

भगवान् श्री गणेशको अती प्राचिन

**''श्रीविग्रह''** 

पून्यस्थल:-पवित्रतपाभूमिश्री खप्तड

🧩 खप्तड स्वामीज्यूका''अमृत''वचन

"दुर्जनदेखि"राढा रहू





भगवान् श्री गणेशको अती प्राचिन

Khaptad Article

<sup>! ।</sup> श्रीविग्रह<sup>! ।</sup> पून्यस्थल:-पवित्र तपाभूमिश्री खप्तड

The Central area of the park,known as Tribeni,has special religious significance to local people and is regarded as the "Source of Ganges River".

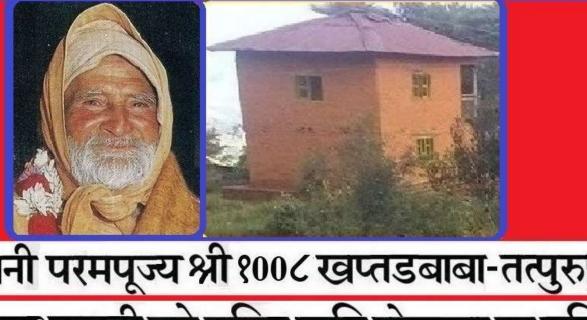
No grazing,killing of animals,drinking alcohel, or smoking is permitted within 5 square kilometres of Tribeni.Each year in Jestha (May-June), five days before the full moon,the major festival of Ganga Dashara takes place there.Up to two thousand pilgrims journey here to worship at shrines to Ganesh, Shiva,Vishnu and Bhagawoti.Food stalls are set up, and throughout the night circles of dancing women rotate slowly, performing deuda, a dance common to west Nepal.





माता "श्रीशारदापीठ"कास्मिर

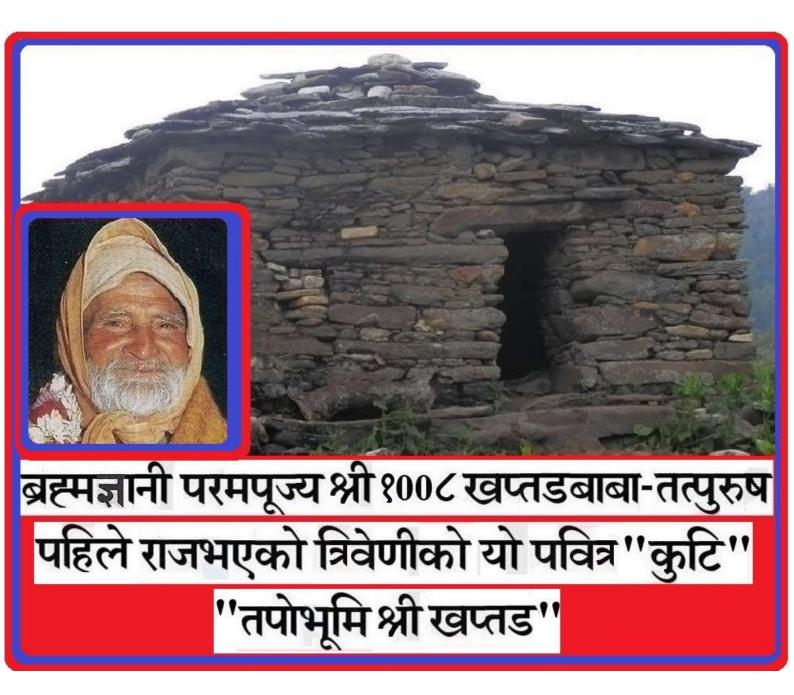
ब्रह्मज्ञानी परमपूज्यश्री १००८ खप्तडबाबा-तत्पुरूष लाई दोलखामा भक्तहरू"कास्मिरीबाबा"भन्थे

