Guthai







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नेपाली राजदूतावास EMBASSY OF NEPAL, LONDON

AMBASSADOR

Message

I am delighted to learn that the Pasa Puchah Guthi UK (PPG UK) is publishing a souvenir named 'Guthi Magazine 2023' on the occasion of Mha Puja and Newari New Year 'Nepal Sambat 1144". I would like to extend my best wishes to the President, all the executive members of Pasa Puchah Guthi UK and all the Newari community residing in the United Kingdom on this auspicious occasion.

The Newars are one of the indigenous populations of Nepal, which is a multiethnic, multi-lingual, and multi-cultural nation. The history of Nepal is influenced by the rich Newari culture, tradition, art, architecture, and literature. The practice and tradition of living goddess Kumari represents the rich Nepali tradition which has earned international reputation. I am happy to learn that the Pasa Puchah Guthi UK is collaborating with the Newari community in advancing the Newari arts, literature, music, dance, customs in the United Kingdom. The celebration of Mha Puja and the New Year Nepal Sambat 1144 is also an important manifestation of its activities. These efforts have introduced diversity of Nepal to the British audience, thus promoting the composite cultural heritage of Nepal. I believe PPG UK will continue to promote its culture, traditions, language, and literature in the days to come. Apart from this, I would also like to express appreciation for contributions in the areas of social welfare and humanitarian reliefs including during disasters in Nepal.

The publication of the Guthi Magazine every year is itself the promotion of Newari cultures and customs in the UK and I wish these pious efforts a success in the days ahead.

Adral

(Gyan Chandra Acharya)

EMBASSY OF NEPAL, 12A KENSINGTON PALACE GARDENS, LONDON W8 4QU Tel: 020 7229 1594, Fax: 020 7792 9861 Email: officesecretary@nepembassy.org.uk



20 October 2023

पासा पुचः गुथिया नायःया धापू

ज्वजलपा ! सकल हनेबहःपिं भाजु-मय्जु !

नेपाल संवत् राष्ट्रिय संवत् १९४४ क्यंगु न्हूदँया लसताय् हलिन्यंकं थीथी देस विदेशय् च्वनादीपिं सकल नेपाःमिपिं, गुथिया सकल ज्यासना पुचःया दुजःपिं, निःस्वार्थ भावनां गुथियात ग्वाहालि यानाः तिबः बियादीपिं, दान बियाः ग्वाहालि यानादीपिं, पासा पुचः गुथि युके लण्डन संस्थाँ पलिस्था यानादीपिं सकल संस्थापकपिं, पासा पुचः गुथिया थीथी कचाया ज्यासना पुचःया दुजःपिं, पासा पुचःया सकलें पुलांपिं हनेबहःपि नायःपिं सकलसियां भिंउसाँय्, ताःआयुया नापं सकसियां प्रगति, उन्नति व सम्बृद्धिया कामना यासें थ्व भी नेवाः जातिया दकलय् तःधंगु नखः म्हपुजा व न्हूदँया लसताय् पासा पुचः गुथि युके.लण्डनया नायः जि स्कमणि मानन्धरपाखें दुनुगलंनिसें भिंतुना देछानाच्वना ।

थःगु मांदेय् नेपाः भूमि त्वःताः तापाक्क बेलायत देय्यात कर्म भूमि भाःपियाः थौं भी थन बसोवास यानाच्वना । सन् २००० सालय् 'पासा पुचः गुथि युके' नां तयाः लण्डनय् च्वनादीपिं भी हनेबहःपिं संस्थापकपिंसं तःधंगु बिचाः व तःजिक कुतः यानाः पासा पुच गुथि युके पलिस्था यानादीगु खः । वयां लिपा सन् २००० सालंनिसें थौं तक नं मदिक्क पासा पुचः गुथि युके लण्डनपाखें दंयदसं स्वन्तिबलय् म्हपुजा नखः हना वयाच्वनागु दु ।

पासा पुचः गुथि युके लण्डनं नेवाःतय्सं हनीगु मेमेगु नं नखःचखः, कला संस्कृति, हुला प्याखं, नेपाल संवत्या न्हूदं, नेपालभाषा व रंजना लिपि मस्तय्त स्यनेकने यानाः नेवाः जाति, भाय् व संस्कृतिया ख्यलय् ज्या याना वयाच्वंगु नं आः नीस्वदंय् क्यन।

थ्व झ्वलय् नेपाल संवत् नीस्वनादीम्ह शंखधर साख्वाःयात राष्ट्रिय विभूति कथं नेपाल राज्यपाखें नाला कायेधुंकूगु दु । थ्व भी सकल नेपाःमिपिनि लागिं तःधंगु लसताया खं खः ।

नेपाल संवत्यात भी सकसिनं हनेगु यानाच्वनागु झ्वलय् नेपाल देय्पाखें नं राष्ट्रिय संवत् कथं मान्यता बीधुंकूगु जुल ।

बेलायतय् लण्डन बाहेक मेमेगु थासय् नं नेवाःतय्गु वस्ती दया वःगु दु । उकिं पासा पुचः गुथि युके लण्डनपाखें बुलुहुँ बुलुहुँ बेलायतया मेमेगु थासय् नं पासा पुचः गुथिया कच्चात नीस्वनेगु ज्या जुजुं वन । थ्व फुक्कं कच्चातय्सं नं आः प्रेरणा कासें म्हपुजा नखः हनेगु याना वयाच्वंगु दु । थ्व पासा पुचः गुथि युके.लण्डनया तःधंगु गौरवया खँ खः ।

लिपा बि.व.ति. या नं पलिस्था जुल । वयां लिपा निदंय् नेवाः मुना (बृहत् नेवाः भेला) यायेगु व वकुन्हु बेलायतय् गुलि नं नेवाःत बसोवास यानाच्वंगु दु, उपिं सकलें नेवाःत छथाय् मुनेगु ज्या जुल।

भीगु संस्कृति क्वातुक्क, बांलाक न्ह्याका तयेगु खःसा थुकियात भीसं जक म्हसीकां मगाः । नापनापं मेपिंत नं भीगु संस्कृतिया म्हसीका बिया वनेगु कुतः यायेमाः । थुकिं यानाः नेवाःप्रति मेपिनि नं दुनुगलंनिसें श्रद्धा भाव बुलुहुँ बुलुहुँ लुया वयाच्वंगु दु । उकिं भी नेवाः धकाः सम्बोधन यायेगु नं भीत तसकं गौरव ताः ।

भलसा दु, लिपाया पुस्ताय् तक नं मदिक्क भीगु थ्व पासा पुचः गुथि लण्डन सदां दयाच्वनी, भीगु थ्व गुथि निरन्तर न्हयःने न्हयाना वनाच्वनी धइगु मनतुना कासें न्हू पुस्तायात नं दुहां वयाः हःपाः तिबः बियादीत सकलसित न्हयाबलें नं गुथिपाखें लसकुस यासें हानं छक्वः दुनुगलंनिसें भिंतुना देछाया ।

सुभाय् !

रूकमणि मानन्धर नायः पासा पुचः गुथि युके लण्डन ।



यागा युव्ह गुहि, सुक् PASA PUCHAH GUTHI, UK

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ज्वजलपा ! हनेबहःपिं भाजु-मय्जुपिं सकलसित

न्हूदं नेपाल संवत्, राष्ट्रिय संवत् १९४४ क्यंगु न्हूदंया लसताय् सकल नेपाःमिपिं व हलिन्यंकं देशविदेशय् च्वनादीपिं सकल हनेबहःपिं भाजु मय्जुपित भिंउसाँय्, ताःआयुया नापनापं प्रगति, उन्नति व समृद्धिया कामना यासें थ्व भी नेवाःतय्गु तःधंगु नखः म्हपुजाया लसताय् पासा पुचः गुथि युकेपाखें सकल ज्यासना पुचःया दुजःपिं, निःस्वार्थ भावनां गुथियात माःगु ग्वाहालि यानाः हःपाः तिबः बियादीपिं व दान बियाः ग्वाहालि यानादीपिं सकलसित दुनुगलंनिसें भिंतुना देछानाच्वना ।

नेपाल संवत्-राष्ट्रिय संवत् १९४४ या भिंतुना !

लिपाया पुस्तां नं मदिक्क थ्व भीगु पासा पुचः गुथियात न्हयःने न्हयाका यंकादी धइगु मनंतुसें न्हूगु पुस्तायात नं दुनुगलंनिसें भिंतुना देछानाच्वना । सुभाय् !

सुशील प्रजापति नाय पासा पुच: गुथि युके – (बोर्ड अफ ट्रस्टीज)



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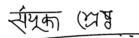
भिंतुना !

नेवा:तय्गु गौरव ! युरोप महादेशया न्हापांगु नेवा: पुच: ! संयुक्त अधिराज्यय् नेवा: भाय् व संस्कृतिया संरक्षक ! लण्डनय् नेवा:तय्त २४ दॅं निसें छधिं छपं यानातइगु मंका छें !

पासा पुच: गुथि युके लण्डन या दँपौ "गुथि"

यागु २४गू ब्व: पिथनेत्यंगु तसकं भिंगु बुखँ जुयाव:गु दु । मय्जु रूक्मणी मानन्धरयागु नेतृत्वय् गुथिया सकल दुज:पिं छगू उज्ज्वल भविष्य पाखें न्हया:वने फयेमा !

हलिं नेवाः दब्या पाखें मदिक्क ग्वाहालि दयान्तुच्वनि धइगु बचं बिउसें हलिंन्यंकया झी नेवा:त छधिं छपं जुया: नेपा:या तजिलजि म्वाकातये फयेमा धइगु मनंतुना च्वना !



संयुक्त श्रेष्ठ नाय:, हलिं नेवा: दबू नेपाल संवत् ११४३ कौलाथ्व: द्वादसि, लण्डन

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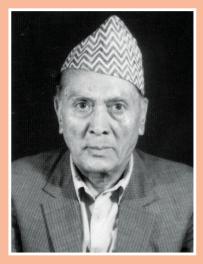
FROM THE FOOTHILLS OF THE HIMALAYAS TO THE VIBRANT STREETS OF KATHMANDU, NEPAL BOASTS A DIVERSE ARRAY OF FOOD INFLUENCED BY THE DIFFERING CLIMATE AND ETHNICITY.











प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार । १२



सिथिनराः । 88

শ্ৰি নৃথি

ने.सं. ११४४ न्हूदँ इस्वी २०२३ नोभेम्बर

सम्पादक-त्यवस्थापक ओजेश सिं लिशा दली श्रेष्ठ

सम्पादन ग्वाहालि सुरेश किरण (नेपाः)

लेआउट तेजनारायण महर्जन

प्रकाशक पासा पुचः गुथि युके, लण्डन

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Money ਹਾਹੁਤ੍ਰੰਧਾ MAKERS ਪਟਟਰ 27 **3**9



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LONDON BISKAA JATRA: Creating Newah History in the UK

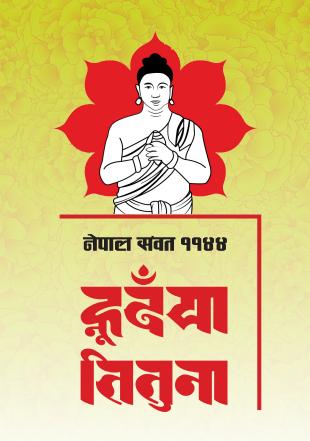
(((()))

Pasa Puchah Guthi UK has always been able to create many pieces of Newah history since its establishment in 2000AD. In 2022 though, in London there was a significant celebration, the first public event after the COVID pandemic had halted all the celebrations. The first event after such global lock down was a very bold move by Pasa Puchah Guthi UK London. In the leadership of the President Ojesh Singh and the coordination of Madhav Shrestha, Pasa Puchah Guthi, UK hosted an unforgettable London Biskaa Jatra at the Shaheed Uddham Singh Asian Community Centre in Plumstead, South East London to mark the Bi-annual Ta: Newah Muna. This event not only brought the vibrant Newah culture to the forefront but also showcased the community's strong commitment to preserving their heritage.

The centerpiece of this remarkable event was the construction and procession of two 'Raths', beautifully adorned chariots, dedicated to two revered deities of the Newah community, Bhairav and Bhadrakali. Bhairav Rath was constructed by the Pasa Puchah Guthi UK's South East London Chapter, while Bhadrakali Rath was built by Pasa Puchah Guthi UK–London. The meticulous craftsmanship and attention to detail in creating these Raths symbolized the dedication and passion of the Newah community. The celebration commenced with the erection of YosinDyo, a ceremonial pole that marked the beginning of the Jatra. The masks of BhailaaDyo, Bhadrakali, and Betaadyo were then paraded to the Raths, where they were installed and worshiped, adding a spiritual element to the festivities. The BhailaaDyo Rath was the first to be pulled, with Sushil Prajapati leading the way, while the Bhadrakali Rath was pulled solely by ladies, with the Hapaa ritual conducted by Ojesh Singh.

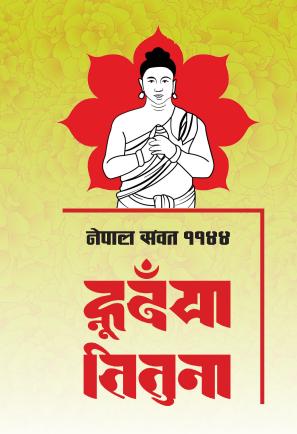
This historical event was witnessed by over 800 people from all over the UK. The community also ensured that the guests were treated to the traditional Newah dish, Samay Baji, reflecting their hospitality and pride in their culture.

The second part of the event featured distinguished

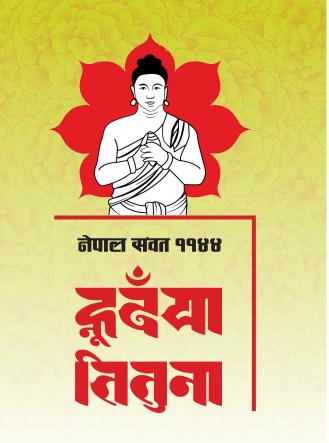


Sashi Manandhar & Family





Balmukund Joshi and Family



Dr Uttam Kakshepati & Family

guests, with the Ambassador of Nepal to the U.K., Mr. Gyan Chandra Acharya, representing the Embassy of Nepal in London as the Chief Guest. The special guest for the evening was Bishnu Prasad Prajapati. The formal part of the event transitioned into a cultural program that included captivating Newah songs and dances performed by both children and adults.

Recognition and appreciation were also key components of the event, as achievement awards were presented to high-performing members of Pasa Puchah Guthi. Tokens of appreciation were extended to all the volunteers and supporters who had dedicated their time, effort, and unwavering support to make the celebration a success.

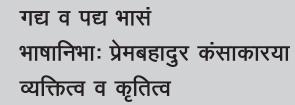
The third and final part of the Jatra unfolded in the evening, as YosinDyo was collapsed to signify the end of the procession. A symbolic moment occurred when the BhailaaDyo and Bhadrakali Raths were brought together, crashing head-on to signify the intercourse between the deities, a representation of cultural and spiritual significance for the Newah community.

The celebration concluded with a dinner served by Manish Shrestha and the Gurkha Club Team.

Pasa Puchah Guthi, UK's London Biskaa Jatra event in London was not just a celebration but a testament to the resilience and commitment of the Newah community to preserving their cultural heritage in a foreign land. It was a beautiful example of how traditions, when nurtured and shared with enthusiasm, can thrive even in distant corners of the world. This event is an invitation to all to celebrate the diversity and cultural richness that London has to offer, and a reminder that cultural heritage is a bridge that connects people across the globe.



