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Maresh C. Regmi

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Regmi Research (Private) Ltd.
Lazimpat, Kathmandu, Nepal

Telephone: 2-16927

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Jute Cultivation in Nepal

Jute was cultivated in the eastern Tarai region of Nepal during the early nineteenth century. This is proved by its inclusion in the schedule of land tax assessment rates.

Such rates, prescribed for the Fatteharipur Parganna of Morang in A.D. 1808, were as follows:-

<u>Crop</u>	<u>Rate of Tax</u> (per bigha) Rs /annas.
<u>Aansu</u> (?)	2 - 7
Paddy (on old lands, or <u>paha</u>)	4 - x
Paddy (on newly-reclaimed lands, or <u>khila</u>)	2 - 4
Mustard (<u>tori</u>)	3 - 1
Garden crops (<u>tarkari</u>)	4 - 9
Jute (<u>patuwa</u>)	3 - 11
<u>Rabi</u> crops	1 - 10½
Cotton (<u>banga</u>)	2 - 11
Sugarcane	4 - 11

(Marga Badi 1, 1865/November 1808, Regmi Research Collection Vol. 36, pp. 184-85).

There is no evidence, however, that jute, or jute goods, were exported from Morang during the early nineteenth century. They find no place in the list of Morang's exports to the adjoining Indian district of Purnea in 1809-10 as given by Francis Buchanan (Hamilton) in his Purnea Report (Patna : Bihar and Orissa Research Society, 1928, pp. 556-76).

Jute cultivation in Morang district for the purpose of export probably started during the late 1850s or the early 1860s. William Wilson Hunter, in his book, The Indian Empire : Its People, History and Products (London: W.H. Allen & Co., 1893, pp. 674-75) writes :

From time immemorial, jute has been grown on the swamps of Eastern Bengal, and has been woven into coarse fabrics for bags and even clothing. As early as 1795, Dr. Roxburgh called attention to the commercial value of the plant, which he grew in the Botanical Gardens of Calcutta, and named 'Jute' after the language of his Orissa gardeners, the Bengali word being Pat or Koshra. In 1828-29, the total exports of jute were only 364 cwts, valued at £ 62. From that date the trade steadily grew, until in the quinquennial period ending 1847-48, the exports averaged 234,055 cwts. The Crimean war, which cut off

the supplies of Russian flax and hemp from the Forfarshire weavers, made the reputation of jute. Dundee forthwith adopted the new fibre as her speciality, and the Bengal cultivators as readily set themselves to meet the demand. "India's jute exports rose from an average of 969,724 cwts in the 1850s to 11,985,967 cwts in 1890-91."

In Purnea district, "fibres are cultivated to a considerable extent ... and jute constitutes one of the most important exports In the years 1872-73, about 15,000 acres were cultivated with jute . . . Previous to 1867 there was scarcely any jute cultivation in the District, but in that year it received an impetus from the great demand for gunny bags." (William Wilson Hunter, A Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol. XV. Districts of Monghyr and Purniah, London: Trubner & Co., 1877, pp. 290-91).

By the early years of the twentieth century, jute was being cultivated "in small but increasing areas in Assam and Nepal. (The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. III, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1908, P. 47).

The gradual extension of the area under jute was by no means surprising, because jute:

is not a rival of rice, but a subsidiary crop, from which the cultivator makes a certain additional income in hard cash.
(Hunter, The Indian Empire P. 590).

Jute can be grown with advantage upon land on which late rice would fail, and which, after the crop has been reaped, can be sown with mustard, and, in some cases, with early rice . . . The cultivation has not had the effect of decreasing the amount of cereals or other crops, but has been the cause of more land being brought under cultivation.
(Hunter, A Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol. XV. pp. 292-93).

Jute and jute goods were exported from Morang through Purnea.

In Purnea district, "The trans-frontier trade with Nepal is carried on by carts, coolies, and pack animals, the principal imports from Nepal being rice and paddy, jute, gunny bags, mustard seed, and timber .h.h." (The Imperial Gazetteer of India, Vol. XX, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1908, P. 417).

From Purnea district, "Jute is exported to the large markets near Calcutta, or is sent up-country to Mirzapur, generally by water, although when trade is brisk the railway is preferred . . . The quantity of jute, either raw or in the form of gunny bags, exported annually from Purnia District, is estimated at 200,000 mans."
(Hunter: A Statistical Account of Bengal, Vol. XV, P. 292).

