Editor-in-Chieff Prem Kumar Chumber

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Prem Kumar Chumber Editor-In-Chief: www.ambedkartimes.com

## Bharat Ratan Bodhi Satav Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ramji's

 contribution towards the emancipation and empowerment of the working class in India both during the freedom struggle as well as after India's independence is worth remembering on the historic May Day: celebrated worldwide as International Workers' Day, also known as Workers' Day and Labour Day. It was chosen to be International Workers' Day at the International's second congress in 1891 to commemorate the 1886 Haymarket affairin Chicago wherein on 1 May workers of various industrial units observed general strike for the eight-hour workday. On 4 May when the Chicago police tried to disperse a public assembly in support of the general strike an unidentified person threw a bomb, which led to police firing resulting in the death of seven police officers, at least four civilians and wounding of sixty police officers and unknown number of civilians. This was led to the arrest of hundreds of labour leaders and their sympathiers. Later on, four of the arrested ones were executed by hanging.It was coincidence that Babasaheb Dr Ambedkar was born in 1891 and came to acquire higher education in the United States of America in 1913. What he learnt during his three years (1913-16) stint at Columbia University in New York City in the class room sessions of his great professors - John Dewey, James Shotwell, Edwin Seligman and James Harvey Robinson - made him struggle for the emancipation and empowerment the labourers on his return in his own country during the British as well as after India's independence.During his tenure as a Labour Minister and as the Labour Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council between 1942 and 1946, he worked hard for the reduction of working hours from 12 to 8 Hrs a day. His contributions towards granting the rights of the labourers are manifold: establishment of Employment Exchange, Employees State Insurance (ESI), Indian Statistical Law, Compulsory Recognition for Trade of Union, Indian Factory act, Dearness Allowance (DA), Paid Holidays, Health Insurance, Extra pay for Overtime, Legal Strike Act, Provident Fund (PF), Labour Welfare Fund, Technical Training Scheme, Mines Maternity Benefit Act, Women Labour Welfare Fund, Women and Child-Labour Protection Act, Maternity Benefit for Women Labour, Equal Pay for Equal Work irrespective of the Sex, Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on Underground Work in Coal Mines.

As far as the public domain of working class activism is concerned, Dr Ambedkar was always acted as front soldier for the rights of workers. His contribution in highlighting the plight of Dalit workers access in the highest paid textile mill weaving departments is well known. Dalits were not allowed to work in these textile mills for the fear of pollution caused by their saliva to wet the thread during the weaving process to tie the knot, each time the weft bobbin required a replacement. Dr Ambedkar brought this issue in the public during the famous 1928 Bombay Textile Strike. He threathened to dissuade Dalit workers from joining the strike if his demand for Dalits' access to all kind of jobs in the mills was accepted. His contributions towards the bill to abolish the Mahar Watan and Khoti abolition bill were among the several prominent labour welfare measures undertook by him. Abolition of Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 was yet another legal relief to the non-agriculture classes, including Dalits, to overcome their exclusion from the land ownership rights.

Ambedkar Times \& Desh Doaba Weekly newspapers congratulate all on the Labour Day Celebrations the world over and also fondly remember the rich contributions made by Bodhi Satav Bharat Ratan Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar towards the emancipation and empowerment of workers in India!

## India joins US, Russia, China hypersonic Missile club <br> Government sources said that the DRDO will have <br> <br> atures of over 2500 degrees Celsius as well as air

 <br> <br> atures of over 2500 degrees Celsius as well as air}the capacity to develop a hypersonic missile with scramjet engine in next five years.

India on Monday became the fourth country after the United States, Russia and China to develop and successfully test hypersonic technology from APJ Abdul Kalam testing range (Wheeler Island) in Balasore, Odisha. This indigenous technology will pave the way towards development of missiles travelling at six times the speed of sound (Mach 6).

The test of Hypersonic Test Demonstrator Vehicle (HSTDV), developed by Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) was conducted at 11.03 am today using the Agni missile booster and lasted for five minutes.

People aware of the development said this test means that the DRDO will have the capacity to develop a hypersonic missile with scramjet engine in next five years, which will have the capacity to travel at more than two kilometres per second. The test was led by DRDO chief Satheesh Reddy and his hypersonic missile team. The HSTDV performed on all parametres, including combustion chamber pressure, air intake and control guidance, the agency said.

At 11.03 am , the Agni missile booster took the hypersonic vehicle to height of 30 km after which the latter separated. Thereafter, the vehicle's air intake opened and that led to successfully firing of the test scramjet engine. The combustion lasted for more than 20 seconds with the vehicle achieving a speed of Mach 6. "The vehicle performed successfully on all the pre-determined parametres including the ability to handle combustion temper-
speed," said a senior official.
Defence minister Rajnath Singh con gratulated the DRDO immediately after the test and praised their efforts to indigenously build a scramjet engine. He said that it is a landmark achievement towards realising the vision of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' (self-reliant India).
"The @DRDO_India has today successfully flight tested the Hypersonic Technology Demonstrator Vehicle using the indigenously developed scramjet propulsion system. With this success, all critical technologies are now established to progress to the next phase," Singh tweeted.
"I congratulate to DRDO on this landmark achievement towards realising the Prime Minister's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat. I spoke to the scientists associated with the project and congratulated them on this great achievement. India is proud of them," the defence minister said in another tweet.

The HSTDV is an unmanned scramjet demonstration aircraft for hypersonic speed flight. Besides its utility for long-range cruise missiles of the future, the technology has multiple civilian applications also. It can be used for launching satellites at low cost too, according to government officials.

The HSTDV cruise vehicle is mounted on a solid rocket motor, which will take it to a required altitude, and once it attains certain mach numbers for speed, the cruise vehicle will be ejected out of the launch vehicle. Subsequently, the scramjet engine will be ignited automatically.

Source Courtesy:
Hindustan Times, September 7, 2020

## Gurbani Discourse

American Senior Citizens Group Sacramento (California)'s weekly Meeting


A preacher is someone who delivers religious sermons, usually based on Gurbani doctrine, to groups of people. Any person of faith can be a preacher.

Those who lead congregations affiliated with a religious denomination and use titles such as Granthi, will normally have formal theological training from a Gurmat school or divinity school. During normal situation, he is hired by Gurdwaras. This is not possible during coronavirus lock out.


Under these circumstances American seniors started Gurbani discourses at Zoom meetings on Tuesdays from 11: am to 12: noon. With due respect translation of Gurbani is performed. In order to understand Gurbani discussion is also allowed.We are fortune that one of our own members has taken this Sewa.This person cannot be other than Mr. Gurpal Singh Khaira.
He is Ex Chief Editor of "The Sikh Bulletin". He is committed student (Contd. on next page)

## |sadel Wilkerson's book 'Caste' examines simialitites hetween caste in India and race in America

The book is an opportunity for upper-caste Indians to learn from the recent soul-searching over racial legacies in America. In her new book, Caste, Pulitzer Prizewinning author Isabel Wilkerson looks towards the Indian caste system to understand the stubborn persistence of racism in the US. In a similar vein Indians, particularly in the diaspora, can look towards the recent soul searching over white racial privilege in the US in the wake the Black Lives Matter protests, to reflect on how caste-based segregation endures.

The recent caste discrimination lawsuit launched against Cisco by the State of California has generated defensiveness among some in the Indian immigrant community with declarations of caste being a thing of the past and no longer a relevant influence on diasporic life. In our book Seeing White: An Introduction to White Privilege, we explored the seeming invisibility of whiteness; white Americans are not conscious of being white, they perceive themselves and their experiences as the good, normal way of being.

At the same time, they are hyper aware of other races and the ways in which people are not "white". In much the same way, upper caste experiences in the Indian diaspora are often thought of as the normal or good Indian immigrant success story.
The power of selective nostalgia
In a 2019 New York Times profile, Indira Nooyi the former chief executive of PepsiCo, a first- generation Indian immigrant often heralded for being one of the few high-profile female CEOs in the US, volunteered her caste identity. Her family, she mentioned "was a good, conservative Brahmin family, deeply steeped in learning and education. That was the only focus. The expectation was you would get, at a minimum, a master's degree."

In openly proclaiming her upper caste identity, she portrayed Brahminism in the same romanticised manner that some white Americans reminisce about the genteel, elegant and old-world charm of southern plantation life. But the gentility of an old southern plantation lifestyle of course rested on the horrific extraction of wealth and profits from the slave labour of African Americans.

Nostalgia for the elegance of plantation owners not only represents an erasure of the brutality of slavery but also perpetuates a myth of refinement of white in contrast to the supposed lack of refinement of the non-white who were denied access to the means of refinement. In the same way, the proclivity towards ed-
ucation is reflective of the Brahmin privilege of access to education, a basic right that was explicitly forbidden to those belonging to the Dalit strata for several centuries.

As a result, Brahmin households like Nooyi's often have access to long legacies of educated family members and extended networks that Dalit households with their much
without a corresponding recognition of the exclusion and oppression it represents. A growing recognition of the ongoing harm of such selective nostalgia has prompted a re-evaluation of the popular plantation wedding industry in the US that used to promote southern slave plantation houses as romantic sites for wedding celebrations in the genteel southern tradi-

more recent access to education have never had the opportunity to build. In perpetuating the myth of a good Brahmin tradition of education, Nooyi follows the same pattern of erasure and myth making of cultural superiority as southern whiteness.

The Cisco case rests on this very same reflexive elevation of Brahmin access to educational networks. An Indian origin Dalit Cisco engineer complained about being denied professional opportunities by his Brahmin managers who became aware of his Dalit status. The managers' bias, it seems, stemmed from the engineer's admission to a prestigious en gineering college in India on the basis of caste-based affirmative action rather than the caste-based Brahmin privilege of access to education.

Nooyi or the Cisco managers are not alone; Indians in the diaspora often exhibit casual and unthinking pride in the ritualistic traditions of their upper castes families like thread ceremonies and certain dress codes,
tion. Hollywood star Ryan Reynolds recently apologised for having had such a plantation wedding. Similarly, the Indian upper caste diaspora, particularly those in positions of power like Nooyi, must reflect on the harm their selective and unthinking memorialisation of upper caste family traditions of privilege cause those without the caste access.

What's in a name
Reynold's apology for a plantation wedding is part of recent a wave of high-profile awakening on the cultural glorification of symbols of segregation in the US. Popular music bands like Dixie Chics and Lady Antebellum have recently accepted their unthinking complicity in elevating narratives of superiority by using words like "Dixie" and "Antebellum" that are related to a sense of pride in a pre-emancipation South. A similar history of names relates to the Indian caste system. Upper caste Hindus often use surnames that are caste names.

The early 20th century Dravidian movement in Southern India led by anti-caste reformers like E Ve Ramaswamy (Periyar) actively cam paigned against this practice as a way to create space for individual dentity and self-respect as opposed to identities based on caste power. As a result, the use of caste names ike lyer and lyengar receded for a time among the Tamil community in India. Yet the practice is common now particularly among diaspora Indians.

In testimonies collected by the Ambedkar King Study Circle California, several Dalit immigrants mention discomfort with frequent probing of names among Indian community groups and colleagues in order to discern caste identity. Similar to the rethink over words like Dixie and Antebellum, those with upper caste Indian heritage must reflect on the culture of names that evoke caste dominance.

## Who belongs where

In her comparison of white racial privilege to caste privilege Wilkerson mentions that while attending academic conferences on caste in the US, she began to recognise South Asians from dominant castes by the way they seemed to have a "certitude of being," a confidence about their place in life. It is this certitude that Indira Nooyi exhibited when she prefaced her comments about her family by saying "we never lacked for anything, but we didn't have much."

In openly proclaiming both her Brahminical identity as well as her lack of class privilege Nooyi and many successful upper caste Indians signal a story of individual achievement where caste privilege either no longer exists or is rapidly fading. Yet the same open declaration of lower class origins would not be possible for someone from a Dalit background without a fear of their achievements being diminished as the outcome of undeserving affirmative action as seems to have been the experience in the Cisco case

Concluding her exploration of caste and race, Wilkerson mentions that racial privilege will continue to persist unless every one examines the ways they feed into the structure of white dominance in small and large ways through everyday actions. Similarly upper caste Indian immigrants must reconcile an awareness of the structural privileges they have inherted even as they find ways to celebrate their personal successes and family histories.

Ramya Vijaya is Professor of Economics at Stockton University.

Source Courtesy: Scroll
5 September 2020

## Gurbani Discourse

(Continue from page 1)
of the Gurbani studies to understand the Gurmat philosophy. He passed his Giani honors diploma from Punjab University, Chandigarh at sixteen years of young age. He is author of
several articles on various Sikh religious issues affecting the world wide Sikh community. His articles have been published in prestigious magazines including "Sikh Review, and The Sikh Bulletin". In addition,
he has been a frequent speaker on many Sikh conferences and seminars conducted by Sikh religious organizations and Sikh studies institute in Canada and USA.This Sewa is open to public if any one
likes to join. Please contact undersigned. Thanks

Sukhchain Singh 9168025776

## As Virus Cases Rise, India Faces "Human, Economic Catastrophe": Report

The 35-year-old tutor started feeling feverish in April, while bringing his father home from a chemotherapy appointment in the Indian financial capital. When a test confirmed Tribhuvan was infected, the local health system's reaction was shambolic.

The novel coronavirus seemed like a distant problem in Boisar, a small factory town about two hours from Mumbai, until Daniel Tribhuvan died.

The 35-year-old tutor started feeling feverish in April, while bringing his father home from a chemotherapy appointment in the Indian financial capital. When a test

With a gross domestic product last year of almost \$3 trillion, India is the world's fifth-largest economy and a crucial node in global sup ply chains. Despite the troubled state of its own medical system, it is by far the largest producer of both vaccines and the generic drugs that healthcare systems around the world rely upon. And with Asia's economic giant China, turning increasingly inwards companies from Wal-Mart Stores Inc. to Facebook Inc. had been investing heavily in India, betting on its rising consumer market. India's trouble con taining the virus, therefore, could weigh on any global recovery from
by decisively interrupting daily life for the entire nation seemed like a laudable goal.

But the dense slums that house large numbers of the urban poor proved particularly hospitable to the spread of the highly contagious pathogen. Meaningful social distancing was often impossible, while infections could spread widely before coming to the attention of healthcare workers. Government efforts largely failed to match the scale of the problem, with testing and contact tracing typically one step behind the virus. While officials procured ventilators, constructed field hospitals, and even
lockdown, some had to simply walk, forming columns on highways that were reminiscent of Partition, the bloody separation of India and Pakistan in 1947-and almost certainly spreading the virus across the countryside.

Faced with such desperation, PM Modi had little choice but to end the lockdown in early June, even as infections continued to rise. The "unlock," as it came to be known, saw even more of these migrant workers return to their villages, seeding the new outbreaks now being seen in ever more remote parts of the country.
fected, the local health system's reaction was shambolic. After he checked into a public hospital, the first thing they did was try to pawn him off to a private facility in Mumbai. The ambulance turned around halfway when they discovered he couldn't pay. Back at the public hospital, a doctor didn't see him for three days, and when an elderly man occupying a bed nearby died, his body wasn't collected for 12 hours. After a week, Tribhuvan's blood-oxygen levels were dangerously low. He died on May 17, becoming Boisar's first confirmed fatality from Covid-19.
"I think he would have survived if the system was good," Samuel Tribhuvan, Daniel's older brother, said in a recent interview at Boisar's local administrative office, inside a rundown building that also houses a liquor store and a portrait studio. "This is the worst place where we could get the coronavirus." Six months after the start of the pan-demic-as the developed world tries to restore some semblance of normalcythe virus is arriving with a vengeance in India's vast hinterland, where 70\% of its more than 1.3 billion citizens live. The country is now adding more than 80,000 confirmed infections per day, with about 71,000 deaths so far, numbers experts say are likely being under-counted. On Monday it galloped past Brazil to become the world's second-biggest outbreak, a sobering preview of what could happen once the coronavirus spreads in earnest across other poor, densely populated places from Nigeria to Myanmar. With such a vast reservoir of potential hosts and minimal ability to contain infections, it seems inevitable that India will at some point overtake the U.S. to have the most cases globally.

The result is likely to be a human and economic catastrophe, risking untold numbers of deaths and the reversal of years of rising incomes and living standards-developments that helped lift millions of people from grinding poverty into something like the middle class. The broader effects won't be confined to the subcontinent.

the coronavirus-either epidemiological or economic.

With infections gathering pace, Prime Minister Narendra Modi is facing criticism for not doing more to help the state and local-level officials on the front lines of fighting the virus, who face an excruciating choice. Failing to stop its spread could mean the collapse of already-fragile healthcare systems, potentially leaving thousands to die untreated. But the distancing measures that most experts see as essential to doing so will worsen an economic contraction that's already among the world's most severe, making it even more difficult for India to resume its progress toward broader prosperity and hampering the global recovery. That could ultimately cause just as many deaths, whether from malnutrition, other infectious diseases, or even suicide.

As the virus spreads throughout India, "the most immediate thing that will happen is people will die," said Vivekanand Jha, executive director of the Indian branch of the Syd-ney-based George Institute for Global Health. "The second is that the people who have not died will lose their livelihoods.

When PM Modi announced, on March 24, that his government would institute the broadest coronavirus lockdown in the world, many experts were impressed. Officially, there were only about 500 cases in India at the time, mainly in large cities and traceable to travelers from abroad. Stamping out the virus-or at least keeping it from spreading into the vast and vulnerable countryside-
converted train carriages into makeshift isolation units, hospitals in Mumbai and New Delhi were still overwhelmed. Patients were turned away for lack of beds and bodies were left unattended in corridors, conditions that developed-world cities like Milan managed to avoid at even the worst points in their outbreaks. Meanwhile the economic toll of the lockdown, which PM Modi extended repeatedly as new case numbers remained stubbornly high, was mounting. GDP contracted by almost $24 \%$ between April and June, throwing more than 120 million people out of work. Unlike in the U.S. and Europe, there was little financial support available. The Reserve Bank of India's index of consumer confidence collapsed in May, and then plunged to an all-time low in July, the most recent survey. For some, the situation was desperate. Five weeks into the lockdown, which was enforced by police and barred most people from leaving their homes except for groceries and medical care, a survey of rural households by Oxfam found that half had cut back on the number of meals they ate, and a quarter had been forced to ask others for food.

The biggest impact was on the millions of people from rural areas who staff factories, sell snacks, shine shoes, and do odd jobs of all kinds in India's major cities. Dependent on daily wages to survive, many found themselves with no place to sleep and nothing to eat after their jobs disappeared, leaving them little choice but to return to their home towns. With trains and buses halted by the


India has a large and innovative healthcare industry, but private operators are focused on big cities and the wealthier patients who live in them. In rural areas, medical care falls to the creaking public health system, which is often absurdly under-resourced.

Built on the side of a dirt highway in the Khair sub-district of Uttar Pradesh, one of India's poorest states, a two-story community health center serves as the main source of care for a population of about 225,000. The modest facility has no intensive care unit, and when Bloomberg News visited early this month, its six oxygen cylinders had all been designated for use in ambulances. About 60 Covid-19 patients were in home isolation in Khair at the time; if one of them took a turn for the worse, the best the clinic could offer would be a ride to the nearest city, an hour's drive away. "The district administration is trying to create new centers," said Shailendra Kumar, the clinic's manager. But for now, the increasing number of infected people in Khair can only hope the virus doesn't hit them hard.

Uttar Pradesh has more than 200 million inhabitants, making it India's most populous state. But its rural health system is the most understaffed in the country, with just 2.7 doctors for every 100,000 people. (The rate in the U.S. is a little under 10 times higher.) The numbers elsewhere aren't much better. Only 40 percent of India's physicians work in the countryside, even though it's home to more than two-thirds of the population.

In the district that contains Boisar, the town where Tribhuvan died, "we do not have enough manpower to cater to this population," Abhijit Khandare, a state health officer, said in an interview at a local community center. "We pulled manpower from other villages" to deal with spikes in Covid-19 cases, he said, "but now the other villages are affected too."

In an attempt to fill the gap, local officials are even pressing teachers into service as healthcare aides. Schools remain closed due to the

Contd. on page 5)

## It's 2020, And We Still Don't Have An Iconic Dalit Hero In Bollywood <br> Dalits are often invisibilised in Hindi <br> ploitation and marginalisation in feu-

cinema, and even when they appear on screen, they are shown as powerless, wretched or dependent upon the patronage of the social elites.

When a Bollywood 'hero' is not stalking women on screen or treating them like inanimate possessions, he can be a larger-than-life character who is charming and fun to watch. While we know they are playing fictional characters, there's a way that a good actor embraces them and makes them look almost real. While there are dangers to it, say if they are playing glorified harassers aka Kabir Singh they can end up normalising and romanticising harassment in a country where gendered abuse is rampant. On the other hand, when they play characters that show courage and determination (like Shah Rukh Khan in Chak De! India) or leadership abilities (like Aamir Khan in Lagaan), they both entertain and inspire the audience. The 'hero' in a Bollywood film is often bestowed with superhuman skills, grace and humanity. However, such gracious credentials are often unavailable to the Dalit characters. The possibility that a Dalit character can be imagined with similar heroic attributes or can be presented as a popular alpha hero- are yet to find respectable space in the mainstream Hindi cinema.

Director Prakash Jha's recent release Pareeksha on Zee5 endorses the conventional archetypes of the Dalit lives and presents a stereotypical picture of Dalit depravity. The story is about a poor Dalit rickshaw puller, Buchchi Paswan (played well by Adil Hussain), who becomes a petty thief only to make his prodigious son study in one of the most prestigious schools of Ranchi. The plot is interesting and pregnant with thrilling possibilities; however, the director has treated the story with minimal imagination and unapologetically endorses the stereotypical cultural values and moralities by which the social elites imagine the Dalit world. The Dalits are often invisibilised in Hindi cinema, and even when they appear on screen, they are shown as powerless, wretched or dependent upon the patronage of the social elites. We all remember the realistic 'parallel cinema' of 1980s, especially films like Damul, Nishant, Paar, Sadgati, that presented heart wrenching narratives about Dalit ex-
dal village societies. Though, Pareek sha is set in contemporary urban context, however Buchchi's social and class location emulate the conditions portrayed in the 'parallel cinema' mentioned above. He is wretched, powerless and a petty criminal. The only improvisation it offers is that it presents Bulbul (actor Shubham), the son of Buchchi as an extremely talented, nice and hardworking student. Otherwise, the narrative is a monotonous tale of poverty, discrimination and state violence against the poorest working classes.

The depressing narrative of the film is close to the social reality of a majority of Dalits who have been perpetually living under brutal Brahmanical exploitation. While this narrative is necessary and important, as it holds perpetrators of caste violence accountable, we often also crave the larger-than-life, fascinating, entertaining depiction of a 'hero', that has been forever denied to Dalit characters. It is important to show Dalits as heroes and not just sad, passive beings in popular cinema too.

A lopsided representation such as this neglects the fact that a new educated Dalit class has entered into the corridors of power in India. In electoral politics, especially in Maha rashtra, Bihar, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, Dalits have emerged as influential participants. Dalits are increasingly becoming a part of civil society activism, enthusiastic and valuable voices in intellectual and artistic circles and have offered meaningful leadership to social and political causes.

In the post-liberalisation process, a new stage for Dalit representations in Hindi cinema is visible. Films like Aakrosh (2010) and Aarakshan (2011) had showcased the changed social and political spaces and portrayed the Dalit characters as self-conscious beings with middle class aspirations. Subhash Kapoor's Guddu Rangeela (2015) breaks the stereotype and improvises the pas sive narratives that dominates the depiction of Dalit characters. Inspired by the infamous Manoj-Babli honourkilling case, the film revolves around Rangeela (Arshad Warsi) who falls in love with the woman from the domi nant caste and responds to the feudal caste violence and atrocities with
mainstream heroic logic. The film allows the Dalit characters to use the traditional tropes of Bollywood revenge dramas to acquire justice for himself. He annihilates violent, oppressive feudal lords in a gun battle. Rangeela is a subversive and an original character, almost like a Tarantinoesque version of Dalit hero.

Similarly, in Neeraj Ghaywan's Masaan (2015) Deepak (Vickey Kaushal) is a dom by caste that works in cremation ghat and burns dead bodies. However, Deepak is an aspirational man with desires to cross the borders of a caste-based society. He studies engineering and falls in love with Shaalu, an upper caste girl. Importantly, when Deepak tells her about the perils of his caste's profession (including that he also burns the corpses), Shaalu remains firm and tells him that she will be with him even if her parents refuse. Masaan's narrative is one of hope. It shows not only the courage of the Dalit protagonist, but also the evolution of a handful of upper caste people like Deepak's partner.

Masaan presents a Dalit hero that wishes to fall in love, one that cries after the heartbreak and reignites his life like a normal person. Exploring the Dalit body as an ordinary emotional being was a fresh experiment in Hindi cinema.

Nawazuddin Siddiqui starrer Manjhi- the Mountain Man (2015) is another love story, based on the biography of iconic activist Dasarath Manjhi. Manjhi survives in extreme poverty and exploitative caste based feudal order. After the accidental death of his loving wife, Manjhi dedicates his life to an emotional cause and single handedly builds a road cutting a huge mountain, so that people can reach the city hospital quickly. To operate according to self-passion and intent is not a conventional Dalit role in the scheme of Hindi films, which Manjhi's story breaks and subverts. He is presented as a man that possesses raw sensations and deep passion - attributes that are often reserved for the upper caste characters.

Earlier films, like, Rajneeti, Eklavya and recently Sonchiriya, and Mukkabaaz, have presented nuanced versions of contemporary Dalit lives in the post-liberalisation era. These films have negated the conventional stereotypes of Dalit representation
and shifted the focus towards the new aspirational Dalits that have emerged in cities and mofussil towns. He is picturised as a robust claimant of dignity and an upholder of heroic credentials, thus endorsing a Dalit individual's triumph in social and politcal spaces. With recent films like Newton and Article 15, it appeared that Bollywood is now slowly getting ready to play with heterogeneous Dalit identities.

Pareeksha on the other hand, reintroduces the conventional attributes of Dalit life without bringing the changed economic and political context in to the discussion.

In the narratives of contemporary Hindi cinema, only on occasion the Dalit is picturised as a robust claimant of dignity or an upholder of popular heroic credentials. For example, Rajanikant starrer Kabali (2016) and Kaala (2018) has substantively redefined the Dalit protagonist in Tamil cinema. It portrayed them as powerful and inspiring, walking shoulder to shoulder with characters belonging to the dominant caste. In Hindi cinema, similar possibilities have mostly been avoided. To imagine the Dalit person as a liberator, icon or a role model, even in the fiction, has cursorily been denied. The hero perpetually remains a custodian in the upper caste body.

A Dalit character as an alpha male/female popular hero is still a distant dream. The possibility that the Dalit character or a person from marginalised social background may enter to transform the terrible social structure by 'fist of fury' or by philanthropist grace is not an admissible topic for Bollywood narratives. Such transgressive and superhuman capacties are allowed mainly to the social elites. The upper caste character is the perpetual vanguard or philanthropist, and only he can only fulfil the aspirations of the poor, but similar power and space is unavailable to the Dalit characters.

The Dalit is still waiting for a bold Bollywood drama that would radically transform the passive Dalit subjectivity and would confirm the arrival of a populist Dalit hero.

Harish S. Wankhede
is a film enthusiast and teaches Political Studies at JNU. Source Courtesy: Huffington Post |

By Harish S. Wankhede
6 September 2020

## 'Gaganyaan': Russia begins producing space suits for India's first manned mission to space

Russian research and development Enterprise 'Zvezda' has started manufacturing space suits for the Indian astronauts, who are likely to be part of India's first manned space mission 'Gaganyaan', a Russian organisation said on Monday. Four astronauts shortlisted for Gaganyaan, India's first manned space mission, resumed their training in Russia in May after it was put on hold due to COVID-19 scare.
"Research, Development and Production Enterprise Zvezda, a subsidiary of Russian space organisation


Roscosmos, has started manufacturing personal flight equipment for the Indian cosmonauts undergoing training in Russia," said Glavkosmos on Monday.
"On September 3, Indian cosmonauts who have been training for spaceflight in Russia under the contract of Glavkosmos visited Zvezda, where their anthropometric parameters were measured for the subsequent production of spacesuits. The contract also provides for the production of individual seats and custom-
(Contd. on page 7)

## Nehru's Vision Of The Indian Republic

(Extract from the Presidential Address to the
Lucknow Congress Session)
I am convinced that the only key to the solution of the world's problems and of India's problems lies in socialism, and when I use this word I do so not in a vague humanitarian way but in the scientific, economic sense.

Socialism is, however, something even more than an economic doctrine; it is a philosophy of life and as such also it appeals to me.

I see no way of ending the poverty, the vast unemployment, the degradation and the subjection of the Indian people except through socialism. That involves vast and revolutionary changes in our political and social structure, the ending of vested interests in land and industry, as well as the feudal and autocratic Indian States system. That means the ending of private property, except in a restricted sense, and the replacement of the present profit system by a higher ideal of co-operative service. It means ultimately a change in our instincts and habits and desires. In short, it means a new civilisation, radically different from the present capitalist order.
RUSSIAN EXAMPLE
Some glimpse we can have of this new civilisation in the territories of the U.S.S.R. Much has happened there which has pained me greatly and with which I disagree, but I look upon that great and fascinating unfolding of a new order and a new civilization as the most promising feature of our dismal age. If the future is full of hope it is largely because of Soviet Russia and what it has done, and I am convinced that, if some world catastrophe does not intervene,
this new civilisation will spread to other lands and put an end to the wars and conflicts which capitalism feeds.