लोककवि राजभाइ जकःमि



प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार



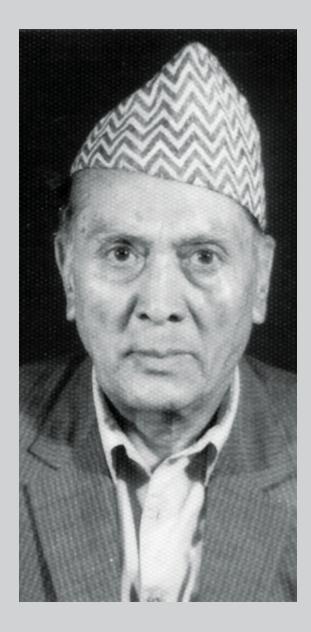
भाषा-निभाः व नेपाः देय्या प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार दुःख सियाः वं ज्यूताःछिं हे याना वन भाय्या उद्धार ।

दय्का थकल 'च्वसापासा' वं 'नेवाः साहित्यिक देगः' 'आशा सफूकुथि'इ अनमोलगु मुंकल देय्या अभिलेख 'नेवाः दतले नेपाः सीमखु' प्वंका वन वं अमर बिचार 'भाषा-निभाः' व नेपाः देय्या प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार ।

जीवन हे संघर्ष धयाः वं च्याम्पति थें थः च्वत्तुच्वलाः ब्वनेकू चाय्काः ज्ञानं जाय्का च्वय्का वन जन-मुक्ति पलाः यचुक उला क्यन जयप्रकाशया कृति 'रत्नेश्वर प्रादुर्भाव' 'भाषा-निभाः' व नेपाः देय्या प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार ।

न्हू-पुखुली न्हू-सृजना खय्काः मांदेय्या स्वतिपाँय् फ्यंम्ह पुलांम्ये प्याखं, न्यँकँ बाखं भी धुकुती स्वथना वंम्ह नासः खलकय् न्ह्यचिलाः थः हे भिंका वन वं भीगु समाज 'भाषा-निभाः' व नेपाः देय्या प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार ।

कंफाः न्हूसां - मारं ल्यूसां गबलें हारे चाःगु मखं छ्यं क्वछुनाः वं बरः तयाः थः छुं हे तकमा काःगु मखं भीगु गंगु बँय् 'सितु' स्वां ह्वय्काः ज्वंगु दु वं च्वसुया तलवार 'भाषा-निभाः' व नेपाः देय्या प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार ।





वय्कः बहुप्रतिभाशालीम्ह ब्यक्तित्व जक मखु, नेपालभाषा आधुनिक निवन्धया न्हयलुवाः, बाखं च्वमि, कवि, मचा साहित्यया च्वमि, म्येच्वमि, लोक साहित्यकार, अन्वेषक व स्यल्लाःम्ह सम्पादक नं स्राः । प्रेमबहादुर कंसाकार (कसाः) या जन्म मां लक्ष्मीनानि व अबु आशामान सिंह कसाःया क्वखं ने.सं. १०३७ बछलाथ्व १० कुन्हु येंदेय्या मासंगल्लिया तःलबि चुकय् जूगु खः । वय्कः ल्याय्म्ह बैसय् राजनीतिइ न्ह्यचिलादीम्ह खः । सन् १९४२ स पटनाया रेडिकल डेमोक्राटिक पार्टीइ सक्रिय जुयाः राजनीतिइ पिलू भायादीम्ह वय्कः वि.सं. २००४ सालं स्वनिगलय् जूगु सत्याग्रह आन्दोलनय् छम्ह न्ह्यलुवाः जुयाः न्ह्यचिलादीगु खः । नेपाल कम्युनिष्ट पार्टीया संस्थापक महासचिव पुष्पलाल श्रेष्ठयात वय्कलं हे दीक्षा बियादीगु खः । साधना प्रधान, साहना प्रधान, कामाक्षदेवीपिन्त वय्कलं राजनीति ख्यलय् वयेत हःपाः बियादीगु खः । वि.सं. २००९ सालं 'राँको' पत्रिकाय् 'नेहरू सरकारको चिहान नेपालमा' धइगु विश्लेषणात्मक च्यसु च्वयाः वय्कलं तःधंगु हलचल यानादीगु खः । थ्व च्वसु च्वःगुलिं वय् कःयात सरकारं गिरफ्तार तकं यात । थ्व घटना लिपा वय्कः आवद्ध दुगु प्रजातन्त्र संघय् कचवं पिदन । थुकिं राजनीतिप्रति वय्कःयात निस्त्साहित यानाबिल । थुबलेनिसें वय्कः राजनीति त्वःताः मुक्कं जाति, भाषा व साहित्यया ज्याय् न्ह्यचिलादीगु खः ।

वयुकः छम्ह शिक्षाप्रेमी नं खः । शान्ति निकुञ्ज विद्यालय व पद् मोदय हाइस्कुल स्वनेगु ज्याय् वयुकलं मू भूमिका म्हितादिल । पद्मोदय् हाइस्कुलय् आजीवन शिक्षक जुयाः ज्या यानादिल । वय्कलं आखः व्वंका जक दीगु मखु यक्व हे ब्वमिपिन्त साहित्य व भाषा ख्यलय् न्ह्यचिलेत प्रेरणा नं बियादिल । थुकथं हे वय्कलं नेपालय् दकले न्हापांगु सार्वजनिक सफूकुथि प्रदीप्त पुस्तकालय नं स्वनादिल । उलि जक मखु नेपाः देसं हे गौरव तायेबहःगु आशा सफूकुथि अभिलेखालय नं चायेकादिल । अभिलेख सफू मुनेज्याया भवलय वयकलं ततःधंगु मार नं फयादिल । रेडियो नेपालं २२ सालं समाचार लिकाःगु विरुद्धय् जूगु भाषा आन्दोलनया नेतृत्व नं वय् कलं यानादिल । वयकलं नासः खलः थेंज्याःगु संस्था स्वनाः सांस्कृतिक ख्यलय क्रान्तिकारी ज्या यानादिल । अथे हे नेवाः साहित्य देगःया म्हगस म्हंकाः ने.सं. १०७० स च्वसापासा साहित्यिक संस्था स्वनादिल । अथेहे विदेशी विद्वानतनाप स्वापू तयेगू ज्याया नापनापं विदेशीतयत भाषा स्यनेगू ज्या नं वयुकलं यानादीगु दु । पंचायतकालय् वयुकःयात मन्त्री जुइगु अवसर नं वःगु खः । तर वय्कलं व तकं त्याग यानाः मुक्कं भाषा साहित्यया लँय् न्ह्यचिलादीगु खः ।

वय्कः बहुप्रतिभाशालीम्ह ब्यक्तित्व जक मखु, नेपालभाषा आधुनिक निवन्धया न्हयलुवाः, बाखं च्वमि, कवि, मचा साहित्यया च्वमि, म्येच्वमि, लोक साहित्यकार, अन्वेषक व स्यल्लाःम्ह सम्पादक नं खः । वय्कःया अमर कीर्ति मध्ये छगू 'न्हूपुखू' निवन्ध संग्रह नं खः । वय्कः भारतय् वनाः 'धर्मोदय' पत्रिकाया अन्तरंग सम्पादक जुयाः तःधंगु योगदान यानादीगु दु । वि.सं. २०२० सालंनिसें ७८ अंक तक वय्कलं थः सम्पादक जुयाः 'सितु' निलापौ पिथनादीगु दु । वय्कलं जुजु जयप्रकाश मल्लया 'रत्नेश्वर प्रादूर्भाव' गीति काब्य सफू लुइकाः सम्पादन यानाः ऐतिहासिक ज्या यानादीगु दु । वय्कःया ज्याया कदर यानाः ने.सं. १०९५ स वय्कःयात च्वसापासां भाषानिभाःया पदवी बिउगु दु । अथेहे वय्कलं श्रेष्ठ सिरपाः व कस्त्र्याकर सिरपाः कयादीगु दुसा वय्कःया जीवनया अन्तिम इलय् (२०४६ सा) जनस्तरं तःजिक हनाः ५० द्वः दां लःल्हायेगु ज्या जूगु खः । भीगु भाषा व देय्या निंतिं जीवन पानावंम्ह भी महारथी वय्कः ने.सं. १९९५ स मदुगु खः ।

ΗβΡΡΥ ΝΕΨ ΥΕΗβΡΡΥ ΝΕΨ ΥΕΝΕΡΔΙ ΞΔΜΒΔΤ 1144Ατιτι τίστη τόροΑτιτι τίστη τόρο

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PASA PUCHAH GUTHI UK LONDON

Dr Uttam Kakshepati



A short memoir of **Newah Culture**

Many Newah families migrated from Kathmandu Valley to Palpa around 300 years ago. Among them, the Kakshapati family who came from Bholachhe, Bhaktapur settled in Tansen, Palpa expanding their business into other districts such as Gulmi, Argha Khanchi and Pyuthan. The major festivals our family celebrate include Mohini Nakha, Bhma puja (Newah New Year), Bisket, Sithi Nakha and Gunih puni.

I would like to specifically mention about the Maha Nawami celebration, which I found interesting when I was a child.

On Nawami, a peacock's picture was drawn with vegetable oil on a clean floor next to the Mohini kotha, which was then superimposed with colourful Rekhi and

flower petals. A wooden stool (Pirka) was laid on it and a decorated Bhuyu Fasi (White Pumpkin) was placed over the Pirka. After that, the family members formed a procession with the eldest holding a sword and successive members carrying a variety of plants such as marigold, ginger, banana leaf and sugar cane. They proceed to go around the white pumpkin three times before the eldest cuts the pumpkin in half with the sword facing east. A piece of the pumpkin was offered to Goddess Durga.

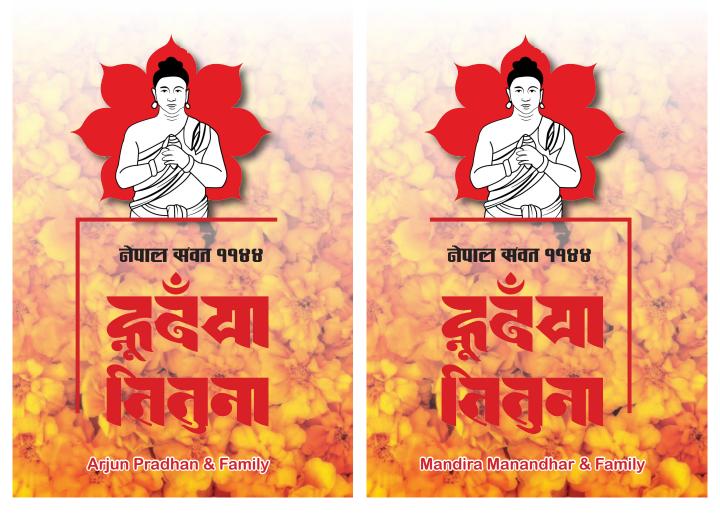
This part of the celebration I found very exciting as it was quite memorable mainly because of the atmosphere generated by the sound of the Damaru and Shankha.



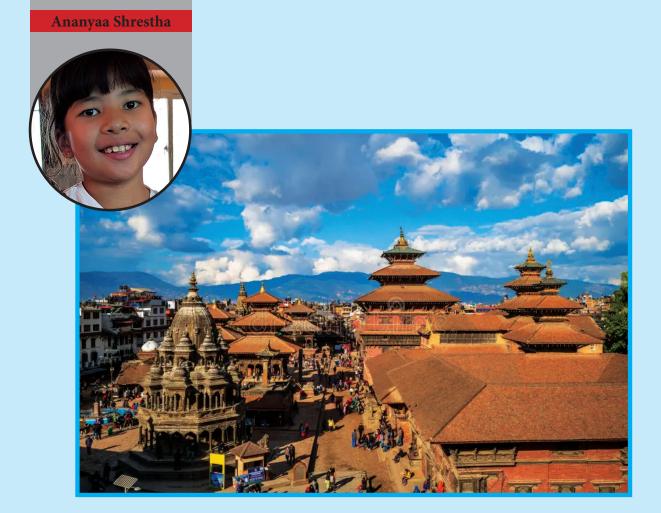
Tribhuvan Vaidya, Hind Maiya Vaidya & Family



Sushil Prajapati



PASA PUCHAH GUTHI UK LONDON



My Dear Nepal

The drifting wind in Nepal said 'join our land' And I said 'I was in england' Then Nepal siad 'Then come next year'

I asked 'why ?' 'come next year because we are waitting for you there' said Nepal.

I wondered and asked 'What was waitting for me ?' 'People will celebrate when you came, Temple's will welcome you and they will give you tika' said Nepal I felt happy and exsited and said, 'Oh I will come ! Oh I will come, My dear Nepal.'

हिन्द मैयाँ वैद्य



जीवनया घःचाः

वाफय् वल, वल चिकुला लुमुक्क वसः पुनाः सकलें नापं च्वनाः नखः चखःया भ्वय् नयाः लय्लय् तायेगु ई नं थ्व हे मखुला ?

मोहनि वल, दुर्गा भगवानी ! नःला स्वनी, चालं वइ ! थकालि नकिं व थकालिं सिन्हः तिकाः दक्षिणा बी

थःथिति पासापिं व जःलाखःलापिंत मेसेन्जर, फेसबुकय् देछानाः भिंतुना लय्लय् तायेगु ई थ्व फुक्क मुनाः भ्वय् नयेगु नापं च्वनाः न्हि चीहाकः जुल, याकनं खिउँसे च्वनी बःबः लं मफिउसा चिकुसे च्वनी मोहनि सिधल, न्ह्यःने वल स्वन्ति वल जितः जन्मभूमिइ जुइगु स्वन्तिया लुमन्ति

क्वःपुजा, खिचापुजा, लक्ष्मीपुजा अले म्हपुजा, किजापुजा तापाक च्वनाः मेसन्जरय् स्वयाः जिं बिया दुनुगलंनिसें जिमि दाजुयात भिंतुना ।

Shashi Manandhar



Gama: Guma:

from the book 'Bhaju Nibandha' by Thakurlal Manandhar

Through my teenage years my father used to talk to me about world civilisations. He talked about the Sumerians in Mesopotamia, the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Romans and nearer to home the Indus civilisation, Harappa and Mahenjo-daro. He loved to talk about history, of the world, of Nepal and particularly of Kathmandu valley. In the book he has written in Newa bhaye called "Bhaju Nibandha" or "Mister Essay" there is one titled 'Gama: Guma:' or 'villagers, bumpkins' in Newa bhaye. He relates this to different kinds prejudices around the world. He always had a little story to tell about his encounters with people in his life and this essay is about prejudices and discrimina tion he has experienced with people he has come across and understanding the wider meaning of 'gama'.

They, the village bumpkins do not like being called 'gama'. We, the town folk dont like to call them 'uncivilised'. We speak of the village folk as two faced. What they speak and assure us today will not be the same tomorrow. They are afraid we will call them 'gama' and we are afraid they might get angry if we call them so.

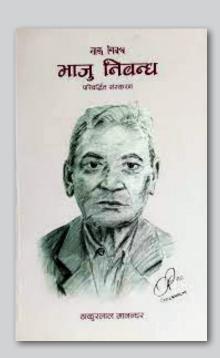
To define civilised, the word uncivilised has to be used.

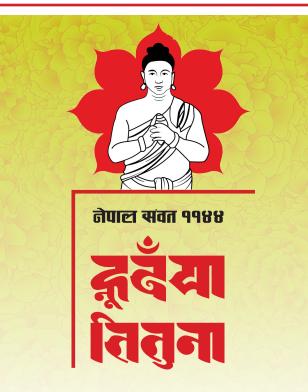
If we call them 'gama'wont they get hurt and be angry? Even if the civilised world needs to use this word to educate them, they will only use it when in conversation with one another. They know they cannot use this word to call them directly. On the other hand they will smile and smirk to make it obvious.

To understand the obligations of the cilvilised world is to be inclusive and show compassion. To distance the

'uncivilised' world should not be the aim. U.N.O in the recent years have put forward a humanitarian ideal, not to distance and discriminate villagers, suburban and hill tribes usi0ng such words like barbarians. In the name of humanity, to unite people across the world as one race, Human Rights Day was started in December 1948. So as humans we should not discriminate, ridicule and distance people around the world but educate people across the world to understand and unite as human beings.

If you look at world history, there are examples of so called civilised countries that did not allow people from uncivilised countries to enter their country. In the past in eras of the Chinese empire, all foreigners, especially from the western hemisphere were looked upon as barbarians. Not so long ago in the Indian subcontinent, the modern al-





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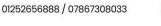
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He asked which country I was from and if I liked milk. I said I was from Nepal and did like milk, he politely said that the cornflakes would go well with some milk in it. I felt a bit of a 'gama' then. lopathic medicine in the western world was considered impure. Similarly in history western governments looked down at coloureds, calling them a white man's burden.

When looking for lodgings in London, it was difficult being a 'gama', a foreigner. Lodgings are advertised in shop windows but mostly are written saying 'no coloured please'. Finally luckily I manage to see an adverisement where this was not mentioned and found lodgings. Next morning at breakfast, the

गामाः गुमाः

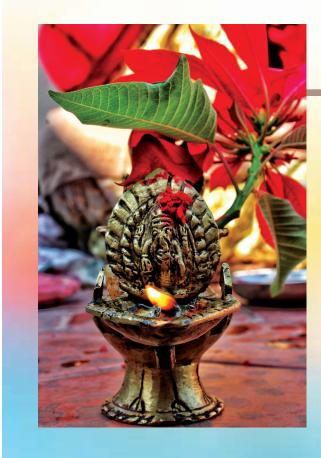
गामा: धाये वया मय: सभ्य धाये भी मय: । गामा:तय् निपा: ख्वा:पा: दु । धौं धा:गु खँ कन्हय् मल्हा: । गामा: धाइ धका: व ग्या: । वयात तंचायेके मालिइ धका: भी ग्या: । सभ्यताया परिभाषा बीत व मदयेक हे मगा: हानं गये नां मकाये ? थ:गु गांया नां काइवलय् गां धाइ छघायेत अनात्मया निं अर्थ छघायेमा:, सभ्य मखुपिनिगु बयान यायेव तिनि सभ्यताया परिभाषा प्रष्ट जुइ । पत्यां भासय् पाखे धाल धायेव गामा: थे अमित भीसं गामा: धायेबलय् अमि तं मवइ ला ? उकिं सभ्य संसारं असभ्य संसारयात शिक्षा बीत मा:गु शब्द जूसां थ: थ: खँ ल्हायेत जक reserve याना: अमित सीधा तप्यंक धायेत मज्यूगु धका: सीका: मधासें न्हिला जक बीगुलिइ शिष्टता खनेदु । छम्ह गामालं धेवा दया: किसि

> landlady had a grimace saying the neighbours had complained of her taking in an insane lodger. Only later did I come to understand it was due to my somewhat loud utterings of the Bhagabatgita the night before when I felt so lonely and had to recite maybe a little bit too loud.

