





# हाम्रो सामाजिक सक्रियता

## दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौं तथा सुरेन्द्र ढकाल प्रतिष्ठानबीच सहकार्य

सुरेन्द्र ढकाल

खोटाङ जिल्ला, दिक्तेल बजार र सो आसपासभित्र स्थायी बसोबास भई हाल काठमाडौं उपत्यकामा अस्थायी तथा स्थायी रूपमा बसोबास गरिराएका व्यक्ति तथा परिवारहरूबीच आपसी सहयोग एवं सद्भावको अभिवृद्धि गरी त्यस्ता व्यक्ति तथा परिवारमा पर्न सक्ने सामाजिक, प्राकृतिक तथा आकस्मिक घटनाबाट पीडितहरूलाई राहत पुऱ्याउने तथा दिक्तेल बजारमा परम्परादेखि स्थापित संस्कृतिको संरक्षण तथा सम्बर्द्धन गर्ने उद्देश्यले जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालय, काठमाडौंमा २०६७/४/२९ मा यो दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौं दर्ता भएको हो। हुन त सोभन्दा अगाडि पनि दिक्तेल बजारबाट काठमाडौंमा बसोबास गर्नेहरूका बीचमा विभिन्न रूपमा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमहरू गर्दै आइरहेको थियो।

यसरी विभिन्न रूपमा गरिएको कार्यभन्दा संगठित रूपमा गरिएको कार्य परिणाममुखी एवं सरकारी तवरबाट समेत मान्यता हुने भएकोले दिक्तेल बजारबाट काठमाडौंमा आई बसोबास गर्ने व्यक्तिहरूका बीचमा व्यापक छलफल गरी दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौंको स्थापना भएको हो।

संस्थालाई अझ व्यवस्थित रूपमा संचालन गर्नको लागि कार्यालय भवनको आवश्यकता महसुस भएको हुँदा दिक्तेल बजारमा स्थायी घर भई हाल बानेश्वर काठमाडौंमा बस्नु हुने टंकवहादुर श्रेष्ठले दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौंका लागि काठमाडौं महानगरपालिका वडा नं. २९ स्थित घट्टेकुलोमा निःशुल्क जग्गा उपलब्ध गराइदिनुभएको हुँदा उक्त जग्गामा दिक्तेल समाजका सदस्यहरू, आजीवन सदस्यहरू, तत्कालिन प्रतिनिधिसभा सदस्य कृष्णा अमात्य, प्रतिनिधिसभा सदस्य प्रकाशमान सिंह र बागमती प्रदेशसभा सदस्य दिपेन्द्र श्रेष्ठको संयुक्त पहलबाट स्थानीय विकास साभेदारी कार्यक्रमअन्तर्गत आर्थिक सहयोगबाट सुरुमा १ तला मात्र निर्माण भएकोमा हाल ५ तलाको भवन तयार भएको छ।

प्रत्येक २१२ वर्षमा दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौंको कार्य समितिको नयाँ सञ्चालक समितिको चयन हुने गरेको छ। हालसम्म यस संस्थामा ११६ जना आजीवन सदस्यहरू आवद्ध हुनुभएको छ। यस संस्थामा संरक्षक टंकवहादुर श्रेष्ठ, सल्लाहकारहरूमा प्रतिनिधिसभा सदस्य सरस्वती वजिमय, पूर्णवहादुर श्रेष्ठ, नरेशकुमार श्रेष्ठ, दुर्गाप्रसाद जोशी, ध्रुवकुमार वजिमय, युवराज जोशी, युवराज वजिमय र नवराज सैजू हुनुहुन्छ। अध्यक्ष ढाकमकुमार श्रेष्ठ, उपाध्यक्ष मिना के.सी., महासचिव रोशनकुमार वजिमय, कोषाध्यक्ष रुद्रकुमार जोशी र सदस्यहरू इन्द्रकुमार सैजू, रविन्द्रकुमार सैजू, दलबहादुर वजिमय, हिमाली श्रेष्ठ प्रधान, सन्तोष जोशी गरी ९ जनाको कार्यसमिति रहेको छ।