I do not know how or when this new order will come to India. I

favour; it is a vital creed which I hold with all my head and heart. I work for Indian independence because the nationalist in me cannot tolerate alien domination! I work for it even more because for me it is the inevitable step to social and economic changes. I should like the Congress to become a socialist organisation and to join hands with the other forces in the world who are working for the new civilisation. But I realise that the majority in the Congress, as it is constituted to-day, may not be prepared to go thus far. We are a nationalist organisation and we think and work on the nationalist plane.

It is evident enough now that this is too narrow even for the limited objective of political independence, and so we talk of the masses and their economic needs. But still most of us
imagine that every country will fashion it after its own way and fit it in with its national genius. But the essential basis of that order must remain and be a link in this world order that will emerge out of the present chaos. Socialism is thus for me not merely an economic doctrine which
vancement of socialism in this country, have no desire
force the issue in the Congress thereby create difficulties the way of our strug gle for in d e p e n


NEERAJ PAUL +91-99683-69972 Enal: neagipual@homanil.com dence
shall co-operate gladly and with all the strength in me with all those who work for independence even though they do not agree with the socialist solution. But I shall do so stating my position frankly and hoping in course of time to convert the Congress and, the country to it, for only thus can I see it achieving independence.
t should surely be possible for all of us who believe in independence to join our ranks together even though we might differ on the social issue. The Congress has been in the past a broad front representing various opinions joined together by that common bond. It must continue as such even though the difference of those opinions becomes more marked. How does Socialism fit in with the present ideology of the Congress? I do not think it does. I believe in the rapid industrialisation of the country and only thus I think will the standards of the people raise substantially and poverty be combated.

Source Courtesy: Socialist India,
Vol.X No.8, 1975

## As Virus Cases Rise, India Faces "Human, Economic Catastrophe": Report

Continue from page 3) pandemic, but they provide a ready source of educated workers who are known in the community, an important factor in gaining trust. Last week, about 50 of them gathered in a brightly painted Boisar meeting room for a day of training. They were told their primary job would be to execute a strategy pioneered in Dharavi, a Mumbai slum where the virus was successfully brought under control in June.

The teachers would be going door-to-door through the district, asking whether anyone in a home had symptoms and referring those who did for testing. In addition to breaking chains of transmission, the goal is to get infected people treated early, avoiding the common problem of severely ill patients arriving too late for doctors to be able to help. The group had spent the day seated on plastic chairs in front of a panel of public health workers, being instructed on how to read an oximeter and socialdistancing strategies for people who live in tight quarters.

While masks have become commonplace across India, physical distancing largely hasn't, despite regular government campaigns and official reminders. In the countryside,
markets where farmers and merchants gather to do business are still packed with people, and day laborers pile together into the back of small trucks to travel to job sites. Tea stalls and corner stores are doing little to prevent crowds forming

In part, this may be a function of complacency about the dangers of Covid-19. With case numbers exploding, PM Modi's government has been emphasizing India's fatality ratewhich at about $1.75 \%$ is among the lowest in the world-as evidence that it's managing the disease successfully. Experts are skeptical, however, that deaths are being counted comprehensively, and even if they are, the relative youth of India's population compared with virus hotspots like Italy or Florida is a likelier explanation Relatively lax attitudes to distancing could also owe something to the fact that, even in a worst-case scenario, the coronavirus is just one on a long list of diseases that can kill a person in rural parts of the subcontinent. Some 79,000 Indians died last year from tuberculosis, an infection that's now relatively rare in the developed world. A mother dies in childbirth roughly every 20 minutes. Even leprosy is still an active problem.

Meanwhile, fear of impover-
ishment is starting to outstrip fear of Covid-19, a trend exacerbated as migrant workers return to the cities. The lockdown and economic slump means many poor families have suffered a double blow: the loss of remittances, plus more mouths to feed at home.

Until the lockdown, 22-yearold Manoj Kumar earned about 14,000 rupees ( $\$ 191$ ) a month making car seats at a factory outside Delhi, sending almost everything he earned back to his family. But Mr Kumar's job disappeared in March and now he's back in his village, about 150 kilometers ( 93 miles) from the capital, in a one-room house with nine other family members. The only person with a job is his mother, who earns about 6,000 rupees monthly as a part-time health worker. To survive, the family has had to borrow money at rates as high as $30 \%$.
"Everyone is scared of corona," Mr Kumar said, sitting crosslegged on the floor of his home, where the family had used rows of low red bricks to demarcate the kitchen and a tiny sitting area. "We live in fear, but how long can we go on like this?"

The impact of this kind of financial strain is beginning to ripple
across society. Delhi is recording higher rates of petty crime, while one mental health expert estimated suicides may have soared by as much as 70\% nationwide. Unwanted pregnancies have spiked, child labor is on the rise, and activists warn that the scarcity of opportunity is intensifying caste and religious prejudices. That all of these trends derive, at least in part, from the response to the coronavirus, rather than the pathogen it self, highlights the precariousness of ndia's situation. It's one likely to play out elsewhere as the pandemic's epicenter shifts to poorer nations, where the challenges of containing the virus will dwarf those of countries like the U.S.-and likely drag on the developed world's ultimate recovery as well. Our concern here is the large population with limited resources to combat itbut that's also a concern for the rest of the world," said K. Srinath Reddy, president of the Public Health Foundation of India in New Delhi. "No country is safe until every country is safe. The virus can surge anywhere and then spring up anywhere else because the world is connected."
-With assistance from Manish Modi
and Karthikeyan Sundaram.
Source Courtesy: NDTV
September 8, 2020

# Seven in 10 of the 478,600 

 people in prison in Indian jails are under trial, according to the 2019National Crime Records Bureau
(NCRB) data on prisons
Anil* (26) and Suresh* (36), both from scheduled caste (SC) or dalit communities, have been under trial for a case of attempt to murder in western Maharashtra since November 2016. The case has cost them lakhs of rupees, and the nearly five months they spent in jail cost them regular employment and economic stress--a setback they are yet to recover from. They got bail in late March 2017 but the case continues--they claim it is false and was filed after they had a run-in with a dominant caste group in their locality. Anil and Suresh's case is somewhat typical-- $37 \%$ of undertrials spent between three months and a year in jail in 2019, without even having been convicted of a crime. These long periods of incarceration can not only lead the prisoners and their families financially and emotionally devastated, but can deal a long-lasting blow to their chances of employment and societal reintegration, leaving some groups susceptible to profiling and subsequently charged with crimes repeatedly.

Seven in 10 of the 478,600 people in prison in Indian jails are under trial, according to the 2019 Na tional Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) data on prisons released in August 2020. Only 14 countries in the world have a higher proportion of undertrial or remand prisoners.

A majority of India's undertrials, like Anil and Suresh, are from marginalised castes. In the 17 years to 2019, nearly two in three ( $64 \%$ ) on average were from the SCs ( $21.7 \%$ ), scheduled tribes (STs or adivasi communities, $12.3 \%$ ), and other backward classes (OBCs, 30\%).

Further, more than one in five ( $21.5 \%$ ) undertrials were Muslim, the highest proportion among religious minorities. (Data on inmates' caste and religion were not released for the year 2016.)

Caste prejudices and overpolicing of certain communities are important social factors behind the significant presence of marginalised caste groups in jails, experts told IndiaSpend. When exacerbated by poverty, the high cost of litigation, and the poor quality of free legal aid, the result is that social inequities in society get replicated inside of prisons.

## Role of social inequality

"The issue of overrepresentation of minorities is a worldwide phenomenon, not particular to India," said Vijay Raghavan, professor, Centre for Criminology and Justice at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) and project director of Prayas, a field action project working on criminal justice.

Custodial populations hold a mirror to the social inequalities and discrimination that exists in society and the socio-economic processes push certain communities to the margins, Raghavan said. There are two
ways to study the problem, he pointed out: one focussing on the lack of opportunities that push members of marginal communities into a life of crime, and another on the systemic bias against minorities which leaves them more vulnerable to arrest. "My opinion is that it is a mix of both," said Raghavan.
'Poverty is a major reason'
Although there have been interventions and reforms introduced by the legislature and the judiciary, "the extent and duration of undertrial incarceration [is] on the rise" and "such incarceration has a disproportionate impact on the most socioeconomically vulnerable sections of society", noted a 2017 paper 'Bail and Incarceration: The State of Undertrial Prisoners in India' by researchers Aparna Chandra and Keerthana Medarametla.

Deeply entrenched prejudices, structural and procedural blockages in the criminal justice system, delayed investigation, deficient prosecution system, and inadequate funding for judiciary were among some of the issues for high incarceration of dalits and adivasis, noted a 2018 report by National Dalit Movement for Justice (NDMJ)-National Campaign on Dalit Human Rights (NCDHR), a coalition of Dalit human rights activists and academics.
"Poverty is a major reason for so many undertrials in jail," said Rahul Singh, director, NDMJ-NCDHR, advocate in the Delhi high court, and author of the report. SCs and STs are among the poorest in India, with five of 10 falling in the lowest wealth bracket. SC and ST households earn $21 \%$ and $34 \%$, respectively, less than the national average while OBC households fare better but still earn $8 \%$ or Rs 9,123 less than the annual Indian average, IndiaSpend reported in January 2019.

Anil, whose family depends on farm labour for its livelihood, had to sell a vehicle to fund legal costs and bail. He is unable to find a government job because of the case. Suresh does computer repair work.

In November 2016, they had an altercation with a man who suffered a paralytic stroke after a few days of the incident. "There was fighting and cursing. Although his stroke had nothing to do with our fight, under pressure from the dominant caste group the case was made to look as though it was a result of the altercation," said Anil.

Both Anil and Suresh are associated with the Dalit rights movement which is helping them access legal support. Suresh had been given police protection because he was witness to the murder of a Dalit activist in 2013 but this has been removed after the attempt to murder allegations. "The accused in murder were from the dominant caste," he said.

Counter-cases are often filed against marginalised castes and minorities who may have filed a case of atrocity. "The investigation and trial in these counter cases will be speedy, while the cases filed by dalits and adi-

## vasis against dominant caste com nities will be slow," said Singh.

Poor legal aid and representation
An undertrial's condition in a jail depends mostly on the availability of family and financial support, Raghavan wrote in 'Justice Frustrated: The Systemic Impact of Delays in Indian Courts', a collection of essays on the Indian judicial system co-published by Daksh, a civil society organisation. Those who have the support are able to access a "decent" lawyer, meet family members during supervised prison visits, rarely miss court dates due to the non-availability of police escorts, have funds to buy coupons for daily item, and "grease the palm of prison officials or convict warders" to access better facilities such as a mattress or better ventilated space, the essay said.

Undertrials without the critical family or financial support have a considerably harder time in prison. "First, they have no or poor legal representation," Raghavan noted in his essay. The lawyer may take "whatever money the undertrial prisoners are able to arrange through family or friends with the promise of getting them out on bail", but "vanish once they are transferred from police custody to prison (judicial custody)".

Experts were of the view that the quality of legal services, particularly free legal aid in India, is poor. Nearly 80\% of India's population qualifies for legal aid, but since 1995, only 15 million have been provided legal services and advice by the Legal Services Institutions established under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, IndiaSpend reported on February 11.
"Legal aid lawyers do not put in [enough] effort and present the case well," said Suresh. "It is as if they want us to remain in prison."
"Quality legal representation is not only an individual's right but has the role of a security valve to ensure that no person is imprisoned unnecessarily," said Siddhrath Lamba, project officer, Prison Reforms Programme, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI). The cost of litigation should not be an issue--Article 39A of the Constitution provides for free legal aid to those who cannot afford it. "However, the reality is far from the ideals of Article 39A," Lamba said.
"The quality of legal aid and services in this country is abysmal," said Nikita Sonavane, lawyer and cofounder, Criminal Justice and Police Accountability Project, a Bhopalbased organisation that works with tribal groups stigmatised by the criminal justice system. Only those who have no resources seek legal aid services and undertrials would rather incur a debt and employ a private lawyer, she pointed out. Legal aid lawyers are not paid well and have no incentive to perform well, she added. In the case of Anil and Suresh, they have together spent nearly Rs 3 lakh since 2016. The cost of litigation excluding the lawyer's fees increases if the case is appealed in a higher court.

Even before a first information report is filed, and the case gets registered and becomes a part of the criminal justice system and before legal aid is available, "costs" are incurred at police stations in the form of bribes, said Sonavane.

The lack of financial resources encourages the rise of mid-dle-men who provide sureties at a cost. "Middle men can also be awyers. They have a clientele who are from marginalised communities and interested in doing bail because they get a cut," said Sonavane.

While legal aid is a problem, the lack of awareness among undertrials about parole and bail rules also results in longer incarceration. As per NCRB's 2019 prison data, 28.6\% of undertrials in India are illiterate and $40.7 \%$ were not educated beyond grade X.
Unnecessary arrests, over-policing
India's prisons are overcrowded with an average occupancy rate of $118.5 \%$ in 2019, as per NCRB data.

There is a tendency for the police to make "unnecessary arrests", said Raghavan of TISS. This happens despite the Supreme Court ruling that suspects in crimes punishable by less than seven years of incarceration should not ordinarily be arrested. "But the police feel that if arrests are not made, it leads to a lack of trust in law enforcement. So there is pressure on the police," he said.
"Unnecessary incarceration is primarily a result of poor or no legal representation and the failure of mechanisms such as the Undertrial Review Committees [an oversight mechanism headed by a judicial officer with representation from the district administration, probation, police and prison departments]," said Lamba of CHRI.

Once persons, particularly those from marginalised social groups, are registered in the criminal justice system, they tend to be targeted and profiled for offences repeatedly. This is the case with denotified tribes like Pardhis in Madhya Pradesh or Kuruvas in Tamil Nadu who were considered criminal tribes by the colonial administration under the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871 [repealed in 1952], where the legacy of profiling and stigmatisation continues.

Such communities, including children, are vulnerable to illegal detentions, false confessional statements and arrests. They have no means to seek bail. "We have a bail system which requires furnishing of sureties. This requires people to have assets like vehicles and property and most of those from marginalised communities may not have any," said Sonavane.

The police are allowed to give bail for bailable offences but it hardly ever happens. "Again this is because of a fear of allegations of discrepancies and corruption in the police," said Raghavan.

But Sonavane believes that
(Contd. on page 12)

## The Public Sector For Public Good - T.A. Pai

## The following is the text of the

 Mohan Kumaramangalam lecture delivered at Calcuttaon December 7, 1974.
I consider it a privilege to be called upon to speak in a series of lectures organised in memory of Mohan Kumaramangalam. I consider it a privilege not only because I happened to know him well but because he was a significant force in the development of our policies and attitudes towards industrialisation of our country.

You are aware that Kumaramangalam was a great protagonist of the public sector. You are also aware that Shri Kumaramangalam firmly believed that the public sector in the country must secure the commanding heights of our economy. What I propose to briefly state today is that Kumaramangalam's commitment to the Public Sector in India as integral to its structure was not motivated by any political ideology or theological fetish but derived from a very deep sense of understanding of the realities of Indian economy and the direction in which it could progress. MAIN TASK

It will be necessary to understand certain basic realities in the economic situation in India as it was when we became independent, as it grew and as it is today. For that, it will also be relevant to postulate in the first instance that it is not possible to isolate the economic realities and to delink them from the social and political realities in which they abide. No economic policy per se can be framed in isolation and has necessarily to be framed as integral to a total socio-economic policy.

We inherited a semi-colonial economy with substantial investment from abroad in high profit-yielding consumption areas are very low investment in the areas which provide the guts to the industrial process as well as to the economy. The economy, as we inherited, did have certain Indian participation, but that was predominantly in trade. The task, therefore, was to convert a semi-colonial, semi-mercantile economy into a selfreliant, self-sustaining industrial economy.

It was also not that this process of conversion could be done by adopting simplistic premises or by enjoining stringent disciplines with regard to production and consumption. The first task was to build the foun-
dation as well as the core of our economy - and that needed substantial investment.

Indian investment being principally in trade with a high rotation, would obviously be reluctant to get diverted to long gestation low profit areas. Secondly, a very large number of people over a period of time had been denied all the basics of civilised existence i.e. no employment, no money, no food and no shelter. Thirdly, the infrastructure of industrial development in terms of skills, services and inputs had to be built up in very large areas like power, transport and technical education.

Fourthly, in order that the physical benefits arising from freedom could be felt by the people, public and social utilities had to be organised where investments in terms of returns available for reinvestment were poor. The State, nevertheless had necessarily to be a welfare state in order even to justify its basic rationale.

In a situation like this, there cannot be any alternative to Government trying to convert itself into a trustee of public savings for public investment in areas of public utility. Whether it was infrastructure or irrigation, technical education or electrification, expansion of transport or creation of the financial institutions, the Government necessarily had to be the focal point of this development without which neither agriculture nor industry could grow. All this needed mobilisation of resources and the result of the process was that there was a steady erosion of resources available for investment outside the sectors sponsored or canalised by the Government.

The logical conclusion of this process was that Government must participate in the process of industrialisation and participate effectively so that the Indian tax-payer whose money was being invested could feel that they had in fact the run of the economy. This is not basically contrary to a concept of mixed economy. On the contrary, in Indian situation, the basic compulsiveness of a Public Sector provides the rationale of a mixed economy in the sense of private entrepreneurs to cultivate the areas where public investment is neither possible not desirable. In a situation of low investment, low return, long gestation, low savings and low
reinvestment and progressive mobilisation of public savings in public institutions, there is no other way of structuring industrial growth except through massive public participation in the nodal areas of development. This also synthesises the objective of the Government to correct the matrix of social inequalities.

It is, therefore, evident that, in a system where the Government or the institutions functioning under it, finance and sustain investments in infrastructure and core industries, the purpose of this investment cannot be comprehensive only in terms of commercial return. The objective of decentralising investment as a trigger point of network investments, distribution of income, as well as maintenance of critical control over selected commodities, the prices of which in fact govern the behaviour of the market as a whole, have to be built into the Public Sector philosophy.

In a sub-normal situation, as we inherited in our country, the Public Sector also had to play a very important role in delinking the industrial development of the country from family affiliations and foster professionalised management. As a matter of fact, apart from concentration of economic power through inter-corporate investments which would have otherwise resulted and in the process the market would have been distorted to the advantage of the few, the role of Public Sector in bringing in the concepts of professionalised management as integral to the concept of separation of ownership from management cannot be underestimated.
BASIC CONCEPT
Because the Public Sector has come to stay and grow as it must, certain responsibilities also devolve on it. The first responsibility of course is to earn returns. Public investment in industry was also motivated by the desire to funnel the surpluses to public utilities. Therefore, if the surpluses are not generated, the rationale of the Public Sector as the sources of investment in public utilities would be defeated.

The basic concept of Public Sector as a part of the public service cannot be fulfilled unless the Public Sector, besides performing its role in the economy, also contributes its share to the community's investment in its well-being. The second responsibility of the Public Sector is to pro-
gressively enlarge the conceptual frame of the management apparatus by bringing into it the different segments which have so far been considered as excluded from management functions. Growth of the Public Sector is related to the growth of a sense of participation in it by all segments of people who share in its function. The Public Sector, therefore, must try to break the old barriers subsisting between the management and the other cadres. The management and the other cadres have to be so organsed as to admit substantial interfertilisation so as to institutionalise the concept of sharing.
also do not believe that the Public Sector cannot function well because it groans under the burden of accountability, interference and interrogation and, therefore, the autonomy and discretion which have to function well do not exist. I can say with assurance of personal experience that, given the correct leadership, the interrelationships between the Public Sector and the Government, different segments in the Public Sector and the different units in the Public Sector can be so structured as to be complementary and co-functional towards the common objective.

I am convinced that there is no dichotomy of interest between the Government and the Public Sector units and between one public sector unit and another. On the contrary, the complementarity of interests is so great that any talk of dichotomy is stupid.

I would conclude my address by saying that if the role of the Public Sector in our economy has to be properly understood, we must appreciate the objectives on which they are set up and realise our obligations to achieve them. Kumaramangalam was a leader with a vision who could see the entire Indian industrial economy being pivoted by the Indian people through the Public Sector units engaged in harmonised function with the private sector. There cannot be any other tribute to Kumaramangalam than to see that the public sector works for their own good, for the good of their employees and for the good of the Indian people.
T.A. Pai was Union Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies Source Courtesy: Socialist India, Vol.X No.8, 1975
'Gaganyaan': Russia begins producing space suits for India's first manned mission to space
(Continue from page 4)
made couch liners," said Glavkosmos CEO Dmitry Loskutov.

Glavkosmos is a subsidiary of Roscosmos with which the Human Spaceflight Center (HSC) of the citybased Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has signed a contract to train the Indian astronauts

The contract for the production and delivery of individual equipment kits for Indian astronauts was signed by Glavkosmos and ISRO's Human Spaceflight Centre (HSC) on March 11. Indian cosmonauts have been training in Russia
since February 10, 2020.
Earlier in May, Russian space corporation, Roscosmos in a statement had said, "Gagarin Research \& Test Cos monaut Training Center (GCTC) on May 12 resumed training of the Indian cosmonauts under the contract between Glavkosmos, JSC (part of the State Space Corporation Roscosmos) and the Human Spaceflight Center of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)." All four Indian cosmonauts were in good health. "GCTC continues to observe anti-epidemic regulations according to which sanitary and hygienic measures
are carried out at all the GCTC facilities, social distancing measures are applied and the presence of unauthorized persons is restricted; all employees and cosmonauts must wear medical masks and gloves," it had added.

Four Indian Air Force fighter pilots are currently under training in Moscow and are likely to be potential candidates for the Gaganyaan project. The Rs 10,000-crore ambitious project is expected to be launched in 2022, the year of the 75th anniversary of India's Independence. The contract for the training of Indian astronauts between

Glavkosmos and the Human Spaceflight Center of ISRO was signed on June 27, 2019, and their training in Russia started on February 10, 2020. Since the end of March, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 infection, a lockdown was recommended for the Indian cosmonauts which they carefully observed, it said.

Earlier, officials had said that after the training in Russia, the astronauts will receive module-specific training in India, where they would be trained in crew and service module designed by ISRO, learn to operate it, work around it and do simulations.

In this paper, I propose to raise these questions, and attempt to give an answer to them which in my judgment are most appropriate answers. These questions are: (1) Who are the Mahars? (2) Why do they live outside the village? and (3) Why have they been classed as Untouchables?

## I. Who are the Mahars?

Mr. Wilson derived the word 'Maharashtra' from the word 'Mahar' and suggested that Maharashtra meant the country belonging to the Mahars. This derivation of the term Mahars is sought to be supported on the analogy of 'Gujarashtra' the country of the Gujars and 'Saurashtra' the country of the Sauraj. An objection is taken to this derivation of the term Mahar on two different grounds, the one objection rests upon the view that the term Maharashtra does not mean the country of the Mahars but that it means the great country. The second objection that is raised to this derivation is based upon the view that the Mahars who are at present so fallen in their social status that it could not be supposed that they at any time in the course of history have had so exalted a position as to be the ruler of the country. It is my view that this derivation put forth by Mr. Wilson is unsupportable for two very different reasons. The first reason which leads me to reject the derivation suggested by Wilson may be formulated in the following terms: It is obvious that if Maharasthra meant the country of Mahars, it is obvious that the Mahars as a community distinct from the rest of the population must have been in existence from very ancient times and must have been known in history, by that name. Now is there any evidence to show that the Mahars are as a community known to history by the name Mahars ? Confining ourselves to the Bombay Presidency the three principal communities which comprise the Untouchable classes are: (1) The Mahars, (2) The Chambhars, and (3) The Mangs. Of these the Mahars form by far the largest group. It is extraordinary to find that while Mangs and Chambhars are known in history as existing communities, there is nowhere any mention of the Mahars as a community. Reaching back to Manu he mentions certain classes which in his time were recognised as Untouchable Communities. Among them the Chambhars are specifically mentioned as an Untouchable Community. The Mangs are not mentioned by Manu. That is probably because Mangs were not to be found in the territory which was known to the author of the Manusmriti. But there is ample evidence in the Buddhist literature that the Mangs who therein referred to as Matangas existed as a separate community bearing a name which became well known to all. But neither in the Manusmriti nor in the Buddhist literature is there any mention of the

Mahars as a community. Not only is there mention of the Mahars in this ancient lore but even the later Smritis of quite modern times make no reference to the Mahars as a community. Indeed upto the advent of the Muslims, one does not meet with the word Mahar. One finds it mentioned only once in the Dnyaneshwari which is 1100 A.D. Before him the name Mahar is simply non-existent. What are we to suppose ? Was there no such community as the Mahars in the ancient times before Dnyaneshwari ? Or, are we to suppose that there ex isted a community but then it was known by some other name ? Whichever the case is the non-existence of the name Mahars militates strongly against the view of Mr. Wilson. If the term Mahar was not known, much less basis of a name given to the country.

The second reason which leads me to reject the view of Mr. Wilson is based upon the considerations arising out of the totems which one finds existent in the Mahar community. Mr. Wilson's hypothesis if taken to be correct must necessarily lead to the conclusion that the Mahars are an aboriginal race inhabiting the country before the entry of Aryans in the country now known as Maharash tra. I feel certain that such a conclusion is untenable for reasons which I am sorry to say, have not been fully appreciated by those who allege that the Mahars belong to the aboriginal classes of this Province. As a first step in the chain of reasoning, I am depending upon in support of my view, I would like to point out one notable fact and it is this-there are no Marathas where there are no Mahars and wherever there are Mahars there are Marathas also. This link is not a mere matter of accident, that the link is integral, is supported by another piece of evidence which is also usually overlooked by students of ethnology. Now it is well known that the Marathas have a clan organisation. They have what they call their 'Kuls' and they have also what is called a totem. The importance of the 'Kul' and the totem will be obvious to every student of ethnology. A common 'Kul' and a common totem are indicative of kinship. Bearing this in mind a comparison of the 'Kul' among the Mahars and the Marathas yields a very significant result.
(The Table mentioned below is not found in the M. S. - Editors)

A glance at the table would show that there is no 'Kul' among the Mahars which does not exist among the Marathas and there is no 'Kul' among the Marathas which is not to be found among the Mahars. If an-
thropology can be relied upon in support of the proposition that the common 'Kul' is indicative of kinship then the Mahars and the Marathas form a kindred community and the Mahars could not be rejected as an aboriginal community unless one is also prepared to go to the length of saying that the Marathas also are an aboriginal community. Whether the Marathas are an Aryan or a NonAryan community is a question on which there is no unanimity. Risley held the view that the Marathas were not Aryans: and he rested his conclusions mostly on anthropometric measurements. Others have challenged this view and concluded that the Marathas are Aryans and have sought to meet the anthropometric objections of Risley by the argument that there were two waves of the Aryan invaders and the Marathas belonged to the Second. That is the reason why their anthropometric measurements do not tally with those taken as standard by Risley. The second hypothesis seems to derive some support from the fact that in ancient times Maharashtra was called 'Ariake' on the ground that the Aryans formed the predominent population and also because in the Karnatak the Maratha is still called 'Arer Mated' (The Aryan Man). Be that as it may, there is no question that the Mahars are not an aboriginal people. In addition to what has been stated in support of this proposition there are other landmarks and survivals which can be relied upon in support of this view. The first thing to which attention must be drawn is the fact that a great number of the 'Kul' which indicate the status of a Rajput are also to be found among the Mahars. In the quarrels that have taken place between the Brahmins on the one hand and the Marathas on the other on the issue whether the latter were Kshatriyas or not, the test sought to be applied was whether the 'Kul' of the claimant was one of the 96 'Kuls' which were admittedly belonged to the Rajputs in whose status as Kshatriyas was beyond question. Now if this test was applied to the Mahars, there could be no question that the Mahars would have to be pronounced as belonging originally to the Rajput that is to say to the Kshatriya class. It is suggested that the Mahars have been appropriating the 'Kuls' of the Rajputs since very recently with the idea of improving their social standing. That evidently is a mistake. There is a long tradition among the Mahars that they belong to what is called the 'Somavansh' which is one of the two branches of the Kshatriyas, that the Mahars have had these 'gotras' from
long past and have not appropriated o them in recent times is clear from the fact that as long ago as the Court of Enquiry held by the Brahmins into the status of the last Maratha King of Satara, namely Pratapsing whom the Brahmins refused to recognise as a Kshatriya. One party of the Brahmins who favoured the side of Pratapsing contended that as the Bhonsale Kul was one of the 96 Kuls of the Rajputs, and as the Rajputs were recognised as Kshatriyas, Pratapsing must be propouned as a Kshatriya. The other side in reply to this contention propounded a conundrum. It contended that if that argument was sound, all the Mahars would have to be pronounced as Kshatriya because they too had 'Kuls' like those of the Rajputs. Apart from the validity of the view as a test, the fact remains that the Kuls which the Mahars have appropriated is no new phenomenon. This is one consideration in support of the view that the Mahars are not aboriginals.

