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Cardamom farms in the Western Hill Region

1. Gorkha

Order from Kaji Birkesar Pande to the Mohinaike of Narijung (Gorkha): "The cardamom farm (bari) of that place had been assigned as jagir to Sri Ranser Company on payment (of rents) amounting to 22½ dharnis of cardamom every year. You are hereby ordered to make payments accordingly.

Friday, Marga Badi 8, 1868 (November 1811)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 59.

Kaski

- (1) On Bhadra Badi 14, 1869 (August 1812), Kaji Randhwaj Thapa and Kaji Birkesar Pande sent an order to the tenants of Salyan, Paudur, and other villages (in Kaski) that cardamom farming in those villages had been placed under the jurisdiction of Birbal Gharti. The order added, "You have held up the supply of cardamom on the ground that the Company (to whom the villages were assigned as Jagir) has not granted permission. The Company has been given no rights on cardamom lands. You are therefore ordered to supply the entire quantity of cardamom produced in your villages through Birbal Gharti, not to the Company.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 119.

- (2) Kaji Birkesar Pande's order to Kavi Gurung and Khadka Singh Gurung: "We hereby appoint you as caretaker (Chitaidar) of the cardamom farm at Paudur in Kaski, replacing Naran Rana. Supply 63 dharnis of cardamom due for the Vikrama year 1869 (A.D. 1812) to the Tosakhana (in Kathmandu). Appropriate rents from one khet of rice-lands assigned to the Chitaidar of that cardamom farm."

Shrawan Sudi 11, 1869 (July 1812),
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 114.

- (3) Royal order to Gajabal Gurung: "We hereby grant you a thek (contract) for the cardamom farms of Gorje, Paudur, Lumle, Handikhola, Lekhpani, Kaphaldanda and Syaklung in Kaski, as well as 110 muris of rice-lands assigned to the thekdar of these farms from former times, and the village of Kahule, yielding a revenue of Rs. 4½ from the Serma tax, and 5 annas from the saunefagu tax. The payment due under this thek had been increased from 81 dharnis to 115 dharnis during the revenue settlement of the Vikrama year 1881 (A.D. 1824). Supply this quantity of cardamom to the Tosakhana in Kathmandu in the month of Falgun (ending March 13) every year. In case any tenant leaves his cardamom field uncultivated, evict him and appoint another tenant.

Saturday, Jestha Badi 30, 1894 (May 1837)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 34, pp. 322-23.

A Lepcha Settlement in Eastern Nepal

In the Vikrama year 1883 (A.D. 1826), Kaji Yuklathuye had been granted permission to settle in the Karpok and Phakphok areas of Chainpur district in the far-eastern hill region along with his followers. The Lepcha immigrants set up a total of 101 households in those areas.

A thek settlement was finalized with these Lepcha households through Subba Jayanta Khatri. Under that settlement, they were placed under the obligation of paying Rs. 324 every year as thek to the Sri Nath Company.

Particulars of the settlement were as follows:-

- (1) The Lepcha households may occupy and reclaim waste Raikar lands through their own labor and resources and use such lands as bari, suwaro (i.e. unirrigated lands used as garden, production of maize and other dry crops, etc.) and Kharka (pasture lands).
- (2) Ten households belonging to Kaji Yuklathuye's group, six belonging to his brother's group, and six belonging to his nephew's group, were exempted from all taxes and payments.
- (3) The other eighty-one households were placed under the obligation of paying four rupees each every year.
- (4) In consideration of that payment, the obligation to pay saunefagu and megjin levies, judicial fines and penalties (danda-kunda), escheats (maryo-aputali), penalties for adultery (chak-chakui), land taxes (wajbi), and fees for the right to administer justice (asmani), as well as customary payments due to the assignee (amilan), was waived.
- (5) The government reserved the right to collect and appropriate the proceeds of Crown levies (Raja-Anka), treasure-troves (kalyana-dhana), and fees due to the Dharmadhikar.
- (6) The Lepcha settlers were required to transmit the following to the government: ivory, rhinoceros horn, baby rhinoceros and horns and yong ones of bison (gaurigai).

Subsequently, Kaji Yuklathuye submitted a petition to Kathmandu complaining that the payment was too high.

