











## Nationalism in Nepal - At the Verse of Collapse

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In the 21st century, it is hard to imagine a world without nations. However, the concept of a nation-state did not come to fruition until the late 18th century. Up until the French Revolution, political unity coalesced around empires, fiefdoms, and tribal affiliations. In the late 18th century into the 19th century, a political concept called nationalism developed. The nationalism definition in world history centered on societal unity around shared ethnic traits such as language, beliefs, and traditions. This is known as classical nationalism.

The concept of nationalism also grew out of 19th century liberalism, which supported republican governments over monarchies and put political authority in the hands of citizens that recognized a national, multicultural state. In this latter case, it is known as liberal nationalism and focused on the unity of a nation based on shared allegiance to a political representative, rather than unity based on shared ethnicity.

Education system cannot be transplanted from other countries. So is the case with Nationalism, it can never be imported as other accommodates / goods imports.

It is found that FOLLOW THE TRUTH NOT THE MAJORITY is the major mission and vision of the heroes and builders of nationalism of different walks of social and political leaders and people of different communities as depicted by the exemplary book Greater Nepal edited by strong Nationalist of Nepal Mr. Rajan Karki. I am very fortunate to go through the book entitled "The greater Nepal" all articles of ten Nepali Nationalist of Nepal. They were of the opinion that Nepal and Nepalese are so fortunate not ruled by any colonial countries of the world. Throughout all history of Nepal during border expansion and construction Nepal has never been colonized and ruled by foreigners. Therefore, Nepal celebrates no Independence Day

It is considered that Except 12 former kings of Nepal and 5 Mukhyas of Nepal before Ranaocracy no Prime ministers were considered Nationalist except Former late Prime Minister Marichman Singh Shrestha. It was the major opinion of the people of Nepal since 2007 BS /1950

After the revolution of 1951, non-aristocratic citizens like Matrika Prasad Koirala held the position of prime minister still under the authority of the King of Nepal. The first general election was held in 1959 and Bishweshwar Prasad Koirala became the first elected prime minister of Nepal. However, he was deposed and imprisoned in the 1960 coup d'état by King Mahendra who went on to establish an oligarchic authoritarian regime, the Panchayat system a strong Nationalist. It was of the opine of the political and senior Nepali politician that he was died because of his strong nationalistic vision and Nepal did not have a democratic government until 1990.

After the Jana Andolan movement in 1990, the country became a constitutional monarchy. However, this was interrupted with the 2005 coup d'état by King Gyanendra. After the Loktantrik Andolan movement in 2006, the monarchy was abolished on 28 May 2008 by the 1st Constituent Assembly and the country was declared a federal parliamentary republic. The current constitution was adopted on 20 September 2015, and the first prime minister under this new constitution was KP Sharma Oli followed by Mr. Pushpa Kamal Dahal. The people of Nepal have already evaluated his degree of Nationalistic mission and vision and the opinion of the world politics.

For the last ten years of Nepali politics and its development can be measured and analyzed with the analysis of UNDP annual report of world of development index. Besides all these political strengths and weakness lacking to promote the concept and development of Nationalism. If we sorcery analyze the efforts of promoting Nationalism, actually speaking it is at the verse of collapse as a perceive and recapitulate for the last four decades as a students of Nepali Education system after the implementation of National Education system plan started in 1972. As a student of education, I

have found the government (MOE) is for behind for the promotion of Nationalism in Nepal.

Develop a possible national mechanism for promoting at the central level for the establishment of National Academy of Nationalism with a group of Nationalistic attitude from different walks life including senior journalists.

The academy should focus on the following issues for the first two years.