The second consideration in support of this view is the word of salutation which is peculiar to the Mahars. The word of salutation used by the Mahars is Johar. This word is undoubtedly a corrupt form of the Sanskrit word 'Yoddhar'. It is wellknown that in ancient Vedic times the Brahmins and the Kshatriyas had adopted separate words of salutation. The Brahmins said 'Namaskar' : the Kshatriyas said 'Yoddhar'. It is difficult to conceive that the Mahars should have been allowed to use the term 'Yoddhar' as a word of salute if they were a body of low class ; or if they were aboriginals particularly because the word of salute among the Chamars and the Mangs is quite a different word having not the remotest connection with the status of the Kshatriya. The Mangs used the word 'Furman' which seems to be a corruption of the word 'Farman' meaning 'command'. The Chamars used the word 'Duffarao' a word of which I am unable to give the derivative : but the fact remains that only the Mahar Community uses as its word of salutation the word 'Johar' which as I have stated above was a word which was in exclusive use by the Kshatriyas as a word of salutation. There is no doubt that the Marathas too at one time used the term 'Johar' as a word of salutation. It was in vogue during apart of Shivaji's rule; and even Shivaji in the one and the only letter admitted to have been signed by him in his own hand and addressed to Maloji Ghorpade has used the word 'Johar' as the word of salutation. It is well-known that the Marathas since after Shivaji began to use 'Ram Ram' in place of 'Johar' as a word of salutation. It is curious that the Mahars did not follow suit. Why the Mahars continued to use the word 'Johar' even when the Marathas had given it out and why
(Contd. on next page)

9

# THE MAHARS: WHO WERE THEY AND 

 HOW THEY BECAME THE UNTOUCHABLES?(Continue from page 8) were they allowed by the State to continue 'Johar' when the State enforced 'Ram Ram' on all others, are questions which require some elucidation. But the fact remains that 'Johar' is indicative of the status of a Kshatriya.

There is one other matter to which attention must be drawn because it militates against the view which I am supporting namely that the Mahars are not aboriginals and that they really belonged to the Maratha community and at one time were reckoned as Kshatriyas. The fact is the custom prevalent among the Mahars of burying the dead body when as a matter of theory and practice the Marathas and the Kshatriyas have the custom of burning the dead. The existence of this custom of burying the dead must be admitted but to admit the existence of the custom is not to admit the form of the conclusion that is sought to be derived from it. In the first place, there are indications that this custom of burying the dead is not original. But the original custom among the Mahars was to burn the dead seems to be supported by the fact that even though the Mahars bury the dead they still carry with them to the cemetery cinders and burning coal in an earthen pot along with the corpse.

There must have been some purpose for such an act and there could be no conceivable purpose except to use the fire for burning the dead. Why the custom of burning the dead gave place among the Mahars to the custom of burying the dead, it is difficult to give a precise reason. But it seems that the burying of the dead was a custom which was enforced upon the Mahars at some later date when the Mahars had become fallen in the status and classed as Untouchables. Considerable support can be found for this view from what the Padma-Puran contains. It is stated in the Padma-Puran that certain communities were prevented from burning their dead because burning the dead was a privilege of the three regenerate classes. If this is correct then the custom of burying the dead could not outweigh the everwhelming evidence which goes to show that the Mahars are not aboriginals and they might as well have been in times past part of the Marathas by race and Kshatriyas by status.

## II. Why do they live <br> outside the Village?

It is notorious that the Mahars live outside the village. This is a fact which it is difficult to sense at any rate for foreigners for the reason that the village is generally built on an open site without any indication of its boundaries. But two things demonstrate incontrovertibly that the Mahars are reckoned as being outside the village. Every villager makes a distinction between the village as such and the Maharwada meaning thereby
that the Mahar-Wada, that is to say the settlement of the Mahars is not within what is meant by the village. A more occular demonstration is afforded wherever village has its wall. Wherever a village has had a well known in vernacular as 'Gavkus' it will be noticed that the settlement of the Mahars is always outside the wall. Now this fact read in the light of what has been said in this paper in connection with the first question gives considerable significance to the second question. If the Mahars are not an aboriginals race why are they treated as the reject of the society, and made to live outside the village community. The most natural answer which strikes one as being a true answer is what one finds in the injunctions contained in the code of Manu. Speaking of the Chandal, Manu lays down that he should be compelled to live outside the boundary of a village. Generalising from what Manu has said about the Chandal it might be guessed that what was said by him of the Chandals was imposed upon all similar classes by the Hindu Rulers in all its rigour. On a deeper consideration I find that this cannot be the answer to the question raised. What Manu has stated is not so much the original command of the law-giver. What Manu has done in my judgment is to recognise what had happened as a result of the forces operating during the historical period and made the real his ideal because it suited the purpose he had in mind. The answer to the question must be looked for in quite a different direction. The direction in which a true answer can be found lies in my view in the field of study which relates to the period when a pastoral Community became a settled community. It must be a matter of common knowledge to all students of the growth of civilization that the form of the wealth of the community was the chief determining factor in determining the habits. The pastoral people never settled anywhere but lived a nomadic life imigrating from place to place because their wealth consisted in sheep and cattle and the sheep and cattle moved from place to place those owned it also moved whenever their wealth carried them. A community which had learned the art of cultivating the land and valuing its produce gave up their nomadic life and settled at one place undoubtedly because their wealth consisted of immoveable property namely land. Now this process whereby nomadic life gave place to a settled life has been a long drawn out process : A process in which some roamed about and some were settling down. It must also be well known to students of early his tory of human civilization that all social life in those early days was organised into tribes and these tribes were often at war with one another. Now in the light of these considerations one must reach back to the be-
ginning when communities or tribes began to cease to be nomadic and became settled and imagine what must be the needs which they must have felt as the most supreme needs of the earth. Here was a tribe which had settled down and formed a settlement now spoken of as village. It is possessed of gray com. It is possessed of sheep and cattle. On the other hand, it is surrounded by tribes which are nomadic and which are casting covetous eyes on the grain and the cows and the sheep which it owns. Obviously the first and the foremost question to such a settled tribe would be to protect itself against the raids and invasions of the nomadic tribes. How could they protect themselves? How could they provide this protection ? Obviously they themselves cannot engage in constant warfare whether defensive or offensive for the protection either of their corn or of their cattle. For their energy is all absorbed in the pursuit of agriculture, an occupation to which they are new and for which they have to depend upon their own manual labour. The only way they could protect themselves is to look to their tribal chief. But how could the tribal chief protect his tribe which is settled and engaged in tilling the soil assiduously that it can find neither time nor men from its own who would take up arms on its behalf. The tribal chief must, therefore, look to some other source for raising a force to act under his command in defence of his tribe against the invasions of the nomads. From what quarters can the tribal chief secure recruits for his defence force. Obviously from one source. Here not very far there are tribal wars going on. One tribe waging a war against another tribe. In this warfare a tribe is routed and the men belonging to one tribe are broken up by defeat and parties of them small disheartened and fearful of their own safety are moving about in search of a safe place. How excellent would it be both for the chief of the settled tribe and the broken men of a defeated tribe if destiny would bring them together. The chief of the settled tribe would get the force he needs to protect his tribe without disturbing the occupation of the tribe. The men of the broken tribe would get an assured subsistence in return for service to the village community and also get the chieftain's protection. But having got the men from the broken tribe next question for the tribal chief to consider is where to settle these men. They could not be allowed to settle in the midst of the settled community because they belonged to a different tribe, and were not kindred. Only kindred could live within the settlement of the tribe.

Obviously the only way by which the chieftain could settle the broken men of another tribe whom he needs as a force to be employed in defence of the settled community
was to settle them beyond the limits of the settlements made by his tribes This is the process which alone can explain in my judgment why the Mahars live outside the limits of the village. The Mahars are broken men of tribes which in primitive times were warring with one another. They were taken hold of by the chief of the settled community namely the Patil of the village and were allowed to settle on the confines of his village. They did for him the duty of watch and ward, and were given in return certain sites. There is nothing strange in the Mahars living outside the village limits. There is nothing in that fact which can signify that they belonged to a lower status and that on that account they were made to live outside the village limits, that they were brought to the village by the village headman for the defence of his community and that they were made to live outside their village limits not because they were of a low status but because they belonged to another tribe is a conclusion which can be supported by reference to what has happned in Wales or Ireland. A study of the Brehon Laws of Ireland which gives the tribal organisation of the Irish discloses that the Irish too had their village community which was a settled community and on the borders of the settlement of the community there lived a body of people who were known as Boairs. The Boairs were remnants of a broken tribe which were brought by the village chieftain for service under him and in the interest of the protection of the community. Exactly the same state of affairs existed in the Wales villages known as Gwelleys. Every Gwelley had a body of strangers settled on his confines. They were called Alltud. They too were parts of a broken tribe brought by the chieftain of the Gwelley for the protection of the Gwelley. This is in my judgement the only satisfactory answer to the question. The question, however, remains as to why the Mahars continued to live as a separate community when in Ireland and in Wales the Alltuds and the Boairs in course of time ceased to remain distinct communities, and became absorbed in the general mass of the village population. The answer to this question is not difficult. It is that, t was the development of the system of caste and Untouchability which has prevented this fusion. But this of course raises by anticipation the third and the last question which is raised for discussion in this paper.

## III. Why are the Mahars <br> classed as Untouchable?

The origin of Untouchability is to be sought in the struggles of Brahminism against Buddhism. This is a strange answer to the question but there is no doubt that it is the true answer. In order to make matters clear it is necessary to explain the
(Contd. on next page)

## THE MAHARS: WHO WERE THEY AND

 HOW THEY BECAME THE UNTOUCHABLES?(Continue fron page 9) principles for which Buddhism stood. It is unnecessary to go into all the details. It would be sufficient to state that one of the things which Buddha opposed most strenuously was Yadnya which was the chief and principal form of religion of the Aryans. The Yadnya involved the sacrifice of the cow. The cow was the most important animal in the Aryan economy. The whole system of agriculture depended upon the cow. The cow gave milk which formed the chief sustenance of the people and the cow gave birth to bullocks which served as animals necessary for the cultivation of the land. Although the Buddha's objections to the Yadnya were based on philosophical grounds the common mass of the people whose intellect could not travel beyond the realities of life gathered round the banner of Buddhism because they could see that it was intended to save the cow from the incessant slaughter to which that animal was subjected by the Brahmins for sacrificial purposes. The cow, therefore, became at first an object of special consideration and lastly of veneration. The Brahmins whose supremacy was seriously jeopardised by the people refusing to consent to the sacrifice of the cow had to devise some means whereby they could win back the heart of the masses who had gone over to Buddhism. How did the Brahmins do this?
The reverence of the cow created by the Buddhist religion had gone so deep down into the minds of the people that it was impossible for the Brahmins to do anything else to do except to give up their Yadnya and begin instead to reverence and worship the cow as the Buddhists did. But that was not enough. The Brahmins in their struggles against Buddhism were not actuated by any pious motive of religious consideration. They were actuated by a purely political motive namely to regain the power and prestige they possessed over the masses and which had been transferred to the Buddhist Bhikkhus. They knew that if they were to gain any ascendency over the Buddhist, they must go a step further than the Buddhists had gone, and they did go a step further, and proclaimed that not only they shall kill the cow but they shall not kill any animals or destroy any living creature. The origin of the vegetarianism prevalent among the Brahmins is to be found in the strategical move which the Brahmins of the past took as a means of outbidding the Buddhists.

Along with this, one other thing must be borne in mind. Before the Buddhist times and upto the period of Asoka beef was a food common to all classes, the Brahmins, the Kshatriyas, the Vaishyas and the Shudras. There is nothing repugnant in that. The cow was just an animal as the sheep or the goat or the deer was. Consequently, although the population was divided into four classes, the four classes did not differ in the
matter of their food, and particularly all ate beef. The only difference prob ably was that some ate meat of animals that were slaughtered. This was possible for those who could afford to buy. The rest who were poor were used to eat the flesh of dead animals either because the well-to-do did not care to use it as food. It is quite conceivable also that the village chieftain gave the carcasses of dead cows and dead animals to the men belonging to the broken tribes who had settled on the confines of the village by way of remuneration for the services which they rendered to the settled community. Without doing any voilence to truth, one could say that, before the Asoka period so, far as the eating of the cow's flesh was concerned, there was no difference whatsoever. All ate cow's meat. The only difference that existed was this namely that the village people ate slaughtered meat while those living outside the village ate the flesh of the dead cow. This difference must be noted, it had no religious or social significance. It was just the difference of the rich and the poor connotation. After the Buddhist times and especially in the period of Asoka an important change takes place. Cowkilling was either given up voluntarilty or was stopped by the State. The result was a sharp difference arose. The villages ceased to eat beef becasue they lived on slaugh tered meat and as the slaughter being stopped thay ceased to eat beef. The broken tribe-men who lived on the border continued to eat the flesh of the dead cow. It was unnecessary to prohibit them because it did not involve the Himsa of the cow. Now, this division namely those who did not eat beef at all and those who did was not a mere economic difference. It was a difference which gave rise to religious considerations. The killing of the cow had become a notion which from the point of view of religion has become repugnant. And a class which dealt with the dead cow also became a repugnant class. Untouchability has its origin in this notion of repugnance. And that notion of repugnance is based upon the reverence or irreverence to the cow. The Brahmins who out of consideration of their own self-interest agreed to rev erence the cow and worship it. It went so far as to treat any class which had anything to do with the cow in a manner incompatible with reverence to the cow, Untouchable are not worthy of association.

That, this is the origin of Untouchability and that this is the reason why Mahars have come to be regarded as Untouchables can be seen if any one who cares to prove into the subject and to find out what are the special pursuits of these communities in India who have misfortune of being treated as Untouchable communities. An enquiry into the subject would show that all-over India the Untouchables perform certain duties which are common to them. These duties relate to the carrying of the dead cow, skinning the carcass,
eating the flesh, selling the bones etc. There is no exception to this proposition. It applies in all cases and to all provinces. Why there should be such close association between the dead cow and Untouchability?

Why do the two go together ? My answer is they go together because one is the cause of the other. Untouchability has arisen out of the repugnance of the Hindu community, which as a result of Buddhism developed a reverence of the cow, towards those who have not ceased to eat the cow. The Mahars had not ceased to eat the dead cow and consequently became the object and victims of this repugnance.

The three questions profounded in this paper have now been answered. There, however, remains one more question and it is this: Why were the Mahars called Mahars ? Many have attempted to give a definition but of all the definitions the one given by Doctor Bhandarkar seems to be the correct one. According to Dr. Bhandarkar, the word Mahar is a corruption of the word Mrut Ahar-those who live on dead meat. It accords with what has been stated above in discussing the question of the origin of Untouchability. But in this connection there arise two other subsidiary questions. One is why was this particular feature of the Mahars, life taken as a basis for so designating them. The answer to this has already been given but it may be summarised here because it goes to strengthen the correctness of the derivation of the term Mahar. As I have already said the eating of the cow's flesh was at one time so universal that nobody ever cared to note the fact. Even when some ate slaughtered meat and some ate dead meat the difference had only economic significance but no religious or social significance. But when all had given up eating cow's meat those who continued to eat presented a difference which was noticeable to the naked eye and significant to the religious mind. It is, therefore, natural that the difference so obvious and so signficant should have been made by the rest of the population a basis of designating that class. But this derivation of the term Mahar creates a difficulty which must be grappled with. If this is the correct definition of the term and if these are the reasons why it came into vogue, it must have come into operation when the difference became sharp and significant. What was the name by which the Mahars were known in history before they began to be called as Mahars ? That the name Mahar is a new name admits of no doubt because it does not occur anywhere either in literature or history before the time of Dnyaneshwar. This, however, makes the other question more important namely what was the name by which they were called before the name, Mahar became their common name. Now, it is well-known that the Mahars are also called Parwari. This name has
never gone out of name, and has continued to exist side by side with their name Mahar, although the name Mahar became more prominent. But in times past the name Parwari was more prominently used than the name Mahar. For instance, during the time of East India Company, Mahars were very largely employed in the Company's army as soldiers and officers. In their caste columns they were all designated as Parwaris. There is, therefore, no question that the Mahars had this their other name. And I venture to say that this was the name by which the Mahars were called before the name Mahar came into being.

That this name Parwari is a very ancient name is proved by the fact that it occurs in Ptolemy's. He uses the word 'Pauravardi' which probably is a misspelling or mispronounciation of the word Parwari* What does the word Parvari mean ? t is, of course, a difficult question to answer. For all that one knows it means dependence which is the root meaning of the word 'Pariwar' of which 'Parwari' appears to be corruption. The broken tribes even undoubtedly dependent for their means of livelihood upon the village community and the village community might very appropriately designated by the descriptive name 'Parwari' those broken tribe men who were strangers to the community but were dependent upon it. It might be mentioned here that the term 'Parwari' which was in vogue was not confined to what is known as the Mahar community. It was used in a general sense. As there s documentary evidence to show that at any rate it included also the community which is now known as the Mang community. The term 'Parwari', therefore, seems to have been applied to all men who came and settled as strangers to the village community. Not only the term 'Parwari' is a composite term but the term Mahar is also a composite term and does not connote a common origin. The Mahar community appears to be composite community and includes within it a strata which is high in origin and a strata which is low in origin. This is indicated by the different Kuls' of the Mahars. Those whose Kuls' fall within the 96 belong to the higher strata, those whose 'Kuls' do not fall within them fall in the lower strata. But a common name Mahar which has been in existence for the last so many hundred years has produced in them a consciousness of kind which has destroyed any notions of high or low. But it is just as well for students of ethnology that what is now known as Mahar community is in its origin a conglomeration of broken parts of different tribes who had nothing in common except that they were the 'Parwaris', that is, the dependents of the village community.

Source Courtesy: Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Writings and Speeches,

Vol. 17 Part-2

The BSP government's rise and fall has, for the first time, exposed differences between Kanshi Ram and Mayawati

Those were the days: BSP insiders claim that, of late, the tension between Kanshi Ram and Mayawati is palpable. After her fall, she did not even go to meet him.

Na Maya mili na Ram, goes the popular saying. For many in Uttar Pradesh, it sums up the BJP predicament. But it is not only the BJP which suffered a loss. The BSP government's rise and fall has, for the first time, exposed differences between Kanshi Ram and Mayawati

But there are those who maintain that Mayawati's downfall was less of BJP'S handiwork than her political mentor Kanshi Ram's doing. Kanshi Ram, insiders say, had become sceptical about supporting Mayawati. According to a senior IAS official, believed to be close to Kanshi Ram, Mayawati had not only begun taking important decisions independently but also developing her own faction within the BSP. This made Kanshi Ram suspect a dubious design to abandon him.

At the very outset, it was Kanshi Ram's failing health which had dramatically catapulted Mayawati to power in Uttar Pradesh. The manner in which the BJP initially propped up Mayawati and accorded a civic reception to her when Kanshi Ram was away in Japan for medical treatment could have only added to the BSP chief's distrust

Then, Mayawati's attempts to cut to size and even publicly ridicule Kanshi Ram's coterie, especially men like Jayant Malhoutra, Uttar Pradesh chief secretary Mata Prasad, and higher education secretary Rai Singh, who was the first senior official to be suspended by the BSP government, must have convinced Kanshi Ram about her intentions to carve out an independent place for herself. Interestingly, most of the victims of Mayawati's ambition had played a crucial role in bringing about the earlier alliance between the BSP and Mulayam Singh's SP.

Though no outsiders or even senior party leaders were allowed when the two top BSP leaders would closet themselves either at the Uttar Pradesh chief minister's official residence on Kalidas Marg, or at the airport VIP lounge in Lucknow, sources reveal that, of late, the tension between the two had become palpable. In fact, at the Kanpur rally on September 28, Kanshi Ram asked Mayawati to deliver a drafted speech, as he was certain that she was planning to go soft on the BJP. Reading out from the speech, she declared that she would continue to oppose Gandhi and Ram.

The timing of the speech was significant - just a few hours earlier on the same day, BJP president Kalraj Misra had declared: "Let them utter a word against Lord Ram or Gandhi now and they will see the results." In
her heyday before she became chief minister, Mayawati would hardly have needed a prepared text to help her pick up the BJP gauntlet. That she needed one at the Kanpur rally tells its own tale.

This was not the only occasion when Kanshi Ram bulldozed Mayawati into going against her wishes. For instance, Mayawati had decided against participating in the Periyar mela. But Kanshi Ram is said to have convinced her to attend it. In her speech at the mela, Mayawati even attempted a clarification: "I am not attending this mela as the chief minister, but as the party general sec

retary." After a few months in office, the anti-Manuvad fires were obviously cooling.

According to insiders, Mayawati was displeased when a Lucknow daily published an interview with Kanshi Ram on October 17 in which he had declared: "If they (BJP) want to withdraw their support, they should do it today." And the BJP obliged. Said she: "This man is out to ruin things for me. Who told him to go in for all this bakwaas."

After her government fell, Mayawati did not rush to Delhi to meet her mentor - a clear indication of the distance now separating her and Kanshi Ram. She stayed on in Lucknow, and it was Kanshi Ram who flew down to the Uttar Pradesh capital some days later. Clearly, Mayawati was telling Kanshi Ram that she does not need his shoulders to cry on anymore.

India Today | November 15, 1995
Conversion only after Delhi is won,

## says Mayawati

It was all blue here on the occasion of the golden jubilee of late

Yet, the day belonged to Mayawati, her first public rally after Kanshi Ram's death. Roads were choc-a-bloc with BSP flags fluttering atop streams of vehicles speeding to the venue. At the rally, Qawwali singer Rahul Anwikar charged up the atmosphere with his renditions, mocking everyone from Rahul and Sonia Gandhi to Advani and Vajpayee.
Speaking before the mammoth gathering on "Buddhism - its current status and direction", Mayawati declared that, "in
Babasaheb Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism but history wasn't repeating itself.

The two Dalit rallies in the city today turned out to be antitheses of each other. While Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP) leader Mayawati refused to convert to Buddhism and justified inclusion of Brahmins in the party fold, the All India Confederation of SC/ST Organisations and All India Christian Council (AICC) converted 500-odd people from different "lower" Hindu castes to Buddhism and Christianity. One of the oaths administered on the occasion asked them to shun Brahmins

Mayawati also came down heavily on the Republican Party fac tions in Maharashtra, saying "those who claim to be the followers of Ambedkar have actually become subservient to Manuwadi parties for power"

The BSP chief defended her decision to include Brahmins and upper castes in the party fold, this time, taking a leaf out of Ambedkar's teachings. "Some people try to malign us on this. But it was Ambedkar who had taught us that we must take all castes, including the upper castes along for social harmony."

On the recent controversy with Shiv Sena in Mumbai over a meeting venue, she urged her followers to ignore Balasaheb Thackeray, who now was an "old man"
Indian Express | October 15, 2006 Mayawati makes Kanshi's dreams

## her own

The dalit leader makes it amply clear that she is the anointed heir to carry on the legacy of Kanshi Ram, her mentor, and Ambedkar, writes Saroj Nagi.

BSP chief Mayawati on Monday promised to complete the task "left unfinished" by BR Ambedkar and her mentor Kanshi Ram -- of politically empowering the dalits and the disadvantaged sections of the popuation -- as 42 Buddhist monks, who performed the seventh-day rites of the dalit leader's death, projected her as the country's future prime minister.
"I will try to fulfil the dreams of Kanshi Ram and Ambedkar at the earliest. I am sure we will reach our destination in a few years," she told the gathering which consisted of bhikshus (monks), mediapersons and some relatives of the deceased dalit leader.

There was no representation from other parties. But the political message Mayawati delivered was loud and clear -- that she was the anointed heir to carry on the legacy of Kanshi Ram, her mentor, and Ambedkar who framed the country's Constitution. And the monks reinforced it -- urging Mayawati's relatives to help her in her task.

After Kanshi Ram suffered a stroke in December 2003, Mayawati has been managing the BSP's affairs alone. But she got the first indication of the sympathy the BSP mascot's death could evoke at the huge rally in Nagpur last week. She expects a "massive" turnout on October 18 when she takes the urn containing Kanshi Ram's ashes to the BSP office in Lucknow, as Uttar Pradesh gears up for next year's assembly polls.

In a way, on Monday, Mayawati kicked off the election campaign for the poll-bound state where she would occupy the chief minister's chair "if the people want me to."

She reached out to the growing community of Buddhists by performing Kanshi Ram's last rites in
(Contd. on next page)

# FROIM THE NEWS ARCHIVES 

(Continue from page 11) accordance with the Buddhist traditions and sent them off by giving the monks a "dakshina" of clothes, blankets, toiletry and Rs 10,000.
"He wanted his last rites to be observed according to the Buddhist rituals," she told newspersons later, with Kashi Ram's photograph and the five candles placed before it providing the backdrop.

In keeping with the Buddhist tradition that celebrates the freedom of the soul, the white canopy on the lawn where the press conference was held, was bedecked with strings of marigolds and bunches of roses while the strains of Buddhist chants floated in.

Kanshi Ram did not convert to Buddhism. Nor does Mayawati intend to. "We had decided that we will embrace Buddhism along with millions of dalits once we get an absolute majority on our own at the Centre and in several states," she said, asserting that political power was the "master key" for effecting social transformation.

Though she heralded a new tradition of social change by lighting Kanshi Ram's pyre, Mayawati pointed out that it was because Ashoke was an emperor that he could give a boost to Buddhism.

She recalled that Kanshi Ram had once visualised that by the time the 50th anniversary of Ambedkar's conversion to Buddhism was observed on October 14, 2006, there would be BSP governments at the Centre and in states. "That dream has remained unrealised so far," she said. To achieve that objective, the BSP chief is also trying to reach out to the upper castes in her bid to build a grand alliance of dalits-muslims-upper castes that once formed the bulwark of the Congress support base.

Mayawati acknowledged that the upper castes would be suitably accommodated in the ticket distribution for the 2007 assembly polls. But she does not want to expend her en-
ergy in the local body elections in November where she has allowed her workers to contest without a party symbol. Her decision is based on the logic that giving a party nomination to person would create several rebels ahead of the assembly polls -- a possibility she wants to rule out. Hindustan Times. October 16, 2006

## Athawale irks Mayawati by asking

 her to convertBSP chief Mayawati on Saturday came down heavily on Union Minister Ramdas Athawale for challenging her to convert to Buddhism if she claimed to be a true Ambedkarite, saying that venal, selfish and "slaveminded" leaders like him had harmed Babasaheb's social movement.

Ms. Mayawati said Mr. Athawale was "playing into the hands" of a BJP "conspiracy" to divide Dalit votes in poll-bound Uttar Pradesh by raking up religion. She was, however, provoked to justify why she had not converted to Buddhism yet.

She said the Republican Party of India (A) chief's remarks reflected his "ignorance" about B.R. Ambedkar's movement and suggested he do some research on why the Dalit icon took to Buddhism towards the end of his life in spite of declaring it much earlier. In an interview to an English daily, Mr. Athawale, while calling upon Dalits to embrace Buddhism, wondered why Ms. Mayawati had not done so even as she strongly spoke against Manuvad and endorsed conversions.

He argued she was not willing to convert to Buddhism simply for Hindu votes. In a statement to a news agency later, Mr. Athawale suggested that Ms. Mayawati change the name of her party from Bahujan Samaj Party to Sarvjan Samaj Party."

Ms. Mayawati said that through its outreach programmes and speeches, the BJP led by Prime Minister Narendra Modi was trying to divide Dalit votes, which would result
in making them slaves of other parties. "It was under this strategy that some slave-minded leaders were incorporated into the Ministry," she said referring to Mr. Athawale, who was recently appointed Minister of State for Union Social Justice and Empowerment.

In a bid to explain why she had not yet converted to Buddhism, Ms. Mayawati said she was merely following the strategy of her icons, Ambedkar and Kanshi Ram, who had adopted Buddhism only towards the end of their life in spite of having announced it many years before the actual event.
"Babasaheb had stated that though he was born a Hindu he would not die a Hindu. But it was only on 14 October, 1956, a few days before his death that he took deeksha of Baudh Dharm. He showed no hurry in renouncing Hinduism and kept preparing people along the way. So when he adopted Buddhism, he had lakhs of followers," Ms. Mayawati said. She said Kanshi Ram had also adopted a similar strategy, to record the conversion as a "historic moment."

The former UP chief minister also said Dr. Ambedkar's movement had died in Maharashtra as after his death it fell into the hands of "selfish and venal" parties like the RPI. In contrast, her guru Kanshi Ram led the BSP to power in U.P.

The Hindu | July 31, 2016

## Mayawati threatens to embrace

 BuddhismShe said that Dr Ambedkar had to urged saints and seers to change the system in Hinduism which alienated the deprived sections of society.

Bahujan Samaj Party president Mayawati on Tuesday warned that if the BJP did not change its antidalit and anti-OBC mentality, she and her supporters would be forced to convert to Buddhism like Bhimrao Ambedkar.

She said that Dr Ambedkar
had to urged saints and seers to change the system in Hinduism which alienated the deprived sections of society. "But this did not happen and Dr Ambedkar gave up Hinduism and adopted the Buddhist faith," she said.

Addressing a rally in Azamgarh on Tuesday, Ms Mayawati lashed out at the BJP for pursuing the RSS agenda of caste politics and blamed the party for the suicide of Rohith Vemula in Hyderabad and the Una killings.
"It was the BJP that is responsible for the caste riots in Saharanpur. When I tried to raise the issue in the Rajya Sabha, I was not allowed to speak and that is why I resigned from the Upper House," she explained.
"The BJP is promoting caste politics and the Prime Minister is misleading the people by talking of New ndia. We will not allow them to succeed in their designs and the BSP will emerge stronger in the municipal elections," she stated.

Taking a dig at UP chief minister Yogi Adityanath, the BSP president said, "He can look after the development of the state only if he gets time from his religious duties and temple visits in Gorakhpur, Ayodhya and Chitrakoot".

She alleged that despite being a representative from the backward Purvanchal area, the chief minister has not been able to give attention to its development.

She claimed that the BJP leaders can go for prayers to temples in Ayodhya, Mathura and Varanasi to hide their shortcomings but the people will no longer be misled by their "religious card".
"The previous Samajwadi Party government was not good, but the present government is worse and is even lagging behind them", Ms Mayawati said.

The Asian Age. October 25, 2017

## Indian prisons in dire straits: 7 in 10 undertrials, 1 in 3 Dalit or tribal

(Continue from page 6) while in India most undertrials will get bail and may not be in jail for more than six months, the problem is of "over-arresting and over-policing". So even if people are getting bail, there is also a "constant inflow of people into jails". Nearly three in five undertrials were confined for upto six months in jail, according to 2019 prison data.