Jute "is received direct from the cultivators, under advances by the goladars, or agents for the Bhadrashwor, Calcutta, or Mirzapur merchants, and is by them shipped to its destination. In the northern part of the District, two-thirds of the rayats cultivate jute more or less, and in the south perhaps one-fourth." (Ibid, P. 293)†

In 1875, Nepal's exports to India through Arariya and Krishnaganj included the following:-

Arariya

Raw fibers	. . .	11,472 maunds
do. manufactured	. . .	£ 275 - 10s - od.

Krishnaganj

Jute	. . .	17,150 maunds
Gunny	. . .	34,600 maunds.

(Hunter, The Indian Empire, pp. 380-81)

During 1894-95, the Rana government made an attempt to introduce jute (san) cultivation in Banke district of the far-western Tarai (Naya Mulak) region.

On Magh Badi 9, 1951 (January 1895)†, Prime Minister Bir Shumshere sent an order to Major Captain Jit Bahadur Khatri Chhetri, Chief of the Naya Mulak Bandobasta Adda, to make arrangements for jute cultivation on 300 or 400 bighas of land in the four districts of the far-western Tarai (Naya Mulak) region and to spend not more than kampani Rs. 400 for the project.

On Falgun Sudi 5, 1951 (February 1895)†, Major Captain Jit Bahadur Khatri Chhetri† sent an order to Subba Siddhibir, Chief of the Banke Mal (Revenue) Adda, directing him to spend an amount not exceeding Kampani Rs. 100 for jute cultivation on a compact area of at least 100 bighas. The Subba was warned that he would be held personally liable if the project resulted in any loss to the government†

However, Siddhibir was unable to locate a compact plot of 100 bighas near existing villages in Banke district for the project. Nor was he able to procure jute seeds in the district. He, therefore, directed the following Chaudharis to cultivate jute on a total area of 100 bighas near cultivated moujas and submit statements of the expenses:-

1. Chaudhari Mishri Tharu of Rajahat
2. Chaudhari Ram Sarup Tharu of Udain
3. Chaudhari Madhav Ram Ahir of Udain

These three Chaudharis later reported: "Because we were unable to locate compact plots near cultivated moujas for the purpose of jute cultivation, and because yields would not be satisfactory if the crop was sown on dispersed plots of waste lands, we made arrangements for such cultivation on cultivated lands in specified moujas on b. baiya (share-cropping) basis, subject to the condition that the land tax is remitted."

A total area of 30 bighas was thus brought under jute cultivation in Banke district in the year A.D. 1895.

The crop was harvested in the month of Marga 1952 (A.D. 1895). Output totalled 16 maunds and $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers, of which half, or 8 maunds and $1\frac{1}{4}$ sers, was appropriated as rent.

The breakdown was as follows:-

Through Chaudhari Mishri Tharu in Rajahat	. . . 3 maunds and 10 <u>sers</u>
Through Chaudhari Ram Swarup Tharu in Udain	. . . 3 maunds and 30 <u>sers</u>
Through Chaudhari Madho Ram Ahir in Udain	. . . 1 maund and $1\frac{1}{4}$ <u>ser</u>
Total	8 maunds and $1\frac{1}{4}$ <u>sers</u>

The annual land tax payable on the lands thus brought under jute cultivation was as follows:-

Chaudhari Mishri Tharu	... Rs. 7 and $9\frac{1}{4}$ annas
Chaudhari Ram Sarup Tharu	... Rs. 1 and 7 annas
Chaudhari Madho Ram Ahir	... Rs. 3 and 3 annas
	Rs. 12 and $3\frac{1}{4}$ annas

The Banke Mal Adda requested sanction for the following:-

- (1) To sell the jute by auction to the highest bidder, and
- (2) To remit the tax of Rs. 12- $3\frac{1}{4}$ on the 30 bighas of land brought under jute cultivation.

The Naya Mulak Bandobasta Adda then arranged for the sale of jute by auction at the rate of $23\frac{3}{4}$ sers a rupee, the total proceeds amounting to Rs. 13-8 $\frac{1}{2}$. The net return, after deducting the land tax (Rs. 12- $3\frac{1}{4}$) thus amounted to Rs. 1-5 $\frac{1}{4}$. It forwarded the request for remission of the land tax to Kathmandu.

