



प्रधानन्यायाधीश प्रकाशमान सिंह राउतले भनेका छन्- न्यायालयको जिम्मा म लिन्छु।

हामी सबै एकठाउँमा उभिऔं

लुम्बिनीको अभिनन्दन समारोहलाई सम्बोधन : हाम्रो राष्ट्रको अस्तित्वमाथि आज खिया लाग्दै गइरहेको छ। हामी सबै एकै ठाउँमा उभिऔं... मार्गीचत्र तयार गरौं।



पूर्वराजा जता जान्छन्, उतै जनप्रकार उल्टिन्छ। लोकतन्त्रमा टाडको गन्ने हो भने पाटी, नेताभन्दा राजा लोकप्रिय छन्। तर राजा भनेको राजा नै हुन्।

म जता जाउँ जहाँ पुगौं, जनअवाज उठेको सुन्छु, मलाई आउ हाम्रो देश बनाउ। देश बचाव, देशको सभ्यता र समृद्धि बढाउ।

राष्ट्रिय उत्साह प्रतिको मलान निवास हो। बीरता, पराक्रम, पुरूषार्थ र उच्च मूल्य मान्यतामा रहेको हाम्रो गौरवशालीदेश अहिले सबैले हेर्ने, खेल्ने छुट्टै आँखाले हेर्ने, अपमानित जस्तो बन्दै गएको स्वाभिमानी जनताको अनुभूति छ।

देउवा र ओलीको मिलाप !

ओली-देउवा राजनीतिक सम्बन्ध, मिलाप विशेषक भन्छन्- माया वैगुनी, नभई नहुने। तर राजनीतिक वजार गरम छ।

विपक्षीहरू भनिरहेका छन्- कृष्ण लिन हुन, श्रीलंका र पाकिस्तानमा जस्तो ऋणमा डुब्ने स्थिति आउँछ।

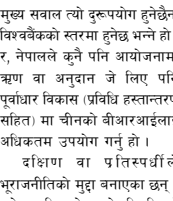


को दशकमा केन्द्रीय कारागारबाट सुरु भएको हो। जेलको बसाइदेखि उनीहरूबीच आपसमा भावनात्मक सम्बन्ध छ।

बीआरआई घाँटीको हाड कि कोसेढुंगा ?

नेपालका प्रधानमन्त्रीको चीन भ्रमणमा जाँदनेपाल चीनको काखीमुनी घुषियो भन्नेसम्मका समाचार आएका थिए।

विशेषज्ञहरूले बीआरआईमा नेपालको अधिकतम हित हुनेगरी सम्झौता गरेर आउनु प्रमलाई बल दिन सकेनन्।



मुख्य सवाल त्यो दुरुपयोग हुनेछैन, विश्वबैंकको स्तरमा हुनेछु भन्ने हो।

बच्चैदेखि बाइबल पढाउँदै



संविधान लेख्दैमा खुस्किएका कुरा

नेपालको संविधान Constitution Of Nepal

दुई दुईपटक संविधानसभाको निर्वाचन गराएर र ८ वर्ष लगाएर लेखिएको संविधान असफल भएपछि अब संविधान गर्ने बहसमा पुगेको छ।

In the context of the 26th publication of Khwopring Document with special reference to the message of the New Chairperson Ruju Mrigendra Joshi (page 9 last paragraph) and e- invitation regarding interaction Events of - Nawodurgaa Bhawaani and Bhaktapur (part two) By Uttam Karmacharya

Bhaktapur Development Cooperation Association has organized a symposium and interaction program on "Navadurga Bhawani and Bhaktapur" in Bhaktapur on Saturday with the aim of cultural awareness and social upliftment. As the resource persons of the seminar, the experts are culturalist Hariaram Joshi, historian Prof. Dr. Purushottamalochan Shrestha, tantra expert Mrigendra Raj Subedi and Narayanam Bannala, advisor of the Navadurga Jatra Management Committee, have been selected. Sudip Hada will be the facilitator. As stated in the press lease for the necessary preparation and management of the same program, an extended meeting of the working com-

mittee was held at the association's office in Buddhanagar, Kathmandu on Thursday. While presiding over the meeting, President Rajumrigendra Joshi said that he was confident that the program will be successful with the active support of everyone and that the organization of this program will increase the dignity of the association. Facilitator of the conference in the meeting, Sudip Hada informed about the entire preparation and management while giving detailed information about the outline of the conference program. General Secretary of the association Prof. Dr. Mala Mall welcomed and Secretary Ram Sainju presented the agenda of the meeting. Similarly, Ishwar Palikhel informed