A high undertrial population in prisons defies the primary function of prisons--correction of convicted offenders of law--and strains resource allocation and impacts the services of prison staff, said Lamba.

## Delayed investigations

At 151 police persons for 100,000 population, India has one of the lowest police to population ratios in the world. But delays in investigations and longer incarceration of undertrial prisoners can often be traced
to poor quality of investigation, according to Sonavane.

The percentage of undertrial prisoners confined for more than three years has increased by 140\% since 2000 while the percentage share of undertrial prisoners confined for less than 1 year has decreased by $7.5 \%$, according to CHRI analysis. "This evidently shows that trials are taking longer than before and the number of people awaiting completion of their trial in prisons for long periods is increasing unabated," said Lamba.

Serious crimes require indepth investigations compared to victimless crimes that may not need as much human resource. "Delays in investigation are an outcome of lack of adequate professionally trained staff in the police. It is a systemic problem, may not necessarily be due to bias," said Raghavan. The 154th Law Com-
mission report (1973) and Supreme Court (2006) had recommended a need to separate law and order and investigation wings of the police department.
Need for better disaggregated data Although the majority of the undertrials are from the marginalised caste groups and Muslims, sub-groups within these tend to be targeted more due to entrenched prejudices. The NCRB does not release disaggregated data on sub-groups and this affects the search for trends in incarceration which could result in improvements in the justice system, experts said.
"A detailed data on the demographics and socio-economic profile of prisoners is crucial in identifying incarceration patterns," said Lamba. While the NCRB releases data on religion and caste, the economic status of prisoners is not recorded, which is "a significant factor behind the qual-
ity of legal representation a person is able to seek"

The classification of communities like Pardhis varies across states. In some, they are considered ST, but in Bhopal they are classified as "general category", said Sonavane, and this creates challenges in understanding how laws impact them and formul ating appropriate reforms.
Sonavane feels that the incomplete data do not allow researchers to establish the disparate impact of laws on targeted communities within caste groups. "The NCRB only provides cumulative numbers but not all of them (marginalised castes) are equally profiled and arrested for crimes," she said. "This makes it difficult to establish how the law is being misused.
*Names of the undertrials have been changed to protect their identity.
Source Courtesy: Business-Standard September 7, 2020




 लेष टेधे मढा 11 भढे 24 ’डे।




## 



 टिर－ट्से सिला．मघटी तैठ
 भुने मी टंत्य के विगा， ＇घगट्टिइत डे हुठुां टी मगिजेनी वमला गैठिम भेठी गர्टि मुउाप्वर भुवप्पले से जना रठी， Bिव टिम भुलर त्र उप्ग रठ रेदेगी डे आठप्रदिद्रमपा रे घ प्वप्त वठ सेटेगी।＇छिठुां
 भाषिभा। टिम सँचग्त वमला वैठिम फडे हैथ गम्नटतथडी भाप्टीव थैंम रे दिमवए्तमित हिछ भुजिभ छलाप्टी



 वठठी थै गठी चै।

Bिय उम्मृटत्यडी से भग्से
 लटी हैभीरद्ण बमल वैविम हे तिसी उैठ＇डे मिभागढगभ नैवप पलेख से यविद्टाठ ठाल भूलावन्ड रीडी। घलेर टे यठिद्रां टी युडीठियडा वठ नठे भटाठठी घैंनामित वंत्य रे विग वि वैनिम ंे भिलहारी＇ $\begin{aligned} \text { यठिल्ली }\end{aligned}$
 ॉॉलघान रीडी। यविद्टान ठाल मुलारण्ड సैगग्त वैगिम हे 29 मम्लां घलेव ठग्ल ढठ＇亏े वॉलघ्वा्ड दी रीडी।
चैगिम वटे ठग्नटठथडी ठर्गी घट मवटी：टर्य

 （घंवी मढा 5 डे）

## 

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# DHAN DHAN SRI GURU RAVIDASS JI <br> Bole' So Nirbhay! Guru Ravidass Maharaj Ki Jai! 

## Guru-Piari Sadh Sangat Ji,

Sri Guru Ravidass Temple Pittsburg- Committee has decided to open the Gurudwara Sahib on Sundays, from 10:00 AM to 1:00 PM, starting September 6, 2020. Kitchen and Langar hall will remain closed until the conditions improve. Sangat is requested to follow Contra Costa County's COVID-19 health and safety guidelines. Everyone must wear a face mask and wash hands before entering Darbar Hall and maintain 6 feet distance from others to avoid the spread of CORONA Virus. If you are not feeling well, please pray at home but do not come to Gurughar as a precaution.

Committee is taking applications for new SEWADARS (board members) applications were sent to members last month. However, the election date has been postponed due to CORONA Virus. Sangat will be notified once the election date is re-scheduled.

Gurughar members are requested to renew their membership by paying their annual renewal fee. Your donations are greatly appreciated.

For any special needs, please contact the managing committee. We pray to Waheguru ji for the safety and good health of the entire Sangat.
"NANAK NAM CHARDI KALA TERE BHANE SARBAT DA BHALA"

| Chairman <br> Jagtar Bhatia | President <br> Shinder Paul Narabut | Sangat <br> De Sewadar | General Secretary <br> Dharam Pal Chonkria | Treasurer <br> Vinod Kumar |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |



##  <br> हामिंगटर（ग्रमत लइभा घंटा）－गम्मटतथठी <br> वंथटीभां से स्रताढ़े <br> 


 विग नै वि घेघ्घुरिम्ट टियटी लस्टी छेभैवगेटम त्र भुभाढ़ी मिंाटी छग्गीटी चै। दाप्टीट ग्ठिम ऊ मंघैयत
 यूचाठ वठत लटी छैभैवठैटम उुंड सुभाढी मिठाट।
 हिभीटदाग बमला गैगिम टी हिम टिथटी＇डे यूडीवतम



 वैलीढ̄उतीभा द्विध लॅठी फॅँव गुट उॅव ही मड





 किभातर भॅठा देपट र्ं ठरी सिली। ढाप्टित ₹ैथटत
 डे तरंघठ हिच ही टेती किभागर भॅवा वसी ही तरी लूठी। भॅठा के मग्ठे विवग्ठ ऊँइ टिँे गठ। Bितां विग


हयट।＂उग्मटवयडी रे टिड फटर्टभभामी टियटी छिठां भहेवां ढैनी भयिव－ गीभां से मिसठठ दि रीडी वै से भीठीभा ठग्गी भायहा यूडीवठभ यूठट वठसिभां वठि चैवे गठ वि
 दिछाल्ले मघंय धठाप्व Ј गठे गठ।

टंत्य रे mठप दिद्दमा डे बनठता

वठा fिंटिभां विण वि छितां दैले रीडे गाषे जउतां मरवर घगु माग्ठीभां ताएां घछाप्टीभां वाट्टीभां गत। टंग्य रे विग वि दैवमीक पागे हैठां टी

 नांटी छागीटी चै। छैबमीत प्वाठे भभगीरीभां टी मैच दी हैध̛ द゙धठी चै।

है डिगम्टी दंटनां सा वरिट्ट वै वि Bिठ
 वठतो के 4 亿िदे टिर भभगीरी सा वगिट्ट नै वि Bिठ वसी ही दैवमीठ रण्गी लैटगो। टिठ मठदे ज़ भैम टे


हमली टिभां है है वे थैठटलैंड दिध तरी घभ विण





 मइरी गमउा Јब लेट वा्ठर 224 टिभवडीभां 이
 दिच टान्उग्दठट मूवट 甘इा न विभा चै।


रहलीढठठीभा（ग्रमत लइॅभा घंगा）－मटी दिस यूलिम गैस भाठे वाटे नागत्त ढलाटिउ से माभले टिध लवां टा चंग घभ करी विग चै। थैगटलैंड दिच यूलिम
 वुञ लवं ंे युलिम Bिथठ ढाष्टित घंघ्व के यटावे मुँटे।


 दने टे वठीप हैठट्ठण थागव हिछ लूरां टी कीइ


 गमिभाग्वस्व मत। टिम ऊँ लॅठारा मी वि यूटगम्रक



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वैलीढठतीभा（ग्रत इ亏ुभा घंगा）－यूहग्मीभां से



 मिमटर वर्टिभ वठ लिभा न निम उगिउ भयिरग्ठी
 तिम से वि छिठ वॅवराठ गर।

लट्टी वग्गली चै। टैवमम
मिदल गाप्टीटम थान्भैरट मिदल गप्टीटम थूा्मैवट वागला भैठीमेल दटगाम ते विग गै वि＂टिठ घ̆षे भानिगीभां घ्वाटां＇डे घंट
 टी वेटी पघृ रठी चै। Bिठ दिम्मद उ देधघट गत

 भूसस है मरटे गठ।＂ हिठां गेठ विग वि टिठ मज़ॅची यूव्थिभा घग्र धउतरवं ने，


wटा चै। ट्टिर वियेगट भत्रमाठ टिभीगेमत उे वमटम टितढेंममभैंट रे टिम मर्वेयी वैटी दी टिथटी वठत 亏ु
 टाट्टित नहाप्व दिध टिम यूव्रिभा त्रि नाम्तित टॅमिभा नै।


 ถुटिमिभागत से 25 गटलां గ్ గू यूट्मीभां से घूषे उ४ट लटी टठठिभा ता विग नै।

##  उगिट वानक स्म उैइ वही हह तीमी घैसी









 ग्लड दि है ढैउट हालिभां टी काल रीडी ता ठगी नै।









 ठाल्ल टिकाप्टी।

## 








 यट्टी नै। टिम मब్लळ दिच 2361 टिसिभागमीभां के भाग लग्टीत यइग्टी लटी साधला लिभा मी निठा हिच 1375 घ̆चे भठदी के समदी से गठ। मुथठ亏ैंट रे थॅउठ हिच किग वै वि मटा़ सी याट वग्गत मबूल भवाले हॅटिम ऊॅव
 वठ टिँउा ताट्टेठा

##  

बैलीढठठीभा（ग्रमत लइॅभा घ́ठा）－ गम्मटटथडी छंतालउ टतंय डे रदाप्टी वंथतीभां
 से रीडे हाभाटे से रवनिभात दिम्नद मिगड मिगठठ रे विग चै वि सटे ऊॅव कसी देरमीत
 उँव किमे ही देवमीत सी मिढाविम्न रणी रीठी नाल्टेगी।

दिम्नह मिगउ मिगठठ से टिर घुलाने

 ताम्देगी। घिपे भगॅउटथ्युठत वै वि चिहले भगीरे


 मह्वयी देठटे टेट लपी विण नै।

4 लॅध उँ दप भॅउां टा भत्रभস্万

हिमटीचिहिट भाढ गैलस भैटविवम


 टउउट से भाभले दिच हिमे उवां वी लआयतागी टठठी नांटी ठगी उां तरदटी उॅव मैउां टा भूवडा $4,10,000$ त्रे याठ वठ ताट्टेगा। टिम भर्भुए भठुमाठ नेवठ मवरांां ंे मभानिव ड़ठी दृठो टिगठिभा्डी वसभां हि हिल रेटी तागी ठधी उां टिमचु उैंन＇亏े भैउां टिम ऊ ही तिभान्टा Ј मससीभां उठ। भत्रमात भत्रमाठ भाभ तरउा दिच





उग्नटवभडी मे भग्मव थम्छिट लपी विण
 टिद्म मुके भायहे मैंघयत टिच गठ टिर त्र माद्यां ठठिट लट्टी विण। मैउां द्यह से लाप्टे सा गठे भत्रभाएां से रठनिभात उम्मटत्थडी के विग
 भग्मर नग्ठठ थाट्टिभा ताट्टे।

टिमे हठटरजना वै वि टिम ऊ वुञ अंटे घाभा गी उग्मटत्थडी रे भायहे दिठयी
 भर्धँल हुउाटिभा मी डे यठिलां ही वटी भंविभां

 य「हिट के नें टिगडिभाडी बसभां हियत तँच टिंसिभां टिम ॉॉल टी चुम्नटी रीउी चै वि
 वै डे हिच तिजभु गुथ दित भायटा टैमट वगटहिंटे ठठिट्गो।

## 

वैलीढेठठीभा（ग्रमत लझँभा घंठा）－ तिछिजानव से आटागठी सठठल लेटीटीभा सेभत्स ते भैलात वीउा वै वि छैतीभल यग्ड सी युलिम ठाल इडप हिछ गैटी भैंड सी सांच लटी＇गठैंड निहिठो＇रा गाठत रीडा नाद्टेगा। हैरीभल भागण




मुण दिध लूां के यूटतम्रत रीडे मर डे टिभां टी भुगा रीडी मी। दीठीछ दिच युत्किस भयिवग्ठभां
 हिम से Јॅस थिद्बे घंके गैट्टे गठ। ट्टिर थ्रिलिम भयिवग्ठी हिम से मिठ छिथत मिब सेली या टिसा



फेटा घंट रठ टिउा मी । ग्मथडाल्ल दिध उावटवां रे भायटी विर्णेट दि विग मी वि हिम सा
 सम उँइ विभा मी। फटाठठी तठठल के टिर





## 





ताए उँ गँम यैग घेठे हे।
 ग्टीदेभ 40 टीमट घांइ भील भागवर 112 से लाठो किभाठव टॅॅव ग्टमा हृथठ विभा किम
 （45）सी घां के भैं च वाटी। तालवग्ठी भुउग्वि

 इॅगा विभा ’डे टनॅर से इीत्नल टैंव ढटट वागत
 वलाद्टे हेच से लिभा। मुधर्धिसत fिँच टिदाटा मटेरिंग हील $भ$ हे मीट से द्चिराठ ढम गापे के


हटी वृथटी＂संड टर्वरिता＂चला गठे मर। ग्टमे दाले टित छिठ
 वि भुत्रव टिठ ग्रमा हीधत विभा। मुर्धदिटत मिंथ टिदाहा भातटे पूद्टे भाथटा घुँढे भां－घाथ，यउठी，च घेटे भडे टिव घेटी हैइ गापे रे। मुटत निँच भाष्टिभा वि छिगतां सा यिढ्दूइ सर्टियन किति से सि चिड ठगीभयु थिइ ठाल मघंयउ मी＇डे छिं यिळले 25－26 माल उ अभमठीवा
 दिँच ठठि ठठे मर। टिम भैटकागी ज्रघ्वठ वग्ठर ढविक्नह टेठीटे सा थैत्ञाप्यी काप्टीबाठ वागिठे मरभें
 यूट्टीय मिंय उठ（559）681－0020 तां सठाटेद fिैu घ घठग ठाल 559－260－3445 के मंथठव वठ मवसे च।

## 

 सभग्ड मिधम ढाठ तमटिम（ऊैमঋँढसे）से वग्वर्त


 हियत भंभि्डिमत के मनताला षेडत टिध टिर
 ताटवग्ठी ग्मल रीडी ता ठगी चै। भभगीवा ऊ

 डे थिंड कैटीटाल्ल हि 11 वराल 13.5 मठले त्रभीक


（दिलेग）दिध 11
वठाल 13 सतले तुभीत भटै रीडी गाटी चै। छिठ मुल गुथ टिध रिं भथठ （ढिलेठ）हा उविट हाला नै। गम्मृती सांतु टेत्समी（भैंत भाप्टी हे）से ट्टिर भयिवग्ठी भर्तमाठ

 भेलातिभा विभा मी। छिठुां दितुपय टिमे भैबट उठिड
 वठर से बेंटत मवराठ से ग्रमां ऊँ घाभट टूपे

 ษाठरँट टिच 46 वराल डे 11 वराल 13 मठले क्तभीक रिं केटीटाल टिँ टॅमी ठाटी गै। टिमे उठुं नलंयठ टे ढिलँंत दिच टिशत टी भलरीभउ टाल्ली 11 वठाल डे 13 भठले क्ञभीत टॅमी ठाप्टी नै।


 मिभाटटल（गाठठठठ fिँय चिलें）－भंडत गम्मटवी गरी氏िउाठी डे भाठमा से भेम．भिम． थी．ठठे ठेस्भ मिंय मिय भाप्टी． थी．भैम．टी मैउ डे टेम－दिटेम से 甘े दूर्भीभां，ठवेडिभां डे そौमउां－भिँउठां हे वाठिठ ट्रॅध यूगट रीउा। थंत्काप्व वृम्ती मैमघा से यूयात यहभम्नी रठउाठ मिंभ，मैवटठी थो． भाठ．मैंयी，मम्ववा मवॅडठ
 घ्टा मिंय माठमा，







## 

## （मढा 1 टी घावी）



 टॅमिभा वि थुलीस गुचउ उठीवे ठाल भायटी वागटाप्टी वठ ठगी चै। नल्टी मैटी 이 निर्ढउग वठ लिभा ताट्टेगा।
 （मढा 1 टी घंवी）




 भंके विण，＇Bिठ टीवे टी भह्टेधी वठ वगी चै।

##  वठटी भाए्टी चै भडे गुट वठ ठठी चै। टिम से





 ＇डे चै। टिम र्ठ ट्रठीभा कठ टिँ मडिरा्ठ निलिभां

## 

चैलीढठतीभा（ग्रमत लइभा घंगा）－
 दिरमउ रीडी ना ठठी बठठता देवमीत दॅल̆ टठ－
 हनँ ढिलूग्ल टिम Bिथव भभल नू टिडा विभा
 वलीकीरल टगम्टिल चर टिएे गठ डे छिम हैलू टिितलेंड टिच टिर टिभरडी Bुथत यटे घगुउ गी घुठे यूठाद्ट से भाभले सी सांच रीउी सा गठी नै। ग्लां टिग रत्री मयमटट न मविभा वि रीलीटीवल


सिव भयिवग्ठी सा वणिट्ट ने वि वटी
 पिउढावर गी दथाग्रा नै थरंड्ड तेवन हैठ


 वंथती के नागी टिर घिभाठ दिछ विड नै वि भमी

जै। माश्टि तॅ ॉॉल कागउ से बॅटइदात्टी


 रीडा सा विग नै। सर वि मठवग भुे मैघ्घयउ

$\cap \cap \cap \cup \boldsymbol{n} \cap \cap$

हृथठी हिव wटठा से भुलांवट लटी डेती ठाल
 Bियठ विमे उतां हा मिकादिउ भमत ता यदे। मूल गुर दिध भावमढँठइ जुठीदठमिटी दिधे दिवमउ
 ठठी गै।
 ग्टीत निभिबमत वै निम से ठाभल्भ घिभागी से

 भमठीवा 亏 चैलीढठतीभा टीभा हॅध－दूध
 वठटे गैपे बागउ मगबग्ठ टी किधेयी रीडी। कितां
 छिमउग्ट माम्टित，वही भडे ले चर गठर्निसत रंठ， ＇यम्लीभां भैंइ भा्हीवे भीइीभां ज़．भिम．टे．＇से
 थंज्ताप्दी मॅक्रिभात्ता भडे मिठीउ टिइमटनी ठाल तुझे गाम्टिव ठौठी मंय्य ऊ टिलाद्टा थंज्ञाप्दी मगव̃उ मका वेलीढठठीभां टी ठ्रििसगी वठटे Јटे
 घुयी－सीदीभां के नैम्नल इिमटिम से चलसिभां ढंत भीर्टिगां ठग्गी हिचाठ सी मांश या्टी। सर वि
 कागउ मगवग्ठ से दिउसठे कठे ठदॅपीटे గ़्रे ले कानी नम थाट्मिभा ता विग ने।

## $\rightarrow 4 n+n \rightarrow$ ท $n$ <br> 

 गेंसी चै। टिट भभञला सांच भयीत चै，भमी टठ＇ट्टिल सी मुयउा గ़ जरीटी घह चठे गं।＇टिसे
 टठम्टिल सानी गठ। प्टि नगमत वंथठी यढाप्टीज्ञत
 ठगी गै। टिम माल से भॅड उॅर देरमीत घट् लेट टी मिकाट्टा यूठटाट्टी वाट्टी नै।

## 









 रठ टिठी डे छिची घेलट टी थेमरम्न बीडी। हिम＇ऊे
 उां ฮॉल वठती मैधी च नाग्टी मी।


류 Po evirar



Prem Kumar Chumber<br>Editor-In-Chief: www.ambedkartimes.com

Bharat Ratan Bodhi Satav Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ramji's contribution towards the emancipation and empowerment of the working class in India both during the freedom struggle as well as after India's independence is worth remembering on the historic May Day: celebrated worldwide as International Workers' Day, also known as Workers' Day and Labour Day. It was chosen to be International Workers' Day at the International's second congress in 1891 to commemorate the 1886 Haymarket affairin Chicago wherein on 1 May workers of various industrial units observed general strike for the eight-hour workday. On 4 May when the Chicago police tried to disperse a public assembly in support of the general strike an unidentified person threw a bomb, which led to police firing resulting in the death of seven police officers, at least four civilians and wounding of sixty police officers and unknown number of civilians. This was led to the arrest of hundreds of labour leaders and their sympathiers. Later on, four of the arrested ones were executed by hanging.

It was coincidence that Babasaheb Dr Ambedkar was born in 1891 and came to acquire higher education in the United States of America in 1913. What he learnt during his three years (1913-16) stint at Columbia University in New York City in the class room sessions of his great professors - John Dewey, James Shotwell, Edwin Seligman and James Harvey Robinson - made him struggle for the emancipation and empowerment the labourers on his return in his own country during the British as well as after India's independence.During his tenure as a Labour Minister and as the Labour Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council between 1942 and 1946, he worked hard for the reduction of working hours from 12 to 8 Hrs a day. His contributions towards granting the rights of the labourers are manifold: establishment of Employment Exchange, Employees State Insurance (ESI), Indian Statistical Law, Compulsory Recognition for Trade of Union, Indian Factory act, Dearness Allowance (DA), Paid Holidays, Health Insurance, Extra pay for Overtime, Legal Strike Act, Provident Fund (PF), Labour Welfare Fund, Technical Training Scheme, Mines Maternity Benefit Act, Women Labour Welfare Fund, Women and Child-Labour Protection Act, Maternity Benefit for Women Labour, Equal Pay for Equal Work irrespective of the Sex, Restoration of Ban on Employment of Women on Underground Work in Coal Mines.

As far as the public domain of working class activism is concerned, Dr Ambedkar was always acted as front soldier for the rights of workers. His contribution in highlighting the plight of Dalit workers access in the highest paid textile mill weaving departments is well known. Dalits were not allowed to work in these textile mills for the fear of pollution caused by their saliva to wet the thread during the weaving process to tie the knot, each time the weft bobbin required a replacement. Dr Ambedkar brought this issue in the public during the famous 1928 Bombay Textile Strike. He threathened to dissuade Dalit workers from joining the strike if his demand for Dalits' access to all kind of jobs in the mills was accepted. His contributions towards the bill to abolish the Mahar Watan and Khoti abolition bill were among the several prominent labour welfare measures undertook by him. Abolition of Punjab Land Alienation Act of 1900 was yet another legal relief to the non-agriculture classes, including Dalits, to overcome their exclusion from the land ownership rights.

Ambedkar Times \& Desh Doaba Weekly newspapers congratulate all on the Labour Day Celebrations the world over and also fondly remember the rich contributions made by Bodhi Satav Bharat Ratan Babasaheb Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar towards the emancipation and empowerment of workers in India!






## 






























 (दाठ १-थँइी २३)













 सांटा गै।
















## 




 दठरां हा गीस चैवे भङे मढाप्टी रठे। काद
 माठ वठे।

दग्ग! बैमा म़ाउठ चै घूग्ग्मट? विठउ रठत दालिभां टीभां विमभां दी दें टिडीभां। गल दाग्रह दाल्या नॅट तिभीटान,
 ठाप्टी, लेगे से मिट घराहिट डे भुठृमउ वठत


 वठत लँगे।






 मडे लेइहीरां टी मेदा वउरै उां मुरठ नै।









 भrधद्ठिट टिंच ढधठ मभアट लॅगे।






 मएल थगिले दिगठा टा वंच दी टिमी दठउाठे टी टेट मी। से ॅॅप्यी-कठाउां डे मिंध



 उँच डे हैं रुी चगे।










 उं पणिडा हूठा मरसे गां।

## वद्धिउ 19- रीत्ताष 'छ 67 भैडं', 1964 तहें वेम


 'उ भठर ट्रलिभां टी विट्डी 1923 च गाट्टी जै। भॅस मुष्टे 'च वठंता से 1964 यान्सेटिद वेम
 टे टिडी ठाटी चै। मिगउ दिबाठा भरुमाठ घीडे टिर टित 'च मक नै दॅय 13 भैउां लुयिभाट्ट '



 -2, घठठग्ला, ढान्तिलरा, भाठमा, भुग्ली $भ$ ले चथइ 'च टिर-टिर टिभवरी वठठठा टी केट चडु विभा जै। मिगउ दिकाठा भर्ठमग्न 24 थुटिभां दिच 1964 यान्सेटिट रेम मग्गमटे भाप्टे गठ। टिठुं
 ग्रिभाग्थठ 'च 104, ढ़ीटरेट 'च 83, उठतउग्तर 'च 39, ढान्तिलरा 'च 36 ,
 28, तहां मुगिठ भडे भाठमा 'ช 25-25,
 'च 23-23, ढउगिठाङु मगिघ्व 'च 22, चयइ 'च 16 भडे यठाठरटट ' 15 तनें या़्जेटिद्ह वेम भाप्टे गठ। मिगउ दिकाता भत्रमान थंजाप्व टिछ गृट उव 12,41,120 तहिभां से निंयल लटे वाटे गत, निठुं दिचे 67,547 यान्तेटिद् याप्टे गाटे उठ सराव



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छंडीवाइ (लיल fिंय मूलग्टी मुष्वा तठठल मरॅउठ घग़त्तर मभात्त थंक्तम्व )- उम्मूटठी यूपात छैट बुण्गी भाट्टिभाट्दडी ती से टिम्रा तिगटेम्ना दिच थंक्षाप्व के





 टेघिटाठ भीटिंग 'उ थंघर घ्ञैयीतीटी के घग़्तर मभा'्त
 भीटिंग सी थूयाठठी म समदीठ fिँच वाड़ी ती के रीठी,


















रैमा, भदूल फॅला हुठ Bियमिभा वरतउ वे मक घंसे,

 टीभां मघणथिड मंमघाटां भानि काप्टी तीहत मिंय सी से तरभ टिग्रे मॅवे म्रिं घंट वठवे घैठीभां गत $\boldsymbol{n}$ ते तिगडे हैंठा वगटे भा वि $भ$ मी ताउ-यग्ड र्ठ ठठी भीतसे, मिँच थंस टीभा मिठरेंठ तमेघ्घटीभां चग्ठे छिठ मिठममटी गुठस्भभाठ यूघ्घयर वमेटी गेटे तां ढिन थैस से ठाभ के देटां केट टाल्ला मिन्मटी भवा्ली टॅल छिगठां बल घप्वा तीहत

 उां ट्रठ टी ठॉल वै छिठठां हे उां हयम्टी ऊॅव तरी सिउी। मुघा थूया रें टॅमिभा वि विमे ममें थृताप्व सी यठडी के मगणिष वांमी ठग्भ ती रे



 चै। मिधी टिँच यठु उग्ठे दांगा छभवट दाल्ले प्वाप्वा सीटत

 से सिडाप्व दत्न मतभ'तिड रीउा। टिता बूँ चट से




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टेษ ठठे गठ वि टाल्फभीवि भन्षी मिंध मभा्त घुटी उवां वंगठम भडे भवाल्ली टल सीभां मठवग्ठां रे पहाइरे
 ङे वघ्षता वठवे घेठे थैघ से ठवली साडीहग्टी ठेवेराठं

डे भाह-मतभा किडे भिल्ता रा चने। खंगाठम/भव-

 कविभा काम्मट वगटे गत वि Јॅर 'उटिहामीटे' छा वाटे नां गॅर 'भऩुपीरहाल्भीवि धा गाटे। सटँवि गॅर गवू
 भडे भवा्ली+ का्तथा यागटी वल ठठी चै, रलिड मभात्त
 सीभां यग्टीभां के धाया ने। टिडठां वंगठम भवा्लीभां का्तथा सीभां यागटीभां से
 त्रे मुषेठ ठठिट सी भथील रीडी ठाटी फडे भाथमी उा्तहीडिर बाप्टीचाठ ट्याठिट लट्टी विण विभा। छगठां टॅमिभा वि भवग्ली रल रे मान्ठीभां थेघव मिमघाट्टां डे
 भाह-मतमाक विडे तर्गी निलिभा। टलिउां टी थड़ाप्टी

 काप्टीछाठ द्युछ्ठिटा यदेगा।

え घू मे लेग चै ढाठभुले उगिउ काप्टीचाठ वएटिभ वठवे घू थैटा वठठा थैहा ने। घमथा गठ ताड़ी गठ पठभ से


 हमसे घग्तर मभान्त यागटी से मभवॅघवरं दॅल हैं हैटे
 से यूूंय दिच टित्रीठीभन वुल्टीय मिंय वेरेउा,
 भामट्रेलीभा, बमलेन्म फठीठ, भमठ सठँच आमठीवा





 भगठ, मी यठहीठ घंठा, कैट ठीलम मगितम, मू भभगीव मिंय बैंघ भानि माभिल चटे।



रे मिध मीमपा भैम ती थी मी से 1100 वठंइ सा घत़ाट

 थिठा टी मैच टी याउउमग्ठी टेटी उां ट्रठ टी वॉल नै।

 टी भानाग्ऩ घ्रहुस वठत लटी घाप्या मगिए भिघेइवर ती
 निगठां के 2001 टिच भंटेलत टिउा मी वि 'मीवी यूपा


