







# पाँचजनालाई नई पुरस्कार



नडु प्रकाशनले विविध क्षेत्रमा समर्पित राष्ट्रिय क्षेत्रका पांच जना साप्रकलाई 'नई पुरस्कार' समर्पण गर्ने निर्णय गरेको छ।

साउँ छ दशकोभित्र नेपाली भाषासाहित्यको श्रीविजय लागि समर्पित रही कर्तव्या र निवारणको सिनेमाका यात्रा अद्यावाहा र सम्प्रदानमा समर्पित विविध योगादान गरेका पाल्याका श्री कृष्णप्रसाद दवायलालाई साठी हजार रुपैयां राखिसाहित नहुँ देखूनी यो पुरस्कार 'समर्पण' गरेन्ने भएको छ।

'नडु कीर्ति विवेचना'नामक वृत्तिमार्फत नडु प्रकाशनको कीर्ति, गरिमा र महिमाको अधिकारिका लागि सामिक्तिका श्री कृष्णप्रसाद पुरस्कार' समर्पण गरेन्ने भएको छ।

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## परिचर्चा गोपी उप्रेतीको कवितासङ्ग्रहको

साहित्यिक पत्रकार संघद्वे माघ १३ गते कवि प्रा. डा. गोपी उप्रेतीको

कर्तव्या सङ्ग्रह सहजीवनको पांचकाचा कायकमको आयोजना गयो।

साहित्यिक पत्रकार संघद्वे क्षेत्रका अध्यक्ष राधेश्यमल लेकालीको अध्यक्षतामा आयोजित सो कायकम बीचौल कलाकार मन्दिरादान थेट्टोले प्रयुक्त आतिथ्यतामा सम्पन्न भएको थिए। कायकमका विशिष्ट अतिथि शम्भुलाई प्रसार्दाको अध्यक्षतामा आज बसेको नहुँ प्रकाशनको बैठकले उक्त निर्णय गरेको हो।

(प्रसार्दाको अध्यक्षतामा आयोजित सो कायकम बीचौल कलाकार राधेश्यमल लेकालीको अध्यक्षतामा आयोजित सो कायकम बीचौल कलाकार मन्दिरादान पुरस्कार 'नई पुरस्कार' समर्पण गरेन्ने भएको छ।)

कायकममा अधिकारिका लागि कर्तव्यालाई ग्रहित भएको छ।) प्रसार्दाको अध्यक्षतामा आयोजित सो कायकम बीचौल कलाकार राधेश्यमल लेकालीको अध्यक्षतामा आयोजित सो कायकम बीचौल कलाकार मन्दिरादान पुरस्कार 'नई पुरस्कार' समर्पण गरेन्ने भएको छ।

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## मुक्तक लेख्ने प्रयासहरू : के हाल छ भनी नसोधनु तिमीले

 अमिती हुँ म राजनीतिको राजनीति गरिरहनुपर्दछ, कुर्सीको आडमा ने स्वार्थको गाँगो भरिरहनुपर्दछ, सामन्तीकै जिउनको लागि कुर्सी-फोर खेल खेली-आसेसलै पनि लाचार भै धैस छिरहनुपर्दछ।

### - केशवराज आमोदी

होइन है थर्किएकी जानी तिमै हुँ केही थर्किए तापाणि धानी तिमै हुँ नसमक करिं पन्छाएँ भनी तिमीले अहिले मौन छु तर रानी तिमै हुँ।

### - चन्ना न्त्रौपाने

के हाल छ भनी नसोधनु तिमीले बेहाल छ यता नसोधनु तिमीले विना मतलबको यो दुखी संसारमा विनासित कैसैको याद नरोञ्जु तिमीले।

### - संगीता सारथि

भाग दौड्को अनाठो अस्थिर रेस भयो प्रतिशोधको बदला प्रतिशोध भेस भयो पिडा रून्ध भक्काहाइ दै सम्भेर अतित मियो विनाको दाइ कैठ मेरो देश भयो।

### - गंगा दहाल

न रित बदिलन्छ न तिथि बदिलन्छ मान्धेको जाति, जाति विनी बदिलन्छ, संसारको मोह मायाले समाती दिंदा, आवश्यकताको सिमा मिच्ची बदिलन्छ।

### - रिता खराल (देवी श्रीराधा)

देवी हुन् आमा आफूनो गाँस काटेर खुबाउँछन् महान बाबा याप्लोमा झूँग काढेर हुक्कौउँछन् जिउँदा देउता यिनै हुन् खोज्नुपैरैन मनिदरमा आदरणीय गुरु हुँच्न, जान चांडेर पढाउँछन्।

