

स्थानीय र युवाको रोजगारी केन्द्रित पुननिर्माण

एक हाते कम्प्रेसर मेसिनबाट बन्ने ईटा र फाइदाहरु

रामशरण सापकोटा

आवासीय होस् वा सार्वजनिक संरचना, सम्पूर्ण पुननिर्माण प्रकृत्यामा स्थानीयले नै रोजगारी पाउने र छरछिमेकको पारस्परिक सहयोगबाट नै संरचना पुननिर्माणका लागि जोड दिनुपर्ने देखिन्छ। संरचना निर्माणको परंपरागत ज्ञान-सीपलाई विभिन्न नाममा कमसल देखाएका कारण पछिल्ला दिनमा ति पेशामा युवाको इच्छा कम भई पुस्तान्तरण नभएपछि गाँउमा अहिले ज्यामी, डकर्मी, सिकर्मीको काम गर्ने मान्छे मुस्किलले पाइन्छ। घर भनेको परिवारको आवश्यकता भन्दा पनि आर्थिक-सामाजिक हैसियतको विषय बनाउने पुरानै नेपाली संस्कारमा पछिल्लो समय सिमेन्ट र छडले बनेको घर मात्र बलियो र राम्रो भन्ने मनोविज्ञानले जरो गाडेको देखिन्छ। कारण आजको नयाँ पुस्ता परंपरागत ज्ञान-सीपको महत्व खोज्ने, सिक्ने र अपनाउने भन्दा आधुनिक र बलियो भनिएको घरकालागि चाहिने राम्रो कमाइको खोजिमा विदेशीने प्रचलनले वढावा पाएका कारण अहिले गाँउबस्तीमा संरचना निर्माणकोलागि जनशक्ति र आफ्नो घरछिमेकमा कामगर्ने संस्कारको अत्याधिक कमी छ। तसर्थ गाँउघरमा संरचना निर्माणको सीप सिक्न सक्ने र चाहनेलाई तालिम दिलाउने, केहि समय अधिसम्म प्रचलित श्रम साटासाट 'पर्म' गर्ने पद्धति र छिमेकीको घर बनाउदा सघाउने चलनलाई फेरि पुनर्जिवित गर्नुपर्ने देखिन्छ। यसले आलोपालो गरेर विना बाहिरी र महगो श्रम घरबनाउन स्थानीयलाई प्रोत्साहित गर्छ।

सिमेन्ट र फलामे छडको प्रयोग गरिएको घरमात्र बलियो हुन्छ भन्ने जनमानसलाई निरुत्साहित गर्न र काँचो इट्टा, काठ, ढुङ्गा लगायत स्थानिय सामग्री प्रयोगबाट बनेका संरचनाहरु सिमेन्ट र छडबाट बनेको भन्दा सुन्दर र कम खर्चिला मात्र नभई भुकम्प थेग्ने बलिया पनि हुन्छन् भन्ने कुराको ज्ञान जरुरी देखिन्छ। हेर्दा सिमेन्ट र छड स्वदेशी नै देखिएपनि त्यसको फाइदा स्वदेशका एकाध धनाढ्य र व्यापारिक घराना बाहेक दक्ष प्राविधिकको नाममा या लगानिका नाममा विदेशीनेहुन्छ। अन्यथा घर बनाउने पैसाकैलागि गाँउलेले कि त परिवारको पुख्र्यौली सम्पत्ती बेच्ने या परिवारको युवा सदस्य विदेशीनुपर्ने हुन्छ। परिणाम, परिवारमा घर र छोराछोरीलाई विदेश

...बाँकी पृष्ठ ४ मा

पठाउने नाममा सम्पत्तिविहीन भएका बृद्धवृद्धा र बालबच्चामात्र रहने, निर्वाहमुखी कृषि प्रणालीमा



नेपाल उच्च भूकम्पीय जोखिम क्षेत्रमा अवस्थित देश हो। त्यसैले हामीहरु भूकम्पको संभावित क्षतिबाट सधैं सजग रहनु पर्दछ। हामीले हिजो परम्परागत विधि, सीप, श्रम र सामग्रीको प्रयोगले घर बनाउँथ्यौ, जुन भूकम्पीय वा प्राकृतिक प्रकोपका दृष्टिकोणले बलिया र जोखिममुक्त थिए। आज हामीले घर निर्माण गर्दा इन्जिनियरिङ सिद्धान्त विपरीत आधुनिकताको नक्कलले भूकम्पीय वा प्राकृतिक जोखिम बढेको छ। मानवको लागि प्राकृतिक प्रकोपबाट बचाउने प्रथम चरणको आवश्यकता बास हो। परम्परागत विधिलाई आधुनिक सिद्धान्तमा प्रयोग गर्न सके प्राकृतिक जोखिमलाई न्यूनीकरण गर्न सकिन्छ। आजकाल घरको पर्खाल बनाउन धेरैविधिबाट ईटा बनाइन्छ त्यसमध्ये एक माटोलाई बेस्सरी थिचेर इटा बनाउने विधि हो। यसलाई अर्कोतरिकाले एक हाते मिसिनबाट ईटा

