

मैले देखेको २०५ औं विश्व पर्यटकीय स्थल विभाजित राजधानी निकोसिया

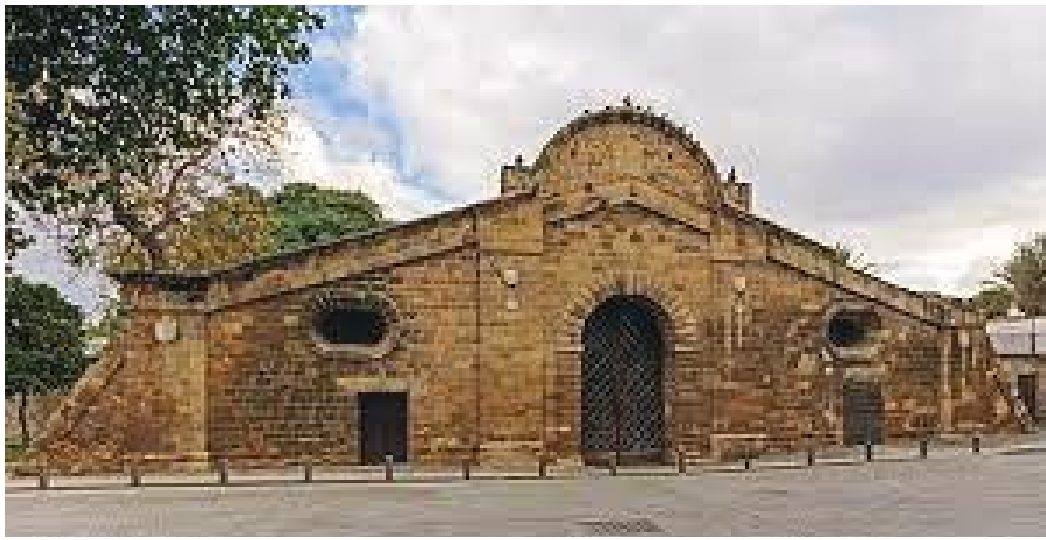
सुरेन्द्र ढकाल



क्याथेड्रलको भित्री भाग



निकोसिया सहरको केन्द्र यस्तो रहेछ



निकोसियाको मध्यकालीन पर्खाल



निकोसियाको शान्ता सोफिया क्याथेड्रल बाहिरबाट हेर्दा



राजधानी निकोसिया विभाजन भएको स्थल

अप्रिल २ २०१६ को बेलुका ९ बजे तेल अभिभवाट उडी राति १० बजे साइप्रसको लार्नाका विमानस्थल ओर्लिंदा मित्र मीना रेग्मी मलाई लिन विमानस्थल नै आएकी रहिछन्। त्यहाँबाट हामी करिब एक घण्टाको टेक्सी चढी समुद्रतटीय सहर इपसोना आइपुग्यौं। त्यहाँ मीनाले मेरो बस्ने प्रबन्ध मिलाएकी रहिछन्। त्यसदिन नेपाली खाना बनाइ खाई भोलिपल्ट विहानै २ घण्टामा ९५ किलोमिटरको दूरी तय गरी करिब १० बजेतिर हामी साइप्रसको विभाजित राजधानी निकोसिया आइपुग्यौं।

विभाजित राजधानी (Divided Capital) निकोसिया

भूमध्यसागरीय टापु साइप्रसमा ४५०० वर्षदेखि नै टर्कीवाट आएका इस्लाम र ग्रीसवाट आएका इसाइहरूको वासस्थान रहिआएको रहेछ। जसलाई टर्किस साइप्रट र ग्रीक साइप्रट भनेर चिनिंदो रहेछ। निकोसिया १० औं शताब्दिदेखि नै साइप्रसको राजधानी रहेछ। मेसाओरियाको तराई र पेदिएओस नदीले उर्वरा गराएको राजधानी निकोसियाको अर्थ सेता भगवानहरू (White Gods)