त्यसैगरी यस संस्थाले गरेको सामाजिक कार्यमा संस्थाका सदस्यहरूको परिवार तथा सहयोगीहरूको परिवारका



कसैको मृत्यु भएमा यस समाजका सदस्यहरू मलामी जाने, मृतकको किरिया बसेको स्थलमा पुगी श्रद्धाञ्जली एवं समवेदना व्यक्त गर्ने र सरौं बापत आर्थिक सहयोग गर्ने गरेको छ।

दिक्तेल बजारमा देखाउँदै आएको लाखेजात्रालाई काठमाडौंमा पनि देखाई परम्पराको रूपमा रहेको जात्रालाई लोप हुनबाट जोगाउने उद्देश्यले यस संस्थाले दिक्तेल बजारको लाखेजात्रालाई काठमाडौं उपत्यकाको विभिन्न स्थानमा देखाउँदै आइरहेको छ। उक्त जात्रालाई यस संस्थाले निरन्तर रूपमा देखाउने योजना रहेको छ।

यस समाजका सदस्यहरूको आपसी सम्बन्धलाई प्रगाढ गर्नका लागि बेलाबेलामा भेला, पिकनिकजस्ता सामाजिक कार्यहरू गर्दै आइरहेको छ। यीवाहेक पनि धेरै सामाजिक कार्यहरू गर्ने मनसाय यस समाजले राखे पनि विस्तारै आर्थिक रूपमा आफूलाई सवल बनाउँदै सामाजिक कार्यहरूलाई

निरन्तरता दिने योजना यस समाजको रहेको छ।

दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौंबाट गरिएका सामाजिक एवं सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमहरू यसका सदस्यहरू, सहयोगीहरूको साथ सहयोगबाट नै सम्पन्न हुँदै आएका छन्। आउँदा दिनहरूमा समेत यस समाजले निरन्तर सहयोगको अपेक्षा राखेका छन्।

संस्थाको उद्देश्यलाई अझ साकार पार्नको लागि मिति २०७९/७/४ गतेका दिन सुरेन्द्र ढकाल प्रतिष्ठानसँग आवद्ध भई सहकार्य गर्न आपसी सहयोगको आदानप्रदान गर्ने सहमती भई यस संस्था र सुरेन्द्र ढकाल प्रतिष्ठानमा आवद्धताको प्रमाणपत्र समेत पाइसकेको छ।

उक्त प्रतिष्ठानबाट यस संस्थाको उद्देश्य अनुरूपको कार्य गर्नको लागि रु. १,००,००० सहयोग प्राप्त भएको छ। भविष्यमा समेत यसरी नै यस संस्थालाई आर्थिक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराउने प्रतिवद्धता व्यक्त भएकोमा यस संस्थाको

तर्फबाट हार्दिक धन्यवाद व्यक्त गर्दछौं।

दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौंले सुरेन्द्र ढकाल प्रतिष्ठानसँगको सहकार्यमा आगामी दिनहरूमा सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्रमा गरिएको उल्लेखित कार्यहरूलाई निरन्तरता दिइनेछ, भने गरिव तथा निमुखा जनताहरूलाई स्वास्थ्य र शिक्षाको लागि सहयोग गर्ने पहल गरेका छौं। यस अन्तर्गत स्वास्थ्य सेवालालाई प्रभावकारी बनाउन पहल गरिने र सामुदायिक विद्यालयलाई आर्थिक सहयोग उपलब्ध गराइने लक्ष्य लिएका छौं।

अन्त्यमा यस दिक्तेल समाज काठमाडौंले सामाजिक र सांस्कृतिक कार्यहरू गरी अगाडि बढिरहेकोमा अझ व्यवस्थित रूपमा यस कार्यहरूलाई अगाडि बढाउने छ, भने गरिव तथा निमुखाहरूको लागि स्वास्थ्य र शिक्षाको क्षेत्रमा समेत यस संस्थाले आगामी दिनहरूमा निरन्तर सहयोग गर्ने उद्देश्य रहेको छ।