थंत्ञाप्व टिँच रलिडां टी भाष्वान्ती $34 \%$ गँदे

$$
\frac{2}{3}=
$$

##  मी के रूशट तु वैंसत वीठ

##  ताट＇डे वीठा औै यूटाट <br> 









 दिचं 100 दिजें 100 भंव ग्मल रीडे मत। थंत्षाप्व से थिंड दीठ घंमीभा




 मठेठ भूलट के टी टेषट 이 नित्भिभा जै। टिटली दि हैमटे बाप्टीचाठे हॅलें
















 रीडी साट्देगी।

## 



ढठाटाइडा－थिं थलग्री दिधे थिंड टे टम लेइघंट
 यलागी $w \overrightarrow{~ अ े ~ भ ा ् ट ी ~ क ा ठ ो ~ म े द ा ~ म ु म ा स ् ट ि ट ी ~ द ल ् ल ~}$ हंडिभा विभा।

टिम उग्मत दृउ प्वा्ठे वॉल वरसिभां
fिं सी मठर्थंच ठट्तीउ वँठ के विण वि दउतँ
 घमठ，मिंटा दिगर，उग्तहिंटन वँठ मूल， टेटिटन मिंय टे यठिट्टां दल मिले भाषिट


## ‘टेम्न स्रम्वर＇

 गठ गढडे हथट टाला भৃषाठ



## 






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www．deshdoaba．com www．ambedkartimes．com
 ＇ $\begin{aligned} & \text { दिरम्म से वागत भांब गठ। घ पमांडी याट्टी }\end{aligned}$ से थम्टीय थिंड＇ $\begin{aligned} & \text { याप्टे ता ठठे गत। किल छी }\end{aligned}$ लाप्टीटां लठाग्टीभां ता वगीभां गठ। ट्टिम मभें मスथ゚च ठट्नीड fियु मॅल，
 थंच，ठटीयाल्ल थंच थूयां मिठी गाठ్ उहिटाम नी भग्ठ＇्त गुगसुभाठ यूघंयर रभेटी，उग्भयंल थंच，
 टेव मिंय，ग्रोठठग निंय मूल， ब्ललदिसत fिथा मॅल，भरत लाल थீच， वट्नीड fिंय मेठेसठ，घिसट ढ़ल्य，
 भावि माभल मर।


यम्ञ षेड नॅट रा मगग्ठ मॅसहा
 डैत्र भां भेगी देधटी वे बठे डे पड्डी


याप्यीभां घटम्टीभां भैं उां भठ भठ वे तिउ ठोग व్＝इा वठं छिठ दॅठे उइवे बस्टी दिगली वठि वे देषे ठॉल सांट्टी ठा सठी यम्पी भिय ठा ई़ डे टें थैठ

बस्टी निँय विभाए उां गठ そौम्न उैत्रे रेटगो भिॅं हीठ भेठे उेठे ठाल थिठा लेटगो हिठ उां लॅकरे घठग्रा मैं उां नाटां दे उटी या्दी भिय ठा ई़ शे टेदीं थैठ ．

मैचरा ड़्ड गैदें गा मुवाभ भेग कैडा दे येले टीभां याम्दीभां डे हैउसी ठा परिडा दे भैं उां โिपट भयछिट थिॅढे यठिलां ही लइी यम्पी भिय ठा こ़ こे टेंीं थैठ
 चाग याट्टी थी ता टॅम काल्लता वी गं दे
 रिइ＇யॅलीपे＇टे लू रा वठटे $भ$ भी यम्पी भिय ठां ड़्र टेटीं थैठ घेठ वे पठी।
－गीडरान टेट थलीभा धुण्ट （ढரिक्तल） 559－232－7764


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## 

ढठाहाइड（ घी के नॅड्））－खंगागम यागटी टल्ले मिँध बैंभ से भग्र जुये का्टी नीटठ मिंय（काट्टी नैठा）ती सा तठभ टिगइए भॅन थंक्षाप्व भैगाठ टिंइमट्रीत वगवॅँेम्मत से हेभठभैत नैगिसट मिँच भाए माघ्वर भंडठी से गूनि दिधे घडी मुगया भडे छिउम्नान ठत्ल भठाष्टिभा विभा। टिम सैंत्र मू भाठ से ठाल विठाठेटा टल से भागुभा हे ही काप्टी सैउा नी टी उमदीठ डे

 2021 सी तु ठाट्रा ल


 मउमंगाडि भिलि ठटीभै भग्यहि，सैमे भयुथ भधीग से




 टि $\alpha$ भீच के टिरॅठे च वे 2021 टी सरताहटा लटी टि $\alpha$


 भंच के प्रलाह्仑िट हामडे त्य नेधा दी डिभाठ वीडी वाटी।
 साग्देगा।Eिम टिचाठ गोमटी दिँच भानैव मॅलट，मुठडी
 मउत＇भ fिँच，चठतनीउ घितथालके，उट्तीउ भिजि，



 टी भरील रीडी।

## 

ढठाहाइा－＂उतगप्वा टॅमटा चै वि घ्रठउग्रीभा， भमट्रेखीभा，टिछिज्ञीलैंड डे भवत्तरटीठा मभेउ दिम्नद से निम दी भुलू＇च गेलदे हा रिनीवठत रीउग विभा छिचं＇
 गवभ टिम उसतषे ऊं मिँघट टी घताप्टे कागठी भवघचा्े सी लाप्टीढ लाप्टीत ठेलदे सा रिनीवठत रठत



ठाल्ल ठाल यूर्घयरी मुयान，टिम छ मठभम्टेवग्ठी दया
 मवॅधिभिड मढठ के ममात ही हभा हुभाप्टी मग़लड
 रठ ठवीभां गठ। टिम सटे तगिए हें लेरां टी मर्विभ पटंछिट लपी ही हिम वँम्निम्न वठ वठे गठ। कहिधी मंखगम्न सी ताहवग्ठी fिंटिभां मू fिमिण हे विण वि





## 

 ษउभ ने नाद्देगा，लूवरं 으 ममडे मढठ टी मग़लड ही ठगीं ठगेगी।＂，टिड fिउा डे चेउादटीतरू मेबेड भाल
 हैमतरल तुभाश्टिट बैंमल भाढ भैबमत टे वरहीठत मू



 विण वि कागडी गेल्ले उरठीरी उँच छुँडे दिम़द टे विमे दी मलव राल्ल दय मत्तघ्डु，मृँचिभु के विढास्टिरी
 टिम वगवे ऐेमी दिसेमी़ी वग्रेंगेट wठगिभां सी लू甘ाप्टी ठतवां टिम＇डे गठ। ग्लांवि उतगये ेे मिय रीउा चै वि वठंठा भगंभाठी सैंगत्र तिसे तिती धेउठ

 रे भायटी के भायटे यविद्टान के मतेडीभां टी ताए ही नैंधन च या के भायटीभां संभेटाग्ठीभां तिकाप्टीभां डे तिका ही गठे गठ। छिठुणं गेलटे सी निमाल टिंटिभां विण वि
 भैठीवल मटाह，टटाप्टीभां के माग्ते मभाए भडे ษट यीट सीभां दमउां मभेड हभभा हुभाप्टी ताठी वॅधी। नाटवानी




## गठडा मठण्छिट टा भिलात रीडा।






 भदडगव fिैu सेतविल के भैम वे fिभागी के बटी


 मभुँे थैथेते सा गी गिमा।

टिम लटी सरउव धेउत केष घचठिह टी





 भआटे दठउ दिगान च मयाठ वउता यदेगा।





 मैंत्रत थठर्टिटर नीउ मिँय के वीउए।


 ठडातिभा विभा से वि मतगप्वी निध काप्टीचगे लट्टी घगुउ ढक्षत टी गॉल वै। Bिठुं विग वि तेंसहात थीड़ी त्रे भायटे भग्त यठषिभां भडे जँयिभां टे सीटत उ亏 मेय से के गमेमा़ सेम्र बैं लटी तांत उली डे पठ वे डिभान उगिटा छग्गीटा नै। टिम भँवे विम्त वमाठ गीच，यठमटीठ मेठी，



[^0]
##  


 भमनत्तीउ मिँय हंगाल से मंधेय
 डे उा．भमत मिंय घघथगट्टे

 धंग्गाइए रभिल घुपागग्टे हिंचागत रंगागम यागटी गलरा गम्टेरेट，नीदत मिँच मिठोदाल टिंचग्ता भान भान्टभी यागटी
 भांगट हेभुमैठ भागरीट वमेटी विला गम्टेখ్वर，सठात्य fिभिय सठधइ，घघप्वा किसा निंखि राठ मेद्रा भाल्लमवीठ，डठम्त fिभur भाठ बैठेठा，फेइटेवेट टिटित्तीड मिंय，भิम．ใी मेंढ़，
 इेगलें，घूलूट्र मिंय गटीभ

 मिंय मीलें，मवर्थंच गट्रीठ मिंय मूरठ，मतर्थंच व्थिएल
 नैथी वेतेउा，गुठ्टीय मिंय चैगिल फ．औम．टे，गठर्तितन
 मिंथ गत्ना चैगिल，रलटीठ
 लणिठ，भैदा मिँ हेगलं मेटा मुबड इ＇व भयिवग्ठी，उ＇． कादृंड मिंख，रंघटराठ मुध्टेद निँच ऊं टिलाहा ट्टिलावे के थंतां मतर्थां $\nsim \vec{~}$ मभाज्त मेटी मिमघाट्टां हैले गागिे ट्रूध सा यूठाटा्टा रीउा विभा।म．भमतनीउ मिंय रंचाल सा छँच भडे भंडिस मवबल यूपए भाल




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## 

 टितले



 माभल रीउा विभा चै। मिमघा दॅलें ना वी रीडी＇बैढ़
 माभल वीडे गापे गठ，निठुां हे मभगतिव，दथागव，



 देठटा ही टठमगट्थिा विभा ने भडे ठिन्तीटल प्रूव से

 रीउा विभा जै।

क्तिरठजँगा चै वि टििटेले भाढ़ बमगम（भाप्टी．थी．मी．मी）टिव गोठ－लाइरग्ठी
 थेमेदटां दॅलं भाग्ठक रीडी वाटी चै। भाप्टी．यी．मी．मी से





 पिरेंठे वठता चै।
 चंमलठ म．मउतरभ fिंय मंयु के टिठ दरा्ठी वुउप्वा आवग्तभिव फडे मभगतिर षेउतां टिँच यम्टे दिलूपट जगाराठां घटले यूटात वीउा विभा जै।म．मंयू हा म．ढठ टिव हैंसटार मुयग्गट्ती Јट ऊं से वे चेडंत वग्ठप्वगी
 उर विभा चै，नितुां रे मिधिभा से 甘ेउत $भ$ मे दिँच भागघिव भडे ममगत्विर उँठ＇डे हैंचीभां थैइां हॉठीभां उठ भडे हैनटहां हटी श्रेठठा टा मठंड घट वे हिकठे
 मुयन लिभाठिट लटी जउतमील गत। कितनटजना नै वि

 टिसिभाग्रमी भाॅटे नॅसी मघारां नां मुषिभां अं छिचेठी मिसिभिए लटी टँधटी मुष्विभा सां दिसेम्न यूद्य ठा वठत। मिसिभा से 甘ेउत टिँच टिर भातिण भवा्टभिब हांच्ता वाटिभ रीडा वि म्भात्त कागउ से 29 मुप्विभां，वेंटठ मुण्तिउ यूटेमां भुडे 40 टेमां ऊं 50 ग़्ञान से वठीप्व हिटिभागमी हुठ्ठां टी जना भगादाप्टी＇$\quad$ मिँचिभा ग्मल वठ ठठे Јठ सरवि गाठाल，
 दठगीभां ट्रीभां टीभां Єु－ टीभां टीभां वंपतीभां त्र उतडी पूरिकिभा लटी केंय
 ठाल नंड्रिभा विभा चै। मभान्मर उँठ＇डे मिदेटरमील गेट



वग्त छिलीवे गापे गता टठट्रजेग चै वि भाप्टी．यी．मी．मी दैलें नागी रीडी वं．ढी टेप्रल घ्बुू टिच

 मिंय घताग्त（वंटठी गैड प्रभवपघ），यूमिय दिस्तुभलभेषतेगूग．ढन，लेषव भडे ढिलН तिठभाड्डा





 मेठी，भैभ．ठी，गुठाल वलग्हिउ टिंतीभा，वठत घ＇्तदा

甘ेउठं टिँ थंत्वाम्वीभ सा ठाभ गैमराष्टिभा जै। टिम मह्घयी वॉलघ्वन्ड वठत＇डे चंडीवानु ज़ुठीदणमिटी से


 हॅय गाटी चै। छितुां विण वि छिठ्रां सी ममपा दिसिभागमीभां से मतघपॅॅपी दिवर्म लटी तिषे लठान्डाठ जउतमील नै हिपे गी मभात्तिर थॅयठ＇亏े भायहे जठा वग्वतां लट्टी ट्तగघ̆य ठगेगी।

## 


 लेधर उा．रठिभा से भुततचेउ उलाहा वर ताह हाल
 मगण्ड मका से यूपाठ भरत हीठ $w$ ने नतठल मरॅउठ उт．तमदंड वाप्टे के मांश्रे घिभाए दिच टॅमिभा वि उा． रठिभा हा लॅथयाठ से पेउत दिच धाग वगवे वघीला


 उग्ठ टिमेठे टा वंभ वठ ठठे महाउठ तुभाग्री सी छिभठ


 वठटी चै।

ह्नेते घिभाए टिच मका टे मठथूमउ उग．वठ－






 विभा जैञ।｜तमघ्वीठ मिंख यीभएत रे विण वि रेंटठी मउवए्ठ टीभां ठीउीभां टैमटीभां गत वि का्ठडी ठग्त



काप्टीठग्वर मांश रें ही धउम रठ टेदेगी। टिम भُवे

 भुगी，fिथि．मउदंड वँंठ वहलटी，मठीन ब्रुण，उा．


 गम्नत मर। नियेगट－उा．समहुड उग्टे

तగठल मబॅउठ 91－98158－25999

## 



 टिम
ज़रीदटमिटी से हैं
 विट्डी टिटिभागमीभां रे टठतुभल यूगठग्म ठग्गीं मभागाभ सा विमा घटटिभां भायिभयスां ơ मुबवग्मताट्टां रीडीभा। Aिरतुँ वि मभागाभ डैंगए ＇टठमिटी यूडीकग्माली भायिभルスां हा मिधिभा


 से छांमल म．मउताभ fिंur मंयु，यूँ－चंमलत उा．




 ठाल मरभा＇रीउा विभा，सितुं दिच＇घैमट टीचठ भैटागइ＇，रलॅमटठ बलेपवेटिट मटाठ भैदागइ，
 टिमटटीचिहिमितल भैटागइ भडे घेमट लीइतमिथ भैदागइ
 भहैनभैंट $x$ डे गेटल मेरेतभैंट दिबातां से 6 ，मार्टिम

 मतभगतिभा विभा। टिम टैंग्र दॅध－दँध दिवागां ठाल
 मटाठ भिद्गइ＇केंट रीडे बाटे भडे टिम भुवे ज़ुरीदठमिटी टिममटीचिछिट भाए़ लीगाल मटॅठीत्न सी भयिभायवए यीभा मत्त्त，भयिभायव मुीउ मतमा भडे

 मतभ＇तिउ बीउा विभा।｜टिम さैठए चैगो टिमटीचिछ्छिटतल


त्र＇नल टिंत टिंमटीचिठिटठल घिस्लइिता＇भेटागइ ठाल




 राग्मनित चडे तिगटेम़र से त्य टिँच दिसिभागमी मठीवर，भाठमिव， घंयिव，मभगतिर भडे काटतर्डमिब दिरग्म वगरे हिम 우 भायटी

 नै। हितुां विण वि भयिभयर दिटिभागमी





 रीउा विभा।

टिम भुवे टिटिभागमीभां भडे भयिभाथवां त्र
 छंमूत उग．यठगा सीटात रे दिंग वि माइे मभान्त हिँ
 भागठा टठम्नर निषे दिटिभागमीभां सी मक़नीभिक

 तिबण्ठेंटे गठ। हुतुां विण वि भयिभायव टी क्रभिवा से चविउत तिठभाट

 टिम भैवे đंडीगाइ फ़ फीदगमिटी टे छांमल म．मउतान मिंय मंय्य रें भयिभायर टिद्म टी


 डा तिठमाट रठटे गठ। ठुठ्रां えदिड भगंभाठी हैंगत
 माल्रम्या वठटिभां विड वि भयिभायवां के भगंभानी
 भयटे तिनी टिउां ऊं छुथठ छिठ वे हिटिभागमीभां सी तिणटिथि मिँिभा क్ర जबीती घटएटिभा।

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टिम भॅवे षंडीवानु जुतीटठमिटी से वठीभठ यलेर्तिवा

 दठमिटी दॅल्ल̈ भयटापे दिसिभर हांचे मह्ययी नॉलूपाउ वणटिभां विण वि＇दठमिटी दॅलें दिटिभागमीभां टी ठि－ उट्यित मिनिभा हटी＇घलेबघ्येठउ＇भागलाम्टीत भय－ गिड मिँिभिभ यूटाल्ली भथटाप्टी गाट्टी नै，ने टिसिभागमी भडे ढैवलटी से भाथमी उत्लभेल लट्टी टिव दयीभा यलेटढ़ाग्म नै।



 ग्तहा वठ मवसे गठ।
 मिंट दिकाठा टी थू．वि्डी fिंय के विण वि रेहिड भगंभागी से राठत दिसिभर धेउत टिच घगुउ उघटीली भाप्टी चै，यठ तदें लठर्तिव मेठेतमिंट मिमटभ घलेर－
 यूठाह ठगीं रिभा नै। हितुां विग कि जरीठत


 मधउ भिगतड वर ठठी चै，टिम लपी छिठ भायटे टी－
 मर्गिम भिंड ढागभेमी दिवागा ऊं सैम्मी वठतहाल्ल के


टी भमील वठटिभां विग वि भमीं भाठताम्टीत मिसिभा
 विभा चै，तिम टिँ टिटिभाग्री दीइिछ भडे टउत्रभल

 घलैबघेगइ टी टनउं वठरा घिलवूल ही $भ$ मुधाटां ठठीं




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 यठ भाडा ठग वैंठ सी मुलॉघटी वैधें टिर घालूर के





 म．ढा 307 डे लि甘टे गठ वि घगुउ माठे छमाठं हे छमझे
 भेइदेवेट कठाहात टाम के भायटी मंया्टर युमउव ＇सत़ मथैव भंघेटरठ＇तिमा छाठ मढा 183 के थ्रू：ती


 भेठीमतर，माल 1970 थंक्षाप्वी मगिउ भवग्टभी， ुटिभाटा।


 मैंड गाठघधऩ निंथ गालम्ब समीटे से छेठे यडुत या टिउा।टिँ ठगभ टी उीधट घ्वूयी नी ने हैम हे यागभिव




 गालाप्व सामीटे भउ से यूत्गर मह। टिम लटी टिउ ठग्भ



 यिभा वे टिछिं $\operatorname{HD}$ वीउी：
（भीगाला्तठट）
भॅदल गमट गुलाप्व उाप्टीं，
नितुां उविभा बुल थंताप्व भाग्ग।


ถ्रुढ़ वठभ सा याप्टे भभीठ ध्रमठ，
मग्ठे नॅठा डे भाग टताट भाग।
वठं भिगठ सी कत़तर तिभ＇टिभां डे，

हैंसटात मैड टिउा ठग गुलाघटामीटे से छेठे




 मी। त्रठ 1872 टि甘 मेंड टिउ ठग्भ टा टिभाग मंड काण
 घिमतर टेदी ठाल च विभा। बुञ मभें घम्भट टिउ ठग्भ टाथम चॅठिभां दृल्ली $n$ गाटे।

## गुलाप्यट्मी ऊं भाग्ठीभा मभग्नी

वग्ठीभान्दाइ（ग्रानगण्ड）से तैभथल घ्वाग्मट ताड्डी से मभभी मुल मिवठ मீत 1875 टीमदी दि घंघटी दिधे भाग्ठीभा मभात्त कां टी मिमघा घटाप्टी। टिठ भुल मिवठ घाभर दिच मुभाभी रटिभा हैं से ठां ठाल
 विम्न टाम，यां चंट，भांतंट ती याठेच，वितयत लाल， सिभाल साम बठठग्ठी भानि यून्जूध हिभवडी भाग्ठीभा मभाज्त से मेंघठ भडे मगट्टि मर। मुण्टि हि भागीभा
 मी ते ग्रह 10 रिजमां दिच गठ।

टियठ मंड टिँ उगभ से गुलाप्घटामी गुगकाप्टी
 गुलाप्घटामी भॅउ ऊं ढिठ विभाभ भडे भा्ठीभा मभान्ती घट वे भागीभा मभान्त थंताप्व से मरॅउत घट गाटे। मैउ टिउ
 मभान्ती घट गाटे।

## भग्ठीभा मभग्ती ऊं मिंख मकीषे

19 भयूल 1887 टी．र्ण मैं टिंड गम
 नहागठ मिख्य वश्ठ ठाल मुभाभी रटिभा ठंट से बग्मट
 w्लाटीटे मत के मुभाभी नी 우 डित घटिमां दिछ नगाउ
 डे गठ वे लांगे दिच उठघ̆ल भच टिडी। कठाडी लगिठ
 भडे मडिगाणु वपीठ ऊं घाभद टिं थगिती प्रगिम मी，
 ठेवेटाठ घूग्गमट दिसदात र्ठ बुभांटटीभां सुभा टिउीभां।

 चै। टिम घटिम ऊें घाभर मंड टिउ ठग मिधां टे यिभाए टा वेंसठ पटे। मुभाजी टहिभा रेंट टीभां मिँध गुण्भां
 वँचहीं भॅठा लम्टी Јटी मी।

## भढ्बउां टा थठिला そूढैमठ

थ్：गुठभुष fिस्य से थेताप्व ज़तीदठमिटी

 यड़ुप्टी वरत भडे यीचिभा टेट लटी येंविभा। मैड ती के यूपिभा याम वठवे टिमे वएलत दिध भवाले माल 1878 टीमदी दिध थंताप्वी से थूँढैमत लूठा गाटे। घिता मॅर


 51 बुपसे त्रठभाठ गट्टिभा से मैम्रत रेंटट टिच आयील

 नाटिभा तांटा नै।

भू：निँ









विभात्ठी ती भ巨्बउां ’甘ं थगिले यूँढैमठ घटे।



 मी काहात टाम 1888 टीमदी ऊं घाभस सी टिग wटरा टँमटे गठ।

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भाग्ठीभा मभान्त सीभां मिँध टिठेयी मान्तिमां



 मुण्ठ रीडी，तिम से यगिले मंयात्टर घटे भडे मटीदीं दिध्रें उैव गठे।

गाठीष भठे रॅघे ब्ठतले मभान्त टा म़ध़म ते



 विभा। ढित 1890 टीमदी दिध मुण्व वष्टिभ। टिम

 भमंटां दॅलँ मिँधी ऊं पागत्त वठठा मी，किम से चिलान



राठत आटठोलीभा मठ। वसी देठां भान्टभी सा वॅसें दॅय विमे तीह तां हमड़ ठगल लवा＇्ठ urउव दी मिय गِसा नै। यू：टिउ मिंख ठाल बुः सिठ निग गी दार्थविभा।

Bिगठां से वु₹ ग्म सिभाग्ल नंटीटाठ तिदें

 fिैिय 1898 टीमटी दिध मटीदी दिहेइा से गापे। 17 तुर

 चिउ रठ टिउ भा हैं घिभग्ठ थै गाटे।
 तीटर तीट लूगे। छिगठां टे भिडिस ग्लाड म：टलनीउ मिंखि（म．ढा 110－111）भठ्रमान हिछिं मत＂विभाकी टिंड मिस्य ती से घिभग्ठी से टित घइे सुधटाप्टी मठ। भाण घेवरत मिँच थिघ！डेठ भगां थंउड मैंड से घ्विमउठे＇डे

 वे ही देधट टी लेइ ठगीं मभझी। नेवठ भातिग भग्र
 टिठ ट्रूध वरे ठा टेधटा थैंटा।

स्थ्：ती सा चिभाएल का गिस्टभां के के ता मिँधां



 दिहेंे भडे भायटिभां टी घेत्रीी ठाल टिंतुभा यिभा मी।

 सी मदे० भयत्टी विगगटित के मटा मटा लटी दिह्ड वाटे। स्थू：नी क्र मुणयांतली केंट वठसिभां काप्टी दीव मिंय तिते
 घमिॅट रठत घाठे टिछिं लिसिभा चै：
मैडा थंघ सठा विभा वलН ट्रग्टी ढेठ

> ग ग थ थंघ टिमரविभा, भิमा स्टला मेठ।
 मी ने 1905 टिध मग्ठग्ता निथ्टिसमत fियु（म：

 नें भढ्बउां से थगिले उगवटर मत，ह्बभा हाउ वगठ

 वगतर भूभि्डमत दिधे गैल भढमत सी भाप्मभी ही ता





 पैटा रिभाए। उए：घलरेद मिंख सा तीटर मग्गन्ता



 घडी भैटग्ली टा नीहठ घिउाटिभा। ने भग्गन्ता टलीय
 दिसहे घूग्ण्मट्टाप्ट ऊं ट्री ने वे टिमम्टी घट विभा।
 रीडी घेग्रमडी，उा：घलटेद मिंयद हैल̈ं मिभ प यन हैइ रे टिमग्टी घटत，उा：भंघेटरठ हैलें घ्यूय यठम

 हगउण्ह से वग्गत लॅकटनो उां टित वॉल तिधत के
 टा मगी Јॅल रठीं। मत थविट्टउत सलिउ मभॅमिभाव्टां हा मटी गॅल ने। मार्ठु नाउां，यवभां，कमनग्दां，टिलाविभां，
 सिला वे चैलटा यदेठा। भमीं गुलम गं ट्रीभाभां से मक


 उा：भूघेसरठ से टिठ घँल जम्त चॅघटे चगीसे गठ
 ढिठ छिठ घठाग्टड वठ टेटगो।＂
 लॅकीटे भडे टिडिग्म से थितिभां हा मिंगाठ घटाप्टीटे।


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 2020 이 2006 से हाउग्दठत युकाद्ट मुखांकट सी सां



 टिभवडीवाउ उँच छुँडे ही fिंडा यूठट रीडी नै। टिम



 गम्टि टिम से दिठेय टिच निउी ने। टितुां मा्ठीभां




 छैंडे द्धित वठत ऊं यगिएां टिं ही साट लटीटे वि


 चंगो भने भाडे गठ उतां से युकाटां सी ब्रंभाप्टी हि ता
 से भाठघिव, मभग्तिर भडे उग्तरीडिर यूकानां से ठगल

 वठती गुसी डै।

 घटाट्टिभा विभा मी विछिंवि 1962 दिध उग्मेल वग्गमत रे भाथटी 'माप्टीलेंट मर्यनिता' कां टी विउाप्व चग्गीं लवां
 उठे भाइे यकादां घाठे साट्ट रठहाष्टिभा मी। छिम ऊं घाभर दिच वैरेइा, भागटवेलीभा, तिहिसीलेंइ भडे Јँ टेमां के ही भायटे टेमां से टाउादठत ही घेगउठी लटी



 वठवे ट्रीभाभ वठ टिच टाग-टागी पॅटी मी, यठ भायहे




 से किभातर बुपाल गोम गत्टमे ऊं पाभर गी मुण गृटी
 गत़ागठं लवां सीभां बीनडी नाठां चलीभां वापीभां मत निम



 मुलांबट वठटाट्टिभा नाट्दे तिम बठवे 1986 दिध सेम
 स्रैटेवमत भैबट) घटाष्टिा विभा भडे टिमे भैबट
 भाष्टिभ। ट्टिम भैबट उठिउ वट्री उनुं टे ठिजन घटाप्टे




 यूविविभा दिचे लंखहा थैंसा मी मडे मग्ठीभां मठडां

 1994 द्चि टिम भैबट ट्चि बुञ घटलफभ रीडे गाटे मत।
 दि दी बु₹ उघटीलीभां रीडीभां वाटीभां ने ग़ह उॅर
 यूठाट्ट मुलावट सीभां मतठां दिध घगुउ मग्ठीभां उघटीलीभां वठत लटी 23 भागच, 2020 ते हिव घटड़ा



 दि मैयां वठठीभां सत्रवी गर, यठ ह़ते थामे दिवम्म जनताहां टी मरत्बिरी दिच घेलेइी निँल टेट सीभां

 दिधाठ लटीटे।

मक ऊं यविल्यां उां द्रा्डाद्रत दिकागा गी मीवे






 राप्टित वर टिँडी तिगइी मुथठीभ वेठट के धागत वठ


 गठ। हैता, टिम पठने दिध तरउर मृट्टाप्टी लटी 30 टिरां ऊं யटा के 20 टितां टे मभां डेट टी गॉल ही वगी
 घगुउ ऊॅट मभां ने विछिंवि थग्री, टेउले भहे निगाली
 से ले हिम घाठे भायटी ठग्टि टिंते ひॅट मभें दिच विदें

 धठडे टे लूं वे.ल पग्रिचट उॅर टे गठ।

टिम ऊं घाभर 2020 से धठइे दिध विगइीभां उघटीलीभां रीडीभां साट्टीभां गठ छुठां घ्वाठे ही दिचान-चगच्र रठती घह्टी चै। मक ऊं थठिली



 दठठो मक उठां से थैनैवटां कें चिहली उग्ठीध तिम ऊं
 दिदमघा रीडी ताट उत्नहीज़ बै ने विमे ही पेउत से
 चै। टिम टी उग्ता छिसागठट 7 मटी, 2002 이
 विमाभ टी யटता वै तिम दिच वट्टी लरां ही भैं च वाप्टी




 लॅठाह ठग्ल कानी ठृरमए Јँपिभा चै।


 टिच डेल से धुण थुटटा, पटितां टी ष्रृाप्टी, उैमां दा लवाण्ठिटा, गेलदे $भ \vec{~}$ मइरां टे गप्टीदे पट'छिटा, मेल पन यलांट भडे ठीटे याट्टी क्ठे मग़ वठ टे यलांट लवाह्हिटा, गममटिटि धान्तां भडे छा. वानिचन वेठ उेज़ाश्व टे यलंट लगाण्ठिटा, 001-408-493-9776 यह-घितली थूॅनैसट मुठ्र वठता भाशि म्नाभल गठ। नेवठ
 मुलावट सी भरतुठी ठठीं लैटी यदेठी उां सेम हा



 으 घडी ग्रमिभागी ठंल एांके वठत ठाल 2013 टी उठम्मटी ठालंलं दी द्य उप्वग्गी से रठाठ छुंडे पड्डा टिधाप्टी से विग नै विछिंकि चग्र-याभ भागठा सी 900 वि-
 दिजें लंखटी ने कें घटाठिट लटी 900 विलेभीटत टी


 दिकाग ऊं भरत्बती लेटी थेटी मी। टिम ऊं टिलादा

 लवाप्टे ता वठे गठ ने गत्त टी उहिँध हिध किभागर उप्वा्गी टा वग्ठत घट मवरे गठ।



 विलमझीटठ से गटाम्टी पेउठ दिच विमे दी उतुं से दिरम्म


 (घंबी मढा 25 'डे)

# SUNSHINE AUTO GARE ING. PHILUPS AUTO CARE 

Auto Services:

* Oil Change Services
* Fectory Scheduled Maintenance
* Transmission Repair / Replacement
* 4WD Repairs Clutch Replacement
* Power Door Lock \& Windows Repairs
* Electrical / Battery Service \& Repair
* Engine Diagnostic Service
* Air Conditioning Service \& Repair
* Cooling System Service \& Repair
* Major Engine Repair
* Brake Repairs
* And Much More...