Subba Dharmadatta Upadhyaya (of the Mulaki Adda) recommended that remission be granted. The recommendation was endorsed by Prime Minister Bir Shumshere on Marga Badi 7, 1954 (November 1897).

Six Unpublished Letters of
Crown Prince Pratapa Simha

Dinesh Raj Panta, "Yuvaraja Pratapa Simha Shahale Shrikrishna Pathakalai Lekheka Chha Aprakashita Patra" (six unpublished letters written by Crown Prince Pratap Simha Shah to Shrikrishna Pathak), Purnima, No. 54, Chaitra 2039 (March 1983), pp. 1-3.

A summary of six letters addressed by Crown Prince Pratap Simha Shah to Shrikrishna Pathak is given below. Copies of these unpublished documents are available at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Envelope No. 48).

(1) We have granted khet to Faudya, 60 muris to singya, and 80 muris to Sahiman as jagir. These are not ordinary attendants. Allot these lands in Gougal and Pudol. These persons will not be able to go there frequently. You must therefore look after these lands. Kirtipur, Wednesday, Ashadh Badi 5, (Srawan 3), 1824 Vikrama.

(2) Permit 8 pathis of salt, purchased for 4 siccas, one bunch of bahanas, and 4 jackfruits belonging to ... Laxmi to pass through (checkposts) in Sindhure-Ghat, Barmandi, and Jinpur up to Kathmandu. Do not let them be held up on the way. Thursday, Bhadra Badi 11 (Aswin 5), 1824 Vikrama.

(3) The Navanna ceremony is being observed on Kartik 26, (1824 Vikrama). Supply 2 jars of ghee, 4 jars of oil, one large and fat gelded goat, and a large quantity of vegetables so as to reach the palace by Kartik 24. Monday, Kartik Sudi 4 (Kartik 13), 1824 Vikrama.

(4) We have gifted a good slave girl to Jayananda Newar. Find the slave girl somewhere and hand her over to him immediately. Saturday, Magh Badi 4 (Magh 27), 1824 Vikrama.

(5) Arrive here today along with all supplies needed for sowing. Tuesday, Ashadh Sudi 13 (Ashadh 19), 1825 Vikrama.

(6) The bosis of Swanagaun only cut timber, they do not saw it with the falasi. You are therefore ordered to send four skilled bosis from Kagatigaun who can saw timber with the falasi. Make no delay. Nuwakot: Wednesday, Bhadra Sudi 10 (Aswin 9), 1825 Vikrama.

The Palpa Mint

During Vikrama 1936-37 (A.D. 1879-80), the Palpa mint was operated through the amanat system under Subba Nanda Raj Gurugharana Pandit. In that year:-

(1) The Palpa Mint converted into Gorakhpuri coins a total quantity of 2,547 dharnis of copper supplied by individuals for that purpose. It charged a fee of 8 annas a dharni. The total revenue from this source amounted to 17-ganda mohar Rs. 1,273-8 or 12-gandi Gorakhpuri Rs. 1,804-2½.

(2) In addition, 175 dharnis of copper were converted into coins on government (amanat) account. This included approximately 171 dharnis purchased for Rs. 405-15 at the rate of Rs. 2-5¼ a dharni from individuals who were not willing to have the metal converted into coins on their own account on payment of the prescribed fee. Total value of coins minted: Gorakhpuri Rs. 733 weighing 162-2¾ dharnis, after allowing for depreciation at the rate of 1-16 dharnis for each 24 dharnis.

Source: Original royal-seal document granting clearance to Subba Nanda Raj Gurugharana Pandit, Chief of the Palpa Mint, for the Vikrama year 1936-37 (A.D. 1879-80).

Bichhakhori

Regmi Research Series (Year 15, Nos. 11-12, November-December 1983) contained some notes on "Land Reclamation and Resettlement in Bichhakhori".

Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere changed the name of Bichhakhori to Amlekhgunj, according to an order issued through the Commander-in-Chief General Bhim Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana, on Ashadh 1, 1986 (June 15, 1929).

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, P. 444.

