

सानोगौचरण मैत्री समाज र सुरेन्द्र टकाल प्रतिष्ठानबीच सहकार्य

परिचय

सानो गौचरण मैत्री समाज कामनपा वडा नं १० पुरानो बानेश्वर हिलको बस्तीमा २०७५ सालमा स्थापना भएको हो। जिल्ला प्रशासन कार्यालयमा दर्ता यस समाजको दर्ता नं २८९।०७५।७६ रहेको र यसको अध्यक्षमा परशुराम ढकाल, उपाध्यक्षमा अमिता कोइराला, सचिवमा पुरुषोत्तम, कोषाध्यक्षमा चिरञ्जीवी खड्का, सहसचिवमा कमलप्रसाद घिमिरे र सदस्यहरूमा क्रमशः परशुराम भट्टराई, गायत्री पोखरेल, अजयराज भट्टराई, सुशिल भट्टराई, विमलबहादुर श्रेष्ठ, त्रौपदी पोखरेल, सतिसराज भट्टराई र सरितादेवी ढकाल रहनुभएको छ।

समाजका क्रियाकलापहरू

यस समाजले सामाजिक कार्यहरू जस्तै रक्तदान, टोल सरसफाइ, खेलकुदगायत अन्य विभिन्न रचनात्मक कार्यहरूमाफत स्थानीय

स्तरमा समाजको सेवा गर्दै आइरहेको छ। विशेष गरी समाजसँग आवद्ध स्थानीय युवाहरू जम्मा भई हरेक बिहान सानो गौचरणको पार्कभित्र नियमित ब्याडमिन्टन खेल्ने गर्दछन्। यसले स्थानीय स्तरमा उनीहरूबीच सहकार्य र सदभाव वृद्धि हुनपुगेको छ। संस्थाको कुनै ठूलो आर्थिक स्रोत नभएको र व्यक्तिगत स्तरमा सदस्यहरूले गरेको योगदानको कारण समाजले आफ्ना क्रियाकलापलाई निरन्तर रूपबाट अगाडि बढाइरहेको छ। नियमित खेलकुद, सरसफाई र रक्तदान यस समाजको मुख्य कार्य भएको हुँदा यसले स्थानीय स्तरमा स्वास्थ्य र वातावरण प्रवर्द्धनमा केही सहयोग पुगेको छ।

सुरेन्द्र टकाल प्रतिष्ठानसँग सहकार्य

यस समाजले २०७९ सालदेखि सुरेन्द्र टकाल प्रतिष्ठानसँग सहकार्य सुरु गरेको परिणामस्वरूप आर्थिक

वर्ष २०७९।८० देखि प्रतिष्ठानबाट समाजलाई वार्षिक अनुदान प्राप्त हुन थालेको छ। जसअनुरूप प्रतिष्ठानले यसै आर्थिक वर्षमा समाजलाई रु २५ हजारको ब्याडमिन्टन खेल सामग्री प्रदान गरेको छ। जसमा ब्याडमिन्टन राकेट ४ थान, जाली १ थान, कर्क ३५० (१० वटा) रहेको छ।

निकट भविष्यमा यस समाजले प्रतिष्ठानसँग स्थायी आवद्धता समेत प्राप्त गर्ने छ र तत्पश्चात वार्षिक रूपमा प्रतिष्ठानबाट नियमित सहयोग प्राप्त गर्ने बाटो पनि खुली समाजको भविष्य स्थायी रूपमा सुरक्षित हुने अपेक्षा गरिएको छ। यसका लागि यो समाज सुरेन्द्र टकाल प्रतिष्ठानप्रति कृतज्ञ रहेको छ। आउँदा वर्षहरूमा प्रतिष्ठानबाट हुने निरन्तर सहयोगले यस समाजको क्रियाकलापहरू अझ राम्रो र व्यवस्थित रूपमा सम्पादन हुन सक्नेछ भन्ने अपेक्षा गर्न सकिन्छ।



