

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

ISSN: 0034-348X

Regmi Research Series

Year 16, No. 5

Kathmandu: May 1984

Edited By

Mahesh C. Regmi

<u>Contents</u>	<u>Page</u>
1. Confiscation of Birta Lands ...	65
2. Land Revenue in Kaski Lamjung Rajya...	65
3. Revenue from Thimi Town ...	66
4. Garhunkot ...	67
5. Satsayakudi ...	67
6. Revenue Contracts in Banke ...	68
7. Guthi Endowment in Godavari ...	69
8. Particulars of Income ...	70
9. Land Taxation in Bajhang ...	72
10. Disbursements from Ijara Revenues in Bhadgaun ...	75
11. Land Reclamation and Settlement ...	76

Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.

Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 2-16927

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

Confiscation of Birta Lands

On Wednesday, Shrawan Sudi 1, 1894 (July 1837), Karabir Pande, Kapardar at the Royal Palace, was ordered to confiscate all birta lands granted to or purchased by the following "criminals" (Khatuki), with the exception of those endowed as guthi for temples and roadside inns, and transmit the income from such lands to the Royal Palace:-

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Bhimsen Thapa | 2. Sarup Bista |
| 3. Ranbir Thapa | 4. Kisan Jaisi |
| 5. Mathbar Singh Thapa | 6. Badal Singh Basnyat |
| 7. Ser Jung Thapa | 8. Jagati Karki |
| 9. Tila Bikram Thapa | 10. Garja Singh Khatri |
| 11. Nareyan Thapa | 12. Serman Singh and his brother |
| 13. Sarvajit Thapa | 14. Bhavani Vaidya |
| 15. Bhotu Thapa | 16. Shivananda Vaidya |
| 17. Dalel Singh Thapa | 18. Biraj Bista |
| 19. Rudra Singh Basnyat | 20. Sharngadhar |
| 21. Dal Bahadur Thapa | |

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 26, P. 664.

A few days previously, Bhimsen Thapa had been dismissed from the post of Mukhtiyar or Prime Minister. Along with several other persons, including General Ranbir Singh Thapa, Ekadev Vaidya, Shivananda, and Bhawani, he was accused of poisoning the infant Prince Devendra. (Chittaranjan Nepali, Janaral Bhimasena Thapa ra Tatkalina Nepala (General Bhimsen Thapa and contemporary Nepal), Kathmandu: 2013 (1956 A.D.) pp. 47-60).

Some of the birta lands of Bhimsen Thapa which had been confiscated according to the royal order mentioned above were subsequently restored to him. (Royal orders of Jestha Badi 3, and Marga Sudi 5, 1895, Ibid, pp. 60 and 282).

Land Revenue in Kaski Lamjung Rajya

In A.D. 1900-1, the total rice-land area in the Rana Prime Minister's rajya of Kaski-Lamjung, and the total amount of rent, were as follows:-

<u>Area</u> (in muris)	<u>Rent</u>	Fractions omitted. <u>Form of payment</u>
1,518	441 muris of paddy	Rs. 420 in cash at the conversion rate of 21 pathis a rupee.
3,984	Rs. 895	Rs. 895 in cash

Total area - 5,502 muris

Total cash payment - 1,315

In that year, a sum of Rs. 1,181 was remitted because of crop failure.

Jestha Sudi 3, 1958 (May 1901)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 89, pp. 407-21.

Revenue from Thimi Town

The town of Thimi had been assigned as the Khuwa of Commanding-General Jagat Jung Bahadur Rana, the eldest son of Prime Minister Jung Bahadur.

The Khuwa yielded an income of Rs. 11,526 and 200 wooden beams a year. Because the amount was too high, no person came forward to take up the contract for collection. On Shrawan Badi 12, 1928 (July 1871), therefore, the contract was given to Subba Bhawanipata Singh and his sons for Rs. 10,101 only, in addition to the 200 beams for one year.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 55, pp. 121-122.

On Bhadra Badi 14, 1929 (August 1872), Prime Minister Jung Bahadur ordered that Commanding-General Jagat Jung Bahadur Rana's khuwa in Thimi be replaced by a cash payment, and that the town be placed under Jagera tenure.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 55, pp. 114-15.

