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Royal Orders of Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

1. Saltpeter Supplies.
2. Ijara for Revenue Collection in Sankhu.
3. Chhap Grant to Jamadar Devidas Karki.
4. Land Assignments to Khas Company.
5. Land Reclamation.
6. Salaries of Adalat Employees.
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1. Saltpeter Supplies

Royal order to Sadaram Bista: "You have reported that 221 muris and 16 pathis of saltpeter have been delivered at the Thimi Gunpowder Factory, and that for the future the number of hulak porters should be increased.

"You have also reported that tracks through the Mahabharat mountains have been closed or demolished according to our instructions.

"As regards the saltpeter, we shall send you a reply after receiving a report from Thimi. In the future, have supplies delivered there without any delay with the consignments escorted by army men (tilanga).

"You have made a request for manachamal. It seems you still hanker after manachamal even though we have given you pathichamal.

"We shall send men to inspect forts. We shall also issue orders for arrangements to expedite hulak services."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 544-45

## 2. Ijara for Revenue Collection in Sankhu

Royal order to Subedar Ranjit: "You had been given an Ijara for revenue collection in Sankhu for the Vikrama year 1862. For certain reason, the Ijara has had to be given to Sri Gururaj Pandit Ranganath Panditju. Whatever amount you had collected before the Pandit assumed charge belongs to you; you need not return it. However, you shall have no right to make fresh collections. We shall check the amount transmitted by you to the Palace. Any amount due to you will be refunded from the Palace itself."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp 546-47.

(On Chaitra Badi 9, 1872, income from the Sankhu area was assigned as Jagir to Guru Pandit Raj Ranganath Panditju for life. RRC, Vol. 42, pp. 228-9).

## 3. Chhap Grant to Jamadar Devidas Karki

Jamadar Devidas Karki was granted 10 ropanis of land at Maledol; which he was cultivating himself, under Chhap tenure. He was ordered to pay the stipulated dues to the Amali.

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 340

## 4. Land Assignments to Khas Company

### I

Royal order to Bishram Khatri and Bhimsen Khatri: "We had assigned lands resumed by you in the course of your scrutiny of Khet and Khuwa lands to the newly-recruited men of the Khas Company. We have now received reports that you have refused to allot those lands on the ground that you have received no orders to do so. The lands have already been registered with that company here, hence you are hereby ordered to allot them without any delay."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp 341-42

## II

Royal order to the Amalis of Dhokshila, Mulkot, and other areas: "Military personnel (tilanga) have been sent there with certificates (purji) signed by Subedar Rana Simha Thapa for rice-lands assigned to the newly-recruited men of the Khas Company. Hand over to them half of the crop, leaving the other half for the tiller (mchi-boti). In case the tillers refuse to harvest the crops, use their share to pay wages for doing so, and hand over the half-share to the military personnel. The remaining amount of the tillers' share, as calculated by the military personnel in consultation with the local Amali, shall be handed over to Ditta Laxmi Narayan, and the accounts shall be submitted to us."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862.

This order was sent to the Amalis of the following areas also on the same day: Palanchok, Bhanwarkot, Kabhrel, Rabigaun, Dhulikhel, Buchekot, Anaihot, and Panauti.

5. Land Reclamation

Royal order to Subedar Bhawani Datta and Subedar Bagdal.

"We had ordered you to dig irrigation canals, convert lands into rice-fields, and form companies. But because you coveted what others had earned, you have perished because of your own cunning. Be cunning, but not show too much cunning. In the coming year, arrange for irrigation in time on lands that can be converted into rice-fields and have the wheat crop sown. Do not procrastinate. Make efforts, do not be confused."

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 545.