### - सरस्वती तिवारी



सोभका जनतामध्य धात राजनीति गर्छन् आमाको छातीमा लात राजनीति गर्छन् यिनको भूठ धेरै भो, यिनको पछी नपरै नेपाली उक्साएर धर्म र जात राजनीति गर्छन्।

### - अर्जुन अधिकारी

तिम्रो २ मेरो मायाको, डोरी कमजोर भएर दिगो भएन माया, विश्वास कमजोर भएर थेनै सकेन यो मनले, अविश्वासको भारी टुट्यो विचैमा माया, भरेसा कमजोर भएर।

### - मीरा पुरी

यो जिन्दाई खेल हो भेन म खिलाडी बन्नु सकिन्ते तिम्रो दिलमा मेरो लागि माया करिछ गन्नु सकिन्ते, हुन त तिम्रो लागि मायाको टूटो संसार सजाए थै त तेरो मनको कुरा तिमीलाई कहिले भन्नु सकिन्ते।

### - फिराक गोखली, भारत

लामो छैन कथा जिन्दाईको बोर मान्नु पैदैन उयी हो वास बन्ने ठाउँ खोर मान्नु पैदैन शरीरबाट आएको पसिनाको गान्धी कही होइन आफैनै माटोको सुगन्ध हो फोहोर मान्नु पैदैन

### - जेती ख्वासी

रिसराग र वैनमस्य, सास रहूँज्वल चलिरहन्छ, येरेष्ठि पच्छाउँडा, व्यैये यो मन गरिलहन्छ, त्वै हातको तालमेल हुँदा मात्र ताली वज्च्छ हुँजु एके पट्टीख्वासी ह्लैरे रेटी पनि जल जलरहन्छ।

### - गीताश्री शर्मा

देश ओडौ सुगेको छु परदेशीका पिडा यहाँ वर्तौ कामनै नभार हुँच्छ चिंडिचिंडा आफ्णो मात्र धाक रावाक सुनाई सुनाई हो सरकार निमुखालाई अझ बढी नाहिए !

### - पवनकुमार बुद्धाथोकी

## दिमागको बिको

## लघुकथा अध्ययन गर्दा



लघुकथाकार राजु क्षेत्री अप्रोको दिमागको बिको नामक

लघुकथाइह डॉ राजु भागीको रूपमा प्रकाशित भएको छ।

यसमाधारेको तुलनामा आमोको कथा, आमोको समझना, आमोको मन, इमान, मनियताहरू, रायनियताहरू आमोको होलोट्रेल, छिमेको कथा गडगाल लगायत विभिन्न शीर्षकको ६८ वटा लघुकथाहरू रायिएको छ।

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यसमाधारेको तुलनामा आमोको कथा गडगाल लगायत





In the Context of commemorating 64 years of Grand Ceremony amid Honorable Bagmati Provincial Social Development Minister Ms. Hari Prabha Khadgi/Shrestha,  
Shree Saraswati Secondary School Thakalmath Changunarayan Municipality-8  
**Heading towards Newer Vision of Education/  
Schooling: Learning, Earning and Living**

By Uttam Karmacharya

Dear Chairperson Mr. Sanjib Puri  
Dear Principal Mr. Tikaram Pandeya

First of all, I wish to express my heartfelt and long left Congratulations to the School Chairperson and Principal including Managing Committee Members, Teachers, Staff members and Students

For the first time, I got chance to visit of Shree Saraswati Secondary School Thakalmath Changunarayan Municipality-8 during the implementation years of New Education System Plan (NESP) in 1972. Then after I frequently saw the school developing very good infrastructure time to time. While visiting of Shree Saraswati Temple on the occasion of Basnata Panchami Saraswati Pooja.

Some year back I became little more acquainted with the activities of the school because of the field oriented program being conducted at the school from the NGO Bhaktapur Bikash Sahayog Sangh (BBS) Eye Camp and other activities. I missed the invitation several time. Fortunately this year I got good opportunity to participate in the program of the school in the context of commemorating 64 years of Grand Ceremony amid Honorable Bagmati Provincial Minister Ms. Hari Prabha Khadgi /Shrestha, Shree Saraswati Secondary School Thakalmath Changunarayan Municipality-8 to attend the invitation letter signed by the Head Sir Tikaram Pandeya and the School Management Committee Chairperson Sanjib Puri through the Chairperson of the BBSB Raju Mridanga Joshi .who was kind enough to pick up and dropping me to and from Bhaktapur CDO office. Highlights of my sorcery going through Annual Souvenir of the school celebrating 64 years of annual function and my major and minor observation

