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The 1954 Advisory Assembly
(Continued from the February 1984 issue)

Names of members nominated to the
newly-formed Advisory Assembly by His Majesty
On Baisakh 1, 2011 (April 13, 1954)

| <u>District</u> | <u>No. of Seats</u> | <u>Names of Representatives</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|---|
| East No. 1 | 3 | Hansa Raj Shrestha Raj Das Ratna Prasad Kharel |
| East No. 2 | 3 | Mohan Bahadur Karki Kul Chandra Koirala Surya Prasad Upadhyaya Dhungel |
| East No. 3 | 4 | Bal Bahadur Rai Tsering Tenzing Lama Ang Babu Revati Raman Upadhyaya Pokhrel |
| East No. 4 | 2 | Dr. Bhudev Rai Khadga Bahadur Karki |
| Dhankuta | 5 | Narendra Kumar Pradhan Narayan Bhakta Pradhan Bishnu Bahadur Vidya Nath Pokhrel Subba Lal Dhvaj Limbu |
| Ilam | 1 | Narendra Nath Banstola |
| Jhapa | 1 | Sunder Lal Rajvanshi |
| Biratnagar | 2 | Hem Narayan Chaudhari Krishna Bahadur Thapa |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Saptari | 2 | Deva Nath Yadav Rameshwar Prasad Arjel Ramanand Singh Vedanand Jha |
| Udayapur | 1 | Guman Singh Raut |
| Mahottari and Sarlahi | 5 | Bishwa Nath Thakur, Rasbihari Roy, Rama Chandra Singh Mahendra Narayan Nidhi Keshav Raj Karki |
| Birgunj, Bara, Parsa and Chitaur | 6 | Gulab Narayan Jha Kewal Chaudhari, Dhundi Raj Sharma Pashupati Ghosh Janak Prasad Pradhan Shivendra Bikram Sharma |
| Palhi Majhkhand | 2 | Dan Bahadur Shrivastav, Kashi Prasad Srivastav |
| Khajahani-Syuraj | 1 | Padma Bahadur Singh |
| Banke, Bardiya | 1 | Kunwar Kallu Singh |
| Kailali Kanchanpur | 1 | Janak Bahadur Karmacharya |
| West No. 1 | 3 | Vijaya Bahadur Malla, Bam Dev Upadhyaya Rudra Prasad Sharma |
| West No. 2 | 1 | Rajeshwar Devkota |

| | | |
|--------------------|---|--|
| West No. 3 Pokhara | 3 | Rishikesh Shaha Kirtinidhi Bista Dhaneshwar Sharma |
| West No. 4 Syangja | 3 | Capt. Nara Bahadur Gurung Jaya Prasad Sharma Jaman Singh Gurung |
| Gulmi and Baglung | 5 | Dayanidhi Sharma Bhim Bahadur Budhathoki Magar Bishnu Sunder Shrestha Sthaneshwar Upadhyaya Kasni Raj Upadhyaya |
| Palpa | 1 | Padma Chandra Shrestha |
| Pyuthan | 2 | Mohan Bikram Singh Krishna Prasad Rimal |
| Salyana | 2 | Jhaggu Prasad Sharma Bharat Mani Sharma |
| Dang-Deukhuri | 1 | Dharma Bahadur Thapa |
| Dailekh | 3 | Dinanath Sapkota Mahendra Shahi Krishna Bikram Shaha |
| Jumla | 1 | Lokendra Bahadur Shah |
| Dandeldhura | 1 | Pushkar Nath Upreti |
| Baitadi | 1 | Chandrabir Singh |