> Another day when I came in I spoke to a little girl aged about ten in the gardens. The landlady had noticed this from the window and when I went in she was very unpleasant asking why had I spoken to her granddaughter outside. I thought I was trying to be civil and friendly. They cannot be seen as hav

ing a human friendship with us but only as hav ing a superficial business relationship. I understood that it came to them as bringing their esteem down when speaking to a coloured person. On another occasion when I had to usher in the door keeper to the landlady's living room, her behaviour in front of this person was totally different. Normally she was polite but in front of other persons or outside the house she does not want to come across friendly with a coloured person. I came to realise that the kind of relationship we have with 'gama' is exactly what was happening here. I came to realise that even the very well educated Indians in England were treated in same the category as a 'gama'. When we say we are Gurkha, they seem to show interest and talked a bit more but we will still go away feeling the interaction was a bit superficial.

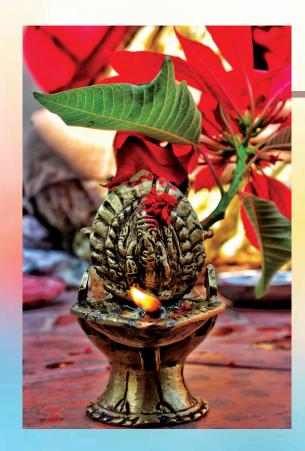
In Bombay on the way to London. I remember an instance when I was having an English breakfast in a hotel and began eating some cornflakes like it was some rice cake. An Indian person sitting with his wife on the next table, came to sit beside me. He asked which country I was from and if I liked milk. I said I was from Nepal and did like milk, he politely said that the cornflakes would go well with some milk in it. I felt a bit of a 'gama' then. Admitedly the Indian was polite but I kept thinking he will laughing his head off and saying what a 'gama'. His behaviour came across to me as an outwardly respectful one.



नेपाल संवत ११८४



Sanyukta Shrestha, Anjana Shrestha, Sanyojan Shrestha, Ananyaa Shrestha - Chingford, UK



नेपाल संवत ११८४



Amita Shrestha, Kiran Shrestha Kevin Shrestha, Anisha Shrestha, Larisa Shrestha



I said I was from Nepal and a Gurkha, but the landlady was not too happy with this treatment. To say I was a 'gama' at first in a big city maybe an understatement.

From this incident, I came away thinking we need to be understandingly respectful when we engage with 'gama'.

There has been love and hate relationship between urban and city dwellers. The subur ban and the urban life styles and situations are constantly changing. The world of world wide web, www, is with us and we are all in the know because of this new world. I think there will still be that feeling on both sides of how one should react with the other when we say we are from the city or from the countryside. There will be very little difference in the way of life in the developed countries between the country dwellers and city dwellers.In the third world countries although the world of interent is fast becoming a way of life, the other infrastruture and living standards are not the same as in the developed countries. With the migration, education and mankind being more open we would like to think there would be more peace in the world than in history, but there is more global unrest in many countries and regions. The gap has widened between richer and poorer nations. In societies and regions around the world there is more instability. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNHR) is 75 years old this year. Racism, discrimination and the intolerence is still in all countries, regions and societies all around the world.

In his essay my father's account of a foreigner's life was that of the early 1950's London. Then the migrants from the British colonies that came to start a new life faced much discrimination in their working life. The coloured race from the British colonies had come over to supply the shortage in the labour market. Undoubtedly the new life in England had given them better living conditions but at a price.

When I came to U.K. in 1970, life in London was not all that different. I was told to say I am a Gurkha to be treated better. I found that very true. For first six months in London as a student I was a paying guest with a retired couple in Hounslow. I found the landlord was very friendly and would ask me to sit with him in the same settee when I said I was from Nepal and a Gurkha, but the landlady was not too happy with this treatment. To say I was a 'gama' at first in a big city maybe an understatement. There was what they called 'Paki bashing' in certain areas of London. Some areas in the east end of London were no go areas, with skinheads and very real racial discrimination.

However much I have integrated into the English society in the last fifty three years, I cannot help but feel I will still get this 'gama' treatment. Maybe it happens to all when you are not in your natural habitat/environment. Let us teach people to be inwardly and outwardly respectful to others and not be prejudiced in any way. Lets us make the world a better place for all.



नेपाःया संविधानया धारा २८७ या व्यवस्था कथं २०७३ भदौ २३ गते नीस्वंगु भाषा आयोगं थःगु मूल ज्या कथं २०७८ भदौलय् प्रदेशया कामकाजी भाषा सम्बन्धी सिफारिस प्रधानमन्त्रीयात लःल्हाःगु खः । उगु प्रतिवेदनय् प्रदेश नं. १ य् मैथिली व लिम्बू, प्रदेश नं. २ लय् मैथिली, भोजपुरी व बज्जिका, बागमती प्रदेशय् नेपालभाषा व तामाङ, गण्डकी प्रदेशय् मगर, गुरुङ व भोजपुरी, कर्णाली प्रदेशय् मगर व सुदूरपश्चिम प्रदेशय् डोट्याली व थारु भाषायात सरकारी कामकाजया भाषाया स्पय् छ्यलेगु पाय्छि जू धकाः सिफारिस याःगु खः ।

तर भाषा आयोगया सिफारिस कथं प्रदेश सरकारतय्सं ज्या मयायेवं नेवाःतय् राष्ट्रिय संस्था नेवाः देय् दबू दुने नं विशेष यानाः देय् दबूया स्वनिगः विदेश कमिटी, तामाङ जातिया संघ संस्थापाखें थीथी कथं दबाब बियाःलि सरकार थ्व विधेयक हयेत बाध्य जूगु खः ।

थ्वहे इवलय् बागमती प्रदेशय् २०८० असोज १४ गते 'प्रदेश सरकारी कामकाजको भाषा सम्बन्धमा व्यवस्था गर्न विधेयक, २०८० ' पेश जुल । उगु विधेयक मन्त्री पुकार महर्जनं पेश यानादीगु खः । उगु विधेयकय् मगाःमचाःगु खँ नापं विधेयक पारित यायेगु सवालयात कयाः सहलह ब्याकेगु निंतिं उगु ज्याझ्वःया संयोजन नेवाः देय् दबू स्वनिगः विशेष प्रदेश समितिं याःगु खः ।

बागमती प्रदेशया संस्कृति, पर्यटन व सहकारीमन्त्री पुकार महर्जनं प्रदेशय नेपालभाषा व तामाङ भाषायात सरकारी कामकाजी भाषाया स्पय् लागू यायेगु नितिं दयेकूगु भाषा सम्बन्धी विधेयक संसदय् न्ह्यब्वयादीगु २४ घौ दुने हे प्रदेशया राजधानी हेटौंडाय् जूगु सहलह मुंज्याय् विधेयकय् छु गज्याःगु संशोधन याये माली धइगु खँल्हाबल्हा जुल । खँल्हाबल्हाय् व्वति कयादीपिं बागमती प्रदेशया मन्त्रीपिं उद्योग भूमि प्रशासनमन्त्री रामकृष्ण चित्रकार, अर्थमन्त्री बहादुर सिंह तामाङ, खानेपानी सिचाई उर्जा मन्त्री तिर्थ लामा, सामाजिक विकासमन्त्री कुमारी मोक्तान, वन व वातावरणमन्त्री मसिना खत्री व पुलांम्ह उपसभामुख राधिका तामाङं भाषा सम्वन्धी उगु विधेयकयात माःगु कथंया संशोधन यानाः छगू मत जुयाः पारित यायेगु बिचाः तयादीगु खः ।

वयां लिपा बागमती प्रदेशया सांसदतय्पाखें थ्व विधेयक सर्वसम्मत कथं पारित जूगु खः।

याइ । बागमती प्रदेश दुने १३ गू जिल्ला दु । तर जिल्लाय छुं नं कथंया प्रशासनिक इकाइ मदुगुलिं स्थानीय नगरपालिका व गाउँपालिकातय्सं भाषा सम्बन्धी थःथःगु हे कानून दयेकाः लागू याये फइ । अर्थात थःगु पालिका दुने छु छु भाषायात सरकारी ज्याखँया भाषा कथं छ्यलेगु धकाः सम्बन्धित पालिकातय्सं हे निर्णय याये फइ ।

थ्व विधेयकय् प्राथमिक तहनिसें उच्चशिक्षा ध्यंकं नेपालभाषा व तामाङ भाषां नं ब्वने दइगु, सरकारी कार्यालयय् थ्व भाषा नं छ्यले दइगु, थ्व भाषां निवेदन बी दइगु, तोक लगे याये दइगु, अदालतय् थ्व भाषां नं बयान बी दइगु, फैसला नं थ्वहे भाषां जारी जुइगु, थ्व भाषा विकासया लागिं बिस्कं प्रतिष्ठान गठन यानाः ज्याखँ न्ह्याकेगु प्रक्रियात न्ह्याः वनी । अज्याःगु प्रतिष्ठानं थ्व भाषाया विकासया लागिं अध्ययन अनुसन्धान यायेगु, कृतित प्रकाशन यायेगु ज्याखँत याइ ।

अथे हे गनं नं सरकारी कार्यालयय् वनेबलय् थ्व भाषां बिउगु निवेदन स्वीकार मयात धाःसा वा अपमान यात धाःसा अथे याइम्ह सम्बन्धित कर्मचारीयात विभागीय कारवाही समेत याये फइगु व्यवस्था थुकी यानातःगु दु ।

विधेयकय् थ्व भाषायात सरकारी ज्याखँया भाषा कथं प्रयोग यायेगु लिसे लिसें प्रदेश दुने दुगु मेमेगु भाषायात नं संरक्षण व संवर्द्धन याना यंकेगु खँ दुथ्याः । गथे कि बागमती प्रदेश दुने नेपालभाषा व तामाङ भाषा बाहेक ह्योल्मो, चेपाङ, मगर आदि भाय्या नं अस्तित्व दु । थ्व भाषायात नं गय् यानाः बचे यायेगु लिसें संरक्षण याना यंकेगु धकाः योजना दयेकाः ज्याखँ याना यंकेगु ज्या राज्यं याइ ।

बागमती प्रदेशय् नेपालभाषा व तामाङ भाषायात नं सरकारी ज्याखँया भाषाया स्रयय् लागू यायेगु निंतिं विधेयक पारित यायेधुंकाः आः ऐन जुयाः पिहां वइ । थ्व धइगु बागमती प्रदेशया निंतिं जक मखु फुक्क प्रदेशया निंतिं हे नमुना जूगु दु । प्रदेशया कामकाजी भाषा सम्वन्धी विधेयक न्हापांखुसि बाग्मती प्रदेशय् पारित जूगु दु । उकिं आः मेमेगु प्रदेशया निंतिं सरकारी ज्याखँया भाषाया स्पय् लागू यायेत सम्बन्धित समुदाय दना वइ । इमिसं नं थःपिनिगु प्रदेशया कामकाजी भाषाया स्पय् लागू यायेत विधेयक दयेकेगु नितिं माःगु कथं पहल याइ । उकिं बागमती प्रदेशया थुगु ज्यां अवश्य नं मेमेगु प्रदेशय् नं लिच्चः लाइगु खनेदु ।

उकी भाषाविद्तय्सं तःगु छुं संशोधनयात नं दुथ्याकेगु ज्या जूगु खः । थ्व ल्याखं थ्व विधेयक पारित जूगु न्हि वंगु २०८० असोज २२ गते यंलागा दशमी नेवाः व तामाङतय्गु नितिं भाषा आन्दोलनया ल्याखं तसकं लसताया दिं जुया बिउगु दु ।

बागमती प्रदेशं पारित याःगु भाषा सम्बन्धी विधेयकया पक्ष विपक्ष यानाः बहुमतं पारित याःगु जूसा फलाना पार्टी याःगु बाय् फलाना पार्टीया नेतृत्वय् दुगु सरकारं याःगु धकाः धाइगु अवस्था वइगु खः । फुक्क सांसदतसें सर्वसम्मत कथं हे पारित याःगुलिं आः थ्व दलीय रंग मदुगु सकलसिगुं मुद्दा जुल । फुक्क राजनीतिक दलं समर्थन याःगु जुल । जुलि जक मखु समुदायया भावनाया अःखः राजनीतिक दलया नेता सांसदत नं वने फइ मखु धइगु क्यंगु दु । यदि सुं सांसदं थुगु विधेयकया विपक्षय् दंगु जूसा बाय्



छुं पार्टी थुकिया विपक्षय् दंगु जूसा विशेष यानाः नेवाः व तामाङ समुदायपाखें इमित स्वीकार हे याये फइगु अवस्था वइमखु । उकिं हे प्रदेशया कामकाजी भाषाया स्पय् वःगु विधेयक सर्वसम्मतं पारित जूगु खः ।

भाषायात गन गुकथं छ्यलेगु धइगु बारे कानून हे तयार जूगु धइगु थ्व भाषा आन्दोलनया ख्यलय् छगू तःधंगु उपलब्धी खः । थ्व विधेयक पारित जूगुयां १८० न्हु लिपा थुकियात राजपत्रय् प्रकाशित याइ । वयां लिपा थ्व कानून जुयाः कार्यान्वयन जुइ । थ्व कानून जुयाः लागू जुइवं बागमती प्रदेश दुने लाःगु फुक्कं जिल्लाय् खस नेपाली भाषाया नापनापं आः नेपालभाषा व तामाङ भाषायात नं सरकारी भाषाकथं छ्यलेगु



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Kamal Ratna Tuladhar







Coin of Ranjit Malla dated Nepal Sambat 842 (1722).

Silver mohars bearing Nepal Sambat once circulated on either side of the Himalaya.

My father was among the old breed of Lhasa Newar merchants. He owned a business house on the Barkhor, the pilgrim path around the Jhokhang Temple in Lhasa. The street was lined with stone houses and shops, almost all of them run by Newar traders from Kathmandu. Tibetan devotees with prayer wheels in their hands walked around the temple, rubbing shoulders with traders from Mongolia, Uzbekistan and other places on the Silk Road. Here in our ancestral shop, my father Karuna Ratna Tuladhar spent 17 years from the 1930s to the 1950s.

As he used to tell it, one of the main businesses at the shop was exporting Malla-era Nepalese coins to India. Tonnes of them. These silver mohars were everywhere in Tibet as they were the main mode of payment in centuries past. After the coins were no longer used as money, they were traded for their bullion value. Tibetans from far-flung places used to come to the shop to sell their coins. When there was a large enough quantity, the coins were packed in sacks and transported to Kalimpong by mule caravan, and from there to Kolkata by motor and rail. In Kolkata, the coins were melted down and cast into bars, some of them finding their way back to Tibet. Long lines of pack mules snaked over the Himalayan passes going back and forth between Kalimpong and Lhasacarrying coins one way and silver bars



Bharkor Jhyang, Lhasa in 1946.

the other way. Many Nepalese merchants talk about sending whole caravans laden with silver mohars to Kalimpong.

Each mule would carry two sacks of coins, one on each side. Each sack contained about 5,000 pieces. Many traders were engaged in the business, and the transactions continued for many years. So they must have sent millions of pieces to be turned into bullion. For the Nepalese merchants in Lhasa, Kolkata was the start and the end of the trade route to Tibet. Kolkata was where they sourced their Tibet-bound merchandise, and it was also where they found buyers for their Tibetan goods coming in exchange. The market for the old coins also lay in Kolkata, and so that's where they were dispatched.

Numismatists will wince at the thought of the silver mohars being sent to be melted down. All those pieces with exotic designs and glorious histories. Tibet had no coinage of its own, and the government had made a deal with the Malla kings of Nepal to mint silver coins for use there.



Coin of Riddhi Narsingh Malla dated Nepal Sambat 835 (1715)

All three Malla kings in Kathmandu Valley struck coins with their names and emblems on them. The coins were used in domestic trade and also exported across the Himalaya. And from the 16th to the 18th centuries, Tibet's mile-high bazaars reverberated with the jingle jangle of silver mohars.

The good times came to an end after neighbouringkingstried to elbow their way into the coin trade, and ensuing disputes over exchange rates and metal content eventually led to the end of a centuriesold arrangement. The two countries even fought a few wars. In the late 1700s, Tibet began minting its own currency, and there was no need for Nepalese coins anymore. The demonetised mohars still circulating in Tibet were good for their silver content, and so they ended up in the foundry.

The Malla coins that survived into the modern age bring smiles to the faces of collectors and are keenly sought-after items in the numismatic world. Scholars study the designs and write lengthy treatises about the motifs and meanings. Collectors cherish them and proudly display their possessions at exhibitions. Like most things in Nepal, the coinage is instilled with religious symbolism. The mohars are inscribed with the name of the king on the front and a sacred salutation, and the year on the back. The letters are in Nepal script, and the year is Nepal Sambat. The sacred salutations



are addressed to Hindu and Buddhist deities like Taleju and Karunamaya and are inscribed on a mandala design. The common emblems found on these coins are thunderbolt, trident, sword, sun and moon. There are also coins showing the eight auspicious symbols of Buddhism fish, umbrella, conch, endless knot, victory banner, vase, lotus and wheel of law.