1. Most inspiring and valuable and noteworthy Greetings messages of Right Honorable President of Nepal with other six distinguished dignitaries such as Honorable Minister Pradip Paudel ,Ministry of Health and Population ;Honorable Minister Durval Thapa Chhetri , Member of the House of Representative, Bhaktapur Area -2 Bagmati Province; Honorable Minister of Social Development , Bagmati Province Hetauda; Nomorale Suresh Shrestha ,Member of Province assembly bagmati Province; respectable Mayor of Changunarayan Municipality Jeeban Khatri;Mr. Kamala Gyewali Chief Education development and coordination Unit Bhaktapur; Shreeman Janak Khatri , Prabkata Changunarayan Municipality; Shreeman Raju Mridanga Joshi , President Bhaktapur Bikash Sahayog Sangh and Shreeman Sudam Gautam, Principal Association of Nepal (PAN) Central Committee Kathmandu 2. Honor to the four pioneer founders of the school late Raghu Nath Timilsina, Yog Raj Timilsina, Nanda Prashad Adhikari and land donor late Manju Ratna Bjacharya

3. Remarkable list of former Chairmen and head teachers plus teachers

4. Mobilization of dozen of social organizations for the promotion of the school

5. Traces of the history of the school by Head Teacher Principal Mr. Tikaram Pandeya

6. Contribution of the school management committees by the present School Management Committee Mr. Chairperson Mr. Sanjib Puri

7. Valuable and noteworthy contributions of the community people

8. Exemplary and Outstanding articles by professor Dr. Maala Mata and Professor Dr. PL Shrestha and



other teachers and community distinguished persons

9. Hundreds of students write up both in Nepali and English languages

10. Presentation of students cultural dances and local music enthusiasts display

11. Massive participation of girls students and eachers

12. Memorable felicitation and appreciation letters for the community leaders and meritorious students

13. Participation of hundreds of social organizations from different walks of life and communities

14. Number One and Oldest school of Changunarayan Municipality established in 2017 BS in the first position of Changunarayan Municipality Bhaktapur district.

15. Remarkable phases of school development and promotion in 2032, 2036, 2039 and 2069 BS.

16. Unique features of the school comparable to other Bhaktapur Changunarayan Municipality schools

17. Development of scholarship scheme from different walks of life

18. Implementing Faculty of Education and Commers in the two classes of the school

19. Marching Towards Technical Education and Developing local curriculum of The Municipality

20. Need of enough school bus and Transportation system in cooperation with local transportation buses running in the municipality areas

21. Need of income generation activities in the communities emphasized by Honorable Social Development Minister through women groups

22. Need of Following new paradigms shift of education and classification of knowledge

23. Need of Paradigm shift in teaching learning situation in the class room and out of classes

24. Need of Refresher short term program of pedagogy and analogogy for the teachers

25. Massive advertisement collection of different organizations special from two Municipalities: Changunarayan and Thimi Municipality

26. Remarkable painstaking efforts of the subcommittees to celebrate 64 anniversary celebration

27. Massive participation of the teachers and school staff and former chairpersons

28. Motivate Role of Parent Teachers association (PTA) page 86.

29. Noteworthy distribution of Token of Memories/ love to hundreds of participants including chief guest and dignitaries

30. Memorable Special magicians invitation and their live performances

31. Need of orientation of the Steps in local curriculum development

It was so nice to know the need of developing local curriculum for the promotion of tangible and intangible heritages of the Changunarayan Municipality and sociological ancient history of the Municipality and district. To develop the local curriculum I am strongly suggesting to follow the steps mention below and organize a day long orientation program in the school as soon as possible.

Steps in Local Curriculum Development

While developing the local curriculum the committee should follow the international practice and steps in curriculum development.

1. Recognize clearly stated educational objectives and policies of Education.

2. Identify target groups in accordance with the national objectives and policies.

3. Identify the communities where target groups are located.

4. Survey these communities to

· Study the physical, socio-cultural and economic aspects;

· Study the developmental needs;

· Identify the developmental inputs already effected;

· Discover the felt and real needs of the communities as a whole and target groups in particular;

· Identify factors and problems inhibiting development;

· Identify agencies and structures responsible for development;

· Identify materials and human resources in the community;

5. Analyze the survey data.

6. Formulate information to Propose strategies, both educational and developmental, to fulfill the needs of the communities in general and the target groups in particular.