| | | |
|-------------------------|----|---|
| Doti | 3 | Birendra Bahadur Shah Sher Bahadur Shahi Khadga Bahadur |
| Chisapani Gadhi | 1 | Ramhari Sharma |
| Valley (Upatyakanchala) | 6 | Hora Prasad Joshi Tripurwar Singh Pradhan Subarna Shumshere JBR Balachandra Sharma Chuda Prasad Sharma Mrigendra Shumshere |
| <u>Special:</u> | | |
| (a) Women | 10 | Indira Acharya (Biratnagar) Tulaja Sharma (Parasi) Saraswati Rai (Ilam) Madhuri Shah (Birgunj) Chandrakanta Devi (Kathmandu) Punya Prabha Devi (do) Kamal Shah (do) Mrs. Narmada Devi Shrivastava M. A. (Nepalgunj) Sumitra Devi (Mahottari) Tara Devi Sharma (Kalaiya) |
| (b) Business Community | 4 | Raja Lal Arya (Birgunj) Krishna Gopal Tandan (Nepalgunj) Lok Nath Joshi (Kathmandu) B. L. Sharma (do) |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| (c) Peasant representatives | 4 | Basu Pasa (Kathmandu) Chandra Bhusan Pandeya Krishna Mohan Adhikari (Mahottari) Bhakta Lal |
| (d) Labor representative | 1 | Sher Bahadur, Secretary Independent Trade Union, Biratnagar |
| (e) Other neglected Classes | 3 | Dr. Jhaman Ram (Saptari) Shekh Liyakat Ali (Rautahat) Siddhi Bahadur (Kathmandu) |
| (f) Politicians and intellectuals | 6 | Bishweshwar Prasad Koira Purna Bahadur M.A. (Kathmandu) Laxmi Prasad Devkota (do) Parashu Narayan Chaudhari M.A. (Dang-Deukhuri) Shivapati Pratap Shah, M.A. LLB (Sheoraj) Kishorendra Bikram Shah (Birgunj) |

Source: Nepal Gazette, Vol. 3, No. 37, Baisakh 21, 2011
(May 3, 1954).

Royal Address to the 1954 Advisory Assembly
(Jestha 25, 2011/June 7, 1954)

(Nepal Gazette, Vol. 3, No. 43, Jestha 32, 2011/June 14, 1954)s.

I am happy to welcome and address you at this session of the newly-constituted Advisory Assembly. I expect that you, who have gathered here from different parts of the country, will offer advice and assistance to me on the question of taking the nation ahead and making it happy and prosperous after deliberations on various problems facing it. You know that

since the major political change that has taken place in the country, it has been my fervent desire to take it toward a democratic course. However, during these three years, the country failed to have the kind of political climate and common efforts it needed. The fault lies on all Nepalis. This country belongs to all, rather than to a particular individual, group, or class, and we are affected alike by the progress or retrogression. There is no doubt about this. It should be the duty of the entire countrymen to think of the progress and development of the country as a whole, not just of an individual or party.

During this period of three years after the change, a number of experiments in government formation were made. But none of the governments remained stable, so that the country was unable to make the desired progress. First, a two-party coalition government was formed, but it was dissolved after sometime because of the rift and charges and counter-charges between the two parties. Thereafter, a one-party government was formed. It had been hoped that it would be able to do something worthwhile. A session of the first Advisory Assembly was summoned at that time. However, even before it could commence business, the party which had formed the government itself split. As a result, that government too was dissolved. Along with it the Advisory Assembly was also dissolved. I was compelled to take over the administration and run it for some months with the help of a few advisors. During that period, I had hoped that political parties would develop a sense of cordiality and goodwill toward each other, thereby bringing about some improvement in the political climate. But efforts made toward that end during that period did not prove successful.

Meanwhile, my health deteriorated, and finally it was deemed necessary for me to go abroad for treatment. My hope that different political parties would come together to form a government did not materialize, and, consequently, I had had to let a former Prime Minister form the cabinet again. Even at that moment, I was hoping that political parties would cultivate mutual harmony and cordiality and assume the responsibility for strengthening the foundations of democracy and nurturing it by joining the government. My Prime Minister had repeatedly made efforts toward that end. For some months, those efforts did not yield any results. Finally, it was possible to arrive at a compromise with leaders of three political parties. The present government is the result of that compromise. Our Prime Minister had given an opportunity to other political parties also to join it, but they declined to assume the responsibility.

Until a government is formed by representatives elected by the people in a general election, we need a suitable government for the interim period. Each political party claims to be the biggest, but until the people have cast ballots according to their conscience, how can I consider a particular party to be a big one and another to be a small one? This question will automatically be answered if all political parties work together. That is why I have always emphasized the need for a national government. I believe that with the formation of this Advisory Assembly, the responsibility of running the government

will be shared by people's representatives in a more broad-based manner. It is my resolute will to lead our government on the Parliamentary road solidly founded on democratic principles, relying on the hardwork, goodwill and cooperation of all. For the realization of this aim for the sake of the welfare of the country and the people, selfless service and cooperation of everyone are essential.