हुंदो रहेछ। सन १९६४ र त्यसपछिका वर्षहरूमा असंलग्न राष्ट्रको संस्थापक नेता आर्कविशप मकारियस अविभाज्य साइप्रसको राष्ट्रपति रहेको मैले बालककालमा सुनेको हुं। इसाई र इस्लामी साइप्रटबीच गृहयुद्ध भई टर्कीको सेनाले सन १९७४ मा आक्रमण गरी राजधानी निकोसियासहित टापुको उत्तरी भाग आफ्नो कब्जामा लिएपश्चात साइप्रस टर्किस र ग्रीक गरी दुई देशमा विभाजनको रेखा कोरिएको रहेछ। यसप्रकार ग्रीक साइप्रस भने युरोपेली संघको सबैभन्दा दक्षिणपूर्वको सदस्य राष्ट्र बन्न पुगेको रहेछ। हुन पनि म तेलअभिभवाट लार्नाका विमानस्थल आइपुग्दा मेरो राहदानीमा भएको ५ वर्षे सेन्नेन भीसाको कारण मलाई प्रवेश दिइएको थियो। त्यसैवाट ग्रीक साइप्रस युरोपेली संघको सदस्य रहेको जानकारी मैले पाएको थिएँ। टर्किस साइप्रसलाई टर्कीवाहेक संसारका अरु कुनै पनि राष्ट्रले स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्रको मान्यता अझै दिएका रहेनछन्। वर्तमानमा निकोसिया अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय व्यापारिक र वित्तीय राजधानीको रूपमा स्थापित भएको र

सन २०१८ मा संसारको ३२ औं धनी सहर घोषणा भएको रहेछ।

इतिहास खोतल्दै जाँदा इसापूर्व ६७२ मा आस्सिरियन साम्राज्यअन्तर्गत सबैभन्दा पहिलोपटक निकोसियाको नाम उल्लेख भएको रहेछ। त्यसलाई विजाइन्टाइन वंशको पालामा ल्युकोसिया र इसाइहरूले आफ्नो पालामा लेफकोसिया भनेर पुकार्दा रहेछन्। यस शहरको स्थापना ट्रोयान युद्धपश्चात Achaeans Tribe ले गरेको बताईंदो रहेछ। विजाइन्टाइन वंशको पालामा निकोसियालाई सामरिक दृष्टिकोणबाट बढी सुरक्षित देखेर विजाइन्टाइन गर्भनरको राजधानी बनाइएको रहेछ।

विजाइन्टाइनका पछिल्ला गर्भनर आइज्याक कोम्नेनोसले आफूलाई स्वतन्त्र साइप्रसको बादशाह घोषणा गरी सन ११८३ देखि ११९९ सम्म शासन गरेका रहेछन्। यिनैको पालामा निकोसियालाई कमजोर पर्खालहरूले घेरी किल्लाको रूपमा विकास गरिएको रहेछ। सन ११९२ देखि १४८९ सम्म साइप्रसमा फ्रान्किसहरूको शासन चलेको रहेछ। त्यसबेला पनि यिनीहरूको राजधानी

निकोसिया नै रहेछ। यही कालखण्डमा इसाइहरूले गोथिक वास्तुशैलीमा यहाँ एक शान्ता सोफिया क्याथेड्रल बनाएका रहेछन्। सन १३७३ मा गेनोआ गणतन्त्र, सा १४२६ देखि कायरोको सुल्तान र सन १४८९ पछि भेनिस गणतन्त्रको अधिनमा गएको रहेछ। अटोमोन साम्राज्यको हमलावाट साइप्रसलाई सुरक्षित राख्न त्यही बेलामा यहाँ बलिया किल्लाहरू बनाइएका रहेछन्। यद्यपि सन १५७० को जुलाई महिनावाट अटोमोन वंशका सम्राट पियाले पासाका सैनिकहरूले साइप्रसको समुद्रीतटीय सहरहरू पाफोस, लिमासोल, लार्नाका कब्जा गर्दै सेप्टेम्बरमा निकोसियालाई आफ्नो कब्जामा पारेछन्। त्यस क्रममा निकोसियाका २० हजार नागरिक मारिएको सार्वजनिक भवन, चर्च र दरवारहरू लुटिएको रहेछ र शान्तासोफिया क्याथेड्रललाई यिनीहरूले मस्जिदमा रूपान्तरण गरिदिएछन्। त्यही बेलादेखि विस्तारै टर्किसहरू उत्तरी साइप्रसमा आई नदी किनारमा बस्न थालेछन्। पश्चिमतिर भने आर्मेनियन र लेटिन मूलका इसाइहरू र दक्षिणमा भने ग्रीकहरूको बसाइ केंद्रित हुन गएको रहेछ। जुलाई १८७८ मा भएको साइप्रस कन्भेन्सनपश्चात साइप्रसमा बेलायती भण्डा गाडिन पुगेछ र सन १९६० सम्म कायम भएछ।

