

मैले देखेको १५६ औं विश्व पर्यटकीय स्थल ल्हासाको पोटाला दरबार

सुरेन्द्र ढकाल



बीचको रातो दरबार यस्तो रहेछ



दरबारको माथिल्लो भागमा रहेको सुनौलो छाना भएको मन्दिर



दुई रानी हरित तारा र श्वेत ताराको बीचमा सम्राट स्रङ चङ गम्पो



दरबार प्रवेश गर्दाको दुंगे सिंढी (भन्याङ)



दरबारको भित्री भागका कक्षहरू यस्ता बहुमूल्य रहेछन्



परबाट हेर्दा पोतला दरबार यस्तो देखिन्छ



प्रवेशद्वारसहित सेतो दरबार यस्तो रहेछ

१९५९ मा विद्रोह हुँदा चिनिया सैनिकले फालेको विस्फोटक वस्तुको कारण यस दरबारमा क्षति पुगेको रहेछ। पछि १९६६ को सांस्कृतिक क्रान्तिताका यस दरबारमाथि प्रहारको प्रयत्न भएको तर प्रधानमंत्री चाउ ऐन लाईको व्यक्तिगत प्रयत्नले रोकिएको रहेछ।

तिब्बतीहरूको भनाइ अनुसार त्यहा भएको १ लाख हस्त लिखित ग्रन्थहरू ऐतिहासिक दस्तावेजहरू धेरै बहुमूल्य पत्थर, हस्तकलाका वस्तुहरू, कलाकृतिहरू, मूर्तिहरू र प्राचीन हतियारहरू सबैजसो लुटिएको बताइदो रहेछ। सन् १९८९ देखि १९९४ सम्म यस दरबारको वृहत जिर्णोद्धार कार्य भएको रहेछ। एक दिनमा १६०० पर्यटकहरूलाई मात्रै अवलोकनको लागि प्रवेश दिने नियम



सेतो दरबारभित्रको दुई विशाल थाङ्का

चिया सिया खाएर विहान साढे आठ बजे नै म पोटाला दरबार प्रवेश गर्ने लाममा उभिइसकेको थिएँ।

पोटाला दरबार

सन् १६४९ देखि १९५९ सम्म यो तिब्बती दलाई लामाको त्चोड वास्तुशैलीमा ३७०० मिटरको उचाइमा ल्हासा उपत्यकास्थित रातो पहाड (रि-मापो) को छेवमा बनेको हिउँदकालिन दरबार रहेछ।

सन् १९९४ देखि यो विश्व सम्पदामा सूचीकृत पनि भएको रहेछ। पोतालाका पर्वतबाट यसको नाम पोताला दरबार हुन पुगेको रहेछ। बोधिस्तव अवलोकितेश्वरको पौराणिक निवासको रूपमा ५औं दलाई लामाले दरबारको बीचको आधुनिक खण्ड सन् १६४५ मा निर्माण शुरु गरेको बताइंदो रहेछ।

दलाई लामाका आध्यात्मिक सल्लाहकार कोन्चोड छोपेलले यस दरबारलाई सरकार संचालनको केन्द्र बनाउँदा हुने सल्लाहदिएका रहेछन्। सोहीअनुरूप यो दरबार क्षेत्र प्रशासन, राज्यसंचालन र धार्मिक क्रियाकलापको केन्द्र बनेको रहेछ। यो दरबार ल्हासाको दुई महत्वपूर्ण ट्रेपुड र सेरा गुम्बा (बौद्ध विहार) को बीचमा अवस्थित रहेछ।