On Nepal-Tibet Trade

Surya Prasad Padya, a resident of Listi in Sindhupalchok district, submitted the following petition to Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere:

"A tax of 24 paisa is collected at the Tatapani Customs from each person (dhakre) who visits Tibet. At the Listi Customs, a tax of 7 paisa is collected on each load. At the Gati Customs, a duty of 2½ paisa is collected on each load of foodgrains. The local people have been paying these taxes and duties. However, the inhabitants of nine villages in the area claim that they have been exempted from payments. In case I am granted a three-year contract for the collection of these taxes and duties from these nine villages, I hereby undertake to pay Rs. 301 in the first year, and Rs. 401 each in the second and third years, thus making a total payment of Rs. 1103 during the three-year period."

The petition was referred to the East No. 1 (Ghungthang) Jangi Parath. It submitted the following report.

"Formerly, the inhabitants of twelve villages, including Listi, had been granted exemption (from payment of customs duties) in consideration of the

portage services provided by them in transporting supplies to and from Kathmandu in connection with government cattle farms and hunting expeditions. Such portage services are no longer needed; hence customs duties must now be collected from them.

Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere accepted this recommendation, and ordered that necessary arrangements be made to collect duties from the inhabitants of the twelve villages under ijara or amanat as appropriate.

The Kodari Customs Office, to whom this order was sent, was unable to locate the petitioner, Surya Prasad Padhya.

Meanwhile, Nhuchhe Narayan Manandhar offered to pay 50 Paisa percent more than the amount stipulated by Surya Prasad Padhya if the services of two peons from the Kodari Customs Office were made available to him for the first year.

First offers were then invited, and Shiva Shanker Padhya offered to pay 5 percent more for a three-year ijara.

On Poush 3, 1968 (December 18, 1911), Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere approved Shiva Shanker Padhya's bid, subject to the condition that the services of government peons would not be made available. Otherwise, he ordered, the duties should be collected through government employees on amanat basis.

Siddhi Lal, a resident of Nhaikantala in Kathmandu, then offered to raise the amount by yet another 5 percent.

Naib Subba Khadananda Upadhyaya of the Kathmandu Amanat Goswara Bhansar (Customs) then suggested that until a decision was reached on these offers, the Kodari Customs Office be ordered to collect customs duties from the inhabitants of the twelve villages on amanat basis as an ad hoc arrangement. Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere approved the suggestion.

Particulars of these twelve villages were as follows:-

1. Villages which had been exempted from payment of the Head Tax (Thal Rakam) (at Tatapani)

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. Duguna | 2. Dharapani |
| 3. Dhangsing | 4. Kambu |
| 5. Salangkate | 6. Navanthari |
| 7. Tatapani | 8. Phuping |
| | 9. Bharbhing |

2. Villages which had been exempted from payment of the tax of 7 paisa (at Listi on each load)

1. Kanglang

2. Bagang

3. Pradhan

Rate of Duties

1. The Thal rakam (head tax) shall be collected at the Tatapani Customs at the rate of 24 paisa according to the prescribed schedule from each inhabitant of the nine villages mentioned above who travels to Kutit.
2. A duty of 7 paisa per load of salt shall be collected at the Listi Customs according to the prescribed schedule from each inhabitant of the three villages mentioned above.
3. At the Gati Customs, the inhabitants of all these (twelve) villages shall pay duties at the following rates:-

<u>Commodity</u>		<u>Rate of Duty</u>
Maize	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ paisa per load or 1 paisa per <u>gunta</u> (?)
Wheat, <u>Karuwa</u> (millet)	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ paisa per load
Wheat	...	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per <u>gunta</u> (?)
Buckwheat	...	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ paisa per load
Crushed rice	...	2 paisa per <u>gunta</u> (?)
Rice	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.
Soybean or millet flour	...	1 paisa do.

The order added, "Monthly statements of revenue collected from these duties shall be submitted to the Kathmandu. Amanat Goswara Bhansar, and particulars of collections every three days by post. The proceeds of such collections shall be remitted to the Kathmandu Amanat Goswara Bhansar."

Jestha 24, 1969 (June 7, 1912)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 78, pp. 750-58.

Some Reform Measures of Prime Minister
Chandra Shumshere

(Abstracted from: K.D., "Maharaja Chandra Shumshere Ko Abhinandana" (Felicitations to Maharaj Chandra Shumshere), Nepali (quarterly), No. 85, Kartik-Poush 2037 (October-December 1980), pp. 2 and 37-59).

