

चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका
चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका

CHITRAGUPTA SOUVENIR

२०७८ (2021AD)



पृथ्वीमा अवतार हुँदा चार भुजा
१. आशिर्वाद २. ज्ञानको प्रतीक वेद
३. वीरता (तलवार) ४. साक्षरता

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज
काठमाडौं



सरल
धन
फिर्ता

LIC NEPAL
**धन
वृष्टि**
योजना

Plan No. 358



विशेषताहरू

१३ देखि ६० वर्षसम्मका
व्यक्तिले बीमा लिन सकिने ।

१० र १५ वर्ष अवधिको
बीमा छलौट गर्न सकिने ।

अधिकतम रु. ७५ लाखसम्मको
दुर्घटना लाभ र स्थायी अशक्तता
लाभ उपलब्ध हुने ।

न्यूनतम १ लाख बीमाइटेसि
बीमा लिन सकिने ।

आकर्षक बोनस प्रतिफल ।

प्रत्येक ३ वर्षमा
धन फिर्ता हुने तरिका:

१० वर्षे अवधिमा:
बीमाइका ३३%, ३३% र ३४% + बोनस

१५ वर्षे अवधिमा:
बीमाइका १५%, १५%, १५%, १५% र ४०% + बोनस

जीवन बीमाको साथमा,
धन-वृष्टि ३-३ वर्षमा ।

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

सम्पादक मण्डल-२०७८



देवचन्द्र लाल कर्ण
मुख्य सम्पादक



शब्द कुमार कर्ण
सदस्य



मिनु मल्लिक (कर्ण)
सदस्य



रंजित कर्ण
सदस्य



पुष्पा प्रिया
सदस्य

प्रकाशक:

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज

बिजुलीबजार, काठमाडौं

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Viber : 9851173168 (Nepal Chitragupta Samaj)

Facebook : facebook.com/Nepal Chitragupta Samaj

आवरण साभार : कायस्थ इनसाइक्लो पिडिया
अन कही कहानियोका

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज सातौं कार्यकारिणी समिति २०२१



ई. शिव भूषण लाल
निवर्तमान अध्यक्ष



ई. रतीशचन्द्र लाल सुमन
अध्यक्ष



देवचन्द्र लाल कर्ण
वरिष्ठ उपाध्यक्ष



रमेश दत्त
उपाध्यक्ष



ई. अशोक कुमार लाल कर्ण
महा-सचिव



पुनम श्रीवास्तव
सचिव



राजेश कुमार दास
कोषाध्यक्ष



सुधिर कुमार मल्लिक
सह-कोषाध्यक्ष



ई. रामकुमार लाल कर्ण
सदस्य



वसुधा कर्ण
सदस्य



पंकज कुमार मल्लिक
सदस्य



मिनु मल्लिक (कर्ण)
सदस्य



ऋतु मल्लिक
सदस्य



मनोज कुमार लाल
सदस्य



रजित कुमार कर्ण
सदस्य



ई. शिवचन्द्र लाल कर्ण
सदस्य



मनोज कुमार वर्मा
सदस्य



पंकज लाभ कर्ण
सदस्य

चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका २०७८

देव चन्द्र लाल

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज सातौं कार्यकारिणी समिति २०२१



रञ्जना कर्ण
उपाध्यक्ष



विना सिन्हा
अध्यक्ष



निनु कुमारी कर्ण
महा-सचिव



आराधना वर्मा
सचिव



रंजना कर्ण
कोषाध्यक्ष



वसुधा कर्ण
सदस्य



विभा दास
सदस्य



ऋतु मल्लिक
सदस्य



मिरा मल्लिक
सदस्य



मिनु मल्लिक (कर्ण)
सदस्य



अंशु वर्मा
सदस्य

चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका २०७८

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः



प्रा.डा.सुरेन्द्र साभ कर्ण
सदस्य

नेपाल सरकार
राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

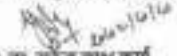


शुभकामना संदेश

वैश्विक महामारी कोविड १९को संश्रमा पछि बिस्तारै लघमा फर्की रहेको नेपाल र त्यसको साथै अगडि बढीरहेको नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाजले प्रकाशन गर्न लागेको स्मारिकामा शुभकामना लेख्न पाउँदा मेरो मन अति नै आनन्दित भएको छ। यो स्मारिका चित्रांश बन्नुहुनुको अत्यन्त प्रयासबाट प्रकाशित भैरालेको आभार भैरहेको छ भने यसले समाजमा सुवास फैलाउने आशा गरेको छु !

चित्रांश परिवारमा सम्पूर्ण समाज प्रति भातृत्वको भावना जागृत गर्न र परस्पर सन्दाव र सहयोगलाई अभिवृद्धि गर्न स्थापना गरिएको यस समाजले समाजमा सन्दाव राख्न सफल भएकोमा समाजका सदस्यहरूलाई धन्यवाद दिन कन्जुस्याई गर्न चाहन्न। हातको परिकर्तित सामाजिक अवस्था एवं परस्थितिलाई विचार गर्दै राष्ट्रिय परिप्रेक्ष्यमा आपसी सदभाव, अनेकतामा एकता एवं सम्पूर्ण सामाजिक विकासमा सहयोगी हुने विश्वास राख्दै संस्थाको दौतर्फी विकास भैरहोस भन्ने शुभेक्षा व्यक्त गर्दछु।

श्री चित्रगुप्त / कलम दवात पुजा २०७८ को शुभकामना ।


प्रा. डा. सुरेन्द्र साभ कर्ण
सदस्य, राष्ट्रिय योजना आयोग
सिंहदरबार, काठमाडौं

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

डा. प्रा. पुष्पा कुमारी कर्ण कायस्त,
राष्ट्रिय, प्रतिनिधि सभा
सदस्य, विद्यार्थ
पदा



Prof. Dr. Pushpa Kumari Karn Kayasta
Member, House of Representatives
Federal Parliament, Nepal
Purva



शुभकामना

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज, काठमाडौँद्वारा श्री चित्रगुप्त पुजनात्मकको शुभ अवसरमा वार्षिक बहुभाषिक प्रकाशनको निरन्तरता स्वरुप “चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका २०७८” प्रकाशित हुन लागेकोमा विशेष हार्दिक खु। प्रकाशन कार्यमा संलग्न सम्पादक-समूहमा, सजक व्यक्तित्वजन लगायत सबैमा हार्दिक बधाई तथा कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन गर्दछु।

सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक लगायतका विभिन्न विषयवस्तु सहितको “चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका २०७८” ले बौद्धिक विचार समृद्धि र समृद्धि साथै श्री श्री ५०८ चित्रगुप्त भगवानको प्रतिशोधार्थ “कलम-कान्ति” को माध्यमबाट अन्न, सुख, शान्ति, समृद्धि र न्याय प्राप्तिको मार्गमा अग्रसर हुन निरन्तर प्रेरित गरिनेछोस् भन्ने विश्वासका साथ हार्दिक शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्दछु।

दुम्बराद।

डा. पुष्पा कुमारी कर्ण कायस्त, पी.एच.डी.

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

सम्मान तथा पुरस्कार चयन समिति

श्री आनन्द मोहन लाल दास संयोजक
श्री अशोक कुमार लाल कर्ण
श्री राम कुमार लाल कर्ण

आर्थिक समिति

श्री राजेश कुमार दास - संयोजक
श्री शिव भूषण लाल
श्री रमेश कुमार दत्त
श्री अशोक कुमार लाल कर्ण
श्री सुधिर कुमार मल्लिक
श्री पंकज लाभ कर्ण
श्री पंकज मल्लिक
श्रीमती बसुधा कर्ण
श्री कमलेश कुमार लाल
श्री मनोज कुमार वर्मा
श्री मनोज कुमार लाल
श्री सत्येन्द्र लाल कर्ण
श्री रवीन्द्र मल्लिक

पूजा तथा समारोह समिति

श्री शिव चन्द्र लाल संयोजक
श्री रमेश कुमार दत्त
श्री राजेश कुमार दास
श्री सन्तोष किशोर लाभ
श्री भास्कर कुमार दास
श्री मनोज कुमार वर्मा
श्रीमती पुनम श्रीवास्तव
श्रीमती निनु कुमारी कर्ण
श्रीमती रंजना कर्ण
श्रीमती रितु मल्लिक
श्रीमती विभा मल्लिक दास

सल्लाहकार समिति

श्री डा. गौरीशंकर लाल दास
श्री ई. रत्नेश्वर लाल कायस्थ
श्री गिरीश चन्द्र लाल
श्री डा. विमल कुमार सिन्हा
श्री (माननीय) विमल श्रीवास्तव
श्री ई. रत्नाकर दत्त
श्री डा. विनोद कुमार कर्ण
श्री ई. आनन्द मोहन लाल दास
श्री अरूण कुमार कर्ण

शैक्षिक कार्य समिति

श्रीमती मिनू मल्लिक संयोजक
श्री भीष्म कर्ण
श्रीमती रितु चौधरी

मंदिर व्यवस्थापन समिति

श्री ई. मनोज कुमार वर्मा संयोजक
श्री रंजीत कुमार सिन्हा
श्री शब्द कुमार कर्ण

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त महिला समिति को कार्य विधि विनियम मसौदा समिति

श्रीमती वीणा सिन्हा संयोजक
श्रीमती निनु कुमारी कर्ण
श्रीमती आराधना वर्मा

सप्तपादकीय

जय चित्रांश



सर्वप्रथम धार्मिक, सांस्कृतिक एवं परम्परागत रूपमा मनाउँदै आइएका चाड पर्वहरुको मंगलमय शुभकामना व्यक्त गर्न चाहन्छु। यस शताब्दीको हालसम्मकै घातक रोग कोरोना १९३यखष्म(जड० जस्तो महामारीबाट समेत हामीलाई बचाउनु भएकोमा हाम्रा आराध्यदेव भगवान श्री चित्रगुप्त महाराजलाई धन्यवाद अर्पण नगरी बस्नु सर्वथा बेइमानी हुनेछ, उहाँको अनुकम्पा बेगर हामी बाँच्न असफल हुनेछौं।

विभिन्न बाधा अड्चनका बावजूद पनि विगतका वर्षहरुमा भैं यो 'चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका, २०७८' प्रकाशन गर्न सफल भएकोमा हामी सबै धन्यवादका पात्र हौं।

यो स्मारिकालाई हालसम्मका स्मारिकाहरुको तुलनामा केही फरकधारमा पस्कने प्रयास गरेका छौं। खासमा यस वर्षको स्मारिकालाई युवा विशेषांक भन्दा कुनै अतिशयोक्ति नहोला, विश्वका सबै महादेशबाट प्रतिनिधित्व हुने गरी मुर्धन्य विद्वानहरुका लेख रचनालाई समेटेका छौं। यस विशेषांकमा विद्वान लेखकहरूसँग सम्पर्क कायम गरी पाठक वर्ग खासगरी युवा पाठकहरुलाई आफ्नो भविष्यका योजनाहरुलाई सफल कार्यान्वयन गर्न मद्दत मिलोस् भन्ने प्रयास गरिएको छ। यस विशेषांकमा समावेश भएका सामाग्रीहरुले रकेट इन्जिनियरिड, स्पेश साइन्स, फुड टेक्नोलोजी लगायत विपद व्यवस्थापन सम्बन्धी अवसर र चुनौती बुझ्न मद्दत पुग्ने विश्वास लिएका छौं। साथै हाम्रा संस्कार, नेपाली भाषामा आराध्यदेव भगवान श्री चित्रगुप्त महाराजको स्तुती र परम्परागत मनोरञ्जनका केही सामग्रीहरुलाई पनि विशेष स्थान दिई प्रकाशन गरेका छौं। यस वर्षको स्मारिकामा युवा देखि वृद्ध सम्मका सबै वर्गको रुचीका विषय समेटेका हुनाले सबै पाठकहरु लाभान्वित हुने विश्वास लिएका छौं।

यो स्मारिकाको प्रकाशन गर्न आफ्नो मौलिक लेख रचना दिई सहयोग गर्ने सबै विद्वान लेखकज्यूहरुमा हृदय देखि नै सम्मान प्रकट गर्न चाहन्छु। स्मारिका प्रकाशनमा नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाजका कार्यकारिणी समिति, महिला समिति, सम्पादक मण्डल एवं सम्पूर्ण चित्रांश बन्धुबान्धवहरु लगायत स्मारिकाको लागि विज्ञापन उपलब्ध गराउनु हुने विभिन्न सरकारी, गैरसरकारी संघसंस्था तथा व्यक्तिहरुका साथै विशेषांकको डिजाइन गर्नुहुने डिजाइनर र छपाई कार्य गर्ने प्रेसप्रति विशेष आभार प्रकट गर्न चाहन्छु।

स्मारिका गुणस्तरीय र त्रुटीरहित होस् भन्ने विशेष प्रयास गरिएको भएता पनि कहिं कतै त्रुटी हुन गएमा क्षमाप्रार्थी छु। हामी सबैको शुभ होस्। ॐ चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

भवदीय,

देवचन्द्र लाल कर्ण

मुख्य सम्पादक

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

अध्यक्षीय मन्तव्य



आदरणीय चिवांश बन्धु-बान्धवहरु,

सादर नमस्कार !

यस वर्षको एघारौं वार्षिक साधारणसभाले, नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज हाँकने जिम्मेवारी मेरो काँधमा दिएको छ। गत वर्ष परिस्तिथि अनुकूल नभएकोले साधारणसभा गर्न सम्भव भएको थिएन। कोविड १९ ले थला परेको विश्व एक पटक फेरि को ल्टो फेर्ने क्रममा छ। नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज पनि समयको साथ छ। हामी पनि यहाँहरुको साथ पाएर अगाडि बढ्दै छौं।


ऋग्वेदको भाग २१ र गरुडपुराणमा उल्लेख भए अनुसार, हाम्रा आदिपुरुष भगवान चित्रगुप्तलाई लिपिको पहिलो रूप दिने पुरुष मानिएको छ। विगतमा लेखापढी गर्ने एकमात्र समूह वा जात कायस्थ मात्र थियो। पौराणिक कालदेखिनै कायस्थ (हुरु, न्यायशास्त्र, मौद्रिक नीति, जग्गाजमिनको नाप तथा हिसावमा महत्वपूर्ण स्थान राख्दै आफ्नो वर्चस्व बनाई राख्न सफल भयो। कुनै जमानामा शिक्षाको आधार नै कायस्थ थिए। स्कन्द पुराणमा कायस्थको सात लक्षण बखान गरिएको छ। जसअनुसार कायस्थ विद्वान, ज्ञानी, सदाचारी, धैर्यवान, विचलित नहुने, दाता, परोपकारी, क्षमाशील, राजसेवी हुन्। राजनीति, शिक्षा, विज्ञान, कला, दर्शन, तथा व्यावसायिक क्षेत्रमा हाम्रो उपस्थिति छ।

कोविड १९ ले गर्दा रोकिएका गतिविधिहरु अब पुनः सुरु गरिएको जानकारी गराउँदैछौं। यस साधारण सभाले चित्रगुप्त महिला समितिलाई पुनर्जिवन दिएको छ, जसले यस समाजको दुवै पांग्रा सुचारु भएको छ। विगत जस्तै समाज आफ्नो उद्देश्य अनुसार अगाडि बढ्दै, समाज प्रति भ्रातृत्वको भावना जागृत गर्न र परस्पर सद्भाव र सहयोगलाई अभिवृद्धि गर्ने विभिन्न कार्यक्रमको योजना सहित अगाडि बढ्ने अठोटका साथ बढ्दै छ। यहाँहरुको साथ पाउने विश्वास छ।

यस वर्ष देखि, समितिले दुई वर्षीय योजना बनाई अगाडि बढ्दै छ। विभिन्न क्षेत्रमा उल्लेखनीय कार्य गरेका चित्रांशहरुलाई सम्मान गर्ने परम्परालाई कायम राख्दै सम-सामयिक सुधार गर्न नयाँ मापदण्ड लागु गरिएको छ भने, कायस्थ कूलको गौरव बढाउने चित्रांशहरुलाई सम्मानित गर्दै, उहाँहरुको नाममा महेन्द्र नारायण निधि पदक, देवनाथ वर्मा पदक, डा वीरेन्द्र कुमार मल्लिक पदक, तथा दाताको नाममा भवानीदेवी पदकको लागि अक्षयकोषको स्थापना गरी केही नयाँ पदकको व्यवस्था गरिएको छ। यसले समाज तथा पदक प्राप्त गर्ने दुवै गौरवान्वित हुने आशा गरेका छौं।

अन्त्यमा, श्री चित्रगुप्त भगवानले हामी सबै चित्रांशहरुलाई सुस्वास्थ्य तथा सुख-समृद्धि प्रदान गर्न भगवानसंग प्रार्थना गर्दछौं।

ओम चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

भवदीय

रतीश चन्द्र लाल सुमन
अध्यक्ष

चित्रगुप्त स्मारिका २०७८

श्री चित्रगुप्त महाराज मंगलाचरण

श्री गिरिजासुत सुमिरि के, ब्रह्मसुता उर धार।
चित्रगुप्त पूजन कथा, वरणू मति अनुसार।।
कर प्रणाम जगदीशतं, हम सब करत करजोर।
कृपासिन्धु यह कामना, सफल करहु सब मोर।।
कलमबंद कायस्था कुल, शरणा तेरे मात।
ज्वाला यमुना मध्य की, रखानी तेरे हाथ।।
चित्रगुप्त की चरण रज, शिरधीरे करहू प्रणाम।
निज अपनो सुत जानि के, करिए पूरण काम।।

श्री चित्रगुप्त स्तुति

जय चित्रगुप्त यमेश तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।
जय पूज्य पद पद्मेश तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।।
जय देव-देव दयानिधे, जय दीन बन्धु कृपानिधे।
कर्मेश जय धर्मेश तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।।
जय चित्रअवतारी पुत्रो, जय लेखानीधारी विभो।
जय श्याम तन चित्रेश तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।।
पुरुषादि भगवत अंश जय, कायस्थ कुल अवतंश जय।
जय शक्ति बुद्धि विशेष तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।।
जय विज्ञ क्षत्रिय धर्म के, ज्ञाता शुभाशुभ कर्म के।
जय शान्तिमय न्यायेश तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।।
तव नाथ नाम प्रताप से, छूट जाय भव त्राय ताप से।
हो दूर सब क्लेश तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।।
यह दीन अनुरागी हरी, चाहे दया दृष्टि तेरी।
कीर्त कृपा करुणेश तव, शरणागतम् शरणागतम्।।

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चित्रगुप्तजी महाराज स्तुति...



देवेन्द्र केसी

अवकाश प्राप्त उप महानिर्देशक

नेपाल नागरिक उडडयन प्राधिकरण एवम् गीतकार

ब्रह्माले जब श्रृष्टी गर्दिनुभयो आफ्नै प्रतापले गरि
सारा यो जगतै भरि जीवहरु जन्मे अनेकौं थरि।
जन्मै मात्र भयो भन्या जगतमा प्राणी कहाँ अट्दथे
मृत्यु जन्मपछि अवश्य हुनि जो लिला प्रभु रच्यथे
कस्ले जीवनमा गरे कति कुरा जान्ने ईरादा धरि।
यमले बिनित्त गरे प्रभुसित गई खाँचो हिसाबको परि।
ब्रह्माजी खुशीभै स्वयंसरि तहाँ श्रृष्टी गरे यो पनि।
यमलाई सहयोगि भैदिनु सदा नाम चित्रगुप्तै भनी।
सारै यत्न गरि मिलाई जीवले जो जो गरेका कुरा।
यमलाई तिमीले सदा समयमै दि गर्नु सो काम पूरा।
ब्रह्माका बचनै पूरा गरि सदा श्री चित्रगुप्तैजीले।
यो सारा जगका समस्त जीवको राख्छन् हिसाब यत्नले।
जस्का अशत्र कलम् मसि बुभिलिनु कायस्थका हुन् गुरु।
कुलदेव मानि पुज्यौं हिजो र अहिले पुज्छौं सदा हे प्रभु।
दिवाली पछि जो मिलिकन सबै गछौं पुजा दावता।
शान्ति न्याय र ज्ञानले भरिदिनु बिनित्त भुकाई नता।
दुई पत्नी प्रभुका भए जगतमा ऐरा र शोभावती।
बाह्रै पुत्र समेत समस्त जनमा हाम्रो शरणागति।
ब्रह्माका अवतार स्वरुप हजुरले गर्दा जगतको भलो।
कायस्थै परिवारको जगतमा धन्यै सुनाम जो चल्यो।
शान्ति कायम होस् प्रभु जगतमा यै बिनित्त हाम्रो सुनी।
ज्ञानको ज्योति छरि हरेक मनुजमा विद्या खुबै भर्दिनि।
बुद्धि ज्ञान विवेक रहोस् जगतमा हे चित्रगुप्तै हरि।
कायस्थै परिवार छ मान्य जगमा जस्का प्रतापले गरि।

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मुल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश



श्री चित्रगुप्त जी महाराज

लेखक : श्री इन्द्र कुमार लाभ
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कायस्थ ब्राह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

कायस्थलोकनि शासन वो प्रशासन क्षेत्र मे सदैव महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाक निर्वाह करैत अयलाह अछि। जखन राज्यक प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था विकसित आ जटिल भऽगेल, तखन सैनिक आ' असैनिक (Civil) दुनु प्रकारक प्रशासनक संचालन एकहि प्रकारक अधिकारीगण द्वारा संभव नहीं भऽ सकल। तखन युनानी, फारसी आशक शासक तथा प्रशासनिक पदाधिकारी लोकनिक वंशजक अतिरिक्त भारतवर्षी क्षत्रिय लोकनि से हो अपन क्षात्रवृत्ति (सैनिक क्षेत्र) के त्याग कऽ असैनिक सेवा में प्रवेश कयने छलाह। एहिमे, ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय आदि जे लोकनि लेखक के (लेखनि द्वारा) कार्य करैत छलाह, ओ लोकनी कायस्थ कहवैत छलाह। भारतवर्षीय क्षेत्र में ई व्यवसायिक वर्ग के एकगोट पूर्ण संगठित जातिक स्वरूप ग्रहण करवा में किछु समय लगलन्हि। तत्पश्चात ई “करण” वा कायस्थ संज्ञा प्राप्त कयालाहि।

कायस्थ जातिके शुभ वैवाहिक अवसर पर गोत्र आ प्रवरक अवरोध क विचार एवम् उच्चारण क अनिवार्यतासँ से हो निर्देशित करैत अछि, जे कायस्थ जाति क जातिय विकास में ब्राह्मण ओ क्षत्रिय क श्रोतक बड। पैघ योगदान रहलैन्हि अछि। कायस्थ जाति क सवटा गोत्र संज्ञा ब्राह्मण क गोत्र संज्ञा सँ मिलैत अछि। यद्यपि गोत्र क सम्बन्ध सर्वथा जाति ओ वंशहिसँ नहीं मानल गेल अछि। एकर सम्बन्ध गुरु सँ होइत छैक।

आव हम कायस्थ ब्राह्मण क सम्बन्ध तरफ यदि ध्यान दैत छी त देखैत छी जे भारतवर्ष मे महाराष्ट्र प्रान्तक पुणे, नासिक, सतारा आदि क्षेत्र मे एखनो किछु एहन परिवार भेटैत अछि जे अपना के ब्राह्मत्व के परित्याग नही क सकल छथि आँ स्वमं के “कायस्थ ब्राह्मण” कहैत छथि। दोसर दिस महाभारत वर्णित श्री भिष्मपितामह आ पुलस्त्य संवाद में वर्णित अछि जे ब्रह्मा क तपस्या उपरान्त हुनक काया सँ उत्पन्न व्यक्ति के नाम कायस्थ राखि पृथ्वीपर चित्रगुप्त नाम प्रख्यात कहि पठौलन्हि, जकर हमरा लोकनि संतान थिकहुँ।

आव हम महाराज हरि सिंह देव सेहो खास क मिथिला में वसैत कायस्थ आ ब्राह्मण के एके श्रेणी में रखलन्हि तकर एकटा उदाहरण प्रस्तुत कर जा रहल छी जाहि में एकटा पोथी मै लिखल अछि जे

1. “स्वाजन्याक्षत पाणि पीडन वसा, दैव पराधम्बना, हा कष्टं हरिनाथ शर्मा गृहिणी व्यक्त्वा वृश्चा धी मपि। दृष्टा दुर्मति नास एव मिथिला भुदेव वंशावली, व्याख्या कौशल पन वेन विविधै तद मञ्जीका पंजिका।”
2. “शाके युगम गुनाकं सम्मित वडे, भूपाल चुडामणि श्री नेच्छी हरि सिंह देव विजयी पंजी प्रवन्ध कृत तस्मात् कर्ण सुवंश वीज कलिते सद्बिध्व चके पुरा कायस्था स्वधर्मिणो सुगुणिणे श्री गुणपतिः दत्तवान्”।

महाराज नान्यदेव १०१९ शाके मे राज्य प्राप्त कैलन्हि १२४२ शाके में महाराज हरिसिंह देव तपस्या में चलि गेलाह। तै कायस्थ क जाति क स्वरूप ग्रहण करवामें ब्राह्मण के उल्लेखनिय योगदान छन्हि। आव हम ई उद्दृत करय चाहैत छी जे महाराज हरिसिंह देव के ब्राह्मण एव कायस्थ के पंजी व्यवस्था क तरफ कियैक ध्यान गेलैन्हि, उपर लिखल श्लोक १ में एकटा “हरिनाथ शर्मा” के नाम उल्लेख अछि ताही सम्बन्ध एकटा किंवदन्ती छैक, ओना श्लोक में हरिनाथ शर्मा एवं प्रस्तुत ईकथा में सेहो हुनक नाम देखला सं ई कथा यथार्थ सेहो बुझना जाईत अछि।

मैथिल ब्राह्मण एक भेद अछि, मुदा कर्ण कायस्थ में एतेक भेद अछि जे कोनो बाहिरी आदमीक लेल विस्ममकारी भऽ सकैत अछि। कर्ण कायस्थ में चारि विभाजन मोट रुपे अछि : १) सोईत (श्रोतिय) २) योग ३) पंजिवट्ट ४) जयवार। तकर बाद मूल, ग्राम, प्रवर, डेरा, पांजि आदिक आधार पर श्रेणी वनैत अछि।

वैदिक काल सँ ऋषि सब जीवन यापन प्रणाली क लेल अनेक महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धान्त सुस्थिर कऽ देने छलाह जे आईयो घरि हिन्दु समाज में समादृत अछि।

“स जातो येन जातेन जाति वंश समुत्तितम्।
परिवर्तिनी संसारे मृतः कोवा न जायते ॥”

आई सँ कखि अढाई हजार वर्ष पूर्वक लिखल ई श्लोक मानव जाति क विभिन्न वर्ग में उन्नति क उदघोष कऽ रहल अछि, कियैक त जातिक विधान प्राकृतिक आधारपर वैज्ञानिक संगठन छैक। जतय संस्कार नहीं ओतय उन्नति क आधार खोजनाई अभावस्थाक राति

कायस्थ बाहमण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

चन्द्रमा खोजनाई होयत । अनेक सिद्धान्त (संस्कार) सभमें एक वैवाहिक सिद्धान्त जाहि में पितृ पक्ष सँ सात आउर मातृ पक्ष सँ पाँच पुस्त तक के संतति क वीच वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध नही हेवाक चाही ।

जेना कि ऋषि याज्ञवल्क्य लिखने छथि:

“ मातृ पंचमत्य क्त्वा पितृतः सप्तमं त्यजेत् ”।

सम्पूर्ण भारत वर्ष औ मिथिला में इएह सिद्धान्त क आधार पर वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध होइत छैक । ईएह वैवाहिक सिद्धान्त के सुस्पष्ट करवा लेल मिथिला मे पंजी प्रथा के व्यवस्था कयल गेल । मिथिला के तत्कालिन नरेश हरि सिंह देवजी क प्रेरणा सँ ई प्रथा संचालित भेल । मिथिला तत्व विमर्श पूर्वाह्न पृष्ठ संख्या १३६ अनुसार ई पंजी प्रथा सन् १३२६ ई में बनाओल गेल, जकरा हरि सिंह देव व्यवस्था सेहो कहल जाईछ ।