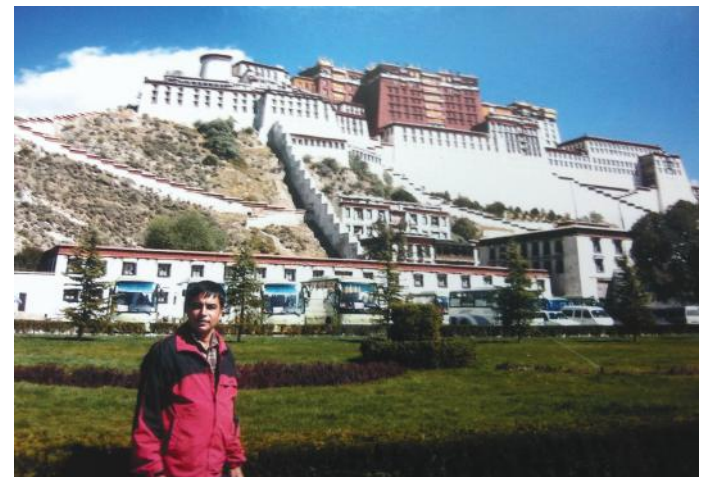
खास भन्नुपर्दा पुरानो ल्हासा सहरमा अवस्थित रातो र सेतो गरी दुई

दरबारको संयुक्त रूप नै पोताला दरबार रहेछ जसको निर्माण सन् ६३७ मा तिब्बती राजा स्रङ चेन गम्पोले गरेका रहेछन्। पूर्व पश्चिम ४०० मिटर र उत्तर दक्षिण ३५० मिटर फलिएको यस दरबार ३ देखि ५ मिटर बाक्लो तामाले मोरेको ढुंगाको प्लेटमाथि ठडिएको रहेछ। भूकम्प प्रतिरोधी बनाउनका लागि तामाले मोरेको जानकारी दिईदो रहेछ।

१३ तले यस दरबारमा १ हजार कोठाहरू रहेछन्। १० हजार पवित्र वाकस (Shrine) २ लाख मूर्तिहरू भएको यो दरबारको उचाई तल उपत्यकामा रहेको भुईँतलाबाट नाप्दा ३०० मिटर रहेछ। दरबारमा दुई गजुरहरू संरक्षित रहेछन्।

उत्तर पश्चिम कुनामा रहेको गजुरको नाम फाक्या ल्हाखाङ र अर्कोको नाम चोगेल द्रुपुक रहेछ जहाँ सम्राट स्रङ चेन गम्पोले ध्यान गर्दा रहेछन्। दरबारको बाहिरी स्वरूप बन्न ३ वर्ष लागेको र भित्री सजावट सम्पन्न गर्न ४५ वर्ष लागेको बताईंदो रहेछ। ज्यादै गहन कला जवाहरात, गहना जडित मूर्तिहरूले रातो दरबारभित्रको मुख्य कक्ष (हल) सुसज्जित रहेछ।

दरबारभित्र सम्राट स्रङ चेन गम्पो, उनकी रानी हरित तारा नेपाली



पोतला दरबार परिसरमा सुरेन्द्र, अक्टोबर ४, २००५

राजकुमारी भूकृती तथा श्वेत तारा चिनिया राजकुमारीको कक्ष ज्यादै आकर्षक रहेछ। त्यहाँ सम्राट दुवै रानीका साथ रहेको बहुमूल्य पत्थर जडित मूर्ति पनि रहेछ। सेतो मोहोडाको तल्लो दरबारमा शाक्य मूनी र ताराको दुई विशाल थांका रहेछन्। त्यहाँ आठौं दलाई लामाको चिहान पनि रहेछ।

दरबारका माथिल्लो भागमा ज्यादै आकर्षक सुनको छाना भएको मन्दिरहरूको समूह रहेछ। तिब्बतमा

रहेछ। सो नियम बनाउनु अघि दिनमा ५००० सम्म पर्यटकहरूले यस दरबार अवलोकन गर्थे र भनेको सुनियो।

करिव साढे नौ बजे म पोताला परिसर हुँदै दरबार छिर्ने थिएँ त्यहाँबाट निस्कँदा दिनको दुई बजेको थियो। बाँकी समय ल्हासाको शहरको मुख्य मुख्य भाग पैदल हिँडेर अवलोकन गरी वेलुका लिलामणीजीसँगै नेपाली खाना खाई केही बेर गफसफ गरी आफ्नो सुत्ने कोठातर्फ लागे।