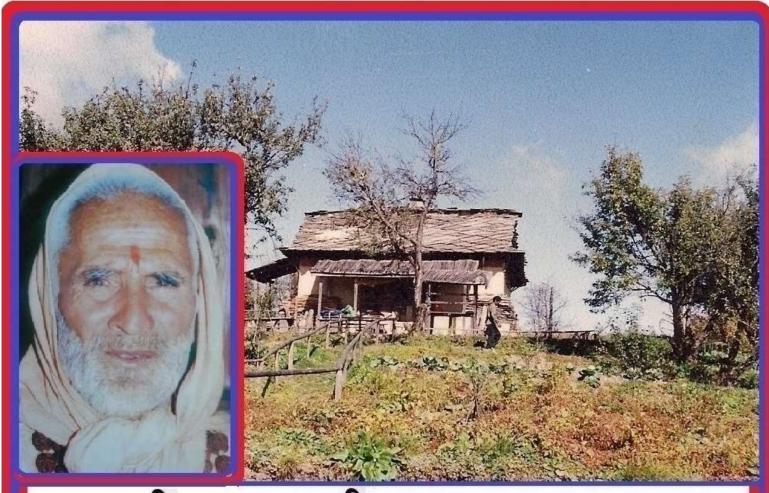


ब्रह्मज्ञानी परमपूज्य श्री १००८ खप्तडबाबा-तत्पुरुष श्री सुस्पाक्ष्मावती को पवित्र कुटि दोलखा मा पनि २बर्ष राजभयो (२००१वा २००२तिर)

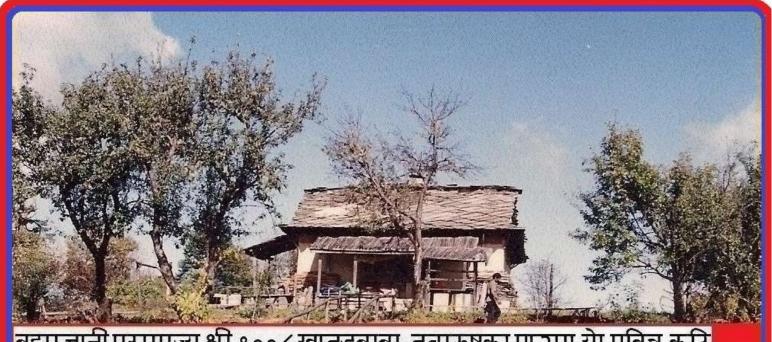
बाबा लाई भक्तहरु दोलखामा''कास्मिरी बाबा''भन्थे

पून्यस्थलः-दोलखा, नेपाल





ब्रह्मज्ञानी परमपूज्य श्री १००८ खप्तडबाबा-तत्पुरुष राजभएको पवित्र तपोभूमि''श्री खप्तड-कुटि'' विश्वको एक मात्र स्वतन्त्र हिन्दू राष्ट्र नेपालका हामी सम्पूर्ण नेपालीहरुको''शिर''हो। ''तपोभूमि श्री खप्तड-कुटि''(२०४२) डोटि,बभाङ्ग,बाजुरा र अछामले छोएको छ।

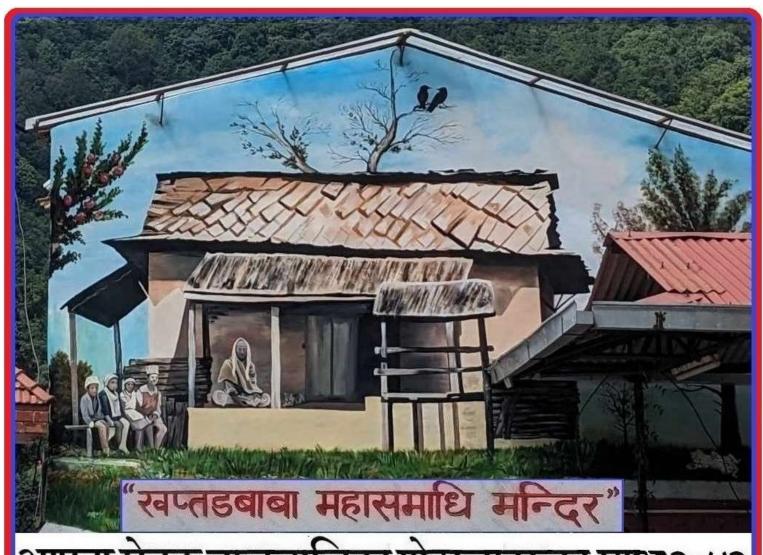


ब्रह्मज्ञानी परमपूज्य श्री १००८ खप्तडबाबा-तत्पुरूषका पाउमा या पवित्र कुटि बझाङ्गका श्री रामजङ्ग वहादुरा सिँह ले बनाउनलगाइ अपर्ण गर्नूका साथै दारू गाउँका मुखिया श्रीजिते खडकालाई दारू गाउँबाट उठने कूत-चामल,पिठा, दाल,सागसब्जि,दुध,ध्यू सबै सङ्कलनगरि परमपूज्यबाबाका सेवामा लैजाने व्यवस्थापनि गरिदिएकाथिए।