The revenue collection contract was renewed for a three year period on Marga Sudi 1, 1929 (November 1872) under jagera tenure but the obligation to supply beams was remitted.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 55, pp. 128-129.

Prime Minister Ranoddip Simha reassigned Thimi as a khuwa, but the document does not mention the name of the recipient. During a three-year period between 1883 and 1885, a contract for the collection of revenue in that town was granted to Jit Bahadur Shrestha of Bhaktapur for Rs. 8,087 a year. It was renewed for another three-year period on Ashadh Badi 6, 1940 (June 1883) for an increased payment of Rs. 8,415.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 85, pp. 431-432.

Garhunkot

On Magh Badi 9, 1902 (January 1846), Vidyadhar Pandit was granted a contract for the collection of revenue from eight villages in Garhun. A total payment of Rs. 157 was stipulated.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 1, P. 413.

On Ashadh Badi 14, 1924 (June 1866), Prithvi Pati Khan, a member of the former ruling house of Garhunkot, was granted the title of Raja with pakho lands yielding a revenue of Rs. 300 under birta tenure. He was granted a contract to collect revenue on jagir lands in the territories under his jurisdiction, for Rs. 3,677 every year. Garhunkot thus became a Thekka-Rajya.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 1, pp. 429-433; Vol. 47, P. 174.

On Ashadh Badi 9, 1951 (June 1894), the Thekka-Rajya was reconfirmed on the same terms (i.e. payment of Rs. 3,677 a year on a contractual basis) in the name of Prithvipati Khan's son and successor, Raja Purna Chandra Shah.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 1, pp. 429-433; Vol. 52, pp. 16-19.

Satsayakudi

Before the Gorkhali conquest, Satsayakudi formed a part of the territories of the Kingdom of Jumla.

The Raja of Jumla had granted Satsayakudi an autonomous status with a Prince of the royal house of Bajhang as Raja.

After the Gorkhali conquest, the Raja of Satsayakudi was made liable to pay thek revenue to the government.

In 1844, the eldest royal Princess, a daughter of King Rajendra, was married to Raja Bikram Bahadur Shah of Bajura. Satsayakudi was then granted as her dowry and made a part of Bajura Rajya.

In 1871, Prime Minister Jung Bahadur recognized Mukunda Simha as Raja of Satsayakudi subject to the payment of thek revenue amounting to Rs. 326 a year.

In 1886, Prime Minister Bir Shumshere again incorporated Satsayakudi into the Rajya of Bajura.

References

1. "Recognition of Mukunda Simha as Raja of Satsayakudi", Marga Badi 12, 1927 (November 1870), Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 64, pp. 257-61.

2. "Recognition of Dipa Bahadur Shah as Raja of Bajura", Marga Badi 11, 1946 (November 1889). Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 50, pp. 532-41.

Revenue Contracts in Banke

In the Vikrama year 1955 (A.D. 1898), the following sources yielded the following amounts of revenue through collection under the ijara system in Banke district in the far-western Tarai region. The ijara was held by Mahavir Lal, a Marwari businessman of Nepalgunj.

<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u> (In Kampani rupees)
1. <u>Sundhuwai</u> (gold mining) ...	Rs. 23-5½
2. <u>Jalkar</u> (Fishing) ...	Rs. 177-10½
3. <u>Singada</u> (water Chestnut) ...	Rs. 36-9½
Total	Kampani Rs. 237-9½

Mahavir Lal defaulted the fourth quarterly installment, and so relinquished the ijara. No other person made an offer to take it up.

Sardar Dhundi Raj Shahi, Chief of the Naya Muluk Goswara Adda, then issued the following instructions to the Banke Mal on Poush Badi 8, 1956 (December 1899):

- (1) Make efforts to issue an ijara for all these three sources as far as possible.
- (2) If this is not possible, grant an ijara for any of these sources separately to the highest bidder.
- (3) If it is not possible to appoint an ijaradar in the manner mentioned above, make arrangements for collection subject to the condition that the previous amount of revenue does not decline.