7. Translate needs and strategies into learning objectives and methodologies.

8. Formulate content areas;

9. Identify media to be utilized for each content and learning unit.

10. Devise evaluation tools to evaluate the curriculum through teaching process.

(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. 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, SriLanka, Thailand, (Unesco Bangkok).Former Secretary General , National Resources Center for NFE (NRC-NFE) ACCU Japan / Nepal and Director, Center for Education for All (CEFA) Banepa Nepal; and Consultant Advisor of Banepa Municipality and Bhaktapur Municipality)

## Smash And Grab

By Sunanda Datta Ray

Lal had changed only his tactics, not intention. Two days later he sent K. V. Natarajan, the development commissioner, also Indian, a man whom Hariomal liked and trusted, to persuade him to go away for a while. The judge had finished all the leave due to him, but Natarajan had been assured that would present no difficulty. Hariomal eventually reluctantly applied for ten days' absence which was granted with alacrity; he left for New Delhi on 10 April un aware that the chief executive had summoned the assembly for that very day to defy and disobey the injunction he had issued on 29 March.

A similar case was pending in Delhi high court where a local lawyer, Soni Dutt Sharma, had filed a writ petition on 8 November 1974, challenging the 35th amendment on the grounds that admission of a foreign monarchy destroyed the unitary basis of India's constitution. Sharma claimed that while Sikkim was at liberty to disregard Indian directives. New Delhi's laws could not automatically apply there. India would have to bear the cost of Sikkimese elections and election hearings, as well as pay salaries and allowances to the two MPs. India would not even enjoy the reciprocal benefit of free trade and commerce. Each time Sharma's petition was due to be heard, however, the Delhi judge postponed the case until it was overtaken by more decisive happenings. But before Mrs Gandhi deployed her army, the Sikkimese made one last bid to rally to their flag.

### CHAPTER 16 Last-Ditch Stand

The people of Sikkim, however, remain calm and undisturbed but proudly determined to fight any intruder and to protect 'their homeland even with their native weapons, the kukris. V. H. Coelho, Sikkim and Bhutan.

We the people of Sikkim declare that the Sikkimese people do not recognize the right of any external power or authority to dictate the political and economic structure of Sikkim. Declaration of Independence, Sikkim Students' Association. Gangtok, 26 January 1975.

If the revolt was delayed, it was mainly because many people still believed in New Delhi's professions. Those who did not were intimidated by the Indian soldiers and CRP men who had taken over Gangtok, and by the spectacle of Gurbachan Singh and Lal lording it over the Chogyal and the chief minister. They had established an effective network of control as well as espionage, and very little happened in the countryside without the three OSDs at once reporting it to Mintokgang or India House.

The only satisfied Sikkimese were in the tight circle that directly benefited from subservience, the leaders of the batisey chor. Kazi was not personally accused of making money, but he had drifted out on a limb and was easily petrified into obedience. "My husband is in a daze," wailed Kazini, seeing in his nervous bewilderment the crumbling of all her grand designs. "He is a tortured man...he signs whatever they place before him." To be just a chief minister's spouse would have been disappointment enough for a spirited woman who took such pride in her worldly adventures, and had so desperately intrigued and campaigned for glory, even if Kazi's position were not substantially inferior to his colleagues in India.

The unfrocked lama, nursing his hatred of the Namgyals, whom she had groomed and goaded to place her on a pedestal, had failed her. The rustic young Nepalese she had fashioned into a revolutionary had become her most bitter foe. Kazini had moreover to put up with virtually round-the-clock surveillance. Apart from the CRP at the door, her bungalow was plainly visible from Khorana's verandah. K.M. Lal also kept a close watch on visitors, and was himself frequently in the house. His appearance brought on the sulky silences that had replaced her bubbling garrulity, while the chief minister hurriedly drove away callers lest his wife's nagging indiscretions be overheard. The precaution was probably unnecessary for, recognizing the danger of the times, very few people dared to compromise themselves. If Kazini had earlier been shunned for what she had done to Sikkim, she was now avoided for what she was suspected of plotting for Sikkim.

But there were murmurs all the same, echoes of tokens of resistance. Two Sikkimese men, Dilkumar Khati and Shyam Sundar Rasaily, another brother of the controversial auditor-general, had fled to Nepal where their Sikkim Bill Protest Committee was attracting considerable sympathy. Three of the eight members of Khatiawara's land reforms committee (Loden Tshering Lepcha, Passang Tsering Bhutia, and Dharma Gompo Lama) had refused to sign the report whose drastic recommendations would have destroyed the economic basis of Sikkimese society. Passang Tsering's house promptly became the target of hostile demonstrations. Bhutiya-Lepchas lived in fear of violence and dispossession. The administration harassed them in many small ways, and even the more responsible Nepalese were beginning to resent the influx of Marwaris and immigrants from Darjeeling. The kingdom's tranquility, unbroken between 1949 and 1973, was shattered by formidable displays of governmental force and constant sniping at people who were not sufficiently fervent in India's cause or subservient to New Delhi's men on the spot. contd..