सडक डिभिजन काठमाडौंको अनुरोध

सडक हामी सबैको साभा सम्पत्ति हो। यसको संरक्षण एवं सम्बर्द्धन गर्नु हामी सबैको साभा दायित्व हो। विभिन्न सडक खण्डमा अनधिकृत रूपबाट सडक सीमा अतिक्रमण गरी घर, टहरा निर्माण गर्ने, होर्डिङ बोर्ड राख्ने, निर्माण सामग्रीहरू सडकमै थुपार्ने, सडकमै सवारी साधन धुने, सडक नाली पुरी बाटो बनाउने, स्वीकृति नलिई जथाभावी सडक खन्ने तथा नालीमा ढल मिसाउने एवं फोहोर फाल्ने इत्यादि कार्यका कारण सडक आवागमन तथा वातावरणमा समेत प्रतिकूल असर पर्ने हुनाले उपरोक्त क्रियाकलापहरू नगर्न नगराउनु हुन सम्बन्धित सबैलाई यस सडक विभिजन हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछ।

डिभिजन प्रमुख

Secret of the Self-supporting Economy of the DPRK

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea advocates building a self-supporting economy. How is it possible to build it?

Spirit of Self-reliance

The spirit of self-reliance is the first factor that promotes the building of a self-supporting economy.

This spirit is rooted in the Juche idea which was created by President Kim Il Sung (1912-1994) and developed by Chairman Kim Jong Il (1942-2011). The Juche idea is, in a word, the idea that man is the master of his own destiny and he also has the strength with which to shape his destiny.

With this idea as the guiding idea, the Korean people have advanced the revolution and construction.

Looking back, the Korean people suffered indescribably severe damages in the Korean war (1950-1953) forced upon them by the US. In the case of the capital city of Pyongyang alone, everything was destroyed to the ground except for a few buildings. The US claimed that Korea would never be able to rise again even in one hundred years.

However, the Korean people completely rehabilitated the country's economy in less than three years and realized socialist industrialization in a matter of 14 years. Later they continuously created world-startling miracles like the building of a 10 000-ton press, large-sized oxygen plants and the West Sea Barrage. A factor for all this was the spirit of self-reliance.

Today, the Korean people are constantly promoting the country's economic development by relying on this spirit, not with the help of others or any external assistance.

Powerful Resources of Skilled Personnel

The DPRK chose the road of self-reliance also in preparing its own powerful resources of skilled personnel.

Soon after the country was liberated (August 15, 1945) from the Japanese military occupation (1905-1945), there was no university or college in the northern part of the country. The number of native scientists and technicians was ten or so. The cause of this was that the Japanese imperialists had enforced the colonial policy of keeping the Koreans in ignorance.

However, the DPRK has developed education rapidly and trained a great number of native technical personnel with its own efforts over the past seven decades. It introduced universal compulsory elementary education in 1956, universal compulsory secondary education in 1958, and universal 11-year compulsory education in 1975. As a result, by the 1980s, all the working people in the country possessed the general knowledge of a secondary school graduate and the country had over 1.3 million intellectuals and over 230 universities. How

much effort the country directed to training its native technical personnel can be seen in the fact that the ratio between the population and intellectuals in the country was 12 to 1 in 1993, whereas it had been 700 000 to 1 immediately after liberation.

Recent years has witnessed continuous development of education in the country. Having extended the period of compulsory education to twelve years by adding another year, it is dynamically pushing forward the work of putting the contents and methods of education on a modern footing. Under the slogan of making all the people well versed in science and technology, the country is striving to turn all the members of society into intelligent workers possessed with the knowledge level of a university graduate, and into developers of science and technology. As a result, the number of holders of academic degrees and masters of invention is rapidly increasing.

What is noteworthy is the fact that all types of education is free and for the sake of the entire population. It is clear that these intellectuals trained under such educational system will reliably support the country's self-supporting economy.

Reliable Foundations of the Economy

Even though people have strong spirit of self-reliance and it has a powerful force of skilled personnel, it would be a daydream for a country to realize self-sufficiency in the economy without powerful economic foundations.