नरेश हरि सिंह देव क प्रेरणा सँ सभ जातिक वंशावली उल्लेखित त भेल मुदा क्षत्रिय आदि अन्य जाति लोकनी द्वारा अस्वीकार कयलासँ हुनका लोकनिक, वंशावली नष्ट भऽ गेल । परञ्च मैथिल ब्राहमण औ कर्ण कायस्थक पंजीप्रथा आईयो धरि विद्यमान अछि । पंजी प्रथा सँ पुर्व मैथिल ब्राहमण औ कायस्थों सवहक वंशावली अधिकारी विद्वानसभ द्वारा एकहि ढाम संरक्षित नही होईत छल । अपितु प्रायः प्रत्येक कुलमें किछु विद्वान वर्ग जे छलाह, जे अपन कुल, पुर्वजसभक ज्ञान रखैत छलाह जे ओही समयक ऋषिसभ द्वारा सीमा निधारित कयल गेल छल । परन्तु लिखित दस्तावेज नही भेलासँ औ मुंहजवानी गिन्ती कयला सँ वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध में गडबडी होमय लागल । अर्थात् मातृपक्ष सँ पाचँ औ पितृपक्ष सँ सात पिडीक भीतरों मे वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध होमय लागल ।

“ मिथिला तत्वविमर्श ” आदि ऐतिहासिक पोथी सँ ज्ञात होईत अछि, जे महाराज हरि सिंह देवक समय बाबा “ मुक्तेश्वर नाथ महादेव ” (भारत, विहार, मधुवनी जिल्ला अंधराठाढ़ी प्रखण्डके देवहार ग्राम मे अवस्थित) क निकट सतधारा ग्राम में (मंदिर सँ डेढ कोस उत्तर) पंडित हरिनाथ शर्मा नामक विद्वान वास करैत छलाह । ओ अपन अनुज क व्यवहार सँ खुष्ट भऽ परदेश चलि गेलाह । एम्हर हुनकर पत्नी नितदिन बाबा मुक्तेश्वरनाथ महादेवक भक्तिपूर्वक पुजा अर्चना करथि औ मनावथि ने शीघ्रही हुनक पति घर घुरि आवथि । संयोगवश एक दिन एक चाण्डाल वदनियतवस ओहीठाम आयल औ पंडित हरिनाथ शर्माक पत्नी क संग ककुत्य करऽ चाहलक । पंडिताईन अप्पन सतित्वक रक्षा हेतु बाबा सँ प्रार्थना करऽ लगलीह । आओर हुनक प्रार्थना सुनि, बाबा क कृपा सँ मंदिरक द्वार पर दुईटा कारी नाग ढाढ़ भऽ गेला आओ चाण्डाल मंदिरक भीतर प्रवेश नही कऽ सकल । जावत, धरि लोकसभ ओतय जमा भए चाण्डाल के पकडी सकत ताहि स पूर्व हि चाण्डाल ओतय सँ भागी अद्श्य भ गेल । ओ पंडिताईन अप्पन घर चली अयलीह, मुदा गाम में त सब तरहक लोक होईत छैक, कियो लोकनि ई अफवाह फैला देलक ने पंडिताईनक धर्म नष्ट भऽ गले छैक । परिणामस्वरूप पंडिताईन के समाज सँ वाहिष्कृत कराबोल गेल । किछु दिन पश्चात पंडित हरिनाथ शर्मा परदेश सँ गाम ऐलाह त हुनका घटना क जानकारी कराबोल गेल जे पंडिताईन क धर्म नष्ट भए गेल छन्हि । पंडित जी ई सुनी मनभारी कऽ पुनः परदेश जाय लगलाह कि पंडिताकईन क संवाद भेटल जे ओ कम स कम अप्पन पत्नी सँ भेट कऽ उक्त घटनाक पूर्ण वस्तु स्थितिक जानकारी लौथु तकर बाद जेना जे विचार हुए सैह करथि । पंडितजी गाम सँ वाहरे अप्पन पत्नी सँ भेटि कए सम्पूर्ण वृत्तान्त सुनलन्हि ।

तत्पश्चात ग्रामध्यक्ष के जानकारी भेल जे शर्मा क पत्नी के भगवान शंकर कृपा सँ धर्म नही भेल छन्हि, तहन हुनकर अग्निपरीक्षा कराबोल गेल । ओही समय ग्राम पंचायत द्वारा अपराध प्रमाणिकता क लेल अभियुक्त के अग्निपरीक्षा लेल जाईत छल । जाहिमे अपराधी के हाथपर पीपलक किछु सुखल पता राखि ओहीपर तप्पत लोहा राखिके संकल्प कराबोल जाईत छल जे ओ व्यक्ति यदि अमुक अपराधक अपराधी होई तऽ ओकर हात जरय लागय । धर्मशास्त्र में वर्णित समयधरि यदि हाथ नही जरय त ओकरा निरअपराधी बुझना जाईत छल । तदनुसार पंडिताईन के परीक्षा मे हुनक हाथ जरय लगलैन्ह एव ग्रामध्यक्ष हुनका अपराधी घोषित कऽ देलैन्ह । परञ्च पंडिताईन के विश्वास छलैहि जे हम अपराधी नही छी, महादेवक कृपा सँ हमर धर्म नष्ट नही भेल अछि ।

आही समय राजा हरिसिंह देवक महामन्त्री कवि कोकिल विद्यापति ठाकुर क पितामह भ्राता चण्डेश्वर ठाकुर छलाह, जिनकर धर्म पत्नी लखिमा ठाकुराईन वड । पैघ विदुषी छलीह । पंडित शर्मा क पत्नी लखिमा ठाकुराईन सँ भेट कऽ अप्पन आपबीती सुनौलीह । सबवात सुनलाऽ बाद लखिमा ठाकुराईन संकल्प वाक्य के जाचँ करौलिह जाहिमें अग्निपरीक्षा लेल गेल छल । जाचँ क बाद लखिमा ठाकुराईन कहलथि जे पंडित सभ जाहि वाक्य सँ परीक्षा लेलिन्ह अछि वो वृत्तिपूर्ण अछि ।

संकल्प लेल वाक्य क अर्थ छल जे “ यदि अभियुक्त चण्डालगामिनी हए तऽ हुनकर हाथ जरि जाय” । लखिमा ठाकुराईन कहलन्हि जे संभव छै जे अभियुक्त के पति चाण्डाल हए, अतयव संकल्प वाक्य होवाक चाहि जे कि स्वामी के अतिरिक्त अभियुक्त यदि चाण्डालगामिनी हए तऽ ओकर हाथ जरि जाए । लखिमा ठाकुराईन क कथनानुसार पंडिताईनके फेर सँ अग्निपरीक्षा कराबोल गेल, एहिबेर हुनकर हाथ नही जरल, अर्थात् पंडित हरिनाथ शर्माक पत्नी निरपराध प्रमाणित भेलाह, संगहि ईहो सिद्ध भेल जे पंडित हरिनाथ शर्मा में चाण्डालत्व दोष छन्हि ।

पंडित हरिनाथ शर्मा नैस्टिक विद्वान छलाह । तएँ किनको विश्वास नही होईत छल जे हुनकामें चाण्डालत्व दोष छनि । तखन राजा हरिसिंह देव द्वारा मिथिला क १४०० मिमांश क विद्वान, पंडितसवहक सभा वैसाओल गेल । बहुत विमर्श, अनुसंधान औ विचारक बाद ई तथ्य अंगा आयल जे पंडित हरिनाथ शर्माक विवाह शास्त्रानुकूल नही भेल छल । हुनकर पत्नी हुनकर पितृपक्ष दिस सँ सात पुस्त भितरेके सम्बन्धित छलिह, जाहि सँ हुनकामे चाण्डालत्व दोष उत्पन्न भेल । ई खिस्सा “ मिथिला तत्वविमर्श ” के प्रारम्भ में उल्लेखित अछि ।

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

राजा हरिसिंह देव सोचमें पडि गेलाह जे जखन पंडित जकां शास्त्रज्ञ के अनाधिकार विवाह भ सकैत अछि, तखन त समान्यजन सबमें ई आम बात हयतैक अतः राजा निर्णय लेलाह जे सबलोक वंशावली एकहि ठाम उल्लेखित हो । जेकर मिलान कऽ अधिकारी निर्णय दौधु जे अमुक वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध शास्त्र सम्मत अछि वा नहि । एहि प्रकृया के सिद्धान्त कहल गेल औ पंजी व्यवस्था रखनिहार अधिकारी के “पंजीकार ” कहल गेल तथा हुनका द्वारा देल लिखल मंजुरी के अस्वजन पत्र । “ मिथिला तत्व विमर्श ” स ज्ञात होईत अछि जे रघुदेव नामक व्यक्तिके अध्यक्षता मे १४०० मिमांशक मिलि कऽ मिथिला तत्व विमर्श पोथि बनाओल गेल रहै ।

उक्त पंजी प्रबन्धक अतिरिक्त कायस्थ गोत्रक प्रमाण कमलाकर भट्ट द्वारा शाके १२४५ (१३२४ ई०) लिखत “ सुकमलाकार ” नामक पुस्तक सँ सेहो भेटैत अछि ।

“ ब्रह्मकायोदभवेत ख्यातः कायस्थो जाति उच्यते ।

नाना गोत्रश्च तदवस्थां कायस्थो भुवि संतिते ॥”

तत्कालीन राजा हरिसिंह देव अप्पन मंत्री सुर्यकर ठक्कुर जे श्रीधर दासक वंशज छलाह, हुनका सँ मैथिल कायस्थ क पत्रिका निर्माण करौलनि ।

कर्ण कायस्थ श्रेणी क्रम चारि मूल ३६० एंव गोत्र ३१ रहल अछि ।

कर्ण कायस्थ श्रेणी मूल (सेखा सहित) गोत्र निम्नानुसार अछि ।

(क) श्रेणी : (१) श्रात्रिय (२) योग (३) जयवार (४) पंजीव्द

(ख) गोत्र : (१) शाण्डिल्य (२) वत्स (३) काश्यप (४) कात्यायन (५) कौशिक (६) कृष्णात्रेय (७) गौतम (८) भारद्वाज (९) शक्ति

(१०) अंगिरस (११) माण्डल्य (१२) सारस्वत (१३) भार्गव (१४) साङ्कृति (१५) विष्णुवृद्धि (१६) अनैधुव (अनय ध्रुव)

(१७) गार्ग्य (१८) जामदग्न्य (१९) आव (२०) परासर (२१) देवल (२२) अभि (२३) आस्तीक (२४) सावर्ण्य (२५) कौण्डिल्य

(२६) च्यवन (२७) वशिष्ठ (२८) मौद्गल्य (२९) आप्तवन (३०) त्रसदस्य (३१) गौरवीत

(ग) अठहर, अमोहला, अगैयापाल, आदित्यपुर, अन्धरा, अओराई, अधारपुर, अरता, अहता, अरन्त, अर्घ निधाम, अर्धधासीपाल, अख्तरपुर, अटही, अमरी, अस्तेई, अलदही, असोनारो । इकहन । उदयनपुर, उसोथ, उसाम, औरिया, उसरावासी, उदभीन्ड, ओए, ओआरी, ऐडापाल । कोडीपाल, क्यौटी, कांचनपुर, कन, कछरा, कोलयु, कोरौती, कोरारी, कावल, कौचात, कोकलवाल, कटकीयापाल, कमछापाल, कसहरतापाल, कुरसंडियापाल, कुसोन, कुन्दाम, कुई, कुञ्जी, कुन्दवाल, कटका, कोटा, केराम, करौती, केनारी, केरोटाई, कसरौरावासी, क्यौटालह, कटैया, खैरि, खरैरा, खजुरी, खडका, खोखस, खनगांव, खटकीयापाल, खटकोठिपाल, खरथुआ, खांगी, खरैलवासी । गर्दनिधि, गर्दवियनजन, गढकव, गर्दवियर, गौरापाल, गोढ, गढीहा, गढचाउरी, गोन्दवाल, गभ्रसरी, गढमान, गढपाल, गगंसारा, गजरथपुर, गोछपुर, गंगौली, गुलचौडी, गनडौली, गंगसरी, गोहटवासी, गोआ, गढगोपाल, गढकिर्ती, गढमान, गढशंकर, गढस्येयी, गढकल्याण, गढविपुरदास, गढदास, गढ वरहरी, गढ महअर, धासीपाल, धोसा, चकसेरीपाल, चाउरी, चन्दौली, चपहरी, चिल्हकी, चम्पकारन, चओ कोडीपाल, चम्पारण । छउजी । जिहली, जैए, जैतहु, जैपुर, जाले, जोर, जमारी, जमुवारी । भडका, भंभारपुर, भिटुकोया । टभका, टाघर, टभ्वकली । ठकहोर । उराही, डुमरिया, डेगओना । ढोंगा, ढोसा । तेरसीगढ, तेरसी, तिभ्रक, तियन, तियनवासी, तेधरा, तिरहुती, ततईल, तनिऔती, तरिसम, तिलहारी, त्रिकोठीपाल, तपनपुर, तिलण्डा, तिडरा । थरिया । दीपतिपाल, दीप, देपुरा, देमिहथ, दानवेहट, देवीयरी, द्विरापाल, द्विकोठीपाल, द्विन्यौरी, द्विक्यौटी, द्वीतेरसी, द्वीपकली, द्वीवरैल, द्वीनान्यपुर, द्वीअवदही, द्वीभाली, द्वीहाटी, द्वीविजनपुर, द्वीवलारपुर, द्वीसुन्दर, द्वीमान, द्वीवनौली, द्वीवेग, द्वीविओन, द्वीसिवा, द्वीगढपाल, द्वीरत्नपाल, द्वीमहिषी, द्वीगढीहाल, द्वीपद्मपुर । धनौली, धनवधमौरा, धनखोरी, धर्मपुर, धरोरवरहट, नरगवाली, नेउरी, नन्दाम, नान्यपुर, नरडा, नंगरा, ननौर, नवहथ, निधाम, नरसिंहपुर, नहोटा, नदियाम, नहोना, नैदाहा, नहुनी, नैपुर, नोनैई, नारोवासी । पकली, पातो, पुतीस, पोकराम, पिङ्गी, परसौनी, पौराम, परडी, पदमपुर, पथरवाल, पोहरी, पिपरा, पण्डौली, पारबेंक, पिरभ्रछ, पिरकौली, पिअर, पिरहाडोती, पिलाकी, पिओपाल, पंचकोठीपाल, पढवारा, पंचरुखी, पनचोभ, पिपरौनीवासी । फुलथुआ, फुलहारा । बरैल, बस्वयनो, बत्तीखवाला, बसन्तपुर, बियर, विजनपुर, वृविजनपुर, वैक, बारा, बणुवोला, बलारपुर, बोकांने, बनौली, बढिसामा, बखराह, बला, बसन्तपाल, बरहरी, बसुहाम, बढिओम, व्यासपुर, वीहपुर, विक्रमपुर, बभोरा, बरुआरी, बल्युआ, वारो, वधरासीवासी, विओन, वारीकौप, वौराम, वान्यन, विसौल, वुकुवल, वसखोना, वरुआरा, वीहनगर, वधौथी, ब्रह्मपुर, बरैद,

वेसारी, बालिगाम, बेकसाओरा, बेकराउत, बेकढाढी, बेकथाल । भाली, भरोरी, भिङ्गी, भदरही, भदिओन, भनेली, भरोयोन, भिलन्दी, भिण्डीपाल, भभ्रलरठ, भालीपाल, भरवारा, । महुनी, मारीच, माण्डीच, मुहुर, महथापाल, मनौननापाल, महसी, महअर, मरदही, मचैन, मलाठी, महदेवा, मनपौर, महेथु, महेराम । रजोरपाल, रत्नपाल, रुपदेवादी, रतवाल, राधोपुर, रत्नपुर, रामपुर, रायपुर, राजे, रौतपाल, रौतहठ, रौतहठनवानी, रौतहठडुमरिया, रौतहठडुमराम । लौगाम, लवानी, लहनपवई, लडुआरी । सीसी, सकुरी, सुन्दर, सरिसव, शीसन, सोहरन, सुभौला, सोनटी, ससानी, साहराय, समदउली, सिसौनी, सुअरि, ससारी, सखा, सन्तो, सोरवाता, सकुरीगढ, सिंहपढ, सिमरी,

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मुल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

सोनहोउली, सुपौली, सभुआर, सधमपुर, सरईस, सरोखपाल, साण्डे, सरनियागढ, सोन्दपुर, सिमराहा, सप्तकोठीपाल, सिवा, सुठिपाल, होईया, हावी, हाटी, हरदी, हकमकी, हरावत, हनना, हरिनन्द ॥ ३६० ॥

आव हम किछु मुल, डेरा, तथा सखा (पूर्वज) क विवरण प्रस्तुत करय चाहैत छी ।

मुल	डेरा	सखा (पूर्वज)
बलाईन	दोस्तपुर	त्रिपुरदास
	भजपरौल	मुकुन्द
	महिसाम	रतिक
	मधेपुर	छनपति
	दीप	अनन्त कुसाई
	सप्ता	कृष्णा
	गणेशपुर	जोवाई
	कवई	देवघर
	चौरी	फुलघर
	दुलारपुर	ज्ञानकर
	नरुआर	गुदाई
	भम्हरपुर	भम्हरकर
	सेराम	अफल
	पुनहद	जोवाई
	कोठीपाल	राधोपुर
हिरनी		गौरी
चंगेल		सोवर्ण
तरिसम		मौरी
शिवनगर बरेटा		चर्तुभुज
चंगेलकेर		केशवमाधव
मिहिल		वसाओन
सिसव	परिहार	पंचानन्द
	रांग	वनवारी
	अवेरी	अगरु
	समसा	विष्णु
	महिसारी	कामदेव
	लोहना	हरिनाथ
	हर्दवार	हलधर
	मधुपुर	रतिधर
	पदमौल	श्रीधर

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

नंरगवाली	जरसैन	माने
	सुपौल	भोजदेव
	भदवारी	दामोदर
	गोडहैला	धनपति
	आसी	ढकरुहिरमनि
	चिचरी	रामदेव
	वेला	मुरारी
वतिकवाल	सनकोथं	रतिनाथ
	घसना	पाँख धर्मु
महुनी	नरुआर	हरिनाथ
	मालीपुर	जगदिश
	करहारा	परमानन्द (महिन्द्र)
	सलाहा	मधुराम
मान्डीच	कोदवा	सभापति
	महील	वसुदेव
	सुपौल	मंगे
	जगतपुर	जयदेव
बसन्तपुर	जोकी	गदाधर
	मुरौना	सुरपति
	गोनरौरी	भिरवारी
	महुत्तरी	मनित्रिपुर
	सिगिया	वेनी
	परवापुर	वेधमेध
	सरलहिया	कमल
ओएवार (ओए)	लाउफ	कमलापति
	नहपाल	कामदेव
	मन्दार	त्रिपुर
	मधेपुर	जगदिश
वियर	मढौली	वीर
	केउटी	रुपनारायण
	ढडिमा	जीवनाथ
	रनवे	भवनाथ
	विश्वनाथ	यदु
	ककरौली	लक्ष्मी
	आहिल	मधुसुदन

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

	वरहेता	श्रीराम
	रत्नपुर	पलटु
	भछी	राजदेव
	वैगनी	गंगाधर
	लगमा	हरिदेव
	नारालाही	बलिन्द्र
	हरिपट्टी	गोपाल
	कहुआ	केशव
	बहादुरपुर	उद्धव
	खराजपुर	श्रीकाम
	चिकसाईर	कल्याण
	पधारी	छिनु
	मुर्तुजापुर	टेकनाथ
	सकुरी	नारायण
	उखराम	गोपीनाथ
	बहेडा	श्याम
	देथुवी	मृगपती
	हावीभौवार	माने
	धेरुख	लखिमी
अठहर	सुन्दरपुर	भैदय
	अकवरपुर	नन्दलाल
	कोईलख	नोने
	चननपुर	अभिराम
पकली	किसनपुरा	खान्तु
	धुरलख	खान्त
	नवनगर	काशी
	चौपता	रंजन
	समौली	उछहु
	इटर्वा	रामु
गढकव	दरभंगा	हृदयकरी
	बछाहा	समराथ
	सिमरा	देवकीनन्दन
	लवानी	पिताम्बर
	चकदह	नरकर
	राँटी	हरिपति

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

गढनिधि	मतनहरि	होराई
	मंगरौनी	भवानी
	खनाम	श्रीपति
	(ई १४ वशं श्रोत्रायवंश थिकाहा)	
ग्रहस्थ मूल		
दिपतिपाल	फजिला	इन्द्रपति
	कराईन	प्रभाकर
	सडिया	श्रीपति
अमुहाला	गोनौत	सिवकर
	भासर	राजु
ढांगा	ढांगा	रघुनाथ
	गंग	पशुपति
उदयनपुर	चननपट्टी	अभिराम
	वखरी	मधुकर
	कृष्णपुरा	राधव
	पकरी	अनन्त
	रामभद्रपुर	खेदु
	भीण्डी	रतिनाथ
	चिलकी	रविनाथ
नान्यपुर	चौपता	जनार्दन
	तरौनी	कान्ह
होईया	अमारखपुर	लोकनाथ
	मोखा	गोपीदास
कान्चनपुर	उदै	सार्वन
	हरिना	देवघर
	मुरीन	रधु
	कन्हई	जगदिश
	घघरी	रुपाई
गढवियर	गोढीयारी	प्राणकर
	महुआ	शिवु
	पागा	निलकंठ
	मधुवन	भीरु
	मदनपुर	जयराम
	मोहनपुर	कृष्ण
	हरिपारीपुर	दुवाई

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

	हरिअठ	माधव
केउटी	टेकटारी	लक्ष्मीनाथ
	जरवलपुर	नरसिंह
	दुधैल	मोहन
	गोपालपुर	मोहनखत्री
	वसोतर	उपेन्द्र
	वहादुरपुर	विश्व
नेउरी	भासर	रविकर
	रायपुर	महिधर
	पितौभिया	उमापति
	राउरी	शुभंकर
	वनगाम	सिद्ध
	नैयाम	रत्नकर
	पिवरखपुर	भरत
	संग्राम	काशीनाथ
अरदही	सुन्दरपुर	गदाधर
	खजुरी	सिवकर
	भौडा	केशव
	भडका	राकीदास
रवैरी	परौरीया	वसाओन
	मसेपुर	देवनाथ
	छतनेश्वर	संग्रामदास
महथापाल	रधौली	ठाकुरलाल
तेरसी	खरसर	मोहन
भंगुर	लोहोगीर	अच्युत
	सरैसा	सुधाकर
बनौली	मसेपुर	भगडु
	पठही	परसुराम
कधरा	घोघन	श्रीपति (राडी)
	वरैया	भक्तन नारायण
वरिसाम	गंगापुर	श्रीकर
	मोरजीवा	रघुनाथ
वलारपुर	विष्णुपुर	रुपेरंग
महुअर	मखनाही	हरिदुम
रोतहढ	गोधनपुर	गुणपति

कायस्थ बाह्मण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मूल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

सुन्दर	कोढिया	भास्कर
सिवा	नसिरा	विष्णु
वोकाने	नवहथ	गनेश
	महाबल	विष्णु
ओवारी	छाया	नरसिंह
चवौली	भच्छी	जनार्दन
आदित्यपुर	ओकरी	गृहेश्वर
रत्नपाल	नसीरा	टेकीलाल
	मुरैता	रघुनी
जरैल	नारायणपुर	जयकर
वटैल	सहौरा	माधव
	हरिपट्टी	हरिदेव
फुलचुवा	पतौनी	जैदंव
परसौनी	भिडी	चुरामणि
करौनी	फरकिया	रुपन
तियल	महुनीठकुर	जदु
	वानजगाम	नारायण
	दशौथ	पुरषोत्तम
जैतुट	मधेपुर	लाखन
गौरापाल	नोनहीर	चमरु
धमौरा	सिवासिंहपुर	विसई
	बुलाकीपुर	मोहन
कोलयु	राघोपुर	शुभंकर
	सिवा	रंजन
धानय	मोहनपुर	जुराई
नंदाम	कोईलख	मखन
वरहरी	वथौली	वसन्त
ओवारी	पिपरा	जीवकर
	परवाहा	सुधाकर
धर्मपुर	अंधरा	दशरथ
नडडा	हरिपुर	थेधहु
	वरही	बुल्ली
द्विवलारपुर	हरिराहा	गुदरु
	मदनपुर	श्रीकान्त
पोखराम	खर्गपुर	मनिंकर

कायस्थ बाह्रमण क सम्बन्ध आ कर्ण कायस्थक मुल, डेरा, गोत्र, वंश

	बारावेनौता	मधुकर
	मोहनवैरिया	गांगू
	जैपुर	गंगा
रजौडा	करियन	राम
पातो	खडरा	अनन्त
द्विपोखराम	पिपराही	लोकनाथ
पेकरी	अटेरु	लखादु

सन्दर्भ :

दत्त नृपेन्द्र कुमार

मिथिला तत्व विमर्श

सुकमालाकर

श्याम सुन्दर वर्मा सन् १३४७

विभिन्न अध्ययन

लेखक:

श्री इन्द्र कुमार लाभ

बिराटनगर-०५, बरगाछि

नेपाल सरकार

भौतिक पूर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय

सडक विभाग

संघीय सडक सुपरिवेक्षण तथा अनुगमन कार्यालय, सुर्खेत

महाकाली पुल योजना ,महेन्द्रनगर, कन्चनपुरको अनुरोध

योजना अन्तर्गत ६०० मि. लामो पुल ,खोलाको दुवै तर्फ पर्यटन प्रवर्धनको लागि २-२ वटा पोखरी , पहुचमार्ग र पहुचमार्ग पुलको निर्माण भैरहेको यस निर्माणाधीन महाकाली पुल एक बहु-उद्देश्य महत्वपूर्ण सार्वजनिक पुल संरचना हो । सार्वजनिक सडक पुल हामी सबैको साभा सम्पत्ति हो । यो सम्पत्तिको संरक्षण एवं संवर्द्धन गर्नु हामी सबैको साभा दायित्व हो । सार्वजनिक पहुच मार्ग तथा पुलको तल माथीको सीमामा अनाधिकृत रुपमा अतिक्रमण गरी घर टहरा निर्माण गर्ने, होडिङ्ग बोर्ड राख्ने, निर्माण सामग्रीहरु सडक तथा फुटपाथमा थुपार्ने, खोलाबाट झिक्ने, सडकमा अन्नबाली सुकाउने, सडक पुलमा मा गाईवस्तु छोड्ने,सडक नाली पुरी बाटो बनाउने ईत्यादि कार्य कानूनी रुपमा अवैधानिक रहेको र साथै यी कार्यहरुले सडक आवागमनमा अबरोध भई असामयिक सडक दुर्घटना निम्तिने हुनाले उपरोक्त क्रियाकलापहरु नगर्न नगराउन हुन सम्बन्धित सबैलाई डिभिजन सडक कार्यालय, कंचनपुर हार्दिक अनुरोध गर्दछ ।

सन्तोष कुमार कर्ण

योजना प्रमुख

कायस्थ र कैथी लिपी

चन्द्रकिशोर मल्लिक

इतिहासको पुस्तक 'त्यस बखतको नेपाल' पहिलो भाग लेखक सरदार श्री भीम बहादुर पाण्डेले १९७७ साल पानीसरो खण्ड १ अध्याय १ को शिर्षक ४ नेपाल कर्खा र खाँडो विषय अन्तर्गत लेख्नुभएको छ, राणाकालमा मधेसका काइतेलाई सरकारी जागिर खान मनाही थियो । काइतेलाई जागिर नदिनाको अर्थमा भन्नुभएको छ, पछिसम्म पनि डिका नदिइकन अड्डा अदालतमा लेखिने अक्षरलाई काइते भनिने चलन थियो । कारण, मधेसका काइतेहरूले सितिमितिले नबुझ्ने किसिमले कागजमा डिको नदिइ लेखेको अक्षर र त्यसमा घुसाएका सुक्ष्म बुँदा प्रायः धेरैजसो काठमाण्डौका गाँजे हाकिमलाई सहजै नचढ्ने हुँदा उनीहरूको त्यो अद्वितीय चलाकी र काइते अक्षर खतरनाक सम्झी तिनीहरूलाई निजामतीमा जागिर दिन मनाही गरिएको थियो ।