The lunar Nepal Sambat was the commonly used calendar era in those days. It featured on coinage, legal documents and stone and copper inscriptions from very early times. This calendar era prevailed till the late 18th century, after which it went out of official favour and was pushed into the background. But Nepal Sambat continued to be remembered in cultural life and religious celebrations. About a century ago, a journalist and scholar from Patan named Jagat Man Vaidya worked to get the calendar era accepted in official use. He is better known by his pen name Dharmaditya Dharmacharya. In later times, the movement for Nepal Sambat took the form of poetry recitals, drama festivals, welcome arches and cultural processions on New Year's Day. Every year, the revellers chanted slogans urging the government to recognise Nepal Sambat as the national era.

In 2008, during the new year programme at Kathmandu Durbar Square, people saw the culmination of the years of effort. It was a beautiful sunny morning. The then prime minister Pushpa Kamal Dahal stood up on the dais to address the crowds and declared Nepal Sambat as the national era. It had finally regained official recognition. That was a historic proclamation, but that's where things have remained since then-a historic declaration without any follow-up. It would be good to give the national era the appropriate honours, and the suitable thing to do would be to show it on the national currency like before. Seeing the homegrown era back on Nepali currency will make the country proud, and also remind us of the days when silver mohars bearing Nepal Sambat circulated on either side of the Himalaya.

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Mahanta Shrestha & Family

HAPPY NEW YEAR NEPAL SAMBAT 1144

नयाल संवत् ४५७९

द्भुबँमा तिंतुना

Rukmani Manandhar, Roshan Mananhdar.

Manju Mana

Jeweal Manandhar ar

Madhusudan Kayastha & Family

HAPPY NEW YEAR

NEPAL SAMBAT 1144

ন্যান মাবন ১৯৪৪

द्भू बैसा तिंतुना

HAPPY NEW YEAR

NEPAL SAMBAT 1144

न्यात संवत् 5599

द्भू बैसा तिंतुना

Madhuri Amatya & Family

NEPAL SAMBAT 1144

HAPPY NEW YEAR

नयाल संवत् 5599

द्भू बँग र्तितुना

PASA PUCHAH GUTHI UK LONDON

सुरेश किरण



गुर्जुया \ पल्टन



नेपाली सेनाय शार्दुल जंग गुल्म धकाः छगू बिस्कं गुल्म दु | श्वं याइगु धीधी ज्या मध्ये छगू ज्या नात्रापात्राय बानं धायेगु नं खः | धुकिया मू ज्याकू यैंया हनुमानध्वाखा लाय्कू दुने दु | श्वहे गुल्मयात बोलीचालीया भासं 'गुर्जुया पल्टन' धाइगु खः |

स्वनिगलय् न्यायेकीगु ततः धंगु जात्रात गथे कि यँयाः जुइमा वा बुंगद्यःया रथ सालीगु जात्रा जुइमा वा जनबहाःद्यःया रथ जात्रा जुइमा, अन थीथी कथंया बाजं थानाः जात्रा फःफः धायेकाच्वंगु दइ । थ्व थीथी बाजंया दथुइ छगू फरक बाजं नं वयाच्वंगु दइ, गुगु नेपाली सेनाया बाजं खः, थ्व बाजंयात सामान्य बोलीचालीया भासं गुर्जुया पल्टन धायेगु याइ । सेनाया पल्टन धइगु खास यानाः जात्रायात राजकीय सम्मान बीगु ल्याखं दुथ्याकातःगु पुचः खः । नेवाः जात्राय् गुर्जुया पल्टन सहभागी जुयाच्वंगु तःदं दयेधुंकल । थुकिया उलि चर्चा नं जुइ मखु । न्हापा न्हापा थ्व पल्टन सेना हे बाजं ज्वनाः अले उमि यःयःगु म्ये हायेकाः जात्राय् सहभागी जुइगु खः । तर वंगु छुं दं न्ह्यवंनिसं थ्व पल्टन नेवाःतय्गु हे धिमे बाजं थानाः जात्राय् सहभागी जू वयाच्वंगु दु । नेपाली सेनाया जवानतय्सं नं नेवाःतय्गु धिमे कुबियाः बाजं थाना वःगु भीगु लागिं लसताया खं खः ।



छगू पुचःयात धिमे तालिम नं बीकादिल । पल्टन दुने धिमे थाइगु पुचःया लागिं बिस्कं पोशाक नं व्यवस्था यानादिल । वयां लिपा थ्व परम्परा न्हयानां तुं वन । थौंकन्हय् शार्दुल जंग गुल्मया गुल्मपति कथं मेजर पूर्ण प्रजापति वःगु दु । वय्कलं नं थ्व परम्परायात निरन्तरता बियादिल । गुल्म दुने धिमे थाइपिं म्हो जुया वंगुलिं थुगुसी हानं न्हूगु पुचःयात तालिम बीकेगु व्यवस्था वय्कलं यानादीगु खः । उकिया लागिं १५ म्ह सैनिक जवानयात हनुमानध्वाखा दुने तयाः निला तक धिमे तालिम यानादिल । थ्व तालिम बाजं गुरू सुदन मुनिकारं बियादीगु खः । उमित निला तक तालिम बिउगु खःसा थ्व पुचः वंगु यँयाः जात्राय् धिमे थानाः न्हापांखुसी सार्वजनिक जूगु खः ।

गुर्जुया पल्टन गबलेनिसें अस्तित्वय् वल धकाः स्वयेबलय् न्हापांम्ह शाह जुजु पृथ्वीनारायण शाहया इतिहास तक हे वने माली । गोर्खाया जुजु पृथ्वीनारायण शाहया सैनिक पुचलय् 'शार्दुल' नांगु छगू फौज नं दुगु जुयाच्वन । वि.सं १९२५ सालय् शाहं येंय् आऋमण याःबलय् थ्व फौजं नं उल्लेखनीय भूमिका म्हितूगु खः । वयागु थ्व ज्यायात हे कदर यासें पृथ्वीनारायण शाहं थ्व फौजयात येंया हनुमानध्वाखा लाय्कुलिइ हे च्वनेगु व्यवस्था यात । अबलय् जुजु च्वनीगू दरवार नं हनुमानध्वाखा हे खः ।

खतुं गुर्जुया पल्टन धिमे थानाः जात्राय् पिहां वःगु थ्व न्हापांखुसी मखु । वि.सं. २०७८ सालय् जनबहाःद्यःया जात्राय् गुर्जुया पल्टन न्हापांखुसि धिमे थानाः पिहां वःगु खः । तर दथुइ लकडाउनं यानाः थ्व नियमित जुइ मफुत । लिसें धिमेया तालिम कयातःपिं गुलिखे सैनिक जवानत मेथाय् सख्वा जुया वन, गुलिखे अवकासय् लात । उकिं न्हूपिं मनूतय्त हानं तालिम बीमाःगु जुल । वंगु यँयाः पुन्हिबलय् गुर्जुया पल्टनयात हानं धिमे तालिम बीगु ज्या जूगु खः ।

नेपाली सेनाय् शार्दुल जंग गुल्म धकाः छगू बिस्कं गुल्म दु । थ्वं याइगु थीथी ज्या मध्ये छगू ज्या जात्रापात्राय् बाजं थायेगु नं खः । थुकिया मू ज्याकू येँया हनुमानध्वाखा लाय्कू दुने दु । थ्वहे गुल्मयात बोलीचालीया भासं 'गुर्जुया पल्टन' धाइगु खः । न्हापा न्हापा थ्व पल्टन सैनिक बाजं थानाः जात्राय् सहभागी जुइगु । खास यानाः जात्रायात राजकीय सम्मान बीगु ल्याखं नं थ्व बाजं सहभागी जुइगु खः । तर वि.सं. २०७७ सालय् थुकी छगू हिउपाः वल । शार्दुल जंग गुल्मया गुल्मपतिकथं खटे जुयाः वःम्ह मेजर विकास शाक्यं गुर्जुया पल्टनयात सैनिक बाजंया नापनापं स्वनिगःया मौलिक बाजं धिमे नं थाकेगु कृतः न्हयाकादिल । थुकिया लागिं वयकलं

उगु घटनाय् थःत गोप्य सूचना बियाः साथ बिउम्ह जूगुलिं मूलपुरोहित विजयराज पाण्डेयात जंगबहादुरं 'बडा गुरुज्यू' धइगु दर्जा बिसें वयागु सुरक्षार्थ शार्दुल जंग गुल्मया हे ५० म्ह सैनिकतयत खटे याना बिल । बडा गुरुज्यूया सुरक्षार्थ खटे जुइपिं पल्टन जूगुलिं उमित 'गुरुज्यूको पल्टन' धायेगु याना हल । नेवाःतय्सं उमित 'गुर्जुया पल्टन' धायेगु याना हल । नेवाःतय्सं उमित 'गुर्जुया पल्टन' धायेगु यात । गुर्जुया पल्टनय् न्हापा ५० म्ह सैनिक दइगु खःसा जुजु महेन्द्रया पालय् थ्व ल्याः घटे यानाः १५ म्ह याना बिल । वि.सं. २०६५ या जेठ २८ गतेनिसें थ्व फौज हे हटे याना बिल । थुकथं गुरुजुया सुरक्षार्थ सुं पल्टन ला मन्त, तर उमित बियातःगु 'गुर्जुया पल्टन' धइगु नां धाःसा कायम हे जुयाच्वन । थुकिया स्थानीय नां 'गुर्जुया पल्टन' खःसां नेपाली सेना दुने धाःसा थुकिया खास नां 'शार्दुल जंग गुल्म' खः ।

शार्दुल जंग गुल्मं यायेमाःगु ज्या ला मेमेगु गुल्मतय्सं छु ज्या याइ, थुमिसं नं वहे याइगु खः । थुकी उमिसं मेगु छता थप ज्या याइ, व खः जात्राय् बाजं थानाः सहभागी जुइगु । यैं व यलय् न्यायेकीगु ३० गू जात्राय् थ्व पल्टन बाजं सहित सहभागी जुइमाः । थुकी यलया बुंगद्यः जात्रा लिसें येंया यँयाः, मोहनिया फूलपाती, यैंय् भिंद्यःया यःसिं थनेगु, चाँगु नारायण, होलीया चिरदहन आदि जात्रात दुथ्याः ।

न्ह्यागुं जात्राय् गुर्जुया पल्टनं बढाई यायेवं जात्रा न्ह्याइगु व गुर्जुया पल्टनं बढाई यायेधुंकाः जक याः न्याःगु संकेत बीगु चलन दु । गुम्ह द्यःया जात्रा यायेत्यंगु खः उम्ह द्यःया सम्मानय् सैनिक सलामी बियाः जक थ्व पल्टन जात्राय् सहभागी जू वनेगु चलन दु । न्हापा न्हापा थ्व पल्टन सैनिक ब्याण्ड ज्वनाः जात्राय् सहभागी जुइगु खःसा थौंकन्हय् धाःसा नेवाःतय्गु धिमे हे ज्वनाः सहभागी जुइगु शुरु जूगु दु । थ्व लसताया खं खः ।

थ्व गुल्मय् २०० म्ह सैनिक दु । थुमिसं यें लागाया सुरक्षाय् नं भूमिका म्हिताच्वंगु दु । खास यानाः येंय् गनं मि च्यात, प्राकृतिक प्रकोप जुल धाःसा उद्धारया लागिं थ्व गुल्मया जवानत ब्वाँय् वनी । २०७२ सालया तःभुखाचय् थ्वहे गुल्मया जवानतय्सं उद्धारया ज्या याःगु खः । मनू बचे यायेगु लिसें सम्पदा ज्वलं बचे यायेगु ज्याय् समेत थ्व गुल्मं भूमिका म्हितूगु खः । वंगु छुं ई न्ह्यवंनिसें बसन्तपुलिइ यचुपिचु यायेगु, स्टायण्ड सहित स्वांया गमला तयेगु, पार्किङ चीकेगु आदि ज्या नं थ्वहे गुल्मया पहलय् जुयाच्वंगु खः । अथे हे येंया देगः व सम्पदा लागाय् घाँय् पुइगु, बँ पुइगु, यचुपिचु यायेगु ज्याय् नं थ्व गुल्म खटे जुयाच्वंगु दु ।

वि.सं. १८५६ य् जुजु गिर्वाणयुद्ध विक्रम शाहया पालय् थ्व गुल्मयात तःधं यानाः 'श्री शार्दुल जंग कम्पनी' धकाः बिस्कं गुल्म खडा यात । वि.सं. १८७२ य् जूगु नेपाल-अंग्रेज युद्धय् शार्दुल जंग कम्पनीं नं बहादुरीपूर्वक ल्वाःगु खः । तर उगु युद्धय् नेपाः बुत । बुत जक मखु, तत्कालीन अंग्रेज सरकारलिसे जूगु सुगौली सन्धि लिपा नेपाःया स्वब्वय् छब्व भूभाग नं गुमे याये माल ।

सुगौली सन्धि लिपा नेपाःया राजनीतिइ आपालं उथलपुथल वल । दरवार दुने थीथी कथंया षडयन्त्र जुइगु शुरु जुल । थज्याःगु हे आपालं षडयन्त्रपूर्ण घटनाऋमया दथुं नेपाःया राज्यसत्ताय् जंगबहादुरया उदय जुल । कोतपर्व यानाः जंगबहादुर सत्ताय् वःगु खः । कोतपर्व लिपा जंगबहादुरयात जुजु राजेन्द्र वीर विक्रम शाहया कान्छीम्ह रानी राज्य लक्ष्मीं प्रधानमन्त्री दयेकूगु खः । तर प्रधानमन्त्री जुइधुंकाः जंगबहादुर व रानी राज्यलक्ष्मीया सम्बन्ध बांमलाना वन । खास यानाः रानी राज्यलक्ष्मीं जुजु राजेन्द्र वीर विऋमया तःधीम्ह काय सुरेन्द्र वीर विक्रमयात जुजु मदयेकुसे थम्हं बुइकूम्ह काय रविन्द्र वीर विऋमयात जुजु दयेकेमाः धइगु शर्त जंगबहादुर समक्ष तःगु खः । जंगबहादुरं शुरुइ ला जिउ धकाः स्वीकार यात । तर प्रधानमन्त्री जुइधुंकाः उकियात अस्वीकार याना हल । गुकिं यानाः रानी राज्यलक्ष्मीं जंगबहादुरयात नं स्यायेगु षडयन्त्र ग्वल । उकिया लागिं रानीयात दरवारया बस्नेत भारदारतय्सं साथ बिउगु जुयाच्वन । जंगबहादुरयात स्यायेगु षडयन्त्र कथं वि.सं. १९०३ साल कार्तिक १७ गते (कोत पर्व जूगुयां ६ हप्ता लिपा) रानी राज्यलक्ष्मीं हनुमानध्वाखाया भण्डारखालय् छगू भ्वय्या आयोजना यात । वहे भ्वजय् जंगबहादुरयात स्यायेगु रानीया ग्वसाः जुयाच्वन । तर थ्व ग्वसाः पुतली नानी नांयाम्ह छम्ह सुसारें सीकाः दरवारया मूल पुरोहित विजयराज पाण्डेयात जानकारी बिल । पाण्डें थ्व खं जंगबहादुरयात कन । अबलय् दरवारय् पाण्डे व बस्नेततय् तःधंगु धेंधेंबल्लाः जुयाच्वंगु खः ।

थःत स्वायेफु धइगु जानकारी दयेवं जंगबहादुर भ्वय् सःतूकुन्हु पूरा तयारी यानाः फौज सहित थ्यंकः वन । जंगबहादुरयात स्याये धकाः वयाच्वंपिं फुक्क हे बस्नेततयत जंगबहादुरया फौजं अन हे स्याना बिल । अन जंगबहादुरं २३ म्ह मनूयात स्याःगु खः । थ्व घटनायात नेपाःया इतिहासय् 'भण्डारखाल पर्व' धायेगु याः । थ्व घटना लिपा रानी राज्यलक्ष्मी नं देश त्वःताः काशीइ निर्वासन जू वन । जंगबहादुर भन् हे शक्तिशाली जुल ।





PASA PUCHAH GUTHI UK LONDON

कृष्ण प्रजापति

ख्वपर्या सम्पदा व पर्यटन विकास

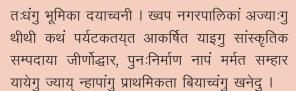




ख्वप छगू सांस्कृतिक नगर खः । स्वनिगः दुने लाःगु स्वंगू मू नगर यें, यल व ख्वपयात विश्व सम्पदाया धलः दुने लाकातःगु दु । उकिसनं ख्वप देय् पुलांगु व मौलिक कला संस्कृतिं भय्बिउगु नगर खः । थन लुँयागु ध्वाखा, न्यातँपौ देगः व न्यय्न्यापाः झ्याः दरवार बिराजमान जुयाच्वंगुलिं ख्वप मूर्त सम्पदा लागाय् उच्च स्थानय् लानाच्वंगु दु । उकिसनं थन न्ह्याइगु जात्रा पर्व, प्याखं, नखः चखःयात दुवालाः स्वयेगु खःसा थनया अमूर्त सम्पदा नं उलि हे जीवन्त जुयाः नगरयात शोभायमान यानातःगु खनेदु । ख्वपया थ्वहे मूर्त व अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाया कारणं नगरपालिका व स्थानीय जनतां पर्यटन ख्यःपाखें आय आर्जन नं यानाच्वंगु दु ।

सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन विकासया लागि सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाया

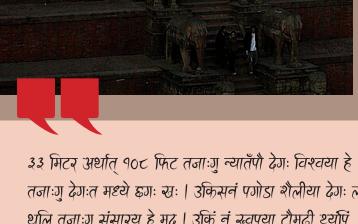
सापार्रु पित हइगु अमूर्त सम्पदा वा प्याखं नं ब्रवपया उच्च धरोहर खः । ब्रवपय् ब्रवप नगरपालिकाया मूल्यांकन टोली तयाः दॅय्दसं सापार्रु पित हइगु प्याखंयात सिरपाः बीगु घोषणा जक यायेवं थॉंकन्हय् धन पीगू धीधी कथंया प्याखं पिधनेगु यानाच्वंगु खः ।



२०७२ सालया तःभुखाय्या इलय् ख्वपय् आपालं सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा ध्वस्त जूवंगुलिं पर्यटकतय् आगमन ह्वात्त हे पाः जूवन । वयां न्ह्यः तकं न्हिं न्यासः खुसःया ल्याखय् पर्यटकतय्सं ख्वपया भ्रमण यानाच्वंगु खः । अबले सार्क राष्ट्रया पर्यटक बाहेक तेश्रो मुलुकया पर्यटकतय्के म्हतिं भितका डलर कायेगु यानाच्वंगु खः । उकियात लिपा ख्वप नगरपालिकाया न्हूगु नेतृत्वं भिंन्यातका डलर याना यंकल । ख्वप नगरपालिकाया आय आर्जनया मू श्रोत जुयाच्वंगु पर्यटक सेवा शुल्कपाखें जक ख्वपय् शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सरसफाई, संस्कृति संरक्षण लगायतया ज्या धमाधम जुजुं वयाच्वंगु दु । उकिसनं २०७६ सालया चैतं कोरोना महामारीया कारणं लकडाउन जुयाः पर्यटन शून्य जुइवं ख्वप नगरपालिकाया आम्दानी ठप्प धइथें जूवन । मेमेगु कर, शुल्क, जरिवाना व केन्द्रीय सरकारं बीगु अनुदानया दामं नगरपालिकाया कर्मचारी लहीत तकं मगाःगु स्थिति ख्वपय् दु । थ्व ल्याखं पर्यटन सेवा शुल्क बन्द जुइवं नगरपालिकायात तःधंगु समस्या जुल ।

संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय निकाय यूनेस्कों सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा व प्राकृतिक सम्पदा कथं निथी सम्पदायात ब्वथलाः उकियात सूचीकरण यानातःगु दु । उकी पशुपतिनाथ लागा, बौद्ध लागा, स्वयम्भू लागा, चाँगुनारायण लागा नापं स्वनिगःया स्वंगू लाय्कूयात विश्व सम्पदा स्थल कथं क्वःछिनाः उकिया संरक्षण सम्बर्द्धन व विकासया जिम्मा तकं अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय ख्यलं यायेगु प्रबन्ध मिले यानातःगु दु । उकिं नं ख्वपया चाँगुनारायण देगःया पुनःनिर्माण यानाः संरक्षण यायेगु मुक्कं खर्च संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघीय निकाय यूनेस्कोपाखें जुल । ख्वपया छुं छगू लाय्कू लागाया सम्पदा नं यूनेस्कोपाखें पुनःनिर्माणया लागिं प्रस्ताव जूगु खःसां अज्याःगु ज्या ख्वप नगरपालिका थम्हं हे याना वयाच्वंगु दु । थ्व फ्वलय् भुखाय् लिपा न्यातंपौ देगः च्वय्या छतं पूवंक लिपिनाः न्हूगु कथं तयार याःगु खः ।

नेपालय् न्हापांनिसें अनेकों कथंया कला कृतिया विकास जुजुं वयाच्वंगु दु । उकिसनं नेपाली मौलिक बास्तु कला पगोडा शैलीया देगःया विकासं थन विदेशी पर्यटकतयत उलि हे स्वयेबहः यानातःगु दु । ३३ मिटर अर्थात् १०८ फिट तजाःगु न्यातंपौ देगः विश्वया हे तजाःगु देगःत मध्ये छगः खः । उकिसनं पगोडा शैलीया देगः ला थुलि तजाःगु संसारय् हे मदु । उकिं नं ख्वपया टौमढी थ्यंपिं पर्यटकत थुगु देगःया दर्शन यायेधुंकाः



इड ामटर अधात् 400 1400 तनाःगु न्यातपा दगः ावश्वया ह तनाःगु देगःत मध्ये हगः खः । उक्तिसनं पगोडा शैलीया देगः ला धुलि तनाःगु संसारय् हे मदु । उक्तिं नं रूवपया टौमढी र्थ्यपि पर्यटकत धुगु देगःया दर्शन यायेधुंकाः 'ओहो !' मधासें च्वने तकं फइमसु ।

प्याखं, महाकाली प्याखं, भालु प्याखं, गरूड प्याखं, सिंह प्याखं, हुला प्याखं, दबू प्याखं, म्ये प्याखं, ख्यालः प्याखं, अगुंलो भ्तयाभ्तयापौ प्याखं, नतुवाचा प्याखं, भ् याउरी प्याखं, किजापूजा प्याखं, ततुवाचा प्याखं, भ् याउरी प्याखं, किजापूजा प्याखं, ततुवाचा प्याखं, लाखे प्याखं, सँय् समिनी प्याखं, लाहुरे प्याखं, रामायणी प्याखं व खः प्याखं न्ह्यब्वये हःगु खः ।

थुलि च्वन्ह्याःगु मूर्त अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक सम्पदां भय् बियाच्वंगु ख्वप देसय् गुलिं मेमेगु थासय् प्राकृतिक पर्यटक कथं वइपिं विदेशी पर्यटकत नं ख्वपय् जकं दुगु थज्याःगु सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा वा अज्याःगु अमूर्त सांस्कृतिक सम्पदाया अवलोकन यायेत नं वयेगु यानाच्वंगु दु । उमिपाखें हाल ख्वप नगरपालिकां म्हतिं भिंच्यासः दां नगर प्रवेशया लागिं शुल्क कयाच्वंगु दु । उकिं हे ख्वप नगरपालिकां दँय् नीन्यागू करोड ति दां म्हयाच्वंगु दु । उकिं नं ख्वप नगरयात पर्यटकीय गन्तब्यस्थल कथं कयातःगु दु । पर्यटनपाखें जुइगु थ्व आन्दानीयात ख्वप नगरपालिकां ख्वप विकासया ज्याय् छ्यलाच्वंगु दु । नापं पसः तयाः पर्यटकतय्त क्युरियो सामान मिइपिं ब्यापारीतय्सं नं आय आर्जन व रोजगारी याये खनाच्वंगु दु। थथे स्वयेगु खःसा वंगु दंय् जक पर्यटकतय्पाखें ख्वप नगरपालिकां २८ करोड दां दुकाःगु तथ्यांक दु । कोरोनाया इलय् पर्यटक मवयाः आन्दानी शून्य जूवंगु खः । उकिं यानाः नगरपालिकायात तसकं थाकुगु खः । उकी सुधार जुयाः हाल साल २८ करोड थ्यनाच्वंगु दु । छम्ह विदेशी पर्यटक दुहां वयेवं भिंच्यासः नेरू काइगु ख्वपया भिंच्यागू नाकाय् पर्यटन सेवा केन्द्र बिस्तार यानाः सेवा बिया वयाच्वंगु दु । उकी खौमा लाय्कू केन्द्र व चीधं ब्यासी उच्च स्प्यं पर्यटकत दुहां वइगु नाकात खः । थ्वयां लिपा ख्वप नगरपालिका वडा ९ या पूर्व लागाया च्याम्हसिंह लागा उलि हे पर्यटकत अप्वः दुहां वइगु नाका खः ।

वयां लिपा छसिकथं राममन्दिर, भार्वाचो, तःधं ब्यासी, कमलविनायक, बाराही, बंशगोपाल, बेखाल, महाकाली, भेलुखेल, मूलढोका व जगातीं नं छसिकथं दां म्हयेगु यानाच्वंगु दु । उकिं वःगु दां छयलाः नगरपालिकां ख्वप इन्जिनियरिंग कलेज, ख्वप कलेज अफ इन्जिनियरिंग, ख्वप कलेज, ख्वप बहुप्राविधिक अध्ययन संस्थान लगायतया च्यागू शैक्षिक निकाययात अनुदान बियाच्वंगु दु । पर्यटनं जूगु आम्दानीयात ख्वप नगरपालिकां शिक्षाया विकासय् अप्वः छ्यलाच्वंगु दु । थ्व विश्वया लागिं नं छगू उदाहरणीय ज्या खः ।

'ओहो !' मधासें च्वने तकं फइमखु । थुलि तजाःगु जक मखु अपाय्मछिं धंगु गजुलिं छाय्पियातःगु थ्व देगलय् च्वय् वनेत ३२ त्वाथः गयाः वनेधुंकाः च्वय् नं स्वयेगु इलय् क्वय् मनूत चिचीधिकःपिं खने दयेवं अफ देगःया हे च्वय् वनाः क्वस्वये खंसा गथे जुइगु जुइ धइथें मति लुयावइ । थज्याःगु विश्वस्तरया सांस्कृतिक सम्पदा धाःसा जुजु भूपतीन्द्र मल्ल थः हे न्ह्यःने च्वनाः थौं स्वयां स्वसः व नीदं न्ह्यः तयार यानावंगु खः । मल्ल शासनकाल ख्वपय् थज्याःगु बास्तुकला विकासया लागिं स्वर्ण युग धाःसां जिज । ख्वपया तःचपाः त्वालय् बिराजमान दतात्रय देगः थौं स्वयां खुसःदं न्ह्यः मल्ल जुजु यक्ष मल्लं अब्ले उलि भब्य स्यं दयेकल धायेबलय् नेपाली बास्तु शैलीं ख्वप



गुलि च्वन्ह्याः, उच्च धरोहर तक थ्यं धइगु क्यं । उकिसनं वया लिउने दुगु धातु कला शाखा तयातःगु मथय् दुहां वनेगु खःसा अन दुनेया काष्ठकला विश्वय् क्यनेत ल्वःगु उच्च स्तरया सम्पदा खः । थज्याःगु थीथी सम्पदां ख्वपयात सलंसः दं न्ह्यवंनिसें सांस्कृतिक धरोहर कथं उच्चस्थानय् तयातःगु दु ।

थज्याःगु मूर्त सम्पदा बाहेक नं सापारुं पित हइगु अमूर्त सम्पदा वा प्याखं नं ख्वपया उच्च धरोहर खः । ख्वपय् ख्वप नगरपालिकाया मूल्यांकन टोली तयाः दंयदसं सापारुं पित हइगु प्याखंयात सिरपाः बीगु घोषणा जक यायेवं थोंकन्हय् थन पीगू थीथी कथंया प्याखं पिथनेगु यानाच्वंगु खः । थुगुसी हे जक थन घेन्टांघिसि प्याखं, माकःचा प्याखं, शेरसिंह प्याखं, भैलः प्याखं, ख्याःग्वारा प्याखं, कवांचा प्याखं, खिचा प्याखं, महेखा प्याखं, जंगली प्याखं, न्या प्याखं, धुँ प्याखं, सलचा प्याखं, हॅय् प्याखं, पहलमान प्याखं, नागाचा प्याखं, कलाँलिचा प्याखं, गाईचा प्याखं, देवी

Balmukund Joshi



It is not too late !

It is indeed an excellent news to know that there are little more than 1 Crore Nepalese residing in the outside world, other than Nepal and other SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) nations. As per Nepal Government source the population of Nepal is 3 Crore. There are many different communities living in Nepal and Newa is one of them. There must be around 100,000 Newa living abroad. It is a prominent group despite being smaller population wise. Newa is the only community who are self sufficient through their cultural specialty.

Newa community originated in Kathmandu valley, which was called Nepa. In those days Nepa was made

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of Yen (Kantipur), Yala (Lalitpur) and Khwopa (Bhaktapur). They were independent kingdoms, ruled by their respective Kings. The community was run through a self reliant system where everything was available within itself. The then caste system was a system of division of labour – from Priest to Sweeper and all other categorical occupations in between. Through their surnames one could differentiate their caste/profession.

Newa community has their own language, scripts, cuisine and cultural festivals, entirely different than the other communities in Nepal. The world famous Ranjana Lipi which is accepted by the UN as the script of Nepal (and a differentiator from India), is Newa script. The language spoken by Newa is Nepal Bhasha. There are so many delicacies in Newa Cuisine, which is unique to this community, such as Chhoyla, Kachila, Ta-khaa, Sanya-khuna, Wo, Aaeyla, Thwon, Baji, Puka-la, Bhuti-Simpu, Waauncha, Paun, Aalu Chhon, Dhau, Sisa-busa and many more. From cultural aspect as well this community is rich. There are many festivals observed throughout the year, such as Ghyachaku sanlhu, Pahan-charhe, Chathaa, Saparu, Biska, Bungdya Jatra, Yen-dya punhi, Sawa Bhakku, Lakhe Pyakhan, Pulu Kisi, Mahakali Pyakhan, Maa Bau ya Khwa soyegu, Mohnai, Swanti Nakha (Mha Puja-Kija Puja) to name a few.

Though Newa was originated in Kathmandu Valley, some of them migrated throughout Nepal helping Nepal on her development in all sphere of life. There are a large number of Newa in Sikkim, Darjeeling, Kalimpong, Tibet and other Western World such as USA, UK, Europe and Australia.

Most recently the Newa community is losing their identity namely their mother tongue. We have learnt to speak other national and international languages fluently, whilst losing to speak and teach our own mother tongue–the Newa Bhaya. It is very sad that even within a family the Newa Bhaya is not spoken. It is common to see the husband and wife uses Khaye Bhaya or other foreign languages in their dayto-day conversation and communications, and similarly with the children/grand children as well. It is the responsibility of

Parents and Grand Parents to teach Newa Bhaya to their children and educate them about Newa Culture and Traditions.

The issue could be overcome in time if we are determined to learn our language without hesitations and with priority. It is a fact that the different Newa communities from various parts of the country have their own modified dialects of Newa Bhaya. For instance the dialect of Newa from Yen is different to Yala or Khwopa. This could make one uncomfortable when speaking to people from different places for being made mockery of. However in order to preserve our language we should overcome this hesitation and converse in our mother tongue.

Most of Newa Guthi's day to day meetings and programmes are conducted in languages other than Newa Bhaya. It should be discouraged to enhance and encourage usage of our own Newa Bhaya. All the Newa Guthis, mandatorily speak Newa Bhaya during Guthi activities. The Newa Guthi should also consider supporting the Newa writers. As we know our literature is very rich, hence we should take the benefit of this and preserve the invaluable literature resources. The preservation of our language and literature should be of topmost priority of our Guthis otherwise it could very well be limited in history only.

The Pasa Puchah Guthi, UK (PPGUK) is one of the most prominent Newa Guthi in the World, enhancing Newa Culture and Bhasha from its formative days many years ago. It has successfully coordinated with the rest of Newa and Newa Associations in Nepal and rest of the World in the fulfilment of the aims and objectives of preserving the Newa language and culture. It is proudly spoken in Nepal of PPG

UK as the best example of Newa and their constructive activities in the World. Jai Newa !!

> (Grandson of Baidya Panna Prasad Joshi, the writer of first-ever Dictionary, "Nepal Bhasha Shabda-Kosh", Founder of The Pasa Puchah Guthi, UK, Founder of The Sagarmatha Times, UK, Signatory & Founder of London Declaration of the NRN)

Prajesh Shrestha



Debunking Mortgage Myths

With over a decade of experience in the financial services sector, I've had the privilege to explore various facets of the housing market, interest rates, and how individuals from diverse backgrounds perceive and respond to these factors. One of the most significant challenges I have faced is educating enough families to understand what is possible within the mortgage industry. This why this article matters, it is time to debunk some of the most common myths within the industry. Our mission is to raise financial awareness in our community, ensuring everyone can secure a mortgage correctly from the outset, getting it right the first time.

You must have been residing in the country for a minimum of three years. to get a mortgage.

Not true. In the UK, to be eligible for a mortgage, you generally need to undergo a credit check to assess affordability and have been a resident for at least six months. Certain lenders might require a more extended period of local residency to ensure your financial stability and integration into the community.

If you intend to make the UK your permanent residence, you might qualify for a mortgage sooner, but certain conditions apply. These conditions include residing in the UK for a minimum of six months, having an income that can cover your monthly payments, and possessing enough savings to pay off any existing debts.

I am restricted to a mortgage size of 4.5 times my income

Meeting the qualifying criteria allows clients to potentially borrow up to 5.5 times their income for a mortgage, significantly expanding their home-buying budget, potentially by as much as 20%. Furthermore, the entry requirements are quite reasonable, with just a modest 5% deposit required.



For individuals employed in professions that meet the criteria, there's potential to secure a mortgage ranging from 5.5 to 6.5 times their annual salary, providing a substantial boost to their home-buying budget. Additionally, the entry requirement remains modest, as only a minimum 5% deposit is necessary to get started.

Mortgage amount available can only be based on my Sole earned income?

There are ways for first-time buyers, movers, and homeowners to enhance their affordability.