## पूर्वका चर्चित महिला गायक



पूर्वी नेपालको भ्रूपावाट उदाएका गायिकाहरू अस्मिता अधिकारी, रचना रिमाल, एलिना चौहान र प्रविशा अधिकारी पछिल्लो समय तन्नेरी पुस्तामाभनिकै लोकप्रिय बनेका छन्।

गायिका एलिना चौहानको यो गीत यतिबेला तन्नेरी पुस्तामाभनिकै लोकप्रियताको चरमचुलीमा छ। छोटो समयमा एलिनाले बनाएको सांगीतिक उचाइ भने निकै ईर्ष्यालाग्दो छ। खासमा उनलाई चिनाउने पहिलो गीत 'फाटेको जुता...' हो। तर, भाइरल भएको गीत चै कालीप्रसाद बाँस्कोटाको 'इन्टाको फोटो...' हो। उनले कभर गरेपछि यो गीत श्रोताका मुखमूखमा भुन्डिन थाल्यो। 'बरी लै' गीतको कभर त 'ओरिजिनल' गीतभन्दा बढीले मन पराए। करिब तीन सयभन्दा बढी गीत गाइसकेकी एलिनाका पानी 'पानी पंधरो', 'मिनिरल वाटर', 'बेहुलो बनेर', 'छेकेर माया छेकिन्न', 'मेरो परान', 'मेरो बाबा भगवान', 'आयौं चेली', 'डल्ली', 'घरको छतमा', 'कहिले माया देखायौं' लगायतका गीत टिकटक र सामाजिक सञ्जालमा

'भाइरल' छन्।

भ्रूपा, भद्रपुरकी रचना रिमालको सांगीतिक करिअरको सुरुआत बडो रोचक छ। 'फोटो फिरममा', 'मिनिरल वाटर', 'पहिलो पल्ट भेट हुँदा', 'सुनन पियारी' जस्ता थुप्रै 'भाइरल' गीतकी यी सजकको लोकप्रियता पनि लोभलाग्दो छ। रचनाको सांगीतिक यात्रा त्यति लामो छैन। पुगनपुग तीन वर्षभित्रै रचनाले चर्चाको शिखर चुमिन्। यी गायिकाको 'उनको प्रीति', 'रुमाल चिनो', 'पानी मीठो धाराको', 'कोसँग बोल्नु मनको', 'एक चिम्टी सिन्दुर', 'नरौ नरौ नीरमाया', 'काफल गेडी कुटुकै', 'तिमी विना', 'मेरो माया हार हैन', 'रित्तो मफेरी' जस्ता गीत चर्चित छन्।

करिब डेढ दशकदेखि नेपाली गायन क्षेत्रमा सक्रिय प्रविशा भ्रूपाको राजगढमा जन्मिएकी हुन्। ए मेरो हजुर ३ को जिन्दगी नै भन्दिन, चिट डे, तिमीवाहेक, माया, चलचित्र निगरानीको तिम्रै निगरानी, बाटो छेकी अँगालोभरि, १६ वर्ष उमेरमा, नौलो नौलो, मायालुको गाउँमा, काफल पाक्यो भन्छ, जस्ता सय

बढी हिट गीतकी यी गायिका भ्वाइस अफ नेपालकी कोच पनि हुन्। प्रविशा निकट भविष्यमा हुन लागेको 'भ्वाइस अफ नेपाल किड्स' को कोचका रूपमा पनि आवद्ध भएकी छन्।

'नेपाल आइडल सिजन-२' अघि अस्मिता अधिकारी पारिवारिक सदस्य र साथीसंगीले मात्रै चिन्थे। जब आइडलमा उनले दमदार प्रस्तुति दिन थालिन् तब अस्मिताको चिनारी देशव्यापी बन्यो। यिनको गायकीप्रति सिंगो देशको नजर सोभियो। 'तिम्रो मायाले बाँधेर राख' उनको डेव्यू गीत हो। यो गीत निकै हिट भयो। साथै अस्मिताको परिचयमा कोसेढुंगा बन्यो।

'साली मनपयो', 'आँखामा बसाउँ मलाई', 'लज्जावती भ्रार', 'माया गरौंला', 'बाबरी रंगमा' जस्ता हिट गीतकी अस्मिताको पनि भजनवाटै गायनप्रति भुक्काव भएको हो। यसै वर्ष प्रतिष्ठित छिन्नलता प्रतिभा पुरस्कार पाएपछि गायनमा थप ऊर्जा मिलेको उनी बताउँछिन्।







# Society That Respects Women

Today, countless women are suffering from deprivation of socio-political rights and inequality in different parts of the world. The problem of women still remains a serious matter of international concern.