सरदार भीम बहादुर पाण्डेले त्यस बखतको नेपाल भाग - ५ मा राणाकालीन सामान्य प्रशासनको रुपरेखा शिर्षकमा लेख्नुभएको छ, तराइका बासिन्दाहरूमध्ये बहुत थोरै शहरमा (अर्थात् काठमाण्डौ मा) जागिर खान आउँदथे । काइतेहरूलाई त अदालतमा जागिर नदिने चलन थियो ।

श्री ५ बडामहाराजाधिराज पृथ्वीनारायण शाहको संक्षिप्त जीवनी पुस्तकमा इतिहास शिरोमणि श्री बाबुराम आचार्यले सत्ताइसौं परिच्छेद, बही बुझ्ने व्यवस्थाको स्थापना शिर्षकमा लेख्नु भएको छ, कायस्थहरूको भाषा कैथी थियो, तापनि खस बोल्ने गोर्खालीको समझमा आउन कठिन थिएन । उनीहरू तिथिको व्यवहार (चन्द्र मास) नगरेर प्रत्येक महिनाको बहुल पक्ष र शुक्ल पक्षको दिनको गणना (मिति) गर्दथे । दिनको संख्या टुट्ने भए तापनि बढ्ने हुँदैनथ्यो । (अर्थात् चान्द्रमासको तिथिलाई दिनको मितिको आधारमा गणना गर्दा महिनाको दिन घट्न सक्थ्यो तर बढ्दैनथ्यो - पंक्तिकार) । यसकारण घरेलु व्यवहारका निमित्त गोर्खालीहरूले पनि यस मितिपत्रलाई अपनाएका थिए । गोर्खामा स्याहा/श्रेष्ठाको चलन नहुनाले गोर्खाली जोशीहरू स्याहा लेख्दैनथे, तापनि कायस्थले लेखेका स्याहा श्रेष्ठा बही उनीहरू जाँचन सक्तथे । यसकारण दरभङ्गा जिल्लासंग जोडिएको र नेपालमा मिलेको महोत्तरी जिल्लामा पनि कायस्थहरूको वस्ती भएको हुनाले यिनैबाट स्याहाश्रेष्ठा र बहीपत्र समेत तयार गराउने र आफ्नै रेखदेखमा बहीपत्र जाँची फारखती दिने नियमको जग श्री ५ पृथ्वीनारायण शाहले २१ मार्च १७७० ई. मा काठमाण्डौलाई राजधानी गराएपछि, लगत्तै आरम्भ गरेको देखिन आएको छ ।

यसै परिच्छेदको टिप्पणीमा श्री बाबुराम आचार्यले लेख्नु भएको छ, गोर्खाका राजा पृथ्वीपति शाहका

समयमा कैथी मितिपत्रको मात्र होइन कैथी भाषाको पनि प्रयोग भएको देखिनाले श्री ५ पृथ्वीनारायण शाह भन्दा पहिले पनि कायस्थको प्रवेश गोर्खामा भएको देखिन्छ ।

भारत बिहार प्रदेशको बिहार विधान परिषदमा परियोजना अधिकारीको रूपमा पदस्थापित रहेका श्री भैरव लाल दासले कैथी लिपिको विस्तृत अध्ययन गरी 'कैथी लिपिका इतिहास' नामक हिन्दीमा पुस्तक प्रकाशित गर्नुभएको छ ।

वहाँले लेख्नुभएको छ, प्राचीनकालमा मगध जनपद भारतको तत्कालीन १६ वटा महाजनपद मध्ये को एउटा थियो । बौद्ध ग्रन्थ ललितविस्तर अनुसार मगधको एउटा विशिष्ट लिपि थियो । भाषा वैज्ञानिकहरुले अनेक कोणबाट परीक्षण गर्दा निष्कर्षमा पुगे कि त्यो मागधी लिपि थियो, जुन पछि कैथी लिपिको नामबाट विख्यात भयो । यसप्रकारले कैथी लिपिको उद्भव मगध प्रदेशलाई मानिएको छ, जुन आधुनिक कालमा बिहारको पटना जनपद कहलाउँदछ । ललितविस्तर ग्रन्थमा ६४ वटा लिपिहरुको वर्णन छ, जसमध्ये मगध लिपि छैठौँ स्थानमा छ । मगध लिपि नै मूलतः कैथी लिपि हो । यसप्रकारले कैथी एउटा प्राचीन लिपि हो ।

वहाँले लेख्नु भएको छ, मिथिलाका कर्णाटवंशीय राज्यको संस्थापक 'नान्यदेव' थिए । उनको महामन्त्रीको नाम 'रत्नदेव' थियो । रत्नदेव सम्बन्धी महत्वपूर्ण अभिलेखहरु दरवार पुस्तकालय काठमाण्डौमा सुरक्षित रहेको छ । इ अभिलेखहरु घस्त्रिएर लेखिने कैथी लिपिमा लेखिएका छन् । रत्नदेव कायस्थ वंशोद्भव थिए । दशौँ शताब्दीभन्दा अघिको कैथीको प्राचीन रूप वर्तुलावस्थामा थियो, त्यो शिरोरेखा विहीन थियो र घस्त्रिएर लेखिन्थ्यो ।

यहाँ लेखकको घस्त्रिएको, वर्तुलाकार र शिरोरेखाविहीन शब्दहरुको तात्पर्य हो, कैथी लिपि लेखिने तरिका अर्थात् लेख्दा कलम नउठाई घस्त्रिदै अर्थात् एउटा अक्षरलाई अर्कोसंग जोड्दै, वर्तुलाकार अर्थात् सुन्दर गोलो आकारमा र शिरोरेखाविहीन अर्थात् अक्षर र पदमाथि (सरल रेखामा) डीक नरखिकन ।

श्री भैरव लाल दास लेख्नुहुन्छ, भारत बिहारमा वर्तमान युगमा पनि जमिन्दारी प्रथा उन्मूलन नभएसम्म जमिन्दारी अभिलेख (अर्थात् जग्गा-जमिन खरिद-विक्रीको लगत र विवरण तथा सो बाट प्राप्त हुने मालपोत राजस्व असुलीको विवरण समेत) इत्यादिमा कैथी लिपिकै प्रयोग हुन्थ्यो ।

वहाँ अगाडि लेख्नुहुन्छ, मैथिली भाषाको लिपि मिथिलाक्षर मूलतः कैथी लिपि नै हो, जुन समस्त उत्तर र पूर्व भारत तथा अन्य स्थानमा समेत प्रचलित थियो । यस लिपिको उन्नयन, संरक्षण र संवर्द्धनको सम्पूर्ण श्रेय कायस्थहरुलाई नै छ, कैथी अर्थात् कायस्थहरुले प्रयोग गर्ने लिपि । आजको

हिन्दी जसको लिपि देवनागरी छ, कैथी लिपिकै प्रतिभाषित रूप हो ।

नेपाल लिपि गुर्था, काठमाण्डौले प्रकाशित गरेको नेपाल लिपि वर्णमालाको अक्षर विकासक्रम वंशावली शिर्षकमा ब्राह्मीको उत्तरी लिपिमा बङ्गाली, मैथिली, नेवार । शुरु नागरी कैथीबाट भुजिमो ल र आधुनिक नागरीमा रञ्जना लिपि उल्लेख रहेको छ ।

सरदार भीमबहादुर पाण्डे आफ्नो समयका विद्वान, प्राध्यापक, कूटनीतिज्ञ र सरदार पदमा रहेका प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व थिए । उनले राणा प्रधानमन्त्री चन्द्रशमशेरको शासनकालदेखि अन्तिम राणा प्रधानमन्त्री मोहन शमशेरसम्मको कालखण्डको राजधानी काठमाण्डौ केन्द्रित भएर देखेका, सुनेका र बुझेका तथा गरेका कार्यहरूको विस्तृत विवरण लेखेका छन् । इतिहास अध्येता र विद्यार्थीहरूका लागि यो पुस्तक पठनीय र उपयोगी रहेको छ ।

सरदार भीम बहादुर पाण्डेले वि.सं. १९७७ साल ताकाको परिस्थिति र घटनाक्रमको विवरण लेखे का छन् । यो अवधि राणा प्रधानमन्त्री चन्द्र शमशेरको शासनकालको हो ।

चन्द्रशमशेरले भू-राजस्व यकिन गरी वृद्धि गर्न मधेसका जग्गाहरूको नापजाँच गराएका थिए । सप्तरी-महोत्तरीमा वि.सं. १९६८ सालमा र तत्कालीन मोरङ्ग (भापा, सुनसरी समेत) को वि.सं. १९७० मा नापजाँच गरिएको थियो । जग्गा नापजाँच कार्यमा कायस्थहरू नै खटिएका थिए जसमध्ये अधिकांश नेपाल भित्रकै सरहदिया र केही भारतबाट भिकाइएका (मुगलनियाँ) पनि थिए ।

मोरङ्ग जिल्लाका तत्कालीन प्रगन्ना कटहरी (अर्थात् फाँट) का मौजाहरूको जग्गा नापजाँचमा यस पंक्तिकारका प्रपितामह गुलटेन मल्लिक उर्फ अमृत लाल मल्लिक आफ्ना भ्राताहरूको सहयोगका साथ संलग्न थिए । नापजाँच पछि खडा गरिएको जग्गा र रैती विवरणको अभिलेखलाई विलोबन्दी भनिन्थ्यो ।

१९७० सालमा नापी भएको आवादी जग्गाको लगतलाई माल, त्यसबखत आवादीको माफ भन्नाडी-जङ्गल रहि नापी हुन नसकेको र पछि फडानी गरी नापी र लगत कायम गरिएको जग्गालाई कालावञ्जर र आवाद नभएको पर्ती जग्गालाई ऐलानी भनिन्थ्यो ।

वि.सं. २०२२ सालमा जमिन्दारी प्रथा उन्मूलन नभएसम्म ७० सालकै विलोबन्दी प्रामाणिक रूपमा कायम थियो र अड्डा-अदालतमा मुद्दा पर्दा प्रमाणको लागि पेश गरिने चलन थियो ।

उल्लेखनीय विषय के छ भने विलोबन्दी हस्तलिखित र कैथी लिपिमा थियो । विलोबन्दीमा प्रगन्ना, मौजा र सो को सिमाना चौहद्दी, रैती नं., जग्गाको लगापात - चौहद्दी, अदद र किसिम लेखिएको

थियो । लगा पात भन्नाले ९ हातको एक लग्गी, लम्बाई एक लग्गी र चौडाई एक लग्गी बराबर एक धुर, २० धुर बराबर एक कट्टा, २० कट्टा बराबर एक विगहा कायम थियो । किसिम भन्नाले जग्गाको उत्पादन क्षमता र महत्व अनुसारको चार किसिम अर्थात् अब्बल, दोयम, सीम र चाहार । कटहरी प्रगन्नाका सबै मौजा दोयम किसिमका थिए । किसिम अनुसार नै मालपोत दर प्रति विगहा कायम गरिएको थियो । गोग्राहा प्रगन्ना अर्थात् वर्तमान विराटनगर बजार क्षेत्रका अधिकांश मौजाका किसिम अब्बल थियो र यसको मालपोत दर बढी थियो । २०२२ सालमा जमिन्दारी प्रथा उन्मूलन हुनुभन्दा तत्काल अधिसम्म अब्बल जग्गाको रु.५१।०० र दोयम जग्गाको रु.३९।०० प्रति विगहा मालपोत दर कायम थियो ।

मोरङमा ७० सालकै विलोबन्दीको आधारमा मालपोत असुल उपर गर्न जमिन्दारलाई रकम बन्दो वस्तु प्रथा बमोजिम (ठेकेदार जस्तै) पट्टा दिइएको थियो । जमिन्दारलाई सहयोग गर्न पटवारीको दर बन्दी कायम गरिएको थियो । पटवारी मुखिया सरहको निजामती कर्मचारी हुन्थे । जसको नियुक्ति उमेर र योग्यताको आधारमा मालअड्डाबाट गरिन्थ्यो ।

पटवारीको नियुक्ति गर्दा सर्वप्रथम जग्गा नापजाँचमा संलग्न रहेका व्यक्ति वा तिनको सन्तान वा भाइ-भैयादलाई नियुक्ति दिइन्थ्यो । त्यस बाहेक कुनै मौजाको पटवारी भागी, बहुलाई, मरी रिक्त भएमा पटवारीकै सन्तान वा भैयाद, त्यो नभए सँधियार अन्य मौजाका पटवारीलाई नै प्राथमिकता दिई नियुक्ति दिइन्थ्यो ।

पटवारीको जवाफदेहिता दोहोरो थियो, पहिलो जमिन्दार प्रति र दोस्रो मालअड्डा प्रति । अरु बखत मौजामा बसी काम गरिरहने भए पनि महिनाको एक दिन मालअड्डामा उपस्थित भै हाजिर गर्नु पर्दथ्यो ।

पटवारी राज्यको तर्फबाट गाउँ-मौजामा रहने महत्वपूर्ण पद र व्यक्ति मानिन्थ्यो । प्रशासनिक वा कल्याणकारी कार्य तथा सर्जमिन मुचुल्कामा पटवारीको उपस्थिति र रोहवर अनिवार्य मानिन्थ्यो ।

पटवारीले मौजाको सालबसाली रैतीको अद्यावधिक लगत तयार गर्नु पर्दथ्यो, जसलाई एकहर्फि भनिन्थ्यो । एकहर्फिमा रैती नं., रैतीको नाम, अदद (जग्गाको परिमाण र किसिम) तथा मालपोत अड्डा रहन्थ्यो । एकहर्फि बमोजिमको मालपोत रैतीबाट असुल भएपछि, रैतीलाई निस्सा दिनु पर्दथ्यो, जसलाई २ नं. रसिद भनिन्थ्यो । २ नं. रसिदमा एकहर्फि बमोजिमको सबै विवरण हुन्थ्यो भने मालपोत तिरेको मिति, हस्ते समेतको विवरण लेखी जमिन्दार पटवारीको औंठी छाप वा हस्ताक्षर भएको अधकट्टी रैतीलाई दिई बाँकी अधकट्टी पटवारीले सुरक्षित राख्नु पर्दथ्यो ।

दैनिक असुल उपर भएको मालपोत रकमको सदर स्याहा पटवारीले तयार गरी रकम जमिन्दारलाई बुझाई जमिन्दारबाट औंठी छाप वा हस्ताक्षर गराई प्रमाणित गराई राख्नु पर्दथ्यो । सदर स्याहा सालतमामीको बखत माल अड्डामा बुझाउनु पर्दथ्यो ।

मालपोत असुल गरे वापत जमिन्दार र पटवारीले सम्बन्धित मौजाको खानगी पाउँथ्यो । खानगी मौ जाको मालपोत लगत असुली रकमको आधारमा हुन्थ्यो ।

रैतीले मालपोत बुझाउन नसकेमा, वा भागी गएमा जमिन्दारले त्यस्तो जग्गा सकार गरी मालपो त आफ्नो तर्फबाट तिरी दिन्थ्यो, त्यस्तो जग्गा जमिन्दारको 'जिरायत' भनिन्थ्यो । पटवारी सरकारी कर्मचारी भएको हुँदा उसको नाममा जग्गाको बन्दोवस्त वा जिरायत हुँदैनथ्यो । जमिन्दारी प्रथा उन्मूलन हुँदा जमिन्दारले जिरायत जग्गा सम्पत्तिको रूपमा उपयोग गर्न पाए तर पटवारीले कुनै प्रकारको मुआब्जा वा निवृत्तिभरण पाएनन्, ढाक्रे भएर रहे ।

महेन्द्र मोरङ्ग कलेज विराटनगरमा हामीलाई अंग्रेजी विषय पढाउनु भएका, हाल अवकाश प्राप्त प्रा(ध्यापक परम् आदरणीय श्री विश्वराज पाण्डेज्यूले आफ्ना पूज्य पिताजी मीनराज पाण्डेलाई स्मरण गर्दै वहाँको जीवनी पुस्तक प्रकाशित गर्नुभएको छ ।

वहाँले परिच्छेद नौ मोरङ्ग शिर्षकमा लेख्नु भएको छ, वि.सं. १९७१।७२ सालमा राजगुरु तर्कराज पाण्डेले मोरङ्गमा २७ मौजाको जिमिदारी खरिद गर्नु भएको थियो । त्यसको रेखदेख जिम्मा १९७६।०८।०९ देखि वडागुरुज्यूकै जेठान पद्मराजलाई दिई नियुक्त गरिएको थियो । वडागुरुज्यूकै ते जारथ कोठी तथा जिमिदारीमा वहाँकै निर्देशन अनुसारको काम गर्ने दायित्व पद्मराज, दुर्गानिधी र केही समयपछि मीनराज पाण्डेको थियो ।

कदमाहामा जिमिदारी कचहरी स्थापित थियो । त्यस बखत भर्ना भएका पटवारी र कारिन्दा कति(पयका अक्षर राम्रा, प्रष्ट वा शुद्ध हुन्थेनन् । उमेरदार मान्छेले लेख्दा भूल गरेको देखेर हाँसो गरि न्थ्यो, उल्याइन्थ्यो र रमाइलो मानेर त्यस व्यक्तिलाई अर्को फाराममा लेख्न लगाइन्थ्यो ।

यस प्रकरणका ती पटवारीहरु वा कारिन्दाहरु को-को थिए, त्यसमध्ये कायस्थ वा अन्य कति थिए, त्यसको विवरण प्रष्ट उल्लेख गरिएको छैन ।

आफ्ना पूर्वज र पिताजीबाट यस पंक्तिदारले सुने अनुसार वि.सं. १९७० सालमा नापी गरी लगत-श्रेष्ठा र विलोबन्दी तयार गर्ने कटहरी प्रगन्ना अन्तर्गत १६ वटा मौजाको पटवारी र दुई मौ जाको जिमिदारीको नियुक्ति र पट्टा यस पंक्तिदारका प्रपितामह गुलटेन मल्लिक (उर्फ अमृत लाल मल्लिक) र तिनका सहयोगी भ्राताहरुले चन्द्रशमशेरबाट पाएका थिए । तर दुर्भाग्यवश ती मौजाहरु

राजगुरु तर्कराज पाण्डेका कारिन्दाहरुको नियन्त्रणमा रहेको थियो । जसले गर्दा गुलटेन मल्लिकले नियुक्ति बमोजिम कामकाज गर्न पाएनन् ।

त्यसको उजूरी उनले चन्द्रशमशेर कहाँ गर्ने प्रयास गरे । तर तत्कालीन राजगुरुको प्रभावले सो सम्बन्धी उजूरी र मुद्दा कारिन्दा र भारदारहरुले चन्द्रशमशेर समक्ष पुग्नै दिएनन् । तलै अल्झाई रहे ।

इतिहास भन्दछ, चन्द्रशमशेरका ३ जना अति विश्वसनीय सल्लाहकार/भारदार थिए, तिनीहरुलाई 'तीन माहिला' भनिन्थ्यो, जसमध्ये एकजना राजगुरु तर्कराजका दाजु लोकराजका माहिला छोरा पं. हेमराज (भतिजा) पनि थिए ।

तत्कालीन समयमा गुलटेन मल्लिकले आफ्ना काहिंला भाइ अनुप लाल मल्लिकलाई काठमाण्डौ पठाएका थिए । तिनले त्यहाँ निरन्तर प्रयास गर्दै रहे । वि.सं. १९८६ मार्ग ३० गते चन्द्रशमशेर को निधन भयो, उनी पछि उनका भाइ भीमशमशेर प्रधानमन्त्री भए । भीमशमशेरले चन्द्रशमशेर का सल्लाहकार भारदारहरुलाई हटाई तिनको स्थानमा आफ्ना विश्वासपात्रहरुलाई नियुक्ति दिए । तत्पश्चात् पटवारी सम्बन्धी मुद्दा पनि उनी समक्ष पुग्न सम्भव भयो । भीमशमशेरले माग बमोजिमका सवै मौजा पुनर्वहालीको निर्णय गरी आदेश गरे ।

तर आदेश बमोजिम अन्तर्गत १० वटा मौजामा मात्र पुनर्वहाली हुन सक्यो । बाँकी ६ वटा मौजाको पटवारी र दुई मौजाको जिमिदारी राजगुरु तर्कराज पाण्डेको कारिन्दाहरुको प्रत्यक्ष नियन्त्रणमा रहे को हुँदा पुनर्वहाली हुन सकेन । गुलटेन मल्लिक परिवारले त्यसैमा चित्त बुझाए । जिमिदारी उन मूलन नभएसम्म कायम रहेका ती मौजा थिए - जतुवा, कठकुप्पा, हाथिबन्धा, हरिनगरा, डंगराहा, भाथिगछ, सोहेल जैरामपुर, शिशवनी जहदा, उखरकट्टा र वभनगामा ।

यस पंक्तिकारका (हाल स्वर्गीय) पिताजी पटवारी बलराम मल्लिकबाट थाहा पाए अनुसार वि.सं. २००० सालमा परिवारका पितामह भ्राता, काकाहरु संलग्न रहेका कटहरी प्रगन्नाका १० वटा मौजाको जम्मा पटवारी खानगी रु.२४०।०० थियो । सो मौजाहरुको खानगी अंशबण्डा चार भाग गर्दा पिताजीको भागमा रु.६०।०० को दुई वटा मौजा परेको थियो, ती मौजा थिए जतुवा र कठकुप्पा । पछि त्यस मौजाको मालपोत दर बढ्दा स्वतः खानगीमा पनि बढोत्तरी भएको थियो ।

पिताजीले भन्नु भए अनुसार वि.सं. २०१३ सालमा राजा महेन्द्रको मोरङ्ग, विराटनगर सवारी भएको थियो । त्यस बखत मोरङ्गका बडाहाकिम राजा तारक बहादुर शाह थिए । पटवारी खानगी कम भयो भनी विन्तीपत्र चढाउन राजा महेन्द्रको सवारी क्याम्पमा पिताजी समेत सदस्य रहेका प्रतिनि

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

नधिमण्डल गएको थियो । राजाबाट विन्तीपत्र बडाहाकिमलाई दिँदा बडाहाकिमले तिमीहरु मौजामा बसी मालपोत असुल गर्दा दै-दस्तुर र सलामी पाउँदछौ । अहिले त्यसैमा चित्त बुभाउ भन्ने आदेश भएथ्यो ।

मेरो पिताजी मालपोतको स्याहा-श्रेष्ठा देवनागरी लिपिमै डिको नराखिकन सुन्दर गोलो अक्षर अथ(त् कैथी लिपिमा लेख्नुहुन्थ्यो र त्यो सर्वसाधारण सबैले स्पष्ट बुझ्ने हुन्थ्यो ।

अन्त्यमा,

सरदार भीम बहादुर पाण्डेले लेख्नुभएको पद-वाक्यांशलाई नै उद्धृत गर्दै भन्नुपर्ने हुन्छ, प्रायः धेरैजसो काठमाण्डौका ग्वाँजे हाकिमलाई सहजै नचढ्ने उनीहरुको अद्वितीय चलाकी र काइते अक्षर खतर नाक सम्झी तिनीहरुलाई निजामतीमा जागिर दिन मनाही गरिएको थियो । अहिले पनि आफूलाई लालबुभक्कड ठान्ने केही मानिसहरुले आफूले बुझ्न नसकेको विषयलाई काइते भाषा वा बोली भनी तर्किने, पच्छ्याउने वा हेप्ने प्रवृत्ति कायमै रहेको देखिन्छ ।

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कटुन्जे, भक्तपुर
जानकारी मुलक सुचना

काभ्रे र भक्तपुर जिल्लामा पर्ने राजमार्ग, सहायक मार्ग, जिल्ला स्तरिय मार्गहरुमा सडक सिमामा सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३१ को दफा १९(क) अनुसार सडक विभागको पूर्व स्वीकृती प्राप्त नगरी सडक संग जोडने गरी प्रवेश मार्ग बनाउन, सडक सिमा भित्र खाडल या कुलो खन्न वा भत्काउन, किल्ला, वा तगारो गाड्ने वा हाल्ने, घर टहरा वा छाप्रो बनाउन वा सडक सिमा भित्रको जग्गा आवादी गर्न र अन्य त्यस्तो कुनै कार्य गर्न निषेध गरिएको छ । कसैले यो सुचना विपरित माथि उल्लेखित कार्य गरेमा सार्वजनिक सडक ऐन २०३१ को दफा १९(३) अनुसार त्यस्तो कार्य गर्ने व्याक्ति, संघ, संस्था निकाय वाट लाग्ने खर्च असुल उपर गरी त्यस्ता कार्यहरु हटाईने, भत्काईने व्यहोरा जानकारी गराईन्छ । सडक विभाग सडक सुधार गर्ने कार्यमा सबैको सहयोगको अपेक्षा गर्दछ ।

सुमन योगेस

डिभिजन प्रमुख

किछु स्मरण



बसन्त शेखर दत्त

राजविराज में श्री चित्रगुप्त मन्दिर के निर्माण भ रहल छल। हमर बाबा स्मृतिशेष प्रातःस्मरणीय रमा प्रसाद दत्त द्वारा शहर के प्रसिद्ध राजदेवी माता के मन्दिर स सटल जमीन स्थानिय चित्रांश लोकनि के आग्रह पर खरिद कय क देलखिन। हम सेहो युवा चित्रांश मित्र लोकनि के संगे चन्दा संकलन के लेल उत्साहपूर्वक लागल रहैत छलौ। अहि क्रम में दशैं में श्री राजदेवी मन्दिर एवं भगवती मन्दिर में जुता चप्पल के संरक्षण, सिनेमा के चैरिटी शो, वीडियो शो करैत बड्ड उत्साहपूर्वक लागल रहैत छलौ।

अहि क्रम में मित्र श्री रविंद्र नाथ दास जी स परिचय भेला किछु दिन के पश्चात् पटना में हुनकर निवास पर भेंट करय गेलौ। श्री रविंद्र जी एवं हुनकर मित्र श्री नरेंद्र नाथ वर्मा (स्व. सच्चिदानंद श्रीवास्तव जी के साढ़ू के बालक) सुभाब देलैं जे अहुँ पाइलट के ट्रेनिंग करा पाइलट के नाम पर हमर पहिल प्रतिक्रिया छल जे ई त राजा महाराजा अथवा बड़का लोक सब मात्रे करैत हेतै काहुनका लोकनि के सुभाब एवं अपना में किछु नया करवाक जोश, हम भोपाल में पाइलट के प्रशिक्षण शुरू कय देलौ। अहि सम्बंध में किछु दिन के उपरान्त प्रातःस्मरणीय स्मृतिशेष पिताजी के पत्र द्वारा सूचित कयलहुँ।

ज्येष्ठ लोकनि के आशिर्वाद एवं सहयोग स भोपाल में PPL एवं अमृतसर में CPL कयलहुँ। किछु दिन के पश्चात् Everest Air में कोपायलाट के नोकरी के शुरुआत कयलहुँ। काठमाण्डू में १३ साल विभिन्न एअरलाईन्स में काम कयला के उपरान्त अखन हम भारत के गो एअरलाईन्स के परिक्षक, प्रशिक्षक एवं वरिष्ठ विमान चालक छी।

१३ साल हमरा काठमाण्डू के चित्रगुप्त पूजा में बहुत सक्रिय रूप स सहभागी होयबाक अवसर भेटल। अहिठाम अहि प्रकार के पूजा में सम्मिलित होयबाक एवं सब लोकनि स भेंट करबाक अभाव हर दम महसूस करैत छी।

अभिभावक लोकनि स्मृतिशेष पूजनिय उपेन्द्र दत्त, चाचा श्री रत्नाकर दत्त जी ज्येष्ठ भैया श्री शेखर दत्त जी के मार्गदर्शन एवं आशिर्वाद हरदम भेटैत छल।

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

नेपाल के कठिन भौगोलिक एवं प्रतिकूल मौसम में पाइलट के रूप में काम करबाक सौभाग्य भेटल एवं अहि के अभाव सदिखन याद अबैत अछि ।