ब्लाइट पेगोडा अवलोकन गरी बेजिङको मुख्य रेलवे स्टेसन त्यही अक्टोबर १, २००५ को रातिको ९ बजे म ल्हासातिर हानिएँ। सिनिङ र गोर्मु हुँदै अक्टोबर ३ को वेलुकी ९ बजेतिरै म ल्हासा रेलवे स्टेसन आइपुगे। ल्हासाका लागि नेपाली महावाणिज्य दूत मित्र श्री लिलामणी पोखरेलले मलाई लिन

मोटरसहित ड्राइभर पठाइ दिनुभएको रहेछ। बाँकी ३ दिन ल्हासामा उहाँकै निवासमा बिताएँ। भोलिपल्ट अक्टोबर २ का दिन उहाँले नै पोताला दरबारको प्रवेशका लागि आवश्यक व्यवस्था मिलाइदिनु भएको रहेछ किनकी सामान्य टुरिष्टलाई टिकटमात्रै पाउन पनि २ दुई दिन कुनुपर्ने रहेछ। भोलिपल्ट विहान

The Korean People's Army Is Invincible



No one can match the invincible Korean People's Army, and what is the secret?

The first one is that the KPA has been led by outstanding leaders.

President Kim Il Sung (1912-1994), who founded the KPA and defeated the US and Japanese imperialists in one generation, was an ever-victorious veteran commander and outstanding general recognized by the world.

He brought the ferocious Japanese imperialists, so-called leader of Asia, to their knees and defeated the US imperialists who boasted of being "the strongest" in the world.

Chairman Kim Jong Il (1942-2011) was a military commander who administered unique Songun politics and, upholding the banner of Songun, achieved victory after victory in the war without gunshots against the allied imperialist forces under the harsh circumstances created by them to isolate and suffocate the DPRK.

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un, who is carrying forward the cause of President Kim Il Sung and Chairman Kim Jong Il, is a brilliant general possessed of outstanding military wisdom and art of command and unparalleled courage.

He is gifted with outstanding military wisdom and seasoned commandship of specifying ever-victorious strategies and tactics even under the quite complicated situation, forestalling the aggressive provocation of war by the reckless imperialists with an uninterrupted attack and bringing victory without fighting. And he helps the masses of soldiers develop conviction in victory and unmatched courage, always finding himself among them, and takes care of their life with paternal affection. This is a trait of Kim Jong Un as a peerless strategist and military genius.

The second one is that the KPA is strong in its political, ideological and military capabilities.

Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un turns the KPA into steel-strong ranks firmly rallied through a sense of obligation and devotion, and is paying primary attention to the ideological and spiritual preparedness of the soldiers.

Whenever he inspects military units, he visits the education rooms first, sometimes seeing the soldiers' artistic performances which reflected their ideological and spiritual preparedness, and other times stressing that the work of ideological education of the soldiers should be intensified. Thanks to his efforts, all the KPA soldiers are firmly armed with the spirit of defending their motherland and fellow people.

The service personnel are firmly rallied around their Supreme Commander, and possessed of ideological and spiritual preparedness with which to go through hell or high water to carry out his orders and directives.

The commanders are prepared to skilfully deal with any operations and battles; the rank and file are prepared physically and tactically through intensive training to carry out any combat missions; all the services and



arms are equipped with modern weapons of high strike power and maneuverability, ready for both attack and defence with a powerful war deterrent, and capable of coping with modern warfare immediately and perfectly in any circumstances. It is not fortuitous that the hostile forces do not dare to attack the DPRK even though they consider it as a thorn in their flesh.

The third one is the single-hearted unity and great army-people unity.

The unity between officers and men and between the army and people is a traditional feature unique to the KPA.

The tradition of the unity, fully demonstrated from the first day of the KPA's founding, has reached the highest level of its development thanks to the leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un.