1. collection of the major life profile and documents of ten former and late kings and their foreign policies
2. life profile and documents of former prime minister before 1950s
3. life profile and documents of former prime minister after 1950s
4. Life profile of four martyrs and patriotic of Nepal
5. Life profile of Late Chintiya Lall Shrestha
6. Life profile and documents of late Manju World
7. Life profile of late former Prime Minister Marich Man Singh Shrestha
8. Collection of Universities curriculum and text books of Nepal
9. Collection of school curriculum and text book of Nepal
10. Life profile of late King Mahendra
11. Life profile of late King Birendra Life profile of Former king Gyanendra
12. Translation of book entitled Greater Nepal both in English and Nepali Languages edited by respectable senior journalist and editor of Gorkha express Rajan Karki for massive distribution for study
13. Massive study of political science curriculum and text books of Nepal University Level and college level
14. Massive study of universities and college level school curriculum and text books of passed Nepal study texts books
15. Indebt study of new education system plan
16. Collection and study of major national level educational reports since 1950 including education in Nepal, the first formal national report published in Nepal
17. Collection and study of five volumes of Mechi to Mahakali published by the government of Nepal during Panchayat Reign
18. Collection and study of UNDP Development index of last ten years
19. Study of different universities of Nationalism established in different near by countries.
20. Collection of major documents and photos of events and campaign of promoting nationalism in Nepal recently .

### Notes to conclude. Patriotism vs. Nationalism

Patriotism and nationalism have similar meanings, in that they both speak to citizen support for their nation; however, the difference lies in the reason for the support. Patriotism has a long history of usage since Roman times (*patria* means "fatherland") and expresses enthusiasm for representative government in a republic. Patriotism unites people to a system of government, not necessarily an inherited cultural trait.

Nationalism celebrates a nation by focusing on a specific and often privileged ethnic or cultural narrative. Nationalism also began much more recently in the late 18th century and was used to draw boundaries of nations based on ethnic traits and behaviors. Nationalism aligns with classical nationalism, while patriotism aligns with liberal nationalism. More recently, due to historic events that have arisen from extreme nationalism there tends to be a more positive connotation with patriotism than with nationalism.



## Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

Contd....  
CHAPTER 9

When the Chogyal went to Delhi on 4 May 1972, Kaul stepped up the demand to include the abrogation of the sixth paragraph of Harishwar Dayal's letter which excluded from India's purview "any arrangements between the government of Sikkim and the governments of Tibet, Bhutan and Nepal which were in force 6th the date of the treaty." The reason given was that the provision had lost its meaning since Tibet was no longer an independent state. But the Chogyal countered that Nepal and Bhutan were daily becoming more so, and that whatever its practical application, the paragraph's true value lay in demonstrating Indian recognition of Sikkim's capacity to enter into relations with other countries. Swaran Singh who had taken over from Raja Dinesh Singh, told him the next day that permanent association ranked higher than protection, but the new minister, who was a lawyer, would not countenance any reference to the UN. Mrs Gandhi, who had not till then been directly involved in the negotiations, confirmed her dislike of the word protectorate on 8 May; permanent association "sounded better" to her.

Kaul's version is that the Chogyal was quite happy with the proposed revision until mischievous abroad put him up to be difficult. "A draft agreement was drawn up and approved. Thondup said he would send back duly signed from Gangtok within a week. He never did, because some foreign advisers misled him into believing that he had a cast-iron case for independence. I sent word to him, week after week, that the opportunity would not recur, but he showed no response."

What Waldock and Palkhivala actually told him was that Sikkim had a cast-iron case for independence, but that if he agreed to permanent association, India would have a cast-iron case for annexation. The "opportunity", on which Kaul harped so magnanimously, was in fact a trap. For though there was no general rule indicating the relative positions of protectorates, and associate states, or governing either, the law accepted that a protectorate possessed an international personality distinct from that of its protecting power. Protected countries also enjoyed the right of self-determination. The UN's 1970 resolution had specifically laid down that "the territory of a colony or other non-self-governing territory has, under the charter of the United Nations, a status separate and distinct from the state administering it..."