However, in the people-centred socialist Democratic People's Republic of Korea, women are leading a happy life under the care of the state, enjoying the dignity as a flower of the times and of the country.

The country provides all the women equally and fully with all their rights as social beings, including the rights to work, rest, and free education and medical care as well as political freedom and rights.

The Korean women, as masters of the country, are taking active part in the socio-political activities with an equal right with men, including those of administering the state; irrespective of job, property status and intellectual standards, they have the right to elect and to be elected, many of them including labour innovators being elected as deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and other power organs at all levels, and exercising their right to express their opinions on state administration.

Today, the number of women is increasing at important posts in different fields and units including state and economic organs, scientific, educational and public health organs and cultural institutions.

The Socialist Constitution, Law on Family, Public Health Law, Socialist Labour Law, Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children and other laws and regulations of the state provide a legal guarantee for the positions, roles and rights of women.

The Korean women enjoy special state and social benefits.

The Pyongyang Maternity Hospital provides an eloquent proof of this.

This comprehensive medical service centre for women delivers babies and treats gynecological disorders free of charge. Women, who are admitted to this hospital for delivery, go back homes with their healthy babies after clearly being cured of even the diseases

unknown to them still then. Parents with many children are presented with gifts including gold rings and silver daggers, and women who gave birth to many children are awarded the title of Mother Hero.

The Breast Tumour Institute under this hospital conducts check-up of women across the country with state-of-the-art medical facilities and provides the women diagnosed to be suffering from mammary diseases with efficacious medicines at state expense.

Fringe benefits are also given to the women.

A typical example is the state benefit given to them in their labour life.

The country makes sure that comprehensive labour safety measures are taken for women in state organs, factories, enterprises and social and cooperative bodies. In particular, back-breaking and hazardous labour is forbidden for them, and more stable and favourable working conditions and environment are provided to those with nursing babies and pregnant ones.

It provides the working women with such conditions that ensure they can take an active part in social labour, and builds on a preferential basis nurseries, kindergartens and amenities lest they experience inconvenience in their work. Working women with more than three children work for fewer hours than others, but they receive the same wages as theirs.

And it gives prominence to the women with many children, accords them preferential treatment and takes special measures for protecting them.

Recently, women who gave birth to more than three children have been issued with a special certificate for medical treatment; as a part of this measure, not only the women but also their husbands and their children, who are yet to graduate from senior middle school, can get medical service at any hospital.

How the country respects women can be clearly seen through a grand congratulatory performance held for them in the presence of the national leader to



Dance party in celebration of March 8, the International Women's Day



mark the International Women's Day and the palace-like hostels built by the state for the working women and the parties arranged

for them at these hostels. Under such benevolence, the women are working free of inconveniences, displaying



Working for social development, exercising their right to work



Breast Tumour Institute of the Pyongyang Maternity Hospital and some of its medical apparatuses



their talents and wisdom, for the prosperity of their country in different fields including industry, agriculture, national defence, art and literature, education and public health.

Among them are scientists, farm managers who have opened up a new phase in farming in the northern highlands and east coast areas, athletes who have exalted the honour of their country with

gold medals, medical workers who have snatched patients from the jaws of death by donating their blood and bones, and road maintenance workers in remote mountain areas.

The DPRK should be called a country where the dignity and rights of women are provided at the highest level in the grand flower garden of prioritizing and respecting them.

## House-moving Season

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a larger number of families moved into new houses last year than any of the previous years. In April, 10 000 families moved into new houses in Songhwa Street in the capital city of Pyongyang, followed by 800 families of labour innovators and other meritorious persons into the luxury houses built on the shore of the Pothong River. In the countryside, too, house-moving took place almost every day from the autumn to the end of the year. Many miners in the Komdok area also moved to new houses in the mountain gorge town built there.