The officers of the KPA pay close attention to the health and even slightest concerns of the soldiers. There are a number of officers who rescued their soldiers sacrificing their lives in unexpected emergencies. The soldiers sincerely respect and faithfully follow such officers and regard it as part of their morality and conscience before being their duty to carry out orders and directives of the officers unconditionally and thoroughly.

Often the officers and men sing and dance together during the breaks of training, a vivid scene that shows the relations between them.

The unity between the army and people is the great army-people unity based on strong and noble spirit displayed by the soldiers, not just the soldiers and people helping each other.

The army and people not only regard each other as family members, brothers and sisters and help each other but also share will, life and death.

The KPA is playing the leading role in consolidating the army-people unity, the foundation of the DPRK society, doing many good things for the people under the slogan "Let us help the people!"

In recent years alone thanks to their devoted efforts monumental structures and bases of cultural and leisure activities like the Samjiyon area in the northern part, Jungphyong Vegetable Greenhouse Farm and Yangdok Hot Spring Resort have been built.

Korean People's Army under the leadership of Supreme Commander Kim Jong Un will further demonstrate its might as an invincible army.

Kim Il Sung: Founding the Regular Armed Force of the DPRK

The Korean People's Army, the regular armed force of the DPRK, was founded on February 8, 1948.

The founding of the Korean People's Army provided the country with military guarantee for following the road of independent development.

The Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the KPA's predecessor, was founded on April 25, 1932 by Kim Il Sung, eternal President of the DPRK, when Korea was under the Japanese military occupation (1905-1945). Under his command, the KPRA, though it enjoyed no backing of a state and support of a regular army, waged a bloody guerrilla warfare against the one-million-strong Kwantung Army of Japan, which had been claiming to be the leader of Asia, and liberated the country on August 15, 1945.

After liberation, Kim Il Sung stepped up building a regular armed force by the efforts of the country itself on the basis of the rich experiences in army building created in the flames of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Building a regular army of the nation was essential at that time for the establishment of a fully independent and sovereign state after liberation; it also emerged as an urgent task in view of the fact that the US stationed its aggressor troops in the southern half in an attempt to occupy the whole territory of Korea.

As the personnel who could command a regular army were in short supply, Kim Il Sung enlisted most of the anti-Japanese war veterans in building the army, and saw to it that they not only became the backbone of



the army to be built but played a pivotal role in training military cadres.

In order to train the military and political cadres indispensable in the establishment of regular armed forces, he ensured that regular military educational institutes were built and expanded.

As a result, the Pyongyang Institute was established as the first regular institute of military education and the first base for training political and military officers for the building of a modern regular army. Later its function of training military cadres was transferred to the Central Security Officers School set up to train military cadres of different arms and corps.

He gave field guidance at this school on several occasions, giving instructions on conducting military education not in any



other's way but in the Korean way.

At that time opinions varied at the school concerning the contents of military education, some people saying this country's were good and others saying that country's were good.

Defining these contents at this school was the core in training cadres for the regular armed forces to be organized later.

But some people were trying to mechanically adopt others'.

Kim Il Sung said to them: You must never copy others' mechanically, but educate the cadets in line with the actual conditions in our country based on your own opinions. We are going to found a new type of regular army, so education must be conducted in our own way.

At another time after inquiring about the state of school education, he said to teachers of the KPRA origin that they should impart military techniques in our own way and play the role of backbone in school education, and that only when the cadets were given proper education can they train our army in our own way after their graduation.

And saying that the cadres who would form the backbone of the regular army should be trained by ourselves and that this was the only way of training the core personnel faithful to the Korean revolution and founding a genuine army of the new Korea, he paid close attention to organizing the navy and air force.

After its founding, the Korean People's Army defended the country's sovereignty and dignity with honour against the aggression of the allied imperialist forces in the early 1950s, and since then it has demonstrated to the whole world its might while foiling the military threats and provocations by the hostile forces at every step and defending peace on the Korean peninsula creditably.

Kim Il Sung's achievements will shine for ever along with the founding of the regular armed force of the DPRK.