But, permanent association was a vague term without precise judicial meaning. West Bengal could be said to be in permanent association with the Centre. The bond could be given any meaning that the stronger partner chose. Once the Chogyal accepted this connection, India could claim that Gangtok had definitely exercised the right of self-determination that the UN held so dear and had closed its options. India could also argue that by accepting the New Delhi government as the supreme central authority, the kingdom had merged its international identity with India's. Sikkim would then lose its jurisdiction and be reduced to the level of the princely states under British paramountcy. It would also be deprived of its international personality and be regarded by world law as being under Indian jurisdiction. The "distinct sovereign international personality", as Hidayatullah called it, without which Sikkim would not have been able to sign the treaty, would disappear. The kingdom would have no access to the Hague court. Contd....

## Legalized Immigration To Pakistan

**Prof. Ali Sukhanver**



Staying without papers in any country is considered a serious crime all over the world. From US to UK, Canada, Australia, Japan, China and Saudia, no country allows any immigrant to stay there without official documentation. Recently when Pakistan announced a strict action plan against all illegal immigrants, a very strange and illogical wave of resentment simply 'haunted' the attention of some specific human rights organizations all over the world. It seems that Pakistan has done something illegal and unethical by planning against the illegal immigrants in the country. It is something very strange that none of these human rights organizations liked to raise a voice against the recent shocking increase in the number of attacks on Pakistan's security forces, military installations and lives and properties of innocent citizens. Particularly in the month of October and November 2023, a very mysterious type of increase has been noticed in terrorist activities in Pakistan which shows that 'forcefully imposed' war on terror has yet not come to an end in Pakistan.

This recent increase in terrorist activities in Pakistan seems result of some specific security measures taken by the government of Pakistan; say experts on regional security affairs, the decision of sending back all illegal immigrants to their respective countries is also one of those measures. A large number of such illegal immigrants includes immigrants from Afghanistan. Specifically speaking of the Afghan refugees, more than three decades back, Pakistan provided a shelter to millions from the war-stricken Afghanistan simply on humanitarian grounds. Providing shelter to the refugees from some war-stricken area is neither an illegal nor an uncommon act; all over the world it happens so many time but the case with the Afghan refugees is somewhat different. Under the garb of the Afghan refugees countless illegal immigrants from other countries also succeeded in seeking shelter in Pakistan. These ille-

gal immigrants included a large number of criminals and terrorists too.

The illegal immigrants are creating a lot of law and order problems for Pakistan. Moreover they are adding a lot to already overburdened financial structure of Pakistan. At present there are more than 4 million Afghan migrants and refugees in Pakistan; says an official report issued by the Pakistani authorities. About 1.7 million of them are staying here undocumented. A huge addition to the total number of Afghan immigrants already living in Pakistan was noticed in 2021 when the Taliban took over the country; this number mounts to more than 600,000. Certainly such a large number is proving a huge burden on Pakistan's already shattering economy. When the warlike situation ended there in Afghanistan a few years back and the Taliban took over control of the country, it was being expected that most of the refugees would love going back to their homeland because there were no more any foreign forces ruling over their country but situation proved altogether otherwise; none of the Afghan refugees desired to go back home, though now things are far better there under the Taliban control. It is because of that peace and prosperity in Afghanistan that today the Afghanistan Cricket Team has become a challenge to many of the recognized and well-placed cricket teams of the world.

To save the country from financial burden and to secure the law and order situation in the country, the government of Pakistan chalked out a plan of sending back all Afghan citizens back to their country but initially only the illegal immigrants were focused. In the first week of October 2023, in a meeting of the apex committee on the National Action Plan, it was decided that no illegal Afghan immigrant would be allowed to stay anymore in Pakistan after 30th October 2023. After that date they would be forcibly deported to Afghanistan by the law enforcement agencies of Pakistan. It was a very high-profiled meeting and was attended by the army chief, federal ministers,

provincial chief ministers and heads of all civil and military security agencies. It was also decided in the meeting that initially the main focus would be on repatriation of at least 1.7 million illegal Afghan nationals to their homeland. Moreover it was also clarified that the decided screening plan is not only for the Afghan immigrants; it is for all those living in Pakistan without proper documentation. The decisions were officially conveyed to the media by the caretaker Interior Minister Sarfraz Bugti, in a press-conference. In the beginning the announcement made by the government spokesman was not taken seriously by the illegal immigrants but when on 1<sup>st</sup> November, the government of Pakistan started taking strict action against them, the situation began to change in flickering of an eye.