that a public call has been made to all life members of the association, guests and interested dignitaries to participate in the symposium through social media and other means. The participants in the meeting also expressed their questions and opinions. At the end of the meeting, the second vice president of the association, Gajendra Bahadur Bhuju, expressed his gratitude for the preparations and tireless work done by everyone from their respective places for the conference. I was so happy to join the event with Dr. MS Chauhan, advisor of The Chauhan Society of Nepal. Thank you so much to Mr. RM Joshi and Raju Ram

ducting since long line in Kathmandu Valley in Lalitpur and Kathmandu but the navadurga fan fare celebration of Bhaktapur has been very popular and noteworthy since long time in comparison to other cities. We are also very glad to know that Navadurga Fanfare celebration Daye Boyakegu through BSSS was proposed by advisory member Professor Ms. Komal Badan Malla in the meeting. It was proudly stated by Mr. RM Joshi in his welcome speech. His speech was also explanatory about the festival being held very soon on Poush 04 Thursday with the participation of more than three hundred people. The fund is being collected and hundreds of people have already contributed from the age group of 10/12 to 82 elderly citizens. It will be a landmark exemplary event in the history of not only in BSSS but also first landmark organized by the NGOs of Nepal like BSSS. Major and minor observation of the historic event. 1. Flex presentation of the event in the Sanothimi high way in several places to make easy to the guest about the venue. 2. Welcome reception of the guest by executive advisory member Mr. Vijaya Pradhananga 3. Proper selection of the venue 4. Attendance recording and mini event notes / b o o k s 5. Selection of two youngest boy and girl of the SOS Village as the chief guest with reference to considering them as the future leader of the cultural and religious expertise 6. Proper selection of the panelists' among leading religious-cultural expertise 7. Exemplary schedule / plan in advance 8. E- flex site invitation 9. Well trained master of the ceremony 10. Well trained proper selection of Interaction coordinator 11. Time bound three to four questions answers series 12. Assigned rapporteur of the interaction program 13. Preparing reports of the interaction program 14. Exemplary hundreds of high level participation from different walks of life having faith with spiritual and devotional attitudes in cultural and religious beliefs and values from far west including Honorable members of provincial government of the central region. 15. Government lines agency representatives as Respectable CDO Mr. and former CDO Ms. Roshni Kumari Shrestha from Baitadi and other participation from far western region 16. Press release of the interaction program It was so noteworthy to know that rapporteur was assigned to prepare the report of the interaction program. The detail report of the interaction program would be another

Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

Association in Darjeeling, formed by Hem Lal Bhandari, who was studying at the Jesuit college there, was one of several symptoms of resentment. It organized school boycotts and rallies against associate stathood, criticized politicians for submitting to bullying, and demanded restoration of the Chogyal's powers. When the association called a public meeting in Gangtok on 10 October, P.R. Khorana, a Madhya Pradesh policeman who had succeeded Dutta Chowdhury as commissioner, refused to allow the speakers to use microphones. The meeting was held all the same, and under Khorana's supervision, the CRP lashed into the crowd with more than usual ferocity.

"They were beating the students like anything," recalls Nar Bahadur Bhandari. "When I intervened, I too was badly beaten up in the Daranga sweet shop. About 500 CRP men gheraoud me. They said I would be killed if I didn't write a letter supporting Kazi. When I became unconscious they took me to the Thutob Namgyal hospital." This was around seven in the evening. Bhandari did not regain consciousness until the following afternoon when the Gangtok doctors, fearing the chief executive's reprisal for sheltering such an outspoken critic, turned him out. Friends eventually took Bhandari to the Planters Hospital in Darjeeling where he was admitted; but he still complains of pains in the chest as a result of the thrashing he received. "I can't easily walk uphill. I need regular hot packs and massages." Two younger members of the association, Namgyal Tsering and Prakash Basnet, were kidnapped, also beaten up, and taken to Singtam where they were kept in captivity for several days.

It was beginning to dawn on India that unrest would continue so long as the Chogyal remained on the throne. He did not have to do anything to be a national and international lodestar. Kingly problems may evoke little sympathy, but a king in difficulties is instant fodder for European and American newspaper columnists. More stringent measures were called for, especially since young people-the two Bhandaris, Sherab Palden, the Youth Pioneer, and others-were 'beginning to look on the Chogyal as the symbol of their struggle. Civil servants who had to bow and scrape before Gurbachan Singh, Lal, and Kazi also regularly paid their respects at the palace, pouring out tales of the humiliations they were made to suffer. In fact, more people called on the Chogyal than ever before.

