rent of 30 rupees a year, in addition to Chardam - thek and other customary fees. He was also required to provide loans to the landlord (talsing) within the limit of the rent.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 43-44.

3. Mahsul Tax on Jagir Allotment

3.7 khots of rice-fields had been allocated for the Jagir assignment of Kajis at Raginas, along with the attached homesteads. These lands were allotted to Dhana Gurung and Nahasing Gurung on raibandi basis in the capacity of Umras. They were required to pay a mahsul tax of 14 rupees a year.

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 44.

II

A similar allotment of 140 muris of rice-fields at Raginas to Umra Bajin Gurung on payment of 14 rupees a year.

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 44.

4. Rents on Jagir Lands in Lamjung

Giridhari Padhya, Chhabilal Padhya, Narayan Padhya, and others of Lamjung submitted the following petition to Kathmandu:

"We had been cultivating rice-fields which had been assigned as Jagir to the Kalijung Company. When the Company asked us to agree to an enhancement of the Kut rent, we agreed. We were then asked to convert the payment into cash at the rate of one muri a rupee. For nine days we were put in shackles (Gorakh-lahuri) and tortured. Because we were unable to accept a conversion rate of one muri a rupee when the current rate is two muris a rupee, we relinquished the allotments. Even then, we were forced to make payment of the rents at the rate of one muri a rupee for the Vikrama year 1886. Since we no longer have any lands to cultivate, we pray that we be allowed to cultivate the lands on payment of the prescribed kut rents."

A royal order was then issued on Friday, Kartik Badi 6, 1887 allotting the petitioners a total area of 11.93 khets of rice-fields in different plots, subject to the payment of kut rents, ghukhani, and chardam-theke to the Jagirdar-landlord, and the supply of loans to him up to the value of the rents if so demanded. The conversion rate was fixed at 1.25 muris a rupee.

ERC, Vol. 34, pp 226-28.

An Artillery Unit For Ilam

Major Captain Gajaraj Singh Thapa, Chief Administrator of Ilam, reported to Kathmandu that the Naya Srinath Paltan in that cantonment had one piece of cannon, but no artillery unit. He, therefore, proposed that an artillery unit be set up through the reclamation of uncultivated tracts in the Jagir holdings of the Naya Srinath Paltan as well as of his own.

Prime Minister Jung Bahadur accepted the proposal and sanctioned the recruitment of 32 personnel as follows for the artillery unit. He made it clear that the government would in no event bear any additional financial burden for this purpose.

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Rhet</u>	<u>Khuwa</u> (Rs)	<u>Total Rs</u>
1. Subedar	6	50	200
1 Hawaldar	2.80	x	70
1 Amaldar	2.60	x	65
8 Gollandaj	16	X	400
1 Khelasi Jamadar	2	x	50
20 Khelasi	32	x	800
Total	61.40	50	Rs 1,585

Purnima Sudi 10, 1917

RRC, Vol. 55, pp. 5-7

Pasture Lands in Jumla

Jama Shahia of Lupakhaaru Village in Humla and Dozya Mahat Chhetri of Badgaun village in Jumla, submitted the following proposal to Kathmandu:

"Throughout the territory of Jumla, no lands have been granted to any one under birta, bek, chhap, or manachamal tenure and all manachamal assignments are in cash. There are thus only raakar lands in Jumla.

"People who own pasture lands on raika tenure demand Kharchari payments from those who graze their cows, buffaloes, yaks, horses, sheep, and goats on such lands. They forcibly seize the animals if the payment is not made.

"In other parts of the Kingdom, pasture lands are managed and kharchari payments collected, by the District Office. This is not the case in Jumla.

"We had reported the matter to the survey team which had visited Jumla in Vikrama 1925, but it registered only a few pasture lands subject to the payment of kharchari.

"If the government registers all pasture lands in Jumla, and collects Kharchari payments, as in other parts of the Kingdom, the local people will be able to graze their animals wherever they want, and the government will earn revenue."

The government then issued the following order to the local administration in Jumla.

- 1a. In case local landowners (rekhi) possess any order issued by the Gorkha government entitling them to collect kharchari payments, action shall be taken accordingly.
2. If such orders have been issued by the former kings of Jumla, these shall be referred to us, and action shall be taken as directed.
3. If rekhi rights over pasture lands are being utilized on the basis of custom, rather than of official orders, these shall be abolished. Kharchari payments shall then be collected by the government. People may graze their animals at any place they like on payment of kharchari to the government.
4. The petitioners shall be paid emoluments amounting to 20 rupees each with the income from kharchari.

Chaitra Sudi 10, 1929

RRC, Vol. 55, pp 125-27.

The Almora Mint

From Almora, Kumaun, Chautariya Bam Shah and Subba Hastadal Shahi submitted a recommendation to Kathmandu that the iron coins of Almora be abolished and a mint started there for minting pure (Chokho) paisa and timasi coins. They added that the people of Kumaun would welcome such an arrangement, which would also facilitate the payment of salaries and allowances to military personnel and others.

A royal order was issued on Tuesday, Baisakh Sudi 14, 1868 granting the permission. The order added, "Procure samples of coins minted at the Bareilly and Farukhabad Mints (in India) and select a suitable alloy. Submit samples of such paisa and timasi coins to us. Incur reasonable expenses for that purpose, and submit accounts of the income. Anyone who makes any discrepancy in the prescribed alloy and weight will be severely punished."

RRC, Vol. 40, pp.211-212.

The Newars of Patan

On Kartik Badi 13, 1862, the Amalidar of Patan was ordered to impose fines and penalties according to status on any member of the Newar community who was guilty of the following offenses:

- (1) Marriage with a girl of a lower caste and maintaining commensal relations with her.
- (2) Marriage with a girl related within five or six generations, by falsely claiming that she was a relative only within seven or eight generations.

The order added: "Issue a proclamation to the effect that any person who acts in contravention of the customs and usages of his clan (Kul) will be punished in a manner suitable to his caste."

RRC, Vol. 6, pp.630-31.