6. Salaries of Adalat Employees

## I

Royal order to Ijaradar Bhajudev of Thak-Theni, and Bicharis Hiramani Jaisi, Tularam Khatri, and Ramanidhi Tiwari: "Fines and penalties collected in Thak-theni by the Bicharis, other than the Ijara revenue, shall be used to disburse the salaries of one Bichari and one Tehsildar of the four Adalats as follows:-

1. Bichari Balakrishna Pathak of the Dhansar Adalat  
for the Vikrama year 1862 - Rs 336-10.

## II

Another order was issued on the same day to those official for disbursement of the following amounts as the emoluments of the following officials of the four Adalats:-

- |   |             |
|---|-------------|
| 1. Ditttha Sandhya Vaidya<br>Laxmi Narayan<br>Dahal of the four Adalats | (blank)     |
| 2. Bichari Tularam Dahal of<br>the Koteling Adalat                      | - Rs 245    |
| 3. Bichari Bali Jaishi of the<br>Itachapli Adalat                       | - Rs 341    |
| 4. Bichari Gajadhar Jaishi of<br>the Taksar                             | - Rs 350    |
| 5. Bichari Padmanabh Dahal of<br>the Taksar                             | - Rs 286-10 |
| 6. Two Bahidars of the Koteling,<br>Itachapli, Dhansar, and Taksar      | -           |
| Shakti Ballabh Devkota  | - Rs 200    |
| Vyas Deo Lamichhane   | - Rs 100    |
| 7. Bichari Bishweshwar Regai<br>of the Itachapli Adalat                 | - Rs 350    |
| 8. Bichari Yagnyenidhi Tiwari<br>of the Koteling Adalat                 | - Rs 271    |

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 547-48.

7. Other Disbursements

## I

A sum of Rs 301 had been obtained as a loan from Bhaju Narayan to meet the personal expenses of the Youngest consort (Shri Banchha Bhairavi Puma) (of ex-king Ran Bahadur). Ijaradar Ganga Prasad Giri was ordered to repay the amount from the Ijara revenues of Patan for the year 1862 Vikramar

Aswir Sudi 7, 1862

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 6, p. 539

Haradar Bidhya of Bhadgaun was similarly ordered to repay a sum of Rs 216 borrowed from Bhaju Narayan for the same purpose.

RRC, Vol. 6, 339-40.

2. Tahesildar Ramesh, do - Rs 120.

Aswin Sudi 7, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 341.

## II

On Aswin Sudi 7, 1862, Subedar Angad (Khawas) was ordered to disburse a sum of Rs 675 as the emoluments of Subedar Indra Simha Thapa for the Vikrama year 1862 from the revenues collected by him.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 342

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### Trade Between British India and Nepal (Continued)

"Rajapur and Bahra. - These two places are conjoined. There is a thannah and some small sales take place. The duty on imports is levied at Kakrouli. There are no exports. For these I have to go to Gola Mondico."

This extract, I think, shows that where possible the duties are levied at the large bazaars, but that in order to intercept traffic destined for other places and perhaps in a measure as a check upon those officers who collect at the marts, a custom-house is here and there maintained on the frontier. The only place close to the north-east boundary of this district in which I have ascertained that a custom-house exists, is at Kakrouli already mentioned.

(6) The extract already given and the following from the evidence of another witness, show that the duty is sometimes ad valorem, and sometimes by the load, or with respect to cloth by the piece, irrespective of value: "The export charge on red-pepper is 1-6 on the Nepal maund, which is about  $8\frac{1}{2}$  of our standard panseries, that is,  $42\frac{1}{2}$  standard seers. The tax on rice is two annas a pony load, and 1-8 a maund on dry ginger. These rates have been unvarying since Nepalgunge has been established."

(7) There are two descriptions of traders from British territories - those who rent shops from the authorities and reside in the Nipal marts for the whole of the trading season, lasting from January to May, and these who merely stay long enough to effect their sales and purchases. The former alone are permitted to trade with the Parbathahs or hillmen, and thus, as a result, they are not only merchants on their own account, but act as brokers. There appear to be no Nipal shop-keepers or brokers: the only men from that country who frequent the marts are the hillmen already mentioned, who, like the itinerant dealers from these parts, stop only long enough to buy and sell what they desire.