This Assembly has been formed with the objective of ensuring greater public participation in the administration and training the people in parliamentary procedures during the interim period, or till the formation of a Constituent Assembly consisting of elected representatives of the people. This is a novel experiment for the country. As such, members of this Assembly bear a major responsibility for saving, nurturing and stabilizing the nascent democracy. In keeping with my desire to make it more broad-based than the old Advisory Assembly by including in it representatives from all regions, classes, and parties, I had called on all parties and individuals to join it. However, some parties and individuals refused to join this Assembly. I had given them full opportunity to make healthy criticism of the government. But they chose not to avail of this opportunity. It seems that they do not want to assume any responsibility. I hope that members of this Advisory Assembly will rise above mutual enmity, malice and jealousy, be guided by selfless service to the nation, pay attention to the larger interests of the country and the people, and fulfil their responsibility accordingly. I also hope that you will devote yourself to the task of laying and strengthening the foundation of the pure democratic Parliamentary system in Nepal. It shall be the main function of this Assembly to cooperate with and help my government in promoting the progress and wellbeing of the country through truthfull and selfless criticism.

In the modern world, no country can live in isolation. The need of the hour is for all countries to attain progress through cooperation by maintaining close relations among themselves for serving the interests of mankind. Therefore, we too need to attain progress by pursuing that path and establishing friendship and goodwill with all countries, staying away from any power bloc, and preserving our sovereignty. Our interests lie in promoting friendship with the developed countries of the world, receiving assistance from them, and doing all we can to achieve all-round development according to this policy. We have already received experts and other forms of assistance from countries like Switzerland, England and the United States, which have achieved scientific progress. We have also sent many of our students for training in those countries. We have acquired similar assistance from our traditional friend India. The volume of assistance we have received from India is greater than that from other countries because of geographical, cultural, and natural factors. We have close ties with that country because of similar conditions, aims and policies. It is natural and beneficial for neighbors to share each other's weal and woe and be more helpful toward each other than others. Many of our citizens are gaining knowledge by touring the world. Foreign nations too are interested in exchanging goodwill and sympathy with Nepal. Distinguished people from Iraq, Turkey,

Argentina, Japan and Canada have been frequently visiting Nepal. Our students are getting training in far-off lands like New Zealand, Australia and Japan. It has been accepted as a duty for backward countries to obtain from advanced countries, and for the latter to provide unconditional assistance to them. It is not a matter of shame for backward countries to obtain such assistance, and none is entitled to despise them for this reason. You are aware of the fact that to label such friendly relations of cooperation as interference is unwarranted, and the product of a malicious, ignorant, and perverted mind. Such charges might have been justified had we obtained assistance only from a particular country and failed to establish relations with other countries. However, Nepal is receiving assistance from different national (and international) agencies such as WHO, ECAFE, UNESCO, the Colombo Plan, and USOM (Point Four). Nepal is also trying to become a member of the United Nations.

Nepal has already established diplomatic relations with countries like Britain, the United States, France and India. Our relations with our northern neighbor have also remained good. We shall strengthen these relations and establish relations with other countries also. It is our foreign policy to carry Nepal forward by constantly safeguarding its sovereignty, maintaining friendly relations with all, remaining aloof from anyone's influence, and refraining from joining any power bloc. It will be a denial of the truth if in disregard of such a policy of maintaining relations of goodwill, anyone deliberately gives it a bad name.

Our economic condition is serious. Even then, all possible efforts are being made to improve it. Our poor country had been circulating silver coins, although this has become impossible even for all affluent countries. Now cupro-nickel coins have been brought into circulation. This is expected to prove beneficial by saving silver. Appropriate steps are being taken to implement the 1950 Trade Treaty with the Government of India and get back excise duty. If excise duty is refunded, the government will have an income of nearly Rs. 6 million without imposing any new tax. This is no small increase. Steps are being taken to modernise the customs system in order to check leakage of revenue. It is being planned to establish a Tariff Board so that the common people may not have to pay customs duties at a number of places on the same goods.