The campaign to demolish this growing appeal began in earnest in the autumn of 1974 when a Sikkim Congress meeting, presided over by the chief minister, accused the head of state and the crown prince of "instigating and supporting anti-social and anti-democratic elements." Kazi also claimed that the Chogyal's brother, Jigmed Tenzing Namgyal, had been sent abroad to canvass Western support; but everyone knew that the prince was virtually an invalid, and his Tibetan wife, the exquisitely beautiful Soyang-la, nailed the lie with a press statement giving details of the medical treatment he was receiving in Calcutta. Two weeks later, Kazi and Kazini (accompanied by Khataiwara, Krishna Chandra, and Rinzing) set out for New Delhi at Mrs. Gandhi's invitation, the chief minister promising to ask their hostess to deal "speedily and firmly with the Chogyal." Kazi also announced that the administration would not pay for the "upkeep of the palace and Sikkim Guards, and that he was going to seize about 20,000 acres of the royal estates in the Lepcha reserve around Dzongu. But Mrs. Gandhi and Yeshwantrao Chavan, who "had taken over from Swaran Singh in October, pleaded with the chief minister to be patient with his king. Responding magnanimously, Kazi even admitted to reporters that the Chogyal was not "in the hands of Chinese." The purport of this piece of playacting was to indicate that-it was only at India's instance that Sikkim tolerated its monarch.

The November visit was for only two days; before its dust had settled, the Chogyal and Tenzing were accused of plotting to assassinate Kazi. An official statement claimed that a large quantity of explosives had been unearthed at a spot on the Siliguri road, about four miles from Gangtok. It was said that Kazi travelled this way. So did the Chogyal and hundreds of other people, pointed out sceptics, adding that the explosives allegedly recovered were of a kind available only to the Indian army. But inconsistencies passed unnoticed as Indian newspapers printed omraged articles, Kazi was congratulated on his miraculous escape, and the palace was depicted as the nerve-centre of murderous conspiracies. Emboldened, the Sikkim Congress demanded on 25 November that the Chogyal should at once be expelled; Lal darkly hinting a week later that he had further evidence of the palace's involvement in a second plot. The evidence was never produced, but it was becoming very clear that if his opponents could not eliminate the Chogyal politically, they would kill him through calumny.

The chief executive was meanwhile steadily hacking away at the throne's constitutional foundations. When he began to issue the government's official Sikkim Durbar Gazette entirely on his own, insisting that the term durbar meant only the chief executive, the Chogyal protested that no definition of the government could exclude the head of state; the difference was referred to New Delhi in terms of article 29(2), but the PO announced the very next day that the Indian government agreed with Lal. The latter's right unilaterally to appoint, post, promote, transfer, and dismiss civil servants of whatever seniority, without reference to the ruler, was similarly upheld within 12 hours. In fact, the speed with which Gurbachan Singh produced these overnight verdicts in the chief executive's favour prompted some Sikkimese to wonder whether disputes were at all referred to New Delhi, or whether India House and Mintokgang had not been empowered in advance to dismiss all the Chogyal's pleas and make a mockery of article 29(2). Eventually, Lal told the ruler nothing at all of what was being done. Contd....



Uttam Karmacharya

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The draft is in the pipeline to publish as a first event of the NGOs of Nepal regarding the special exemplary Interaction Program organized from Bhaktapur Bikas Sahayog Sangh (BSSS) with special reference to Nawodurgaa Bhawaani and Bhaktapur amid renom four Panalists coordinated by the Chairperson of the BSSS on 15 Mansir 15 Saturday 2081 / 30 November 2024

Congratulation and congratulation . I am very happy to through the Wikipedia and other Web site and other documents about Navadurga. Navadurga (Sanskrit: (ऽAOM, Navadurgā), also spelled Navdurga and Navdurgas, are nine manifestations and forms of Durga in Hinduism, especially during Navaratri and Durga Puja. They are often considered collectively as a single deity, mainly among the followers of Shaktism and Shaivism sect of Hinduism. According to Hindu mythology, the nine forms are considered the nine stages of Durga during the nine-day-long duration of the war with demon King Mahishasura, where the tenth day is celebrated as the Vijaydashami ('victory day') among the Hindus and is considered as one of the most important festivals.