सन १९५५ मा ग्रीक साइप्रट नेता एओका नेतृत्वमा बेलायती शासनविरुद्ध भएको सफलतापश्चात सन १९६० मा साइप्रस स्वतन्त्र भई त्यसको राजधानी निकोसिया कायम भएको रहेछ। तर ग्रीक साइप्रट र टर्किस साइप्रटबीचको कलहको कारण टर्कीले आफ्नो जातिको पक्ष लिई हमला गरी राजधानी निकोसियासहित साइप्रसको ३७ प्रतिशत भूभाग कब्जा गरी १५ नोभेम्बर १९८३ मा आफ्नो स्वतन्त्र राष्ट्र घोषणा गरेका रहेछन्। तीन घण्टाजति निकोसिया राजधानी शहरको भित्री भाग क्याथेड्रल, किल्ला र विभाजित सहरको सीमासम्म पुगी बेलुका हामी इपसोना फर्कियौं।



निकोसिया सहरको मुटुमा सुरेन्द्र अप्रिल ३, २०१६ मा



राजधानी निकोसियासहित विभाजित साइप्रसको राजनीतिक नक्सा

Respected Comrade Kim Jong Un Makes Speech at Military Parade Held in Celebration of 90th Founding Anniversary of KPRA



The respected Comrade

Kim Jong Un made a speech at the military parade held in celebration of the 90th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) on April 25, Juche 111 (2022).

The following is the full text of the speech:

All the brave officers and men of the armed forces of our Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

Officers and men of the units participating in the military parade, Comrade war veterans, exemplary soldiers and merited persons invited to this square of celebration,

Esteemed Pyongyang citizens, Dear comrades,

Today we are holding a grand military parade in celebration of an anniversary, significant and glorious for our great Party, state and people.

At this moment overflowing with the glory of the long history of our army building, we are all here filled with a great pride in having the armed forces that firmly defend the Party, the revolution, the country and the people and reliably guarantee peace and stability.

Seeing the dependable elite units massed in this Kim Il Sung Square with their victorious colours and feeling, through them, the level of the modern character of the armed forces of our Republic, all the people across the country will realize once again the profound and great significance the birth of their country's first genuine armed forces 90 years ago had in the history of our revolution and nation and will have in the future development of our state and people.

The founding of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was an event of national significance that declared a death-defying resistance against imperialism under the unfurled banner of winning national liberation and independence by our own efforts, as well as a historic event that ushered in a new era of the Juche revolution that relies on powerful revolutionary armed forces.

The major meaning of this event is not confined only to the fact that our people, who were forced to live a pitiable life in the turmoil of history, could have their own national army and the hope of their revival; it also lies in the fact that the event declared at home and abroad the steadfast idea of anti-imperialist revolution of the Korean revolutionaries to settle accounts to the end and by force of arms with those who infringed upon the dignity and sovereignty of our nation and their unyielding will to win the people's freedom and liberation and the revolution's victory without fail by the internal forces.

History has clearly proved that this determination and will the

Korean revolutionaries opted for to carve out the destiny and future of their people was absolutely correct.

The revolutionary weapons the fine sons and daughters of our people held aloft in the forests of Paektu were an expression of the soaring spirit of independence of the Korean nation, their hope and the great banner of their unity, as well as the force that loaded the mettle of self-dependence and Herculean strength in the tear-stained fists of the Korean people.

Thanks to these armed ranks, a far-reaching plan of the Korean revolution was matured, the unyielding spirit and formidable strength with which to prevail over the imperialist tyranny were nurtured, and the great traditions, basic and everlasting in the development of our revolution, were created.