There have been rumors of inflation and devaluation of our currency. During the previous regime, currency was scarce, because expenditure was kept at the minimum level and whatever was saved thereby was sent elsewhere. After the establishment of democracy, the entire income of the country is being spent within the country itself. The consequent abundance of currency, and the increased purchasing power of the people, have naturally given rise to the rumors of inflation. If this abundant Nepali currency is circulated throughout the country (Nepali currency has already come into circulation in far-eastern and far-western hill regions where the Indian currency had been circulating so far), Rs. 300 to 400 million can be easily circulated throughout the country. As such, appropriate steps are being

taken with that objective. It is therefore hoped and believed that the present devaluation is not of a permanent character.

In the sphere of health, our government has made substantial progress through its own resources and foreign assistance. Thirty-one new dispensaries will be established soon. A total of five hundred beds with necessary equipment have been received free of cost from the government of India for hospitals in Nepal. Assistance is being received from WHO for control of malaria, kalazar, filaria, and other diseases. A training program in nursing will be introduced as soon as possible. Steps have been taken for the revival of the Ayurvedic system by creating a separate Directorate. Non-governmental organizations engaged in the field of public health services are being encouraged to establish private organisations by providing all possible economic and other assistance.

There is an acute lack of education in Nepal. Efforts are being made to meet this need, although the resources of the government are limited. An Education Commission has been set up to frame an education plan suited to Nepal. Steps are being taken to open 225 primary schools (pathshala) at places where there are none at present. Some of them have already received assistance. Private schools are being given all possible assistance. High schools, colleges, Sanskrit schools etc. have been opened recently. Those going abroad for study are given scholarships. Hundreds of Nepali students have been sent abroad for higher education through scholarships provided by the Colombo Plan, FAO, etc. Education is a very important subject hence the government is doing all it can in this field, and is also studying measures to achieve greater success in this field.

Our government is making all possible efforts to develop natural resources. Inspection and tests are being conducted in respect to various kinds of agricultural and mineral products. As this task is too technical in nature, it was almost impossible to execute it through our engineers alone. However, thanks to the policy of receiving assistance from advanced countries adopted by us, we have been receiving valuable assistance from foreign specialists in this task. Iron has been located at the Phulchoki Hills in Godavari. This is expected to meet Nepal's demand for iron. A Swiss expert known as Dr. Hagen has prepared a report entitled "Geology of Nepal." Investigations are being undertaken on the feasibility of operating mines in Nepal on the basis of that report. No scientific measures had so far been taken for the utilisation of peat deposits in Kathmandu valley, although it is actually used at many places. Significant economy has already been achieved in the consumption of firewood at brick-kilns. Efforts will now be made to protect forests by saving firewood through greater use of peat.

A plan to grow 1.4 million muris of foodgrains in Rapti valley will be implemented as soon as possible. An FAO Swiss expert, Schulthess, is working satisfactorily in the field of

animal husbandry. For rural and agricultural development, the Tribhuvan Rural Development Plan has been introduced. To control floods on the Koshi river, the government of India has been given permission to construct an embankment on the river. This is expected to provide great benefit to our country.

A 1600 K.W. Thermal Power Plant will be commissioned in Kathmandu within twenty months. The Tinau, Sirsiya and Dudhaura irrigation projects in the Tarai region, the Mahadev-khola irrigation project in the valley, and tubewell and other agricultural projects have also been started. These development efforts are being expedited for all-round development by mobilising national resources as well as assistance from the Colombo Plan, TCA, FAO etc. It is estimated that Rs. 40 million will be required for the Tribhuvan Highway and the Trishuli Project, and the amount will be obtained from India under the Colombo Plan. The Tribhuvan Highway is almost complete, and is expected to be ready from the next season.