At Gola Mundi there are during the present season about 50 shops, the owners of which are residents of Phillibhit, Bareilly, Shahjahanpur, Sitapur, Moradabad, Lucknow and Gawnpore. The rent appears to be Rupees 1-8, 2, and somewhat higher per mensem. The Hindus are of the usual trading castes - Brahmins and Banias - and there are a considerable number of Mussalmen. I do not gather that there is any monopoly, but the evidence of the witness just quoted seems to point to the conclusion that the officials can permit evasion of the tax to their own profit, for it may be fairly assumed that they, not the trader, get the benefit of the remission of duty on any transactions between these two classes.

I should add that Nipal merchants do not enter British territory - certainly not in any numbers. One witness remarks: "I cannot say whether, if the subjects of Nipal were to enter our territories to trade, they would have to pay the same export duties as are imposed on us. Such trade on their part is discouraged. If, as you say, they have dealings at Pallia (near the Kheri forest station of Dudua on the Suheli) and Singhai, it must be on a very small scale."

I should suppose there is no doubt that natives of Nipal would have to pay export duty in common with all other races; otherwise the Government of that country could not possibly prevent evasion: for every considerable merchant would otherwise have a number of Nipalese in his employ who were ostensibly trading on their own account.

In concluding this part of the subject, it should be stated that no instances of oppression on the part of the Durbar authorities have come to my notice. That the tariff is on some goods excessive must be apparent to all, but it seldom varies; is known to all those who carry on commerce within the Nipal boundary, and therefore forms an item of exact calculation in respect to the anticipated profits of any venture.

(8) As before stated, barter is always on the basis of the money value of every article, though coin may not actually pass. Thus, pieces of cloth would not be appraised as against maunds of dry ginger. If the former were worth Rupees 200, then ginger to that value would be exchanged. It is only when the products of this country are insufficient for such barter that the difference is paid in cash.

(9) Extract from the evidence of Abdur Razzak. - "The coinage in the low lands of Nipal is called Mohendu Mulli. Each coin is nominally worth some thing over 6 annas, and is about the size of our 8-anna pices, though not so thick. There is a great deal of counterfeit coin, copper with a coating of silver, so much so that we traders have given up taking money in exchanges. The current rupee is always accepted by the hillmen and passes amongst them. Indeed, it is paid into the Durbar treasury and re-issued. Thus, the other day, I sold Maharaja Sir Jung Bahadoor, while he was with the Prince of Wales, goods to the value of Rupees 900, and got paid in standard rupees. Currency notes do not pass."

(10) There appear to be no credit transactions of any kind. This is somewhat strange, because, as the Gola Mundi and Nipalgunge shopkeepers are natives of our provinces, they would have some security in regard to British subjects who could be sued at their ordinary place of business or permanent residences

I suppose the reason is that as the hillmen always insist on ready money or commodities in exchange, the shopkeepers not having sufficient funds to comply with their terms, and yet sell on credits are compelled to carry the system of cash or equivalent value of goods throughout their transactions.

(11) I have already answered this question.

(12) It is evident that there is a considerable through trade, see my previous remarks under answer 6. I give a short analysis of the returns for three years obtained from the traffic stations at Singhai and Ramnagar. The figures may be divided into three classes-

- 1st.- Goods exported but not imported.
  - 2nd.- Goods imported but not exported
  - 3rd.- Goods which are items both of export and imports
-