जखन हम एभरेष्ट एअर में प्रशिक्षण के क्रम में हवाई विभाग, बब्बर महल में परिक्षा देबय गेलौं , भवनमें श्री रतिश जी के नाम लागल हुनकर कक्ष देखि कय बडा आनन्द के अनुभूति भेल , तखन हमरा दूनू गोटे के परिचय नहिं भेल छला रामेछाप में अवतरण के बाद श्री राम दिनेश जी स हुनकर मनमोहक मुस्कान द्वारा स्वागत , श्री विमलेश जी सदैव सहयोग तथा श्री देवचंद्र लाल जी स सिमिकोट, हुम्ला मे हुनकर निवास सेब खायबक अवसर । अनेक प्रकार के यादगार, अखनो बहुत सुखद के अनुभूति होईत अछि ।

हमर पुत्री सुश्री हिमानी दत्त सेहो गो एअरलाईन्स में वरिष्ठ को पाइलट अछि। बेटी के **CPL** एवं गो एअरलाईन्स में चयन के उपरान्त जे खुशी भेल ओकर बाद हमर सपरिवार के खुशी के वर्णन शब्द में नहि कय सकैत छी ।

सब चित्रांश लोकनि स आग्रह जे अपने लोकनि सेहो अपन बच्चा के १२ वीं के बाद पाइलट बने बाक विकल्प पर सेहो विचार कयल जाऊ । हमरा स कोनो प्रकार के जानकारी चाहि त हम सदैव सहायता के लेल तत्पर रहबासम्पर्क के लेल हमर मेल **basant.datta320@gmail.com** एवं **WhatsApp number +91 9871007536** पर क सकैत छी।

CPL करबाक लेल किछु जानकारी :-

१. **I.SC.** अथवा कक्षा १२ में **Physics** एवं **Math** अनिवार्य ।
२. आयु १७ वर्ष
३. २०० घंटा प्रशिक्षण के अनुभव
४. **Class १ medical** जरूर कराबि । हमर सलाह जे प्रशिक्षण में जयबा स पहिले मेडिकल जरूर करावी ।

कोनो तरहक जानकारी के लेल हमरा स सम्पर्क कय सकैत छी।

Chasing Space: Pursuing Academic and Professional Avenues in Astronomy and Aerospace Sector



Pankaj Karna

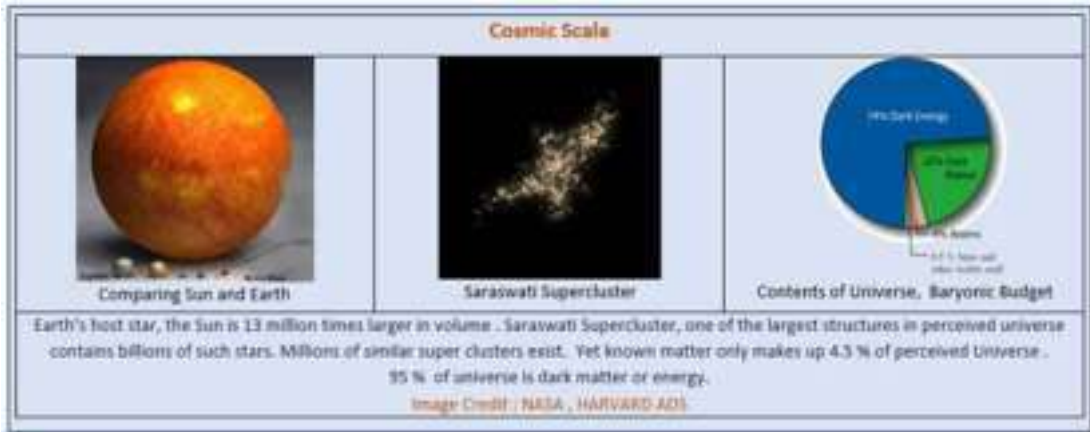
Every generation of science enthusiasts at some stage pauses to ponder, if most apparatus of daily use have already been discovered, designed or invented, why even pursue science? If you can resonate with this feeling, allow me to put your mind at ease. 95 % of entities and processes in perceived universe is still unknown . We generally designate them as dark matter or dark energy. These concepts are tangled beyond a point, but that would be a story for another day. Celestial bodies visible in night sky like stars or planets are mostly collapsed structures which form less than 1% of matter in universe, rest is scattered in form of gas or dust in interstellar space. Nonetheless, majority of universe still remains for you to explore, theorize and engineer.

Rocketry pioneer Konstantin Tsiolkovsky said planet Earth is the cradle of humanity, but one cannot remain in a cradle forever. With expanding scope of available technology and rise of private sector, human civilization is bound to go interplanetary by the dusk of this century. Before this leap materializes, there is a host of scientific and technical challenges to prevail over. This will naturally create vast range of opportunities in decades to come. From NASA, SpaceX, ISRO to CNSA minds are at work and engines are rumbling. After decades of government run programs, private companies are finally rising with innovative technology, eased regulations and hefty investments. President Obama's mandate to shift NASA's focus on deeper space and planetary missions has created new opportunity windows for private enterprise in low earth orbit and space tourism. Space X, Virgin Galactic and Blue Origin all sent commercial astronauts/space tourists to varying altitudes of space in 2021. These programs are less selective and mostly revenue focused. People are ready to pay

millions of dollars to experience even a few minutes of thrill of the space odyssey. This trend is likely to expand. Unlike government run programs with bureaucratic hurdles, private corporations are boldly venturing into less charted territories. Some examples are satellite-based global internet and reusable rockets. Aerospace grade hardware is expensive and sophisticated. It wouldn't make much sense to plunge them into ocean after every launch, hence the rise of reusables is here to stay. While these developments may seem inconsequential to the broader non-scientific community; they project enormous opportunities for people interested in space sector. A lot of students and professionals dream to be part of this revolution but can't seem to navigate their way forward. The objective of this article is to concisely map out avenues that lead to academic and professional careers in space sector.

Before we jump unto that bandwagon, let's start with something basic and gradually build on it. Let's define space ! The region beyond Karmen line at 100 km altitude is generally recognized as space. This is not a formal definition but widely used description for practical purposes. Some agencies differ. US Air Force sets this boundary at 80 km . Pilots flying SR 71 class aircraft can don astronaut wings. This suborbital near space region has some essence of space: reduced gravity and atmospheric drag, abundance of cosmic radiation and distinct pitch-black awning. Outer space spans for billions of kilometers beyond here.

We know the universe is colossal, but its actual scale is hardly intuitive. To put things into perspective, our host star the Sun is 1.3 million times larger than Earth by volume. Billions of such stars make up a galaxy and hundreds of such galaxies make up clusters and super clusters in turn. Saraswati Supercluster, one of the largest structures in known universe is about 4 billion light years away and 20,000,000,000,000,000 times heavier than the Sun. Observable universe has roughly 10 million such superclusters and now there is increasing evidence that multiple universes with some sort of mass and energy cohesion may exist. Let's pause for a moment to fathom and appreciate this colossal scale of uni/multiverse.



This would be a reasonable point to distinguish between two main areas of space sciences: astronomy and aerospace. The study of natural objects like planets, galaxies and interstellar medium is astronomy whereas design, construction and operation of artificial apparatus like rockets and satellites is aerospace . A gross simpler explanation would be to regard astronomy as more of science while aeronautics/ aerospace as more of application or engineering.

Academic and Career Streams:

Educational and career prospects in space sector can be generally categorized into following brackets

Engineering:

Engineering facilitates conceptualization, design , manufacturing, operation and maintenance of air/spacecrafts. Most recognizable profession in space sector is aerospace engineering but other disciplines of engineering like electrical, mechanical and software play equally important roles. In fact, electrical engineers and technicians form the largest pool of workforce in aerospace sector. Rather than plain engineering degrees , companies tend to hire based on specific technical skillset . Nepal's own civil aviation body did not hire a full-time aeronautical engineer till Thai and Pakistan International Airlines flights crashed back-to-back in 1992. Since air and space operations are complex bundles of various applied sciences, there is enough room for all sorts of talent from trained engineers to self-taught programmers.

Astronomy:

It is the study of celestial objects like stars, planets and associated phenomena like their evolution. Academic streams in astronomy are observational and computational astronomy, astrophysics, astrochemistry and astrobiology etc. While some of these titles are self-explanatory; computational astronomy, a relatively newer branch applies computer models, data analysis, numerical methods and simulations for research. It often involves analyzing large data sets using sophisticated statistical approaches. Intensive data science skills that people obtain through computational astrophysics are highly sought after in other fields such as business intelligence. Overall, a degree in astronomy can open doors to career opportunities in academia (mostly universities), research institutions or space agencies.

Astronauts:

Though widely seen as the face of space exploration, astronauts make up a very small percentage of workforce in aerospace sector worldwide. In fact, only 556 people (approx.) have made to space so far. Astronauts come from varying backgrounds and there is no straight forward way of becoming one. Let's trace the journeys of three different astronauts for some clarity:

Astronaut Joseph Kerwin obtained a BSc in Philosophy at 21, became a medical doctor by 25, a navy flight surgeon at 26, joined NASA at 33 and went to space at 41. Astronaut Mark Kelly, with military background obtained a bachelor's in marine engineering at 22, postgraduate in aeronautical engineering at 28, joined NASA at 32 and went to space at 37. Kalpana Chawla, with whom we share a general socio-economic and cultural background, obtained a bachelor's in aeronautical engineering from Punjab University in India at 20, a master's in aerospace from University of Texas and finally a PhD from University of Colorado at age 26. She joined NASA at 27 and became an astronaut at 34.

So, we see astronauts come from all different backgrounds. However, a common characteristic is expertise in their respective fields. Physical fitness is also a must. Space programs select and train people in batches but only fly a fraction per individual mission objectives. So, the key to becoming an astronaut is to become an expert in a relevant field and apply for any opportunity that comes by. There is always an element of luck but being at the right place, right time with right organization and people definitely helps.

Power of Teamwork :

Human species has achieved seemingly impossible feats like Moon landing only through vigorous teamwork of engineers , scientists, technicians and blue-collar workers etc. Regardless of your qualification, you're likely to work in teams of people with varying backgrounds and expertise. Let's take an example. The science goals of recently launched Mars 2020 mission can be broadly categorized into four areas:

Geology : to examine the formation and alteration of geological features like rocks and mountains. This in turn could help understand Earth's own geological evolution. **Sampling:** drill and collect soil sample from diverse geological features. **Astrobiology :** to examine presence of any past or present life form, additionally look for any life potential or biosignatures. And finally, to prepare for future manned missions by gauging atmospheric and geological parameters . To accomplish these goals we need geologists, engineers, technicians, biologists and astronomers etc. An astronaut is not really needed. This reiterates the fact that majority of people working in aerospace sector are not pilots or astronauts.

Tips for Students and Professionals:

▪ **Focus on Math, Science, Programming and Communication skills**

These are the four foundational elements for success in any physical science discipline. Open any graduate level engineering or physics book , you are likely to see more mathematical expressions than plain literature. Math becomes your language after a point. Programming has gradually become the primary work tool for most STEM professions. Industries depend heavily on frequent exchange of ideas, so written and verbal communication skills are extremely important. If you are not a natural communicator, math or programming geek , don't worry ! brush up your skills, there is nothing you cannot achieve with a little practice.

- **Research:** before you join a program or university, dive deep into their course catalogs and curriculum. Be clear headed on what you want. For example: pure aeronautics deals mostly with aircrafts with little connection to space exploration. However, some universities bundle aerospace and aeronautics programs together, others treat them like completely different entities. So, pay close attention to their program structure . Dissect beyond their flashy websites and

prospectus. Focus on actual employable technical skills.

- **Communicate** with their alumni , current students and professors. Inquire about any available scholarships or external funding sources. Make informed decisions.
- **Get involved** : textbooks and exams can only take you so far. Getting involved in your field whether through organizations, projects, groups, events and competitions will largely shape your career. For example, if you are interested in robotics, join a club, build prototypes, participate in competitions. Publicize your work for exposure.
- **Stay persistent:** do not get fazed by small successes or failures. Many young tech professionals look up to Mark Zuckerberg and Elon Musk for inspiration. What people fail to notice is Zuckerberg coded dozens of smaller programs, games and applications before he built Facebook. Some of them succeeded, others became learning opportunities, but he believed in his ideas and stayed persistent. Not everyone is born with a silver spoon. Some have economic and social barriers to overcome , but persistence always pays off. Female participation in tech sector has historically been low but it's changing rapidly. Women are graduating at record numbers and climbing to key leadership positions worldwide.

One question that I frequently get from students is, 'y math or programming is weak, should I still pursue science' ? The short answer is any one strength or weakness , success or failure will never define your destiny. Life is a marathon, weather you achieve your dreams in long run is ultimately the manifestation of your ambition and perseverance. You can always brush up and master weaker areas. Nonetheless, whether you want to be a programmer or an aerospace engineer, there is absolutely no substitute for hard work.

Space exploration serves many practical purposes like communication satellites and weather forecasts. Yet, there are counter arguments, critics cite widespread poverty to undermine hefty investment in space sector. The reality is technology embedded in many modern-day electronics including smart phones, laptops and biomedical devices are biproducts of space research. Imagine how much has modern living and work transformed due to these products. So, space research may not reduce the price of bread today, but it will definitely change the course of civilization tomorrow. Be-

sides there are larger philosophical reasons. To explore is human. Elements that make up our body have evolved over billions of years from generations of stars. Astronomy in a nutshell, is the most methodical way to understand the universe and our embedded origin, evolution and future in it.

Author is a NASA JPL Solar System Ambassador and PhD candidate at Ohio University.

More: <https://solarsystem.nasa.gov/ambassadors/1284/>

विकास सहायता कार्यान्वयन महाशाखा

सूर्यविनायक- धुलिखेल, धुलिखेल -सिन्धुली -वर्दिवास सडक योजना

काठमाडौं

सार्वजनिक अपिल

सडक ऐन २०३१ वमोजिम सडक निर्माण सम्पन्न भैसकेका सडक संरचनामा प्रतिकूल असर पर्ने गरी देहायका कूनै पनि कृयाकलाप नगरि दिनु हुन अनुरोध गरिन्छ ।

- ☞ सडक सीमा अतिक्रमण गरी घर टहरा बनाउन ।
- ☞ सडक पेटीमा निर्माण सामग्री राख्न ।
- ☞ सडकमा सोभै पानीको निकास गर्न ।
- ☞ सवारी आवागमनमा बाधा पचाउन ।
- ☞ निर्मित सडक संरचनाहरू माथी आफुखुशी यातायात आवागमनमा अवरोध हुने खालका स्पीड ब्रेकरको व्यवस्था गर्न ।

रबिन्द्र लाल दास

योजना प्रमुख

Brain Drain Vs Brain Gain: Context of Nepal



Dr. Sunil Kumar Karn

Introduction

Brain drain is the situation wherein a large number of educated or professional people emigrates to another country or region. Brain gain is the reverse of Brain drain wherein a country or region benefits as a consequence of immigration of educated and highly talented people. There are both push and pull factors causing brain drain. Pull factors include higher employment rate, higher remuneration and a perceived increase in quality of life, while the push factors are high youth unemployment, high enterprise death rate, conflict or political instability in the country. Brain drain has an obvious negative impact on the sending country, such as reduction of human capital, limited capacity to innovate, reduced economic growth, demographic shifts, and a higher cost of public goods.

In general brain drain occurs from less developed countries to more developed countries, and even European countries are not out of it. A classic example is cited for the emigration of three notable scientists namely Albert Einstein (Germany to USA), Enrico Fermi (Italy to USA) and Niels Bohr (Denmark to Britain), who later aided to America's Manhattan Project resulting in the development of Nuclear Bomb by USA.

History of Brain Drain from Nepal

Till 1990 AD, most of the Nepalese Students and Government employees going abroad for higher studies or training purposes were returning back to Nepal. One reason was that Nepal was starved of technical manpower and there was no unemployment problem at all. Most were getting job in government sector itself and that too without much competition. So, Brain Drain from Nepal can be said to have started after 1990 and there were definite reasons for that.

First of all, a huge fleet of 250 Civil Engineers, who were specifically trained for the development of Karnali Multi-purpose Hydroelectric project, had come to Nepal during 1986-90 and since Karnali Project couldn't take off, they had to be accommodated or search for jobs elsewhere. Secondly, Nepal's Technical colleges namely, Engineering, Medical, Agriculture and Forestry have also started producing graduates each year. Thirdly, globalization and economic liberalization had started to begun worldwide since late 80s. After restoration of democracy in Nepal in 1990, the first democratically elected government embarked on several economic liberalization and privatization policies. One of them was to allow opening of private universities and colleges. This saw the opening of several engineering, medical, management and other professional colleges in the subsequent years. These professionals were produced domestically in addition to the existing quota of scholarships under Colombo Plan, from India and USSR. So, the professionals, particularly Engineers, began facing unemployment and under-employment problems forcing them to look for the opportunities outside the country.

Fortunately, Globalization also came as a boon for the talented students/professionals from developing countries including Nepal. The developed countries, particularly USA, UK, Australia and Canada, started giving more quotas and scholarships for the students/professionals from developing countries to study, research and settle (immigrate) in their countries. This was the time when USA started Diversity Visa lottery scheme, and Permanent Resident Visa programs by Australia and Canada. Developed countries and international aid agencies also started sponsoring more scholarship quotas and research projects in the regional technological institutes such as Asian Institute of Technology, Thailand, IHE, Delft etc. The Engineers/Professionals from Nepal, who were already a cream of the country, found themselves better placed in those competitions due to good command over the English and the subject matter. Consequently, they started getting opportunity and go abroad at their personal effort. This was the also time when some middle economy countries like Thailand, Malaysia, Korea and Gulf Countries had entered into high economic growth phase with the boom in the infrastructure and construction sector. This created additional employment opportunity for even average grade engineers/semi-skilled workers from Nepal.

Another major event happened in Nepal was the uprising of Maoist Insurgency since 1996, which lasted for 10 years. The insurgency not only kept the economy in standstill, or even in decline, but the threat and extortion forced many people to leave their place and country. Even after the end of Maoist insurgency, Nepal remained unstable for

another 10 years due to regional conflicts like ethnic and Madhesh Movement and debacle in constitution writing process. Therefore, Nepal's brain drain is the result of real combination of both the push and pull factors.

For last one decade, there is significant reduction in the scholarships available in the developed countries, partly due to recession in the globalization and weak economic performance of western countries. However, China and India are rising as new global power, and they are providing more scholarships and jobs. Hence, more youngsters are going there. On the other hand, prosperity has also come to Nepalese population due to inward remittances by their elder generation migrated/working abroad. Therefore, a large proportion of students/professional are now going abroad for study or work under self-financing and through their family connections.

Status of Nepalese Diaspora abroad

It has been over 30 years since Nepalese started migrating to developed countries for work or settlement. So, the early emigrants have now reached to their retirement age. There could be thousands of them who have acquired 20-30 years of experience and reached to the positions like Professors, Researchers, Engineers/Consultants, CEO/Managers and Entrepreneurs of various kind. They have earned vast professional knowledge & skills, recognition and have accumulated wealth good enough for normal future life. However, they are missing the social status, recognition and love from fellow Nepalese, family and relatives back home. Further, Asian and particularly Hindu culture is family centric. We have several festivals and rituals targeted to enhancing and refreshing the bond between the parents & children, husband & wife and brother & sisters. Such family values and bonding are now pulling them back to home. This is the reason most of Nepalese/Asian diaspora is seen glued up to fellow countrymen in social media and interactions. Some also want to return back to look after their aging/aged parents and pursue further career in Nepal itself.

It is estimated that there could be over 1 million Nepalese diaspora working & living in the developed countries, and another 4-5 million skilled and semi-skilled manpower in the middle economy countries like Malaysia, Korea and Gulf Countries. Although some are returning now as a natural process, if a more favorable environment is created in Nepal by the government, a large number of such trained manpower and financial resources would come in the country. This would greatly help the country embark on the rapid economic growth phase. Imagine if Nepal government would have to train

them for the expertise they have, how much money and time would be required? Can't imagine.

Brain gain: Experience from other countries

First of all, it is important to understand what drives for brain drain and brain gain. Based on a study done by Institute for Management Development, Switzerland, key factors that drive talent flow are Legislation, Agility, Education, Health, Pay and Motivation. Therefore, in order to reduce the brain drain and increase the brain gain, countries should adopt a three-pronged approach. Institutionally, governments should focus on the furthering of regulation that encourages scientific development, openness and strengthens political stability. The private sector should further adopt strategies that increase the flexibility of enterprises to adapt to changes thereby bolstering a culture of innovation. In addition, business strategies should advance a work environment that increases job satisfaction so as to boost the motivation of staff. Academically, it is important to strengthen the role of education in targeting talent flows. To this end, increasing the quality of education is paramount.

Keeping in view of the drivers of brain gain, countries have formulated and launched policies and programs for the diaspora and talents abroad. Our neighbors, India and China, have already started reaping the benefits of brain gain for over a decade. India's IT boom and Bangalore & Hyderabad becoming global tech-hub is the result of brain gain. India has launched SERB National Post-Doctoral Fellowship since 2016 to fund overseas Indian scholars wishing to return to India and complete their research. India is also hosting Pravasi Bharatiya Dibas (NRI day) routinely. Department of Science and Technology (DST) of India is now rolling out a program called Visiting Advanced Joint Research (VAJRA) Faculty Scheme to attract scientists from abroad on a longer-term basis. There are fellowships like Ramanujan Fellowship, Ramalingaswami re-entry fellowship for NRIs. As a result, whereas 80-90% of graduate of IIT used to go to abroad (mainly USA) in 70s and 80s, it is now reduced to merely 10%.

China has launched "Thousand Youth Talent Program" which aims to attract high-level young overseas talents to work on key areas to promote innovation in science and technology.

In Malaysia, Brain Gain Malaysia (BGM) is a programme under the auspices of the Ministry of Science, Technology & Innovation (MOSTI). The objective of the programme is to fast-track Malaysia' transition to an innovation-led economy, by

leveraging the talent pool of Malaysian Diaspora and/or foreign researchers, scientist, engineers, and technopreneurs residing abroad through incentive offerings for mutual benefit.

Nepal's Status and Way forward

Lately Government of Nepal has recognized the potential of brain gain and has initiated some actions, mainly the establishment of Brain Gain Centre, a unit under Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for 3-4 years. The objectives of the Centre is set as Recognize, Promote, Connect, Mobilize and Reward the Nepalese diaspora. However, no real action on ground is seen so far. The web page was created 3 years ago requesting Nepalese diaspora to register and fill up their details. There after there is no news on further actions towards Promoting, Connecting, Mobilizing and Rewarding as stated in the objectives.

Based on the experience of other countries and in Nepal's own context, the following program may be launched to enhance the brain gain in Nepal.

- Recruit as adjunct faculty in the University and academy in Nepal and promote joint research programs
- Appoint as Advisor to the Public sector enterprises, Ministries/Ministers and Prime Minister.
- Recruit in Policy Research and Think tanks in Nepal
- Recruit in high-tech and innovative sector projects such as Space technology, Information Technology, Biotechnology, Tunneling & Metro Rail etc.
- Give Priority to Nepalese Engineers and Managers from abroad while hiring international expert/ consultants by the Government of Nepal
- Provide tax benefits to Diaspora's remuneration, business and investment in Nepal

Opportunities and Challenges for Nepalese Engineers in Foreign Countries



Barun Lal Karna

Migration to foreign land is quite common in recent times whether this is for better life, career opportunities, money, education etc. Many Nepalese are migrating to various countries on daily basis. Among them, professionals such as engineers, doctors, nurses are dominant.

As the demand of Engineers is increasing throughout the world, Nepalese Engineers have contributed to some extent in fulfilling this demand. As a result, they are moving to overseas.

Migration is a challenging decision as you must leave your settled life, family, and friends behind and move to a new place and begin from the scratch. Relocating within the country where people and culture are similar still poses some challenges. But when you move to another country where people, societies, culture, government everything is different, it is obvious to have many challenges. The challenges could be finding job in your own profession, family, and friends, emotional, financial etc. Among these challenges, challenge to find a job seems more critical. This article, therefore, focuses primarily on discussing challenge in finding job.

Factors Influencing the Personal Decision

The various factors which influence the decision of exploring their opportunities in foreign countries could be the followings.

- **Financial incentives and national environment:** Higher salary and perks attract people in foreign countries. Safety, security, health, and medical facilities provided by government or employers also play a significant role to influence the decision.
- **Career development:** More opportunities to upgrade the career in globally diverse areas as compared to the limited scope in Nepal.

- **Family reasons:** If any family member is already settled in foreign countries, then it motivates another family member to migrate in foreign countries. Also, better future for the children motivates people to move.
- **Life change/escape:** Change of lifestyle and personal hobbies as travelling also plays a factor to move to the foreign countries.
- **Organisational factors, social life considerations, individual psychological processes, and performance in work:** These factors also equally play important role to make the decision about moving the personal career in foreign countries.

Why are Opportunities Available in Foreign Countries?

There are five main key elements which creates the opportunities in any countries. They are manpower, machines, materials, money, and management.

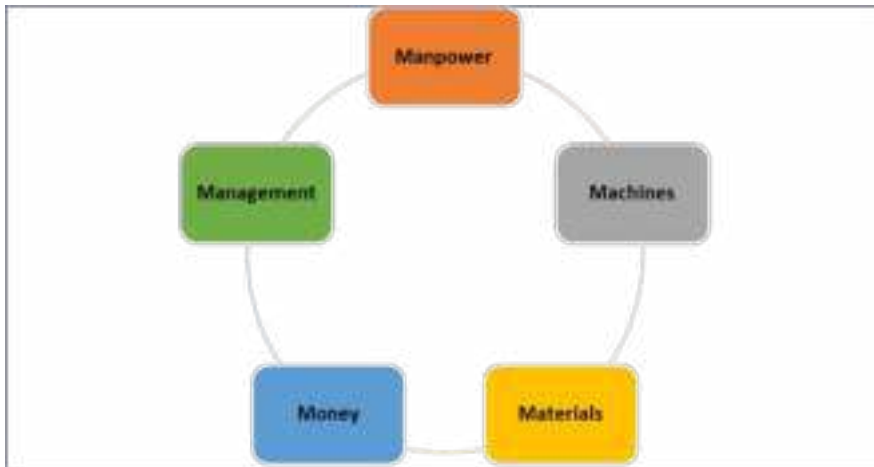


Figure 1: Key Elements to Create Opportunities.

For countries like Nepal, manpower, materials, and management can be arranged locally to develop any infrastructure however, money and machines (technology) are always in shortage. Therefore, it is very difficult to create the opportunities for Engineers in Nepal. In addition, political instability and weak internal governance are equally important. Money plays an important and vital role to keep another four elements bal-

anced and create the opportunities which can be seen in the middle east countries. In middle east, they don't have sufficient manpower, machines, material, management, but they have the money and therefore, they can create the opportunities. Country like Australia, all the four elements mentioned in the Figure 1 above are available, except the manpower (skills) which is in always shortage. Therefore, the opportunities for Engineers are always available in Australia.

How to Grab Opportunities in Foreign Countries?

Prior to applying in any specific job in foreign countries, it is necessary to assess various factors such as language proficiency of local countries, previous international experience, prior knowledge of host country, own family adjustment and local experience. These are the most vital elements to grab the opportunities. Language proficiency is the basic requirement to get the job such as English in Australia and New Zealand, Italian in Italy, French in France, German in Germany etc. Prior knowledge and international experience are the next important selection criteria for any specific job. Local reference can be considered as a nucleus because it is the most important criteria to get the job in Australia and New Zealand. Even if you have all other factors matching for any specific job requirement, there will be minimal chance to get that job if you have no local experience in Australia or New Zealand. However, local reference may not be the most vital criteria for Europe or middle east as compared to other criteria. These things vary for various discipline of engineering, market demand and supply of the professionals.



Figure 2: Factors Affecting Opportunities.

Factors Influencing Selection in Various Countries

Before taking the decision to apply for any job in foreign countries, it is important to know the main factors which matter the most while selecting the skilled professionals by any employers. Figure 3 below shows how the selection criteria are different in various countries in the world.