A royal order was then issued on Monday, Jestha badi 30, 1886 (May 1829), according to which:-

- (1) The number of tax-exempt households was increased from 20 to 24, including four households of hunters (sikari).

- (2) The payment due from the remaining 77 households as well as from the households of new immigrants was reduced from four rupees to one rupee each.

Revenue from the tax was to be transmitted to the Sri Nath Company as usual.

Regmi Research Collection, vol. 27, pp. 49-50.

Facilities for Recruits

Regulations issued to the Jagir Phant (Division) of the Pahad Bandobast (Hill Regions Administration) on Friday, Poush 20, 1975 (January 3, 1919).

1. In case the family of any person who was killed in the war is suffering from poverty, the local village headman (Talukdar, Pagari, Jimmawal, Gaurung, Mijhar) shall render all possible assistance and report the matter to the district authorities (Gaunda, Goswara). The latter shall investigate such reports, submit its own reports to the center, and take action according to orders.
2. All sentences of punishment or charges for desertion from the army, irrespective of whether recruitment has been made at the center or in the districts, are hereby commuted. All those who may have been imprisoned for such offence shall be released.
3. All sentences of punishment or charges relating to bribery or other offences in recruitment shall be similarly commuted.
4. Any person who has been appointed in the army shall be allowed to resign before completing 36 months of service. However, this facility shall be granted on a one-time basis only. In the future, no one shall be allowed to resign before completing his term.
5. Arrears of advances obtained by persons leaving (for India) for recruitment in the British army shall be remitted.
6. Inasmuch as punishment has been commuted in the manner mentioned above, those who have fled to Tibet and India shall be ordered to come back home.
7. Punishment inflicted on deserters from the army at the center or in the districts, or from the (British) army in India, has been commuted. Those who have been imprisoned for such offenses shall be released.

Regmi Research Collection, vol. 28.

On Manachamal Lands

Manachamal Grants

(1) To Anupa Simha Adhikari

From Kaji Birkesar Pande to Anupa Simha Adhikari on Tuesday, Marga Badi 12, 1868 (A.D. November 1811).

" A royal order had been issued in the Vikrama year 1862 (A.D. 1862) granting as Manachamal two khets (i.e. 200 muris) out of four khets of rice-lands at Banepa which Chhatra Singh Newar was using as Guthi. We hereby reconfirm the grant according to that royal order. Use the lands as your Manachamal.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, P. 6.

(2) To Subba Katak Bahadur Thapa

On Marga Badi 30, 1868, Kaji Birkesar Pande issued an order in the name of Subba Katak Bahadur Thapa reconfirming his Manachamal lands which had been granted to him through a royal order, for the vikrama year 1868 (A.D. 1811) also. The area and location of the lands are not clear.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, P. 6.

(3) To Ditttha Bishram Khatri

On Thursday, Poush Badi 5, 1868 (December 1811), Kaji Birkesar Pande issued an order in the name of Ditttha Bishrama Khatri reconfirming the grant of 1 khet of land in Bhadgaun as part of his Manachamal. The lands were previously held by Renajit Malla (?) 's daughter-in-law on jiuni tenure.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, P. 18.

(4) To Raja Bhupendra Malla

On Poush Badi ... 1868 (December 1811), Kaji Birkesar Pande informed Raja Bhupendra Malla of Dhurkot that 4 khets of rice lands at Rupakot and other areas, which had been granted to him as Manachamal by royal order, had been reconfirmed. The lands were cultivated by Lohasur Gharti.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, P. 18.

(5) To Subedars Ramachandra and Foud Singh Bogati

On Friday, Poush Badi 13, 1868, Kaji Birkesar Pande ordered Mukhiya Jogeshwar Padhya and the Mohinaike of Bhirkot to let Subedar Ramachandra Bogati and subedar Foud Singh Bogati take possession of their Manachamal lands comprising 4 khets, which had been granted to them through a royal order.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, P. 25.

(6) To subedar Simha Ghale

A royal order had been issued in the vikrama year 1864 (A.D. 1807) granting 220 muris of rice-lands in Wami (Gulmi) to subedar Simha Ghale. Of this, 140 muris was later granted to subba Gangamani. On Poush Sudi 10, 1868, Kaji Birkesar Pande issued an order reconfirming subedar Simha Ghale's Manachamal rights on the remaining area of 80 muris.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 34.