Trucks \& Trailers Servicess
*DPF Filter Cleaning
*Clutch *Computer Check
*Transmission *Differential
*New / Use Tires * Inspections

* Oil changes *Van/Reefer Work
*Wheel Balancing
* Truck \& Trailer Repair
* All Major \& Minor Repairs
* We Do Aluminium Welding

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 भस्लैल－त्ठर 2020 टी डिभागी हंगा बागड हा बूल



 दिच 20．4，ढठंम टिच 13．8，पिटली टिच 12．4，

 दि 3.2 ढीमस ट्या सगत रीउा विभा नै। मुलू से वु ग्रूमठठ टिम लटी धुम्न च गठे गठ वि भमठीवा दिछ भागघिर मिठाइ मा亏े भुलर से भुवाघले 9 ढीमस





 वठठी घट्टी नै वि हिठुां के भायहे ठठाविवां，यठमहैंट ठैत्ती亏ेंटम से ठग़्ल ठग़ हिम भुलर दित पड़ाप्टी वठत गाटे हिटिभागमीभां टी दी भरस रीडी भुे रठ वठे उठ। कागउ टी टिँ मंउठी तिठमला मीउा्मत के उां भुलर से बैल यने गागटाठट दिच छँग ही मभा ठगीं लगाष्टिभ भडे हिम


 भागघिर उनूरी टी टठ त्रे रठम＇हिंटा टॅमिभा तांता नै। भागघिव दिवम्म सी सभुए टठ గ్ర भवॅउद्युठत भडे मतढ़ी

 ताहठा विडे दॅय भवॅउद्युठत गृथा नै वि भागघिव विदें
 ताहते भडे दिधानरे घट्टे गठ। री भागघिव दिवग्म सी


 रठ ठठे गठ，री भागघिव दिवम्म सठ सा ट्या मभान
 उां द्या रणीं विग वै？

कागउ से भक्ताप्ट गेट ऊं घाभर 1950 द्चि जँतरा वभिम्त टी मघथंती वीउी वाटी भुजे 1951 ऊं
 गटिभा। भुलर द्धि जनतरांद्घी सा सुणा 1951－80 भितिभा तांट्टा नै भडे टिम मभें हैंगत भुलू के भागपिव दिरम्म रीउा，काद्दें टिम ही रठ ठीदीं गी ठगी，यठ टिम
 1991 ऊं सुलर दिध भयहम्टीभां हैटानीवठर， तिनीवठत，भडे मिमाठीरठत सीभां＇तदीभां भाग्विर






 सी भग्र भागघिव उारड घटत सा सभादा ठूटा ही मुण्र वठ टिउा मी। नर्ं भुलव ही भानघिव दिरम्म रठ










甘ेडीघाइी हिउया्टत लटी गमाम्टिटां ही हुरं，ढ़मी－



 हैवां ठाल्ल रीउा विभा भडे ता विंग ने। ढैठैमट मठदे भाँढ़ टिडीभा टे भिवडिभां भठ्रमन 2019 टैंग्त मुलू


 उवष्टे से टिम ठीदें थॅयन लटी नैठालां टी रटाप्टी |  |  |
| ---: | :--- |


 ढमली－wट्टरा दिच द्या fिभिभेदान गत। 1960 हिभां

 ＇甘ेडीपाइडी टी ठदीं तुठाउ＇，ने दॅय इाइ टेट टाल़े घीसां，

 धेडीघाइी वठत से भय्युति हैंां हा हिव थुलंसा मी，




 भडे थेंड्ड हैटे वग्रीवाठं टी ฮॅउ－कृतदीं निगतउ भडे


 हिउपान्टत दिच टिता दाया Јंट्थिभा वि हिम मभें टी

 उगठर से थॅधां नं धणिडा ढ़ॅटिभा। वटर सी हुउयान्टरडा भडे छिउपाग्तर से मेंघ्घय दिध थंताप्व टी मातराग रभभजम्पी त्रि टेधसे गैपे वेंटत मवराठ के मुलू से



तिठमां सीभां ऑॅट－ऑॅट मभठघत रीभउां टी ठीउी


 घटावे टिं ढ़म थंत्वाघ से मिठ मड़ टिडी। थंत्ञाप्व से

 मण्छिटी सीभां गें ढ़मलां से भुवम्घले ₹ते टी ढ़म सी
 विट्डी दिछ घगुउ त्रिभान्ता द्या उस्थिा। 1960－61
 मी ने 2019 टँगण द्यवे 15 लैस से वठीप न वाट्टी चै। टिम से ठडीने हसें टिम मुष्ये से 75 ढीमर ऊं हैय दिरम्म धरंडां दिच यठठी गेठला याट्टी टिंता घँले चला


 पिठुं भेटवं से भैंतघ
 घेश घूल्ये भाप्टे भडे $n$ ग चठे गठ। टिम ऊं पितां ₹ंते सी ढमल लटी ढॅथइ－मिषाप्टी दियी भयहाप्टे नाट वग्ठत भीषेत भडे ३ंते सी यठग्ली 이 भॅव लवाह्仑िट ठाल
 सा दाउाद्टत टिरें－टित वीयका न विग नै तिम सी भाठ
 ठठी，मठों टिम भाठ सा टाटित उां टिली उॅर द्य विभा

 निंक्टी हट्टी घितली भुढ़ से वगी किम सा मवरन्ठी


थंताप्व मभेउ भुलर से चठ धेउठ टिच तिमे ＇甘ेडीपाइी टी ठदीं त्रठाउ＇आयहाप्टी गाटी नै，टिच गमएटिटिर धा्टां，वीटतम्मरां，ठटीरतग्मवां，छिलली
 दि भटवरभम्मे दिगाइ भाप्टे गत भडे ट्टितुं षेउतं टी क्रभी मिगड ही लवाग्ठा घँले हॅल त्रे भा वगी वै। यीभैंटल（Piemental）से टिर घंत्र भयिभित 以त्रमाठ甘ेडीघाइी ढमलां छिथन मयठिभ रीडे गाटे टिर लिटत रीटतम्मरां दिजँं मिठढ हिर निलीलिटन ऊँं दी ひॅट गी


 गमगटिटिर धा्टां，बीटठग्मवां，ठीटठठग्मवां，छैंली
 मिगड दिध टितं－टित दिगाइ Mडे वठे गत Mडे वु








 दटाप्टी，टिड्री，भाट्दउ，मीठी，मांखी भारि मघवट घीडे मभें टे चे गाटे गत। थिउ से भुवम्घलउत भमीव
 भरस घग्ड गी wट वाटी नै। विमाएां，सेड मन्त़्टां，भडे

 उेत्नी ठाल़ स्य विग चै।

1950－51 टैंगत्ठ कागउ टी वुल भघात्टी दिचं 82 ढीमर ले भायटी ंन्ती－चटी लटी 甘ेठीपाइी

रीडे गाटे धंत्त भयिभिठ लपी रीडे गाटे मगटे ऊं टिठ उँ मग्नमटे भाष्टिभा चै वि 2014－15 86 ．ढीमर विमए भडे 80 ढीमस甘ेउ भस़त्टन वठत्ते टे घँश घँले मठ। वगत्ते हा मक ऊं हँय घैँ षेड

 डा हिठ घैश टिता क्ञिभा्टा मी वि टिठुां हठवा सुभाठा
 दिभान्त टेट टी मघिठी दिछ दी रणीं गत विछेंिि टितुां



 सतभ fिंता चै।

हैमतरल मैंथल मगदे से 66 दें गोइ से

 ढीमर मीठाठिउ षेउतां टिछ मठ। टिम ऊं विडे हॅय









 भग्भग्ठी से मिबट हे टितुां विठडीभां लट्टी वग्वथेंटे
 याठ／यठत्र सा थांध्ध चिटे टित दांगा माविभां से

 थैटल उठि वठसे，क्ञॅษे－रिभामे ठर्गिसे，ग्रमिभां टी





 मिनढ 15 निरा लटी से－छंगां टी ठटी दी ठठीं डे मवे।
 भडे मेटाटां धेउठां के घगुउ उवॅरी रीडी गै，थठ टिठ
 रे भुलू से मप्यठां टी वर्ट्रिटी भुे गोठ－बर्ट्रिटी



 टिवा्टीभां टी मान वटवे महतेधी रीठी गाटी।







 टाल．खिभां सा क्तिवठ वठरा वसे ही ठडीं क्रूलसे，थठ छिठ


 विण चै।

भुलू टी भानघिव दिवम्म टठ గ्ठ गठ यल उेत्त वठत लटी महा ऊँउदठ चठि ठठे ग्रवमठग भूलू



 मिमघग्टां टीभां विथेगटां 응 तां उां भट्टेधिभा रठ तां
 （घ＇वी भवाले मढे＇डे）

मउयागी वंगाठम रा घाप्तथठ रमषे＇ध तलमा मी।


 टुलठठ हांगा घताग मताप्टे वाटे मत। भेठी टिठाठती
 ₹ंडे，ग्मी से तिमाए टाम्लीभां ठीलीभां ईंडीभां लटवा


 काटें रांगागम थागटी सा उट्टा मी थठ भरात्त भैठी सीभां टीटानां के छिवते घमया से औैट किम्नात ग्पी

 उुग्े ग्पी भिटाप्टे के लहीभां उँइीभां सा गठीभां गठ। मार्ठु माठी गठड बठ रीडी भिगतड भनाम्टी नांट्टी उा्मट लॅठी। भैं कठिभा थीउा ढैनी नैगिटतर fिया याल्ली डे

 युठे ठभघ ठाल विण－
＇भाय ग्माठे ग्पी विधिं किटा ठठे च ？
 ＇भाठा जेग ₹ भाय वी ट्रवए ने टियत हियत वे वैमे मिटा टीजे। यवई मग्ले र भु रढउत लिता वठ
 मेठे मम्पीभां के छठठां त्रे भॅगो का लिभा डे घमया टढउत ले भाप्टे। तढउत हिंच उर चुगी चंटर च गाटी मी। मघगतर मम्दीभां के दॅइी विट्री टिच टिरूठे चवे नमीले గफ्भविभां ठाल्ल भावम्म ग्रीनट ला

 उपट उँ घाभर छिगतां दल्ल लिषडी भा्दी भैग एटी




 रठ टिडी गाटी मी वि थंत्षाप्व से वु भान्डेवटाग्टी लँव

 मघातर घाट्टे टा टिच्तित्त भढमत घडा ठंभे दाला，
 गी मलीवे ठाल माइे घाठे साहवग्ठी गमिल रीडी।
 भागार्वग्वर्त गं। टिडरां वंगाठमीभां हल माइे ફंठे याइे वाटे गठ，डे लडीभां उंडीभां वाटीभां गठ，माइी यागटी से छैटे तिमात गम्पी निटाप्टे गापे गठ । यठ ग़ट से माउ えँटी ₹ंडा छुउग्मिभा तां याइ़का विभा उां



 दिगाइत 亏亏 घ वाभ लिभा।

15 भाग्र रम्मी थुठ उँ घाभस घात्तथुत दि चै चै चैली वठत रा भान्टेम मार्ठु fिल चुवा मी।
 टिच मगटावं टी दॅइी विट्डी चै चैट चैली दिच
 टीभां हाट्टीभां，ठेविभां नां भाम्वा्टीभां टिच सारे ठैली


वैली दाल्ले टित टिर भाटिद्मी ले 잉 भेठे उ यविला घूलट हा मां टिडा विभा यठ छिं सं मघवर ही ठा वठि मविभा। में मगिव से ठाल टी व्ठमी के घेठा मां।＂भाय के मठराठ 亏 ठैली में तिभान्टा सिधाप्टी रठी सेडे－－मगिप्व वणिट लूठो।
＂गं मठ मठराठ उां मठवाठ 亏ँ उठरे दी घइे ेे। छिठ कानी रघाभ गेठ गत । माे लाट्रिमैंम
 －－भैं टमिभा।＂

मगणव्व के भायटे कम्मत टी मुत्रभाउ



 वे माप मम्घ गें बेढ वठठा की चठा।

भेठे टल टिम़ग्ग रठटिभां वणिट लॅगो－ ＂ग्भाठे मम्दी के गें भडी $भ$ ही घउाट्टिभा नै वि गभागी नैली में मठराठ लठा भाते मे टिम लीटे रउठगे


 लाटिमैंम लीपे घे विमी मतवग्ठ मे। मठराठ वा मउलट उ लठँ री भवाहाप्टी वठते हाला गडा डै। तितञै भठ घग्तन ने विमी री वए्ट रर्गी उधडा। जेग वैमे मठराठ चैं से उठ उठ रठ तीहत घमठ वठडे चैं，कैभ कीउ चैं। भान्त मठी यट वितडी मभुटाघि मिँध री उठग टी कैभ कीउ चैं，थीइड चैं टिम वा वा्ठत गमाठी ठा मभञी テै।＂
 वठटे गैटे घमया मथवीभै मगणिघ मी वंम्मी ठगभ नी

 भयक धुमी चे वगी चै। तघ मरिप्र भंगानेत्जां मे
 हित्रीं के वण घा वि टिम सेम्त मे ग्माने भानि टामी काप्टी वग्ही मिधिभा में चैं यठ छितन भुठमिष्व भयिवर्ठ तरी



लीटे जैय ठर्गी घेठेंगो। 1952 मे भान्त उर हेव की
 15 मगीरे युठट गी वम्मी थुठ दियात मका वे लीटे भथता यठडिभाग्नी डैज वठ सीभा घा भु हिमे टिबट की टीभा गाजए।
 सगीठ घटा घेठे मर। थंत गेट ग्लाड त्रे कांध वे
 भैटात दिध यॅर टैउ विभा । रम्मी थठ च बस्टी
 वंगाठम से 40 माल्ला मम्मतर तैंग्र गाठीघी घेगॅस दयी चै। मग्ठीभां उग्तरीउर यागटीभां से हेउा टिर गी घैली टे चॅटे दॅटे गत। पिळले हठवां 이 गठ उगुं

 हिँ 250 थंइड गत भडे थिहडे हृता से मिगढ 4－
 हठगां ठाल घेट्टितमानी तरी उां गे री चै？wभाठ， गाउटीभा，मैटी भावि दिज हिव ही ठठी चै। वंगाठम स्भभाठ चैट थैंग्र गाइघइ वठटाप्टे ताट ही मिरा तरगिठ वठसिभां मगिए वंभी ठग नी के विए वि रलिउां थह्एइिभा ，मिधां，भुमलभातां के उठठा तरी चग्गीटा। पितमाए भडे टितमातीभउ सी उधी लटी डिभाठ घठ डिभाठ ठणिट्ट छगीरा वै।

नितां ज़ुलН भुमलभग बाप्टीभां के हगिभ्भा विभा चै，नितां छुठठां क्रे रघाट्टभा विभा नै，नितां

 $33 \%$ ऊँ wट रे $3 \%$ ठठि गाटी नै। हुगतां से धिलाढ

 तांट्रा चै। घ्रलाउवग्ठ गुसे गठ। तिगइए मभग्त
 उप्वग्ठ वठत हटी टंगो कइवम टिडे सांटे गठ। सं बट्टी गैठ हैंा उठीवे दठउ के थैगु घटा सिउा नांता चै । टिम लटी टिम विमभ से त्रूल न्रिभास्तरी से मिवग्ठ गठ अटर त्रि टिरठे च साल्ट सग्टी चै，मिगाठिउ च साहा तग्रो वै। से फॅठिभान्ठवं हा मिराठ मभात्त टिरजु్ర न नांत्रा चै ऊां टिग＂घग्नत मभग्न＂घट

 घट वाटे गत भभीवां से हेंट डे वाठीघां से देट। भमीवं स्थभाठ थैमे से घल गठीघां सा मेम्नट रीडा नांटा कै के छहां तिउट सी गठ бमिम्न रीडी सांटी चै।

गाठीघ घमडीभां टिच वॅठी मुठप्व सीभां
 तांट्टी चै। भान्तउां दिगाइीभां नांट्टीभां गठ। मार्ठ़ वंगाठम न्टी कॅठी घंट वठती छग्गीटी चै। नें माइीभां

भात्रां दिवाउसी वै। भासि ट्मीभां सीभां क्ञारीटां 甘ैं वे Bिठठां 우 थंगु घटास्टिभा सांत्रा चै। भमी भाथटा के यागभिव ひॅट विटट्रीभां सा मेमूट घंट वठर लट्टी जउतमील गं। पानभिव ऊॅट विट्डीभां डे रलिडां टी वमझ़्तीवी टिठ चै वि Bिठ




 रीउा ता मवे। यठ बाठउ टी गवस तभाउ हरी छग्गेसी वि सेम्न टीभां या्बभिव wट विटडीभां，यहडीभां

 डे भाह डे मडिवग्ठ कठी विमेटाठी ले मवह। टिम लटी

 मभात्त सा पी विउ यूटटे गत। भाय के 23 भागत त्रे
 मभा्त यग्गटी से छिभीटदावां त्रे हैट या्छिट ही भाीील वीडी वासी।

टिम चैट वैली र्ठे ठग मभ్ఞॅइ（थॅटी），सै ठभ
 गठ），मी भैल हैम्नरण，मिठाल मिंय मैटी，मगटाठ
 fिंख्य मुलग्टी），मू भंगत मिंय ढलीभां टाल्गा，उाइटन

 लाधट निँिय भाटि हें मैघयत रीडा।

घेम्नर टिम मीट 亏 हिम मभें घमथा हा
 वंम्मी ठग्न दल आयटाप्टे वाप्टे ठग्तहीउर साभ थेषां सी घर्टैलड आवघठ भविभर इिभी भान्तन्त्ट छिभीरदाव 43213 दटट ग्मल वगवे नेड्इ चुतीमूर ग्मल वठ

 उ वंगतम यागटी त्रे वेदल 35062 दटट गी ठमीप च
 मुमठाव उठीवे ठग़ गठ गापी।

निभामी थंउउां सीभां विभाम भवम्टीभां
 भग्भिस ऊियी त्रे घग्तर मभान्त यागटी दि म्नाभिल च विभा मी। ढिंत छिठ घमथा से टिबट के तिंड वे हा मांमट ही विग चै ।

## गाड <br> गोधिध मिय ती दी मेछ त्रे मिॅ तद्य

मटीभां ऊं मेंटां तिटावे उलट दाल्ले，गीटी घटे लेव， रीइिभां भरंड्रिभां डे यमिभां ऊं ही घटउत निसगी निछिट
 घट वे टित वटी रठटी लेम्टी，टृट－देइ，सांड－थाड




 व छैठी। छिग्रां के भ30 भाग्त 1699 ㅇ हिमाधी से


 थंस＂टे लवप ठाल साटिभां तांत्टा नै। निमते ठा मिवढ

कानउ सेन्र हा टिडिग्म घूर्लव भाठचिउत दी घटल वे

 टा मीम दाठ वे वाठ ती टा मीम घ－भटप भरंस्था

 मृवल्य के लंभी डिभागी रें＂मिध टितरल्गप्व＂；हा

सुँ् घंत्रिभा।

 पाल्लमा＂घट＇छिट $भ$ मि मिठां के वलगी मताहिट दाल्ले
 वटटि मितरा！मగग्न ！！यूटग्न ！！

लיल fिंय मुलगग्टी

## भा्नधिर हिवम्म भडे भहाम

（मढा 14 टी घंवी）
 तांटे गठ वि गोगटा－विठाठी（मठमाप्टेडाठ तभनु）उां गी






 विटी कागडी $भ$ अपद्रदिदमघा से मेंघय हिग नाट्रे गैटे वि
 भागघिर माइल भrटही हैट हा तठीता गत，टिम से भुइवे लीव छिथठ लिभिछिट से जउत वठते घट्टे गठ। कागउ
 किभग्गी दिध 23.9 ढीमर से मिठोइ से प्वा्टत्तुर भूलू से आग्विर दिवम्म लटी भाग सी मिठढ़ टिर－दिव विठत







 मिधिभा，मिगउ－म̊काल，मगढ दाउग्टठत भडे मभनिव
 लटी 甘ेडीघाइ्री पेउठ टिच मगिवग्ठी धेडीघाइ्री टिर घगुउ गी चैठा चग्ठ चै। थिइां सीभां थैंास्टिडी त़भीकां सलिडां，
 डिभागी घितां ठेवा लटे मगिवग्ठी पेडीपाइी वठल लटी 99 माल्लां ひ̆टे छैचॅठ टे टेटीभां घट्टीभां गत। विमाठां，




 दिँउ，मंठीरठत भानि से मैघ्वय दिछ ही मगिरग्गीभां
 ले वठत्तिभां छैचुठ लरीठ ढेठती घट्टी नै，विछिंवि भाप्टी．मी．भाठ．भाप्टी．टी．भान．－छ．टी．मी．ठी．से टिर भयिभैठ भर्माठ 2000－01 ऊे 2016－17 से 17 मएल्यां
 वगयाठ（Implicit Taxation）दसें हम्हुले गाटे गर।



 यदेठा तिम सुभाग तठउव 甘ेउत सा यमाठ भले रिनी

 टी गठ उठुं टी मटस वठठी जरीठी घटाप्टी ताट्टे
 टाये त्रें जरीटी घट＇ण्ठिटगीभां। मेटादां से पेउतां दिज
 उटीभां जरीटी घटाम्टीभां ताट भुे पार्री सीभां मेदाटां
 साह। छिथवृउ मुराटां त्रे भमल दिध लिभाहिट लपी

 वान्यंगेट भागघिव दिवम्म भाउल से ठडीते दर्तं


 भविठ भडे भमिव भाठपिव，मभगतिव－मठिभान्तरव，

 दिरम्म सठ भघ्वा्टी टी दिरम्म टठ ठगल़ं घंड़ी दॅय गेने， यठ हुम भानघिर उठॅरी से ढाप्टिसे वितडीभां टिउां दिस

 テ मरहा चै।

## 




 लेब मगिसे गी स्षपठ डे चडु तांटे गर; हिग गुट दिसेम


 दिजािभा नाट्डेग।

 हिठ रॅदें एलिक बलाद्धां टिठमरी मिदेरता टी थैराद्व गत। सर मिदेरता 'मघटा"' भडे मिठीउ 'मठााओ' दिध
 टिम लटी गीउ फडे मिठीउ, गीउ-वर्दि से से यूत्रूध
 वहिड $M$ मे मिठीउ दिध वठरे गठ, लूब गीड वउहींरे

## गतिएक वंगा भापरं टैहें तुम् हैठे


 गुडुत द्धि मग्पी ग़रा गै, मुग्तफही थॅध नीदत टी

 क़ देगमषी दलदले राल दिभवड वररा वै। दिए डिंते


 मैं वटी डममाद्टां टे लेव गीड टिरेठे वीडे गैटे उत फडे




 ठगीं गै। हिम टा वग्रत थैताप्दी मािकाजन हा भभीव दिठमम चै निम द्धि डिंत पूग्चीत मिमव्र्डीभीं, फ़तठठी,











डे चाडु वे उठग्मे ग̃टे $भ$ हे तीदठ टी वृठाली दिच उया

 मकिभान्ठग रा टिठमाट्विलेथीडीभा उत।

ग़ट रे४ट हिग गै वि री गवर्तिरट बैरा से
 मुटर्टिमों हिर बाल कली ङंड मिंय गे नांटी गै वि हिटता द्चि मठलउग, मुण्त फडे मिदेरता डिंते लंडट द्रिरमात
 भमग़ठ गीउ दिंतें उलीबांड दिभवड ग़ंटे गर।

 नेंग हे४रै उनमा गाल़ लही वृ वँट दे

 डेठे द्विता रिल टीभt' मूयठ' हिरमम दे
 दे... से भrui

टिम गीउ टीकम मैंडठं टी
 मघरादली ठाल किलटी त्रलटी चै; मयाउतडा दिचिं फमय'गतडा वमीर वीडी वाही गै। कैडिक फले मुण्तमसी

 गाटट दिमेम गै, विछिंदि हिम से दिमे ही उठतभफ़ी


 धाम थितांपी मत्रिभाजठ रा प्रा नै, किम ऊें घबौन



 उलरा उरिंता । । हिम ठीड दिध दठडे ठाटे मघर

 इँघटा, गेड़भा रे छुयवे) भानि वही लें बीउा दिचें दी किल ताटठो। हिम गीउ टी दिमेमउड हिड गै वि हिम टी
 गैप्री गै। दिमे फडे तृथ टी जेग मैयी वठवे हिग गीड



 हिउत विभा गै। थित्ताप्वी रे मठदेउस मृढी वाहिक गैम उग्त गैम दॅल वाप्टे हिम गीउ टे मठंरी थेष हे हिम ही

 घटहाका गै।

 गीड निम दिध ठॉउत्रु घुण डे यट्टी बउरी राठ क़े यन्टी

 विडें ता थी दे उग्णीभा धुण दठोंटे माठे) रेंें भचटी फथटी नित डे m डे ठरिंटे गरा सर केर क्षुलुसा चै कि
 テं नांटी जै। सिर चँठ गीउ, 'ध्रुण के पाटी बठेंरीटे

 उग्गीभा दे' हि दी हिच केर प्रूलुरा चै कि भुटिभाव
 उठ ढलमत्रुप, हिंगता टे ठेमे विाले ठुभांम द्धि घरल तांटे उठ।

बारिगम्टी बीउ के चितनीदी घटठिंटी चै। बाणिगम्टी के


 हिठबत चै। फलिबगठव उैंत डे से चिंटे वैंा टी ठेम्भी





 दिग गुट दिरभाठ वै। निदें:-
 थठरेम दिध वुल साट पें ग़ट दडतो कृ भुउ रीी गैटा



वठवे हिगठा रे बीड फूँत दी नीद्र उठ। रैट लाल तृळ्यवी रे गीड, "णिं वे वि मैंबट मेले री, थैठ ये वे उंत्तठ
 वाटीभt, बालीभt टे दिच हैं परिंटीकी वाहीभा"। युठट्टे गीउसग्र मप्षत रा गीड, "ठा चैंती लै मुठमटी बुडे ड़ लु लंगों
 घरली सटी वुडे', टीरर सैउंटी रा बीउ, 'माण है भापें
 दिठ माठिंटे उठ। छिम ऊं भवाली थीड़ी से गीउवण्ठ मिद्ध





 'केट यी़ंडे रे घीि ता घfि ता वठरे, निणडे उँव लेंरे ठ तींटे हा भवरे", हिरवनीड गमत्युवी रा गीड, "से


 रेद घठीवे दाले रा गीउ 'ती हिठ रेध हटते वेंट पूग्ग़
 हिमे उठु' मभवएली थीड़ी टे वीउव'्ठं हे दी वुछ गुट्रग्ठी ठीड लिषे उत निदे भभवरीय विंल रो गीड


 गीड, 'रेटी उंटी वेटी मेंरा, वेप्टी चिंडल बटी चवंड,
 यदिभाट्टी टा गीउ, "रेव यउदारे दे भग्णीफा, वैव" थित्ताप्टी मडिभानान टे ग्मल गठ।

वीउ से लँवो से गद्धों काद्धो ही मठी



 भणिस धाना गै। लंब ठीडां द्चि भुर्गिस डे ठाटे बैड सा रउर ढिठ'व (fिठीटीटे रउट ढिग'व दालीटे, ले ता, ले ता मुरेउडा मेग्टे जाठ रा), कैट कें दिढडे कठादो से


 यठरेमा दिड भाप्टे घैरिभt टे दिरठ दिच दट निभा गै।
 पुठट्टी चै थठ गिम टी थूविठडी घरल वाटी नै।

