

In the context of my Impression going through some pages of the 26 th publication of Khwopring

Bhaktapur Bikasa Sahayoga Sangha

(Part One)

Dear Respectable Chairperson
Mr. Raju Mrigendra Joshi
Good morning and Namaskar
Bhaktapur Bikasa Sahayog Sangha
(BSS) Bhaktapur

First of all we wish to express our heartfelt and long left congratulation greetings to B BSS for the long history of 33 years older elderly organization of Bhaktapur District established in Kathmandu with the help of former residence of Bhaktapur shifted to Kathmandu because of different socio-political and economics causes . We are equally happy to know that in the history of 33 older BBSS you are the youngest Fifth chairperson of the BBSS. It is exemplary and most remarkable in the history of BBSS . We wish you and your team all the best and grand success. May God and goddess Navadurga Bhawani bless you all the times / always. We are very glad to know that BBSS Bhaktapur was found established in 2048 BS years back started with a vision and mission to support Bhaktapur living out of Bhaktapur .

Introduction

Bhaktapur (Nepali and Sanskrit: - MS*^{A0} , pronounced, "City of Devotees"), known locally as **Khwopa** (Nepali Bhasa: *Khwapa*) and historically called **Badhang**, is a city in the east corner of the Kathmandu Valley in Nepal located about 13 kilometres (8.1 mi) from the capital city, Kathmandu. Bhaktapur is the smallest city of Nepal as well as the most densely populated. Along with Kathmandu and Lalitpur, Bhaktapur is one of the three main cities of the Kathmandu Valley and is a major Newar settlement of the country. The city is also known for its Newar tradition, cuisine and artisans. Bhaktapur suffered heavy damage in the April 2015 earthquake.

There are three sister cities in Katmandu Valley : Bhaktapur ; Kantipur and Lalitpur. Now in Bhaktapur District there are only four Municipalities without any other Village Municipalities.

Compared to other Newar settlements, Bhaktapur is predominantly Hindu and speaks a distinct dialect of Nepal Bhasa. Bhaktapur is one of the most visited tourist destination of Nepal with the city attracting 301,012 tourists in 2014. The Nyatapola, a five-roofed pagoda completed in 1702 is the most famous structure of Bhaktapur and along with the former royal palace, it forms the tourism center of Bhaktapur. The city is also famous for its numerous festivals and carnivals like the spring festival of Biskā jātrā and the carnival of Sāpūr (or Gai jatra) both of which are significant part of the local culture and contribute well to tourism. Bhaktapur is also called the "Capital of Music and Dance" (Nepali: (>)(K ०>)(@) in Nepal due to presence of over 200 types of traditional dances, most of which are masked dances and expect for a few, are a part of the annual carnival of Sāpūr (or Gai jatra). It is also famous for its cuisine with the *jūjū dhau*, a type of yogurt made from buffalo milk being the most popular. Bhaktapur's potters and handicraft industries are also known nationwide.^{[16][17]} Due to its well preserved medieval nature, UNESCO inscribed Bhaktapur as a World Heritage Site since 1979.

Background

First of all, I wish to express my heartfelt gratitude to my elderly friend Dr. Mahesh Singh Chauhan for handing over me 26 the publication of Bhaktapur Bikasa Sahayog Sangha 2081 /



Uttam Karmacharya
Former Chairperson of Bhaktapur Civil Society



2024 established in 2048 BS called

Khwopring ISSN /ISBN 29907829

with the cover page and mapping

story / written / explained by

Shreeman Binoda Sharmaa

Rajyopadaahya in page one . It is

praiseworthy to go through and

learn more about the mapping valuable

description of the aged old

mapping of the tangible and intan-

gible cultural heritage description of

Bhaktapur city . We I must con-

gratulate Shreeman Binoda Sharmaa

Rajyopadaahya . The page two is

very praised worthy knowing about the

capsule- history of Bhaktapur

Bikasa Sahayog Sangha 2081

about its 33 establishment; 30 th

Annual General Meeting (AGM);

Khwopring 26 th Publication;

founder members; advisors; execu-

tive and general members; life time

members; writers; financial donors;

advertisers in the publication and

well-wishers in page 3

I am equally impressed with the

greetings of the Former Right Hon-

orable President regarding her con-

gratulatory valuable messages; Re-

spectable Shreeman Tejeshwor Dai

regarding his very short congratula-

tory messages expressing his heartfelt

condolence and contribution of the

founder of Chairperson late Ayishworya Lall Pradhanang ;

Distinguished Person Dr. Jagamana

Gurung with reference to the

history of civilization and important

of Bagmati civilization of

Kathmandu Valley and Khwopring

word found even from the old aged

Kiraata Dynasty and memorable

capsule summary of the present

president Shreeman Raju Mrigendra

Joshi in the context of his mission

and vision since his tenure 2080/81

and the devolution of Bhaktapur

Bikasa Sahayog Sangha of

33 years of glorious history of the

exemplary contribution of former

founder and other contribution of

tion

9. Felicitation to all article writers

10. Photo session

with the Chief Guest

and VVIP guests

Dr. MS Chauhan was

kind enough to handing

over the document to me

because he knew that I

am very fond of collect-

ing latest documents and

place inside my

Thulobaramalaa Office

Reading Room. Going

through the editorial

write up of Shreeman

Raju Munankarmi, I

came to know the de-

tails of the publication

of the Khwopring docu-

ments from number one

to twenty fifth publica-

tion as valuable aca-

demic cultural -cum-

Heritage Asset of Bhaktapur De-
velopment Association (BBSS) established in 2048 BS .