(7) To subedar Baka Khatri

On Magh Badi 8, 1868 (January 1812) Kaji Birkesar Pande made a grant of 45 muris of land to subedar Baka Khatri on Manachamal tenure. The location is not clear.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 38.

(8) To Gopal Puri

A royal order issued on Monday, Baisakh Sudi 9, 1873 (April 1816) granted 1 khet of rice-lands at Lamachaur in Kaski as Manachamal to Gopal Puri.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 129.

Other Manachamal Land Grants

Grants made through royal order and reconfirmed by Kaji Birkesar Pande :-

- (1) Ashadh Sudi 15, 1889: 169 muris in Deopatan, Handigaun, Thankot, Sunguthi, and Bisankhu to Hiya Patwa.

(Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 106)

- (2) Shrawan Badi 30, 1869: 200 muris in Mahankal, Dharmathali, Gokarna, Patan, and Budhanilkantha to Shivananda Vaidya of Deopatan (Ibid, pp. 110-11)

Tax on Manachamal Lands

An order issued by Kaji Birkesar Pande in the name of Nandu Thapa required him to pay Rs. 14 as rent (bali) for the Vikrama year 1869 (A.D. 1812) on the 55 muris of Manachamal lands held by him in Jatanpur-Byasi.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 116.

Rents and Tenurial Rights

Kaji Birkesar Pande's order to Jayamangal Upadhyaya on Sunday, Baisakh Badi 10, 1869 (April 1812): "Captain Indrabir Basnyat had received the chardam-theke fee (for the cultivation of) his 10-muri Manachamal holding in the Archale-khola area. Later, he appointed the Delhi physician (Dilliwal Vaidya) to

cultivate the land. You are now reported to have taken possession of the land. The power (to appoint tenants) belongs to the person who receives rents. Vacate the land if you are satisfied (with this arrangement), or else come here to plead your case."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 90.

Sequestration of Rents on Manachamal Lands

On Kartik Sudi 13, 1868 (October 1811), Kaji Birkesar Pande issued an order to the Dwares and pradhans of Sanga, Panauti, and Dhulikhel, and the Mohinaikes of Nala, Banepa, Chaukot, and Khadpu, to sequester rents on Manachamal lands in the areas under their jurisdiction and not release such rents until fresh orders were issued.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 52.

On Marga Sudi 1, 1868, Kaji Birkesar Pande issued an order to the Mohinaikes of Khadpu and Sanga to release rents on the sequestered Manachamal lands of Chautariya Prana Shah.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 7.

On the same day, a similar order was sent to the Mohinaike of Gokarna for releasing rents on the sequestered Manachamal lands of Sardar Birabhadra Kanwar.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 9.

On Tuesday, Baisakh Badi 5, 1870 (April 1813), an order was issued by Kaji Randhwaj Thapa and Kaji Balanarsingh Kunwar to the tenants of Kashiramtar informing that rents (bali) on the Manachamal lands of Sardar Balasundar Thapa, which had been sequestered previously, had been released.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 244.

Conversion of Manachamal Lands into Sera

On Magh Sudi 12, 1868, Kaji Birkesar Pande sent the following order in the name of Mohinaikes in Kathmandu Valley:

"His Majesty has ordered that all Manachamal lands be placed under the jurisdiction of Kapardar Bhotu Pande for conversion into Sera (i.e. lands allotted for the supply of agricultural produce to the royal household). We are therefore forwarding herewith a register (dhadda) of such lands. Check all Manachamal lands, irrespective of whether or not these have been entered in the register, and transmit the particulars to the Kapardar. Any person who suppresses information relating to Manachamal lands shall be liable to punishment."

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 28, p. 48.

Scrutiny of Manachamal Land Grants

On Monday, Chaitra 15, 1972 (March 28, 1917), Prime Minister Chandra Shumshere issued a public notification directing holders of tax-free and non-heritable lands of the following categories to submit reports to the local Talukdar or to the appropriate district headquarters offices during the months of Srawan, Bhadra, and Ashwin every year in the event of the death of the beneficiary: Petiya, Chhap, Manachamal, Bekh-Birta, Gulphul, Mayau, Gharbari, and Jiuni. The order also prescribed that the lands should be resumed by the government, if appropriate.