One method is an Income Boost, which involves increasing your mortgage borrowing capacity with the assistance of a loved one. By including some or all of their earnings in your household income, lenders permit you to borrow more. Importantly, you remain the sole

property owner, so there are no tax implications for you or your Booster. Your Booster isn't required to contribute to monthly repayments, but they may need to step in if you can't make payments. Additionally, applicants sole can typically include up to three additional income boosters to maximize affordability.

Another alternative is the Deposit Boost. Boosters can often offer more substantial assistance, with the possibility of receiving

part of the deposit back later. Parents can support multiple children using the same pool of funds. This can be achieved through a Deposit Loan, which is an interest-free loan from them to you, repayable at a later date in a straightforward and secure manner.

Equity Loan is another choice,

representing an investment in your property that fluctuates with your home's value. Your Booster can cash out when it's mutually beneficial, subject to specific criteria.

The option of a Gift is also available, allowing your Booster to provide a gift or later convert a loan into a gift.

"Dhukuti" or "Susu" is not an acceptable source of fund?

On one hand, yes, and on the other, no. We collaborate with lenders and solicitors who employ a common-sense lending approach.

The acceptability of Dhukuti as a source



of funds depends on the context. Lenders and solicitors who adopt a commonsense lending approach are familiar with the intricacies of Dhukuti and have accepted it in numerous cases.

However, it's important to note that Dhukuti is not acceptable when it involves cash without a documented paper trail. Such transactions could be considered serious money laundering offenses. Therefore, if possible, it is highly recommended to use more official means, such as a Lifetime ISA fund. It's advisable to consult an independent financial advisor for guidance in this regard.

A personal loan can help if you're struggling to get a deposit.

When you find it difficult to save for a deposit, the idea of borrowing money might seem appealing. However, mortgage lenders may not view this favourably, as you'll have to manage two substantial loans, raising questions about your ability to meet financial responsibilities.

I should stress however that this doesn't generally apply to gifted money. For example, if your parents contribute funds for your deposit, you typically aren't required to repay it. Nevertheless, it's wise to inform your lender about the source of the funds, as transparency is always a good practice.

Armed Forces cannot buy a home without any personal savings.

If you are serving military personnel, it allows qualified individuals to borrow up to 50% of their annual income (up to £25,000) without interest for home-related expenses under the Forces Help to Buy Scheme. Repayments occur over ten years, with flexibility in when they start. The program is not limited to first-time buyers and varies in eligibility criteria between military authorities.

Generally, individuals with at least two years of service, over six months remaining, and specific medical categories qualify.

You need to have the same level of income

to find a cheaper interest rate when remortgaging.

Used generally, the term 'remortgage' can refer to refinancing with either your current lender or another one,

If you change your interest rate with your current lender, it's called a "product transfer." But it's not a product transfer if you switch to a different lender. Usually, product transfers don't require checking if you can afford it, and you don't need to prove your income or have a full property evaluation if you're not borrowing more money. This makes the process quick.

However, if you remortgage with a different lender, it might take longer, and there could be extra steps, especially if you're borrowing more money. With a product transfer, your options are limited to what your current lender offers.

You need to wait until you finish your existing mortgage to choose the new mortgage rate.

Securing a mortgage rate early increases your chance of getting the best available rate. Most lenders allow you to lock in a rate up to 6 months in advance, whether with your current lender or during remortgaging. This offers the flexibility to switch to a better rate if one becomes available. If rates increase after securing your rate, you're protected with the lower rate.

In most cases, you can cancel a secured rate without charge, providing a win-win situation. If rates rise before your fixed rate ends, you keep your lower rate, and if rates drop, you have the option to switch to a new, lower rate. However, not all lenders allow cancellations once the rate is accepted, so it's best to check with your advisor regarding the lender's flexibility. If allowed, it's recommended to provide 7-10 working days' notice to the lender.

Self-employed people can't get mortgages.

Not true. Even though self-employed individuals lack conventional payslips to verify their income, they can still provide documentation to support a mortgage application. They have alternative means to demonstrate their earnings, such as presenting an accountant's certificate or an SA302 form. The accountant's certificate reveals income and trading figures for their business. Alternatively, the SA302 offers a concise summary of income reported to HMRC after filing a self-assessment tax return.

The great news is that we have access to lenders willing to provide mortgages based on just one year of trading accounts.

Your credit score must be perfect.

Lenders aim to ensure that borrowers can repay their loans, and they assess your credit rating for this purpose. However, if you've occasionally missed a credit card payment in the past, it doesn't mean an automatic rejection of your mortgage application. While you may not qualify for the most favourable interest rate, there's a good chance you can still secure a mortgage that aligns with your needs.

You must hold a bank account with the lender to get a mortgage.

You don't need to have an existing account with a lender to apply for a mortgage with them. During the application process, the lender will open a mortgage account which will be used for the duration of your relationship with the lender should you not wish to hold your current account with them.

You can't change mortgage lenders.

You can. You have the freedom to switch lenders at any point during your mortgage, allowing you to remortgage your property and possibly secure better rates. However, be aware that if you have a fixed-term product rate, early repayment charges may apply.

Mortgage brokers are a more costly option.

Another myth. Mortgage brokers have access to a broader selection of options than banks, which are limited only to the specific mortgage products they offer. So, there's every chance you will get a better deal by working with an independent mortgage advisor.

I shouldn't buy a house when the news is saying interest rates are high.

Another myth. There are many reasons to buy a house, the most common being to house families. Markets will shift and change, this is true, but you will still need a place that is secure to shelter you and your loved ones. These are often the most important considerations of whether to buy a property or not to.

Key Takeaways

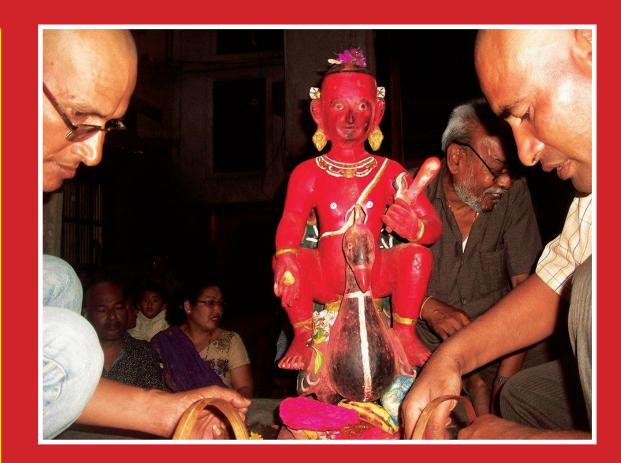
It is far more advantageous to talk to an advisor, be it your bank representative or an independent mortgage advisor.

Regardless of the challenges that may arise, we are committed to supporting our clients as they navigate through these challenges.

Our aim is to provide our clients with the best possible outcomes to help them make the most of this continually changing economic landscape.





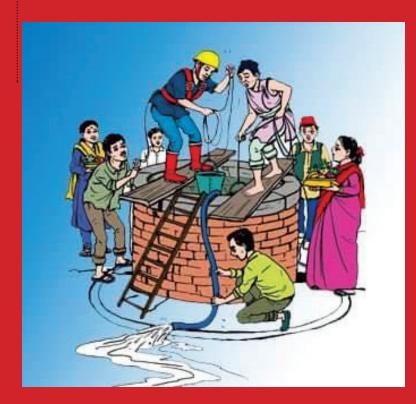


नेपाःमितय् दच्छियंकं नखः हनेगु झ्वलय् दकलय् लिपांगु नखः सिथि नखः खः । थुगु नखः जेष्ठ शुक्ल षष्ठि तिथि कुन्हु न्हयाइगु खः । षष्ठि तिथि कुन्हु न्ह्याइगु जूगुलिं थ्व नखःयात सिथि नखः धायेगु जुयावंगु खः । सिथि नखःयात जनमानसय् फू नखः धायेगु चलन दु । ख नं खः, थ्व नखः धुनेवं मेगु छुं हे नखः न्याइ मखु । अथे हे थुगु नखः दकलय् लिपांगु जूगुलिं बाय् मेगु हे कारणं गनं गनं म्ह्याय् मचा नखः नं धायेगु याः । थुकियात छगू लैगिंक विभेदया प्रमाण कथं कायेछिं ।

न्हापा न्हापा यें, यल, ख्वपय् नं न्यायेकीगु आः येंय् जक चलन दनि । सिथिनखः बुँज्या नाप नं स्वापू दुगु नखः खः । जेठ असार महिना धेगु वा वइगु ई खः । अथेहे किसानी तय् दच्छि यंक यात बुँइ वा पीगु सिनाज्याया तरखर यायेगु ई जुइ । राजां थःगु म्हयागु ला ध्यनाः नकाः निर्वाण जूगु दिं कथं उल्लेख याना तःगु दु । अथे जूगुलिं थ्व दिं कुन्हु बहाः बहालय् महासत्व राजायागु गुण बखान यानाः भजन म्ये हालेगु नं चलन दु ।

सिथिनखःबलय् कुमारयात खुगः छ्यं दुम्ह म्हय्खा बाहनम्ह द्यःकथ नं जात्रा यायेगु परम्परा दु । देशय् दुने कुमारी माजुयागु महत्वपूर्ण स्थान दु थें कुमारयात नं परापूर्वकालंनिसें क्वाथ नायक कथं महत्व बिया तःगु दु । स्वस्थानी पुराणय् च्वयातः कथं महाद्यवं थम्हं लडाईलय् त्याके मफुम्ह तारकासुर राक्षसयात थः काय् कुमारं स्याना बिउगुलिं सेना नायक कथं सम्मान यानातःगु खः ।

कुमारयात द्यः कथं जात्रा यायेगु सन्दर्भय् यें



देयया न्हूघः त्वालय् आः तक नं परम्परा न्हयाका व्यंगु दनि । सिथिनखःया स्वन्ह् न्ह्यः हे थन द्यःछें दुने व्यंम्ह कुमारयात न्हवं यानाः लंपुं छानाः फल्वाय् ब्वया तइ । कन्हय् कुन्हु द्यःयात नं मचा बुइगु संस्कार नापं इहि, बाह्राः, कय्तापुजा नं यायेगु जुइ । थ्व संस्कारय् सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक व दार्शनिक पक्ष सुलाच्वंगु खनेदु । लिच्छविकालंनिसें याना वयाच्वंगु थ्व जात्राय् थसियापिं नेमकुल व न्हूघःयापिं ज्यापुतय्सं परम्परा न्हयाका वयाच्वंगु दु । सिथि नखः या कन्हय् कुन्हु कुमारयात खतय् तयाः देय् चाःहीकेगु चलन दुगु खःसां थौकन्हय् धाःसा न्हूघः त्वाःया जःखः जक चाःहीकेगु यानाच्वंगु दु ।

थ्व इलय् नखःचखः हनेगु याइ मखु। रसरंग यायेत छ्यलीगु बाजं नं नासः द्यःयाथाय् स्वथने यंकी। धाइनाप छेँय् मनू सित धाःसां स्वाहाने तःलय् तया थकाः वा पीगु निं सिधयेका वइ।

सिनाज्या यायेत शारीरिक स्पं बल्लाकेत सिथि नखः कुन्हु किसानीतयसं थीथी बूबः या वः (मरि) छुना नयेगु याइ । मेमेबलय् देगु पुजा याये मन्याःपिनि थुकुन्हु देगुपुजा न्यायेकाः क्वचायेकेगु याइ । देगु पुजाबलय् नं थीथी चतांमरि, चौमरि व खुताजि बूबःया वः छुनाः द्यःयात छायेगु चलन दु । सिथि नखःया कन्हय् कुन्हु थः म्ह्याय् मस्तय्त नखत्या सःताः नकेगु सौहार्दपूर्ण चलन आः तक नं दनि ।

सिथिनखःबलय् त्वाः त्वालय् च्वंगु तुं, हिति, बुंगाः सफा यायेगु परम्परा नं नेवाःतय्सं न्हयाका वयाच्वंगु दनि । आःयागु बैज्ञानिक युग स्वयां यक्व न्ह्यः हे तुं, ल्वहंहिति व बुंगाः दयेकीपिं भी पूर्खातय्के ज्ञान मदु धाये मछिं । वा वये न्ह्य ः हे दच्छि तकयात लः मुनेत लःया मुहान सफा यायेत सकलें त्वाःबहाः व गर्ने गर्ने गुथि खलःत ने जाइगु दु । गबलें गबलें तुं सफा यायेगु झ्वलय् क्वय्थ्यंक कुहां वनीपिं मनूत थीथी ग्यासं यानाः सित धाइगु नं न्यनेदु । थज्याःगु खँय् बिचाः यायेमाःगु दुः । सिथिनखः कुन्हु मनूतय्सं थःथःगु झ्यालय् भ्वंयागु च्याकुं लुइकाः फलिचा दयेकाः स्वचाकाः चाःहुइकाः तयेगु चलन नं दुगु खः । ई हिलावंलिसे आः व चलन मदया वन । मध्यकालय् यें देय्या कंगद्यःया खुसि सिथय् निखेरं निथ्वः मनूतय्सं थःथवय् अप्पां कयेकाः म्हितेगु नं चलन दुगु खः । तर थुकिं यानाः घाःपाः जुइगु व हिंसात्मक स्म काइगुलिं थ्व चलन दिका छ्वःगु जुयाच्वन ।

सिथिनखःया धार्मिक मान्यताया खँ नं थन न्ह्यथने बहःजू । सिथि नखःयागु मेगु नां कुमार षष्ठि नं खः । पुराणया आधारय् महाद्यःया काय् जन्म जूगु दिं जूगुलिं कुमार षष्ठि धाःगु खः । नेवाःतय् छेंया मूलुखा न्ह्यःने पिखालखु थापना यानाः छत्रपाल बाय् कुमार कथं पुजा यायेगु चलन दु । कुमार व गणेशयात बरदान बियातःकथं छुं नं ततःधंक ज्याखै यायेबलय् पिखालखुइ कुमारयात पुज्यानाः पिहांवनेगु परम्परा दु । धार्मिक ग्रन्थय् थ्व दिंयात रावण संजिता षष्ठि धकाः नं च्वयातःगु दु । थ्व दिंयात अयोध्याया जुजु रामं थः तिरिमय्जु सीतायात रावणनाप ल्वानाः त्याकाः हःगु दिं कथं कयातःगु दु (वजाचार्य, डा. चुन्दा, नेवाः तजिलजि व नखःचखः) । अथे हे बौद्धजातक बाखनय् मचा बुयाः अशक्त जुयाच्वंम्ह धुँयात महासत्व जनमानसय् न्यनेदु कथं कुमारद्यः न्हूघः त्वालय् थ्यंगुया लिउने नं छपु बाखं दु । बलम्बुयाम्ह छम्ह मचा ख्वख्वं न्हूघः त्वालय् थ्यंगु जुयाच्वन । अनयापिं मनूतय्सं मचायात मरिचरि बियाः हययेका तल । लिपा बलम्बुयापिं मनूतय्सं लित ब्वना यंकल । अथेसां व मचा हाकनं न्हूघः त्वालय् हे लिहां वल । लिपा बलम्बुयापिंसं काः वःसा नं व मचा लिहां मवँसें अन हे सिद्ध जुया वन धइगु किम्बदन्ति दु । थुकथं कुमार द्यः न्हूघः त्वाःयाम्ह द्यः जुल । कुमारनाप षष्ठि तिथि स्वापू दुगुलिं कुमारयात पुजा याइबलय् खुहः पलेस्वां छायेगु नापं खुताजि मरिचरि व खुताजि बूबःयागु वः छुनाः छायेगु याइ । बलम्बुयापिंसं आः तक नं सिथि नखः कुन्हु कुमारयात थः मचा भाःपियाः दंय्दसं तःजिक पुजा याः वयाच्वंगु दु ।

मेगु छता खँ, जनमानसय् न्यना वयाच्वंगु धारणा कथं सुं नं

मनू उसाँय् मदयाच्वन धाःसा वयागु नामं सिथि द्यः कुमारयाथाय् मत च्याकेगु चलन दु । अबलय् उसाँय् बांलाइगु जूसा मत बांलाक च्याइ, मखुसा मत च्याइ मखु धइगु जनबिश्वास दु ।

थुकथं सिथि नखः दुने सांस्कृतिक पक्ष जक मखु थीथी पक्ष सुलाच्वंगु खनेदु ।

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- आनन्द मुनि बज्राचार्य



तान्त्रिक नेवाः कवि सुरतवज्



नेवाः धायेबलय् नेवाः भाय् व संस्कृति हे पर्यायवाची खः । अले नेवाः भाय् ल्हायेसःम्ह व नेवाः संस्कृति हनाच्वंपिन्त हे जक नेवाः धायेगु यानाच्वना । अभ थौंकन्हय् ला नेवाः साहित्य व नेवाः अधिकारया सः तयाच्वंपिं विशेषतः आमसंचारय् थ्यंपिं जक नेवाः खःला धयागु नं भ्रम खने दया वयाच्वन । विशेषत राणाकालया अन्तय् भाषाया ख्यलय् दुपिं जक मखु सलंसःदं न्ह्यः हे भी नेवाःतय्सं थःगु शिरय् छुनाः गर्व यायेबहःपिं यक्वं विद्वान साहित्यकारपिं नं दु । थुपिं मध्ये कवि सुरतबज बजाचार्य नं छम्ह खः ।