In pursuance of this order, the Banke Mal arranged an ijara for Sundhuwai for the usual amount of Rs. 23-5½. However, it was unable to make similar arrangements for Jalkar and Singada, which had previously yielded a total revenue of Rs. 214-3½.

The Banke Mal, therefore, made arrangements for amanat management of Jalkar and Singada but was able to raise only Rs. 86. Particulars were as follows:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Quantity</u> (in maunds)	<u>Sale-price</u>	<u>Amount</u>
1. <u>Jalkar</u> (fishing)	32	Rs. 2 per maund	Rs. 64
2. <u>Singda</u> (water chestnut)	44	8 annas per maund	Rs. 22
Total:			Rs. 86

The amount of revenue collected from these two sources thus declined from Rs2 214-3½ to Rs. 862. This meant a loss of Rs. 128-3½.

The Banke Mal submitted a petition praying that it be allowed to write off the loss. Prime Minister Bir Shumshere approved the request.

Jestha Sudi 2, 1957 (May 1900)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 89, pp. 160-72.

Guthi Endowment in Godavari

On Sunday, Bhadra Badi 3, 1907 (August 1850), Her Majesty the Senior Queen made a guthi endowment of 100 muris of rice-lands in Bisankhu, Patan, for the following purposes:-

- (1) Daily religious worship at the Godavari-kunda.
- (2) Repair of rest-houses and other buildings every year.
- (3) Supply of food to Brahmans, mendicants, etc. during the 12-year Godavari festival.

A royal order (lal mohar) confirming this endowment was issued on Tuesday, Kartik Badi 12, 1912 (October 1855). The 100 muris of rice-lands endowed as guthi were made free from all taxes and levies (sarba-kara-akara-sarbanka-maf).

An abstract translation of the rest of the royal order is given below:-

"Rents from these 100 muris of rice lands shall be converted into money at the following rates and the guthiyar-Priest, Shankara Puri, shall operate the guthi in the manner mentioned below. Major-Captain Dalajit Bista shall check whether or not the guthi is operated accordingly.

"The Chief Priest (Guru Purohit) Tirtha Raj Panditju, recited the sacred text (Sankalpa) of endowment, and the Commander-in-Chief, General Bam Bahadur Kunwar Ranaji, poured the holy water. The boundaries of the endowed rice-lands were demarcated by Tharghar Pratiman Rana, and Surveyors

(Dangol) Hari of Brahman Tol and Asamadu of Tyoud Tol, in the presence of the following local functionaries and other respectable people (bhala manis): Dware Ramakanta and Tharis Devadatta Padhya and Raghunath Padhya of Bisankhu, Jamadar Gambhir Singh Khatri, Subba Rana Singh Khatri, Rana Jung Khatri, Lachhiman Bista, Padma Singh Khatri, and Sarup Basnyat, Kashirama Thapa, a military employee (Sipahi) deputed from the center (sadar), and Kalya Damai, Katuwal of Bisankhu.

Particulars of Income

Total income from 100 muris of rice-lands at Dugam in Bisankhu for twelve years:-

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| 1. 243 muris of paddy, at the rate of 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ muris a year, converted at the rate of nine patnis a rupee, totalling Mohar Rs. 542, equivalent to 16-ganda | ... Paisa Rs. 742-8 |
| 2. 63 muris of wheat, at the rate of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ muris a year, converted at the rate of six pathis a rupee, totalling Mohar Rs. 210, equivalent to 16-ganda | ... Paisa Rs. 288-12 |
| 3. GhikhanC Levy at the rate of Rs2 3-2 $\frac{1}{2}$ a year, totalling Mohar Rs. 37-14 for 12 years, equivalent to 16-ganda | ..2 Paisa Rs2 52-1 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| Total: | Paisa Rs. 1083-5 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

Particulars of Expenditure

1. Daily religious worship at the Godavari-kunda:

Sandalwood	...	1 paisa
Red sandalwood	...	1 paisa
Rice	...	2 paisa
Incense	...	1 paisa
Wick	...	1 paisa
Food offerings	..2	1 paisa
		7 paisa daily
		or Rs. 9-13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a year.
For 12 years	...	Rs. 118-2