Regmi Research Collection, vol. 28, pp. 443-44.

Subba Hiralal Jha

On Bhadra Badi 12, 1890 (August 1833), Hiralal Jha was appointed Subba of Bara and Rautahat districts effective Baisakh Badi 1, 1890. He was ordered to collect revenues from those districts according to the regulations and submit accounts at the end of each year. Hiralal Jha also stipulated that he would realize arrears of payment due for the Vikrama year 1888 (A.D. 1831) due to the late subba Gauri Singh from local thikedars (revenue-farmers) from Bara, Rautahat, and Sarlahi under the Panchashala-thek system.

The following expenses (in Patna rupees) were sanctioned:

Annual salaries

subba Hiralal Jha	Rs 2,500
Dewan	Rs 300
Two Fouzdars	Rs 350
Two Peshkars	Rs 160
Munshi	Rs 120
Tahabildar	Rs 50
Kotwal	Rs 54

Rs 3,534

Other Expenses

1. Dwar-Puja expenses: (Inclusive of Rs 24 for Dewan, Rs 20 for Peshkar, and Rs 10 for Munshi) Rs 54
2. Paper, registers Rs 50
3. Mattresses Rs 50

4. Expenses during Dashain festival	Rs 100
5. Miscellaneous	Rs 400
	<hr/>
	Rs 654
Grand Total	Rs 4,188

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 26, PP. 342-43.

Subba Hiralal Jha held an ijara for the collection of revenue in Chitwan district also.

Thursday, Kartik Badi 10, 1890.
(October 1833),

Regmi Research Collection, Vole 26, P. 375

Irrigation in Kaski District

1. The Pardi Canal

Kartik Sudi 13, 1882

Royal order to Dilliram Baral and Shiva Baral:

"An order had been previously issued under the signature of Colonal Ujir Simha Basnyat appointing you as cerataker of the protected Poudi forest and cut timber from that forest only to meet the requirements of the Pardi irrigation canal. We hereby endorse that order. In case any other person cuts timber from that forest unlawfully, he shall be punished with a fine of five rupees for each tree"

Wednesday, Kartik Sudi 13, 1882 (October 1825)

Regmi Research Collection, Vole 34, PP. 25-26.

Marga Sudi 11, 1882

On Wednesday, Marga Sudi 11, 1882 (November 1825), Dittha Ganja Simha Karki and Dittha Ranaman Simha Karki were ordered to disburse Rs 400 from the income of the four Adalats for the construction of the Pardi Canal in Kaski district.

Regmi Research Collection, Vole 34, PP. 140-41.

Ashadh Badi 8, 1889

Several local persons had been allotted rice-fields in the command area of the three irrigation canals in Pardi (Kaski district) in the Vikrama year 1882 (A.D. 1825). In the

Vikrama year 1889 (A.D. 1832), when the fields were about to be sown, Ratan Padhya and Rupa Singh Sarki tried to occupy the rice-fields forcibly on the ground that these had been allotted to them under Hulak tenure. All the previous allottees thereupon relinquished their lands. Consequently, not only the lands claimed by Ratan Padhya and Rupa Singh Sarki but other lands also remained uncultivated.

Ranabir Khatri, Dittha of the Pardi irrigation canals, reported the matter to Kathmandu.

A royal order was then issued in the name of Ranabir Khatri instructing him to explain to Ratan Padhya and Rupa Singh Sarki that they could not be allowed possession of the lands claimed by them in the midst of the agricultural season, and that they should wait until the next year.

Thursday, Ashadh Badi 8, 1889 (June 1832)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, PP. 138-39.

A similar order had been issued on Sunday, Chaitra Sudi 8, 1888 (March 1832) to tenants cultivating rice-fields in the command area of the three irrigation canals in Pardi. Ranabir Khatri was Dittha of the canals at that time.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol 27, P. 129.

Poush Badi 30, 1890

Royal order to tenants cultivating rice-fields in the command area of the Pardi irrigation canal.

" In the event of any damage to the Pardi irrigation canal, you are hereby ordered to repair and renovate it as directed by Dittha Kalu. Any one who does not provide labor for such repair and renovation may be punished with a fine and eviction from his rice-land holding.