The ideology, faith and traditions, which our revolutionary army cherished and succeeded from the outset of its founding, constituted the basis of the spiritual strength and ever-victorious guarantee that made it possible to display an undying heroic and self-sacrificing spirit in defending the Party, the revolution, the territory and the people in the fiercest-ever anti-imperialist confrontation, in the first line of grim class struggle and in the ever-changing circumstances of history, mindful of its intrinsic revolutionary and class nature and mission. This army achieved the great cause of the country's liberation and nation's revival through an unprecedented bloody struggle, repulsed the armed aggression by the US-led allied imperialist forces and defended with honour the sovereignty, dignity and safety of the country with an unrivalled heroic spirit; it has recorded ever-victorious feats while defending the ruling Party, the government, the territory and the people throughout the historical course of the socialist revolution and construction with an ennobling self-sacrificing spirit. Our Party and people regard it as a source of their greatest honour and pride to have such a brave, steely and loyal army.

All our priceless gains, plus everything else on this land, are associated, first of all, with the services of our revolutionary army. This we should keep in mind.

Not only as the main force for national defence but also as a powerful force for national development, our revolutionary army, true to the Party's intentions, has always made devoted efforts to carry out the ambitious revolutionary undertakings aimed at attaining lofty ideals. By doing so, it has performed such great exploits, which no others could do, in creating a new history of socialist construction and enhancing the dignity and honour of our great state. Regarding it as its lifeblood and top honour to be faithful to

the Party, the government and the people, our revolutionary army has kept the lineage of the Korean revolution safe and sound and defended the ideology and cause of the Workers' Party of Korea resolutely, and reliably guaranteed the existence and development of our state and the welfare of our people. Thanks to these exploits of lasting value it has performed over the past 90 years, the annals of the Korean revolution spanning a century are resplendent with victory and glory.

We will remember for all ages that our great armed forces have always opened up the way for advance in the vanguard at each of the difficult revolutionary stages and that the glorious and worthwhile victories of our Republic have been won at the cost of the priceless blood and sweat our revolutionary army shed and the noble self-sacrifice it made.

The glorious history of our armed forces is embodied in the proud and honourable successors, that is, the officers and men from the elite units of the Republic's armed forces, who will march in fine array across this square of victors, and all other soldiers standing guard at the air, ground and naval posts and performing feats of labour at sites of grand socialist construction throughout the country.

Availing myself of this meaningful opportunity, I, on behalf of our Party and government, would like to pay noble tribute to the anti-Japanese revolutionary forerunners and martyrs of the People's Army, who dedicated their precious lives in the struggle for national sovereignty and independence and the people's liberation, for the build-up of the revolutionary armed forces and for the victorious advance of the socialist cause. I also offer hearty congratulations to all the officers and men of the Korean People's Army and all other members of the armed forces of our Republic, who are making a great journey of faithful succession to their revolutionary forerunners.

In addition, I would like to offer heartfelt thanks to all the families on this land, which have had their dear husbands and children stand at the forefront of national defence.

Comrades,

The glorious 90-year journey our revolutionary armed forces have made safeguarding the prosperity and development of the country by force of arms, should be continued for another hundred, nay a thousand years.

In the era we are living in now, we should continue to exalt the glory of the powerful army and change to be more powerful at a fast speed incomparable with the past 90 years.

In the present world where different forces collide fiercely with one another, a nation's dignity and sovereignty and reliable genuine peace are guaranteed by

powerful defence capability that can overpower any enemy.

We should continuously grow stronger.

There is no satisfaction or accomplishment in cultivating strength for defending ourselves, and, whoever we confront, our military supremacy should be more secure.

The revolution demands this, and the future of all the generations to come depends upon this.

Our general line of building the revolutionary armed forces is to make the People's Army an ever-victorious army.

An ever-victorious army—this must be the eternal name of our People's Army and shine as a priceless honour belonging only to our revolutionary armed forces.

The People's Army should hold fast to our Party's orientation and general line of army building and dynamically open up a new phase of its development.

To do so, it should define it as the core target to strengthen itself politically and ideologically and make itself strong in military technology, and give a stronger impetus to consolidating itself into an army, strong in ideology and faith, which is absolutely loyal to the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and boundlessly faithful to its revolutionary cause and into an elite force possessed of courage, capability and self-confidence for responding to any type of war and crisis without any hesitation.

Strengthening it politically and ideologically is the main aspect and first strategic task of our building of the army.