In this context, the DPRK has always paid close attention to laying reliable and powerful economic foundations.

First, it has created an independent, modern heavy industry. Second, it has expanded a multi-faceted and comprehensive economic structure. Third, it has built its own firm raw materials bases. And fourth, it has equipped all sectors of the economy with modern technology.

All these have proved highly beneficial throughout the history of the country's economic development. After the line of developing heavy industry on a preferential basis while promoting light industry and agriculture simultaneously was advanced, the value of total industrial output was increased by 3.5 times between 1957 and 1960 and the industrial output increased by an annual average of 15.9 per cent between 1970 and 1979. By the end of the late 1980s, production boomed on an unprecedented scale in all sectors of industry.

Entering the 1990s the country was faced with harsh difficulties in economic construction due to the collapse of the socialist market, the imperialists' vicious schemes against it and a succession of natural disasters. But it



Chollima tractor, the first of its kind made by the Korean working class in 1958



West Sea Barrage built in 1986 across eight kilometres of wild sea in the short period of five years

raised its position into a state of manufacturing and launching earth satellites by relying on its own self-supporting economic foundations. Moreover, the country remained unperturbed in the 2000s when many countries were floundering as giant banks and conglomerates were going bankrupt due to the



Pyongyang metro undergoing facelift, and a new underground train



Part of the first-stage 10 000 flats in Songgho 1st set built only in a year pursuant to the construction plan of 20 000 flats in Pyongyang (2012)



DPRK's earth observation satellite Kwangmyongsong 4 sent into the space carried by Kwangmyongsong rocket in 2016



Mausoleum of King Tongmyong in Ryongsan-ri, Ryokpho District, Pyongyang



Some of the pictures of King Tongmyong in the memorial service hall



Monument inscribed with handwriting of President Kim Il Sung (1912-1994), reading: "Monument to the Revival of the Mausoleum of King Tongmyong"



Electric locomotive Pulgwongi-1 produced in 1961



12 000-ton cargo vessel Jangsusa built in 2021



Modern, large-scale Ryongpho Greenhouse Farm built in 2022 in the northeastern part of the country



Pyongyang metro undergoing facelift, and a new underground train

global financial crisis. A few years ago the Workers' Party of Korea set forth a new five-year plan for national economic development at its Eighth Congress. In pursuance of this plan, serious efforts are made to consolidate the economic foundations of key industries including metallurgical and chemical industries and build 50 000 flats in Pyongyang, houses in the countryside and large-scale greenhouse farms for improving the people's standard of living. And this will be inconceivable separated from the powerful foundations of its independent national economy which has been consolidated in the past several decades.

Mausoleum of King Tongmyong, Founder of Koguryo

The Mausoleum of King Tongmyong (298 BC-259 BC) is located in Ryongsan-ri, Ryokpho District, 22 kms south of downtown Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

King Tongmyong was the founder of Koguryo (277 BC-AD 668), the first feudal state and the most powerful country in the Korean history. His name was Jumong and he ruled the

country between 277 BC and 259 BC.

A stone-chambered earth tomb, the mausoleum faces the south. Around the tomb are a stone altar, stone lamp-post, stone sculptures of tigers, sculptures of civil officials and military officers, memorial service hall, Jongrung Temple and other facilities, all reminiscent of the period of Koguryo.

The mausoleum occupies a total area of 170 hillock hectares including a pine forest of about 40 hectares which dates back to hundreds of years. It was reconstructed in 1993.

Korean Orphans Grow Up Happily

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, all orphans grow up cheerfully free from the sorrow of being parentless at excellent baby homes, orphanages and primary and secondary schools for orphans which have been built in various parts of the country.

The state provides them with everything needed for their study and life, such as school uniforms, underwear, padded clothes and school things. It also covers the cost for their camping, excursions and visits. The teachers, kindergartners, cooks and doctors at the institutes take parental care of their lives.