 हाठ विभा'
चिंड चेडे दी हा मी टेठा चे नहिं भतघघूठ बूडे

दिढडे बठादों सीभां घंगटौं जाट वउरे उैहीटे पठटेमां दिध भाहीं जार बउवे केतिफा हे उँधडी टा वाठा तिरी केट हे ने चे वे हाल्ल प्रड लिषिया मृरैट हे

 (घवरी भवाले मढें ‘डे

# ห円 <br> भयिभायव रटे दी विमे <br> टिक्नउ वठत 亏ै मिबच रणी वठरा चग्गीरा। 

 मागिग्ट ठाल किमे दी गॉल नां गुउपे वठ वे бस्टी दिउरठा रठी वगरा। टिर भां हांग गी हिम लटी दी माने टिस्भिभग्री

 भडे मॅक टिटिभागमीभां ठाल टिर निग मलूर रठरा नै। भयिभायर दी मबूल दिध यड़त दृाले घ̆षिभाॅं दांग गी सिल मॅँा，हीभगटतन，हेव， मकिभव，मिमिटउा－कठथ्यु भडे मरा्ठाठी गेंा चै। भयिभायव सा टिल दी घैंिभां टे टिल दांवा मग़ भढ़े





भमी भयटी निसती सा मुठठिठी यइाभ （घं्थर）भौटे भयिभायवां बल गी पडीउ वीउा ग्रिसा चै। हिठुं えल गी तीहत－नान्त，भविभान्ता，किमिटउा भडे
 रीडीभां Јँटीभां गुसीभां उठ। टिम लपी टिड
 मुवग्न ग्मल वठत भठाठं दी भयहे भयिभायवां क्रा ग्मेम्रा जम्त उधटा चग्गीटा वै। हिठ्रुां सी उमदीव
 भडे யठ－यूद्ठ से गठ ट्रॅध－मूध दित आयटे
 रें जरीटी घटाठिटा छग्गीटा नै। नटँ ही जा्ट भादे उां
 लेटा चग्गीटा नै तां मां वॅढ वे भयिभायरां से यठ ता भाहिटा चग्गीटा नै

हिं वॉल टिल दिच वसे रणी लिभाष्छिटी


चग्गीटी वि ग्रह भमी भयिभायरां के की हैटा नै，विधि छित्रां रें ढंठ वठीपे विछिं हितुां त्रे निलट नाप्टीटे？ टिर भयिभायर 우 टिठ भाम गुँची चै भडे छिम लप्टी टिठ घग़ दॅइT मतभाए

 त्र टिन्तन，भाट भडे मडिराठ टत्न प्रलाहिंटा，Вिम सा

 मिलट लटी हिम से wठ सांत्रा वै। ग्भेम्ना जग्ट उधटा भयिभायスां टी टिन्तु－भाट वठत हाल्रा भयिभाルरां टी

 भडे हिम छिडे भमल वठत दाल्ला टिभरडी finitवी＇उ

 ट्रतीभां दि भरेवां छिटागठटां गत वि तीदत

 रीउा भडे छिठ सीटत द्चि मढल भडे धुम्नग्ल टितमा
 थै विग वै वि टिक यूठी टित मर्ठूध से टिभाग़ा दिच से

 दॅय ठगीभां गठ भडे मभात्त तिथाठ दल ता विग नै，हिम




## 

## गॅमरा $ै$

 गॅमरा $ै$
 घगठे है



उैठे हिं पूर्टम ऊँठ वे मुँवरी तांटी दे
उेठे वित्तठं द्चित दीवं भं भुॅबटी सांटी पे।
निहिंटी मी उं मिठढ हिठ भां मी भठ वे भेठ वँघ न वाही।
 テ बाही।


 मठों मटीभा ₹ं उली भrछींटी चै। दीगटीं मटी से मृत्र


 उठडी उं वे पूरेमं दिध वाटे। टिगता ठाल घद्दमउा फहेब गीउ थैत्ताप्दी दिध फिलटे उत।


 गरा घिव हिटागठट गम्तर चै।

 सिंडीभा मउग्रकं का मिंटी＇च किला टिछ विडे पैताम्बीह थैताप्घी का क्रूला रिछ।
 मगीरां सी भाल्भ้डी पठडी गैट रा दन यूथड गै। निम पठडी डे हिगां मबडीभां डे गमडीभीं टे थैठ चित गैट，



 दी घृृष्धी चिउठिभा विमा वै।
 जार प्री भान्दे थैत्ष यम्टीका रे रेम सी



 జैल ख्युभप्टीफम
 लें ग्रम्रमम्टीये।

वीउा है मरणिड दिस हुण ठुउप्रा हीं रिंडा







 दठगा－घैली वगीं घिभातरे गर। मदाल थैर ग़्रा चै वि सिर भाभ गीउ फडे मनिउउस ठीउ दिस बी ढठर चै？



 दयेटे फलिकग्ठर भडे मिकाठिड ग़ंटी गै। फथटे दिधाठ टी पुमटी लटी थै．भैगत fिँय फडे मुठतीउ यन्डत रे ठीउ गत्षत गठ।

## पू̀．भेगत fिय

 हूव हेडे।
 w्यु wुy विणडे।
 थैठ मूषट टे पेडे।
 wुट तिरट रे हेडे।
 रिद्म से ठोडे।

मुठत्रीउ थाउठ：
मुंते मिंते चगठं दिध वेटी वेटी थैड पे रिल गी हिरम हे ली घववी मउ ध्षैठ हे

ट्ठ हिर fिं दिच छेटा निर wठ मी，
 फंभी मेगी fिंड＇मी घच्त मेठ इठ मी， छरें भेगी भrछ्हिय जर्ं मेदें ढ़ँल बत मी सरं＇रा Mमाउे ठाल्ल धुमीभtं हा दैठ हे．． मैली सिटी मिभाए सी छिठ प्रिरही मदेत मी， मूठत्त से छडुत＇ $\begin{aligned} & \text { ग्ले घड़ी रेठ मी }\end{aligned}$ चिउा पठरेम विभा＇नरें पविली देठ मी， भेठी भt रे हैटा दिच गैञ डे उठृेन मी ग्ले डीर हैटा दिधि भाडी भाडी गाणित हे．．．．

 मैअटी फलिबगवर मघटरहली वगी दिभात वठरा चै।

 चिउतरा गै। गठर्निरव रे दी वरी गीउ मरणउब थॅयत
 नांटे गठ।

 प्राघ्य टी हिर मेत मता के विठाले पलित तुभानी के


 ट्रंटे उाठे रा मिठाददी fिले रु टूरीभt माठी डे।
 गमर गै।
 งै।

 रॅंचिम द्धि

 वूरीफ़＂रे।

पीभां घटवे उसली उडुरीभां तुरां घट्वे मउटीभां के गِंटीफॉ मी हिड मडी वरे गुट घली रात्त सी चडुटीभां हो।

 जान वरहा।

यठिली भहिव रा घवीच रीीं लैखटा


वँह वँह उमदीठं है प्वमीफम
ट़ैंध भौथटे रा भrये ह़ि द्या．．．।







सीदठ टीफम घृतिभानी बरठं बीसडा भडे

 गंत रियवरे गत।

विष्ंकि हैम टे ठीउ मकिभान्चन रा वेदल तिठभाट डी ठगीं वठरे मठों हिष्ठा दी बठटे उता हिम लटी थैत्ताप्षी सी मगिउर द्विम्भउ दिध लिषे ताह रा तुउघा वँधर्टे गठ।

थठ भाभ रेषिजा विभा वै कि फल्लेंब ठीउ
 विमे वर्दिर गाटो दाले ठीउ त्रि भगित्त हैम से तृप से भयाठ डे डी हरीं हिव＇ठ रेट छग्गीरा，मोँ दिसे सी

 उँधटा उग्गीरा गै। गीउ－बरि यूडी भालें वरा ही टिम वुडुीवाड मैच कृ घरलट टी लंड गे।

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ट्रीभा कठ दिच घटल ठठे लाप्टीढ－मटाप्टील के दया निडी चे थेट－टडर टी मभॅमिभा। हैटे घ̆षे，हैंतटात，
 रठर सा किराठ Ј ठठे गठ। भमल दिध थेट मंटठ सिभाभ्टा भंगा Јह बठवे वसी दी गिमा टिढेबट ने मरता नै। थेट रगर विमे ही मभे wॅट तां दॅय मभे लटी ठठि मरसा वै।

टिर मटठी भुउगघिव उसठीघत हिर डिगण्टी चठीभां हिछ थेट रगट सी मिरणमिड सा भुल वग्र धुठ के थिमाप्व से ब్ँॅ
 ता मरहा चै। भाभ थेट रठर 7．2－18．7\％गौम文भेंटठग्टीटम， घंश्रूटाठ मट्ल व，वघत्त 2．6－ $13.2 \%$ ，ज़गीट मिमटम $5.3 \%$ ， गैमटबम्टीटम $5.2 \%$ ，भयैंडमिम $1.9 \%$ ，उग्टीदगटीक्रलम्टीटम $3.0 \%$ ，घिलीटी－येतवेटिर $4.0 \%$ ，मडे तिछियलग्मटिव $1.0 \%$ दगोठ वीकीव वग्गत テ मवरे गठ।

 テ सांहा चै।मगी सांछ घृभाट वी वग्गत सा थडा लठाता नै।

थेट से ठठीभां क्ठ टित से मभे ऑॅट मूटा




भॅया चभच， मगिए 1 习मच， टित टिच 2 घाठ



सां छाठ थी रे भाठगभ भगिम्नम वंठ। धाट्टे ठाल मला्ट दिध उग्ता भसतर धाछ।
थेट सगस डे रमउ सी ग्लउ दिच भाथटी ध्रठव दिच घ्रेइ－टँमट， एगीं，वेला，चम्टल，यदीउा，तभवीर
 मनभिल वठत ठाल भाठग्र भिल्ता नै।

उंसग्रमठी डे ग्टटीत र्ठे मुधांद्या घटृहैट लटी गउ से मभे गलू すँतर वठ। ममाल्लेसाठ चटथटे तैव ढ़्ड लेट टी भr्टउ हैउ टिछ।


थेट जाति मटेभेव ते

ठिथवलीभां थॅमलीभां टे गेठां थेलदिर Јॅइी भडे गठ यामिबिं रंय हलत्ल घटिभा Јंटिभा गै। ग्लांकि थेट दि

 थेट से भंटवले भूगा－हटी भांडडी，वलत，निगाठ，दैली भडे थैठर्रीभाम मुभल ग़ंसे गठ। वस्टी घंत भगिम्म
 थेट सीभां गुढाटां से भिटत रणीं ग्रेसे，हिटागठट हैनें गेठले ढेढडे，गाठटे $भ$ घे घूठेराठी से विमभ सी रगट त्रे
 डे घंगठ भगिम्मिम रीडा ता मरहा नै।

पेट सगर ₹ं वगटे गेटे，छलते－ढिठटे，

 मैठ，वमगउ वठत ठाल भागम

> थेट रगट से मिवाठ उग्ते च्टीठा थॅउा-12, हंटी टिलग्नी－ 2 ，भंटी मैंढ－1 छुटरी， 1 －वॅय याॅ्टी दि


 मया़्त्रण खटा रे घटगत्ताभी，गोम，हिलटीभां，रमउ，
 चग लटी थ्टीके टाले याट्टी मिउेभाल वर मवसे गत। गाठभ याट्टी दाली उपइ टी घंउल तां गीटिटा थैउ टैठम भामयेमीभां 잉 लतीला वठटे गठ। टित छ＇ 2 घाठ घैठा
 ठा च नाद्दे। से－वसे टिठ व्भिभा हेडी भागम ही से मरसी चै।
थेट टी मभॅमिभा हिच उात्ते भाटवर हा ठम
 हाल्लो ठॉल ं नांट्टी चे।
 भंटत तलत थैसा वगवे भुम्मलां दया fिंदी नै। निवाठ


 भंटत थेट टगर टे लॅहट लेभे मभें उॅर ठगिट टी ग्लड हिछ घिता टेठ रीडे भrयटे ढैनिली उवटटठ सी मलाण ठाल पिलान्त रठण्छुट्र छग्गीटा चै।

Anil Dheer Columnist， Certified in IPC W．H．O
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## Chicago＇s Pizza with a Twist




Parvinder Dhesi


Kulwant Sandhu

1471 B St，Unit B，Livingston，CA 95334

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 वए्लतां，ज़ठीटठमिटीभां से भग्मटठ，यू ढैमठ भङे सिथ्मीयल भानिर। हुसे रंघट के यूभग्नपी विभाए हेट


 मडिरणन के भाह उाह वठठा छग्गीरा जै। मडिरग्गउ ग्मडीभां से टिदम मठा के जग्ट वठठा छंगी थिगड चै तिम ठाल हैंगे मीमराठ घटे ठरिसे गठ। टिम लटी



 विभात लिसा के यूभग्रीी गुण्त यूभागप सा विभात दैउसा चै। ख्वग्टे मभे भां－घाय डे भायिभायर सा घड़उ मडिरग्ठ ग्राटा मी।

भटिभायर हिटिभागमी सा वर्दिध याजे तिम टी टिडी Јैटी ट्टिव हंटी निती मलाव，भवाहाप्टी भडे




 मिनिभा टेट से जना घटह्ठिटा चगीरा चै। भॅत विउप्यां，

 तिमटा मा्ग्मटा मिठढ वसठं－वीभडां ठाल कठथ్లठ मिधिभा यूटाली सुभाग गी रीउा ता मरता नै। पि ब चुठो
 टिलुमथी थैँटा वठत टे उठीविभां टा विभात चट टे

 टिव सीदे हउगौ विछिंकि बेटी दी सीटा भाँ घले घिठां



मिमगठ हिँ वटी यूवग्ठ सी दिसिभा के वट्टी








 मभग्त भडे टिटिभागमीभां टिँच गठमत रिभानी मुज़मीभउ गूँसा चै। मुगिठस फयिभायव ममें मिठ वलग्म





 भनिण ठा वठत टी उाइता वठरा नै। चंगा भयिभाय


 ममए रठी लॅगी ढित रिभाग，यीवत के मुपेट उठीरे
 भविभीभु निट्रा चै। तिदें मदात्ल Јॅल वठत सीभां


 उविभा ता मरे। टिर उैठा भयिभायर पूट्विभां＇डे
 महाल्ल，मैंेे उठीवे मुधेट ठुरडिभां टिँ गी मभझा，हैट




 टैमट लेटा नत्री मभश्रा के टिम टी भविभीभित सा
 वणढिंसै विछिंकि टैमट चग्गी थडा लॉठाटै वि हिम सा

यडुगष्टिभा घ̆षिभां टी यवइ टिँच विता बे भाष्टिभा चै？



 चातटा यहिंटा नै। हिठ गुमिभाठ टिस्थिभ्वमीभां टीभां







 हितुां सी जठा－भवादाप्टी दि मुणिठट－भयिभाय






हंट－घटविमठी ठाल भसेवीभां घट्रीभां मवबर्वां हे ही हिस्थिा विभाभताउा भयिभायवां ही घण्डी बतर ठरी थाप्टी के घणुडे भयिभयव दी टिम यरही सीभां छिचीभां－मूसीभां वरतां रीसडां हैइ वे वमगमीभल ब वापे के विछिंकि विम्नदउधंगी के यूप्टीदेट


 हिसिभाग्रमी छिचीभां वसगं－वीभउां दॅल दॅय गठे गठ। टिम थॅँच थंत्वाप्व ठत्त सा प्रठा गएल नै। टिमें भयिभायव डे दिसिभागमी तिरंभीभां मतवग्वां टी इंइा स्टेट डे विम़दउधंटी टी केट चरुठ वनवे घग्डे ठमिभां से भान्टी
 याउड़ाग से वमत＂हिसिभा हीचग्ठी उां चठठ्ठिथवग्ठी＂ दाल्ला भायिभायवं，टिसिभागमीभां के मतबग्वां हा विगटा गेटा ！

ट्डता थॅघ－गठेव भॅउ से भारे भायटे

मगंझुठम्न गाण्र थीठ गटे तित्रां के भायटी－
 यूभागम टी मिधिभा भाॅ भルटे विभात डे दमीलिभां ठग्गी टिडी। प्टिें गी माइे
 （उपघी बठाउ के मिँध गुण्）Јँे गठ नितुां चु 35 टी मिधिभा गुथ घाट्टी＂मघृ गुण
 छिंच बटी से यूभागमी भयिभायव मत। कितुणां दिच



 वठटे टिम टिटिभा గ्रे मीमाठ से कले कटी हैइट सा



 स्टभाग दॅछे－दॅछे गरग्गीभां टे दी टिल तिउ लूपे－मृघटि
 लव कलाम्टी टाल्ली ठाठघाट्टी－टिटिभा क्ర थैदी＇उ लिधिभा से मिलमिलेटाठ भयटे नांटमीकां ठग्गी साठी वॅधिभा।


 देचट ही घां यठछुथवग्ठी घटा्टी－दिसिभा दीठग्ठी उा
 लागतउां यम्टीभां－यूटठ डिता वा तीटिभा ति लिदि लिखि


 छे）＇亏े मडिराठ मगिउ मलॉभ नै।

## मतमात्त＇डे दियमेम्न

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 श्रेठठा मठंउ भीठरे गठ 14 कैटां बठाटां टिचे मउ 亏 दॅडे मठ। प्टिगां भrयटीभां मभगतिव तिभिेट्ठीभां भायटे चिडा ठत्ल मुने ठत्ल मॅदा संड रे यूटीभां रीडीभां । है केटां
 सठानीउ fिय भाये भायहे wठ टिछ मुधी ॅॅमटे Јठ।

चठठट मिंय संघ्वर 1994 ऊँ मिधिभा द्विगा टिँच घर्डंत भयिभायव कठडी गेटे । मॅत वॅल घर्उँठ मैंटठ चैउ टी甘ठ मेद्य तिका गठे गत । 26 माल्ल सी मेद्या सँंग्र घगुउ माठे टिटिभागमीभां टी भाग्ठिव भसर दी वीडी। टिठां से थइाप्टे दिसिभाग्रमी ठेलहे，ढैन，मिधिभा दिवागा

 मंठटे गठ। नेवठ मैन गी वैँउा Јंदे उा मंते डे मुगठो दाल्ली ॉॉल ग्रंटी चै । भाय टा टिभाग 1996 टिँच मुठीउा गट्टी ठाल गटिमा । भाय ती सी यठण यउती भाय से


 वग्तन वठटिभां टितां हे भाल्लद् टी भगिर थुमउर लडी सीभां 11 विडम्घां टी मंथम्तका वठरे गेटे टिलारे से

 गमउग्धत गठ। गुट उॅर 300 ऊँ दॅय भिकी वगाट्टीभां
 रगाट्टीभां टी＇वमऩैंत थूभन्डमा＇मी से घगुउ चठचिउ विडाप्व नी तिमसीभां 1200 वरीभां हैय जैरीभां गठ।

 मभ̆मिभा्टां तिदें मैबम मैमट，विणड सा नमझट भडे
 गठ। टिन भायटी लेषटी लटी भायटे चिउा म．टठम्नर
 निँख मिfिभाए ले ठठे गठ।


 थंकाप्वी ट्रिघ्षिठ्ठिक，भन्तीउ，नॅठाघाट्टी，छेली गमरगर， टाप्टीभत्त भाढ थंत्ञाव，मॅछ टी थटानी，ले कलाप्टी सा मुरेग，मूघट ड्रिसट，टीयव，भाल्लदे टी यभव，छभरंठ
 मथैवमभेठ，मॅछ वग्रु，थंत्ञाप्व टाटिभन，ट्रभाप्वा
 वठभचाठी ठाद्रा，भेगतउ，हेम्न मेदव，टा टाम्टीभत्त भान




भाय के ग्ट उॅव 35 विउापां सा गीटिछि दी
 ग्ट उॅर 130 भागटीवल दॅध－दॅध हिम्मिभां डे दॅध हॅध

 हियाठी निसगी（भागटीवल），माप्टी हा यगिठेटान， टितरलाप्व ठीभु चै（fिंठी वग्टी मगाठि fिसी टिच），
 थंताम्वी भां घंली ₹ली या चुविभा चै।
 दैल मतभातिड रीउा ఫ్ర̆ वा चै।


 भैदागइ टे ठाल मठभ＇ठिउ रीडा सा विग ने। टिठ fिंती वग्टी से लेषव लट्टी मतभात टी ฮॉल चै।

तमदीठ मठमा टॅटग्ड़ठ यठगाट मिंय सैघ्वठ द्यीभां

 दी गठ। भाय भायटीभां लिधडां उग्गी Јॅर मॅछ डे थगिठ सेट टी गॉल वठत
 दिविभागव से तिल्टु यूपाए टे उँच डे भयिभायदां टी Јॅरी मेगां，घंगली
 भयिभयत，लिषट भडे ज़टीभत भाग्टा से उँठ के भाय गठ 甘ेउठ ठाल यूठ टितमाढ वठटे गह। भाय घग्र द्यीभां
 मटटिम ढैउठेम़र（दिविभारित）तिस्रु मूं भुबउमत मगिप्य से निलु यूयएत गत। मुलान्तभां ठाल गुँसीभां घेटितमानी दिलाढ भाय गे्मेनां मूनो चे वे लइसे गठ।

यठठाट fिंय संघ्रत 드 घउँठ भयिभयव घगु माठे मतभाए

 दॅल वगटाप्टे सांटे मिंती वगट्टी मुबप्वले टिछ भाय सीभां है fिठी वग्टीभां है हाठ ट्रितम यूथि वठ ప్రॅरीभां गठ। मगणउ मठा घटीटाला， माण्ड मका भुवउमत，थेंప्＝मगठड मक


# म．भभ二 fिय स्रमांइ ती 

सीटरी मगणिड सी छिच दिया चै，निम टिध विमे टिभवडी




 भमन मिंख स्रमांश ती सी：

Bिगतां टीभां ले थमउवां गठ，Bिगठां दिचें



 भमल सा थुठीव（1915－1980）लिषसे उत वि छिगठां से थविद्टा ठाल सुइिभा विम्मउा घडा भुजूटात लूठा। ट्रमांश यठिद्ध टिर मरा्ठाठी यठत्ट बै। भें निता हिम यविट्रान दिच wलहा－भिल्ता विभा，Вिता टी ट्रमांअ मगिघ रा दउॅथट सा पू Вिगठां के मेर्ठे थंस मभात्त के हेम़ सी
 टिगठां 凤मां दि तित मदागघ ऊं छिठे वे
 वे वठटे मठ।

भवग्ली थॅड्रिख से भुप्ध यूघ्घयव
 लेध लिधसे ठगे। माल 1980 दिच सरें
 मिगउ ठीव रठीं चडिस्टी उां हैगठां के मैर्ठ् भवए्ली थैड्रिवए से यूर्घय ठाल संइ लिभा। Bिग भुत्रव 65 माल टी हैभव दिस दिध्हा से गापे। छिगठां टी मिगड सा भंटात्ता टिंदं लठाष्टिभा सा मवसा नै वि तिम टित उलाट्ट गंटिभा，डित मैथा्टरी लिधे। ने छिगठां
 ＇भवाल्ली थॅड्रिवा＇గ్ㅣ चडुसीवला टिछ नॅषट से जउत भां बीडे।
 ＇भटाठी＇लिधसे गत वि स्रमांश मिभ मेष से ठाल मिँध चलत भडे भमल से मुभेल टी यूउॅษ मधमीभउ मत। छिठठां सी मेछटी，तीहत－हीवा，ठाल－छाल，ठढउग्र

 याठठी मत। भाय ती हा मा्ता भडे मदेढ्व भाग्व मी।



 भूडीव भुॅढां।

म．स्ममांश ता सतभ 1915 दित गंटिभा।
 मेटा टा मंथगम मुण्र रीउा। माल 1933 दि निँध निम्रतठी वर्लन से टिसिभागमी घटे। छिगतां के चं माल्ल
 यूळ्ठवरं दिध हिदेवली घां चॅधसे मठ। भाय ती टी गमीली त्रप्रा डे काम्नट ही दूली मठल। भाय यंक्षाप्दी ऊं

 महाल बउटे，भाय ठी सुभाप्व टिसे। सलीलां से ठाल

 भाग्ठीभा मभात्त से टिरूठां हिच，मवृलां，वर्लतां हिच
 मगद－मांश्रे मियांडां हा यूछण वठटे। मठउा टिगठां से कम्मट मुट्त टी भिव वठसी।

भाॅ भवाल उधड मगविघ स यूचागर ठगे।




 छिगट्ड दि भनीउ मथउगगिर मुण्ठ रीउा। मएल 1944－ 45 टि भाय मूंभटी वमेटी से वग्तनर्गी भैंघठ घटे। माल 1958 दिच तरतल मवॅउठ घटे। थाविमउएत टी हैउ मभें भुइ टमेपे लटी मूंमटी वमेटी भडे भवग्ली रल से जउतां हिछ दी मठगाठभ गठे। थेष सा भवग्ली थॅड्रिवा






 माग्टी मिंखि सी 1979 टिच दिह्डा से गाटे। मठराठ ड़मांख 22 तुलाप्टी 1980 으 टिहैइा से वाटे।

ढठटठी 1949 గ్ㅣ चिली दिच
 गिढउग्ठीभां रीडीभां उां म．ड्रमांइ दी
 डिंत द्रा वि．ढडाठ Јैं। माल 1967 दिध भाय ढिलेंत गलवे ऊँ टियार मवा से भैंघठ घटे। थंत्ञाप्व सीभाँ दिरम्म मठ－ गाठभीभां टिछ दॅय चड़ु वे चिमा लेंटे।
 लेंड भाठटोत्र घैंव टा चेभनभैठ घरिया ढिठ थंत्ताप्व मटेट वभआयेटिद लेंड

 ठठे।

तर्लेयठ द्छि वट्टी रालतीभां भडे भानरीटां टा भाय है हैस्याटत रीउा। याविमउग्त ही जगउत के


 दी समा ले वे गाटे।

भाय ती 이 थमउवां यडुत सा घइा मैंब मी।
 वे थड़रे। कागउ मवरग्ठ ही मगणठ भरा्टभी वभेटी
 बमेटी से ही मैंघट मत। भाय लिधडां ठग्गों ठठैट्टी मिगउ




＂भेठ ग गस्तभ＇्डी मगटाठ ड्रमां३＂मिठलेष गेठ विभांती ठाल fिंख ती लिधसे उत वि मुगीस मिध




 ठाल टिबाप्टीभां। छिच घूलट भडे लिषट ही टरमाल मर। छिगठां के थंघ $भ$ मन मान्न लट्टी ने मेटा रीडी， जाप्ट गठेगी।

म．ट्ममांश टी दॅउी मथ్ॅउठी घीघी भठतीउ
 मभें छिठ भमठीवर मी। मच్उठी टी काह－थ्टठत





भाधटी ठालदूवडी च वाटी। याए ती टी யाट यठिटाठ लटी वसे थुठी ठडीं च मवसी। यूभग्रमा घल घधने वि छिग्रां से
चॅल मवां।
म．ड्रमांश ती से मЧ్उठ गठकतर fिंज सा टिर उठला नै वि
 उले वाटे च। काथा ती मॅसभुच टिव टेद्रा मत। गठमत यिभाठा प्वप，मक टा कठग，मब सा टैमउ मटा लपी टिद्धड विभा। wठ सा फ़िगार्ठ，मटेतां हा मिनागठ，हैमां टी भगिढल सा मिनाग्ठ। ऊॅन मटेतां स्रिठीभां गठ，Вुठ wठ तिसे 24 ひंटे ज़्ले कटे भॅगा ठठीं मी भुॅरी， भॅस छिम wठ टीभां वृयां ही च ठठीभां गठ। छिगठां ंे मेटा टे गठ पेउठ टिच छिँच यटदी याप्टी，यठ गलीभी ब్రॅट－ वूँट वे कठी मी। भवा्ली थॅड्रिरा रा घंभ ढैँ वे उला विभा।

लाला सगाउ रठगटिट मंथान्टर लि甘टे गत वि

 वे भाप्टे चं उां भैं विग वि भवम्ली रल दिच मतराठ


 आरीटे से थॅवे मत।
 गत वि में छिठठां ठाल 1940－1941 टिछ गुठट्रभाविभां



 दिचत वे भले भमे हिथठभ ठगे। भमल दि हिठ टिम






 भभठीरा，वेरेइा，सभमेसख్ర के भानमेठ मत।

हरिंटन，मैयांटर，यूउग्य के हीठ यूउत्य： हुमांश्र मगिप्व से भेठे ठग्ल ठग्तठीडिर भउकेस मर। थठ मैं छिगठां टी मिढ़ दिध वि छिगठां टा ट्रिम्मी
 विभात प्रडा छुखा मी।
 रगवाठ：लि甘दे गठ वि छिगठां रा हभयागी थंघ ठाल भघण्ठ यिभान मी भडे ठाभयान्ठी मभात्त हैल्यं भान्तान्ती
 युछाठ टी वरठ वगटे मठ। ताभयग्ठीभां टे दॅछे मभग्गाभां

fि् मउघ्षीठ fिंख：मूंभटी बभेटी टी यठम युछन्ठ रमेटी के ढैमला रीउा मी वि म．स्ममांश के निमुतठी वालत सा थिंमीयल कता टिउ सा्दे। हदें