On August 27, 1908, Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere returned to Kathmandu after completing a five-month visit to England. Senior members of the Rana family held a function to celebrate the occasion, at which an address of felicitations was presented to the Prime Minister. The address was enclosed in a casket of gold and silver, in which the following words were inscribed in the English language: "Presented to/His Highness Maharaja Major General/Sir Chandra Shumsher Jung Bahadur Rana/G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.C.L./Honorary Colonel of the Fourth Gurkhas,/Thong Lin Pim Ma Ko Kang Hang Syan,/Prime Minister & Marshall of Nepal/By the Shum Sher Family."

The address lists a number of social and economic reform measures undertaken by Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere since he assumed power on June 26, 1901. A summary of these measures is given below:

1. Hospitals

Hospitals have been opened in Bhadgaun, Bhimphedi, Palpa, and Doti.

2. Bridges

Steel bridges have been constructed at 17 places with materials procured from England, and 56 old bridges have been renovated.

3. Water Supply

Water supply schemes have been implemented in Patan and Dhankuta.

4. Administrative Reforms

A new accounting system has been introduced in government offices all over the country. Arrangements for inspection and training have been approved. Existing offices have been organized, and new offices have been created. A new building has been constructed so that all government offices may be accommodated in one place. The use of the solar calendar has been introduced.

5. Remission of Arrears

Old arrears of payment due to the government totalling Rs. 3,218,048.58½ have been remitted.

6. Irrigation and Land Reclamation

Dams, irrigation canals, and tanks have been constructed at several places. Regulations have been enforced according to which taxes will be remitted on lands used for the construction of tanks.

Forest areas in Morang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Surkhet, Samari, Trijuga, and elsewhere have been opened for reclamation and settlement. Arrangements have been made to

remit land taxes on such newly-reclaimed lands for four years, five years, or ten years, and (a part of the reclaimed area) has been granted as birta (on a tax-free basis). Loans have been supplied, and arrangements for housing made, (to settlers in) Pokhara and Butwal. Food stocks (dharmabhakhari) have been maintained in several districts to meet shortages in times of drought. Food was supplied to the local people from these stocks when drought occurred in Bara and Parsa last year and in Butwal and the Naya Muluk (far-western Tarai) region this year.

7. Rents and Tenancy Rights on Birta Lands

Formerly, birta owners had the right to increase rents or evict their tenants at any time, even though the tenants may have been occupying such lands for generations. Legislation has now been enacted under which birta owners are allowed to charge rents only on the basis of rates current on (state-owned) raikar lands. Occupancy rights on birta lands have also been protected in the same manner as on raikar lands.

8. Procurement of Supplies

Formerly, provisions needed during tours of the Prime Minister, or of local administrators (amala) as well as goats and buffaloes needed for sacrificial purposes during the Dashain festival, used to be requisitioned from the local people without any payment. At times, people were even forced to purchase such supplies and deliver them through long distances at their own cost. Such practices have now been banned. Local administrators have been ordered to purchase provisions in the market. People have been freed from the obligation to supply goats and buffaloes free of cost during the Dashain festival.

9. Abolition of Taxes

- (a) The tax collected in Kathmandu, Patan, and Bhadgaun from vendors of yoghurt has been abolished.
- (b) A tax known as Sithaku used to be collected at the rate of 80 paisa from each household of members of the Barda community in Patan during a festival at Kirtipur. The tax has now been abolished.
- (c) The Sahupal levy, collected in the form of paddy on rice-lands in Patan and Bhadgaun, has been abolished.
- (d) The Fatte-Mubarakh levy, collected from vendors of fruits and vegetables in Kathmandu, has been abolished.
- (e) The Chhipi levy has been abolished.