2. Emoluments for one year:

Guthiyar-priest	...	Rs. 225
Sweeper	...	Rs. 6
		Rs. 31 a year
For 12 years	...	Rs. 372

3. Repair of walls and buildings:

Bricks and tiles	...	Rs. 2
Lime	...	Rs. 4 (at R. 1 per muri)
Brick-layers, plasterers, carpenters, laborers, etc.	...	Rs. 5-10 (Thirty persons at 3 annas daily)
		Rs. 11-10 a year
For 12 years	...	Rs. 151-10

4. For the 122-year Godavari festival:

1. Cost of feeding 27 Brahmans for
nine days ... Rs. 243
2. Bread and Yoghurt meals ... Rs. 121-8
- Ritual offering of money (Dakshina)
(Dakshina) ... Rs. 121-8

Total: Rs. 323

Food for beggars, mendicants, etc. for nine days	...	Rs. 80
Total expenses	...	Rs. 964-10
Surplus	...	Rs. 118-11 $\frac{1}{4}$

The surplus income was to be kept in reserve to meet contingencies due to failure of crops, etc.

The royal order concluded as follows: "The anger of Sri Godavari shall fall on any person who commits greed or sin in respect to this endowment. Any person who confiscates land granted by him or by others shall become a worm and live in human excrement for 60,000 years."

Tuesday, Kartik Badi 12, 1912 (October 1853)2
Regmi Research Collection, vol. 58, pp. 6-14.

Land Taxation in Bajhang

A revenue settlement of Bajhang Rajya was undertaken during A.D. 1892-93. A separate office known as Bajhang Rajya Nap-janch Adda was established for that purpose.

Section 4 of the regulations promulgated in the name of the Bajhang Rajya Survey Office for the purpose read as follows:

"The following categories of lands shall be measured in Bajhang Rajya under the Sarpat Survey Program:

- (1) Lands belonging to the Rajya.
- (2) Birta lands of the Raja of Bajhang.
- (3) Daijo-Birta lands.
- (4) Lands owned by relatives (bhaiyad) of the Raja.
- (5) Newly-reclaimed lands.

"The area of a muri for lands of different grades shall be calculated as follows:-

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Area</u>
Abal	4 x 4 chains per muri
	8 X 8 chains per 4 muris or 1 ropani.
Doyam	4½ X 4 chains per muri, or
	9 X 8 chains per 4 muris or 1 ropani.
Sin	5 X 4 chains per muri or
	10 X 8 chains per 4 muris or 1 ropani.
Chahar	6 X 4 chains per muri, or
	12 X 8 chains per 4 muris or 1 ropani.

"The boundaries of each plot shall be demarcated. The Surveyor (dangol) shall hold one end of the measuring-chain, and the cultivator (mohi) the other. The plot shall be accurately measured, so that there may be no discrepancy. Fractions less than half of a chain shall be ignored, while a half-chain shall be treated as a full chain."

On the basis of this regulation, the Sadar Dafdarkhana recommended that the Bajhang Rajya Survey Office be ordered as follows: "Measure lands according to the regulations that have been promulgated in your name and assess taxes (Kut-tiro) accordingly. If it appears that the Government will suffer any loss, calculate the amount of such loss and submit a report, and take action as directed. You shall be punished according to the law if it is proved that you have shown undue favor to any one while measuring lands and assessing taxes in the manner mentioned above."

On Poush Badi 13, 1948 (December 1891), The Bajhang Rajya Survey Office reported that during the revenue settlement of 1924 Vikrama (A.D. 1867), land tax rates in Bajhang had been prescribed as follows:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Rate per 100 muris</u>
Abal	Rs14
Doyam	Rs13
Sim	Rs12-8
Chahar	Rs11

The report added, "Land taxes have traditionally not been assessed in the form of paddy. In the case of Abal land, the area per muri will remain unchanged according to the present regulations. But because the area per muri is higher, and the rates of tax per muri are lower for Doyam, Sim, and Chahar, compared with Abal, it seems that the Government will suffer losses in terms of both the area of land and the rate of tax. In our opinion, therefore, the existing differential rates of taxes on Abal, Doyam, Sim, and Chahar grades should be retained, and a standard muri comprising an area of 16 square chains be used for all these four grades."