Poush Badi 30, 1890 (December 1833)t

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, P. 245.

Poush Badi 30, 1890

Royal order to the Thari, Amali, Mukhiya, and other inhabitants of Sarangkot, Poudi, and Kritti (in Kaski district)t. The Saunepani forest has been preserved from former times for protecting the dam of the Pardi irrigation canal. We hereby order that no one shall cut timber in that forest. Since the forest has been assigned to the Pardi dam for its protection, only the caretakar (Chitaidar) of that time shall be allowed to cut timber for meeting the requirements of the dam. In case any person violates this order, the timber that he has unlawfully cut shall be confiscated, and he shall

be punished with a fine of five rupees for each piece of timber. The guard of the forest shall be granted five muris of paddy every year from the emoluments (khangī) of the Dittā of the Pardi irrigation canal.

Thursday, Poush Badi 30, 1890 (December 1833)

Regmi Research Collections, Vol. 27, PP. 245-46

(The order had been issued earlier on Sunday, Chaitra Sudi 8, 1888 (March 1832).

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, PP. 130-31.)

Poush Badi 10, 1893

On Poush Badi 10, 1893 (December 1836) the following persons were granted authority to repair and maintain the Pardi irrigation canal in Kaski district and conserve forests in the area: Prem Narayan Baral, Jitari Mahat, Bhaktiram Pahari, Sure Thapa, Ramenand Adhikari, Bahadur Khatri, Balibir Gurung, Sri Krishna Adhikari, Shyam Lal Padhya, Purna Goudyal, Haridatta Padhya, Dambar Baniya, and Dhanabir Bhandari. Each of them was assigned jagir lands amounting to five khets. A royal order issued in this connection also prescribed:-

1. Maintain the irrigation canal and keep it clean
2. Make arrangements for reclaiming waste lands wherever possible in that area.
3. The person who reclaims waste lands may appropriate the entire produce for himself during the first three years. During the fourth year, the newly-reclaimed lands shall be registered at the Sadar Dafdar khana (in Kathmandu).
4. Picks, spades, axes, and other tools required for the maintenance of the canal shall be supplied by Dambar Baniya and Dhanabir Bhandari.
5. Repair the canal every year and make water available for irrigation. You shall be held personally liable if rice-fields remain uncultivated for lack of water.

Monday, Poush Badi 10, 1893
(December 1836)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol 27, PP. 413-15.

Marga Sudi 3, 1903

On Saturday, Marga Sudi 3, 1903 (November 1846), Maniram Koirala was appointed Dittha of the following three canals and granted jagir lands amounting to 505 muris. He replaced Bhanarsingt.

1. Pardi Canal in Sarangkot, Kaski.
2. Nuwakot Canal.
3. Palpa Canal.

The following instructions were issued in Maniram Koirala's name:-

1. Take over charge of picks, spades, axes, and other tools after checking whether previous Dittas had misappropriated any of them.
2. Construct, repair, and renovate the dams and irrigation canals through the labor of tenant cultivating lands in the command area, as well as (of inhabitants of areas) assigned for work in these canals. Evict any tenants who does not work according to your orders and reallocate his lands to another person who is willing to do so.
3. Let not rice-fields remain uncultivated for lack of water.
4. Check whether any tenant has suppressed information about taxable rice-fields and Pakho lands since the Vikrama year 1894 (A.D. 1837) and register such lands, if any, at the Sadar Dafdarkhana.
5. You shall be held liable if no water is supplied through the canals and rice-fields remain uncultivated, and if jagirdars complain that they are therefore not getting rents. You shall be dismissed if you cannot repair and maintain the canals and supply water.

Saturday, Marga Sudi 3, 1903 (November 1846)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 26, PP. 166-67t

2. The Lamachaur Canal

Poush Sudi 14, 1890

Royal order to tenants cultivating rice-fields with water from the Lamachaur irrigation canal in Kaski district: "In the event of any damage to the lamachaur irrigation canal, you are hereby ordered to repair and renovate it as directed by the Dittha Bahubal Khatri. Any one who does not provide labor for such repair and renovation may be punished with a fine and eviction from his rice-land holding.

