

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series
Year 21, No. 4

Kathmandu : April 1989

Edited By

Mahesh C. Regmi

<u>Contents</u>		<u>Page</u>
1. The Danadhyaksha	...	46
2. Administrative Changes, A.D. 1832	...	47
3. The Chandan Nath and Samarjung Companies	...	49
4. The Western Front, A.D. 1805	...	50
5. Trade Between British India and Nepal	...	53
6. Dailekh, A.D. 1825	...	58
7. Judicial Administration in the Bheri-Mahakali Region	...	59

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd

Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone : 4-11927

(For private study and research only; not meant for public sale, distribution and display).

The Danadhyaksha

On Thursday, Shravan Sudi 7, 1863, a royal order was issued designating Guru Pandit Raj Ranganath Panditju as Danadhyaksha (Chief of Ritual Gifts) at the Royal Palace. His functions were as follows:

1. Examine both foreign and local scholars (Pandit) and mendicants (bhikshuka), and honor them according to their qualities. Provide hospitality and expenses to prominent foreign scholars who can teach the shastras and also arrange for monthly remunerations to worthy and outstanding scholars. Provide farewell gifts according to their qualities to deserving scholars.
2. Make arrangements for those scholars who are paid monthly remunerations from the Royal Palace to teach the Brahmins of this country. Provide food and clothing to the Brahmin students. Have them appear in examinations every six months. Continue the stipends of diligent students, stop those of students who do not study properly, and replace them by other students.
3. In case any (foreign) scholar who is teaching the shastras wishes to return to his country, arrange for suitable farewell gifts.
4. While making tuladan and other ritual gifts (dana), other than regular gifts to be made from the Royal Palace to Nogis, the Royal Priest shall select suitable Brahmins in consultation with the Danadhyaksha and have them present themselves personally at the ceremony. Ritual gifts made in a general way and not to any specified person shall be subsequently apportioned among suitable local and foreign Brahmins in consultation with the Royal Priest. In no circumstances shall the Royal Priest select the recipients of ritual gifts himself without consulting the Danadhyaksha.
5. Select suitable Brahmins for different religious ceremonies to be performed on our behalf and have them perform such ceremonies through the Royal Priest. Obtain approval from Bhardars for materials and supplies, expenses, ritual gifts, etc. required for such functions.
6. Scrutinize arrangements regarding the performance of regular and ceremonial religious functions at temples within our territories. Correct the ritual procedures followed in the performance of such functions, if necessary, and report to us if the priests of such temples are not suitable for the purpose.

7. Arrange for the appropriate religious functions to be performed with the income of guthis endowed by the Royal Palace for temples, roadside shelters, rest-houses, sadavartas, etc. throughout the Kingdom, and also for necessary repairs and maintenance. Let the caretakers, priests and guthiyars appropriate the surplus income. Treat the matter as important.
8. Report the matter to us if the functions of any guthi endowment have been disrupted and make necessary arrangements to insure that such functions are performed smoothly.
9. In matters other than those provided for in these regulations, take action at your discretion in such a way that we gain credit and religious merit.

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 820-24.

Administrative Changes, A.D. 1832

1. Chautariya

On Kartik Sudi 8, 1889, Jan Shah of Kantipur, son of Dilip Shah and grandson of Birabahu Shah, was appointed as Chautariya with the Barakh Paltan under his command, replacing Pushkar Shah. His khangis comprised 125 khets of rice-fields and a khuwa income of 4,000 rupees. Income from the rice-fields, calculated at 25 rupees a khet, amounted to 3,125 in cash, thus making a total khangis of 7,125 rupees. The amount was charged on the revenues of Salyan, Saptari, Doti and other areas. Chautariya Jan Shah was required to equip 46 men with muskets, maintain one piece of cannon, and impress the labor of his tenants for transporting military supplies when necessary.

An order was issued on Kartik Sudi 8, 1889 to Chautariya Pushkar Shah to hand over charge to Jan Shah and come to Kathmandu.

RRC, vol. 27, pp. 164-65.