Main article: Navaratri

During the festival of Navaratri, nine unmarried virgin girls up to the age of nine years are worshipped and fed as they are considered to be the incarnations of these nine goddesses. Then, the Nabapatrika ritual during Durga Puja involves tying the branches of eight plants with their leaves with a banana plant (naba meaning 'nine', and patrika meaning 'leaves').

- 1. Navadurga Puja in near by different districts
- 2. Yearly visit of His Majesty/ Rt. honorable president of Nepal to the temple of Navadurga Bhawani Bhaktapur
- 3. Living God and goddesses of Bhaktapur Nepal as living Goddess Kumari in Kathmandu

mittee was held at the association's office in Buddhanagar, Kathmandu on Thursday. While presiding over the meeting, President Rajumrigendra Joshi said that he was confident that the program will be successful with the active support of everyone and that the organization of this program will increase the dignity of the association. Facilitator of the conference in the meeting, Sudip Hada informed about the entire preparation and management while giving detailed information about the outline of the conference program. General Secretary of the association Prof. Dr. Mala Mall welcomed and Secretary Ram Sainju presented the agenda of the meeting. Similarly, Ishwar Palikhel informed

Munankarmi for arranging picking up to us with Mr Mrigendr Raj Sharma and Rayaji from Iwamura college and hospital. It was so nice sharing invitation to my friends in Phokhara with the Chairperson and coordinator of the The Karmacharya Society of Western Nepal. They are very interested to start the Navadurgas Jaatra / fan fare festival in Pokhara if possible once a year as Navadurgaa jaatra have been conducted in nearby city of Kathmandu Valley in Banepa , Naalaa , Dhulikhel Panauti . It was so nice to know through Hareram Sir that and that the Navadurga Jatra have been con-

of the spiritual and devotional metal makeup of the chairman and executive team members. Hope after going through the detail report of the interaction program , we can share some more traditional values, cultural rituals and tangible and intangible heritage of Navadurga Bhawani in next article Part Three.

(Professor Dr. Uttam K. Karmacharya (Ph.D) presently working as a Board of Director of Dr. Iwamura Hospital Memorial Hospital and Iwamura College of Health Science. Prof. Dr. Uttam Karmacharya of Tribhuvan University was a former Resource Person for China (Unesco Nanjing), Denmark, World Education , Banepa Municipality and LRCs of Indonesia, Iran, Myanmar, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, Thailand , Unesco Bangkok), Former Secretary General , National Resources Center for NFE (NRC-NFE) and Director, Center for Education for All (CEFA) Nepal

डा.हर्क गुरुडको सम्झना



जसरी जाडोमा मकल ताप भयालहोका चन्द्र गरिन्छ , त्यसरी नै नेपाल र पत्रको सुरक्षा गर्न थम स्वीकृत (Work Permit) प्रणाली लागु गर्नुपर्छ दुई छिमेकी राष्ट्रबीचको मैत्री सम्बन्ध त अप्ठ्याराहललाई गुन्डमुनी लुकाएर होइन बरु प्रस्ट कुराकानीबाट टुयाएर मात्र स्थापना गर्न सकिन्छ ।

- डा. हर्क बहादुर गुरुड

२०४४ बैशाख १ गते देखि संगठित र असंगठित क्षेत्रमा बर्क पर्मिट लागु गर्ने ऐतिहासिक निर्णय भएको सम्झदै डा.हर्क गुरुडको सम्झना गरिएको छ । साथै १२ वृद्धे दिल्ली सम्झौता र आधुनिक नेपालमा देशलाई गुन्डमुनी लुकाएर होइन बरु प्रस्ट कुराकानीबाट टुयाएर मात्र स्थापना गर्न सकिन्छ । कार्यक्रमा सरोज गुरुड, सोम ब. भण्डारी, उपाध्यक्ष शेर ब. थापा, माया पाण्डे, कृष्ण प्र. प्रसाई, पारहाङ्ग कुम्भी राई तथा शंकर मधेवाल राष्ट्रियता बचाउनका लागि हर्क गुरुडको रिपोर्ट लागुनुभने विषयको उद्गान गरेका थिए । डा. हर्क गुरुडको ताम्बेजुङ युन्सामा हेल्कट्टर दुर्घटनामा स्वयारोहण भएको थियो ।