- (f) Payments known as Kista and badh-anna, collected from Kipat land holders in East No. 1, have been abolished.
- (g) The fee for receipt against payment made to government offices of amounts exceeding Rs. 10 has been fixed at 4 paise only.
- (h) The banari tax, collected at (Chisapani) Gadhi from traders dealing in partridges and other birds, as well as fruits, has been abolished.
- (i) The fee collected by the porter contractor (bhariya-naike) from people who brought grains from the Tarai region has been abolished.
- (j) Arrears of payment or supply under the Gol-Daura Rakam (i.e. obligation to supply firewood and charcoal free of cost to the government) till the Vikrama year 1962 (A.D. 1905) have been remitted, and the rates at which such supplies were made have been reduced.
- (k) Arrears of tax payments due from the inhabitants of the eastern hill region from East No. 1 to East No. 3 from the Vikrama years 1928 to 1951 (1866 to 1894) have been waived.
- (l) Import Duties have been reduced or remitted as follows:-
 - (1) Import duty on bire salt and rock-salt has been remitted. On Sabari salt, duty has been reduced from 50 paise to 25 paise a maaloade
 - (2) The bakkuana tax (on each 32-dharni load) on fruits other than kabul pomegranates, sarda, and grapes has been abolished.
 - (3) Duties on rupee and ashrafii coins (of gold), other than Kampani rupees, pounds, and guineas, have been abolished.
 - (4) The duty on soda-water and lemonade has been reduced from 50 paise to 10 paise per bottle.

10. Currency Reform

The 16-ganda, 18-ganda, 20-ganda, and 21-ganda currency units have been abolished, and a standard 25-ganda mohar rupee has been introduced all over the country.

11. Standard Weights

A standard kampani 40-ser maund (each ser consisting of 20 gandas) has been introduced in the Tarai region. The old maund, consisting of 4, 5, or 7 paseri(s), each paseri consisting of 10, 14, or 18 ganda(s), has been abolished.

12. Social Reform

Regulations have been enforced prohibiting extravagant expenditure at social ceremonies of the Banda caste among the Newars, and also among other castes.

13. Village Functionaries

Inasmuch as reports were received that Talukdars and common people in villages situated in the region from East No. 1 to East No. 4 were suffering hardships, appropriate arrangements have been made for their benefit.

14. Government Offices

The following new government offices have been created:-

- (a) Bhardari Adda
- (b) Rakam Bandobasta (Revenue Administration)
- (c) Commission Office
- (d) Jangi Bandobasta (Military Administration)
- (e) Guthi Lagat (Guthi Records)
- (f) Adalati Bakyaata (Realization of arrears of Judicial fines and penalties).
- (g) The Kumarichok (Audit Office) has been divided into four sections.
- (h) The Adalat (Judiciary) has been divided into two parts
- (i) Appeal Adda
- (j) Muluki Bandobasta
- (k) Bali Talab Janch
- (l) Customs Offices (Bhansar) in Bhadgaun and Patan
- (m) The Sadar Dafdarkhana has been divided into four sections
- (n) Bannjanch Adas (Forest Offices) have been opened in Sarlahi, Rautahat, Khajahani, Sheoraj, Dang, Deukhuri, Morang, and two districts of the Naya Muluk (far-western) region.

The address of felicitations to Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere was presented by the following senior members of the Rana family:-

1. Commandar-in-Chief General Bhim Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
2. Jit Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, Commanding General for the Western Zone.
3. Juddha Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, Commanding-General for the Eastern Zone.
4. Dharma Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, Commanding-General for the Southern Zone.
5. Rudra Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur, Commanding General for the Northern Zone.
6. General Padma Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
7. General Tej Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
8. General Mohan Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
9. Lt. General Pratap Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
10. Lt. General Babar Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
11. Lt. General Keshar Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
12. Lt. General Bahadur Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
13. Major General Simha Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
14. Major General Agni Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
15. Major General Prachanda Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
16. Major General Krishna Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
17. Major General Dambar Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
18. Major General Bhuwan Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
19. Major General Purna Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
20. Major General Jadu Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
21. Major General Khamba Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
22. Major General Hiranya Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
23. Commanding Colonel Samar Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
24. Colonel Prakash Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
25. Colonel Tirtha Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.

26. Colonel Indra Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
27. Lt. Colonel Veda Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
28. Lt. Colonel Samir Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
29. Major Captain Bhairav Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
30. Captain Bhawa Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
31. Babu Saheb Ananda Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
32. Babu Saheb Lilaraj Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.
33. Babu Saheb Ganga Shumshere Jung Rana Bahadur.

Members of the Rana family used to add "Jung Rana Bahadur" to their names. On Marga 24, 1966 (November 11, 1909), the Commander-in-Chief, Bhim Shumshere, promulgated an order as ~~commanded~~ by Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere that the form be changed to "Jung Bahadur Rana."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, P. 438.