2. Sardars

I

On Kartik Sudi 8, 1889, Mohan Bir Shahi of Kantipur, son of Bam Shah and grandson of Birabahu Shah, was appointed as Sardar with the Bhawani Bux Company under his command, replacing Balabhadraju. His khangis comprised 80 khets of rice-fields and a khuwa income of 7,600 rupees. He was required to equip 22 men with muskets, maintain one piece of cannon and impress the labor of his tenants for military purposes when necessary.

RRC, Vol. 27, pp. 166-67.

II

The same day Badriban Shahi of Kantipura son of Rudravir Shahi and grandson of Birabahu Shahi, was appointed as Sardar with the Naya Srinath Company under his command, on the same terms and conditions. He replaced Sardar Sarvajit Bhandari, who was summoned to Kathmandu.

RRCa Vol. 27, ppa 169-70

III

The same day Ranabir Simha Basnyat of Kathmandu son of Abhiman Simha Basnyat and grandson of Shivaram Basnyata was appointed as Sardar, with the Jwaladal Company under his command, on the same terms and conditions. He replaced Shatrubhanjan Shahia

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 170.

IV

Dariyab Simha Basnyat of Kathmandu, son of Badal Simha Basnyat and grandson of Birabhadra Basnyat, was similarly appointed as Saardar on Kartik Sudi 9, 1889, with the Shardul Jung Company under his command. He replaced Ranadip Simha Basnyata

RRCa Vola 27, p. 171

3 Captains

The following persons were appointed as Captains with khangas comprising 30 khets of rice-fields and a khuwa income of 2000 rupees each:

1. Jagat Bam Pande of Nuwakot, son of Ranakesar Pande and grandson of Demodar Pande, with the Sri Nihar Paltan under his command on Kartik Badi 12, 1889. He replaced Jagbir Pande.

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 163

2. Gajakesar Khatri of Kantipur, son of Gaja Simha Khatri and grandson of Jasakarna Khatri, with the Chandan Nath Paltan under his command. He replaced Captain Nayan Simha Thapa, who was summoned to Kathmandu.

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 165

3. Purna Chandra Shahi of Kantipura, son of Hastadal Shahi and grandson of Birabahu Shahia with the Barakh Paltan under his command. He replaced Narahari Bikrama Shaha

RRC, Vol. 27, p. 168

The Chandan NatheandeSamarjung Companies

On Aswin Badi 13, 1851, the monthly salaries of the Sri Chandan Nath and Samarjung Companies, both stationed in Jumla, were prescribed as follows:

<u>Designation</u>	<u>Rate</u> Rs Annas	<u>Total</u> Rs/Annas
1 Subedar	33-5	33-5
2 Jamadars	16-10½	33-5
1 Kote	11-0	11-0
1 Major	12-8	12-8
1 Ajitan	12-8	12-8
2 Nisans	8-8	17-0
4 Hawaldars	8-8	34-0
4 Amaldars	8-0	32-0
61 Sipahis	6-0	366-0
1 Pipa-Jamadar	6-0	6-0
10 Pipas	5-0	50-0
2 Tasya	5-0	10-0
1 Tabalya	6-0	6-0
2 Marfa	4-0	8-0
2 Bheri	6-0	12-0
1 Carpenter	5-0	5-0
2 Lohar	6-0	12-0
2 Sarki	5-0	10-0
Total		670 rupees and 10 annas.

RRC, Vol. 24, pp. 398-99.

The Western Front, A.D. 1805Contents

1. The Royal Sword
2. Jhara Recruitment
3. Troop Reinforcements
4. Royal Order to Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa
5. Subedar Anbar Simha Ranar

1. The Royal Sword

Royal order to Kaji Amar Simha Thapa: "The astrologers (Jaisi) have said that it will be good if the sword of my hand is sent to you on the auspicious occasion of the Vijaya-Dashami. Accordingly, I have kept my khorasan sword on my waist for a few days after ritually consecrating it, and am sending the sword to you through Subedar Chandrabhan Khatri. Keep this sword with you. Remain ritually pure so long as this sword lies on your waist. Keep it there at the time when there is fighting, and victory will be assured."