The Sadar Dafdarkhana, in a note appended to this report on Falgun Badi 8, 1948 (February 1892), informed the Bajhang Rajya Survey Office that the regulations could not be amended. In other words, the recommendation of the Bajhang Rajya Survey Office was rejected. The order reached Bajhang eighteen days later on Falgun Sudi 10, 1948.

The Bajhang Rajya Survey Office then submitted the following report: "Section 2 of the regulation promulgated in the name of this office prescribes that in case any provision of the regulations seem harmful to the interests of the King and the subjects, the office should report the matter along with its recommendation through the Sadar Dafdarkhana and take action as directed. In this country, lands of all the four grades, Abal, Doyam, Sim, and Chahar,

have been measured at the rate of 16 square chains to the muri. If now the area of the muri is increased for the lower grades, while keeping the tax rates at the usual level, this will mean that people will get double benefits. This will result in considerable loss of revenue to the government.

"If the area of the muri is determined according to the grade of land, and the tax rate is increased to an average amount of Rs 14 per 100 muris, the government will have to bear losses. However, we have received no order to increase the tax rates. If the traditional system of land measurement is retained, no losses will result. Moreover, it will be easy to check the area of specified holdings. If the people are unable to understand that the tax has been fixed at an average rate because the area of the muri has increased, they may complain that tax rates have been increased. This will increase the burden of work, make it impossible to complete it within the prescribed deadline, and thereby cause additional losses.

"The people of Bajhang have been demanding that their rice-lands not be measured. They have pointed out that such measurement has not been done in Jumla and Dailekh as well. If now tax-rates are fixed on the basis of the new system of measurement prescribed in the regulations, they may submit complaints and further obstruct the survey work."

The Bajhang Rajya Survey Office, therefore, reiterated its recommendation that the system of land measurement, and the rates of tax, be left unchanged. It pointed out that in case this was done, neither the government nor the people would suffer losses, and it would be possible to check the area of particular holdings in the records."

The Muluki Adda Submitted the following opinion in the matter:

"Regulations had been promulgated prescribing that lands shall be measured as follows:

Abal	----	16 square chains per muri
Doyam	----	18 do do
Sim	----	20 do do
Chahar	----	24 do do

One Khet (2400 square chains according to the new system) of chahar land will yield Rs 11 at the existing rate. According to the old system, the area would have been $1\frac{1}{2}$ Khets, which yielded Rs 16-8. The government will thus lose Rs 5-8 under the new system. The loss in the case of

Abal land will amount to Rs 2-8 at the rate of Rs 14 per 100 muris (or 1 Khet). Moreover, under the new system, people will not be able to find out whether there has been any discrepancy in the measurement of their lands. If a uniform rate of Rs 14 is applied in the case of lands of all the four grades, people will complain that the rate has been raised from Rs 11 to Rs 14 for lands of Chahar grade. Similar losses will result in the case of lands of Doyam and Sim grades as well."

The Muluki Adda, therefore, endorsed the recommendation that the traditional system be left unchanged.

On Ashadh Badi 4, 1949 (June 1892), Prime Minister Bir Shumshere ordered that lands of all the four grades be measured on the basis of a uniform unit in the traditional manner, and that the differential tax rates be retained.

A standard muri of 16 square chains was thus adopted as the unit of measurement for lands belonging to all the four grades: Abal, Doyam, Sim, and Chahar. In other words, all lands were located as of Abal grade for the purpose of measurement. The total amount of revenue was expected to go up by 50 to 100 percent under the new arrangement.

References

1. "Order Regarding Land Measurement and Taxation in Bajhang, Ashadh Sudi 2, 1949 (June 1892)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol 58, pp. 537-50.
2. "Order Regarding Collection of Fees on Land-Tax Records, Chaitra Sudi 7, 1949 (March 1893)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol 58, pp. 228-38.