Some 'worried for nothing' type of pseudo human rights' caretakers are expressing their resentment on Pakistan's strict implementation on expulsion plan of illegal immigrants. Such 'philosophers' are ignoring the fact that in spite of repeated warnings, only about 200000 refugees have yet voluntarily returned to their homeland Afghanistan. This number includes at least 5,085 Afghans who were having no legal documentation for their stay in Pakistan. Same is the behavior of most of the Afghan illegal immigrants as they are portraying Pakistan's screening out plan for illegal immigrants as 'callous and unjust'. The fact of the matter is that there is nothing illegal, immoral or anything against international ethics in Pakistan's plan of screening out all illegal immigrants including the immigrants from Afghanistan. Approaching different media outlets and social media forums for defaming and slandering Pakistan in itself is something unethical and immoral. Pakistan's decision of sending back the illegal immigrants is in no way violation of basic human rights. It is something very strange that these self-claimed human rights 'protectors' never raise their voices against the atrocities committed against innocent Kashmiris in Illegally Indian Occupied valley of Kashmir. Their becoming the part of a planned conspiracy against Pakistan seems mysterious rather malevolent.

# मेकाउलियन शिक्षा पद्धति संधार्नपर्च

दोश्रो विश्वव्युदातकसम्म, त्यसपछि सन् १९६०को दशकसम्म नेपाल आत्मनिर्भर मूलक थिए। नेपालका समाजवादी व्यवस्थाको विकासकालीन गतिशीलताको केन्द्रियाको, सिंगारपुरको, वाईलेण्ड तथा श्रीलङ्काको भवत पनि पार्थी थिए। त्रैविक समाजवादी व्यवस्थाको तात्रा जग्गाउन चलनी चले नेपालका तात्रा यासाको भवत पनि पार्थी थिए। त्रैविक व्यवस्थाको आर्थिक उन्नतितिरालागे। तर मुसाइदृष्ट पवित्र दृष्टिपनि छापायाएर र भारत त्यस्तो विरुद्ध आजायम राखी राखेको छ। इन्हाले नेपालमात्र उक्त गतल नीति लदान गरेर हाँहक तर पार्वतीको गायत्रीका वाराहार्जु लंगेकोकार्यनु। त्यस्तो एउटा नमूना चापारा घाटा नाही। तेपालको आर्थिक व्यापार घाटा १७.२, अब छ ३। त्यसलाई २९.२ लाख नेपालीलाको द्वारा प्रतिव्यक्ति कर ५०५४० पर्दछ। हामी तराई प्रति घर बाटुको विकास ३०७.९ रुपैयाले गरीब हैं तर नएका छी। हामी बस्ते रहे टाट उत्तेको भुक्त थान्है। त्यस्तो अवस्थामा बिहीको सम्बन्धनमा रहेन छी। विश्व व्यवस्था जोगामा बहुक धरामाली होकोछ। विश्वव्यावायले कार्यपर प्रस्तुत गर्न बोलाउनी थिए। त्यस्ता नेपाल भारत सीमासम्मान व्यवस्था यस पक्षकारको कार्यपर प्रस्तुत गर्न बोक्ता अक्षयका गर्न अधिकारी शाहलाई राखिएको रहेछ। यस पक्षकालालाई शाका लागि सकेको थिए। अचैन्तै नै, तात्रा कार्यपर प्रस्तुत गर्ने बाबै बिराम र एकोर्यो बोलाउहे। उपर्यस्थित सम्हूल हट्टिङ गरावपनी शहले बोल नद्याउडिङ जग्गामहोको अरोग्यमा उत्तरो भागमा उत्तो ख्याल गरेर कार्यपरको राख प्रत्यक्ष गर्नेहो। यसले दुई दिन मिन्न न होइनन, के को सीमा सम्मान भन्नै थिए। त्यो त तानो एकाको कुण भयो। उन्हाले देशको संसदमा समेत त्यस्तो विश्वव्यायले थिए<sup>३</sup>। जब नेपाललाई पारवर्तन सम्बन्धमा अन्तरराष्ट्रिय जगतलाई झफककाराउने काम गरिरहेको थिए त्यसवित्र बेला भनेको थिए – “भारपुरवेठिङ्ग देवशालाको पारवर्तन अधिकारको कुण होइन, यस विवायले अन्तरराष्ट्रिय मायाता प्राप्त गरेको हैं। तत्र नेपाललाई भारतबाट अर्कानुठ अत बाह्रवको सुविद्यालाई अधिकारको