The political and ideological preparedness of the army and the ideological and spiritual preparedness of the masses of the soldiers, the motive force of the armed forces, are basic in the effort to make our revolutionary army fulfil its mission as the army of the Party, people and class and actively respond to any type of war and crisis.

The staunch revolutionary spirit and class awareness of the army we have to further cultivate in the future will play a decisive role in building up the fighting efficiency of our army and defence capabilities of the nation.

The unique character of our revolution is that one generation of the revolution is continually replaced by another and we have to face for a long period of time the imperialists who grow ever more ferocious with each passing day. This presents it as a crucial strategic task of army building and anti-imperialist struggle to stoutly carry on the baton of the great revolutionary ideology and spirit which originated in Paektu. When we carry out this task as the core in army building, we will surely be able to maintain and consolidate the qualitative supremacy of our revolutionary armed forces.

All the Party organizations and political bodies of the People's Army should continue to stoke up the flames of the ideological revolution and focus their all-out effort on cultivating the revolutionary ideology and spiritual strength of the soldier masses.

Regarding it as our top-priority task to develop the People's Army into an army strong in ideology and faith, we should prepare all the service personnel to be ideological guardsmen who fight only in line with the revolutionary ideology and will of the Party Central Committee, who cherish staunch class awareness and indomitable fighting spirit as part of their mental qualities, and who never allow a single misfire or an inch of deviation from the centre of the target designated by the Party Central Committee.

We should also strongly push ahead with building it up into an



army strong in military technology with a view to radically improving its fighting efficiency.

The global trend of military development and rapidly-changing style of warfare at present demand that we modernize our army at a faster rate in terms of military technology.

Holding aloft the slogan of modernizing the army, we should strive to the utmost to develop our People's Army into a powerful army equipped with highly advanced military technology.

By pressing ahead with the modernization of the military talents training system, we should bring up a larger number of officers who are fully capable of commanding units of different arms and services at all levels. And we should make all the units and sub-units of the army fully ready to carry out any combat missions by modernizing their operation and combat training.

The sectors of defence science and munitions industry should continue to develop and deploy for actual combat cutting-edge military hardware of new generations so as to ceaselessly increase the military power of the People's Army.

In particular, the nuclear forces, the symbol of our national strength and the core of our military power, should be strengthened in terms of both quality and scale, so that they can perform nuclear combat capabilities in any situations of warfare, according to purposes and missions of different operations and by various means.

The prevailing situation demands that more proactive measures be taken to provide a firm and sustained guarantee for the modern character and military technological supremacy of our Republic's armed forces.

To cope with the rapidly-changing political and military situations and all the possible crises of the future, we will advance faster and more dynamically along the road of building up the self-defensive and modern armed forces, which we have followed unwaveringly, and, especially, will continue to take measures for further developing the nuclear forces of our state at the fastest possible speed.

The fundamental mission of our nuclear forces is to deter a war, but our nukes can never be confined to the single mission of war deterrent even at a time when a situation we

are not desirous of at all is created on this land.

If any forces try to violate the fundamental interests of our state, our nuclear forces will have to decisively accomplish its unexpected second mission.

The nuclear forces of our Republic should be fully prepared to fulfil their responsible mission and put their unique deterrent in motion at any time.

Comrades, officers and men of the People's Army,

Our armed forces are now fully prepared for any type of war.

If any forces attempt military confrontation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, they will be perished.

All the armed forces of the DPRK, with the heroic Korean People's Army as their core, should always firmly believe in their cause, march forward valiantly against all challenges filled with confidence, remain faithful to their sacred mission of defending the safety, dignity and happiness of the people, and securely guarantee the development of our socialism by maintaining their invincible military supremacy.

All the officers and men of the armed forces of the Republic,

As long as your hearts are pulsating with the precious blood and noble spirit of the revolutionary forerunners and as long as the revolutionary armed forces are always standing at the vanguard of the revolution as the embodiment of the ideology and will of the Workers' Party of Korea and of the strength of our state and people, the cause of socialism of our own style will be ever-victorious in the future, too.

Commanding officers and men of the KPA and all other armed forces of the DPRK,

For the safety and happiness of our great people,

For the eternal glory and victory of our great state,

Let us fight vigorously.

Long live our great revolutionary armed forces!

Long live our great country, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea!