Aswin Sudi 10, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 552-53

2. Jhara Recruitment

I

Royal order to Subba Lal Simha Shahi and Sardar Puran Shahi of Doti: "We had previously sent orders to the arms-bearing dhakres of Doti to proceed to the western front on jhara basis along with Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa and join Kaji Amar Simha Thapa, promising to give them money and rewards according to their performance. You are hereby ordered to insure that they do so. You will be held liable if there is any delay in this regard."

Aswin Sudi 5, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 531-32.

This order was sent to the following persons also on the same date:

- (1) Dambar Thapa for Bajura and Bajhang
- (2) Indra Simha Thapa for Darma and Jahori
- (3) Chandrabhan Khatri for Achham
- (4) Haribhakta Shahi for Dullu-Dailekh

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 532.

II

On Aswin Sudi 12, 1862, the Amali of Jumla was ordered to send all arms-bearing men of the province on ihara basis to join Bhardars in Garhwal within the month of Kartik 1862.

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 557.

A separate notification was issued to the same effect to the arms-bearing inhabitants of Jumla. They were threatened with punishment appropriate to their caste if they did not proceed to Garhwal and join the Bhardars there within the month of Kartik 1862.

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 558-59.

3. Troop Reinforcements

Royal order to the Amalidar of Dullu-Dailekh:

"We have sent common and other military supplies for the western front along with Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa. Impress ihara labor in the areas under your jurisdiction and install chulak posts. We have empowered Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa to inflict punishment appropriate to the caste if supplies are held up in the area under the jurisdiction of any Amali."

"We have also issued an order directing that the arms-bearing inhabitants of Dullu-Dailekh be sent to Garhwal on ihara basis so as to reach there within the month of Kartik 1862."

Aswin Sudi 12, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 559.

II

Royal order to the Subedar and other officers and men of the Ranashardul Company of Ja arkot: "We had previously ordered you to proceed to Garh. Even if one or two pattis of troops had been left in Ja arkot for the collection of revenue, they shall join the Company immediately. Join Kaji Amar Senha Thapa in Garh without any delay."

Aswin Sudi 12, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 556.

This order was sent on the same date to the following companies also:

- (1) Jwaladal Company of Dullu-Dailekh.
- (2) Three companies stationed in Achham.
- (3) Ranabam Company of Bajhang and Bajura.

RRC Vol. 6, p. 556-58

III

Royal order to the Amildar of Kumaun: "Among the salaried (Jamahadar) companies stationed in Kumaun despatch two companies to join Kaji Amare Simha Thapa wherever he may be"

Aswin Sudi 12, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, p. 559

4. Royal Order to Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa

Royal order to Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa, Sardar Indre Simha Thapa Subedar Jahar Simha Adhikari and Jamadars Huddas, and soldiers of the Bardevani Company and the Ranabhi Company:

"You had reported to Kaji Bhimsen Thapa that you had proceeded onwards from Pokhara along with cannon and other military supplies, without waiting for your personal baggage. Your letter has been referred to us. If you proceed with similar expeditionness and reach Garhwal, you will gain credit. Do not make delay for even one day.

"The Naya Srinath Company has been ordered to join you. Send orders to that Company to join you immediately.

"We hereby empower you to punish anyone who is responsible for delay in the movement of hulak supplies in the area under his jurisdiction."

Aswin Sudi 12, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 560-61.

5. Subedar Ambar Simha Rana

Royal order to Ambar Simha Rana: "On hearing that we had deputed Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa to the western front, you have joined him in the expectation of action. This is good. The matter has been reported to us by Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa and we have sent the turban (pagari) and shawl of a Subedar. These must have reached you. This is what a veteran tharthok who understands the situation and aspires for advancement should do. Proceed (to Garhwal) soon. We shall promote you according to your ambition and your performance after we receive a recommendation from the Bhardas. Obey the orders of the Bhardas faithfully. Take many men along with you and accompany Kaji Nayan Simha Thapa to Garhwal."

Aswin Sudi 13, 1862

RRC, Vol. 6, pp. 567-68.

Trade Between British India and Nipal
(Continued)

SCHEDULE I

List showing the taxes which is levied in Bazaar Banki alias Nipalgunge whence the Beoparis living under the English Government bring the articles. Tehsildar, Nanpara's reports.