A more detailed account of the reforms measures of Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere is given in: Perceval Landon, Nepal, Kathmandu: Ratna Pustak Bhandar, 1976 (reprint of 1928 ed.), Vol. 2, Chapter XVI, pp. 156-85.

Kathmahals

A list of Kathmahals in the Tarai and inner Tarai regions of Nepal at the end of the nineteenth century had been given in Regmi Research Series, Year 11, No. 11, November 1, 1979, p. 160. Additional information on the subject is given below.

Kathmahals-General

On September 19, 1876, the British Resident in Nepal, C.E.R. Girdlestone, in a report to T.H. Thornton, officiating secretary to the Government of India (Foreign Department), described the organization and procedure of Nepal's timber export trade in the following words:

Under the system of monopoly now obtaining what happens is that the timber is collected at depots near the points at which the larger rivers leave Nepalese territory. These depots are in charge of Government officials, the Kat Mahal being as much a department of State as our own bureau of revenue, agriculture, and commerce. The Durbar prefers to deal with as few persons as possible, because the fewer the holders of timber in British territory

the higher the prices that they can realize,
and therefore the higher the initial charge which
the Durbar can impose on them.

(Source: National Archives of India, New Delhi, Foreign Department
(Revenue) Records, No. 15 P, P. 27).

Amalgamation of Rapti-Dwar and Deukhuri-Dwar Kathmahals

The Rapti-Dwar and Deukhuri-Dwar Kathmahals were amalgamated in A.D. 1882. Subba Padmanabha Joshi, Chief of the Banke Mal, was transferred as Chief of the new Kathmahal with the rank of Captain. Previously, the salary bill amounted to Kampani, Rs. 3,450 for the Rapti-Dwar Kathmahal and Rs. 3,150 for the Deukhuri-Dwar Kathmandu, making a total amount of Rs. 6,600. The amount was reduced to Rs. 4,732 for the new Kathmahal.

Particulars were as follows:-

		(in Kampani Rs.)
Captain Padmanabha Joshi		Rs. 1600 a year
One Mukhiya	...	Rs. 500 do.
One Naib	...	Rs. 200 do.
Two Subedars	...	Rs. 400 do.
One Nausinda	...	Rs. 144 do.
Two Hawaldars	...	Rs. 120 do.
Two Amaldars	...	Rs. 100 do.
28 Peons	...	Rs. 1120 do.
One attendant	...	Rs. 30 do.
One blacksmith (Kami)	...	Rs. 36 do.
		<hr/>
		Rs. 4,682 a year
Office Expenses		Rs. 50 do.
		<hr/>
		Rs. 4,732

(Order to Subba Padmanabha Joshi of the Banke Mal, Bhadra Sudi 4, 1939 (September 1882), Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 93, pp. 33-37).

Abolition of Ilam-Dwar Kathmahals

In Marga 1954 (November 1897) the Ilam-Dwar Kathmahal was abolished and its functions were assigned to the Ilam District Amini. According to an order issued to that office on Marga Badi 2, 1954 (November 1897)e

We have abolished the Ilam-Dwar Kathmahal. No person shall be granted permission to cut trees in forests in that area. Dry and fallen timber may, however, be collected and sold to the highest bidder in the presence of representatives of the Ilam District Headquarters (Gaunda) Office. Timber shall be supplied to the local people for building purposes, as well as for manufacturing plows and other agricultural implements, against permits issued by the Ilam District Headquarters Office against a fee of 2 annas for each household. Duties at ferry points (ghat)e and markets (bazaar), and fees for forest products (bankar) previously collected by the Ilam-Dwar Kathmahal, shall be collected by the Ilam District Amini in the future. In order to perform these functions, the post of a nausinda has been sanctioned for the Ilam District Amini on a yearly salary of Rs. 900.

Baisakh Sudi 7, 1955 (April 1898)e
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 71, pp. 698-706e

Abolition of Babai-Dwar Kathmahal

The Babai-Dwar Kathmahal in Bardiya district was abolished in Aswin 1955 (September 1898). Its functions were then taken over by the Bardiya Mal Adda (Revenue Office)e. (Order to the Bardiya Mal, Ashadh Sudi 3, 1957/June 1900, Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 72, pp. 739-55).

(To be continued)