बनाउने काम हो भन्न सकिन्छ। यसबाट ईटा बनाउनको लागि जमिन सतहभन्दा कम्तीमा ३० से.मी. मुनिको गिर्खारहित ओसिलो माटो १० भाग, वलोटै बालुवा १ भाग र सिमेन्ट १ भागको मिसावट गरी सि.ई.बि. मिसिनको साँचोको घरमा कम्प्रेस्ट गरी बनाइन्छ। यो इटा हाम्रो ग्रामीण भेगलाई अति उपयुक्त हुने देखिन्छ, किनभने यो मेसिनबाट बनाइएका ईटा प्रयोग गरी भवन निर्माण गर्दा कम जोखिमयुक्त हुनेछ। यो विधिबाट बनाएको सात दिनमा प्रयोगमा ल्याउन सकिन्छ। यो परम्परागत विधिको आधुनिकीकरण गरी सि.ई.बी. यो ईटाबाट घर बनाउँदा निम्न फाइदाहरु छन्:

१. भू-संरक्षण

गाँउघरमा घर बनाउन स्थानिय जंगल या सार्वजनिक स्थानबाट ढुङ्गा ल्याएने चलन ...बाँकी पृष्ठ ४ मा



यस अंकमा

"Resilience": Taken for Granted?

The devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.8 on Richter scale in Nepal on 25 April 2015 killed over 8,000 people and injured more than 21,000. Unpreparedness of the government to address natural calamity of such extent was clearly witnessed.

पृष्ठ २

“Resilience”: Taken for Granted?

The devastating earthquake of magnitude 7.8 on Richter scale in Nepal on 25 April 2015 killed over 8,000 people and injured more than 21,000. Unpreparedness of the government to address natural calamity of such extent was clearly witnessed. Lack of coordination to deliver immediate relief and rescue to the affected families in the most affected areas made the situation even worse. At one hand, there was a failed



Prarthana Aryal

30 kilometers from the district headquarter Chautara making it one of the least accessible regions of the district. Since it was not accessible by road, there was delay in reaching of relief materials to

set up camps. However, the sanitation and hygiene were some the most important issues to be addressed because there were lack of toilets and inconsistent water supply. We witnessed that relief materials and food items distributed were producing more waste as food items consisted of materials like instant noodles, biscuits etc that were packed in the plastics. After the government schools were resumed after the earthquake, children were given snacks

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effort from the government to provide relief immediately and on the other hand bureaucracy and organizational procedures of various International Non Government Organizations (INGO) and aid agencies made them also equally ineffective. Though the earthquake was devastating and tragic experience, it also had certain positive aspects. For instance, the youths from all over the countries specially the urban youths came together through various small local organizations and groups and initiated various relief and rescue programs on their own to help in the emergency situation. The youth coming to help people in difficult situation was off course and admirable activity. I was one of many such youths being involved in various relief programs with several groups gave me an opportunity to the situation of the people in the most affected areas.

Our group of friends started immediate relief work in Selang Village Development Committee (VDC) of Sindhupalchowk district which is one of the most affected areas. The Selang VDC lies approximately

that place. Even if relief materials reached they were not distributed smoothly. In total of 9 wards of the VDC, there were 526 households and total population of the village was 2,613. Almost 98 percent of all houses, schools, health posts, and common property resources were destroyed by the earthquake. Even before the earthquake Selang VDC was already a developmentally deprived region facing migration on a large scale.

Pledged support

Countries/Agencies	Amount (US\$ million)
India	1000
China	490
ADB	600
World Bank	500
Japan	260
USA	130
EU	112
UK	110
Canada	60
IMF	50
Germany	36
Norway	30

The headquarter of the district Chautara had good medical and other facilities since most of the INGO or aid agencies like the Red Cross, United Nations and others had

which were again some junk food like instant noodles which would not only create more waste but were also not healthy food. Many people were in state of shock and needed counseling post trauma stressful experiences. We witnessed that alcoholism was on the rise which had already started creating some social problems. There was one health post which even did not have many basic preventive medicines like tetanus injections. The health post had few basic primary medical facilities which were not sufficient. The earthquake witnessed lack of coordination and efficiency amongst various government institutions and non government organization. It was not just lack of coordination but the bureaucratic lethargy in not only the government institutions but also in non-governmental organizations that acted as obstacles during the time of such crisis.