Names of articles	Taxes per pucca maund			Names of articles	Taxes per pucca maund		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Ellaich Burkh	2	5	6	Raita	0	4	0
Sonth	1	8	0	Ghoni	0	8	0
Kattha	1	6	6	Kaga ² bans	1	6	6
Paharee & Desi ghee	1	6	6	Hom	4	9	6
Chook	0	12	6	Soorma	1	8	0
Loban	0	6	0	Ghara Sangi	0	8	0
Bebroza	0	6	0	Sang Margaith	1	0	6
Ghee of Chewli	1	4	0	Borhna	0	5	0
Sohaga	0	15	9	Kutki	0	12	6
Shahud	1	5	6	Moor	1	8	3
Haldi	0	14	0	Taj	0	15	6
Mirch, Paharee	1	8	0	Charaita	0	6	0
Teemur	0	6	0	Retus	1	6	0
Peepul	1	8	0	Sangola Ballachal	1	5	0
Dalchini	0	6	0	Dhop	4	3	0
Charus	4	0	0	Tejpat	0	5	0
Sagunla Kokla	0	15	0	Kafra	0	6	0
Peepul chord	1	6	0	Lodh	0	6	0
Telye Lahi	0	12	0	Tiki	0	5	0
Emiltas	0	12	0	Balchur	0	12	0

SCHEDULE II

List showing taxed articles exported from this country

Names of articles	Tax	Names of articles	tax
	Rs.a.p.		Rs.a.p.
Badamon	1 0 0	Parchaq Desi	0. 9.0 Per kori
Padum Chalna	0 5 0	" Velaiti	0 12 0 "
Ghorbhach	0 6 0	" Reshmi	0 0 6 Per yard
Bahut	0 15 0	Kirana Dekni	0 1 0 " rupee
Iagain	0 12 0	Nimak	0 0 9 " "
Achaya Chobi	0 7 6	Goor	0 0 9 " "
		Sukkur	0 0 9 " "
Articles of metal		Tobacco	0 0 9 " "
Tawar, loha, Peharee	0 15 0	Soot	0 0 9 " "
Pharwar Paree	1 9 6	Bisat Khana	0 1 0 " "
Patasi, loha, Paree	1 8 3	Roosi	0 0 9 " "
Pharach Nifer hill	0 15 0	Zaraf Phul and Kushil	0 14 0
Tamba	2 8 0		
Sanggarahut	0 5 0	Miscellaneous	
		Muskh naf	0 4 0
Animals		Chavi	0 1 0
Hong Kokla	0 3 0	Bhagowra	0 8 0 per kori
Baz	2 8 0		
Haina	0 6 0		
Chakoor	0 3 0		
Mohnal	0 8 0		
Asp, Tanghan	4 0 0		
Asp Desi	0 1 6		

SCHEDULE III

List of Traders, Beoparis, who have resort to Nipalgunge Mundi, and remain there for six months for purchase of goods from middle of Aghan till the middle of Jeth.

Names of traders residents of Nanpara	Names of traders residents of Babagunge Bazaar
1. Thakur Bullee	1. Aloodha Choudri
2. Gupta	2. Debi of Gunga
3. Buldee of Ramadhin	3. Bhagun of Durga
4. Debi of Bhawani	4. Nirhu
5. Orie of Bhawanideen	5. Suktoo
6. Ganga	6. Gooni Shunkar
7. Sabai	7. Ghesai of Buldi
8. Thakoor of Soorujulli	8. Ram Sahai
9. Jaggan Nath of Piraj	9. Umar
10. Rambux of Ramadhin	10. Bhawanideen
11. Soorji of Bhawanideen	11. Ramadh
12a Jaggan Nath	12a Adhin
13. Charun of Manglee	13. Sunta
14. Mehendi of Ganga	14. Sheodin
15. Tulshi	15. Narain
16. Ramsarup	16a Debi
	17. Buddar
	18. Guneshi
	19. Thakoor
	20. Durga
	21. Molai
	22a Chedi
	23. Sheo Bux
	24. Madho of Isri
	25. Parwani
	26a Bhushir
	27. RamdyaI
	28a Chundi Jastagar
	29a Chutie
	30. Dina Manihar
	31. Moonnoo Manihar
	32. Chunda Hulwai
	33. Chunder Sein
	34. Goor Pershad
	35a Bhawani of Ghirrasa