Difficulties in transport and communications have greatly hampered the development of the country. Therefore, the government has been paying attention to the development of these fields as far as possible. Construction of roads is very expensive, but our resources are limited. Hence we have adopted the policy of constructing roads through foreign assistance. Concessions are being provided as far as possible to Nepalis who want to construct roads on a private basis. Special orders have been issued to Bada Hakims to construct roads with the cooperation of the local people, and financial assistance is provided for such projects as far as possible. Airfields have been constructed at six or seven places. A plan is underway to construct such airstrips soon at all important places in the hill and Tarai regions. Telephone lines have been extended from Palpa to Butwal and Bhairahwa. Officials have been deputed for the extension of the telephone line from Koilabas to Dang. Nearly sixteen new wireless stations have been commissioned. Plans are being implemented for establishing communication links between important parts of the country through telephone or wireless. Negotiations are being held with the government of India for converting main Nepali post offices near the Indian border into Exchange Post Office. In Kathmandu valley, under-ground cables are being laid in order to improve communication services and make them available to the public.

Nepal is very backward in the fields of industry and commerce. Our country exports raw materials because it is backward, whereas finished goods are imported. The Biratnagar Jute Mills, one of the two jute mills of Biratnagar, had to be closed for some months last year because of a fall in the prices of jute and consequent losses. Since such failure of mills which had once run smoothly is bound to seriously harm the national interest, our government has helped to revive the mills by sympathetically providing necessary assistance. The Raghupati Jute Mills had been inoperative for six or seven years because of disputes regarding its managing agency. As it is a prominent industry of the country, and is likely to cause

a heavy loss to our people who have invested substantial amounts in it, the dispute has been resolved by purchasing the managing agency for the benefit of both the shareholders and the country. It is hoped that once these two mills start production, it will be easy to run other mills also. The government has taken this step because it is better to protect existing industries than to try to run new ones.

Most of Nepal's trade is conducted with India. The Nepal-India trade treaty has not been implemented so far, although it had been signed some years ago. Arrangements are being made to implement it from this month.

We all know that green forests are the wealth of Nepal. We have so far failed to utilise this wealth in a fully scientific manner. In order to improve this situation, the services of forest experts are being procured from India. After receiving the report of the expert, the government has requested all the concerned parties for constructive suggestions in order to implement as soon as possible the policy of protecting and promoting forest resources in a scientific manner. Steps are being taken to observe Arbor Day functions this year also as last year.

We have already observed Population Census Day on May 28, 1954. The population census of the eastern region had been completed in 1952. This work is steadily progressing in the western region also.

It is regrettable that elections have not been held so far although efforts are being made to hold them on schedule. Elections are a new thing for Nepal. Besides, our people are illiterate. As such, adequate cooperation is not forthcoming for this major venture. This is the reason for the delay. Training is being imparted to Election Officers. Districts are being divided into wards on the basis of population for election purposes. Lists of nearly 3,089,108 voters have already been completed. Elections are thus expected to be held very soon.

The concerned departments are trying to solve the complicated problems of land taxation, Guthi land, etc. It has been decided to conduct a cadastral survey and a plan in that regard has been partially implemented. The survey is expected to be of great help in reforming the land and tax systems. It is generally difficult to get the desired results quickly because the problem is very complicated and formidable. Even then, if the people extend adequate cooperation success can be achieved in this big task earlier than expected. The Land Reform Commission has already held three sessions, and the next session will be held in June 1953.

The government is taking necessary steps to depute mobile courts in various parts of the Kingdom in order to resolve disputes between landlords and tenants and implement a land reform program soon. These courts will be deputed as soon as necessary rules are framed.

Everyone is aware of the utility of the national army and the police in maintaining the internal and external security of the nation. You are aware that new pay scales have been introduced in the army, that it has been reorganized and that training is being given to military personnel. The police similarly constitutes an essential organ in internal security and law and order, and thus its reorganization has also been essential. Such reorganization is accordingly proceeding ahead. Since our national police organisation comprises various units, their integration and classification are underway. One of our police officers has completed inspector's training at the Mount Abu Training College and eight others at the Mbradabad Police Training School.

Powers under the Security Act have been delegated to Bada Hakims in the districts in order to arrest and detain elements who disturb the peace. Although this step has been taken in view of the current situation, the High Court opposed it and ordered the release of the detainees. A full Bench of the High Court has ruled that the Council of Ministers has no executive authority. It was felt that this ruling would encourage lawless elements, create contempt for the executive authority of the government, and even lead to a nationwide insurrection. As such, the need to amend the High Court Act was felt, and it was amended accordingly. We have contradicted the baseless criticism that this measure has put an end to personal liberty, and accordingly made a proclamation on Falgun 7, 2010 (February 18, 1954) pointing out that this was by no means the case, and that personal liberty had actually been safeguarded. I endorse that proclamation once again. Our intention is that every organ of the administration should function within the limits of the law.