आफ्ना सेवक बाल बालिका गोठालाहरुका साथ २०४२

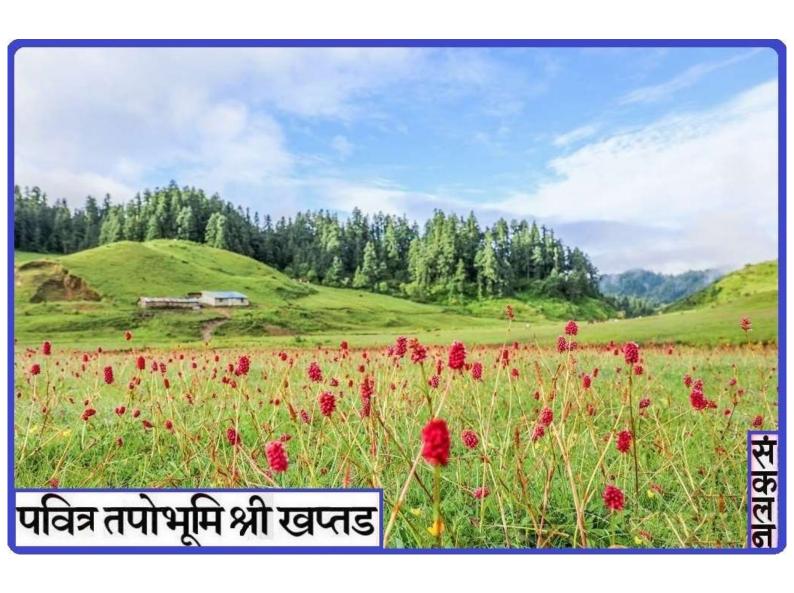
खप्तड स्वामीज्यूका <sup>१९</sup>अमृत वचन <sup>११</sup>

"खराबीबाट बच्नु नै भलाइतिर जानु हो"