यँया सुरतश्री महाविहार, तक्षबहाः, असंत्वाःया काय्मचा वसपोलया प्रसिध्दि स्वनिगलय् जक मखु थोंकन्हय् चीनया स्वशासित क्षेत्र ल्हासाय् नं उलि हे दु । वज्रयान बौध्द साहित्यय् तःपु हे चचा सृजना यानाः थःत सिध्दहस्त कविया स्पय् स्थापित यानाबिज्याःम्ह खः । पं. बद्रिरत्न बजाचार्यया कथं वसपोल तिब्वतया पोताला लामाजुया दरवारय् तकं दुथ्याःम्ह खः ।

सुरतबज्रनाप स्वाःगु बाखं

खयत ला नेवाःतयसं वसपोलया तान्त्रिक प्रसिद्धि मन्यंगु खइ मखु । छक्वः वसपोल संदेश वनाच्चंबलय् अनया पोताला लामा गुस्नपिं नाप च्या त्वनाच्चंगु इलय् येँया असनय् थःगु छैं मिं नःगु खन । अले वहे च्या म्हुतुइ धुतु तयाः फू यानाः पिच्च याना छ्वत । थुखे थः ज्वलिंज्वःम्ह पोताला

बौद्ध विद्वान यज्ञमान पति बज्राचार्यया कथं सुरतबज्रया रचना विश्व प्रसिध्द साहित्यकारपिं विलियम शेक्सपियर. कालिदास आदिपिनिगु कृति स्वयां म्हो मजू । जीवन धइगू घौपलखया खं जक खः, थ्वयां अप्वः छुं मखु धइगु भावात्मक खं पिज्वयेकाः चिनातःगु 'एमहिमण्डल' चचा दार्शनिक पक्षं जाःगु तसकं दुर्लभगु चचा ख: ।





लामा गुरुं वसपोलया थज्याःगु पहः खनाः अजू चायाः न्यन । लिसलय् वसपोलं थःगु नेपाःया छैं मिं नःगुलिं मि स्यानागु धयाबिज्यात । वसपोलया ऋध्दि बल खनाः लामा गुरू भन हे अजू चाल । अले थः चेलातपाखें नेपालय् न्यनेकने याना स्वःबलय् खः वसपोलया छें मिं नःगु । अले उगु इलय् वा वयाः मि सीगु नं खः । लामा गुरुं थ्व खँ सियाः थथिंजाःम्ह वसपोलयात नेपाः लित मछ्वसे सदां सँदेसय् तया तयेगु जुक्ति यात । अभ ला ब्रम्हपुत्र खुसि छीका बीपिं माभीतय्त वसपोल बिज्यातकि खुसि छिका मबीत उजं बिया तल । थ्व खँ वसपोलं सियाः ब्रम्हपुत्र खुसि सिथय् तक बिज्यात । तर सुं हे माभीतसें खुसिपारी यंका बीगु साहस मयाः । बरू वसपोल स्वयं 'जयबांच्छली' चचा चिनाः थःगु कसाय्गायात नाउया स्पय् तयाः उकी च्वनाः चचा हाहां खुसि छिनाबिज्यात । मेगु खँ, लामा गुस्नपिंसं वसपोल ल्हासाय् हे मन्त धकाः वसपोलया छेंय् सीपौ तकं छवया बिल । वसपोल छेंय् थ्यंबलय् उगु पौया आधारय् परिवारं वसपोलया मृत्यु संस्कार यानाच्वन । नेवाः संस्कारकथं मृत्यु संस्कार यायेधुंकल कि जीवित हे जूसां छेंय् दुहां वने मजिउ । वसपोलं नं छैंजःपिंसं थःगु मृत्यु संस्कार याःगुलिं मन स्यंकाः 'छिपिं वँय् उइँ खः । गबले तक तक्ष बहालय् थज्याःपिं दइ जि मसीनि धकाः सीकि' धयाः थःगु पुजा कोथाय् दुहां वन । अनंलि गन थ्यन गन वन धइगु सुनानं मसिउ धाइ ।

सुरतबज म्हसीके :

वसपोल सुरतबज्रयात म्हसीकेगु आधारत खः थुकथं दु -

सुरतबज्रया चचा म्ये

वसपोल सुरतबजं तःपु हे चचा म्ये चिनाबिज्याःगु दु । वसपोलया चचाया भाव स्वयेबलय् विश्वया नांदंपिं साहित्यकार कविपिनि सृजना स्वयां म्हो मजू । 'एमहि मण्डल' चचाया न्हापांगु झ्वः छकः स्वये – एमहि मण्डल मेरु समुद्रा । जनधन यौवन उदक विन्दु चन्द्रा ॥

थुकी वसपोलं पृथ्वीयात मत्स्य मण्डल धकाः उपमा बिया तल । पृथ्वी धयागु छगू मानव समुद्र खः । थन च्वंपिं मनुष्यया जीवन वा यौवन धइगु मात्र पतिनं लः छफुति सर्गतय् ठिक्क मिंकाः छ्वयेबलय् सर्गतय् थहां वनाः कुहां वयेत लःयात गुलि ई माः उलि हे जक खः । अर्थात् मनुष्य जीवनया आयु वा अवधि धइगु सरगतय् लः बिन्दु बीबलय् च्वय् थहां वनाः चन्द्राकार जुयाः कुहां वयेत माःगु ई जक खः धकाः भाव व्यक्त याना तःगु दु । थुकिं क्यं थ्व चचाय् छ्यलातःगु खँग्वः गुलि मू वं अले थुकिया भावं भन मनुष्य जीवनया सम्पूर्ण ईयात गुलि सहज व सरल ढंग क्यनातःगु दु । राग भैरवि, ताल सनिया थ्व चचा वज्रयानया उत्कृष्ट गुह्य पुजाय् छ्यला वयाच्वंगु दु ।

बौद्ध विद्वान यज्ञमान पति बज्राचार्यया कथं वसपोलया रचना विश्व प्रसिध्द साहित्यकारपिं विलियम शेक्सपियर, कालिदास आदिपिनिगु कृति स्वयां म्हो मजू । जीवन धइगु घौपलखया खँ जक खः, थ्वयां अप्वः छुं मखु धइगु भावात्मक खँ पिज्वयेकाः चिनातःगु 'एमहिमण्डल' चचा दार्शनिक पक्षं जाःगु तसकं दुर्लभगु चचा खः ।

पद्य साहित्य विधाया स्मय् च्वइगु चचा चिनाखँ वा म्ये धाःसा मखु । चिनाखँ वा म्ये मुक्कं कविया कल्पनां पिज्वःगु काल्पनिक साहित्य खःसा चचा म्येय् कविया कल्पना मखुसें योग साधना यानाः पिज्वःगु भाव वा प्रत्यक्ष ज्ञान खः । थज्याःगु ज्ञानयात खँग्वलय् हना तयातःगु चचा साहित्य खः । उकिं चचाय् मानवीय जीवन, बौद्ध दर्शन व वज्रयानी बौद्ध देवदेवीपिनिगु वर्णन दइ । अर्थात् थःगु साधनाया बलं खंगु शाब्दिक न्ह्यब्वया हे चचा खः । थथे जुयाः सामान्य ज्ञान व भावं चचाया भाव दुग्यंक थुइके थाकु । चचा विशेषतः वज्रयानी पुजाय् हालेगु याइ । थुकिं पुजाय् स्वयं द्यः हे बिज्यानाच्वंगु अनुभूति जुइ । म्येया स्मय् हालीबलय् संगीतकारं स्वयाः माःगु बाजं तइ । लिसें माः कथं अलाप नं दयाच्वनी । न्हयाथाय् हाःसां ज्यू । तर चचाय् चचाया शीर्षक चचाया न्हापांगु खँग्वः जुइ । धुवा स्वंगूगु इवः जुइ । सामान्यत निझ्वः निझ्वःया छगू चरण जुयाः न्यागू चरण दइ । चचा म्ये हालीबलय् न्हापा व लिपा राग कायेगु अनिवार्य खः । पुजा व साधना चचाया मदयेक मगाःगु वातावरण खः । पुजा व साधना मदुथाय् हालीगु चचा, चचा जुइ मखु । बाजंया स्मय् ताः छगू हे जक दइसा डमरु रागय् जक थायेगु प्रचलन जुल । सामान्यत च्वमिया नां दइमखु । दुथाय् नं चचाया अन्तय् चचाय् तुं च्वमिया नां घानातःगु दइ । गथे एमहिमण्डलय् 'सुरतवज्र भनयिया अचिन्तालय बोधा' धकाः च्वमिया नां न्ववाका तःगु दु । मेगु खँ, चचाय् उगु इलय् बौद्ध साहित्य व दर्शनय् प्रचलन जुयाच्वंगु अप्रभंश, बंगाली, संस्कृत आदि भाषाया खँग्वःत नं छ्यला तःगु दु ।

सुरतवज्रं चिनाबिज्याःगु आः तक प्रचलनय् वयाच्वंगु चचात खः- ए महिमण्डल, जयंबाच्छली, षोडशहायन, नाभिमण्डल, भास्वर, विषय विषय, धरधर, श्रीमहामञ्जुश्री, काल्पावस्थित, हुंकारसंभव, सहजसरोस्रह, दिनमणि मण्डल आदि ।

२. ऐतिहासिक तथ्यत :

सुरतवज्रया जीवनकालया प्रामाणिक इतिहास अफ नं अनुसन्धान याये ल्यं हे दनि । मेखे वसपोलया सन्तान जीवचन्द्र बजाचार्ययात यक्ष मल्लया काय् जुजु राय मल्लया पालय् ख्वपय् सःतूगु ने.सं. ६११ आश्वीन बदि १५ यागु टिपोट लूगु दु । थ्व कथं स्वयेगु खःसा ने.सं. ६११ जःखः वा थ्वयां न्ह्यः वसपोलया जीवनकाल जुइमाः । गनं गनं जीवचन्द्र वसपोलया हे काय् खः धकाः नं उल्लेख जुयाच्वंगु दु । पुलांगु गुह्येश्वरी कुण्डय् लिकाये-तये जिउगु कलश वसपोलं प्रतिस्थापन यानाबिज्याःगु खः ।

३. दे आचार्य गुथि :

सुरतवज्रया जीवनकाल लनास्वयेगु छगू बांलाःगु माध्यम खः गुरु बजाचार्यपिसं दंयदसं हना वयाच्वंगु दे आचार्य गुथि (दे आचाःगू) । दे आचाः गुथिइ प्यूथान धयातःगु प्यंगःशं मध्ये वसपोल नं छम्ह खः । थौंतक नं वसपोलया प्रतिनिधित्व यानाः दे आचाःगुइ सुरत श्री महाविहारया चक्रेश्वर च्वनाः न्हापांगु न्हि कुन्हु स्वयम्भूया मूल भगवान न्हयःने पुजा यायेगु प्रचलन दनि । दे आचाःगू स्वनिगःया विहारतय् प्रतिनिधि गुथि खः । लिपा वनाः येँया भिंच्यागू विहार जक दुथ्याना च्वंगु खनेदु । दे आचाःगुइ वाकवज्र, लीलावज्र व मञ्जुवज्रयात मेगु स्वंगः थांया स्पय् कयातःगु दु । वाकवज्रया ई पाँचौं शताब्दि खः । थथे हे लीलावज़या ई सातौं शताब्दि खः । थ्व कथं स्वयेबलय् सुरतबज्रया ई ब्यः नं वहे ऋमय् दयेमाः । आचाः गुथिइ पाठ याइगु पञ्चरक्षा सफुतिइ उल्लेख जुयाच्वं कथं उगु सफू खुया यंकूगुलिं हानं च्वयाः गुथियात लःल्हाना तःगु जुल । थ्व सफुतिइ महेन्द्र मल्ल जुजुया नां उल्लेख याना तःगु दु । महेन्द्र मल्लया शासनकाल ने.सं. ६९३ जःखः खः । भाजु मदनसेन बजाचार्यया अनुसन्धान कथं दे आचाः गुथि ने.सं. ६९३ स्वयां यक्व हे न्ह्यः स्थापना जूगु खनेदु ।

ल्यंपुल्यं ः

सुरतबज्र बजाचार्य बौद्ध दर्शन व बौद्ध तन्त्रयात थःगु जीवनया साधनाया अंगया रूपय् छ्यलाबिज्याःम्ह छम्ह प्रसिध्द नेवाः कवि खः । वसपोलं च्वयाबिज्याःगु पद्य साहित्य मात्र नेवाः भासं जक मखुसें वसपोलयाके थीथी भाषा ज्ञान नं खः । विश्व साहित्यय् ज्वःमदुगु साहित्य साधकया रूपय् सकल नेवाःतय् लागि प्रेरणाया स्रोत नं खः । वसपोलया जीवनी, कृति व योगदानयात लुमंकाः वसपोलया बारे अभ्र अप्वः अनुसन्धान यानाः पीत बी फत धाःसा उगु ईया भीगु साहित्य व संस्कृति विश्व समुदायया निंतिं नं प्रेरणा जुइ ।

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रश्मि नापित



नेपालभाषा कक्षां बीगु शिक्षा

थनया आदिवासी नेवाःत हे खः । तर राज्यया छगू इलय् लागू जूगु 'एक भाषा एक नीति' या धारणां नेवाःतय्त हे विस्थापित यायेगु थेंज्याःगु व्यवहार जुयाच्वंगु दु। थन खँ दु, थीथी ब्वनेकुथिया स्थानीय पाठ्यक्रमया।

सामुदायिक ब्वनेकुथिइ दुहां वनेबलय् मू-कथं निथी स्यनामित खंके फइ, स्थायी व नीजि स्रोत । गनं गनं राहत कोटा नं खनेदु । वय् कःपिं सकसितं शिक्षकया दर्जा बियातःगु दु । तर नेपालभाषा ब्वंकीपिं नेवाः स्यनामितय्त धाःसा प्रशिक्षककथं दुथ्याकातःगु दु | थन खँ पदया जक मखु, मनूतय्सं स्वइगु दृष्टिकोणया नं खः । नेवाः स्यनामिपिंत मेमेगु विषय शिक्षकपिंसं स्वइगु दृष्टिकोण तसकं पाः । छगू इलय् झीगु देशय् थीथी प्रथा दुगु खः। उकी मध्ये छगू प्रथा खः 'टिके प्रथा' गन जुजुं सिन्हः तिकाः गुगुं पद बीगु ज्या जुइ। मेमेगु विषय शिक्षकपिंसं नेवाः स्यनामिपिंत कामपाया निवर्तमान मेयर भाजु शाक्यं सिन्हः तिकाहःपिं कथं नं कायेगु यात । मेमेपिं स्यनामित शिक्षक सेवा आयोगं परीक्षित जुयाः वःथें हे झी नेवाः स्यनामित नं कामपाया

सुं नं मनूया जीवनय् गुलि महत्व वयात जन्म बिउम्ह मांया दइ उलि हे महत्व वयागु मांभाय् या नं दइ | गुगु खँयात छगू इलय् झीगु समाजं ल्वःमंकूगु खः | तर, 'न्ह्यलं चायेवं सुथ जुइ' धायेथे थौंया दिनय् मांभाय्या महत्वयात अप्वःसिनं थुइकूगु झीसं खंकेफु | वास्तवय् धायेगु खःसा झी महाकवि सिद्धिदास महाजुं झीत लःल्हानावंगु 'भाषा म्वाःसा जाति म्वाइ' नारां थौं वयाः सार्थक रूप काःगु खनेदु | थुकिया मू श्रेय वनी कामपाया निवर्तमान मेयर भाजु विद्यासुन्दर शाक्ययात |

संविधानय् न्ह्यथनातःगु छगू धारायात मूर्त रूप बिसें वय्कलं कामपाया सामुदायिक व संस्थागत ब्वनेकुथिइ यें लागाया स्थानीय भाय् 'नेपालभाषा' ब्वंकेगु ज्या न्ह्याकादिल । आपालं संघर्ष लिपा स्थानीय पाठ्यऋमकथं नेपालभाषा दुथ्याकेगु ज्या धाःसा पूवन ।

मन्ह्याःतले न्ह्याये थाकु, न्ह्याये धुंकाः न्ह् यचिले थाकु धाःथें नेपालभाषा ब्वंकेगु ज्या उलि अःपुक थौतकं सकसिनं स्वीकार्य धाःसा याये मफुनि।

खतु, यें देय् धइगु नेवाःतय्गु आदिभूमि खः ।





शिक्षा विभागपाखें परीक्षित जुयाः वयागु खँ नेवाः स्यनामितय्सं थःगु शिक्षण क्रियाकलापं क्यनादीगु झी सकसिनं खना हे च्वना।

यें देय् देगलं तःमि जू थें नेवाः जाति संस्कृतिइ नं तःमि । थ्व खँयात नेवाः स्यनामितय्सं फुक्क धइथें नेपालभाषा दुथ्याःगु ब्वनेकुथिइ प्रत्यक्ष रूपं क्यना बिउगु दु ।

नेपालभाषा पाठ्यऋम अन्तर्गत ब्वनामितय्सं ब्वनीगु सफूया नां हे 'यें देय् म्हसीके' | उगु सफुतिइ झी नेवाःतय्सं हनीगु थीथी नखःचखःया बारे संक्षिप्त व्याख्या दु | अले स्यनामितय्सं उकियात प्रत्यक्ष नं यानादिल |