Figure 3: Factors Affecting Job Opportunities in Various Countries.

In Australia and New Zealand, References, Prior knowledge of host countries and Previous international experience are the major factors of selection as compared to your qualification. It means, you will get the job as an Engineer in Australia does not mean your boss must have completed Engineers degree like you. He or she may have lower qualification but may have many years of experience in foreign countries or locally compared to your experience. If you know any staff of that organisation, then you may have better chance to get the job even if you are less qualified, less experience as compared to other candidates. However, this is not the case in Europe, where local language proficiency, previous international experience and qualification are the major factors for selection of any job opportunities.

In the middle east, previous international experience, family adjustment and qualification are the main factors considered by employers. Before hiring the professionals in the middle east, employers analyse the situation whether the person or his/her family can adjust the strict social life/weather condition in the middle east or not? For example, person from the district like Humla and Jumla of Nepal where snow falls throughout the year, may have difficulty surviving in the Middle east due to high temperature weather condition. Person may be the best suited candidate for the available job but

he or she may not last long in that position due to social life condition, which arises an extra burden to the hiring department of the host countries in the middle east.

In addition, there are few other factors which plays equally important role but lesser in priorities. They are communication and willingness to communicate, different cultural and living conditions, cultural distances and adaptation process, and emotional and intellectual adjustment to the new environment.

Recommendation for Improvement

The quality of Nepalese Engineers should be improved in the competitive global environment. To achieve this, our (Nepalese) engineering education system needs modification in terms of innovation and reformation of the curriculum and learning experience. There should be 6-12 months of internship/graduate program to gain the practical experience so that graduated engineers should not struggle to start their job responsibilities straightaway once they got the job opportunities. Focus should be given more on learning rather than teaching. For example, integration of diverse classroom techniques like cooperative learning, active learning, visual etc. to address the learning style of students. Sharing and collaboration of ideas with international universities should be given the major priority to foster creativity and innovation. Moreover, implementation of continuous assessment and accreditation to drive excellence for the engineering universities of Nepal should be the prime focus; and to achieve them, it is necessary to educate the engineering professor/teacher for the future by providing up to date trainings. An ideal engineering professor can be the one who is technically competent in his/her field, superior communicator, engineering practitioner, effective teacher or mentor and committed to global citizenship as shown in Figure 4 below.



Figure 4: Qualities of an Ideal Academician.

Brief introduction about me

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ME Civil & Env't. Engg. (Research), UNSW, Sydney, Australia,

MSc Water Supply Engg., UNESCO-IHE, Delft, The Netherlands

MBA Finance, Bangalore University, India

BE Mechanical Engg., Pulchowk Campus, Lalitpur, Nepal

Diploma Electrical Engg., Pulchowk Campus, Lalitpur, Nepal

नेपाल सरकार
भौतिक पुर्वाधार तथा यातायात मन्त्रालय
सडक विभाग
मदन भण्डारी राजमार्ग आयोजना निर्देशनालय, काठमाडौं
मदन भण्डारी राजमार्ग योजना
(सिन्धुली-हेटौडा खण्ड)
हेटौडा
सार्वजनिक अपिल

नेपाल सरकारको लगानीमा यो सडक खण्ड रु ८ अर्बको स्वीकृत बजेटबाट निर्माणाधीन ३३ वटा (२.१२कि.मि.) पुल समेत ११५ कि.मि. लम्बाई सडक मध्ये ९२.५ कि.मि. कालोपत्रे सहित योजनाको प्रगती ८७ % रहेको छ ।यो सडक हामी सबैको साझा सम्पत्ति हो । सडक निर्माणमा तपाईं हाम्रो ठुलो धनराशी खर्च भएको हुन्छ । त्यसैले यसको संरक्षण एवं सम्बर्धन गर्नु हामी सबैको दायित्व हो । यो सडकका विभिन्न खण्डमा अनाधिकृत रुपबाट सडक सिमा अतिक्रमण गरी घर टहरा निर्माण गर्ने, होर्डिङ्ग बोर्ड राख्ने, सडकमै निर्माण सामग्री थुपार्ने, सवारी साधन धुने पखाल्ने, पार्किङ्ग गर्ने, सडकको नाली पुरी बाटो बनाउने तथा नालीमा ढल मिसाउने एवम् फोहर फाल्ने जस्ता कार्यका कारण सडक संरचना, सवारी आवागमन तथा वरिपरिको वातावरणमा समेत प्रतिकूल असर पर्न जाने हुनाले उपरोक्त कुनै पनि कृत्याकलापहरु नगर्न नगराउनु हुन सम्बन्धित सबैसंग योजना कार्यालय हार्दिक अपिल गर्दछौं ।

राजेन्द्र प्रसाद दास
योजना प्रमुख

DESIGNING PRINCIPLES - FASHION ILLUSIONS



Suchita Sachi
Founder/Director
CIFT, (Creative Institute of Fashion Technology)

PROPORTION ILLUSIONS

The high fashion designer modifies proportion each season, creating garments that emphasize and exaggerate a part of body to create a specific fashion. Usually, designers use proportion to make women seem taller and thinner. The rule of proportion can be applied to problem figures to create an illusion that make the person seem more like fashion. Proportion essentially means the relationship of one part of the garment with another when compared to the garment or one space compared to another space compared the whole.



A primary rule of proportion says that viewer's eye automatically compares the larger portion of a space with the smaller space. The smaller area appears even smaller when surrounded by large spaces. Visual perception of clothing also compared the volume of fabric to the actual size of the figure underneath. Tricking the eye to see as having being created by fabric rather than by excess of flesh is the primary goal of a designer. A women can camouflage a figure problem by balancing the volume, color, and shape of her garments of a slender body wearing a columnous garment. The extremely thin

women can make use of the same balancing tricks. Designers often experiment with oversize garments because large clothes properly fit and proportioned, can create the illusion of a frail, feminine figure.

The flared silhouette is natural, comfortable shape that adds height and makes the hip and waist seem slim. The legs also look slim, if the skirt is not too long. The flared skirt create the illusion of slim hip by contrasting the hip by contrasting the hip and leg size to the volume of the skirt. Bad fit can overwhelm the intended illusion of design. A garment that is skimpy or too tight does not elongate the figure. The horizontal wrinkle lines that are the inevitable results of too small a garment carry the eyes across the figure, emphasizing width and height or slimness. A garment that is too large may make the wearer seem bulkier.

Fashion often decrees the silhouette and volume of fabrics popular a fashion cycle. The public's eye gradually becomes accustomed to a new proportion, and it seems normal as it is interpreted from radical high fashion to wearable street fashion. The wise dresser follow the fashion trends, but interprets them as evolution, rather than revolution, adopt the best silhouette and details that flatter your figure. Drop fashions that are too radical or unflattering. Analyze your figure type and experiment with garments that draw attention to the best parts of your body.

VERTICAL STYLE LINE

More than one vertical style line garment divides the space of the garment, and the eye reads the combined spaces as smaller than the whole. Vertical style line gives the illusion of height. A person wearing this style seems even taller and slender. Vertical style lines can also camouflage a thick waist and balance a heavy bust. Narrow stripes are most effective, wider stripes often look very busy. The addition of stripes emphasized the vertical space and makes the dress seem longer and more slender than where plain.

HORIZONTAL STYLE LINES

Horizontal line emphasizes the width of the figure carefully use they are very effective styling devices. Horizontal line can attract the weaver's attention to a part of the body that should be emphasized to balance another part

Narrow shoulder can be widened usually by strong horizontal, such as shoulder yokes.

Soft gathers coming from a shoulder yoke add the feminine effect of curved line and control the additional fabric needed over the bust. Vertical and horizontal line work together to create many illusions.

DIAGONAL STYLE LINE

Diagonal style lines are very slimming because they direct eye over the curves of the body at an angle and have a softening effect. Diagonal style lines can used to create either symmetrical or asymmetrical i.e. it is about the same effect on both sides of central line. The eye sees symmetry as the norm so asymmetrical designs in which the sides are different have a more exotic look. The angle and dimension of diagonal line are very important to the effectiveness of garment. As discussed

CURVED LINE

The curved lines are more flattering and usually follow the contour of the body. These line are considered to be graceful and feminine. Which is more feminine, soft, gentle and youthful. The gentle curved of a jewel neckline reflects the body's shape. A deep, curved neckline emphasizes the roundness of the bust and the shoulders and has a sensuous feminine look. The most exaggerated curved line in apparel design, the ruffle has always been a symbol of femininity. The ruffle softens lines and imparts a romantic fragile look.

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Reaching for the Stars - GARUDA | The First Sounding Rocket of Nepal



Pragya Mallick, Avionics, GARUDA



Pragya Mallick is currently a third-year undergraduate student studying Electrical and Electronics Engineering, majoring in Communications at Kathmandu University. She was the Vice-President of SEDS Nepal for the term 2021 and a member of ORASS Nepal. She worked as the documentation head and an avionics member in GARUDA. She's currently involved in the satellite project KUBE, at SEDS KU. She was also an executive member at the robotics club in her university. She loves taking on new challenges to push herself and get better so she can help others do the same. Her main interests include Electronics, Telecommunications, and Space Technology. Pragya is an active member of the community and enjoys reading, music, and fitness activities.



Never had I imagined that I would be one of the first ones to ever witness a rocket launch live before my very eyes or even work in building one, and in getting to do so, I count myself one of the lucky. Watching GARUDA fly high into the sky was a definite heart-stopping moment that I'll surely remember for the rest of my life. If you're wondering when did it all begin, it did as any exceptional thing begins, with a dream and a set of minds hungry for something more than just the ordinary.

During the global pandemic in early 2020, the first wave of the novel Coronavirus disease (Covid-19) outbreak, when everyone was home, we found it a perfect time to begin our journey. In late July, our team for GARUDA from the members of ORASS (*Open Rocketry and Space Society*) Nepal, a chapter of SEDS (*Students for the Exploration and Development of Space*) Nepal was formally formed and we commenced our project with the research on our various subsystems. Our selected team members were undergraduate students from 7 different institutions from all over Nepal. We then hosted webinars with industry professionals and also our mentor, Mr. John Bonsor from the UK Rocketry Association. We spent two months after that on research, design and simulation, and modeling of our rocket on software and preparing for our entry application for the Spaceport America Cup 2021 held in New Mexico, USA which we submitted in early October. We also had a mission patch design competition for GARUDA which we selected in mid-October.

On 29th October, all our hopes were fulfilled as we got selected to compete in Spaceport America Cup 2021 with over 150 teams from all around the world. We applied to compete for the 10,000 ft. COTS solid rocket with a non-deployable 2U CubeSat in the event. Being the first team from Nepal to ever get selected in the world's largest rocketry competition, we were beyond ecstatic. This gave us a push for motivation to work harder than ever before. We then also started our sponsorship campaign for GARUDA and likewise advertisements in local and national media outlets such as e-newspapers, social media sites, radio stations, etc. National Engineering Association (NEA) then became our first sponsor for project GARUDA which helped us initiate our manufacturing phase in early November. We then slowly started receiving donations through crowdsourcing, and our other sponsors, National Innovation Center, and Himalayan Solution.

Amid the frequent lockdowns and following safety protocols, we continued on our rocket body manufacturing and assembly of other subsystems like avionics and propulsion at the Robotics and Automation Center at Thapathali Campus and at the National Innovation Center. We then compiled all our data and calculations into our first project progress report to the Spaceport America Cup 2021 on the 11th of December.

With an inclination to start the new year with a bang, we successfully carried out our first static fire test on 1st January 2021 at Kathmandu University. It was truly a thrilling experience and we knew it was the first of many more to come. The first two months of the new year were spent on finishing manufacturing our model prototype which we were getting ready for our first launch test scheduled for March. We also built our launch rail for the launch which was about 17 feet tall. We carried out several static fire tests through February and early March at the National Innovation Center leading up to the launch day. Our second project progress report was also due on 5th March which we submitted with all our added test results, data and simulations.

Finally, the long-awaited day arrived, Launch Day. Our team all gathered up at 6 am at Thapathali Campus to begin preparation for the journey to Viman, Dhanusha for our flight test. Nepal Army had graciously provided us with transportation and lodging facilities for our trip. We assembled all our supplies and loaded them into the army's pickup truck and boarded the bus to take us to our destination. Our group of friends had never before traveled together in all these months, so it was truly a great bonding experience for us all. With palpable excitement and apt anxiety, we reached the army barracks late evening on 19th March. I, for one, could not sleep till late at night owing to the restlessness and the anxiety for the coming day.

On March 20, after a light breakfast, our group of girls headed to the barrack where the male members of our team and all our supplies were resting. We started working on getting things ready for the launch site, getting our propellant ready, and assembling our rocket body. Around midday, we reached the launch site, and then with final preparations on our rocket body and fixing our launch rail on the ground with the help of the Nepal Army, we were finally ready for launch.

Ignition was done and the countdown began. After barely daring to breathe or even blink my eyes, GARUDA cleared off the launch rail and soared into the sky before us. Heads tilted and barely breathing, we watched the first sounding rocket of Nepal and all our moths of hard work fly high into the sky. But unfortunately, it crashed back down after gaining a height of around 200 meters. But we all were more than happy to see that GARUDA's first launch was at least partly successful. We hadn't expected it to be a complete success as it was our first test flight, so we celebrated the launch and headed back to Kathmandu with more hope than ever for our next launch.



After the launch, in April, we took part in the conference at the Russian center of science and culture, celebrating the 60th anniversary of the first human spaceflight. We also did a smaller scale launch test for our motor test on 2nd April at the National Innovation Center which was fairly successful. Then the second wave of Covid-19 ensued another lockdown halting activities. We then could only work on our progress virtually. And so, we started working on our technical report documents and finally submitted our final reports to the Spaceport America Cup 2021 on 15th May.

The competition was scheduled for 18-20th June, 2021. We purchased our tickets for the Virtual Spaceport America Cup 2021 and then awaited the competition to begin. Since this year the competition was held virtually (due to the Covid-19 pandemic), we participated through the comforts of our own home. Even though we couldn't participate in person, we were really looking forward to the experience. The three days long event was really engaging and educative as we were exposed to the Space Industry's top-level outstanding organizations and professionals who were sponsors and vendors for the competition. With networking sessions from the sponsors and vendors like ESRA, Blue Origin, Virgin Galactic, and technical expert presentations from industry professionals, roundtable discussions, mixers for the participants from all over the world to mingle and get to know one another, there was no shortage for fun. The ESRA team and the SA Cup team certainly provided all the attendees with an efficiently carried out event packed with fun.

On the final day of the competition, there was a Closing Awards Ceremony. All members of our team were highly excited for this session even tho we clearly had no hopes of winning anything as it was our first ever attempt at participating in such a large international competition. After careful evaluation of all the participating teams' project reports, poster presentation sessions, and poster videos by the judges of the Spaceport America Cup 2021, team GARUDA

was awarded the *ESRA Team Conduct Award*, the **Nancy Squire's Team Spirit Award**. Our team was elated beyond belief. We never expected to win an award and were already highly overjoyed in getting selected to compete with teams from all over the world. We were thus exceedingly delighted and driven to work much harder for future projects and the next year's competition.



This year and GARUDA's journey has taught us much more than we could've imagined. Amid the challenges brought on by the pandemic, our hopes never wavered. We kept working for the best and we are glad to say we accomplished much if not all our aims. We will keep following this tradition and keep on striving and undertaking greater goals in the future. As of now, the registration for SA Cup 2022 has started. GARUDA-II will be competing for the SA Cup 2022 along with three other teams from Nepal. We are quite proud to have been the leading team to inspire so many other individuals to compete in the next year's competition. Hoping for higher progress of Nepal in Space Technology, we strive forward to push Nepal further into the reaches of the global Space Industry.

मकान



गणेश कुमार लाल
अध्यक्ष
नेपाल मिथिला प्रजा प्रतिष्ठान

पढ़वाक इक्छा छल, मुदा कि करु हे मित ।
मजबूरी के शर्त हकीकत मे भेटल हमरा ।
किस्मत मे हमरा कहा स्कूल मे पढ़वाक ।
मेहनतकशी हमरा त विरासत मे भेटल ।

मोहन रावत रूकी गेल । ओ अपन उडैत दुष्टि स जे सब भीड़ मे देखलक ओकर टेम्पु मे सवार भेल छल । खरिदार जे एक रुपैया के लेल भड़कैत छल, विद्यार्थी जे टेम्पु तेज चलेवाक लेल बिगडैत छल, गुण्डा जे रात्रि के अन्धकार मे छुरा ल क घुमैत छल व्यभिचारी जे सिनेमा के पर्दा हटाक टेम्पु के पर्दा खीच लैत छल, तखन पानी के टपकैत माथापर परडल बौछार स छिकैत छल, तखन ओकरा लोक गारी पढ़ैत छल ।



ओकर टेम्पु स उतरी क दोसर टेम्पु मे चलि जाइत छल । बिना पैसा देने । मौलवी जे टेम्पु के बन्द क बाहर लड़कि के भिड देखैत छल । गर्दन मे टाई लटकेने बाबू टेम्पु स पीकदान के काम लैत छलाह । बनिया बदामी साहु टेम्पु के मालगाड़ी बुझैत छल । महिला सब टेम्पु के बच्चा सब के अनाथ आश्रम बुझैत छलिह । एक बेर जे सिट पर बच्चा के सुता देलक त हटाब के नाम नही लैत छलिह ।

केहन केहन हास्यजनक मूर्तिकार, कलाकार, बिड़ी के कस मारैत आनन्द मग्न माथा स पसिना चुवैत लेकिन हाथ मे बिड़ी के धुवाँ उडबैत । केहन -केहन लोग स पाला पडैत छल मोहन रावत के ।

गाम मे मोहन रावत जिनाई सिख लेने छल । अहि ठाम शहर मे आवि मोहन मुसकान दैत आ अपना पर हँसनाई ।

मोहन रावत ओही सब भिड पर नजर रखलक एकटा गलि मे जाहि गलि मे एकटा व्यक्ति पर

नजरी टिक गेलैक वो व्यक्ति मोति रोड़ मे एक दिन टेम्पु मे सबर भेल छल । ओकर मकान मे राम-रामा लिखल छल । दिल के जवानी मे फेकवान छल । आब दिल के रोग स ग्रसित अछि ।

मोहन रावत के शहर भरी मे एकटा यैहटा मकान सिनेमा के पर्दा जका दिन राति दिमाग मे लहर मारैत छलैक । जे जखन हम धन घर बनेवाक लेल आर्जन क लेब त ऐहने घर बनाउव । ओही गलि मे मकान त बहुत छल लेकिन कोनो मकान मे राम-रामा नही लिखल छल ।

आही व्यक्ति के नाम छलैक राजाराम चौधरी । ओही दिन जखन ओ टेम्पु पर चढ़ल त ओकरा माथा पर राम -रामा लिखल टोपि लटकैत छल । जे आधा माथा के बीच मे पसरल छल । लगैत छल जे ना ओ जोनिवाकर होए । मुहँ मे पान चिबैने । हाथ मे एकटा पियर रंग के बैग लेने तथा आसमानी रंग के कुर्ता पहिरने छल । ओ एकटा गीत गबैत छल ।

मैने मारी इन्टरीया दील बजि घंटिया ।

आधा रस्ता अहि गीत गाव मे बित गेल । ओ अपन गन्तव्य स आगा चलि गेल तखन ओकरा याद एलैक अपन घर के रास्ता के । चमेली चोक पर अनायास ओ टेम्पु वाला के हलक ओ टेम्पु ड्राइभर अहि गाड़ी के उत्तर दिश मोडि क ल चलु । हमर घर ओही दिश अछि जाहि घर के आगा मकान मे राम-रामा लिखल छैक ।

यि बात सुनैत मोहन रावत निस्तब्धता मे पड़ी गेलु । राजा-राम चौधरी के कहल आब पाँच सय रुपैया देब पड़त । राजा राम चौधरी कहलक जे हमर नामे राजा राम अछि जल्दी स हमरा पहुचाउ त हम एक हजार रुपैया देब ।

जखन टेम्पु के मोड पड़ल त चौधरी कहल जे मखन रोड स चलु जल्दी पहुँच जायब । अहि सड़क मे लम्बा चढ़ाई छल । टेम्पु वाला के दम फूल लागल । ओकर नासिका उभरी गेल पानी के बौछार स पहिने भिज गेल छला ताही स खोखि के घसका उठिगेल ।

टेम्पु वाला कहल साहेब नही घबड़ाउ किछ देर मे ठिक भ जायत । ताबत दूनू आदमी एक-एक कप चाह पि लिअ । शरीर मे किछ ताप बढ़ी जायत ।

ओ चौधरी किछ नर्मी आ दृढ़ता स कहलक टेम्पु रोकु । यि चाह बला के दोकान मे चाह पियल जाय ।

टेम्पु ओहि चाह के दोकान मे रुकि गेल । एक ठाम किछ टेबुल-कुर्सी सजल छल । टेम्पुवाला स तेसर कुर्सी पर राजा राम चौधरी जा क बैस गेल । जाहि के ऊपर में बिजली के पंखा नचैत छल ।

गरम-गरम चाह दू कप आवि गेल । अचानक कोना मे एक महिला बैसल छलिह । अपन माथा के गुलाबी साड़ी स ढकने ।

ओही महिला के नजरी राजा-राम चौधरी पर जा क टिक गेल । अपन साथी के ले सब अपेक्षित गुण हुनका दिमाग मे नाच कर लागल किछ सामान्य स बात जे चौधरी आ ओही महिला के बीच छल । जागृत भ गेल ।

राजा-राम चौधरी के नजरी से हो ओही महिला पड़ पड़ल । नाम के तलास केलक त याद ऐलै क अनुप्रिया । चौधरी पाकेट स एक हजार रुपैया टेम्पुवाला के दक विदा क देलकटेम्पुवाला किछ समझी नही सकल । चुप -चाप टेम्पु ल क विदा भ गेल । रास्ता मे किछ आदमी भेट गेलैक त ओ अधिक खुशि भ गेल ।

टेम्पु वाला मोहन रावत । घर पहुँच गेल ओकर आँखि मे चौधरी के फोटो हटैत नही छल । अहि दिन भाग्य साथ देने छल जाहि स ओ एक दिन मे पाँच हजार रुपैया कमा लेने छल । समय आई ओकरा साथ देने छल । ईश्वर आर्शिवाद । अपर घर मे बिछल दरी पर ओ चीनी के साफ -सुथर वर्तन मे स परिवार मिल क खाना खेलक । सुशिल रावत पाँच वर्ष के छल । पिता के प्लेट लग बैस गेल आ अपन पिता संगे खाना खाए लागल ।

दहि खा क ओ उठी गेल । अपन टेम्पु के सवारी सब ओकरा टेम्पु मे बैस गेल छल । लगातार के मेहनत स ओ किछ धन कमा लेने छल । पथलहिया के लग मे एकटा घर छलैक । जे सामान्य रुप स आधुनिक घर नही लेकिन रहवाक योग्य छलैक । श्री मती सुनैना देवी के यि मकान सेहो पसन्द छलैन । मित्र ध्रुवनन्दन प्रसाद के संगे जा क रजिष्ट्रेशन कार्यालय मे मोहन रावत अपना नाम स यि मकान लिखा लेलक आ आवि क ओहि मकान मे राम-रामा लिखा देलक । पंडित मधुकर भा के राम टहल सब पूजा के साम्रगीह आनि देलक । वृहस्पति दिन छल । रात्री मे चन्द्रमा के इजोत स सुनैना देवी के मुहमण्डल लालिमा स चमैत छल । मित्र छीतनबाबू के घर स एक चडेरा मधुर राम टहल पूजा के स्थान पर आवि क ध देलक । पंडित जी के प्रसन्नता वढी गेलैन ।

THE PERFECT LIFE

-Kinjal Das

To live life your own way,
To push the rules aside,
To not be afraid to show who are,
In this world that is hard to survive,
But the ones with an open mind,
Do have the “Perfect Life”.

To spend your days busy
In making every moment a memory,
To deal with every win and failure,
In this world that is hard to survive,
But the ones with a strong heart,
Do have the “Perfect Life”.

To immerse yourself in hardwork
To achieve your goal,
To be kind to everyone,
And distance yourself from every lie and dishonesty.

The society is difficult to face,
But the ones with an honest soul,
Do have the “Perfect Life”

To always have a smile on your face,
And explore this unpredictable race,
To not try catch with the others,
But this journey at your own pace.

Ignore the doubts and grief on the track,
A determined soul doesn't look back,
No One has conquered the gift of existence to perfection,
But the ones with a pure and content persona
Are certainly blessed with a Perfect Life.