There has been considerable progress in the field of local self government. Municipalities have been established in Kathmandu, Bhaktapur, Lalitpur, Biratnagar and Birgunj, and will soon be established in other towns such as Nepalgunj and Bhadrapur. Nearly 600 town Panchayats have already been set up. Plans have been formulated to station fire-fighting equipment in principal towns such as Biratnagar and Birgunj. Work is underway to prepare Municipal Manuals by setting up a Municipality Manual office.

A Law Commission has been established for making changes in the law necessitated by the political change. It has already started drafting legislation suited to Nepal by imparting a modern and democratic character to the existing laws and rules of Nepal.

A Publicity Commission has been established to advise the Department of Publicity of the Government of Nepal, as well as the Gorkhapatra and Radio Nepal and ensure their smooth functioning. We hope the report of that Commission will be of great help.

A Food Crisis Relief Committee has been set up in order to provide both short term and long term recommendations for improving the food condition of Nepal. Food reserves have been maintained to counter any possible food crisis in the valley.

These policies and measures adopted by the government have been published in the Chaitra 23, 2010 (April 6, 1954) issue of the Gorkhapatra under the caption "Minimum Program."

All of you who have attended this session with the desire to serve the country are expected to extend whatever cooperation to honor and implement these concrete and universally acceptable directive principles. I hope that you will prove a model as well as a source of inspiration for the entire country in the cause of democracy and efficiency. May God Pashupatinath make this Advisory Assembly successful. Jai Nepal.

Introduction of Paper Currency

(Continued from February 1984 issue)

Order to the Jangi Bali Talab Adda

"Because the necessary forms for maintaining accounts in paper currency are not yet ready, the Jangi Bali Talab Office shall procure funds for payment of salaries to military personnel in Mohar rupees from the Kausi Tosa Khana for this year. Actual disbursements, however, shall be made half in coins and half in currency notes. For this purpose, necessary Mohar rupees shall be made available for exchange from the headquarters of the appropriate military unit. Payments shall be made wholly in coins to those who get a salary of less than six rupees a month. In the case of those who get higher salaries, payment shall be made half in coins and half in currency notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10.

"For preparing the necessary forms and maintaining accounts of paper currency from next year, the following staff has been sanctioned:

| | | |
|----------------|-----|-------------------------|
| One Naib Subba | ... | Rs. 240 per year |
| One Tahabildar | ... | <u>Rs. 180 per year</u> |
| Total - | | Rs. 420 a year |

Bhadra 29, 2002 (September 14, 1945)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 242-50

Regulations for the Kausi Tosakhana

Regulations based on the recommendation of the report of the Muluki Adda (Min Sawal Phant), as given above (pp. 23-27) were issued in the name of the Kausi Tosakhana on Bhadra 28, 2002 (September 13, 1945).

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 251-71.

Order to the Kamandari Kitabkhana

On Aswin 18, 2002 (October 4, 1945), the Kamandari Kitabkhana was ordered to register the names of employees appointed on the recommendation contained in the report of the Muluki Adda (Ain Sawal Phant).

Regmi Research Collection, Vols 86, pp. 271-77s

Order to the Tejarath Adda

Necessary regulations based on the recommendation of the Muluki Adda (Ain Sawal Phant) were issued in the name of the Tejarath Adda on Aswin 2, 2002 (September 18, 1945)s.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 277-83.

Other Regulations

Regulations based on the recommendations of the Muluki Adda (Ain Sawal Phant) were similarly issued in the names of the following offices in Aswin 2s 2002 (September 18, 1945):-

- (1) Kampu Tirja Adda
- (2) Jinsi Adda
- (3) Sadar Taksar (Mint)
- (4) Kumarichok, (Nepal Pahila Phant)

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 283.89.