More than a year has passed by, after the devastating earthquake, but the reconstruction work has not yet taken the pace that it should. Many people are still

living in the temporary shelters; there are many schools which have been running on temporary learning centers as well. There are many schools which have got the red stickers denoting the schools as unsafe to function, but ironically many such schools are functioning even with the red stickers because the reconstruction process of these schools have not yet started. Sarina Shrestha in her article writes that The National Reconstruction Authority (NRA) directed all relief agencies to halt reconstructing private homes destroyed or partially damaged in the earthquake without its approval. Many families have not rebuilt their homes assuming they will not get the promised Rs 200,000 compensation if they do so. Aid group Save the Children said it was funding for 6,000 new homes. However, they cannot initiate construction without Government approval. According to a report, lawmakers from Germany, who were on a five-day visit to Nepal, also concluded that the way the NRA has been functioning, is too slow and procedural. As per the same report, German government has committed 30 million Euros to support the reconstruction of primary health facilities and district hospitals as well as the rehabilitation of local infrastructure and energy supply in Nepal but the German aid money must be spent within a period of one year. Many such examples can be taken where the aid money for rehabilitation and reconstruction actually might not come in use because of ridiculous time delay and lack of efficiency. The ongoing procedural delay by the NRA is bringing frustrations not only amongst the local people but also in many donors and relief agencies. Donors are getting impatient with the excuses and delays. Of the \$4.1 billion pledged at the International Conference of Nepal's Reconstruction last June, there is no transparency and accuracy on data on how much has been released and spent. The irregularities and misuse of the funds is another big potential threat in the process of reconstruction, because it is sad but true that corruption is rampant in Nepal. Nepal ranks as one of the countries with high corruption as per the corruption index report by the Transparency International. As per the report Nepal ranks 130 out of 168 countries on which data about were available. The NRA has not significantly done any of its work and is more focused on guidelines and procedures. Of course, it is important that the reconstruction work takes place as per the guideline but to do this there has to be another way which will not further delay the reconstruction process of both private and public properties. We can take



example of Haiti where the people are still suffering from ineffective and reconstruction process affected with high corruption. Political instability, rampant corruption, lethargic bureaucracy and to some extent the geographical barriers have hindered the reconstruction in Nepal. Nepalese people, especially the poor ones are still suffering and seem to be helpless. It is important that the government, concerned authorities and various relief organizations find a way to speed up the reconstruction process because if they fail to

do so, the earthquake affected people will be left with no choice but to migrate to other countries to make a living. Migration will surely increase which is already a big problem in context of our country. The resilience of the Nepalese people is truly amazing but the desperation, because of a failed state and a failed reconstruction process after such a big crisis is evident in the majority of the people in Nepal. Resilience of the people should not be tested for too long because transformation of resilience into resentment can occur at any time.

एक हाते कम्प्रेसर मेसिनबाट बन्ने ईटा र फाइदाहरु



छ । आज हजारौं घर एकैपटक बनाउन पर्नेभएकाले गाँउ टोलमा खानी नैसञ्चालन गरेर ढुङ्गा निकाल्ने सम्भावना रहन्छ । यसो गर्दाजमिन, जंगल खन्ने काम हुन्छ, जसबाट पहिरो जाने सम्भावना धेरै नै हुन्छ । सि.ई.वी.प्रविधिबाट ईटा बनाउँदा ढुङ्गा खानी सञ्चालनमा ल्याउनु पर्दैन, जसबाट भू-संरक्षण हुन्छ ।

२. सामुदायिक वन र वातावरण संरक्षण

हाल बजारमा पाइने ईटा वनका काठ वा कोइलाबाट भट्टामा पोलेर निकालिएका हुन् । यस्तो ईटा बनाउँदा भट्टाबाट निस्केको अत्यधिक कार्बन उत्सर्जनबाट ईको लोजिकल विनास गर्दछ । सि.ई.वी.विधि प्रयोग गरी ईटा बनाउँदा भट्टामा पोल्नु पर्दैन त्यसैले वन र वातावरण दुवै जोगाउँदछ ।

३. ग्रामीण अर्थतन्त्रमा टेवा

हाते मेसिनबाट घर निर्माणाधिन स्थानमा

नैईटा बनाउन सकिने हुँदा स्थानीय माटो, बलौटे बालुवा र देशकैसिमेन्ट र श्रम शक्ति प्रयोग हुने हुँदा ग्रामीण अर्थतन्त्र चलायमान भई मजबुत बनाउन सहयोग गर्दछ ।