पुन्यस्थलः-मुहान पोखरी,बूढानिलकण्ठ







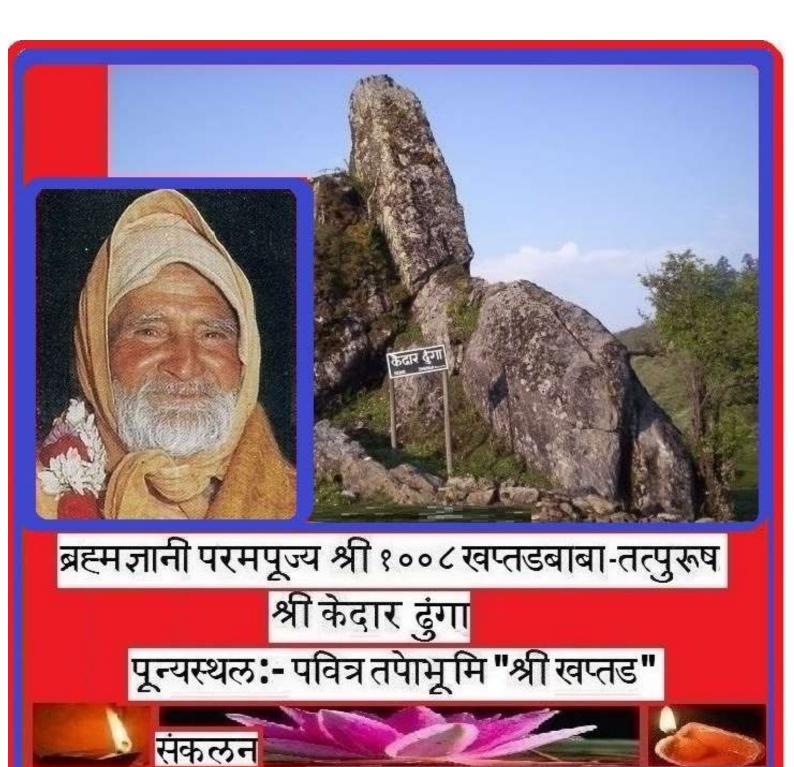








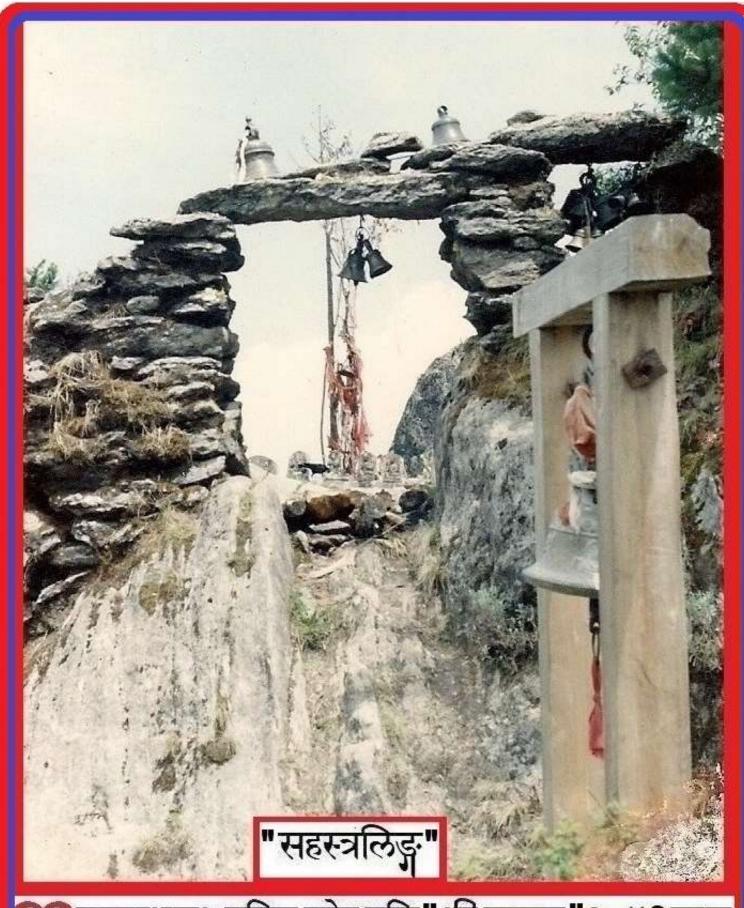




वेद हामों धर्म शास्त्र हो विश्वको एकमात्र स्वतन्त्र हिन्दू राष्ट्रनेपाल







💙 पून्यस्थल:-पवित्र तपाभू मि"श्री खप्तड,"२०४२साल













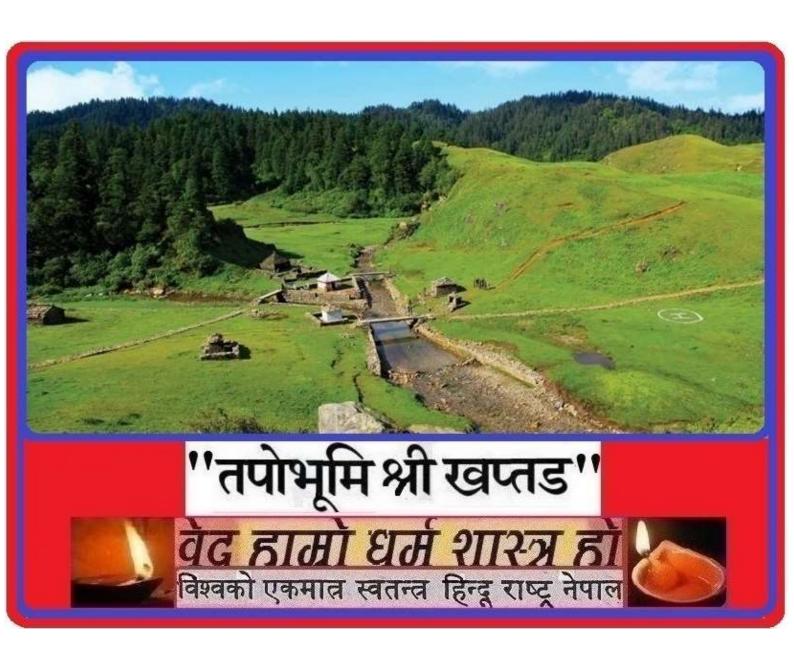


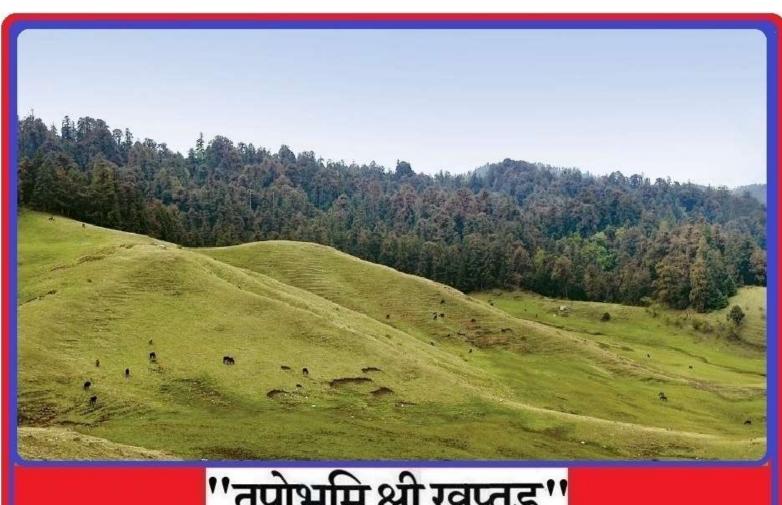






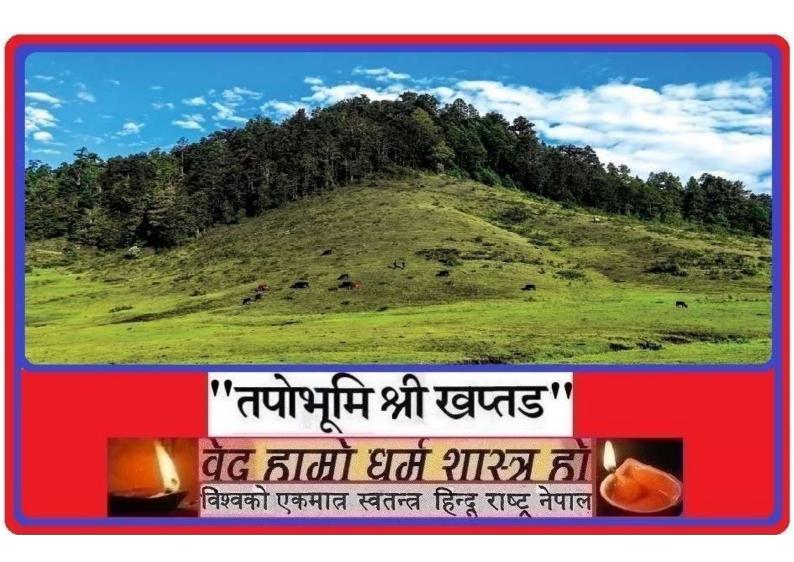


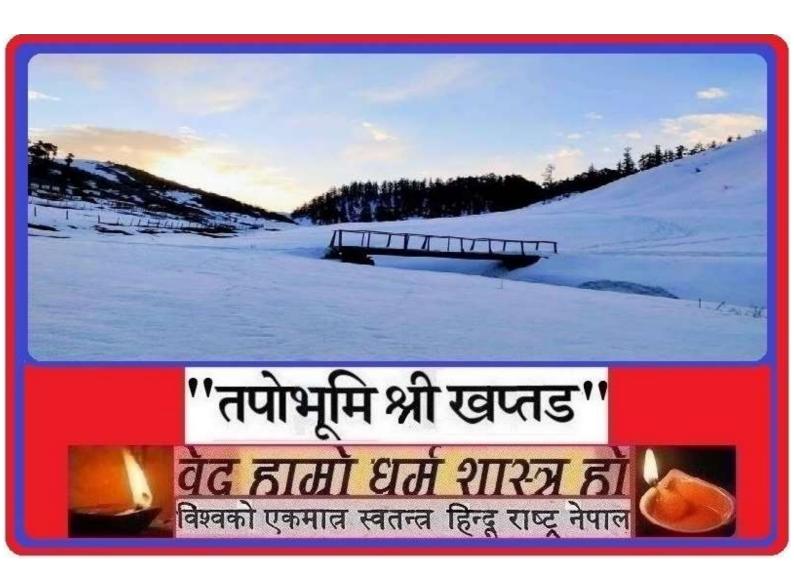










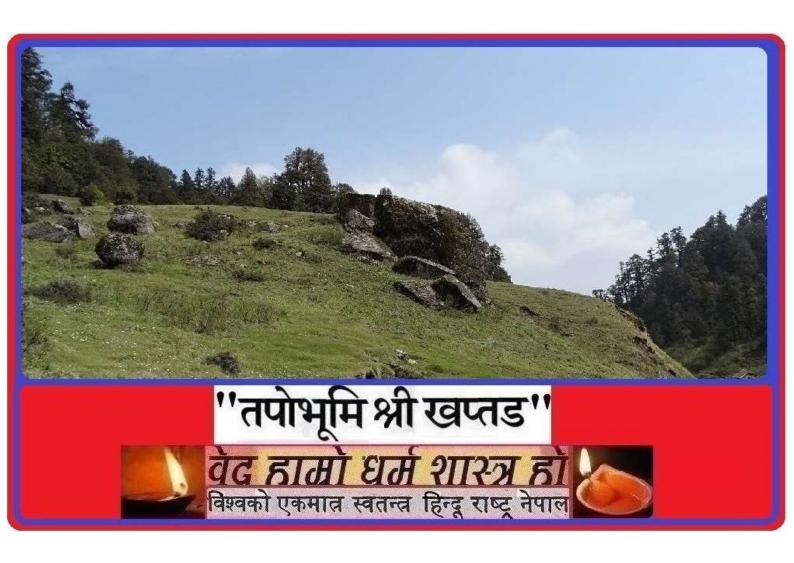




















च शका आकारमा देखिने या "ढूङ्गा"लाई खप्तडवासिहरू "हिंगी चशे "भन्छन् पून्यस्थल:- पवित्र तपाभू मि "श्री खप्तड"