Disbursements from Ijara Revenues in Bhadgaun

On Wednesday, Jestha Sudi 8, 1872 (May 1815), Kulananda Tha was ordered to disburse a total amount of Rs 17,084-15 from the ijara revenues of Bhadgaun. The breakdown was as follows:-

1. Rs 14-5 daily for ritual gifts (dana) for 12 months from Baisakh Badi 1 to Chaitra Sudi 15, 1872 Vikrama, through the priest ----- Rs 5,152-8
2. Rs 398-7 for ritual gifts on the first day of each solar month (Sankranti) from Jestha 1, 1872 to Baisakh 1, 1873 Vikrama ----- Rs 4,781-7
3. For feeding mendicants (Jogi) in front of the Kumari, as well as for ritual money gifts (bheti, dakshina) and materials on Bhadra Badi 10 --- Rs 300

4. For buffaloes, goats, and other materials required for ceremonies during the Bada-Dashain festival at Gorkha and Nuwakot on Bhadra Sudi 1, ----- Rs 610
5. For recitations of the Puranas at different places during the four-month (Chaturmasa) period to be disbursed on Kartik Sudi 11 :
- Ritual money gift (dakshina) to Pandits reciting the Puranas ----- Rs 2,183
- do-to Brahmans worshipping the Puranas ----- Rs 123
- Total ----- Rs 2,306
6. Religious ceremonies at different places during the Chaturmasa period to be disbursed on Kartik Sudi 15 ----- Rs 1,500
7. Amount to be deposited daily during the Chaturmasa period at the Tosa Khana ----- Rs 800
8. Ritual money gift (dakshina) for Ganga water offered to Baijanath on the Shivaratri festival on Falgun Badi 14, to be disbursed on Magh Sudi 5 ----- Rs 665
9. do. to Sri Pashupati, to be disbursed on Falgun Badi 13 ----- Rs 970

Regmi Research Collection,
Vol. 39, pp. 654-56.

Land Reclamation and Settlement

Subedar Jayanta Khatri's Assignment.

Royal order to the Kajis, Sardars, Subedars, and Amalis of Vijayapur:

"Subedar Jayanta Khatri had been granted authority to promote reclamation and settlement on virgin lands (Kalabajar) east of the Kamala river which do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Subba-Ijaradar (of Morong).

Orders had been issued not to impress forced and unpaid labor services (hulak, beth, begar) on the settlers for a period of three years, and not to obstruct the reclamation and settlement program in any manner.

"We have now received complaints that the local Fouzdars are causing obstructions in procuring settlers from India (Moglan)s. Any person who prevents settlers from India from reclaiming virgin lands other than under the ijara of the Subba may have to compensate the loss of revenue.

"Pay customs duties (sair, chadhti, namti) on exports and imports as usual to the Subba under the ijara, revenues on lands assigned to the military to the appropriate Fouzdars, and those under the jurisdiction of Subedar Jayanta Khatri to him; so that there may be no quarrel regarding jurisdiction."

Saturday, Baishakh Badi 9, 1867 (April 1810),
Regmi Research Collection, Vol 39, P. 150.

Royal Order to Yekunda.

"Ten annas out of every sixteen annas of revenue collected from homestead and other taxes (serma, udhauni, padhauni), customs duties (sair, chadhti, namti)s and market duties (gola, gaurj) collected from (the inhabitants of) virgin lands (Kalabādnar) reclaimed and settled by you for the hill and tarai areas has been assigned to the Shiva Prasad Company. Make payments through Subedar Jayanta Khatri. Retain the balance of six annas as your income in consideration of your labor and effort. Do not feel anxious. If anything needs to be done, report the matter to us and we will do it."

Tuesday, Baisakh Sudi 5, 1867 (April 1810)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, pp. 175-76.

Royal Order to Champa Sing Gurung

"Ikunda had been granted authority to reclaim virgin lands on the banks of the Tista river, while you had been appointed as Dittha there. The area has now been assigned to the company. You are therefore ordered to come to us."

Tuesday, Baisakh Suddi 5, 1867 (April 1810)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol-39, p. 175

Royal Order to Hari Krishna Das.

Hari Krishna Das, Ijaradar of Morang, was ordered to transmit Rs 2,000 from Ijara revenues for the Vikrama year 1867 (A.D. 1810) to Subedar Jayanta Khatri for the supply of credit (bhota, tagavi) for the reclamation and settlement of virgin lands in Sikkim.