### Days Representing the Era of Transformation

Two years have passed since the Workers' Party of Korea adopted at its Eighth Congress a decision to build 50 000 flats in Pyongyang in the period of the new five-year plan (2021-2025). At the Fourth Plenary Meeting of its Eighth Central Committee held in late 2021, the Party advanced a grand programme of rural construction in the new era for transforming the rural villages into more civilized socialist ideal communities.

Looking back, launching into large-scale housing construction, which demands a colossal amount of investment, was not an easy decision to make; the country was still in a



Songhwa Street built as the first entry in the era of transformation

difficult economic situation due to the persistent sanctions and blockade imposed upon it by the forces hostile to it, as well as the global healthcare crisis and natural disasters that hit it.

However, Kim Jong Un, General Secretary of the WPK, regarding the decision of the Party Congress on solving the housing problem as a solemn pledge to the people, ensured that a large-scale housing construction campaign was forcefully pushed ahead across the country. He saw to it that powerful construction forces were mobilized for the campaign and all problems arising in it were solved.

Even when the country moved to the highest anti-epidemic emergency level after the malignant virus entered its territory in May 2022, he made sure that housing construction was pushed forward more powerfully, saying that work for the wellbeing of the people must not be suspended even for a moment. It can be said that last year's boom in housing construction was a fruition of his wise leadership.

Entering this year, house-moving still continues in the countryside. This year, too, many houses will be built in the rural communities and Komdok area, to be provided to the local



Part of the Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District

people in autumn.

Seeing their dreams coming true even in the face of difficulties, the Korean people keenly feel that their rosy future is not far away and that they can surely achieve national prosperity in the near future if they work hard united with a single mind and will. In a word, the season of house-moving in the DPRK is a season of confidence in a better tomorrow and of ardent will to bring it earlier.

### Season of Leap Forward to the Future

The new houses built recently in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are luxurious ones which ordinary working people in capitalist countries cannot even dream to have. But in this country such houses are provided to ordinary people, and free of charge at that. What

is worthy of particular note is that the level of civilization of the Korean people is raised to a higher stage with the completion of each housing construction project.

When Mirae Scientists and Ryomyong streets were inaugurated several years ago, they considered them to be ideal streets. And when new houses were built in flood-stricken areas in 2020, they regarded them as models of rural houses. But when they



Part of a newly-built rural village

saw Samjiyon which had been renovated into a model of a cultured mountain city, the 10 000 flats in Songhwa Street which combines formative and artistic qualities, the luxurious Pothong Riverside Terraced Houses District and modern houses built at the Ryonpho Greenhouse Farm and in various other rural areas of the country, they learned that they had to upgrade their cultural standards.

These standards will be raised again to a higher level soon when people move into the 10 000 flats in the Hwasong area

which have been built as the first stage. It is clear that this raised level will be reflected in the rural houses to be built this year.

What is also interesting is that each house-moving season effects a rise in the creative level of the Korean people, too. It is their will to build a modern economy by their own efforts and technology as they have constructed new modern houses with their own efforts. Propelled by this will, the innovations and successes in the construction sector are spread to other sectors.

The work of readjusting and reinforcing the country's economy is now being



Newly-built rural houses

conducted vigorously, and this work is planned to be finished in the main this year. The main objective of this work is to develop the economy into a sustainable one unaffected by external influences by making it rely entirely on the domestic resources and technology.

This can be proved with the successes the country achieved in economic construction last

year; the regional-industry factories in Kimhwa County were renovated to rely on the local raw materials and technology so that they can become models for all other units in the country; a large-scale sodium carbonate production line was established in the Namhung Youth Chemical Complex and the first-stage renovation of the Kumsong Tractor Factory was completed.

The Korean people are trying to apply their raised cultural level and the requirements of the new era, whether they produce an article or renovate a production line.

It is Kim Jong Un's creed that we should nurture ideals with an eye to the next century however difficult the situation is. Proceeding from this point of view, he examines and guides all the formation plans of the houses to be built.



Farmers' families moving into new houses

The house-moving season in the DPRK can be called a season when it is advancing to a brighter future.