पारस रावल



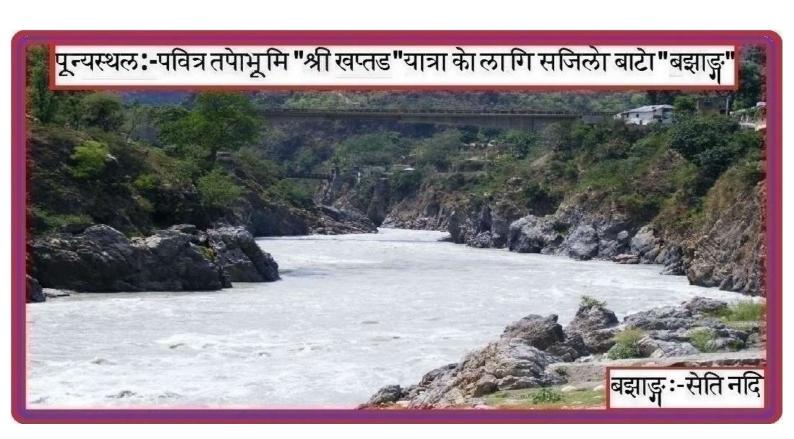




























What is Khaptad? Where is it?
Derived from Sanskrit the name is a mispronunciation of Kechakadri, meaning 'mountain(s) reaching for the sky'. A clue perhaps?

Khaptad is a national park , one of six in Nepal. Although it was established in 1985 most have never heard of it. Khaptad yet to receive its Situated at tourists. the tion of four districts - Bajhang, Bajura, Doti and Achham - in the Seti Zone of West Nepal, it covers 225 sq.km. Most of this park is a rolling plateau grassland and forest at an elevation of around 3050m. Long almost