Order to District Revenue Offices (Mal) and Courts (Adalat)

The following order was sent to Revenue Offices and Courts in all districts on Aswin 18,2002 (October 4, 1945) in the names of Prime Minister Juddha Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana and Commander-in-Chief General Padma Shumshere Jung Bahadur Rana:-

1. In Nawalpur, Dang, Udayapur, Makwanpur, Chitaur, and Surkhet, revenue assessments are in mohar rupees, but payments are accepted in Indian currency notes. In the future, payments shall be accepted in Nepali currency notes as well at par with mohar rupees. Disbursements may also be made in the same way in Nepali currency notes.

In the case of Revenue Offices in the Farai districts where assessments are in Indian rupees, and payments are accepted in Indian coins or currency notes, action shall be taken according to current orders and regulations.

2. While maintaining accounts of Nepali paper currency notes, serial numbers of notes of the denominations of Rs. 5 and Rs.10 need not be recorded.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 292-300.

Additional Regulations

The Kausi Tosakhana reported that certain difficulties had arisen in implementing regulations regarding the introduction of paper currency issued on Ashadha 28, 2002 (September 13, 1945). These were as follows:-

1. The regulations prescribe that disbursements must be made half in coins and half in currency notes. However, people generally prefer to accept payments in currency notes only. Consequently, stocks of paper currency are depleted quickly, while coins remain undisbursed. The regulations may, therefore, be amended to prescribe that disbursements may be made wholly in coins or in paper currency notes according to the preference of the payee.
2. The regulations prescribe that separate columns be maintained for accounts of paper currency notes. However, this has made the accounts cumbersome. Because both mohar rupee coins and paper currency notes have par value, it is not necessary to maintain double accounts.

The following orders were issued on these two suggestions on the recommendation of the Muluki Adda (Ain Sawal Phant):-

1. The suggestion was accepted.
2. The suggestion was rejected on the ground that the project was a new one and additional staff for maintaining accounts had already been sanctioned.

Baisakh 10, 2003 (April 22, 1946)
Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 300-6.

Order to the Sadar Mulukikhana

On Ashadh 2, 2003 (June 16, 1946), an order was sent to the Sadar Mulukikhana to make disbursements wholly in mohar rupee coins or in paper currency notes according to the preference of the payee as mentioned above.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 306-12.

Purchase of Bags

On Ashadh 22, 2003 (July 6, 1946), the Sadar Mulukikhana was granted permission to procure cloth and have bags sewn through the Faraskhana for storing mohar rupee coins. The sanction covered 1,000 bags a year with a capacity of 500 mohar rupee coins each.

Regmi Research Collection, Vol. 86, pp. 312-16.

Some Old Royal Orders

"Govinda "Kusum", "Kehi Purana Lal Mohare" (Some old royal orders), Nepali, Quarterly, No. 87, (Baisakh-Ashadh, 2038 (May-June 1981)e pp. 14-18.

Udayapur (Pyuthan) was a birta rajya with a Brahman raja. After the unification of Nepal, all administrative functions were directed from Kathmandu. There were gaundas at several places, and Bada Hakims or other employees used to be appointed there by the center. The gaunda of Palpa was the nearest one for Udayapur Rajya. The Rajya had no jurisdiction over criminals belonging to other areas even if they were caught inside its territory. Such jurisdiction belonged to Palpa. In other words, the Rajya had authority only in name. The following royal order (lal mohar) makes this clear.

From Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief
General Jung Bahadur Kunwar Rana to Mukhiyas,
Katuwals, Tharis, and other respectable people
(bhala manis) throughout the district of Udayapur.

The inhabitants of Palpa, Gulmi, Argha, Khanchi, and Isma have come here with the complaint that thieves and burglars are creating havoc in the villages. In case you see any stranger who visits your village leaving the main route and asks questions, and in case you feel suspicious, you are hereby ordered to seize him and hand him over to the Palpa Adalat. The Adalat shall then conduct necessary investigations. In case any person commits theft in the villages by resorting to force and violence, the villagers shall jointly seize him and hand him over to the Palpa Office. In case (the thief) uses weapons, try your best to seize him, and, if you cannot do so, use weapons and kill him. Carry your weapons with you and capture thieves.

Jestha Badi 1, 1906 (May 1849)e.

(To be Continued)