४. भूमिगत जल संचय

निर्माणस्थल नजिकै सि.ई.वी. मेसिनबाट ईटा बनाउँदा मिलाएर माटो निकालिन्छ जसले खेतवारीका गरा सुधार हुने देखिन्छ । साथै जमिनको माथिल्लो लेवलमा रासायनिक मल र किटनाशक औषधिले विग्रन लागेका वा विग्रेका माटो प्रयोग भैनयाँ माटो आउन सक्छ जसमा नयाँ तरिकाले जैविक र प्रांगारिक खेती पनि शुरु गर्न सकिन्छ ।

त्यस्तै सार्वजनिक स्थानको माटो नैप्रयोग गरेर गाँउलेहरुले ईटा बनाएमा पनि सानोतिनो खाडल बन्ने र त्यो स्थान कालान्तरमा वर्षाको पानी संकलन भई सानो पोखरी बन्न जान्छ, । जसमार्फत

पानी जमिनमा नैजाने हुँन्छ र यसले ग्रामीण भेगका धारा वा कुवाकालागि भूमिगत जल संचय गराईत्यस्ता धारा वा कुवा सुक्ने वा विलय भएर जाने क्रम रोकिन्छ ।

५. वातावरण मैत्री आवास

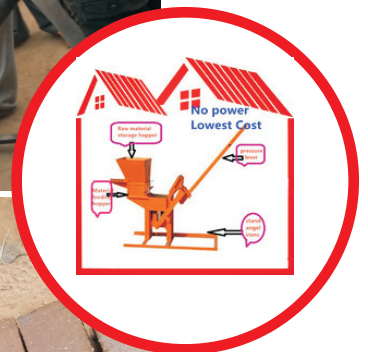
सि.ई.वी.मेसिनबाट बनाइएका ईटाले घरको गाह्रो लगाउँदा बजारमा प्राप्त ९टाको भन्दा बाक्लो गाह्रो लगाइने भएकाले यसले बन्ने आवास या वासस्थान गर्मीमा शितल र जाडोमा न्यानो हुन्छ, जुन प्राणी मात्रको लागि वातावरणमैत्री हो ।

६. श्रम, समय र मूल्यमा कम

सि.ई.वी.मेसिनबाट निर्माण गरिएको ईटा अन्य प्रविधिबाट निर्माण गरिएको ईटा भन्दा ३ गुना ठूलो हुने र ईटा बनाउँदा समय कम लाग्ने हुँदा घर निर्माण गर्दा समय, श्रम र मूल्यमा कम हुन गई गाउँले गरिवले सस्तो मूल्यमा घर बनाउन सक्छन् ।

स्थानीय र युवाको...

चलेको परिवारको कृषियोग्य खेतवारी बाभो रहने, गाँउमै पनि किनेर खाने बाध्यता हुने, परिवारको सम्पूर्ण खर्च विदेशीएका सदस्यको आयमा आश्रित हुने, परिवारमा हुकिदै गरेको बच्चाको मनोविज्ञान पनि विदेशीने दवावमा रहने, घरका महिला र बूढाको मनोविज्ञान कमजोर हुने, परिवार बिखण्डित भई बुढाबुढी र असक्त मात्र गाँउमा अनि बालबच्चा र महिला सहर पस्ने हुने देखिन्छ । कालान्तरमा कृषि पेशा र संयुक्त परिवारको नेपाली संस्कारबाट नयाँ पुस्ता विमुख हुने साथै यसको साइले र चक्रिय प्रभावले नेपाली समाजको परम्परा वा आफ्नोपन, पहिचान, चरित्र ध्वस्त पाँदै राज्यले अपेक्षा गरेको सन्तुलित र दिगो विकासको अवधारणालाई समेत असान्दर्भिक र असफल बनाउने देखिन्छ । किनकि गाँउमा वस्ती पातलिदै र नाझिदै जान थालेपनि गाँउको विकासमा स्वभाविक रुपले कसैको ध्यान जादैन, अनि गाँउ नै गाँउले बनेको देशमा विकाश कसरी संभव होला र ? विस्तारै गाँउमा बाँकी रहेकाको सोच पनि सहर तिर सर्नेहुदाँ ती सहरमा हुने जनसंख्याको चाप अनि त्यहाँको आर्थिक, सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक, राजनैतिक तथा सामाजिक सुरक्षामा नराम्रो प्रभाव पर्नेछ ।



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