run out level with plateau then drop steeply about 1000m before descending more gently to the Seti encircling it on the western and southern sides and the River lying to the east. Although not particularly high in relation to other ridges and mountains of Nepal, Khaptak Lekh does to rise in a towering mass above the surrounding land. संकलन

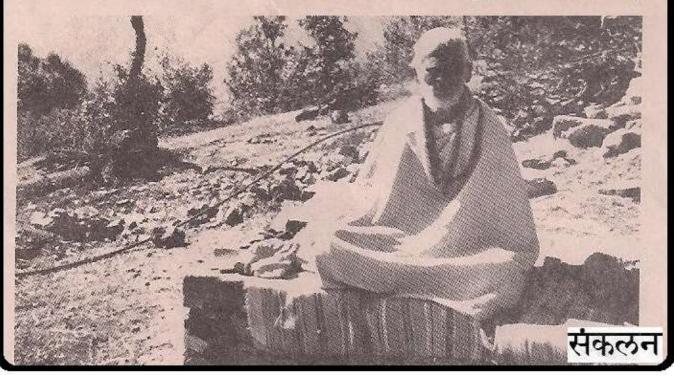
With no high mountains and glaciers to create spectacular scenery, or resident people particularly notable for their different culture, why has been set aside for protecgiven National and status? A visit to Khaptad easily provides the answer.