Poush Sudi 14, 1890 (December 1833)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, p. 295.

Notes:

- (1) The same order was issued on Magh Badi 14, 1892 (January 1836), when the Lamachaur irrigation canal was under the jurisdiction of Dittas Jagadeo Bhandari and Bag Singh Bhandari.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, p. 360.

Marga Sudi 3, 1903

On Saturday, Marga Sudi 3, 1903 (November 1846), Manabir Khatri was appointed Dittha of the Lamachaur Canal in Kaski district and granted 260 muris of rice-fields as jagir. The terms and conditions of his appointment were the same as those for the Dittas of other canals in Kaski.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 26, pp. 168-69.

3. The Vijayapur Canal

Kartik Sudi 13, 1882

Mukti Ram Baral was appointed Dittha of the Vijayapur Canal in Kaski district on Wednesday, Kartik Sudi 13, 1882 (October 1825) with jagir lands amounting to 300 muris, succeeding Jagbir Gharti.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 34, pp. 26-28.

Poush Sudi, 1890

Royal order to the Jagirdar (Amali), Dware, Thari, and common people (raiya) of Arghaun in Kaski district:-

"The local tenants (mohi) have come here with the complaint that the Vijayapur irrigation canal (in Kaski district) has been damaged by floods, and that they are not capable of repairing it through their own labor. We therefore hereby order the inhabitants of Arghaun, which consists of 2,000 households, to provide labor

for the repair and renovation of the Vijayapur irrigation canal as directed by the Dittha Jagadair Shahi, and grant them exemption from the obligation to provide compulsory and unpaid labor (jhara) services elsewhere. Any person who does not provide labor services accordingly for the repair and renovation of the Vijayapur irrigation canal shall be punished with a heavy fine."

Poush Sudi, 1890 (December 1833)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, P. 295.

Poush Sudi 4, 1902

On Thursday, Poush Sudi 4, 1902 (December 1846), Rup Narayan was appointed Dittha of the Vijayapur Canal at Arghau in Kaski district, succeeding Mahabir Thapa. He was granted 380 muris of rice-lands as jagir. The royal order of appointment contained the following instructions:

1. Receive picks, spades, axes and other tools from the outgoing Dittha.
2. Repair and maintain the dam and the irrigation canal through the labor of tenants cultivating lands in the command area. Let not rice-fields remain uncultivated for lack of water.
3. Reclaim waste lands where possible in the command area and register such lands at the Sadar Dafdarkhana (in Kathmandu).
4. You shall be held personally liable if no water is supplied through the canal and rice-fields consequently remain uncultivated, and if jagirdars complain that they are not getting rents. You shall also be dismissed if you cannot repair and maintain the canal and supply water for irrigation.

Thursday, Poush Sudi 4, 1902 (December 1846).

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 26, P. 49.

4. The Hyangja-Besi Canal

Poush Badi 30, 1890

Royal order to tenants cultivating rice-fields in the command area of the Hyangja irrigation canal:-

"In the event of any damage to the Hyangja irrigation canal, you are hereby ordered to repair and renovate it as directed by Dittha Gajadal Karki. Any one who does not provide labor for such repair and renovation may be punished with a fine and eviction from his rice-land holding."

Thursday, Poush Badi 30, 1890 (December 1833)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, P. 243.

Poush Badi 10, 1893

Hari Sharma Baral submitted a petition to Kathmandu stipulating that he would renovate the irrigation canal in Hyangja-Besi Kaski district, if the canal was placed under his authority, and if he was granted the jagir assigned to the previous Dittha. He also stipulated that he would not let the jagir lands of military employees in that area remain uncultivated. His petition was granted, and 245 muris of rice-lands in Nuwakot, Bhirkot, Lamjung and Kaski were assigned to him as jagir. A royal order issued in his name on Monday, Poush Badi 10, 1893 (December 1836) contained the following instructions:-

1. Repair and maintain the dam and the irrigation canal through the labor of the local tenants and supply water for irrigation. Let not rice-fields remain uncultivated for lack of water.
2. Reclaim waste lands wherever possible in the command area of the canal and register the newly reclaimed lands at the Sadar Dafdarkhana (in Kathmandu).
3. You shall be held personally liable if rice-fields remain uncultivated for lack of water and jagirdars come here with the complaint that they are not getting any rents from their jagir lands. You shall be dismissed if you cannot renovate the canal and supply water for irrigation.