Photo of the present Executive Board members.

On behalf of an elderly citizen of Bhaktapur and a Former Chairperson of Bhaktapur Civil Society and advisors of different social and educational organizations I have my sincere suggestion to develop a Major Documentation of Bhaktapur districts of different walks of life and organizations to undertake phase wise for coming five years as a five years' work plan 2080-2085

Major and minor suggestions as an elderly citizen of Bhaktapur

- Establishment of BBSS Bhaktapur Academy Center in Bhaktapur Municipality
- Establishment of one or two pilot preschools in Bhaktapur district
- Establish one/ one technical school in each municipality phase wise
- Latest profile of Bhaktapur District
- Development of Tangible Heritage as latest documents of 2024
- Development of the explanation of the Tangible heritage into intangible cultural heritage write ups / documents in the style of first article of Prof. Dr. Purushottam Lall Shrestha page 13 to 18 in coordination with Bhaktapur Municipality

7. Youth

mobility training in four Municipalities as a school of promoting heritages preservation

8. Establishment of technical school ASSP in four municipalities

9. Motivating Bhaktapur Municipality and other municipalities for the proper use of traditional sides as Durbar Square and Dattatraya Square not hiring for restaurants. Those sites or areas should be developed as a vedio center for the national and international visitors or offices of Bhaktapur municipality

10. Develop more and more friendlier-friendships and attachment with all four municipalities

11. Translation of Bhaktapur Municipality Brochure both in Newari and Nepali language. It is noted that the popular Bhaktapur tourist brochure is already translated and distribution in more than six languages; English; Chinese; German; Japanese; French; Spanish' and Italian

12. Establish Bhaktapur reading Room / Phalchauk with all the documents of Bhaktapur Municipality BCCI ; BBSS BCC and Bhaktapur Tourism Board

13. Glimpses and list of Government line agencies/ organization (GOs); Nongovernment Organization (NGOs) International Organizations (INGOs) and other social organization working for the promotion of Bhaktapur District

I have just gone through 01-13-18 pages . After going through some other pages, I hope I will be able to write second part of the 26th Publication as the academic asset of BBSS / some time back.

(Professor Dr. Uttam K. Karmacharya presently has been working as a

Board of Director, Dr. Iwamura Hospital Memorial Hospital and Iwamura College of Health Science,

Prof. 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) Patan and Director, Center for Education for All (CEFA) Banepa Nepal.)

Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

CHAPTER 14 Against the Law

G. G. Swell cautioned against playing the "Big Brother", and, in Frank Anthony's opinion, associate statehood was "an invitation to the balkanization of this country". Only Jana Sangh members turned up on 3 September for a briefing at which the Sardar and H. R. Gokhale, India's law minister, in effect, extolled their holy grail of Akhand Bharat, undivided India.

Probably the most outspoken critic was the Organization Congress's Shyam Nandan Mishra who denounced the measure as "a constitutional monstrosity", and the move as "politically unwise and constitutionally absurd". He sent furious letters to the prime minister and did not mince words in parliament: "Only territories of India come under our constitutional jurisdiction, and only our people have the right to elect representatives who can shape our policy. Those to whom our laws do not apply cannot be among our legislators, and our laws cannot be extended beyond our territory." But he was battling against the ingrained Hindu conviction that not only the entire territory under the rule of British viceroys but even far-flung lands in the east and west over which Indian princes had established some sway in the mists of history "should rightly be governed from New Delhi. This psychological craving for wider jurisdiction and the grandeur of size had suffered a sharp setback when Indian politicians accepted the creation of Pakistan as the price of Independence. Nor did many Indians understand why Nepal, Bhutan, and Sikkim should not have gone the way of Mysore or Travancore. Hope flared up briefly when the Indian armed forces piled victory upon victory in 1971, only to die in mortification when it became apparent that Bangladesh was determined to guard its sovereignty as jealously as East Pakistan had done. The Jana Sangh alone was honest enough to articulate these ambitions, but to many politicians of other persuasions India comprised all those South Asian lands that used to be painted red in school maps. The Constitution Amendment Bill gave them an opportunity of getting back a small wedge of what had been given up as lost. Even those who did not fully share in this imperial euphoria were afraid of appearing unpatriotic or, since Sikkim's contrived crisis had artfully been presented as a conflict between popular aspiration and a repressive monarchy, as undemocratic. In any case, Mrs Gandhi's crushing majority ruled out free choice. And so the Lok Sabha agreed to introduce the Bill by 140 votes to 17. The Chogyal reached Calcutta on 4 September, the day of the second reading. He had planned to go to New Delhi with his three youngest children who would catch a flight there for New York. But Bajpai ordered him not to venture beyond Calcutta. Mrs Gandhi's government was not at all anxious that he attract attention in the capital, or that his views be played before MPS whose senses had been dulled by the treacle of Swaran Singh's oratory. The Chogyal had not even been able to talk to anyone in New Delhi for Gangtok's telephone lines to the outside world had been inoperative for more than 36 hours. To muzzle him further, Bajpai warned that the prime minister would be most displeased if he gave newspaper interviews.