यँयाःया इवलय् प्याखं हुलीपिं मजिपाः लाखे, पुलुकिसि वा कुमारी माजु, भैलःद्यः व गणेद्यः जुइमा वा सकिमना पुन्हिया हलिमलि ब्वज्या, मोहनिया नःलास्वां व मोहनि सिन्हः जुइमा वा चीधंगु मोहनि चथाः हे छाय् मजुइमा, हरेक तःधंगु-चीधंगु नखःचखःयात नेवाः स्यनामितय्सं थःथःगु बनेकुथिइ हनेगु यानादीगु खनेदु | गुकिं यानाः 'नेपालभाषा मब्वंकूसां जिउ' धकाः न्हापा धायेगु याःपिसं हे नेपालभाषा, नेवाः संस्कृति व नेपालभाषा स्यनामितय्गु प्रशंसा याःगु खनेदु | अझ थज्याःगु व्यावहारिक शिक्षा मेमेगु विषयय् नं दुथ्याके दःसा अझ प्रभावकारी ढंगं ब्वनामितय्सं गुगुं नं खँ बांलाक सयेके फइ धकाः खँ नं न्ह्यथनेगु यानादीगु खनेदु | थ्व ला खँ जुल, स्यनामितय्गु | आः खँ वइ-ब्वनामितय्गु | वास्तवय् धायेगु खःसा नेपालभाषा ब्वंकेगु इवलय् सुरूवाती अवस्थाय् ब्वनामितय्सं नं नेपालभाषायात उलि ययेकूगु धाःसा खनेमदु | तर नेपालभाषा ब्वना वनेगु इवलय् धाःसा अप्वः हे

तर नेपालभाषा ब्वना वनेगु इवलय् धाःसा अप्वः हे ब्वनामितय्सं नेपालभाषायात ययेकल । विशेष यानाः नेपालभाषाया अप्वःश्वें कक्षा प्रयोगाात्मक जूगुलिं ब्वनामितय्गु दथुइ नेपालभाषाया कक्षा प्रभावकारी जूगु खः । अझ, कामपाया वर्तमान मेयर भाजु बालेन शाहजुं शुक्रवाः यात 'बुक फ्रि डे' धकाः घोषणा याये धुंकाः नेपालभाषाया कक्षाया प्रभावकारिता अझ प्रत्यक्ष रूपं खनेदत । ब्वनेकुथिइ नेपालभाषाया कक्षां भाषा व संस्कृतिया लिसेलिसें भावनात्मक स्वापू नं स्थापित याःगु खनेदु । दसुया निंतिं वंगु मोहनिया इवलय् ब्वनेकुथिइ नःलास्वां तयेगु ज्या जुल । उगु ज्याया इवलय् ब्वनेकुथिया प्रधानाध्यापकजुं थौतक ब्वनेकुथिइ मेपि सुं नं स्यनामिं थुकथं नःला स्वनेगु ज्या मयाःनिगु खँ कनादिल । ब्वनेकुथिइ नीन्हय्दं न्ह् यः पलाः तयादीम्ह वय्कलं थः ब्वनेकुथिं बिदा जुइ निदं न्ह्यः नःलास्वने खनाः तसकं लय्तासें भावुक नं जुयादिल ।

थुकथं नेपाभाषाया कक्षात प्रत्यक्षरूपं प्रभावकारी जूगु खनेदु । वास्तवय् धायेगु खःसा नेपालभाषा न्हूगु भाषा जूगुलिं सुरू सुरूइ सकसिनं स्वीकार मयाःसां थौंया इलय् नेपालभाषायात स्वीकार मयाःपिं म्हो हे दइ । भाषा लिसें संस्कार, संस्कृति नं सयेके दुगु व विशेष यानाः ब्वनामितय्गु लागि अप्वः थें 'सेलिब्रेसन' जुइगु तसकं न्ह्यइपुयाच्वंगु खनेदु । आः ला ब्वनामित मेमेगु विषयय् फेल जूसां नेपालभाषाय् धाःसा अःपुक हे पास जूगु खनेदु । थुकथं समग्रय् स्वयेगु खःसा नेपालभाषाया कक्षात आः ई बिना वंलिसे धमाधम प्रभावकारी जुजुं वयाच्वंगु खनेदु । जिं ब्वंकेगु कलंकीया जनपथ मावि खास हे नेवाः विद्यार्थीत दुगु स्कुल मखु । तर अन आः 'यें देय् म्हसीके' ब्वनीपि हरेक विद्यार्थीत नेपालभाषाया कक्षा कायेगु धाल कि हुरूक्क जू । थ्वहे सकारात्मक अवस्था येँया मेमेगु स्कुलया विद्यार्थीतय्सं नं क्यना हयाच्वंगु खनेदु । थ्व तसकं सकारात्मक खँ खः । थुकिं विद्यार्थीतय्सं यें देय्यात अफ सतिक च्वनाः म्हसीकेगु अवसर चूलाकाच्वंगु दु । यें देय् धइगु थनया कला, संस्कृति व सम्पदा जक मखु, थन ल्हाइगु भाषा नं खः । थ्व खँयात भीसं ल्व:मंके मजिउ ।





NEPAL SAMBAT 1143

We would like to wish you a very HAPPY NEW YEAR

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Lisa Dali Shrestha



The Vibrant Tapestry of PPGUK, London :

A Year of Memorable Events (2022-2023)

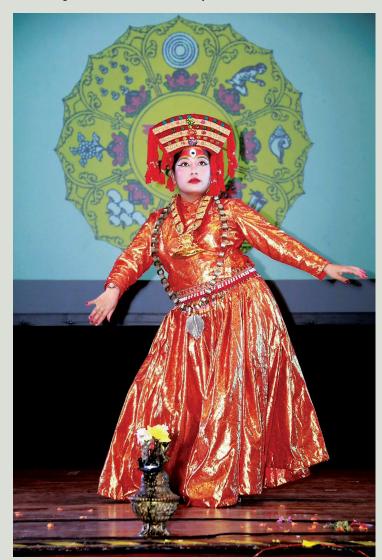
Nhu Dan–Nepal Sambat 1144 Celebration October 2022

Pasa Puchah Guthi UK London marked the auspicious occasion of Nepal Sambat 1143 on 26th October 2022 with a grand celebration held at Ealing Town Hall. The event, attended by over 250 enthusiastic participants, was graced by the presence of the esteemed Ambassador of Nepal to the UK, HE Gyan

Chandra Acharya, who served as the chief guest for the evening. Guests were warmly welcomed with traditional tika from Pancha Kanya and Sagan (Sagun), adding to the festive atmosphere.

The festivities commenced with the inauguration ceremony led by Ambassador HE Gyan Chandra Acharya, along with Ojesh Singh, the then President of Pasa Puchah Guthi UK, and Rukmani Manandhar, President of Pasa Puchah Guthi, UK, London. A highlight of the event was the release of the annual magazine, 'Guthi,' dedicated to the community served by Pasa Puchah Guthi UK.

The celebration continued with a vibrant Bhintuna rally and captivating cultural performances, including traditional dances from the Kathmandu valley such as lakhe, bhairab, Mahakali, Pulun Kisi, and Lakhe from Khotang. The stage came alive with talented artists showcasing mesmerizing Newah dances and songs. The cultural extravaganza culminated in the kumari yatra, captivating the audience with its cultural richness. As a fitting conclusion to



the event, guests were treated to a delectable Newah feast, ensuring everyone left with cherished memories of the festive occasion. The evening concluded with heartfelt gratitude expressed through a vote of thanks delivered by the Vice President

Kaidi ko Patra Movie Screening at Cineworld, Wembley March 2023



"On Saturday, March 11th, 2023, Pasa Puchah Guthi UK - London, brought a touch of Nepali cinematic excellence to the heart of London by hosting a special screening of the movie 'Kaidi ko Patra' at the bustling Cineworld cinema in Wembley. Directed by Mr. Sanam Kumar Bairag, the film was a cinematic adaptation of the critically acclaimed book of the same name penned by the Late Mr. Ishwar Prasad Manandhar. Notably, Mr. Manandhar was not only a revered senior writer but also a founding member of PPGUK and had served as the Presi-

dent of Pasa Puchah Guthi UK from 2004 to 2006. His enduring legacy in Nepali literature was evident through his numerous literary works.

The event drew an enthusiastic audience of over one hundred individuals, among whom were esteemed personalities like renowned actress Karishma Manandhar, aspiring actress Kabita Manandhar, and producer/director Binod Manandhar. Adding to the star-studded affair, the movie featured talented actors from the UK, including Kunal Bishwo, Salina Thapa Magar, and Prithvi Raj Khatri. The unique aspect of the movie lay in its shooting location – the picturesque landscapes of Scotland served as the backdrop for this cinematic masterpiece.

The evening commenced with a warm welcome from PPGUK London President, Rukmani Manandhar, setting the stage for an unforgettable cinematic experience. Closing the event on a note of gratitude was the then PPGUK President, Ojesh Singh, who extended his thanks to everyone involved. The screening not only celebrated the artistry of Nepali cinema but also paid a heartfelt tribute to the Late Mr. Ishwar Prasad Manandhar, leaving a lasting impact on all those in attendance."

Guthi Seminar 2023 – 'Newahs in Contemporary British Society' *April 2023*



Pasa Puchah Guthi UK – London hosted "Newahs in Contemporary British Society" on Saturday, 22nd April 2023, at the Khalili Lecture Centre, SOAS University. The event, attended by over 70 participants, featured 12 speakers from various corners of the UK and covered diverse topics under four sessions: Art and Culture, Language and Food, STEM, and Finance and Entrepreneurship.

Renowned French social anthropologist and Indologist, Professor Gerard Toffin, delivered the keynote speech, exploring the spirit of the Newah Guthi System from traditional to modern perspectives. The seminar, chaired by experts in their respective fields, delved into subjects like animation, handwriting recognition technology, Newah foodways in London, and sustainable finance, showcasing the multifaceted contributions of Newahs to contemporary British society.

The event concluded with closing remarks from the then, PPGUK-BOT President, Ojesh Singh, emphasizing the importance of preserving Newah culture while embracing innovation. The seminar was a resounding success, shedding light on the diverse contributions of Newahs to contemporary British Society and highlighted the importance of preserving and promoting Newah culture and traditions while embracing modernity and innovation.

Annual Guthi Picnic in the Park July 2023



PPGUK, London hosted its highly anticipated annual picnic on Sunday, 9th July 2023 at the picturesque setting of Parliament Hill with delicious Nepalese cuisine, traditional games, and vibrant cultural experiences.

The event kicked off with a delectable array of starters, featuring beloved Nepalese delicacies such as chatpate, pasta, and sandwiches. As the main course, attendees were treated to the mouthwatering Newah Bhoye, allowing them to indulge in the authentic flavors of Nepalese cuisine. The gathering provided a unique opportunity for participants from various parts of the UK to savor the rich culinary heritage of Nepal.

In a lovely sunny day, attendees engaged in a wide range of exciting games and activities, transforming the picnic into an unforgettable experience. The sky was adorned with the colorful sight of a Nepali kite soaring high, capturing the fascination of onlookers. Laughter echoed through the air as participants competed in traditional games like the Spoon race, testing their coordination and speed. The popular game of 'Fasi Paa Waa'–'Come cut the Pumpkin' challenged participants' accuracy and precision, adding an element of thrill to the day. The timeless game of Bingo further heightened the atmosphere of friendly competition, fostering a sense of community and camaraderie among the attendees.

The event was graced by the presence of esteemed figures from the Nepalese community, including Ramesh Khoju, former president of the Nepalese Doctors Association, and renowned singer Yogeshor Amatya. Their attendance added a touch of grandeur to the occasion, enhancing the overall enjoyment for all present.

As the day concluded, participants left with cherished memories of cultural immersion, laughter, and newfound friendships.

Mohani Celebration at Harrow Football Club October 2023

London, 15th October 2023 – In a vibrant display of culture and community spirit, Pasa Puchah Guthi UK, London, hosted a Mohani Celebration titled 'Music, Masti, Mohani' at Harrow Football Club on Sunday, 15th October 2023. The event, which followed the theme "Black and Red," in honor of the traditional Haku Patasi Saree worn by Newah girls and women in Kathmandu, Nepal, was a resounding success, drawing more than 100 enthusiastic participants from across the UK.

The evening commenced with a heartfelt blessing by Mrs. Renu Manandhar, an esteemed elder member of the Guthi, who adorned attendees with Tika, Kokha, and Samay-baji. The gathering indulged in a sumptuous spread of Newah delicacies, including Chhoyela, Bara, Achar, eggs, and baji, followed by the delectable Newah Bhoye. This gastronomic journey offered a taste of Nepal's rich culinary heritage.

Marking a historic milestone , this is the first-ever Dinner and Dance extravaganza



program hosted by Pasa Puchah Guthi UK. The night came alive with melodious renditions of popular songs, captivating dance performances by, and a soul-stirring poetry recital. DJ Hem Bista played a pivotal role in creating an energetic ambiance that kept attendees on their feet throughout the night.

The event also recognized talent and style with awards such as Best Male Dancer, Best Female Dancer, Best Dressed Female, Best Dressed Male, Best Dressed Boy, and Best Dressed Girl, adding an element of friendly competition to the festivities.

Pasa Puchah Guthi UK, London expressed heartfelt gratitude to the individuals, talented performers, generous sponsors, esteemed judges, EC Members, volunteers and sponsors who played crucial roles in making the evening memorable.

PPGUK London extended warm thanks to all attendees, whose presence added to the event's charm and ensured unforgettable memories. The Mohani Celebration not only celebrated tradition and talent but also reinforced the sense of community among the Nepalese diaspora in the UK.

Photo Story 2022-2023





Pasa Puchah Guthi, UK - London GUTHI SEMINAR Newahs in Contemporary British Society



KEY NOTE SPEAKER | PROFESSOR GÉRARD TOFFIN

Prof. Gérard Toffin is a social anthropologist and ethnographer, Distinguished Emeritus Director of Research at the CNRS, Paris, working at the crossroads of anthropology, sociology, history, and political science. He has conducted extensive research on different aspects of Newar culture, and his numerous publications on Nepal and the Himalayas, include: *Pyangaon, une communauté néwar de la vallée de Katmandou* (1977), *Panauti une ville de Népal* (1978), *Société et religion chez les Néwar du Népal* (1984), From Kin to Caste. The role of Guthi in Newar Society and Culture (2005), Imagination and reality. Nepal Between Past and Present (2016).









PASA PUCHAH GUTHI UK LONDON



PASA PUCHAH GUTHI UK LONDON



PPGUK LONDON ACCOUNTS 1st August 2022-31st August 2023

Opening Balance as at 1st August 2022 £4,519.12

Incomings	Amount
AGM	
Membership fee	£645.00
Life Membership	
Rosy Manandhar	£150.00
Pranisha Shakya	£150.00
Books Sale	£35.00
Mha Puja	
Advertisement / Vintuna	£3,260.00
Tickets	£3,309.20
Drinks	£325.00
Raffle	£262.00
Kaidi Ko Patra Income Sponsorship	£1,425.00 £200.00
Guthi Seminar	
Entry fee	£234.67
Sponsorship	£450.00
Picnic	
Ticket Sale	£1,962.90
Drinks	£123.00
Bingo	£35.00
TOTAL Incomings	£12,408.77
Current Account	£5,776.08
Saving Account Closing balance 31st August 2023	£4,020.71 £9,796.79
LIONING DAIANCE 5 IST AUGUST 7073	+ 4. / 4h. / 4

Outgoings	Amount
AGM	
Postage	-£6.85
Food	-£200.00
Mha Puja	
Hall	-£1,966.00
Printing	-£800.00
Drinks	-£274.70
Sound	-£400.00
Food	-£3,500.00
Projector	-£96.00
Kumari dance	-£100.00
Mis expenses	-£57.29
sumup /online fee	-£84.72
Kaidi Ko Patra	
Cinema hall booking	-£1,700.00
Guthi Seminar	
Mis expenses	-£12.06
Accommodation	-£475.20
Seminar exp	-£267.50
Picnic	
Drinks	-£105.00
Face painting	-£10.00
Online fee	-£20.10
food	-£150.00
Accountant fees	-£100.00
IT	-£20.39
Advance for hall for Mha Puja 2023	-£806.00
Total Outgoings	-£11,151.81
	,





Champa Devi Manandhar 24 May 1944 - 29 August 2023

We express our deepest condolences on the sudden demise of 'Mrs Champa Devi Manandhar', beloved mother-in-law of our President, Ms Rukmani Manandhar, Pasa Puchah Guthi UK, London. May the bereaved family have enough strength to bear this profound grief and irreparable loss.

Executive Committee, PPGUK -London





Janaki Devi Manandhar 27 May 1933 - 27 Oct 2023

We extend our heartfelt condolences to the family of Mrs. Janaki Devi Manandhar, wife of our esteemed founder member, Late Mr. Ishwar Prasad Manandhar, and beloved mother of our dedicated Treasurer, Ms. Sabita Manandhar, Pasa Puchah Guthi UK, London. We understand the profound grief and sense of loss they are experiencing, and we wish them strength and perseverance during this challenging time.

Executive Committee, PPGUK -London



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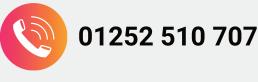
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Nhu Daya Bhintuna 1144 from GSS Team



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