## Goods exported to Nipal

Name of articles	Quantity	Value	DUTY		Percentage to value of taxation in Nipal	Percentage to value of octroi charges Lucknow
			Ad valorem	By piece or weight		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Mds. s.c.	RS. a.p.	Rs. a.p.		Rs a.p.	Rs. a.p.
Sugar	19 7 0	118 8 0	3 11 3	...	3 2 0	3 12 0
Goor	334 27 0	746 0 0	30 4 5	...	4 13 0	1 7 2
Fruits	805 0 0	415 0 0	26 2 0	...	6 4 0	...
Wheat	496 2 0	1,809 0 0	169 9 6	...	9 6 0	9 11 0
Tobacco	498 18 0	1,094 15 6	52 11 1	...	4 13 0	6 4 0
Khari	141 0 0	342 0 0	...	...	...	...
Oil	0 5 0	1 0 0	...	...	...	2 3 0
Sweet potatoes	46 0 0	30 12 0	...	...	...	0 10 8
Fish	47 15 0	47 12 0	0 2 4	...	0 5 0	2 1 8
Metal	...	660 0 0	47 2 7	...	7 2 8	1 8 0
Total		5,264 15 6	...	...	...	...

## Goods imported from Nipal

	Mds. s.c.	RS. a.p.	Rs. a.p.		Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.
Lac.	3 0 0	24 0 0	7 1 3	...	1 13 6	...
Game birds in number Nos	466	259 2 0	...	...	...	...
Timber, in logs	logs 311	12,925 0 0	...	...	...	3 2 0
Fuel	11,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	...	...	...	2 8 0
Total	...	17,208 0 0	...	...	...	...

## Present Condition of Trade With Nipal

Names of articles	EXPORTED		IMPORTED		DUTY		Percentage		Percentage to Value of octron charges Lucknow
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Ad volorem		By pie- to value ce or of the Weight Taxation in Nipal	Exp. Imp.	
					Export	Import			
	Mds. s.c.	Rs. a.p.	Mds. s.c.	Rs.a.p.	Rs.a.p.	Rs. a.p.		Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.
Cotton cleaned	6 10 0	74 0 0	1 0 0	14 0 0	4 10 0	0 14 0	.. ..	6 4 0	1 8 0
Sugar	430 0 0	784 5 0	61 0 0	63 0 0	12 4 1	0 15 9	.. ..	1 9 0	4 11 0
Spices	123 21 0	417 0 0	2,243 9 0	15,467 14 6	25 0 3	928 .0 3.	.. ..	6 0 0	3 0 0
Edible grains	1,581 2 0	3,675 1 9	2,151 30 0	12,233 7 3.	3,402 0 0	212 0 0	... ..	9 8 0	0 9 4
Salt	827 29 0	3,634 12 0	245 0 0	1,414 0 0	174 8 0	68 0 0	.. ..	4 13 0	...
Ghee	27 0 0	392 0 0	111 32 0	2,898 3 9	49 0 0	362 8 0	.. ..	12 8 0	3 4 6
Oil-seeds	2,031 0 0	2,041 14 0	1,022 5 0	1,198 6 3	...	...	.. ..	...	4 9 10
Wax	2 0 0	100 0 0	10 15 0	465 0 0	9 0 0	443 7 0	.. ..	9 0 0	4 0 0
Horsesq in numbers	No. 116	1,582 0 0	No. 163	4,417 0 0	98 14 0	276 1 0	.. ..	6 4 0	...
Horned cattle in Number	No. 106	1,215 12 0	No. 101	5,045 0 0	...	...	.. ..	1 8 0	...
Sheep and goats in Number	No. 157	142 0 0	No. 59	48 0 0	...	...	.. ..	...	...
Hides, in number	No. 394	314 0 0	No. 82	82 0 0	...	...	.. ..	...	...
Country cloth	No...	8,115 0 0	...	4,431 0 0	60 13 9	33 3 8	.. ..	0 12 0	1 8 0
Europe cloth	...	1,639 0 0	...	1,000 0 0	51 3 6	31 4 0	.. ..	8 2 0	1 8 0
Miscellaneous	...	8,087 14 0	...	525 13 0	...	...	.. ..	...	1 8 0
Total	...	32,214 11 0	...	39,302 13 6	...	...	.. ..	...	...