The mixed conifer and broadleaf forests of the park are representvegetation which of the mid-mountain covered most of Nepal. Most of what elsewhere has been degraded, in Khaptad the forests relatively untouched. and support leopards. jackals, wild dogs, barking deer, deer, goral, tahr, and numerous Wonder have remained increasing pressure under a populated region. Credit the conservation influence of the Swami, a Hindu guru who lived there for forty years

Locals say the Baba Kashmir and claim him to be over old, but years he appears septuagenarian. question of his true age We unanswered. his winter house, and stone dwelling on the end sided ridge overlooksteep northern fringe was lower here and normal residence than his Khaptad, has one. Local people bring return and water in for help and religious consultat is a that he and speaks

languages. His command of English was excellent, that of a well-educated man, although he apologised for it being a little rusty through lack of use. This would be an understatement, as he must have had very few English-speaking visitors over the last 40 years. Considering how little contact he has had with the outside world, his depth of knowledge is amazing. Perhaps he had a transistor radio we didn't know about; perhaps, as he claims, he has been reincarnated many times.

As we sat in the sun and drank tea, Baba philosophised on the problems today's world faces. He feels there is too much pollution



- of the landscape, of cultures, and of our minds. Physical pollution of the land could easily be dealt with if people tried, but the pollution of one culture by another, where one group of people imposes its ways on another, is much harder to overcome Pollution of the mind, or thought, with people becoming more avaricious, capitalistic, antagonistic and unscrupulous every year is Earth's greatest problem. people would return more the ways of nature the world would be a better place.

Local people certainly respect the Baba and seek his advice, and his messages on forest and wild life conservation have not gone unheeded. Although the grasslands Khaptad Lekh are heavily grazed in summer the surrounding forests are in good condition. We saw several jackals near the Park Headquarters and surprised wild dog as we walked up a narrow gully. From the safety of tall oaks a large troupe of langur monkeys observed us as we rested and admired the view, and higher up there were bear scat and leopard tracks in the snow.

The central area of the park, known as Tribeni, has special religious significance to local people, and is regarded as the source of the Ganges river. No grazing, killing of animals, drinking alcohol or smoking is permitted within 5 square kilometres of Tribeni. Each year in (May-June), five before the full moon, the major festival of Ganga Deshara takes place there. Up to two thousand pilgrims journey here to worship at shrines to Ganesh, Shiva, Vishnu and Bhaguwati. Food stalls are set up, and throughout the night circles of dancing women rotate slowly, performing deuda, a dance common to West Nepal.

On the north-eastern corner of the plateau is Khaptad Dah, a small lake also with religious significance, and here a festival for the worship of Shiva takes place at the full moon of Shrawan (July-August), similar to those at Gosainkund and Panch Pokhari in Langtang National Park.

Khaptad can be reached with only a few days walk from Kolti airport in Bajura District, Chain pur in Bajhang, Dipayal in Doti or Sanphebagar in Achham. We flew to Chainpur and, even with a diversion to visit the Baba, were at the Park Headquarters after two days.

Forests around the flanks of the plateau were displaying their first crimson rhododendron blooms, and pink daphne scented the air. On top, in February, it winter, with still covered streams, and the remnants a December snowfall still lying frozen on shaded slopes. Last year, over a metre of Snow had blanketed the park for eight weeks, but this winter had been a mild one.

During our stay a storm passed through, adding more snow, and the cold, bleak weather continued as we walked south down to Jhingrano at the southern edge of the park. Round pellets of corn snow pelted us and made the track slippery; thunder and lightning boomed and cracked close overhead and we smelt burning. It was as dark as late evening but only mid-afternoon. Some hardy, barefooted porters trudged onwards through the snow; others sought shelter under overhanging rocks.

By nightfall the storm clouds had cleared, only to re-appear early next morning. We were lower now, but it was still cool when we reached Silghadi, strung along a ridge top 800m above the river.

As we descended Silghadi's long paved street and then the anklethick dust of the track towards Dipayal at the bottom of the Setivalley, a constant stream of laden porters passed us, trudging northwards. Dipayal is now linked to Dhangadhi by a dry weather road, a fifteen-hour bus journey.

Khaptad:by Margaret Jefferies-1988.