Sunday, Baisakh Sudi 9, 1867 (April 1810)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, p. 190.

Royal Order to Ik Nagri

"Subedar Jayanta Khatri has reported to us that you have been loyal and faithful to us. This is what a servant (sevaka) should do. You have done well. In the future also, procure settlers from the adjoining areas in consultation with Subedar Jayanta Khatri and promote settlement in our territories. Work faithfully, and we shall make necessary arrangements for you through the Subedar."

Sunday, Baisakh Sudi 9, 1867 (April 1810)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol-39, pp. 190-91

Royal Order to Sardar Gaja Sing Khatri

"Procure settlers, both respectable persons (bhala manis) and ryots, from India (Moglan)s to reclaim and settle on virgin lands in Morang district. Promote reclamation and settlement in such a manner that land-tax revenue (mal) does not decline, and there is no conflict of jurisdiction with the local revenue authorities (amil). Issue land-allotment certificates (patta) to the settlers, and we shall issue royal orders (Lal Mohar) endorsing such certificates."

Sunday, Jestha Sudi 15, 1867 (May 1810)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, p. 230.

Land Reclamation in Saptari

A nine-year ijara for reclamation and settlement in the mouja of Chhapki (Jagadar-Sudhpur Parganna) of Saptari district, commencing Baisakh Badi 1, 1867 (April 1810), was granted to Baburaiya Das. The following payments were stipulated, inclusive of land taxes (mal-jihat), and miscellaneous other taxes (Kul-hukubat, mutarfa, bihadani, sagaudha, amilan-dastur), but exclusive of Crown levies (Raja-anka) and underground treasure (Kalyanadhar):-

<u>Year</u> (Vikrama)	<u>Amount</u> Rs/annas
1867	Rs 5
1868	Rs 6-4
1869	Rs 9-6
1870	Rs 16-6 $\frac{1}{2}$
1871	Rs 32-13
1872	Rs 49-3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1873	Rs 67-10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1874	Rs 84-9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1875	Rs 95-2 $\frac{1}{4}$

The order added, "Procure settlers from Birta and jagir lands, as well as from India. Settle them, and transmit the stipulated amount to the Amil every year. If the mouja has already been reclaimed and settled by others, do not make any claim. Do not procure settlers in such a manner that land-tax revenue from Raiker lands declines. You shall be punished if you do so. The Amil shall not exact forced and unpaid labor (beth, begar), or collect any ad hoc payments (fermais) from the settlers."

Friday, Ashadh Badi 13, 1867 (June 1810)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, pp. 244-45.

In Mahottari

A seven-year ijara for reclamation and settlement in the mouja of Rudauli (Koradi Parganna) in Mahottari district was granted to Lal Das on Sunday, Aswin Sudi 2, 1867 (October 1810) on the same terms and conditions. The amount of payment ranged between Rs 5 in 1867 Vikrama and Rs 67-10 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1873 Vikrama.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39, pp. 425-26.

In Manahouri, Saptari District

A ten-year ijara for land reclamation and settlement in the mouja of Mahanouri (Maljhamuna Parganna) in Saptari district was granted to Ramadhan Das and Bhitan Khan on Sunday, Aswin Sudi 2, 1867 (October 1810). The amount due

under the ijara was progressively raised from Rs 5 in 1867 Vikrama to Rs 101-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in 1876 Vikrama. The order concluded as follows: After the expiry of the ten-year period, the lands shall be measured, and taxes shall be assessed thereon at regular rates, and a seven year patta shall be issued in the name (of the ijaradars).

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 39. pp 423-24.

In Morang

Deva Narayan Upadhyaya Poudyal had reclaimed and resettled forest lands on the Nepal-India border in Morang. In appreciation of this service, he was granted a tract of virgin lands in the Bhatgaun-Sukhim area of Morang against a yearly thek payment of Rs 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, payable to the local military unit.

Tuesday, Baisakh Badi 10, 1869 (April 1812).
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 41, pp. 84-85.

A similar grant ~~was made~~ to Shakti Ballabh Upadhyaya Lamsal on the same day.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 41, pp. 85-86.