नेपालको आर्थिक उन्नतिमा अव्योरो  
- नेपालले आर्थिक उन्नति गर्न  
नयनकम्ता द्वारा भवित्वपूर्ण कारण छन्।  
उरुदारा नेपालको आर्थिक उन्नति हुन नदिने  
आगामी समयमा राष्ट्रमा पाइने करा  
रूपमा मान्यु हुँदैन। अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय  
मान्यता नभएको यस्तो विपलाई  
अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय स्तरमा मान्य विद्यालयको  
आगामी समयमा गर्ने कुरा जनसमझमा  
त्याएर नेपाली समाजमा भ्रममा पाइने करा



દેવી કાગળો

मनमा कोइलताउ उर्दै थियो । हुन र यस अधि पान बोइंग चंद्र विदेश यामा रोकी है । उसपालीको र यसपालीको सुहेलता उर्दै रहे तर कफर विपक्षका । विपक्षका जान पाउने तर दुर्दा खुशी थियो, वर्कों को चाही सात वर्षमा कले जाको कानासम भिलान रान था खुशी छोराके जारीआमा बहुरी विभागामा पाउने । औ यस दुर्दा खुशी पान करि कोइन जहाजमा थयो मन चाही जहाज भवान छिटो थयो । खुशी खुशी खुशी माफि चिए । खुशी खुशी खुशी माफि चिए । खुशी खुशी खुशी माफि चिए ।

उत्तर नपाराह मधेर होता ।  
भाद्र ३१ को १९ वज्रे विभवन  
मंडलांगीपुर्व विभवनाला पुर्याये । फाईड  
दुवर्वङ्को टिकट खियो टान्सीषी पाणि दुवर्वङ्क  
केंद्रीय खियो । दुवर्सम्मको याओता मेरी  
दिव्येनी दिव्य कल्पना काढ्ये पाणि साथे  
दुर्बुम्हार्द । उठाए अस्त्रिको स्थायतल राज्य  
हुनुहुय्यो । हार्मी एव्योर्टांसा संगै  
भयो । गती १.४५ वज्रे को फ्लाइट खियो ।  
आपी जाहाज चावीही । भासा फेको  
उत्तरमालाई जाहाजको उडान सप्त महीला  
तातोलाई खियो । हार्मी तीनजना फरक  
फरक तीन सीटामा खियौ । मेरो सिटसंगै  
केकाना बाहिनी हुनुहुय्यो । अनुजार होयो  
उन्हाँगोसारी जिन लातायाः । मान्ये  
अख्यायक्य सल्ल । मासूर्य तीन महान्  
कृत जान लाताः ??? जापान सुरं  
मेरो मुटु मर्याङ थिएन साप्यद । दिवी  
मेरो श्रीमानलाई काम कीते पाणपाणी  
परिवार पालान ऐउटे उपाय यै देखे म त  
जे हुवा घराको परिवारको सुखमा माड  
लाउन आए व्याप्ति दूरो दूरो हो शेरो लागि ।  
मेरो खुशी औ उत्तमाका प्रवेष्टा  
जहाजका प्रवेष्टांग बायुको तेज भोकाको  
भिंडलत्तमा कला हरायो पचै पाठाड । मात्रै  
मनमर्मात्तक त्यो लाईको बहिनी निरित  
मात्रै म बर्जन वै नरन सर्वत्र की त्यो  
बेता मेरा आविरावात अन्यायास वयोका  
अश्रुवाराको वेग करित खियो । उनको  
अश्रुवारागी यो खुशी बारेवा अंगिरे ।  
आविर द्वाना नथान्तरै योै निरीह प्राणी  
मात्रै किन ! आठाकांतान्तरै योै निरीह प्राणी