I have given the additional information in column 7 in order to illustrate, so far as possible, the difference between our municipal imports and those under immediate consideration. The returns are not absolutely correct for the reasons already recorded, but I think that they are relatively so, and therefore may be relied upon as showing the proportionate value which each item of export or import bears to the others. The tax on sugar exported (3-2 per cent.) is somewhat less than the Lucknow charge (3-12). Goor is three times as much; fruits (dried) have to bear the crushing duty of an anna in the rupee, while, worst of all, wheat pays 9-6 per cent. Tobacco, as an article of luxury, is lightly assessed at 4-13, the Lucknow import being 6-4. Metal is charged at 7-2-3.

I regret that I cannot give any accurate information about timber, but doubtless the officers of the Forest Department will be able to report fully on the subject.

Goods which are imported only, need no special comment.

There are many products which are both exported to and imported from Nipal, but I think it is clear that many of the so-called imports are goods returned from Nipal unsold. The imports of shira, salt, ghee and hides are probably thus to be accounted for. The tax upon cleaned cotton 6-4, grain 9-8, and ghee 12-8 is almost prohibitive, and doubtless is the main cause of the restrictive commercial transactions in these important items.

It is not to be expected that the Durbar will give up these imports. I do not see how in the face of our octroi or chungti, levied in almost every town in India with municipal institutions, any general proposition to that effect could be made. Nor could we approach the subject with the statement that the incidence of taxation is unequal. Although our municipalities are slowly learning so much of political economy as will enable them to adjust the barrier taxes with some regard to the nature of the article to be taxed, putting 6-4 per cent. on tobacco as a luxury and but 9 annas and 4 pies on wheat as a necessity, yet it cannot be said that they have as yet mastered the problem; and it is to be feared that the Nipal authorities would, if possible, evade the discussions of the subject by pointing out our own shortcomings. In my opinion it should be the object of our authorities to convince the Durbar that their own interests lie in the direction of liberal concessions; that trade in certain products would be thereby so vastly augmented that a light tax would eventually far more than repay any present loss sustained.

A reference to the history of our customs returns in England, and possibly in this country, might go far towards convincing so acute and practical a man as Sir Jung Bahadoor.

It has already been stated that the Nipalese readily accept our standard rupees in payment. Their coins, however, are so debased and so much counterfeit is tendered, that dealers from their territories have at last definitely refused to receive payment other than in goods or our own money. Under such circumstances one can hardly discuss with advantage the question of balance of trade; for it is obvious that if, as must often be the case, the Nipalese cannot purchase with the standard currency of their territories, transactions will be limited to the quantity of goods which each side can barter.

The Government has lately arranged to turn out from its own mint, coins for the different Native protected States of the same value as those current amongst us. If similar coins bearing the Nipal device could be struck, there seems no reason why both the executive and traders of that country should not accept as a boon such an offer on the part of our authorities.

I regret that as I am about to go on leave, and have been seriously indisposed, that I have not been able to give to this very important subject the thorough attention which it deserves.

(To be continued)

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#### A Report From Olanchung-Gola

In the Vikram Year 1942, Olanchung-Gola was being managed under the Amanat system. Lt. Randhwa Thapa Chhetri had been appointed as Chief Officer:

On Baisakh Badi 14, 1942, Lt. Randhwa Thapa Chhetri sought instructions from Kathmandu on the following matters. The instructions were issued on Jestha Sudi 3, 1942 under the seal of Prime Minister Ranoddip Simha on the recommendation of the Kausi Tosakhana as endorsed by the Buluki Adda.