“कायस्थ एकता”



-युगल किशोर निधि “विकल”

संरक्षक/अध्यक्ष

चित्रगुप्त सेवा समिती जनकपुरधाम-१०

पितु एक पुत्र बारह ई धरा एक धाम थिक
अखिल विश्व पसरल मुदा सब बुभु एकहि ठामथिक
सुर एक संगीत एक आ एक रंग आवाज हो
सदाचार सदभाव मेलसौ सुदृढ कायस्थ समाज हो
आउ सब केओ एक भऽ हम हार बनैछी देशके
साधक निश्छल प्रेमके सुख शान्तिमय उपेशके
साम्प्रदायिक भेदसौ की एकताके नाश होएत ?
बहु सुमनसऽ बनल माला पहिर मन उदास होएत ?
सुमधुर सम्बन्ध राखु मनसऽ छोडि अविवेकता
मनक मिलन मेल अछि इएह केवल एकता
अछि कार्य एहन कोन जे नहि करि सकैए एकता
दैत अछि अद्भुत अलौकिक शक्ति सबके एकता
दू एक मिलकऽ होइछ एकादश जगमे सबकेओ जानैए
एकतामे अतूल शक्ति-बात केओ मानैए ?
हँ शून्य केर योगसऽ होइछ कोनो अंकक दशगुणा
शून्य के नहि शून्य बुभु एकर महता बहुगुणा
प्रत्येक जन प्रत्येक जनके बन्धु अप्पन जानिली
एक दोसके दुःख-सुख अछि अप्पन से मानिली
बँटलासऽ दुःख घटि सकैए तखन सुख पाएब आँहा
धैर्य घऽ कऽ रहु विपति मे गीत शान्तिक गाएब आहाँ
मदति करी एक दोसरके तखने मनुष्यताक अर्थ अछि
एतबो जौ नहि कऽ सकव तऽ मनुष्यता सब व्यर्थ अछि
अपने सहोदर संग जौ अछि प्रितक आभास नहि
तब प्रभुके छोडि “विकल” करत ककरा आश नहि

नव इतिहास

विजय मल्लिक
जनकपुर-१०

बाढ, मुदा उगहर नहिं अईछ,
पाईन, मुदा नहैर नहिं आईछ,
मनुख्ख, मुदा सही नजैर नहि अईछ,
मरललाके, मुदा देश मे शहर नहिं अईछ ।

कटु, खटपट, भटपट अईछ सरोवर
विसईर गेल सब अपन-अपन संस्कार,
निश्चिन्त भए कनेक क्षण कनौ कात मे
बैसवाछ कोनो जगह नहिं अईछ ।

सुन्दर, मनोरम, शान्ति, मितव्ययीताक
कतहू नहिं भेट रहल आब संजोग,
सबटा लुटिया डुवा देलक ओ सब
अहि अभिसापक किनको लग परिहास नहिं अईछ ।

के, कनय, कोना-ककरा हेतु घात लगाओत
डुबल अइछ मलेच्छ सभ संस्कार में,
अन्जर, बन्जर, कन्जर सोच अईछ परल
बईन रहल आब पुनः नव इतिहास अईछ ।

मिथिला चित्रकलामे “कमलदह”

रचना-विजय दत्त “मणि”

जनकपुरधाम-४(नेपाल)

मिथिला चित्रकलामे कोहबर,कमलदह,बाँस,दशावतार,रास(लिखिया)जेहन चित्राकृति सबके प्राचीन मिथिला चित्र अथवा मिथिला चित्रक जननी कहल जाइछाइ सम्पूर्ण चित्र मिथिला क्षेत्रमे वसोवास कएनिहार किछु जाति विशेषके परिणय संस्कारमे अति अनिवार्य प्रायोगिक वस्तुके रुपमे देखल जाइत अछि जाहि विना विआहक खास विधि सम्पन्न होनाइ असम्भव होइत अछि।उपरोक्त सब चित्रके अपना जगहपर एक खास महत्व होइत अछि,मुदा कमलदह चित्रके एक विशिष्ट स्थान रहल अछि।कमल+दह शब्द दूगोट संज्ञाक योगसऽ बनल शब्द अछि।जकरा परिभाषित कएलापर एहि प्रकारे बुझल जा सकैछ।

कमलक अर्थ-थाल-कादोमे फूलएवाला एक प्रकारके सुन्दर मनमोहक फूल एवम् आँखिक कोसा ।

कमलके पर्यायवाची शब्द होइछ-नलिन,अरविन्द,उत्पल अम्बोज,तामरस,पुष्कर,महोत्पल,वनज,क(न्ज,सरसिज,

पंकज,सरोज,जलज,जलजात,शतदल,पुण्डरीक,इन्दीवर राजीव इत्यादी ।

कमल फूल प्रायः दिनमे फूलाइत अछि आ रातिमे सुटकैत अछि,मुदा एकटा खास कमल एहनो हो इत अछि जे दिनमे सुटकैत अछि आ रातिमे फूलाइत अछि,जकरा कुमुदनी कहल जाइछ।कमल फूलके सौ न्दर्याताक प्रतिक मानल जाइत अछि।साहित्यमे अति सुन्दरताक वर्णन करवा हेतु कमल शब्दके समास रुपमे प्रयोग कएल जाइत अछि,जेना-कमलनयन,कमलदल,चरण कमल,मुखार्विन्द,कमलासन,कमलवद(न,कोमल कमल इत्यादि।

कमल प्रायः लाल,गुलाबी,उज्जर,पीअर आ निल रङके होइत अछि।आकार हिसाबे अन्य सब फूलसऽ इ पैघ फूल होइत अछि।रङक हिसाबसऽ सब कमलके अपन अपन महत्व आ स्थान रहल अछि।आध्यात्मिक दृष्टिकोणसऽ कमल फूलक रङ आकार आ एकर सुगन्ध देवी देवता सबके अति प्रिय आ मनमोहक हो इत अछि।

रङ अनुसार कोनो देवताके आसन कमलपर तऽ किनको हाथमे कमल, किनको गरामे कमल हार सुशोभित रहैत छैन्ह।कमलके फूल देवता लोकनिके अर्पण कएलासऽ देवता अति प्रसन्न होइत अछि से मान्यता रहल अछि।खासकऽ लाल कमल (रक्त कमल) मे माँ लक्ष्मीके वास होइत अछि।

दह-भूतलपर माटि अथवा पाथैरसऽ चारु कात घेरल मोहारक बिचमे जमकल अथाह पनिआओ,जे प्राकृतिक प्रदत्त अद्भूत मनमोहक संरचना होइछ,ओहिके दह कहल जाइत अछि।सृष्टीक आरम्भ कालमे एकर निर्माण अपरुपसऽ भेल होएत से बुझना जाइछ।एहन जलकरमे गोहि इत्यादि जेहन भयानक जलचर जीवसबहक बास होइत अछि आ जमकल कादोके कारण एहिमे स्वतः सुन्दर कमलके उत्पत्ति होइत अछि।दहके पर्यायवाची शब्द होइछ-सरोवर,तलाओ,पोखरा,जलाशय,सर,पुष्कर,हृद,पद्याकर,पद्माकर,जलवा(न,सरसि,तडाग,ताल,तलैया,भील,जोहड,पोर,पोरी,बावडी,बावली,मानस,वापि,वापिका इत्यादि।

समग्रमे कमल दहक अर्थ कमल फूल युक्त सरोवर बुझल जासकैछ।मिथिला चित्रकलामे कमलदह लिखियाके विश्लेषणात्मक तरिकासऽ देखलापर एकर खास महत्व अछि।मैथिल कायस्थ समुदायके वैवाहिक कार्यमे विधि सम्पादन हेतु प्राचिन कालसऽ परम्परागत रूपमे वर पक्षद्वारा विआहक दिन पटचित्र(सादा कागजमे)विभिन्न आकृतिक लिखिया तैयारकऽ विभिन्न विधि प्रयोजन वास्ते वर सडे कन्या ओहिठाम पठाओल जाइत छै।काजेना- कोहवर-२थान,बाँस-१थान,दशावतार-१थान आ कमल दह १-थान। कोहवर चित्र-१ सिन्दूर दान वास्ते,कोवर-२ चतुर्थी वास्ते,बाँस-१ साँकर वास्ते,दशावतार चित्र १-घोघट वास्ते,कमल दह चित्र-१कनियाँ विदाइ वास्ते।इ सम्पूर्ण लिखियायुक्त कागजमे मटिया सिन्दूर राखि पुडीया बना लाल रङक डोइरसऽ बान्ह अनिवार्य रूपमे पठाओल जाइत छै।काविआहक दिन निश्चित भेलाक तुरत बाद पिहुआ,कलम,कमची आ ब्रस इत्यादि प्रयोगकऽ इ लिखिया सामग्री बनाओल जाइत छै।

इ सम्पूर्ण लिखिया केवल लाले रङस तैयार कएल जाइत अछि।ज्ञातव्य जे इ कार्य मुख्यतया घरक महिला द्वारा सम्पादित होइत अछि।

कमल दह लिखिया सम्बन्धमे संरचनात्मक वर्णन कएलापर एकर स्वरूप एकटा विन्दूसऽ प्रारम्भ होइत मण्डलाकार रूपमे पत्र दर पत्र विस्तारित होइत गेल दृष्टिगोचर होइत अछि।ओहि मण्डलाकार संरचनाके सबसऽ भितरी बिचके भागमे कमल पातक आकृति बनाओल जाइत छै।जकरा पुरैनक पात कहल जाइत अछि।ताहिके बाहिरी पत्रमे कमलके चित्र आ तकर पश्चात पानिसऽ सम्बन्धित विभिन्न जलचर,चिरै,

भमरा,भार-पात इत्यादि वस्तु सबहक आकृति चित्रांकित कएल जाइत अछि। एहि चित्रक आकार-प्रकार,साज-सज्जा शिल्पी स्वयममे निहित होइत अछि। कलाकारिताक हिसावे एकर कोनो मापदण्ड नहि होइत छै।शिल्पीक शिल्प आ गाम ठाम अनुसार चित्रक स्वरूपमे किछु भिन्नता देखल जाइत अछि, यद्यपि एकर आशय एकहिटा होइत अछि। एहि चित्रके लोकार्षण हेतु आव बहुरङ प्रयोगकऽ आधुनिकीकरण से हो कएल जा रहल अछि आ मिथिला चित्रकार व्यवसायी लोकनि एकरा नविन ढङसऽ प्रस्तुत कऽ रहल से हो देखबामे अबैत अछि। एकरा स्वरूपके दार्शनिक दृष्टिकोणसऽ विक्षाकऽ देखलापर प्रयुक्त सम्पूर्ण अवयवके पृथक संकेत होइत अछि, जेना-कमलके स्वरूप-जीवके आकार,पुरैनक हरिअर पात-जीवनके संकेत,दह-स्त्रीगर्भके संकेत अछि। विआहमे एकर प्रयोग अथवा नव कनियाँ(स्त्री)के विदागरीकाल कमलदह

लिखियायुक्त सिन्दूरक पुडीया देवाक पाछु प्रजनन आ गर्भ धारण प्रकृत्यासऽ सम्बन्धित मनोवैज्ञानिक कारण अछि। नव कनियाँ (स्त्री)के मासिक धर्म पश्चात वर(पुरुष)द्वारा समागम कृत्याद्वारा अपन वीर्य रुपि बिज कूण्ड रुपि पेटमे प्रवेश करओलाक बाद ओ बिज कमल रुपि भ्रूण शिशु रुपमे अंकुरित भजाइत अछि, जतसऽ गर्भ धारण प्रकृत्या प्रारम्भ होइत अछि। ओहि कूण्डमे सर्वप्रथम पुरैन तैयार होइत अछि, जाहिमेसऽ नाइर (कमलक डाँट) निकलि शिशुके नाभि स्थलसऽ सम्बद्ध रहैत अछि ।

ओहि पुरैन भितर कमल रुपि जीव अर्थात भ्रूणस्थ शिशुके आकार निर्धारण होइत जाइत अछि आ निश्चित अवधि बाद ओ शिशु पुरैन आ नाइर सडहि गर्भ दहसऽ पूर्ण कमल बनि बहार अबैत अछि अर्थात कुन्द कमल रुपि शिशुक जन्म होइत अछि आ ओ शिशु काल्हि पूर्ण समर्थ मानव बनि कमल सरिखे अपन परिवार समाज आ देशके सुन्दर सुवासित करबा योग्य बनैत अछि। नव कनियाँ निःसन्तान नहि हो थु,हिनका कोखिमे अवश्य कमल फूलओ से मनोकामना कएल जाइत अछि। एहि प्रसङ्गमे एकटा स्वरचित मैथिली सोहर गीत प्रस्तुत अछि-

“सुतल छलहुँ पलड चढि आओरो पिया सडरे
ललनारे हँसि विहुँसी मेघ वरषल सरोवर भरि गेलरे
ताहिरे सागर कमलदह कि आओरो पुरैन पातरे
ललनारे लाल कमलके फूल पुरैन पात हरिअर रे
कमल पुरैन रितु साओन आओरो सोहाओन रे
ललनारे भलकैत लाल आ हरिअर चमक इजोत सनरे
ताही बिच फूलल फूल देखैत दुख भागलरे
ललनारे सेहे देखि हृदय मगन भेल जीवन सुफल भेल रे

भावार्थ-उपर्युक्त गीत मेघ आ सरोवरके सम्बन्धके पति पत्नीक प्रतिक मानि पति पत्नी सड विनो दपूर्ण वातावरणमे रातिक समयमे प्रणय कृडा करैत साओन मासक आकाश सरिखे अपन विर्य बून्द पत्नीके पेट सरोवरमे खसबैत अछि, परिणाम स्वरुप गर्भ धारण पश्चात सन्तान प्राप्ति होइत अछि, तखन पत्नीके हृदयमे जे अपार सुख आ हर्षानुभूति उत्पन्न होइत अछि, से आनन्द भाव वर्णन कएल गेल अछि। अधिक स्पष्टताक हेतु आध्यात्मिक आ पौराणिक रुपमे देखलापर भगवान विष्णुके नाभीकूण्डसऽ डाँट सहित एकटा कमल निकसल रहैत अछि, ताहि उपर ब्रम्हाजी विराजमान होइत छै। थाकहवाक तात्पर्य जे जीवके आधार नाभीकूण्ड (जलाशय) मे सऽ निकसल कमल उपर ब्रम्हाजीक उद्भव होइत अछि आ ओ वसुधाक रचना करैत छथि ।

Perspective on Intellectual Disability



- By Pushpa Priya, MPHIL

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An Intellectual disability (ID, formerly known as mental retardation) is a type of disability that results from limited mental capacity. The American Association On Intellectual and Development Disabilities (AAIDD) defines intellectual disability as the disability that occurs before the age of 18 years that causes limitation in intellectual ability, functioning and adaptive behaviour of a person. These limitations include conceptual skills, practical adaptive skills, and social skills. Limited mental capacity makes learning very difficult. Therefore, learning new information and skills are challenging as such learning proceeds more slowly, and it is also difficult to apply information in a practical and functional manner. What intrigued me to pick up this issue of intellectual disability is visiting AWIH, NGO (Association for the welfare of Intellectual handicapped), working for the betterment of differently able people. During meeting with Mrs. Meena Dhungana, Chairperson of AWIH and with the parents of differently able people come to know challenges faced by them while caring for children with mental disorders. Mrs Dhungana's son is suffered with Autism and she not only look after him but also care many people of the similar kind having intellectual disabilities like: Autism, Down syndrome etc for last thirteen years. And her firm determination for this social service inspired many including me towards betterment of society and people. This article delves into causes of intellectual disabilities, challenges faced by parents of intellectual disabled, and their expectation from governmental and non-governmental organization in terms of facilitating their

children with some life skills.

Intellectual disability causes include genetic disorders, infections and other physical trauma. The causes of intellectual disability include conditions that occur before birth, during birth or after birth, during childhood years. one third people are victims of this disease due to unknown reasons. According to American Association on Intellectual Disabilities (AAID) there are different causes of disabilities that are listed below:

1. Genetic conditions- The most common cause of this disease is abnormal genes inherited to the child by parents, exposure to radiation during pregnancy. Missing or defective enzymes, chromosomal glitches can cause mental retardation. Genetic condition that leads to intellectual disabilities are: Down syndrome that is characterized by rough skin, allergic skin. Very small eyes, flat face, fatty body. Similarly, other genetic condition causing mental retardation are Williams syndrome, Angelman syndrome, Prader-Willi syndrome.
2. Intake of alcohol or any toxic substance: Substance like: smoking, alcohol, drugs, teratogenic medicine can adversely affect the growth of foetus and prevent brain development. This lead both physical and mental disabilities in children.
3. Infections: Many infections like encephalitis, syphilis can lead to mental retardation. The brain development in foetus begins about 3 weeks after fertilization. This is time when it is highly susceptible to diseases. Infections like contracting rubella during first trimester may lead to intellectual disabilities in children with other birth defects.
4. Environmental toxins: Ingestion of heavy metals like lead, mercury. And cadmium and exposure to radiations like X-rays, chemicals etc can have negative impact on brain development of baby.
5. Problems with child birth: Malnourished women mostly give birth to premature babies who have low birth weight. During the birth process, the baby may suffer from temporary oxygen deprivation or birth injuries due to use of forceps, vacuum birth that have negative impact on babies causing many health problems. In addition to this, due to excessive use of pain killers, or given careless medical attention or remains unattended during labour causes intellectual disabilities in children.

6. Problems after childbirth- babies may be susceptible to many illnesses like: whooping cough, malaria, mumps, measles, and encephalitis can lead to intellectual disabilities as they start growing up. It is often shown decline of mental ability in children who are physically, mentally and sexually abused. Other factors like pollution in the environment, accidental ingestion of poison, domestic violence etc can cause mental disability. Similarly, acquired brain injuries due to traumatic brain disorders that impair their mental capacity.

Parents of differently able children faces psychological, emotional, social and economic challenges. It is estimated that world up to 20% of children suffer from mental illness; like hyper kinetic disorders, depression, psychosis, pervasive development disorders, attachment disorders, conduct disorder, substance abuse or eating disorders. Constantly caring with such children can be stressful for parents or caregivers in the family. Psychological and emotional challenges suffered by such parents are often concerned with the present and future of their children. Worrying about the future life of their children is the most disturbing thought that some parents experienced due to the inability of the child to accomplish personal and social needs such as self-care and education. They showed these concerns when the child could not do certain developmental tasks expected at specific ages such as feeding, toileting, bathing, and dressing parents are also disturbed by the complexity of caring responsibilities that demanded being available most of the time to meet the needs of child. They also experienced some communicative problems with their children due to their inability to talk. Social challenges are concerned with inadequate social service for their children, stigma, burden of caring task, lack of public awareness of mental illness, lack of social support, and problems with social life. the economic challenges are poverty, child care interfering with various income generating activities in the family, and extra expenses associated with child's illness.

The parents of children with intellectual disabilities at AWIH, said about their bitter experiences while caring their children. Living with mentally disabled child is described as emotionally distressful by parents. Parents experienced these negative emotions due to disturbing behaviour of the children, extra care giving responsibilities, family and social problems caused by the child, and people's perception about families having a mentally ill child. Moreover, their children are sometimes mistreated by people like: being beaten, pushed, physically and sexually abused. The child who cannot speak seemed to be more vulnerable since she/he could not mention a person who was responsible for the cruel action when the parents wanted to know. However,

parents accepted the situation as it is thinking God has planned it for them.

There is no specific treatment of this disease. However, these children are given special counselling along with their parents, physical therapy, meditation, special learning schools should be set up that help them to overcome their disabilities to some extent. One should consult genetic counselling before conceiving a child, especially if they have a family history of genetic disorders. One should abstain from having alcohol during pregnancy and they should not take any medicine without doctor's prescription. Women should be mentally, physically strong or immunized before they get pregnant. Proper nutritional diet and regular check-ups will help prevent intellectual disabilities in babies.

Parents of mentally ill children sought professional and spiritual help from religion and traditional healers. Furthermore, they seek professional assistance, public awareness of mental illness in children, social support by the government, private sector and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and most importantly, they want to know the answer or solution of who would care their children after their death. They want government and NGOs to help and support them with every possible way.

दूरसञ्चार उपभोक्ताहरूसंग सम्बन्धित गुनासो दर्ता गर्ने सम्बन्धी सूचना ।

यस नेपाल दूरसञ्चार प्राधिकरणबाट अनुमतिपत्र प्राप्त गरी दूरसञ्चार सेवा प्रदान गरिरहेका सेवा प्रदायकहरूले प्रदान गरेको दूरसञ्चार सेवाका सम्बन्धमा समस्या भएमा दूरसञ्चार उपभोक्ताहरूले सम्बन्धित सेवा प्रदायकहरूलाई गुनासो गर्दा पनि समस्या समाधान नभएको खण्डमा यस प्राधिकरणको कार्यालयको सम्पर्क नम्बर तथा कार्यालयको इमेल मार्फत गुनासो व्यवस्थापन गरिदै आएको छ । हाल दूरसञ्चार सेवाका सम्बन्धमा उपभोक्ताहरूको गुनासोलाई थप व्यवस्थित एवं प्रभावकारी बनाउनको लागि कार्यालयको सम्पर्क नम्बर तथा इमेलको अतिरिक्त गुनासो व्यवस्थापन प्रणाली (Complaint Handling System) समेत तयार गरी सोझै प्राधिकरणको Website मा राखिएको "गुनासो व्यवस्थापन प्रणाली (Complaint Handling System)" मा समेत गुनासो दर्ता गराउन सक्ने व्यवस्था गरेको ब्यहोरा सम्पूर्ण दूरसञ्चार उपभोक्ता तथा सम्बन्धित सरोकारवाला सबैको जानकारीको लागि अनुरोध छ ।



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A Mathematical Life



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Mathematics is the language with which God wrote the universe. — Galileo

When you hear the word mathematics, what does it remind you of? Your body may be filled with apprehension and terrible recollections of mathematics. You are not alone in experiencing such emotions. Mathematics is boring, unappealing, and uninteresting to many people all around the world. Many people dislike mathematics because they believe it has no importance in their life. Many people choose to forgo mathematics simply because they find it unnecessary. Writing an article about mathematics and its relevance in our lives is difficult in light of this understanding. Borrowing words of Max Tegmark, in this article, I will take you on a brief journey through mathematics: that most of the things we consider in our lives are not simply described by mathematics: they are mathematics.

Please allow me to share some of my own experiences with you as we embark on this voyage. Insofar as my recollections of mathematics are concerned, they're comparable. I recall how proud I used to feel when I was a part of the group of optional mathematics students in school. Those who did not choose mathematics felt inferior to us; in some ways, it created a schism between friends. We were trained in schools and universities to memorize formulas and steps, leaving little room for comprehension. Intuitive analysis, as mathematics requires, was not taught in the classroom. Following my studies in England, I now understand the fundamental differences between the two educational systems. Comparing two educational systems is beyond the scope of this paper, and hence I will refrain from going into detail. Among other things, designing questions contributes significantly to gaining an understanding of mathematics and emphasizing intuition over memorization.

Last year, Nepal's higher education board decided to make mathematics optional, citing

a high rate of failure in mathematics examinations. This backward and self-destructive decision would only serve to further exacerbate students' anti-logical attitudes and hinder the aspirational students' educational pursuits overseas.

Mathematics is a creative and intricately entwined discipline that has evolved over time, solving some of history's most perplexing problems. It is critical to the advancement of science and technology and absolutely necessary for everyday life. Mathematics provides a fundamental understanding of the world and enables logical reasoning. Mathematics touches every discipline. Mathematics is fundamental to the analysis of all academic disciplines, from political science to philosophy to sociology to anthropology.

If mathematics is such an integral part of our life, how come so many students and the general public have such a negative attitude toward mathematics? Why are individuals attempting to avoid mathematics? There are certain psychological as well as fundamental issues associated with mathematics education. Nevertheless, our way of teaching mathematics and our education system also have a significant influence on learning mathematics.

Most families, schools, and environments, knowingly or unknowingly, inculcate math anxiety in students. We frequently hear that mathematics is a difficult subject. Students growing up with such a mentality are afraid to face mathematical problems. Mathematics is the subject that divides children the most. While some students find it fascinating, others find it aggravating. Even schools maintain mathematics as an elective subject, reinforcing the perception that mathematics is a tough subject that is not appropriate for all pupils.

Another important reason why students struggle with mathematics is its very nature. Mathematics build on itself. We cannot progress to the next phase of math until we grasp the current one. If we want to build a house, we must first lay the foundations. Each new lesson in mathematics establishes a new foundation on which new rules can be developed continuously. If one of these foundations is not strong, we cannot progress. Many students fall behind not because they are incapable of learning, but because they have overlooked an important component of a previous lesson.

When subjects/topics are presented in a way that is disconnected from real-world complexities and practical issues, students lose interest in the subject. This is true of mathematics. Nepal's current education system is structured in such a way that passing

exams with high scores is prioritized over comprehending the subject content. Schools place a premium on memorizing mathematical formulas rather than comprehending them. Mathematics is not taught through the use of contexts and practical problems. Often, the reason for derivation or solution is not articulated, which detracts from the subject's interest. The robotic method of teaching has further eroded students' interest in mathematics.

Almost everything that surrounds us can be explained mathematically. Precisely, the universe itself is mathematics. Mathematics is present in every aspect of our lives, from ordinary routines to professional careers to everyday rational thinking. Whether it is basic mathematical operations (addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, ratios, and percentages) or geometry, trigonometry, calculus, and statistics, mathematics shapes and reshapes our daily lives. None of our activities is beyond the scope of mathematics. If mathematics is intrinsically linked to our lives and cosmos, why is this topic neglected? Perhaps our educational system needs to be rebuilt to rejuvenate mathematical understandings, and the time has come to adopt a new way to teaching mathematics that relates it to real-world applications. Bringing math into real-life scenarios with enough reasoning of mathematical methods may help generate interest in mathematics.

As Max Tegmark writes in 'Our Mathematical Universe', reality as such is explained by mathematics. From philosophical questions to practical issues, mathematics holds center stage. Inadequate mathematical understanding will prohibit us from accessing the rich resource of knowledge. Mathematics is the fundamental tool for gaining access to the treasure trove of knowledge.

IS COVID-19 AN URBAN CRISIS.....

By- Suman Kumar Karna, PhD



Cities are in the frontline of combating epidemics. Cities across the globe are currently being tested to the extreme with the COVID-19 pandemic, which is far more than health crisis. It is impacting not only public health but also the economy and social fabric. COVID-19 is simultaneously a health crisis, social crisis, and economic crisis, and it is exposing cities - how well they are planned and managed and how well they are able to function – or not – especially during times of crisis. This crisis is also a trade-off between saving lives and preserving jobs and livelihoods. The situation has been acting as a massive challenge for cities, rich and poor alike. The measures taken to control the virus are having massive implications on cities due to their economic structure, their preparedness for such a crisis – the state of their public health and service delivery systems, extent to which their population's health and livelihoods are vulnerable, all of which are a function of the

Why Cities – National Epicenter of COVID-19

- High Population Density
- Complex human Settlements
- Heterogeneous Community
- Travel Hubs/Entry Points
- Huge Vulnerable Populations
- Slums/Informal Settlements
- Informal Economy/Daily Wagers
- Advanced Medical Centers
- Quarantine, Isolation Wards, COVID Hospitals
- Testing Labs, Referral Centers
- Place of Further Spread and Transmission of Infection
- Challenge to Maintain Social Distancing

Examples of vulnerable groups in urban settings in COVID-19 outbreaks

- Informal settlements
- Urban poor
- Homeless and people living in inadequate housing conditions
- Refugees and migrants including labour markets
- Older persons, especially those at risk of isolation
- Persons with underlying medical conditions
- Socially marginalized groups
- Individuals at risk of interpersonal violence or self-inflicted harm due to physical distancing measures

Examples of sectors that should be involved in COVID-19 preparedness in urban settings

- Health
- Social services / protection
- Mental health services
- Transport
- Housing and energy
- Education
- Communication
- Water, sanitation, hygiene
- Civil defense, security
- Commerce and economy
- Veterinary and animal health
- Palliative care
- ... and many others



effectiveness of their urban governance systems.

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

COVID-19 health crisis has expanded to a crisis of urban- access, equity, finance, and safety, joblessness, public services, infrastructure and transport, all of which are disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable in society. It has pushed 100M people towards poverty, 40 M towards extreme poverty causing an extreme inequality in the society. Local Governments are majorly affected with a decline of 15-25% losses in the revenues. Similarly, tourism sector is expected to witness a decline of



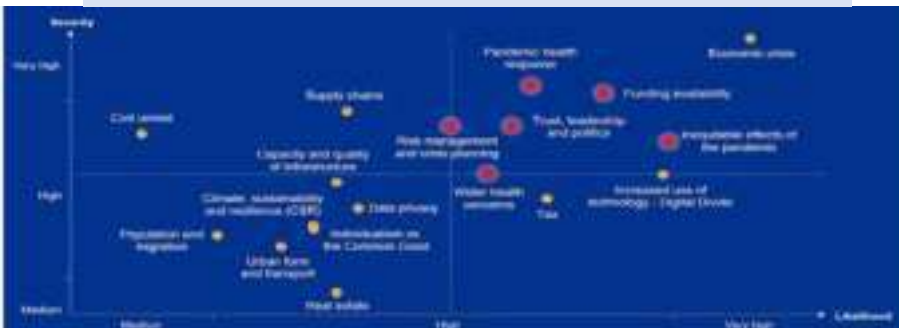
80% by 2020 with a loss of about 120 million jobs. COVID-19 highlights the critical role of LGs in the role of front responders in crisis response, recovery and rebuilding. The crisis has also demonstrated the power of community. While the situation has substantially reduced LGs' revenues and constrained budgets, the pandemic has also resulted in innovative LG solutions for COVID-19 response and provision of services. On the other hand, this situation may Jeopardize crucial urban infrastructure investments, leading to cut in public services, and undermine broader sustainable urban development efforts. The measures taken to control the virus are having massive implications on cities due to their economic structure, their preparedness for such a crisis – especially the state of their public health and service delivery systems – and the extent to which their population's health and livelihoods are vulnerable, all of which are a function of the effectiveness of their urban governance systems.

The figure above clearly indicates that all risks are ranked highly in terms of severity and likelihood. This poses a challenge for cities in prioritizing the risks to be addressed first. While it might be tempting to focus resources on mitigating against potential economic risks, however most risks comprise a complex network with varying degrees of interconnectedness, velocity, and potential impacts on the entire system. The interconnections among risks play a critical role in developing effective and efficient mitigation strategies.

NEPAL'S STANCE IN THE PANDEMIC

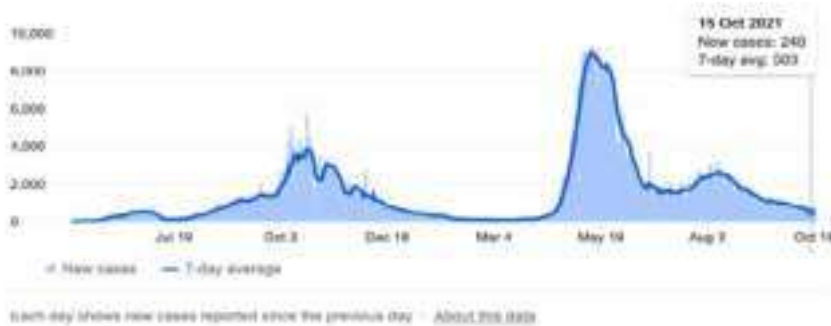
MOST SEVERE AND LIKELY RISK FACING CITIES,

Source-KPMG, 2020



ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्तय नमः

Through-out the country, above 8 lakhs cases and 11,294 deaths have been reported as of 20 Oct, 2021. The Impact of the lockdown is taking a toll on the economy that is heavily reliant on remittances, informal labor and tourism revenues, majorly effected the “Visit Nepal 2020” program. The economy is projected to grow only by 0.2% in 2020 and 0.6% in 2021 because of the pandemic. The economic consequences of the pandemic and impact on livelihoods across Nepal is expected to be the most acute for informal workers or those without social security or assistance, who are more at risk of falling into extreme poverty.