नैन द्वैन। नेपाल भारत बीचको प्रवरबहन  
अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय प्रवलनको आधारमा  
म सज्जन। नेपाल भारत बीच खुला  
माना भएको पनि भरतवाट नेपालले  
उभयन् तथा अपन्तर्कृत भरतवाट सुनिधा  
ग्नु अन्तर्विहार हो। यस्तो प्रयोग  
एका नेपालीको यो नमना उदाहरण  
त्र हो। यस्तै गरेर भरतप्रश्नाले पनि  
लामला नेपाल तथा त्यागर भारतीय  
तथा चाउलु पुर्वजात्रम् भएको यथ।  
दीर्घी राष्ट्रभास्त्र हुन्पर्दछ भन्ने पनि  
लालका तथाविधत नेपाली छन्। बी  
काम प्रयोग कामको मानिन्वाट  
एका हुन्। त्यो प्रयोग बढै गएर एक  
लालका द्वाल नेपाली भएको यथ। एमाले  
**डा.**  
निकाइएको  
जनता पेट्टी  
मीच नोकीरी  
लाल पुर्णोको  
छ : याथार्थ  
देखि

क्षमा माओवादी ने प्रैयोग भएका हुन्। नेवालहु कुटुउने र जुटाउने दुवै काम तरका स्थायिकालाई भारतले गर्न चाहेछ। २०२५, २०४७ र २०६२देखि भारतलाई नेपाललाई राष्ट्रियकरण योजनावाट लगाइएको सरकारलाई समर्पण गराउन चाहाएको छ। यी सभै परिवर्तनमध्ये नेपाललाई अपनाएको रूपमा विप्रवर्तनमध्ये भारत उन्हेसँग रसोबाट योजना पार्स कलाभासो छ। दाहाराहर्ष २०१५ सालसम्म दश बटा नेपालमल नियन्त्रणमध्ये भारत विश्ववैद्यनी आन्तरिकमान नियन्त्रण गर्ने नेपाल रक्तो निवेशवालामा नेपाली काग्येश्वरी नीतीमा सकारात बनेपार्छ एक दशकमै न नियन्त्रण शब्दमा कफ्यो। वाहावर्दे नियन्त्रणमध्ये समर्थोता गराएर अन्तरात्मा संबंधित विवरणमध्ये भारतीयमान भारतीयमान माओवादी भूमिकाट बाहिर रह्न्हैन नेपालमा अत्रवाचाट तलुवा चाढाएर नेपालमध्ये वाहावर्देको मायायमान बाहिर रह्न्हैन तरिका बढ्दै बनेको जगती सरकारले तरिके बढ्दै बनेको जगती बाहिर रह्न्हैन यान्त्रिमत लागाउन आयत र वर्च वर्च बाहरी चामलमान आयत गर्ने कोइछो छ। य भारतीयाको सकाराको नाम छाड्दै मरिन्नाखाल बाहिरपछि यसो एकै भैरव भूती भ्रम ढाक्का छन्। कोइको माओवादी मन्त्रीले नेपालको नामसंस्था बढ्कोले स्थानान आयत नामकरण भर्नेले छन्। यो धनि बाहिर रह्न्हैन आयत नामकरण भर्नेले छन्।