1. "The government had purchased 331.5 muris of salt for military requirements at the rate of 1 pathi, 2 manas, and 4 muthis a rupee, with a total amount of 5,100 rupees. The salt is now being stored at Olanchung-Gola. On Shrawan Badi 14, 1941, an order was issued to sell the salt at the maximum possible price without involving losses. But these days the price of salt in the Olanchung-Gola area is 1 pathi and 4 manas a rupee. The government will suffer losses if the stocks are disposed of at that price. Local traders say that the government had procured the salt at a high price because of the warlike situation prevailing at the time, and that they cannot accept it at that price. Subedar Khadga Singh Thapa Chhetri of Khalsa Village in Pallokirat and Sahu Prithu Man of Mewa-Dobhan have offered to buy the entire quantity at the cost price if they are given one year's credit."

Order: "The offer of Khadga Singh Thapa Chhetri and Sahu Prithu Nan may be accepted against adequate surety. You will be held personally liable if they fail to complete the payment within one year."

2. "Firewood and fodder had been procured through the Ilam Office for military requirements. An order had been received to dispose them of at cost price and meanwhile store them safely. But only one offer has been received so far! It has been made by Chhawa Bhote of Olangchung, but only for the firewood. The fodder has been stored in the houses of the local people, who demand that it be removed. Much of it has rotted and become unusable.

Order. The firewood and fodder shall be auctioned in the presence of local headmen with the endorsement of the Dhankuta Office! The loss, if any, shall be remitted!

3. According to regulations, a tax of 5½ rupees must be collected from immigrants from Tibet in the five villages comprising the Olangchung area, as paid by the local inhabitants. In consideration of that payment, they are entitled to exemption from Jagat duties! The regulations also prescribe that Jagat duties shall be collected from them as from other traders if they do not pay the 5½ rupee tax. However, it was felt that the Tibetans would return home if no concessions were granted to them! Accordingly, an order was issued on Ashadh Badi 14, 1929 exempting them from Jagat duties and the rates of tax as follows for each household!

First year	-	8 annas
Second year	-	1 rupee
Third year	-	1½ rupees
Fourth year	-	2 rupees
Fifth year	-	5½ rupees.

"However, these taxes have never been collected by the Olangchung-Gola authorities. A thek-thiti arrangement for the collection of revenue from the five villages, stipulating an annual payment of 1026 rupees, had been made in the Vikram year 1929.

Order. The Gola shall collect the taxes from the Tibetan immigrants! The new settlements cannot be included in the thek-thiti arrangement! Reports shall be submitted on the following matters:

- (1) The year from which taxes on the new settlements were not collected by the Olangchung-Gola!
- (2) Whether any inhabitant of the five villages has shifted to the new settlements!"

4. "A 25 percent concession in duties had been granted to Tibetan traders in order to attract them to the Olangchung-Gola, according to a previous order. Another order of Kartik Badi 2, 1941, however, prescribes that duties shall be collected at the rates mentioned in the schedule. This has discouraged Tibetan traders from visiting the Gola. Moreover, the golas of Topke and Tanku have long remained under ijara management. In fact, regulations promulgated on Ashadh Sudi 5, 1938 prescribe that such small golas shall be managed under the ijara system. The ijaradar for the two golas pays 1,559 rupees a year. Because the ijaradar can collect duties at concessional rates, Tibetan traders prefer to visit the golas of Topke and Tanku, rather than Olangchung. The income of the Olangchung-Gola has, therefore, declined."

Lt. Randhwaj Thapa Chhetri, therefore, suggested that the Golas of Topke and Tanku too be brought under Amanat management, and that the following additional staff be appointed for the purpose:

One nausinda at 9 rupees a month

One Tahabildar at 6 rupees a month

Three peons at 4 rupees and 22 annas a month.

Order. The Golas of Topke and Tanku shall be managed under ijara or amanat, whichever yields more revenue. No additional staff will be sanctioned.