List of Beoparis who have resort to Golaghat and Nipalgnuge,
respectively

Traders, resident of Nanpara, 10	Traders, resident of Bahraich-
Traders, resident of Biscohar 15 -	1. Anirt Iall
1. Guneshi	2. Ropai Dass
2. Shunkur	3. Bhajun Jastagar
3. Domi	4. Bunsai Kalar
4. Domi Passi	Traders, resident of
5. Kalee	Baiswara Bazaar, 10
6. Mohabir	Traders, resident of
7. Gori of Budloo	Bazaar Khering 6
8. Ajoodhia	Traders, resident of
9. Buddhoo	Bhinga Takaitganje 3
10. Iachmun	Shops taken to Nipalganje 3.
11. Bunsee	
12. Kishn	
13e Gurcharun	
14. Bholai	
15. Mathura	
Traders, resident of Bazaar	
Khurgapur, 12; of	
Khurgapur, 8; of Gonda, 4.	

No. 964, dated 15th April 1876

From - The Deputy Commissioner, Gonda,
To - The Commissioner, Fyzabad Division

In compliance with the instructions contained in your Circular No. 13.435, dated the 1st February last, and enclosures, concerning the present condition of trade with Nipal, I have the honor to submit the accompanying report by way of a categorical reply to the queries of the Resident of Nipal.

2. Partly owing to the very restricted nature of our commercial relations with Nipal and partly in consequence of the great reluctance evinced by those who are possessed of the requisite information on the subject to impart it for any purposes of a Government enquiry, I have experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining anything like reliable evidence.

3. And these causes must be alike my plea for the delay which has occurred in the submission of this report, and for the very far from complete manner in which I am compelled to submit the latter:

Pargana Tulsipur, which is the northermost pargana of the Gonda District, extends along 35 miles of the Dundooa range in Nipal. The entire pargana is comprised within the estate of the Maharaja of Balrampur, and its southern boundaries are the parganas of Utrawla and Balrampur.

Pargana Tulsipur has been recently well opened up by 38 miles of famine roads constructed under the immediate superintendence of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner in 1874.

With these remarks I proceed to notice in order the several points on which information is sought by the Resident in Nipal, and to facilitate reference I place questions and answers in juxta-position:

Questions

1. Existing trade routes between British and Nipalese territory, distinguishing between water-ways, roads which are fit for wheeled conveyances, and those which are only suited to pack animals or coolies. Do such roads in British territory as are fit for carts continue to be so in Nipalese territory, or do they quickly degenerate into mere tracks?

Answers.

1. There are eleven recognized passes through the Dundooa range into Nipal from this district, viz:

1. Gariya,
2. Barchway
3. Patali.
4. Goron.
5. Khabu.
6. Bais Matha.
7. Sota Bhambar.
8. Jarwa Byrat.
9. Krangra.
10. Sirya
11. Jarwa.

Of the above, the first eight passes admit of foot passengers only with or without head loads. The other three passes are used for the transit of horses and beasts of burden, laden or unladen. But through none of the passes can wheeled traffic be taken. Country cart tracks lead up to these passes in British territory; but on arrival at the foot of the hills, the load is transferred to either pack animals or coolies, as the case may be. As far as I have been able to ascertain the communications in Nipalese territory which are connected by means of these passes with our routes are mere tracks. We have no water communication with Nipal.

(To Be Continued)

Dailekh, A.D. 1825

Contents

1. Land Reclamation
2. Land Allotments
3. Mana Chamal Land Grant.
1. Land Reclamation

A tract of 30 muris of waste lands in Dailekh, located west of the Thade-Odar-Khola, east of Agalikatiya, south of Kaphalnola, and north of Dandydeuli, was granted to Kehar Simha Shahi under Chhap tenure. He was granted tax exemption for an initial period of three years. Kehar Simha Shahi was also directed to work according to the orders of the Bhardars stationed in Dailekh and remain loyal.