The statement that advocates COVID-19 as urban crisis is largely true in case of Nepal as well. Majority of the activities related to management of COVID-19 (presence of quarantine, isolation ward, COVID hospital, testing labs, tracing centers and so on) is all happening dominantly in urban centers of Nepal. Nepal situation is therefore no different. The urban local governments are found taking bulk of responsibilities and playing a frontline role in the planning, management and containment of COVID-19 through-out the country. In spite of multiple challenges (in areas of knowledge and skills, technical know-how, communication, funding, data-base, limited supplies and facilities), the local governments are found full-time engaged in managing the pandemic in best of their capacity and strength.

In the process, many municipalities tried many things out of box and hence implemented some very innovative and noble ideas in the field. For example, Biratnagar Metropolitan City are successful in developing new partnership and collaboration with non-state actors (Rotary club, Private Sector, hotels, provincial government) including operation of Mobile COVID Van for strengthening and expanding the outreach and also for making the COVID-19 support more inclusive in town. Similarly, learning from the urgent need of fund in case of emergency, Godawari municipality allocated NRs. 20 million in Disaster Fund to better manage the emergency situation in town. Other local municipalities are also picking lessons from the COVID-19 situation and thus started redirecting their attention and resources in many new areas of their socio-economic and physical development.



The Author is an Urban Governance and Disaster Risk Reduction Specialist and presently working as a freelance consultant for UN and other international agencies both in Nepal and abroad. He is accessible at – Email- sumankarna@hotmail.com and Mobile- +977 98434 59281.

Are you Night Owl or Early Bird ?



Dr. Sunil Kumar Karn

Early birds (people) are those who tend to wake up early and go to bed early. A night owl, on the other hand, is a person who tends to stay up until late at night or till wee hours of the morning. The scientific term for early birds is diurnal and night owls is nocturnal. Early birds (also called Larks) prefer to rise with the sun and feel the most energetic earlier in the day. Night owls are active during the night.

The differences between these two sleep patterns, or chronotypes, transcend an individual's preferred bedtime. The internal clocks governing our sleep and wake up times affect nearly every bodily function- body temperature, hormone production, metabolism, and brain activity. All of these fluctuate in a 24-hour cycle. The time of day when our brain is at peak performance depends on our chronotype.

Early birds are lauded traditionally. There are proverbs such as “early bird gets the worm”, “Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise”. However, Sociological studies conducted in various parts of the world suggest on some peculiar behaviour and strength & weaknesses of both the Night Owls and Early Birds. Some of them are presented below.

Being a Night Owl

Pros: Night owls are more intelligent, smarter, creative and more likely to get high-paying jobs than larks. Night owls benefit from the development of a nonconventional spirit and the ability to find alternative and original solutions. Night owls have more stamina. They can remain focused on tasks for longer and better than their morning lark counterparts. Therefore, they are generally more productive. They are most productive in the evening or even at night. Night owls are prolific lovers.

Cons: Night owls have often been blamed for unpunctuality or attitude problems. They have “Novelty seeking” tendencies. They're more likely to be habitual users of

tobacco and alcohol. They'll also eat more and make poorer diet choices than early risers. They tend to weigh more, have higher blood pressure and are at more risk of developing diabetes. Night owls are more depressed. Night owls struggle with non-work activities

Notable Night Owls: Winston Churchill, Mao Zedong, Joseph Stalin, Barrack Obama, Samuel Johnson, Bob Dylan, Mark Zuckerberg, Narendra Modi, A P J Abdul Kalam, Mukesh Ambani, Shahrukh Khan, Sunil Kumar Karn (the Author)

Being an Early Bird

Pros: Whilst night owls may be more intelligent, early birds are the ones who get better grades. Early Birds are persistent, cooperative, agreeable, conscientious, and proactive. Consequently, they achieve better job performance, greater career success, and higher wages. Early Birds are healthier in overall. Early Bird procrastinates less than the night owls. Early birds are more happier and more optimistic.

Cons: Early Birds tend to tire earlier than night owls. Early Birds need more sleep. The productivity of early birds stays high only for the earlier part of the day

Notable Early Birds: Steve Jobs, Benjamin Franklin, Jack Dorsey, Michelle Obama, Tim Cook, George W. Bush, Napoleon

Being one of the two chronotypes isn't necessarily better than the other since most of our circadian rhythms seem to be natural and of genetic predisposition. We need to follow a healthy lifestyle that best suits our natural body clock. The night-owl pattern is more prevalent in men than in women. If we want to change our sleeping pattern, we can do it but should be done slowly and gradually.

अक्षय कोष स्थापना दाता

१. भवानी देवी कायस्थ भास्कर पुरस्कार	रु. ५,०००००/-
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THE INITIATION CEREMONY



Sidney Peter Galafa

Malawi a small country popularly known as the warm heart of Africa is a land locked country located in the southeastern part of Africa with a population of 18, 000,000 people lies on a Rift valley of 118,484 square kilometers and 29,600 square kilometers lies the famous and beautiful Lake Malawi discovered in the eighteenth century by the missionary Dr David Livingstone. The missionary christened the vast expanse of waters Lake Nyasaland, eventually becoming lake Malawi after independence.

The lake harbors a variety of rare species of fish, the most succulent and delicious fish biologically named tilapia and commonly called Chambo in the vernacular language. Chambo is a delicious, saucy fish which is either served roast, grilled, deep fried or boiled according to preference. Along the lakeshore inhabitants earn their livelihood by plying their trade as fishermen. The dominant tribe is called yao and boast of their cultural practices, amongst which is the undying colorful practice of coming of age known as chinamwali. This is an event marking the coming of age of both girls and boys. This is the time when adolescents eagerly await their turn of transformation into adulthood with pride.

This colorful and prestigious tradition takes place annually taking advantage of learners end of semester during the month of August in which school holidays are the longest lasting six to eight weeks pending entry into the next higher grade. Much to say this is the season when food crops are in abundance and all households with low or high income can afford plenty and participate in the simple but demanding chinamwali ceremony. During the summer months of August to November fishermen harvest plenty of fish hence making the availability of all food stuff easily affordable to all village inhabitants.

As soon as a young boy attains the age of ten it is believed he is ready for the ceremony as he has reached puberty and village elders go through a careful selection process

to single out those befitting entrance into the camps. In school such a candidate will have completed Grade 6 and his parents will go through the process of preparing their child for the ceremony. Amongst the list of essential items mandatory for entry into the camps, parents amass the staple food of maize meal, rice, fish, chicken and beans whilst extra cash is saved for the purchase of mouthwatering dishes of beef or goat meat.

For the next three to four weeks the youngsters remain in total isolation from their family members and all contact to the outside world forbidden until graduation day at the end of the ceremony. Within the four weeks of the camp activities the boys are exposed to all kinds of teachings and instructions towards cultural customs amongst which include but not limited to respect to the elders, body hygiene, the art of hut construction, weaving mats and baskets, livestock farming and the skills of fishing and the list goes on and on. All chores assigned to the youngsters are closely monitored and supervised and any slight lapse in execution is met with severe repercussions. The most common punitive measure meted out to offenders would be denial of a meal or the harshest of them all a forced ice cold bath in a pool of water and sometimes notoriously spiked with powder from itching beans which would keep the youth scratching themselves all night long.

Various dishes of food from the young boys' homes are brought by their folks into the ceremonial camps two to three meals a day. However the parents stop short of the rendezvous and their presence is made known by pulling a make shift string attached to a bell to alert the inhabitants of the arrival of the food items. The elders in charge in the camp will without competition be served with the most delicious dishes preferably the chambo fish, chicken or beef for a change at the expense of the youngsters who are being fed with the less palatable dishes such as beans and maize meal to their dislike but to avert repercussion they feast in miserable silence.

As the ceremony progresses the young lads are taught to sing initiation songs and the beating of the tom drums will sound in the wee hours of the morning before dawn awakening the neighborhood. Meanwhile their folks back home spend sleepless nights sourcing gifts and special attire for the graduation day as per custom consisting of white gowns with matching shoes and a head gear.

The climax of the session is now the most dreaded part of the entire ceremony, this is the act of turning the boys into men by undergoing the ritual of circumcision. Since time immemorial this process has been done by a certified traditional doctor specifically trained for the session but with civilization it has been reviewed to prevent the spread of HIV and AIDS. Hence each youngster provides for his own blade for the

procedure to prevent infections. Whilst great care is taken to oversee proper healing of the wounds with regret fatalities have been reported in several incidents resulting to loss of life according to statistics. Collaborative efforts now are in place between government and traditional leaders to refer seriously ill young initiates to public health care to seek professional medical help.

At dawn during the day of circumcision one would hear the loud singing and sound s of drums which would for obvious reasons be kept at the loudest volume to suppress the sounds of agony made by the young lads who are experiencing but enduring pain from the inflicted wounds which would eventually reward them for life by being crowned adults.

After all has been said and done comes the day of graduation. This is the day when all the village tribesmen prepare for the finale. A dancing arena is identified where the traditional leaders, parents and siblings get together to welcome the graduating youngsters back into society. The sound of traditional songs and ululating will be heard from afar in the village to mark the beginning of the festival. A high table is prepared for the elders of the village and a part of the arena is reserved for the graduating youngsters. A local nonalcoholic brew is served to the crowd amid jovial dancing and singing awaiting the arrival of the graduates.

Finally the drums will sound to bring to attention the arrival of the newly initiated boys clad in their new attire with clean shaven bald heads. Upon the boys arrival parents dance to welcome their kids now turned adults and pamper them with gifts in cash and kind. The boys have now finally achieved their mission of becoming men in their society with new names to their titles and the knowledge, experiences and skills learned will go a long way into their adult life. As the crowd disperse to mark the end of the festival each parent proudly lead their off their offspring home to start a new life and so the young men are integrated back into society.

BIOGRAPHY OF AUTHOR

Sidney Peter Galafa is retired civil servant after working as a professional Air Traffic Control Officer and Principal at School of Aviation with Department of Civil Aviation in the Ministry of Transport & Public Works for 40 years.

Born in 1957 in the southern part of Malawi. Completed 'O' levels in 1976 and worked as Laboratory Assistant for 2 years before joining Aviation in 1980.

Obtained Air Traffic Control Certificate at East African School Of Aviation, Nairobi, Kenya and attended various aviation trainings in Johannesburg and Cape Town in South Africa, Ethiopia and Japan.

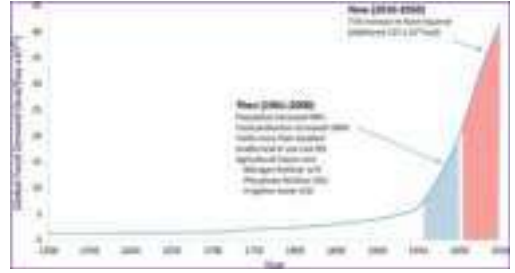
Married with 3 children.

Food security to all: Our small efforts



Rajesh Jha, DVM, PhD
Professor, University of Hawaii at Manoa,
USA

If you are reading this on your electronic device, it means you are one of the few blessed people globally, especially in developing countries. It's a clear indication that you and your family always have sufficient and quality foods on the dinner plate. But, unfortunately, not all people in the world are like us. Do we care about that? Shall we care or not? Yes, we must do. We may think that we cannot share our food with others or donate to the hungry. But neither is needed other than your positive commitment to feed the hungry people even without knowing them. Of course, there are different ways to contribute to this process. Among all, the easiest way that everyone can make their part is by just pledging, "I will never waste any food in my plate and kitchen," that's it.



We must realize that over one-third of the global population is under food insecurity, affecting their life quality and productivity. Some 690 million people today are hungry, and three billion cannot afford a healthy diet. Moreover, there has been an increase in the hungry population for the past five years, and the COVID-19 pandemic is threatening the food and nutrition security of up to an additional 132 million people (www.unep.org). Furthermore, with an expected increasing population to over 11 billion by 2100, there will be an increase in food demand accordingly, potentially making it worse if no proper actions are taken on time, especially in the developing countries.

The worst part is that "food security is very loosely defined, which makes further hard to think the impacted people. For the first time in 1974, FAO officially defined food security as "availability at all times of adequate world food supplies of basic foodstuffs to sustain a steady expansion of food consumption and to offset fluctuations

in production and prices.” However, the definition only considered food availability in the plates of all people at all times. With advancements in knowledge of global population dynamics, food systems, and roles of food components (specific nutrients) in the health and life of different people, the definition required an update. More recently, it has been defined as “when all people, at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food that meets their food preferences and dietary needs for an active and healthy life” (IFPRI, 2020). Based on the recent definitions, four pillars of food security are essential to be considered (Figure 2). I suggest you focus on one of those- the utilization level, as this is where we can make our part, even small, but it will have a significant impact in the long run.

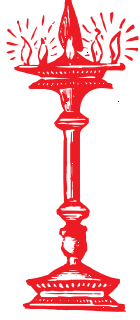


Figure 2. Four pillars of food security (www.imf.org)

Several efforts are being made to increase people's food production and income worldwide so that all can access food. But it is essential to realize that there is a significant amount of food loss from production to consumption level, which directly impacts food availability as any loss at any part of the food chain affects the overall global pool of food supply. It is estimated that Food loss is worth the US \$400 billion annually. Unfortunately, the outbreak of COVID-19 made it worse with an increase in food loss and waste because of movement and transport restrictions due to the pandemic. Therefore, in 2020 while marking the global event the first “International Day of Awareness of Food Loss and Waste,” the FAO, UNEP, and partner organizations urged everyone to “do more to reduce food loss and waste or risk an even greater drop in food security and natural resources.” It clearly shows the urgency of minimizing food loss.

Knowingly or unknowingly, sometimes due to the food culture or other reasons, we keep wasting food in our food chain- from marketing to cooking to eating. It's time to act, not to waste food at our level, which will positively contribute to feeding those living under food insecurity. No need to mention, feed needy people whenever you can, that's one of the best ways you can help the world. There is a saying in the eastern culture “अन्न दान महा दान”. Let's do it and make our part, even small.





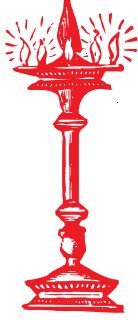
जन्मः
०२/०९/१९३५

स्वर्गारोहणः
०७/१०/२०२१

हार्दिक श्रद्धाञ्जली

नेपाल सरकारको पूर्व सचिव, चित्रगुप्त प्रतिष्ठान को पूर्व अध्यक्ष, एवं नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज को मार्गदर्शक, एशियाली बौद्धिक अपाङ्क महासंघका निवर्तमान केन्द्रिय अध्यक्ष तथा प्रेरणादायी अतिमिलनसार, आँटिलो व्यक्तित्वको धनी, श्री सच्चिदानन्द श्रीवास्तव को अविश्वसनीय र असामयिक निधन वाट मर्माहत भएका छौं। वहाँ को आत्मा लाई मोक्षको लागि ईश्वर संग प्रार्थना तथा शोक संतप्त परिवार/ शुभेच्छुक प्रति नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज, हार्दिक संवेदना व्यक्त गर्दछौं।

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज परिवार



जन्मः
१९९६/०८/३०

स्वर्गारोहणः
२०७८/०३/०६

हार्दिक श्रद्धाञ्जली

नेपाल सरकारको पूर्व वरिष्ठ अधिकृत, त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालयका पूर्व प्राध्यापक, चित्रगुप्त प्रतिष्ठानका संस्थापक मध्ये एक, एवं नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज को मार्गदर्शक, अतिमिलनसार, वरिष्ठ आध्वक्ता श्री जयकान्त लालको अविश्वसनीय र असामयिक निधन वाट मर्माहत भएका छौं। वहाँ को आत्मा लाई मोक्षको लागि ईश्वर संग प्रार्थना तथा शोक संतप्त परिवार/ शुभेच्छुक प्रति नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज, हार्दिक संवेदना व्यक्त गर्दछौं।

नेपाल चित्रगुप्त समाज परिवार

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः



१. चन्दादाताको नामावली
(श्रावण २०७८ देखी कार्तिक १०, २०७८ सम्म प्राप्त)

क्र.सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
1	1091	Sh. Abhoy Kumar Das	GreenHill City	9856031793	1015
2	504	Sh. Ajay Karn	Koteswor	9851146534	1001
3	606	Sh. Ajay Karn	Sanepa	9841363484	500
4	608	Sh. Akhilesh Karn	Sanepa	9844029726	505
5	402	Sh. Amit Kumar Karn	Koteswor	9854026099	1500
6	1078	Sh. Amit Kumar Mallik	Hattiban	9841694576	1001
7	553	Dr. Anil Kumar Das	Ranibari	9851036827	2100
8	609	Sh. Anil Nidhi	Sanepa	9801905633	1100
9	1641	Sh. Anil Sinha	Gairhi Dhara	9851020301	5101
10	1339	Sh. Arun Kumar Mallik	Gusingal	9841938188	2500
11	729	Sh. Arvind Kumar Mallik	Bagdol-KR	9851086434	1005
12	628	Sh. Ashok K Karn	Imadol	9851102858	2001
13	1245	Dr. Bajendra Srivastav	Suncity	9851092093	2100
14	585	Sh. Basudha/Kamalesh K Lal	Lokanthali	9851169664	2005
15	578	Sh. Bhakta K Lal Karn	Lokanthali	9841356740	1500
16	1242	Sh. Bhaskar Kumar Das	Suncity	9851106331	1500
17	1075	Sh. Bhishma Kumar Karn	Tahachal	9801200122	1001
18	723	Sh. Bhogendra Labh	Lokanthali	9808229703	1005
19	630	Sh. Bidyadhar Mallik	Battishputali	9851033035	3500
20	607	Sh. Bijay Karn	Sanepa	9851041267	1100
21	1071	Sh. Bikash Karn	Mahalaxmi sthan	9802100639	2001
22	1642	Dr. Bimal Sinha	Gairhi Dhara	9851031505	5101
23	426	Smt. Bina Sinha	Koteswar	9851133471	2500
24	712	Sh. Bipin Kumar Lal	Battishputali	9851112065	5005
25	557	Sh. Birendra Kumar Mallik	Budhanilkantha	9841228785	505
26	337	Sh. Brikhesh Chandra Lal	Bagdol, Pattia	9854026975	3500
27	1338	Sh. Chakrawati Kantha	Pepsicola	9844020948	2500
28	1246	Sh. Chandra Bhusan Lal Karn	Suncity	9808307597	2500
29	1644	Sh. Chandra Mohan Lal Karn	Sanepa, Sanchal	9841736130	3500
30	348	Sh. Chandra Shekhar Lal	Bhaisepati, Nakkhudol	9841287804	5100
31	1566	Sh. Chandradev Lal Karn	Imadol	9869600355	1505
32	583	Dr. Daya Shankar Lal Karn	Tikathali	9852048463	1100
33	333	Sh. Dev Chandra Lal Karn	Manohara Town Planing	9841305937	2500
34	1243	Sh. Dev Narayan Mallik	Suncity	9843140849	3000
35	1080	Sh. Dhirendra Kumar Mallik	Hattiban	9841449064	1001
36	1249	Sh. Dilip Varma	Suncity	9801185108	1500
37	1241	Sh. Dinesh Kumar Lal	Suncity	9851235079	3100
38	559	Sh. Dineshwar Lal Karn	Gauri Ghat	9841360056	1000
39	579	Sh. Dipak Karn	Imadol	9804841994	1500
40	1093	Sh. Dipendra Kumar Das	Maitidevi	9841215701	505
41	616	Sh. Dipesh Kumar Lal	Nakhu	9851115277	1100

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
42	703	Dr. Gauree Shankar Lal Das	Mitrapark	9803325159	4000
43	341	Sh. Girish Chandra Lal	Bagdol, Pattipa	9851150055	5005
44	614	Sh. Girish Kumar Lal Karn	Imadol	9841507626	1111
45	1337	Sh. Ishwar Chandra Dutta	Pepsicola	9851122884	1000
46	582	Sh. Jitendra Karn	Tikathali	9801562713	1100
47	588	Sh. Kiran/RamDinesh Lal Karn	Lokanthali	9851000155	2100
48	581	Sh. Kamal Labh	Lokanthali	9843058258	1005
49	454	Sh. Kamalesh Kumar Dutt	Birgunj-11	9851068444	1011
50	560	Sh. Kamalesh Kumar Karn	GaureeGhat	9751021730	1000
51	718	Sh. Kaushalendra Das /Sabita Das	Kalanki	9851038522	2100
52	731	Sh. KripaNath Dutt	Bagdol-4	9842643417	505
53	1074	Sh. Kundan Karn	Kuleswar	9845318634	1001
54	587	Sh. Kunti/ Pravin Karn	USA	17078051233	1100
55	1250	Sh. Lav Kumar Karn	Suncity	9801030405	500
56	344	Sh. Lokendra Mallik	Bagdol	9851063440	3500
57	1563	Sh. Madan Narayan Mallik	Imadol-4	9851200069	1005
58	336	Sh. Manish Candra Lal	Bagdol, Pattipa	9851224604	3000
59	561	Sh. Manoj Kumar Lal	Bansbari	9841727962	1500
60	629	Sh. Manoj Kumar Lal & Family	Baluwatar	9851095666	1001
61	427	Sh. Manoj Kumar Varma	Koteswar	9851133471	501
62	604	Sh. Myank Kumar Karn	Gusingal, Kopundole	9801093775	1005
63	1646	Sh. Naresh Chandra Lal	Sanepa, Sanchal	9851092451	3500
64	340	Dr. Nabin Kumar Karn	Pattipa , Dhobighat	9849550577	5500
65	1643	Sh. Navin Varma	Gairhidhara	9851055594	5100
66	584	Sh. Nayana/Siddhant Dutt	Lokanthali	9854021049	1555
67	451	Sh. Pankaj K Das	Hattiban	9851322000	505
68	505	Sh. Pankaj Kumar Mallick	Hattiban	9851021717	1001
69	326	Sh. Pankaj Labh Karn	Tikathali	9854020941	2501
70	558	Sh. Pawan Kumar Lal	GaureeGhat	9854023112	1100
71	1568	Sh. Prabhakar Chandra Mallik	Sinamangal	9841719305	1105
72	1561	Sh. Pramod Karn	Imadol-4	9801081938	1105
73	631	Sh. Prashant Shekhar Dutta	Thankot	9841294791	1501
74	1333	Sh. Pratap Chaudhary	Pepsicola	9802715013	2500
75	1077	Sh. Pratichandra	Kalanki	9851131838	1001
76	580	Sh. Pravin Labh	Lokanthali	9854027723	505
77	1092	Sh. Puskar Dutta	Gaurighat	9849699619	1005
78	1569	Sh. Rabindra Lal Das	Birgunj/Icimod	9845020469	5105
79	1247	Sh. Rabindra Nath	Suncity	9851003253	2501
80	704	Smt. Radha Kumari Kayasth	Mitrapark	9841915790	2500
81	501	Sh. Radheshyam Lal Karn	Imadol	9801032801	1501
82	1567	Sh. Rajendra Prasad Das	Gairi Gaun	9852832154	5005
83	1490	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Das	Dadhikot, BKT	9851189000	1505
84	1079	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Mallik	Kupondole, Sanepa	9803554921	1001
85	610	Sh. Rajesh Verma	Gusingal, Kopundole	9851156851	1100
86	1334	Sh. Rajiv Ranjan Karn	Pepsicola	9841312631	1105
87	1072	Sh. Rakesh Karn	Imadol	9801158945	1005
88	1076	Sh. Rakesh Karn	Sanagaun	9818864904	505
89	345	Sh. Rakesh Lal Karn	Bagdol	9851062160	2505
90	456	Sh. Ramesh Kumar Dutt	SahyogiNagar(Kot)	9855024820	551
91	1073	Sh. Ramesh Kumar Karn	Tahachal	9851012221	1001
92	603	Sh. Ratish Chandra Lal Suman	Gusingal, Kopundole	9851038523	5000
93	590	Sh. Rina/Arun Karn	BuddhaNager	14782005	35000

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
94	705	Sh. Sanjay Kumar Lal	Mitrapark	9851155171	2500
95	1336	Sh. Santosh Chaudhary	Pepsicola	9801017743	2000
96	1564	Sh. Santosh Karn	Imadol	9854030527	5005
97	715	Sh. Santosh Kishore Labh	Imadol	9851199442	2105
98	502	Sh. Santosh Kumar Das	Hattiban	9841205706	1001
99	1331	Dr. Sarad Chandra Varma	Suncity	9849497280	2500
100	338	Sh. Satish Chandra/Ranjana Lal	Pattipa	9851040278	4100
101	592	Sh. Satish Kumar Karn	Dadhikot, BKT	9851061347	3100
102	732	Sh. Satyendra Lal Karn	Bagdol	9849241666	1001
103	508	Sh. Shailendra Kumar Karn	Kuleshwar	9841330916	1555
104	586	Sh. Shakuntala/ Bimalesh K Lal	Lokanthali	9841301765	2005
105	591	Sh. Sharad Kumar Karn	Kathmandu	9851026560	1100
106	728	Sh. Shashi Kumar Karn	Bagdol	9841359998	1051
107	555	Sh. Shekhar Kumar Dutta	Ranibari	9851010802	1100
108	1340	Sh. Shiv Bhushan Lal	Sanepa, RingRoad	9851024866	3005
109	611	Sh. Shiva Chandra Kanth	Gusingal, Kopundole	9843129583	1100
110	717	Sh. Shyam Narayan Labh	Sinamangal	9841238706	2100
111	605	Sh. Sitesh Karn	Gusingal, Kopundole	9849031739	1005
112	452	Miss Smriti Dutt	SahyogiNagar(Kot)	9861110818	105
113	589	Sh. Satyendra Lal Karn	Lokanthali	9803590543	505
114	1244	Sh. Subhash Chandra Lal Karn	Suncity	9849916824	1500
115	554	Sh. Subhash Kumar Das	Ranibari	9851146997	1100
116	332	Sh. Subodh Kumar Karn	Lokanthali	9841309098	2100
117	507	Sh. Sudhir Kumar Malik	Sanagaun	9101056556	2500
118	331	Sh. Sunil Kumar Das	Tikathali	9851101644	5005
119	339	Dr. Sunil Kumar Karn	Pattipa , Dhobighat	9849550577	5500
120	342	Sh. Sunil Kumar Karn	Bagdol	9851007632	3500
121	1650	Sh. Sureswar Lal Karn	Dhobighat	9851091678	5555
122	1332	Sh. Sushil Kumar Chaudhary	Suncity	9851033383	2500
123	556	Sh. Tarun Kumar Lal	BhimsenGola	9841228785	505
124	506	Sh. Uday Karn	Teku	9804731988	1001
125	455	Sh. Umesh Kumar Dutta	Shnkhamul	9841547518	551
126	1343	Sh. Umesh Kumar Dutta	Sankhamul	9841547518	155
127	503	Sh. Umesh Kumar Karn	Imadol	9851061000	1001

२. नया आजीवन सदस्यता प्राप्त गर्नेहरूको नामावली
(श्रावण २०७८ देखी कार्तिक १०, २०७८ सम्म प्राप्त)

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
1	401	Sh. Amit Kumar Karn	Koteswor	9854026099	5555
2	1562	Sh. Arati Kumar Karn	Imadol-4	9808424987	5555
3	708	Sh. Bidyadhar Mallik	Battishputali	9851033035	5555
4	1248	Sh. Chandra Bhusan Lal Karn	Suncity	9808307597	5555
5	1645	Sh. Chandra Mohan Lal Karn	Sanepa, Sanchal	9860850256	5555
6	346	Sh. Chandra Shekhar Lal	Bhaisepati, Nakkhudol	9841287804	5555
7	706	Sh. Dineshwar Lal Karn	GaureeGhat	9841360056	5555
8	615	Sh. Dipesh Kumar Lal	Nakhu	9851115277	5555
9	403	Sh. Girish Kumar Lal Karn	Dhapakhel, Jalit	9841507626	5555
10	709	Sh. Jay Shankar Lal Karn		9851064350	5555
11	347	Smt. Kanti Kumari Karn	Bhaisepati, Nakkhudol	9869422363	5555
12	1649	Smt. Kiran Karn	Dhobighat	9851168111	5555