5. If Tibetan traders make an attempt to evade our duties by setting up their places of business within their own territory, and purchasing foodgrains and other commodities from our traders who visit Tibet, we may impose a ban on the export of foodgrains and other commodities through Olangchung-Gola. If we do so, Tibetan traders will have no alternative but to bring salt into our territory and exchange it for foodgrains. If they do not do so, we may impose a ban on our traders visiting Tibet with foodgrains and other commodities. That is to say, the Tibetan traders will come to terms once our foodgrains do not reach them; and our government will suffer no loss.

Order. If the traditional practice has been for our people to visit Tibet and exchange their rice with salt, and not for the Tibetans to bring their salt and exchange it with rice in our territory, then the tradition shall not be broken. Nothing shall be done to create a dispute between the government of Gorkha and Tibet.

If, however, the traditional practice has been for the Tibetans to come to our territory and exchange their salt for rice with salt, and if they stop doing so in an attempt to evade our jagat duties, so that our people have been compelled to take their rice to Tibet and exchange it with salt, a statement signed by old and knowledgeable Subbas and other functionaries of that area shall be submitted.

Jestha Sudi 3, 1942  
RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 317-351.

Lt. Ranadhoj Thapa Chhetri was replaced by Lt. Kuladip Thapa Chhetri as Chief of the Olangchung-Gola on Falgun Badi 6, 1942.

RRC, Vol. 52, pp. 626-35.

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#### Miscellaneous Documents on the Kipat System

##### Chhoprak

Royal order to the Baramu subjects of Chhoprak:

"You have been holding lands under Seba-birta tenure from former times. Your Seba-birta lands cannot be assigned as jagir. In case any such lands are assigned as jagir, the jagirdar shall not get any replacement. We hereby reconfirm your Seba-birta lands. With full assurance, provide the customary services and payments (doko-boko) and use the lands as your Seba-birta."

Poush Badi 6, 1847.  
RRC, Vol. 5, p. 31.

##### Selang

Royal order to the subjects of Selang Village:

"Ramadas Pantha had deducted 4 khets from your Seba-birta rice-land holding and assigned the lands to the army. We hereby restore your Seba-birta to you. With full assurance, provide the customary services and payments (doko-boko), remain under the jurisdiction of the Amali, and use the lands as your kipat."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849  
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 201.

##### Chisapani-Gadhi

Royal order to the Majhis of Chisapani-Ghat:

"We hereby restore your kipat rice-fields which had been confiscated by Ramadas Pantha. Continue to provide ferry services at the ghat. With full assurance, use the lands as your kipat."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849  
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 202.

Sindhu

Royal order to Dharma Singh Mijhar and Karnajit Mijhar of the Katunje-Khuwa in the Sindhu area:

"140 muris of rice-lands belonging to you had been confiscated by Ramadas Pantha. We hereby restore these lands along with the year's crop. With full assurance, use these lands as your kipať-Seba Birta."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849  
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 203.

Miramchi

Royal order to Nurpu Mijhar of Miramchi:

"Ramadas Pantha had deducted 40 muris from your rice-land holding. We hereby restore these lands to you, along with this year's crop. With full assurance, use the lands as your kipať Seba-Birta and remain ready for any service."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849  
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 20r.

Sankhu

Royal order to the Mijhar Subjects of Nangle and Share Villages in the Sankhu area: "Ramadas Pantha had measured your kipať lands, deducted the surplus area, and assigned it to the army. We hereby restore these lands to you along with this year's crop. With full assurance, use these lands as your kipať."

Marga Sudi 10, 1849  
RRC, Vol. 25, pp. 201-2.

Kipať Seba-Birta

Royal order to Harkamani Rai:

"We hereby reconfirm a tract of uncultivated tar land called Ampote-Simle, which you have been using as kipať-Seba Birta from the time of your ancestors. Use the existing channel to irrigate the tract, provide doko-boko services and payment to the local kot, and use the land as your Seba-birta."

Poush Badi 6, 1849  
RRC, Vol. 25, p. 209.

(To be continued)

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