Jestha Badi 8, 1882

ERC, Vol. 34, p. 10.

2. Land Allotments

Royal order to the Subedar and other officers of the Jwaladal Company: "It appears that rice-fields assigned to the Company have been damaged because no rent-entitlement certificates (Purja) were issued. You are, therefore, ordered to issue such certificates according to the prescribed schedule of assignments of rice-fields and villages (khuwa) as determined in the course of the 1882 (Vikrama) revenue settlements. The tenants (mohi), on their part, shall stipulate kut rents according to the lands. Assess kut rents on rice-fields in this manner, meet the rai and andi assignments, and keep the Company satisfied."

Ashadh Badi 13, 1882

ERC. Vol. 34, p. 11.

3. Manachamal Land Grant

Dhanabir Thapa was granted 30 muris of rice-fields in Jajarkot under mana chamal tenure. His duties were to impress labor from the inhabitants of villages assigned for that purpose, as well as of the following 18 households, for transporting timber, bamboo, and other materials and repairing and maintaining structures within the fort of Dailekh. The 18 households belonged to the following persons:-

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Birabhadra Thapa | 2. Sarbajit Bohra |
| 3. Laxman Thapa | 4. Banshu Gurung |
| 5. Puran Gurung | 6. Ram Singh Budha |
| 7. Katya Rana | 8. Hansa Sarki |
| 9. Bahiro Damai | 10. Jasewant Gharti |
| 11. Gajabir Thapa | 12. Mahiman Ali |
| 13. Laxmidhar Newar | 14. Setya Rana |
| 15. Maniraj Rokaya | 16. Dhanapati Lohar |
| 17. Purbhanya Damai | 18. Narapati Lohar |

Jestha Badi 8, 1882

RRC, Vol. 34, pp. 12-13.

Judicial Administration in the Bheri-Mahakali Region

I.

Royal order to Bicharis Jagnyadhar and Dhanapati Padhya, who have been deputed to Achham and other areas in the Bheri-Mahakali region, through Kaji Bahadur Shandari, Bakshi Dasharath Khatri, and Shaktiballabh Upadhyaya:

"We have received reports that you listen to informers, visit different places, implicate people in fictitious or other cases of the past five or seven years, and thus harass the people. We have also received reports that you collect payments due to the Amali and thus cause losses to the companies. Complaints in this regard have come from both the local people and the companies.

"It is not the function of Bicharis to visit the villages, probe into the people's affairs, and dispose of cases. Rather, you must sit at the place where the Bhardars sit, hear complaints of injustice committed by Amalis and others in the presence of both sides, and dispense justice without taking bribes.

"Your jurisdiction comprises cases of the following categories:

- (1) Homicide
- (2) Infanticide
- (3) Cow slaughter
- (4) Rebellion
- (5) Collection of interest in excess of 10 percent
- (6) Buried treasure (Kalyanadhana)

"Cases relating to other matters will be disposed of by the Amalise

"In case you visit different places, listen to the local people, and take up fictitious cases, and thereby ruin the country, or in case you encroach upon the jurisdiction of Amalise and in case we receive such complaints, we shall inflict punishment on your person and property according to your caste"

Sunday, Baisakh Sudi 12, 1868

RRC, Vol. 40. pp. 209-11a

II

On Wednesday, Jestha Sudi 4, 1868, the two Bicharis were ordered as follows:

"You have been instructed through the Kaji and the Bakshi to settle the country (thiti)^e hear complaints of oppression by Amalis, and collect fines and penalties on panchakhet cases ; You have not been authorised to take over the functions of the Amalis in areas which have been assigned to companies despatched there and indulge in injustice, arrest village mukhiyas and put them in shackles, drive out the local people, and impose fines in contravention of the arrangements made by the Bhardars, nor have we issued any orders to you to do so. Existing arrangements (thiti) should not be violated.

"You are hereby ordered to refund all payments collected by you from the inhabitants of Achham and Dailekh. In case you do not do so, come here along with them, and we shall give a hearing to both sides. You must not remain there. Go wherever you are deputed by the Kaji and the Bakshi.e"

RRC, Vol. 40, pp. 213-14.