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
13	1565	Sh. Mamata Karn	Imadol	01-5204301	5555
14	710	Sh. Manoj Kumar Lal	Baluwaar, ktm-4	9851095666	5555
15	1489	Sh. Manoj Kumar Varma	Koteswor	9851133471	5555
16	1647	Sh. Naresh Chandra Lal	Sanepa, Sanchal	9851092451	5555
17	327	Sh. Pankaj Labh Karn	Tikathali	9854020941	5555
18	404	Smt. Pratiksha Karn	Tikathali	9804844065	5555
19	1570	Sh. Rabindra Lal Das	Birgunj/Icimod	9845020469	5555
20	1335	Sh. Rajiv Ranjan Karn	Pepsicola	9841312630	5555
21	343	Sh. Ranjana Karn(Gudiya)	Bagdol	9851009522	5555
22	328	Smt. Rubina Karn	Tikathali	9844020942	5555
23	1564	Sh. Santosh Karn	Imadol	9854030527	5555
24	330	Smt. Seema Das	Tikathali	9818426279	5555
25	711	Smt. Seema Lal (w/o Manoj K Lal)	Baluwaar, ktm-4	9841351046	5555
26	707	Smt. Siddhi Karn (w/o Dineswar L K)	GaureeGhat	9841330630	5555
27	329	Sh. Sunil Kumar Das	Tikathali	9851101644	5555
28	1648	Sh. Sureswar Lal Karn	Dhobighat	9851091678	5555

३. नया साधारण सदस्यता प्राप्त गर्नेहरूको नामावली

(श्रावण २०७८ देखी कार्तिक १०, २०७८ सम्म प्राप्त)

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
1	1347	Sh. Chandra Kant Lal Karn	Kirtipur	9843266729	500
2	92	Smt. Kamini Devi Karn	Imadol	9803475344	555
3	1341	Sh. Manoj Kumar Lal	Bansbari	9841727962	500
4	1341	Smt. Ninu Kumari Karn	Bansbari	9841368223	500
5	91	Sh. Rakesh Raman Karn	Imadol	9843416080	555
6	1487	Sh. Ranjit Kumar Karn	Kuleswar	9802100204	500
7	452	Miss Smriti Dutt	SahyogiNagar(Kot)	9861110818	500
8	1349	Sh. Surendra Kumar Karn	Kirtipur	9851047021	500
9	453	Sh. Sushil Kumar Mallik	Janakpur -4	9844050886	500

४. साधारण सदस्यता नविकरण भएको नामावली

(असाढ -अश्विन २०७८)

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
1	1483	Sh. Anil Kumar Lal	Kirtipur	9841392726	150
2	1488	Sh. Ashutosh Kumar Karn	Lokanthali	9806886660	150
3	1484	Sh. Kali Kumar Das	Baneswar	9841776945	150
4	1344	Sh. Manoj Kumar Verma	Koteswar	9851133471	150
5	1346	Smt. Minu Mallik	Sanagaun	9881231297	150
6	1486	Sh. Mrityunjay K Karn	Nakhu	9841366299	150
7	93	Smt. Nilam Kumari Labh	Imadol	9808420819	150
8	1485	Sh. Pankaj Kumar Mallik	Hattiban	9801033292	150
9	1350	Sh. Ram Kumar Lal Karn	Ekantakuna	9841572421	150
10	1482	Smt. Ranjana Karn	Matatirtha	9841412549	150
11	1348	Sh. Ritu Mallik	Kaushaltar	9849665825	150
12	1481	Sh. Shailendra Kumar Karn	Matatirtha	9841412549	150
13	1345	Sh. Sudhir Kumar Mallik	Sanagaun	9801056556	150
14	1343	Sh. Umesh Kumar Dutta	Sankhamul	9841547518	150

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
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गत वर्षको रेकर्डबाट

५. चन्दादाताको नामावली

(आ.व. २०७७-२०७८)

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
1	Bank	Sh. Abhoy Kumar Das	Mulpani	9856031793	500
2	Bank	Sh. Amitabh Kumar Das	Bagh bazar	9841829422	1,001
3	Bank	Sh. Anant Prakash Mallik	Battish Putali	9851037700	2,001
4	245	Sh. Anil Kumar Lal	Maitri Nagar	9841392726	525
5	214	Sh. Anil Verma	Nakhu	9851027501	1,100
6	206	Sh. Anup Srivastav	Kaushaltar	9801087363	500
7	208	Sh. Archana /Pradip karna	Dhapakhel	9851189170	2,500
8	Bank	Sh. Arun Karn	Buddha nagar	9801032813	10,001
9	215	Sh. Arun Kumar Karn	Kalanki	9855041188	1,005
10	Bank	Sh. Arun Kumar Mallik	Gusingal	9841938188	1,001
11	Bank	Sh. Arun Kumar Mallik	Thimi	9860235183	511
12	308	Sh. Ashok Srivastav	New Baneshwor	9849155881	1,020
13	25	Sh. Barun Kumar Karn		9849030587	2,500
14	197	Sh. Bhaskar Kumar Das	Suncity	9851106331	1,505
15	Bank	Sh. Bidyadhar Mallik	Battish Putali	9851033035	3,000
16	222	Sh. Bijay Kumar/Bandana Karn	Koteshwwor	9844084279	105
17	Bank	Sh. Bimalesh Kumar Lal karn	Lokanthali	9841301765	2,105
18	205	Sh. Bimlendra Nidhi	Mid baneshwor	14474839	1,505
19	243	Sh. Binod Kumar Srivastav	Thapagaun	9851144913	1,100
20	Bank	Sh. Bipin Kumar Lal	Old Baneshwor	9851112065	2,505
21	Bank	Sh. C.K. Lal	Kuleshwor	9851041514	2,005
22	Bank	Sh. Chakrawarty Kanth	Pepsicola	9844020948	5,005
23	123	Sh. Chandra Bhushan Lal Karn	Suncity	9808307597	2,105
24	224	Sh. Chhatra Lal Kana	Koteshwwor	9861670387	505
25	334	Sh. Dev Chandra Lal Karn	Manohara Town Planing	9841305937	2500
26	Bank	Sh. Devendra Lal Karna	Kalanki	9751011821	1,111
27	200	Sh. Devnarayan Mallik	Suncity	9843140849	1,000
28	122	Sh. Dilip Kumar Varma	Suncity	9841376326	1,000
29	225	Sh. Dipendra Lal Karn	Nakhu	9849105801	1,000
30	Bank	Sh. Dr. Bimal Kumar Sinha	Gairidhara	9851031505	5,100
31	195	Sh. Dr. Sharat Chandra karna	Suncity	9849497280	1,005
32	207	Sh. Dr.Rabindra/Laxmi Karn	Gaurighat	9851106827	1,100
33	Bank	Sh. Gourishankar Lal Das	Mitrapark	9860762392	3,500
34	218	Sh. Girish Kumar Lal/Anshu Karn	Dhapakhel	9841507626	1,100
35	Bank	Sh. Grish Chandra lal	Dhobi ghat	9851050055	2,500
36	49	Sh. Ishor Chandra Dutta	Pepsicola	9851122884	1,001
37	Bank	Sh. Jitendra Kumar Labh	Thimi	9851218051	1,105
38	309	Sh. Kailash Kumar Karna	Thasikhel	9841812078	205
39	223	Sh. Kali Kuma Das	Thapagaun	9841776945	500
40	Bank	Sh. Kamlesh Kumar Lal	Lokanthali	9851169664	2,000
41	Bank	Sh. Madhu Kant Chaudhary		9854026666	500
42	213	Sh. Magnu Dutta	Kaushaltar	9851198610	1,100
43	307	Sh. Mahasankar lal Karna	Gusingal	9741274954	200
44	311	Sh. Mritunjay Kumar Karn	Nakhu	9851095585	650
45	Bank	Sh. Om Prakash lal Das	Gairidhara	9851125564	1,125
46	Bank	Sh. Pankaj Mallik	Hattiban	9851021717	1,001
47	220	Sh. Pintu/Ranjit Karn	Imadole	9855023439	1,100

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
48	489	Sh. Prabhakar Candra Mallik	Sinamangal	985129305	1,100
49	310	Sh. Prabhakar lal das	ghattekulo	9841032606	2,005
50	212	Sh. Prabin Chaudhary	Imadole	9851137652	555
51	209	Sh. Pradip Kumar Mallik	Sinamangal	9851045623	1,005
52	233	Sh. Pramod Karna	imaadole	9801081938	1,105
53	211	Sh. Pramod Kuma Karna	Koteshwwor	9851008736	501
54	47	Sh. Pratap Chaudhari		9802715013	2,500
55	Bank	Sh. Pushpa Karna	Hattiban	9841771812	2,111
56	125	Sh. Rabindra Nath	Suncity	9851003253	1,000
57	199	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Das	Suncity	9851189000	1,505
58	306	Sh. Rajesh Kumar Lal Karna	Basundhara	9851280123	505
59	50	Sh. Rajiv Ranjan Karna	Pepsicola	9841312630	1,105
60	Bank	Sh. ramesh kumar dutta		9855024820	500
61	Bank	Sh. Ratish Chandra lal Suman	Gusingal	9851038523	5,000
62	Bank	Sh. Ratnakar Dutta	Baneshwor	9851082270	2,001
63	217	Sh. Rudra Kumar Lal Karn	Maitri Nagar	9841326203	1,100
64	Bank	Sh. Sachidanand Srivastav	Chakupat	9849404016	1,500
65	210	Sh. Sanjay kumar Singh	Pepsicola	9861849727	1,500
66	244	Sh. Santos Kishore Labh	imadole	9851199442	1,025
67	48	Sh. Santosh Kumar Chaudhary	Pepsicola	9801017743	2,100
68	Bank	Sh. Satish Chandra lal	Chakrapath	9851040278	1,101
69	Bank	Sh. Satish kumar Karna	Surya binayak	9801061347	3,500
70	Bank	Sh. Shailendra Kumar Karna	Kuleshwor	9802100204	1,505
71	Bank	Sh. Shiv bhushan Lal	dhobighaat	9851024866	1,101
72	198	Sh. Subhash Chandra Verma	Suncity	9849201072	505
73	221	Sh. Subodh pathak	Dilli Bazar	9849543439	255
74	Bank	Sh. Sudhir Mallik	Sana Gaun	9801056556	1,111
75	219	Sh. Sujit Karn	Kalimati Rabi Bhawan	9844022056	1,100
76	204	Sh. Sukhchandra Lal Karn	Kadhaghari	9849190059	550
77	196	Sh. Sumit Karn	Suncity	9851137887	5,005
78	Bank	Sh. Sureshwar Lal Karn	Dhobi ghat	9851091678	3,501
79	Bank	Sh. Sushma Kumari Karna			1,005
80	124	Sh. Sushil Kumar Chaudhary	Suncity	9851033383	1,000
81	Bank	Sh. Unknown Name			1,005
82	216	Sh. Yugal Kishor Karn	Jadibutti	9841142178	505

६. नया आजीवन सदस्यता प्राप्त गर्नेहरूको नामावली (आ.व. २०७७-२०७८)

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
1	Bank	Sh. Ramesh Kumar Dutta	SahyogiNagar(Kot)	9855024820	5,555
2	25	Sh. Barun Kumar Karn		9849030587	5,555
3	189	Sh. Sunil Kumar Karn	Bagdol	9851007632	5,555

७. नया साधारण सदस्यता प्राप्त गर्नेको नामावली (आ.व. २०७७-२०७८)

क्र. सं.	रसिद नं.	नाम	ठेगाना	फोन	रकम
1	24	Sh Dev Narayan Mallick	Suncity	9843140849	650

धन्यवाद

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः


वेपथु चित्रगुप्त समालय
काठमाण्डौ, नेपाल
आय व्यय विवरण
वर्षिक वर्ष २०७६/७७

आय	वस्तुसूची	आहुत वर्ष	सात वर्ष
सदस्यता शुल्क		११,११०.००	२०,२२०.००
पुस्तक बचत		१२२,१२२.००	२४४,२४४.००
विज्ञापन आम्दानी		१६०,०००.००	३२०,०००.००
वित्तीय आम्दानी			-
आय आम्दानी	४१८	४३३,०३२.००	९८४,४६४.००
कुल आय		३४३,०३२.००	१,०१४,७४२.००
खर्च			
मानव तथा बला		-	-
मन्दिर,परिसर निर्माण	४१२	११२,२१०.००	
रंग रीत	४१३	१०२,४६०.००	
वर्षिक पुस्तक व्यवस्थापन तथा सम्पादन खर्च	४१४	२३०,६१६.००	४६१,२३२.००
निर्दिष्ट पुस्तक सामग्री तथा सरसामग्री	४१५	१२,१४४.००	
आर्थिक प्रकाशन	४१६	११,०१०.००	२२,०२०.००
सर्वोत्तम खर्च	४१७	२००.००	
प्रशासनिक खर्च	४१८	११,३२६.००	२२,६५२.००
हाल कटौती		१,०४२.२२	१,१४२.२२
अन्य खर्च		-	
कुल खर्च		४१४,९९८.२४	९६२,७१६.००
आयकर बन्दा प्रतिवेको बचत		(२०९,२२६.२६)	४२,३२६.००
सात वर्षको कर बाबतमा	४१९		१०,४६६.८१
सात वर्षको कर आचरण	४२०		४२,८११.११
आयकर प्रतिवेको बचत		(२०९,२२६.२६)	(४,१०२.९६)

वस्तुसूची तथा टिप्पणीहरू वितीय विवरणका अभिन्न अंग हुन्।

सबै आंकडा मितिको समान्य प्रतिवेदन अनुसार


सुनील कुमार सात कार्य
कोषाध्यक्ष
मान ललितपुर


भास्कर दास
सहासचिव
विभि २०७६/७७




श्री शुभ सात
अध्यक्ष



Heartily Congratulations for Getting Admissions for Higher studies!!!

S.N.	Name Of Candidate	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Subject/ Degree	Institute/University
1	Shaumya Riya	Rajeshwar Karn	Nutan Karn	MBBS	IOM, Maharajgunj
2	Siddhartha Karn	Bhakta Kumar Lal	Nitu Karn	MBBS	IOM, Maharajgunj
3	Pratik Ranjan	Rajeev Ranjan Karn	Sangita Karn	BE (Computer)	KEC, Kathmandu
4	Shreya Mallik	Sudhir Kumar Mallik	Minu Mallik	B.Tech (CSE)	KIIT, Bhubaneswar
5	Supreeya Karn	Pawan Kumar Karn	Sangeeta Karn	ME (Computer)	University of Texas at Austin, USA
7	Suruchi Karn	Dr(Er) Sunil Kumar Karn	Poonam Karn	BE (Civil)	Vellore Institute of Technology, India
8	Shivani Karn	Dr(Er)Sunil Kumar Karn	Poonam Karn	Masters (Developmental Economics)	Tokyo University, Japan
9	Salina Prachi	Manoj Kumar Verma	Veena Sinha	MBBS	Govt. Medical College, Kerala, India
10	Pranjal Das	Subhash Kumar Das	Poonam Das	BE (Civil)	NIT Rourkela, India
11	Awantika Mallick	Pankaj Mallick	Jayanti Mallick	B. Tech.(CSE)	NIT Rourkela, India
12	Anantika Mallick	Pankaj Mallick	Jayanti Mallick	B. Tech.(CSE)	ABV IIT Gwalior, India
13	Pratik Chandra Labh	Pankaj Labh Karna	Rubina Karna	BBA	Symbiosis – Pune, India
14	Prakash Ranjan	Sushil k Mallick	Meena Mallik	PHD (Mech.)	Jain University Banglore India
15	Aman Dutta	Magnu Dutta	Babita Karna	MD	Chicago Medical School Illinois, USA
16	Ashish Dutta	Magnu Dutta	Babita Karn	BE (Geomatics)	Cranfield University, UK
17	Abha Lal	C K Lal	Archana Lal	Ph.D (Anthropology)	Rice University, Texas, USA
18	Aaditya Karna	Chandra Bhushan Lal Karna	Nirja Karna	B.Tech (Computer)	NIT Kuruksheetra, India
19	Priyanjali Karn	Satendra Lal Karn	Subha Suhasini	B. Arts (Journalism)	Xt. Xavier College. Kathmandu
20	Ojaswee Das	Awadhesh K Das	Sangita Das	Liberal Arts(Sc& Tech)	Symbiosis – Pune, India

Heartily Congratulations on Completion of higher Studies/ Professional Degree!!!

S.N.	Name Of Candidate	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Subject/ Degree	Institute/University
1	Sanyukta Suman	Ratish Chandra Lal Suman	Gauri Rani Lal	M. Sc. (Engg.) Data Scientist	Bremen University, Germany
2	Abhishek Karn	Ratnesh Kumar Lal	Babita Karn	MBA	Jain University, Bengaluru, India
3	Ar. Anshika Karn	Late Arun Kumar Karn	Ranjana Karn	B. Arch.	IOE, Pulchowk
4	Ar. Anshu Karn	Ajit Kumar Karna	Bibha Karna	B. Arch.	IOE, Dharan
5	Aayush Karna	Ajay Kumar Karna	Monika Anand Das	B. Tech. (CSE)	Vellore Institute of Technology, India
6	Kriti Kusum	Chakrawarti Kanth	Ranju Kanth	MBBS	Jalalabad Medical College, Bangladesh
7	Aayush Pallav	Chandra Mohan Lal Karna	Sushma Karn	BE (Mech)	NIT Warangal, India
8	Maghu Dutta	Jagbir Dutta	Sarovar Devi	M.Sc.(Geo- Infomatics)	TU
9	Nabin Kumar Karn	Shree Narayaan Lal Karn	Kumudini Devi Karn	Ph.D. (Computer Science)	Harbin university, China
10	Dipali Das	Surendra Mohan Lal	Ranju Das	MBBS	UCMS, Bhairahava
11	Pallav Das	Subash Kumar Das	Poonam Das	MBBS	Bundelkhand University, India
12	Arunav Karn	Kritbhushan Lal	Manju Lal	MD (Nuclear Medicine)	AIIMS, India
13	Abnish Kumar Dutta	Kripa Nath Dutta	Binita Dutta	MS (Aerospace Engg)	Beijing Institute of Technology.
14	Nima Kumari Lal	Tarun Kumar Lal	Usha Karn	BDS	BPKIHS, Dharan

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्तय नमः

Heartily Congratulations and best wishes for a successful Career on promotion/ Decoration/ Prize!!!

S.N.	Name	Post/Name of Award received/Promotion	Department/Institution /Organization name
1.	Hon. Js. Anil Kumar Sinha	Prashiddha Prabal Janasewa Shree	Supreme Court, Nepal
2.	Krishna Hari Pushkar Karna	Secretary	Nepal Government
3.	Hon. Brikhesh Chandra Lal	Vidyapati Purashkar	Government of Province 2 Nepal
4.	Chakrawati Kanth	Suprabal Janasewa Shree 2078	PPMO, Nepal Government
5.	Prof. Abhoy Kumar Das	Member	University Grants Commission, Nepal
6.	Sushma Karn	Director - 10th Level	Nepal Oil Corporation
7.	Magnu Dutta	Parbal Janasewa Shree 2078	District Survey Office, Bhaktapur
8.	Atulesh Karna	Senior Divisional Engineer	Ministry of Water Supply
9.	Anish Kumar Karna	Parbal Janasewa Shree 2078	Cyber Bureau, Nepal Police
10.	Veena Sinha	Intl. Satire Writing Competition	World Hindi Secretariat, Mauritius




Blessings for New Born Babies!!!

S.N.	Name of Baby	Son/Daughter	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Grandparents' name	Date Of Birth
1	-	Boy	Ajay kumar	Ragini Kumari Das		-
2	Nebhanshi Mallick	Girl	Bhaskar Mallick	Neha Mallicjk	Lokendra Mallick/ Saroj Mallick	2078-02-09
3	Novas Karna	Boy	Amit Karna	Asmita Karn	Bimlesh Lal Karn / Shakuntala Karn	10- 11- 2020
4	Rakshit Raj Karna	Boy	Nitesh Raj Karna	Preety Karna	Sunil Kumar Karna/ Nira Lata Karna	2078-03-13
5	Ronit Aahan	Boy	Avinash Agarwal	Dr Prina Lal	Er. Shiv Bhusan Lal/ Bibha Lal	05-04-2021
6	Prisha Karn	Girl	Pawan Kumar Karn	Nisha Karn	Rajeshwor Lal/ Pratima Das	30-11-2020

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

7	Keyush Karna	Boy	Arun Kumar Karna	Nishu Karna	Shivsharan Lal Karn/ Bina Devi	11-09-2020
8	Aavish Lal	Boy	Avanish Kayastha	Sony Karna	Vijay Chandra Lal/ Sudha Karna	04/09/2021
9	Ananya Dutta	Girl	Ashish Dutta	Babita Das	Puskar Dutta/Usha Dutta	09-09-2021
10	Akshara Ranjan	Girl	Mr. Prabhas Ranjan Mallik	Mrs.Supriya Mallik	Sushil K.Mallik/Meena Mallik	18-02-2021
11	Gunakesh	Boy	Mr. Rajiv Dutta	Mrs.Maithili Dutta	Mithilesh K. Dutta	26-07-2021

Heartfelt Condolence!!!

S.N	Name	Photo	Parents	Spouse	Children	Date of Birth	Date of Expiry
1	Neelam Devi		Late Mukutdhari Lal/ Bhageswari Devi	Late Tej Narayan Lal	Om Prakash Karn, Bharati Karn, Shyam Prakash Karn	2010-01-01	2078 -01-28
2	Bhavani Devi Karna				<u>Son</u> Ram Dinesh, Bimlesh, Kamlesh, Ratnesh, Praveen Lal <u>Daughters</u> Late Shanti Devi Mallik, Nirmala Dutta, Late Bibha Karna, Ranjana Karna	17-02-2001	22-03-2078
3	Amit Karna		Kapileswara Lal Karna, Meena Karna	Alpana Karna	Aadhya Karna	19-06-1984	29-04-2021

ॐ श्री चित्रगुप्ताय नमः

4	Ram Sudista Lal (Lalan)		Jageswar lal, Sanjan Devi	Late Sakuntala Devi	Ram Krishana Lal, Prema Dutta, Hema Karn, Ram Naresh Lal Seema Dutta	04-01-1948	25-08-2021
5	Sudhir Kumar Karn		Rajvansi Lal Karna Late Pato Devi	Sadhana Karna	Ankit Karna Aayan Karna	19-07-1972	05-08-2021
6	Shree Gautam Prasad Srivastav		Harinandan Pd Kayastha/ Sita Devi		Ankush Shrivastav Aishwarya Shrivastav		16-05-2021
7	Shreenarayan Lal Karn				Navin Kumar Karn Anil Kumar Karn	Feb. 1939	19-02-2021
8	Mina Karn			Binod Kumar Karn	Pujita Karna Divya Prakash Lal	2032-08-09	2077-08-04
9	Jayakant Lal				Tarun Kumar Lal Barun Kumar Lal	1996-08-30	2078-03-06
10	Gunjeshwar lal Karna			Late Shanti Devi Lal	Sanjay Kumar Lal Manoj kumar lal Ajay Kumar Lal	1989	2078-4-12
11	Sachchinanda Shrivastava		Kameshwor Pd. Shrivastava/ Bachchi Devi	Meena Shrivastava	Rajani Shrivastava, Ragini Shrivastava, Rashmi Shrivastava, Rakesh Kumar Dr. Abhishek Kumar	20-09-1935	07-10-2021

Congratulations for New Career!!!

S.N.	Name	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Designation/ Position	Office/Institute
1	Dr. Ajit Kumar Karna	Mr.Shailendra Kumar Karna	Mrs.Pratibha Karna	Sr. Technical Advisor	USAID's SSBH Activity
2	Dr. Nabin Kumar Karna	Shree Narayaan Lal Karna	Mrs. Kumudini Devi Karna	Country Director	Huawei, India
3	Ritu Ratnam	Mr. Ram Kumar lal karna	Mrs. Niraj kumari Karna	Computer Engineer	MOLESS, Govt of Nepal
4	Dr.Sumit Karna	Mr.Kamalesh Karna	Mrs. Bashudha Karna	Consultant Urologist	CP Hospital, Dhanagadi
5	Er. Siddhant Dutta	Mr. Ramakant Dutta	Mrs. Saraswati Devi	Assistant Manager	Nepal Bank Ltd.,KTM
6	Asmi Karna	Mr.Sanjay Karna	Mrs. Anita Karna	Software Engineer	Impelsys India Ltd. Mangalore
7	Rachana Karna	Mr. Ashok Kumar Karna	Mrs. Malti Karna	Computer Engineer	MOIC, Govt. of Nepal
8	Aayush Karna	Mr. Ajay Kumar Karna	Mrs.Monika Anand Das	Software Developer	HP Inc., Bengaluru, India
9	Dr. Arunav Karna	Mr.Krit Bhushan Lal	Mrs.Manju Lal	Senior Resident	IGIMS , Patna
10.	Shruti Dutta	Mr.Ramesh Kumar Dutta	Mrs. Sulekha Dutta	Sr. Supervisor	Muktinath Bikas Bank, KTM
11	Ruchi Karna	Mr. Virendra L Karna	Mrs. Manju Karna	Information Systems Officer	UKAID's NHSSP
12	Pankaj Kumar Mallick			GM(HR/Admin/PR)	Shiv Shakti Group ,Nepal

Heartily Congratulations to Newly Married Couples for their Happy Conjugal Life!!!

S.N	Bridegroom side			Bride Side			Date of Marriage
	Bridegroom's Name	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Bride's Name	Father's Name	Mother's Name	
1	Er Lavlesh Kumar Karna	Ram Kumar Lal Karna	Niraj kumari karna	Priyanka karna	Surendra Lal Karna	Rinku Kumari	26-04-2021
2	Rahul Raj Karna	Gopal Krishana Karna	Sashi Devi Karna	Shruti Mallik	Late Birendra Mallik	Ranju Mallik	2078-11-09
3	Er Siddhant Dutta	RamaKant Dutta	Saraswati Devi	Naina Karna	Ratnesh Kumar Lal Karna	Babita Karna	07-12-2020
4	Anish Karna	Sudhir kumar Karna	Gayatri Devi	Barsha Rani	Amit Lal Karna	Late Khagendra Karna	2078-03-10

Heartily Congratulations for Academic Excellence in School Level !!!

Category/ Class	Name	Percentage/ GPA	Parent's Name	Award	Trustee
1	Navya Karna	4	Gita Karna	Satya Narayan & Chandrakala Devi	Shree Satish Chandral/ Ranjana Lal
2	Prerna	4	Ramesh Kumar, Kiran Karna	Bhuvneshwar Lal & Bachchi Devi Karna	Shree Dev Chandra Lal Karna
3	Ishan Karna	3.67	Girish Kumar Lal Anshu Karna	Udit Narayan & Bhuvneshwari Devi	Shree Ratish Chandra Lal Suman
5	Subham Karna	3.7	Sachidanand/ Kavita Karna	Baidyanath Mallik Gayatridevi	Shree Prabhakar Chandra Mallik
7.	Harshit Karna	3.96	Mritunjaya Karna Kalpana Karna	Braj Kishor Das	Shree Rajesh Kumar Das
8	Himani Karna	3.98	Gireesh kumar Lal Anshu Karna	Mukut Dhari Lal	Shree Shiv Bhusan Lal
10	Shivam Mallik	4	Sudhir Kumar Mallik Minu Mallik	Mandodari Devi	Shreemati Vashudha Karna
12	Nalini Karna	91.8	Arbind Lal karna Namita kumari Karna	Pratibha Bharati Das	Shree Ananda Mohan Lal Das