It was a confused and unhappy wait at Dum Dum where the Chogyal, his children, Jigdal Densapa, and other advisers gloomily sat around in the VIP suite, wondering what to do. The PO, whom the Chogyal called, refused to relax his order; Kewal Singh was equally brusque over the telephone, bluntly telling the Sikkimese king that he was not wanted in New Delhi. Reporters milled round the suite, hordes of security men listened to every word in ostentatious nonchalance, and a band of Sikkimese students chaperoned by Karma Topden waited anxiously for a decision, promising support for whatever the Chogyal did. But outright defiance was never his style and he still hoped to salvage something by appealing Mrs Gandhi; so it was agreed that his secretary would escort the children to New Delhi while he stayed back in his flat in Wood Street until the Indian government relented. Emerging from the airport, the Chogyal found it impossible to fight his way through a battery of newspapermen, many of whom he had already met, and paused for a moment to explain that he was not giving interviews. But when he reached the flat about 45 minutes later, Bajpai was the line to reprimand him for disobeying instructions not to talk to the press.

His presence in New Delhi might not have averted disaster. Mrs Gandhi's control of the Lok Sabha, a three-line whip, the incipient national urge for territorial glory, and a press that had been conditioned to view the Chogyal as a monster and his objections to the Bill as only a device to perpetuate royal absolutism at the expense of a suffering populace, ensured failure. But the Chogyal might have been able to focus attention on the illegality of the manoeuvre and co-explain that the Sikkimese as a whole knew nothing of what was being done to them and their country, and how Foreign diplomats and some journalists in New Delhi would have been glad to learn his point of view. Instead, he preferred to wait for the coup de grace. There was to be no grand battle and heroic stand; only an abject surrender to superior strategy. So he remained cooped up in the flat while Nar Bahadur Bhandari and Sherab Palden Lepcha left Gangtok with a 10-man delegation to plead with the Indian authorities. They were badly organized, had hardly any money, and no contacts at all in New Delhi where the official reaction to their mission was undisguisedly hostile. But they met Jaytirtho Bosu, who seemed to understand that the team represented the people and not the throne, and Mrs Gandhi, who solemnly promised that Sikkim's distinctive personality and identity would remain intact. But Bhandari was convinced that the prime minister was playing with words. He told a press conference that the Sikkimese were unhappy and suspicious about New Delhi's intentions, and could only be reassured through a referendum on Sikkim-India ties. Jigdal Densapa was separately busy, addressing press conferences in Sikkim House, issuing a stream of statements criticizing the Bill, and lobbying MPs, provoking Kazi in Gangtok to threaten to sack him as well as Karma Topden who had blossomed into a prolific writer of letters to newspaper editors. From Calcutta, the Chogyal also asked for a free and fair referendum, pleading with India's president not to give his assent to the Constitution Amendment Bill until Sikkim's true views had been verified. But the jugernaut of Mrs Gandhi's imperialism was not to be halted. The Lok Sabha adopted the Bill by 310 votes to 7 and the Rajya Sabha on 7 September by 175 to 8. Svaran Singh took off for Moscow the same day, after sending off an effusive letter of congratulations to Kazi in which he conveyed the prime minister's "heartfelt felicitations" and spoke warmly of the "history of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Sikkim and India." He still would not see the Chogyal who was languishing in Calcutta. Neither would Mrs Gandhi before leaving for Madras on 9 September.

The final formalities of ratification by state governments took another six months before India's complaisant president approved of the measure, predictably taking no notice of the Chogyal's appeal to exercise his right under article 111 of the constitution to return the Bill to parliament with his recommendations. A new article 2a was inserted in the constitution's first part reading: "Sikkim, which comprises the territories in the tenth schedule, shall be associated with the union on the terms and conditions set out in that schedule." The schedule was new, so were changes in articles 80 and 81 which defined membership of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Sikkim was provided with a member in each. New Delhi unilaterally deciding the form and extent of Gangtok's participation. It was noted too that the Indian parliament determined, then changed, the mode of choosing the two new MPs without bothering on either occasion to consult the Sikkim assembly which it was supposed to be obliging. contd...

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF BHAKTAPUR BIKASA SAHAYOG SANGH