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डा. थार्स्ट्रदस पन्त



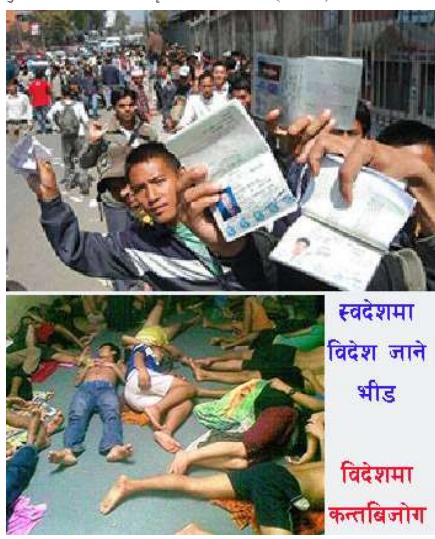
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देशमा विदेश जाने भीड  
विदेशमा कल्पबिजोग

यवा वेचेर लोकतन्त्र चलाउने मलक हो नेपाल

कर्ने मूलकार्ता एवं कमगारा सुरक्षा गाडे चारियो भए नेपालालाई सम्बन्धित नेपालको लोकतानिक सत्ता स्थानीयता युवावस्तुलाई विशेष प्रशंसा । तिनले पठाएको रेमाइटलाले अर्थात् जनवासन पार्छ । विशेषमा युवावस्तुलाई अभ्यास परे भए नेपालको निर्माण । प्रत्यावाह सोइन, तिनको सराहना सम्बन्धमा नेपालवासीलाई चल्चित्कार कमिशनको खेलो हुन्नपछि द्रुतवासहाले अभिभावकीय भूमिका निवाह गरन सकेन् राहन् । पनि कमीरी, नेपालाई विक्रमको तुकाएर अथवा नेतावा राजदूत बनेजा-जाउन अति तिने नकमाए को निराकार । तिनको काम नेताहस्तो सबा गर्न ताप्ति द्वारा यस्तो लोकतानिक समाज लालार्जे बस छिक्किने नेपालको आचर्य लालार्जे ।



स्वदेशमा  
विदेश जाने  
भीड

विदेशमा  
कर्तव्यजोग



आज भन्दा करिब २५० वर्ष अगाडि राष्ट्र निर्माता पृथी नारायण शहाले दिएका दिव्य उपदेशहरु आझै पनि मर्मसर्प्ती र मार्ग निर्देशित छन्।

(१) यो राज्य दुर्घट हङ्गा बीचको तरल रहेछ।  
(२) चीन बादशाह सिंत तुलो घांघा राख्नु। दक्षिणको बादशाह सिंत घांघा तर राख्नु तर त्यो महावर्तुर छ।  
(३) जाई कटक नगर्नु। तुलो घांघा गर्नु।  
(४) गुन पछि नलाम्बु। तुलो पछि लाम्बु।  
(५) नेपाल चार जात छत्सी वर्षको साझा फुलबारी हो।  
(६) घुस देव्या र दुस खान्या राज्यका श्रुति हुन।  
(७) आपानो देशको जिनिस जरिबुटि देश लेजानु र नगदमा बेच्नु।  
(८) देशका महाजनहरु हाम्रा मुलुकमा आया भने दुनियाँ कंगाल गरि छाइछन्।  
(९) पानी भयाका ठाउँमा गाउँ भया पनि गाउँ अरु जग्गामा सारिकमा पानी चलाउनु।  
(१०) यात्र मेत्रा भग्या द्वाराप लिग्नो द्वारा।