Poush Badi 10, 1893 (December 1836)

Regmi Research Collection, Volc 27, ppc 421-24.

Marga Sudi 3, 1903

On Saturday, Marga Sudi 3, 1903 (November 1846) Bahadur Khatri and Karna Singh Khatri were appointed Ditthas of the Hyangja-Besi irrigation canal in Kaski district, replacing Rup Narayan, and granted approximately 300 muris of rice-lands as jagir. The following instructions were issued in their name:-

1. Repair and maintain the canal and have rice-fields cultivated. Do not let rice-fields remain uncultivated.
2. Arrange for the reclamation of waste lands where possible (in the command area of the Hyangja-Besi canal). The person who reclaims lands in this manner shall be allowed to appropriate both the landlord's share (talsingpoti) and the tenant's share for the first three years. From the fourth year, the landlord's share shall be deposited at the Sadar Dafdarkhana.

3. Distribute water in the customary manner and have rice-fields cultivated. The Ditttha shall punish any person who acts in contravention of the customary arrangement.

Saturday, Marga Sudi 3, 1903 (November 1846),

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 26; pp. 163-65.

5. General

Kartik Sudi 13, 1882

On Wednesday, Kartik Sudi 13, 1882 (October 1825), Dilliram Baral was appointed Ditttha of the Pardi and Hyangja-Besi canals in Kaski district, replacing Jagbir Gharti, with 505 muris of rice-fields as jagir.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 34, pp. 125-26.

Marga Badi 7, 1894

Kalu Harsha Man Singh submitted a petition to Kathmandu stipulating that he would repair and renovate the Hyangja-Besi, Pardi, and Lamachaur canals in Kaski district if these were placed under his authority, and if the lands assigned as jagir to the previous Ditttha of these canals were reassigned to him. He also stipulated that he would make arrangements to have jagir lands in the command areas of those canals cultivated without any interruption. His petition was granted.

Sunday, Marga Badi 7, 1894 (November 1837)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 27, pp. 428-29.

Jumla Affairs, March-June 1844

Jhara Exemption for Shahi Thakuris

Bichhi Shahi submitted the following petition to Kathmandu: "From former times, we have been providing jhara labor services for maintaining the main route leading to Dullu through Bharta-Bhanjyang, as well as for constructing sanghus in Bharta village. These days, (local authorities) are insisting that we provide such labor services for other purposes also in the same way as the inhabitants of the other five daras of Jumla. They are thus demanding jhara and portorage services even from Thakuris of the Shahi caste like us."

The following royal order was then issued in the name of the inhabitants of Bharta village in the Barhabis division (dara) of Jumla: "In the future, no jhara or portorage services shall be exacted from the following Shahi-Thakuri households located in the following places along the main route:

<u>Place</u>	<u>No. of Shahi-Thakuri Households</u>
Badasain ...	11
Majhmela ...	5
Baluwachaur ...	6
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"The other inhabitants of Bharta village shall be employed for maintaining the main route and constructing sanghus as usual, but shall not be required to provide jhara labor elsewhere except for military purposes, or to carry loads other than military supplies, sick soldiers, and coins despatched to the palace.

Jestha Badi 10 (Sunday), 1901 (May 1844)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 34, pp. 631-32.

Jhara Services in Bharta Village

The mukhiyas and other inhabitants of Bharta village in the Barhabis division (dara) of Jumla submitted the following petition to Kathmandu:-

"We have been placed under the obligations of providing portorage services for coins despatched to the palace and sick persons and clearing snow and forests in order to keep the routes open for government officials (bhardar) and military personnel. In addition, we have to carry them along snow-covered tracks through the high hills of Bharta up to Dullu as well as military supplies up to Chhinasm. However, we get nothing for these services. Moreover, much money is needed for religious ceremonies at the temple of Sri Kalika Bhawani in Bharta village."

A royal order was then issued reducing the amount of revenue assessed on Bharta village by Rs. 25.

Sunday, Jestha Badi 10, 1901 (May 1844)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 34, pp. 635-36.