 गैसे मठ।
टिम ऊं टिलाद्या नंठ वट्टी 甘ेउतं ऊं मभगतिव，यानतिव，






 भवडां तिटें－भागपिर，दिटिभव，मभगतिर，



 मढाप्टी，भिलां वानधातिभां मतभडी वेंटवां दिध मिधलाप्टी सीभां जत्तराट्टां भडे छिठतां के भाठिट दाले ษठठे हा देठटा चै। गठ जउतां दिच घठभ भैटवां दिच टाभला，मुघठ ठगिट－मगिट，माह याग्टी टी दुउ亏ं，चैगी ध्रठव，दिउवठे ठठिउ दिसिमिभ，पाट्टितन नैँे। टिड
 भनिते जउतां ठाल ठाप्वठम्वनी टीभां दिप्यां निट नाट्गीभां के तठंभा मभान्त घटेगा। टिम ऊं Bिथवंड Вिगठां रे मभें－मभें लेध लिषे के दिम्ने मत तिदें： याठभिव，मभगतिर，टिसिभव，यठभ भमघंत，मारे， कँभी，भयिभाउनव भाटि। निगठां उग्गीं सठउा त्रे सागाठि Јँट लपी गर्टूटिभा नै।

भंडिरा：मगटाठ ट्रमांख नी भाधती हॉ उॅव
 निमसी निमाल वै वि तीटत से भाधठी टित ही भवा्ली


 टाहित तरंयन से यूयां मर，हिमे गी पिर पिरॅउतडा
 दिध गी ताठ लेद्या मम्वउ गट्टी। म．हुमांश सी के भाथटी मिगढ 65 माल्ल टी छिभठ हिध चाठ सग्रे ऊें हैय मिँध

 पिर मभगथिउ भागठ मठ। टिर हिजभपूँय सूघ्षेयव， दिसटार，प्रलाने भडे ठीडीटात मत। भंड दिध विण ता मरहा नै वि：－

गे ठातर！निठां मగॅधां ंे भवए्ल यठध सा

 भडे गेठ की वटी तीद छिगठां सी मिगाडि दिध गठि वे
 テ ठापे गठ।－भंग 8
（उमटीवां टेधें भवाले मढे＇डे）


## 



म：ट्रमंश के टेम्न डे वँभ टी मग＇त मेह्ट रीडी－चेल्लमिय्य






 मेंे xबा उत 40 मार के जी ऊँ सी







 आयスी मुवपाइचत्री आवर्य सेख ञां



गुठघ्वग्त विॉल 91－98723－62507

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## M <br>  थत्ताप्दी मिठीउ कृ टिममद <br> हिँच तिँ यूथि रीउी। मंगीउ तें मभवथिउ टिम <br> में Eितै जैल <br> रॅउा। हिगठां उंत टिलाहा थैत्षाप्व सी मात वाठत्राम भात

ひ̆यठ डे यूमिमी सिद्ठिट टाल्ले मठग्रम लेव गामिट तठाप्व हिमउग्त लाल चृत जमल नॅट ती रा थँउत दिसै जमला आयटे टाप्टे टे ठभ त्रे


 दिगमे टिंच भिली मैठाउड से तठीटे भॅत्त मिगीउ से 甘ेउठ
 वए्लत सी यड़ग्टी हंगत्र दिसे जमला थंक्षाप्वी ज़ जीदठमिटी पटिभा्ला से लव मेले मित 2009 दिँ


 टीभ सा विमा घट्वे हुता मघात ग्मल रीउा। लेव गाम्टि दिसि जभला दॅलें डिभान रठदाप्टी ले मुग्तां ही

 ठठी，घलूव दिटेमां से ले ही घग्ड चिभाग मािरग्ठ वठरे गठ। ले मंगीउ त्रे थिभाग रठत हाल्या दिसे जभला गुट ऊॅर भरेवां टात दिसेमी यठडी के माथटी वला ता यूटगम्रक वठवे भयहे जसला नैट यठिटान सा हां नममत वठरा भा विग ने। ले मैगीउ टी घटंलड भr－ गीरा，वरेइए，टिमालेंइ，
 ता वे भrयटी वला थेम रठ चुवा डै। थंताप्व टे वटी


 मिगीउ टी उाल्लीभ दी गमिल रीडी $\boldsymbol{x}$ ने भूगो दी वठ ठठे गठ। दिसे जभल टी टिव घगु दॅठी यूआडी नै वि हिम

एगं ते दॅ亏े थैभग्ते के विरग्ठउ रीउा भडे हिठुां सीभां
 टिलां डे उत्न वठ विग चै। दितै जभल से मिगीउर गुठ हा घूलমप्रा गठ यामे मुटत टि भाणिंटा ने भायटी वम्पसीभउ से मग्गे दिनिै जभला टेम्न दिटेम से ममग्टठ मिठीउवांां ठात्ल थंब्ञाप， घैलीड़ुइ $भ$ हे टिटेम्ना से रही मीगीउवातां ठाल



 ऐेधे ता मवसे गठ। मिठीउवण्ठ भभिउ ड़िदेसी，गामि



भडे टिलत्तीउ तौमांभ से वर मट्ठीछ टृा्ले गीउ＇वी घट्ड़ टِठीभा सा’ दिँच टिसे जभल छिउतां से ठाल पडा लू




 ढिलभां टिँच ही वंभ वठ विग वै।

थंज्ञाप्दी ज़तीदटमिटी थटिभाला से ज़द又 कलाप्टी दिकाठा टिँच घर्उंत थुंगठग मगट्टि मेद्रा तिका गठे दिसे जमला 亏 भरेवरं टिसिभागमी ले म मिगीउ भडे


 षेउठ दूँ घग्ड दॅठे थॅयठ डे गीउ विवग्ठइ वगटा


 टी मेटा वउता भडे टिग मेटा सा मिलमिला भगरे हभ ऊँर नांठी ठगेठा＇।

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 टिॅ बै। भाउस Јॅडिभा टिॅर दिभाय भड तीकीव भॅल्टा वै भिडे टी
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 गत भडे वउतठो । घग़डे लॅ मिठढ भायिभाय सीभां टॅमीभां चैगीभां ฮॉलां

















 wठ ना वे टैमिभा उां गेठ ही दॅय थैटगीभां। नेवठ ₹ष्टी wठ सा वे टॅमटा

 रे बी लेटा ？ढेठ छैमसे गठ टी बुटाया उाड़भा तांटा ，गाल्लूं fिलसीभा मगॉ भवाले टित भापे मब్ल टिंच टिठ वठि वे भाछिंटे＂तिदें भगत्ती वरे टिगర్ర यకुण्छ।

भगमटठ नी । ने तर्गी यडुसा तां 凤ँटी मृग्गउ रठटा वै उां टिग्टी ब्रॅट ब्रॅट वे घंघली घटा टिछि।










 भयिभायव के யठटिभां टी ब్రॅट के हिइवां रठवे किसिसगी दिँच मढ़लउा यूपड वठ
 यठ ढठर मिठढ भैठा नै वि छिठ यहउग्दे टी घनाप्टे भयिभायर सा भडे wटटिभां हा म्नूठग्रा वठटे गठ।
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मिधिभभग्रपी उमटिट भणिभस्युठ 91－97500－01832

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टेद्टरी भरंट ढिल्म मिठीउवग्ठ

 मिगाडि टेदरी भरंस डिभाठ वठ ठठे गठ । टेदरी भरंट ते विण यठिएां ＇मेठे जाठ सा ইला चल्किभा＇चिट वीउ＇तीता माल्ली’ ढिलभ＇च वाष्टिभा मी।

## तिरीउ ढिल̈ं ठहीं वली

 विटठतन＇टी गीठटित चै । तिरीउ वलल वा्ही भम़ग्ठी ढिलभां ही गठ ।
 उां भॅक थीताप्दी टीभा 4－5 ढिलम छिठ वठ वगी गेंटी।

## यीउ मिय पिल्झभ लेधव






## घूगा मగपीउ－टिग्टे प्रूंट



 टवेव से ठाल ग्ट ढिलभी उस्टीव दी चमृहिट्ठो।

## तिठभल विमी－भमीवहा्ट


 4＇＇च भायटे वेठीभठ लटी माहटान जनतां घटाप्टी चै।




 टिउग निमसे धाम्म भून ट्टिड गत।

भेठी भां के टिटी मिधाट्टिभा वि दॅ亏े सी टितिउ वठठी，भां－घाथ， कैट－कठ，चम्ठे－उाप्टे 亏े मक विम्रुे वरत वरती मक टी उां रीडी चै। व्रिटठ घट वि वरिल रेद ठाल कठम्टां निग रिभाठ विग ।



 бट्टी टेदे।

 गग्मटठी थॅयठ टी 氏िइगठत चै ।

 そँमडी घटी दी，थठी घट ही डे थिउा घट ही ।
 यठिट्टाठ से गठ స్లّध－मूॅษ＇च मभां से विग गं।
 भैड ढिलभा＇，चैठलां के डीषेट＇च विमा＇गठ मगठाठभी＇च काता लै विग गं।

वठंठा से टिम किभातर मभें＇च वगंठा वि भायटे यठिद्वान ही




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ग्यूपड मिய्ध लेगिल
91－98148－53861
थंत्ताप्व से लेव सटँ तरूयठ मभेड माठे सित्रिभां दिँच



 टी दयीभा मेट्रा वठठ घटले भॅदल वठग्र टिडे नाट सीभां 甘घठां गठ। नलंयठ，यटिभाल्ग भानि तिलिले टि $\alpha$




 उठ，टिम सीभां इलरीभां मुषा मवराठ గ్ㅣ दॅध－दॅध भघघवां से सलेयठ भडे यटिभाल्ला मह्वयी लेवल भहीमतरां दिँच टेษ लेटीभां चग्गीटीभां गत।

टिट ही गैठग्रीतरू वै वि नटँ बंठठा टी
 टे 8 भगीटिभां से वग्वसवएल से भायाठ＇डे नलंयठ मभेड
 भाभले टिँ द्यीभा रंघन टिडे गाषे Јठ। टिम टे ठाल
 मभेउ 15 किस्तिभुभां सीभां मेटा्टां भाभ टउत़े टिच चॅधीभां

 ठियटी वभिमितठं के मा्ठे मेद्य बेंटवां से बंभ वठत से मभें टिँछ उघटीली वठ टिउी चै।

नाग्ठी रीडी मुचठा भठ्रमाठ मेदा बेंटठ माठे


 टिग्डी पेउतां से मेदा बेंटठ मदेते 9.00 होे ऊँ 5.00

 यठभे ताट ऊँ घाभस तागी रीडे गठ। छिभीट वठठी




 भाल－दिकाठा मभेड गेठ माठे दिकातां टी दी माठ लेटी
 ठत्ञठ भाण्仑िटे चा्गेटे गठ।

भॅवे टे वंगठमी भैभ．भैल．टे．टे थिं గ़्ठि तांटी इेढ व

 ＇राठ मेटा＇वठटाप्टी साट्टी मी।＇ठागउ मेदर मभात्म＇से घैतठ गेठ टिम भُउद लटी गुम्रिभाठथ्यु उठिमील से

 हाल गेटे घैल－घटग्ले वग्टह，बैंयवां हैल धाटे रा
 आध़घ्वग्ठं ही मुठधी घट वाट्टी।

टिम गलवी तिटी गइडाल लट्टी भॅษ ौौमी


 मबूल घतग्र टिछ，निमर्ठु छैटे，टिर उठं ठाल，


यिद्धली मटी से मॅठट्टभां रा भागक मी।


 मिल गगीभां मठ। छिठ दी ट्रु－ट्ठठठे घरल वे अठु－घेप्यठ रीडे ता गठे मठ। में उां भाने ज़ठीभात रा टिर हैटा सिग मिथागे गी मां। टिम लटी मेठी टिठ घटली गृट हा उां मटाल टी थैसा ठरी मी गेंटा। टिम


Вिच यूप्टिमठी मबूलां से भयिभायवां గ्ठ उतज्ञाणं टे．इी．भाप्टी．（भमिमटैंट इिमट्रि टिमभैवटठ）से टढउत टि प्रूल्रा वे हैडीभां तांट्टीभां
 दॅउी वठठी दिध चॅल ठठे षे．इी．भाप्टी．मूी भैल．इी． मतभा से टढउठ से दिगेे दिच उतक्षाण लेट लटी भाप्टे

 भंटत भाটिट लटी विण विभाए। मेठ भैघा उां ठटविभाए， यठ उतक्षण उां दम्ल वठठी गी मी। मेठे टढ़ठ से भंटत सांतिभां माठ ठी，टे．इी．भाप्टी．मागिघ हे ठाल

 टिउग। छुठां ंे ड़वंड 112 चुपटे लिभा के मेठे Јॅष＇च ढइा टिंडे，चनिमटठ＇डे लॅगी टिरट＇डे समउक्षउ
 टैठी। टे．इी．भाग्टी．मागिघ，किठां टी पगिल－वसभी

＇ड्रणनी मग्रूउ लूपी ढागवी भॅन प्रभास

 रमुठ वठवे यूघंघयरी भयाठ＇डे गटी घसली वग्ठर，
 ठर्गी गै।＇

उतक्षाण डे ढागवी विथैगट गॅष＇च ढइ रे नटे मैं टढउत प्वागठ रिवलिभा उां भेठे भीचत wघवग्गट टा गेटा उां लान्काभी गी मी। भाने हिभठ ही घंडी गी मी।
 बँपी ठर्गी मी। डिंत टित घाभय गंट ट्राला घी．घे． ढाप्टीठल सा ढिलग्मढी सा＇घी＇थेथठ ही भाने ठविसा मी। घटली से भातिवे वेमां दि 7 टिरां से त्भभाष्टिर्तिठा
 ग्लान्डां दिच，व्रतठी ऊँंठ ’डे，इहिँध गतेग निग टिमिभा।

टढउतं घागठ भा वे भें भायटे गुण्ड के यठम
 टे ठाल भायटे मगे उँचले मांशे रीडे। हिड वादी उस्तरघेवग्न，मिभाटे के मुगिठ्त मम्पी मर। हितां रे
 साटवग्ठी ग्मल रीडी। ढामला वग्ठी मी भडे घइी



वस्टी वॉल रठी，में दी उतक्षाण के लेंटा


 हेडी वठत लटी घेठठी रीडी। चैंयठी मगविघ भाय ही

 रे भढ़मठ ऊ उठटिभां टिम लियम्नराठी क्रे दी भटरिठ

 रेटी चै।＇
 भा वाटे भने भेठे గाल घ̆म मटैंइ दॅल ड़ठ यटे। भेते ₹ल मभाठ ही бँटी तरी मी। टिर वभवेठी ३ला मी，तिम

 मभझी，wठ टिम वंभ लटी डिभाठ च वे घं भाप्टे मी।


 ही टिरलिभां।

धेठ！तैयवी मागिप्य के वा्ढी गैमला टिउा भाडे

 टठंमथैंगट टी घूम दि घिठा भाप्टे। 45 मीटां हाल्ली
 दिधाले निवे धिइरी ठाल लॅठाटी मीट＇डे घैठ विभा उां नें ठदें टिलावे घाठे रूअ नाहवा्ठी भिलटी ठठे भडे
 उुठी घूम थैठ－थैठ＇डे ठृसी गठी। गठ थिं से फॅडे＇डे नटाठीभां छिउत्टीभां उां मठ，यठ चइसी वेटी

 वाटीभां। महानी दनॅ，घूम द्चि मिं टिवला गी ठठि विभा।
 ंडे घेठा गेटिभा टिर मटराठ नी वृउरटत।

धाल्ली गट्टी घूम टेध के भेठी யघटग्गट उां गैठ दयटी गी मी। फॅगो मइब ही वॅपी ठरी मी，घॅम
 भा विग मी，ठा ता विग मी। हलटाे ने．घी．टी． वठसिभां भडे मवूल दॅल भान्ला चिउयठती डे नटाल्ला ती से ट्ठ＇डे नाट्ट ममें यग्रां से भగभैगठ्टे ट्टिम्न उां वटी
 हाठ टेध विग मी। भैं गैममा तिग वगवे थिद्णली मीट डे घेठे भडे ब్－ Вिम えल्ल ひ̆द्विभा－
 उॅली चै？＂

मेर्ठ टॅमिभा विभा मी वि घतग्रइ न्तिले से भाधठी मिठे ’亏े चै।

भेठी टिम छिउमवडा గ్ㅇ टेधसिभां वंइवटठ रें मगिते गी Bिउत टिउा－
＂ठरी，उुमी वैसे नाट्ट？＂
＂घनगुइ＂मेठ ग्ठिवा तिग तिवल विभा।
 Bù？＂

 टिलग्म टिडा，

ट्टिम उठं टे ग्नटनटी बठे सटाप्व ठाल，भेग
 पाठे，हिसे भाठ्ठिट टाल्लीभां भुम्निक्लां भासि घाठे भर भंटत हैयेइ－घुट किठउठ नांगी ठगी। मैं भुइ भआयटी
 टीभां लिधडां दिध，हरिसे मत గ్ㅇ यवटग्मा ऐेट लटी

 मर，थूंड्र भयटी टिम भह－विभामी भुमीघउ दिच टिड भेर्ठ भैदें गट्टापी ठॉलां गी तथा ठगीभां मत।



 ऐेषिभां，घुइा दॅधठ तिग गी नथथा मी। मइब उां भममल

 उँटर स्वा्ठा यठउटी मुण च वाटी वाटी। हुतथठ घेटी


 भॅगो साट्र मी। मेर्ठु ही हिउतर सा टिमाग्र निलिभा।


 मांक लदे।＇

Вिठां मॅनटां टिच मव్ल से 2 भयिभायव ही





 वप्टी हठिभां 亏 टिर हैठे तिभीजीटान，तिगडा वि भाय


मी，टे यठा्टी विमभ से सें मैंकिले मХए＇उ वर्गिटे मठ। तिभीटान मषारव भुताविभां 亏े ढमल रा विमाप्व－विउग्व हेट गी भाषिभा वठरा मी। छिमटे wठ सी मज़ुची मांक－ मैकाल विभाग्ती ती से मथुठर गी मी। वट्व सी ढ़मल भा छूरी मी，टिम लट्टी तिभीटीट दी भाष्टिभा Јट्टिभा मी भडे भायटी ठंटी－याट्टी से टिउत्ताभ लप्टी हिमते भायटा

 गी भिल वाटी। मदेटे छाठ राल ठगु ही घनी गस्टी हाल ठाल घवेव－ढग्मट ही निल विभा। छियवंड मैं के विभाग्ती नी मoूल छले गापे।

मवूल ता वे नटँ मैं भायटी गत्काठी विथेगट टिडी उां मवूल भुधी थैइिड दिम्नटाहाप ती मिर्ठे సेष वे


 गैपे टिधाप्टी से ठठे मत। थूंड्र मियू ठग्न घग्उ धुत्र टिधाप्टी से विग मी। छिमटी घरली छिमटी मठत्ती भर्तमाठ छिमटे थिं गठंली टी गंटी मी। टिम लपी छिमर्ठ



 मुण्र वठ टिउग।
 ता मरूल गेट रठवे टिमे विमे छिथवले भुढमत सी
 टिसीभां। निम वठवे मबूल सा भाथटा गी टिव＇गग्भ उग्न＇मी। तिगइए मवूल भुधी हे भrयटी मुग्ठउ के
 चैठग्रीसतर दी मी के भठभनाट्टि ही। छिसागठट हने भैं टेषिभा वि मवूल से थी．टी．मार्वि के भr्छिटिभां गी दिमल ट्ता के हिस्थिभग्वीभां क्रे सभाउटाठ पडे वठ लिभा। टिसत निँच थी．टी．भाप्टी．ती माप्वरा हैनी मर।
 यगिकां हितां गठभैठीभभ ठाल वम्मटटी गीड＇तर वात भत’ वठटाप्टिभा भडे दिठ टिर गान्तलत्रुण गीउ सा

＂
亏ु यिभाए लवा ले टिव थामे，
डं घेइीभां दाला इूप्व भगटा，
ज्ञ थैठ टरा ले टिर यामे।＂
 भाटाग्तन टिछ भाय गाए्टे के पैठिभां उँ गाहाप्टे वि मवृल से
 घंगा मॅर्ची－भूँची श़भ छिठे। टिम ताल भగ टिव टृठ उां

 ग्रस से वे，थी．टी．ती यडा तर्गी वियठ चल्ले वाटे के


 बठवे भिठा्टी－मिठांट्टी ता उां घड़उा यूघ्घय तरी मी，चग




 च गाटे। वणिट लूगे－
 लेगा विदें？，मूळल टी उां भां गी ड़ठ चूली वै।＇

Вिठां टीभां के गेठ घ्वराविभां टीभां भानितीभां
 तिगी भगिम्मु च ठठी मी। टिम टामडे मैं भायहे－भाय





 टिवला गी ठठि विभा। विमे के मेर्ठ प्रलाष्टिभ उॅर तरी।
 चथइम्मी मगटट निंख के ही，निगडा वि यूप्टिभटी चिमे से हिव बंते हि घट्टी गट्टी रठडी＇च चरिच्टा मी।

भातिवी मुगभमाठी के हिसामी से भाग्गल दित भिं मब్ल से टढडउत दिध का घेठा। मवृल भुधी टी भेत
 चिठी，ठॉडिभां ठाल्ल चियरम्टे चॅेे टाप्टीभ－टेप्रल डे गक्तठी ठतिमटत भाशि यटे मत। दिगलिभां दत्ं में
 दिबाठा से निले से टढउत ऊँ भाष्टिभा वंटिभा टिर

मठबूलू मी，तिम ठग्गी 15 भटी टी मटेटभैंट भैठी ठाष्टी मी，थंत्त यठडां टिच， 10 उग्ठी甘 उॅव। टिट माठा वंभ मुग्टिस मिय्य ठग के गी वठता मी। मैं गिमाप्व एाटिभा वि हिं उ＇व केतह टी टिभु भिडी＇ $\begin{aligned} & \text { मितढ } 4 \text { टित }\end{aligned}$





 टाप्टीभ－टेपल के मटा़़ मटेटभैंट दिछ मियु ठग सी घं



 उारमेंट टीभां वग्वपत थेयवं ही भॅटस ठाल 5 टी घं 6－6 वाथीभां घटा के भडे ठाल ढाउटतडिग हैटन दी
 भेत्र＇亏े वॅँ टिएँा।

2 खुटे टी ऊँयी ढ्बॅटी भरा वे सर्ट थंइिड


＇घिड वंभ विमते रीउा चै？＇
＇नी मैं रीउा चै।＂मैं विग।
＇，टिठ गैंइनम्टीटिंग ड़गठा नै？＂，
＇गं नी！＂
घम ढिठ री मी，थंइिउ ती र्ठ उां तिदें टिर तिदेवला तिण चाभ चइ विभा Јेदे। छुठ ड़से भयिभा－ यवां గ్ ही ही भाद्धान्तां भागत लँता यट्टे－


 हिं ही गैठत मत। वर्गातां ही ढठलला－ढठग्ली वठर लूगो। टिर नहे के महाल रीउा－
＇उमी बसे थविल्या टी टिग मटेटभैंट डिभान रीडी बे？＂ ＇ठरी ती！में उां यूपट्टिभठी मक्ल दिध नी रंभ रीउा चै।＂
 टिड थैढ लिभा，＂उुमी भॅयी ढ़ॅटी दिच ठंटी साट रुण

＇भासे टिसे भेठ कष्टी टिरा्टा टी ठर्गी ने नी।＇



 बल हेडी ठटी घटहा के लिभाष्छि भामटन नी लटी।＇
 दाल्ता टिर टिढत ले भाप्टे। हैलिभां टी उठी ठाल्ल मैं 3 ढ्रलरे धाये के 2 टाथम वठ टिएे। भिते＇उ स्ता

 घहाप्टे गैटे माठे समउाद्टेत्त चैब वठ लपे मत। माठे गी

 भयह बट्टी मभाए ठाल ठरी लिभा मविभा，टिम लट्टी भैर्ठे डिंत टित टी ढ़ॅटी छग्गीसी नै।＇

घूम उां भवाले चित 7 हसे मदेठे साट्टी मी।

 भुडे ह्लनी छिते ऊ।

भडे，टिठ हलें आवाले चित मदेठे 7 हत्ने


 मिभाले के मिगउभैस दिस्टिभग्रमी＂विभात＂त्रे ग्रस निड्डा－

घेडी ठग्री टिघ मउल्फ्रत सठिभा याठ वगवे
 fिल साट्टी मी।


 तिम ठाल माप्टिर्लॅती से थठठे सी डिभान्वी लटी टिव


टिम उठं，घ घनत्र亏 से मब్ल टिच भेग टिठ यठिला टित，भेठे भयिभआव हत्ते 31 हटिभां से तीटत
 भडे，भायटी यविल्री मत्रा दनँ टिपे घिउग्टे ठाटे से दठे



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 तिवे मभें टिँच चै，यठ भार टी वठठी चैठग्रीसतर ने।


 वम्व－टे－उग्ठीढ मी।

टिव मटी 亏ै हिथठ मभां घीउट से घाट्तुर

 थमउर हिँच थेम्म रीडी चै．．
रेधे भुठ्ध सेम्न भमाउा
विरठ इॅघ्यता नांता
 भयते थीव घटांता।
टियठ गारां से ठां छिडे निछिंसे
थंत्नाप्व टी गम्लड टेधीटे उां गठ 10－20 वि－ लभीटन छुडे ताभरात रेट दालिभां हा छेठ भा सांता चै，गठ थितदें थिउ＇च याठो उदीउ सेट टाल्ले，गठ समां
 वघ्वां，भरुीभां टी थ्नाता के गठ निलु＇च विडे ठा विडे
 घिभग्ठीभां मिंध wठगट्भां हिँ गठ।＇గवली मिँ यूघंय＇थ्रमउर हैं भैमी मेच टाल्ले मिधां గ్ ठि विभांती ती לे ढिटवग्ठं याप्टीभां गठ।
ग्रठभठि वे भान्टठ तरी
भतमउं वे राम।
वठ कला टिम वठभ डे，
विछि न वग्तन गम？


वठ भनेग धालमा，
विछिं थम्टे गुठ तेंत।
वउती मुठउ fिैय री，
गठरी गीटइ सेधा
गुण भागाज वठ ฐंठा टित
गठ लीटे हिस लेष।
गुण्य पराप्टे भैठ घे，
टिड घट घैठे भॅंग
घटे क्ञ क्र जग ठोघटी，
गाठ रीते पे कैठ
गट भआये सेम्न टी वॉल वठीटे उां बट्टी दी

 गर। टिमे विण तांट्रा काटें मभाण सीभां यडीभां टेच





 माइे टेम सी गी उमदीव थेम्म रीडी वैनिम
डे तिम ंे नें वग，
भाए गापे भउ गीठ।
डिम गी थठ ट्रिइ च वाटे，

नाटनि उॅड वघीठ। टिमी ट्मडे सेम टिड， विभा भयेगाडि भरगि। भथठी घ्वेयी नठी सर， टित लगात मिठ ठगव


 गठठमि ध दी दॅमसे गठ，यठ छिठ विमे में़्र ढैडे，चंडे

 टठ हॅउ वे भగभ̆डीभां से मघातां टॅल तौंइसे उठ।
 भिँख’ टिँच टिम सा टेगटा हगउमाए मभें छिंडे मगी ढ़ॅवरा Јै－




 टी घिटडी घिभाए रीडी चै।
ठॅठा सिदें ठॅठी मभज，
तुसे त्रेे गृषि ताउ।
यठ मेटत मैं Јउ गे，
मउता सी टिर घान


 यठध दी केष याठ वे कुलेषा या नांट्टे गत। फँक थृक्षाप्व

 प्रागठी केष रे वट्री मिध यगिट्टा ही भाथटटे ताल दिँच ढमा लूटे गठ। भिमे
 थंवडीभां मुषेड वठ वगीभां गठ－ गीठे भीठे घेठ मभ，
टेधट ₹ निल ताउ। डिछिं ड्वगत्तर मभ मुत्तर वे， केष याठ टठमाउ।

टिम टी थठध ठा वठ मवटा भािमभातडा नै मडे टिठ कटवरा सा रग्गत विभाए सी भट्गंच चै। ‘गाठभनि भागडी यूघेय＇थ्रमउव हिछ हिम सा देगटा टिछि टिँउT चै－
टिम भवाजए ह甘ाट्टिभा
टिग माठ मीमग।
हॅंे－दॅ亏े थूठड वठे，
जिम हे थरड गाहात
टिमे उवुं मउ ऊ दॅउा कठभ डे याँ्धंड रठम्भ टितां टिग्नां के प्रिउां भवीतिभां सीभां द्चित्वं उ亏 ले के，हृउ मगयां टीभां ढँवट दिचामां दिच

 आत्ते मभें टिँच गुठ ही प्रउतराव च विभा चै। विभांती नी टितुं यांधंउदा्ती लवां टी गरीवउ घिभात वठटे गेटे रीिंसे गत वि नेरठ टिव ले नियीभां－मियीभां चॅधसे गठ उां रठ－टठ विछि भिगाटे ढिउटे गत？हिठ

माठ सठाउ ज़ुमी नै दॅमटा। भयटे वृगां भंसठ वॅमटा। यठ ठा विमे यवइसा भीभां। मॅध डे हैमट भाट्टां यीभां। यठ टिठ मिध कभाटे छाषि उुठउ थीठ हे यదड़े भाष口। ढिठत भग् यवझीभां रावं। रठटा भर काट्देसी भग्ठं। रणी टिगरां గृं हैठे छिं।


गक्ताउउ घट वे विछिं ठरी घेठ सांटे？

 Bिथाइभा डै－
भैड् सेड् भण ऊुड मिय，
ने टित भणि वढ्व गेटि।
ग्तगउ चृ भार्थगि गटडि，
भांगउ ढितउ ता えषম।

 वठठा टॅमिभा Јै－
विभा गुठ के टिठ नेगग्टन नै।

मझीभां टे टिध निम सा अठ गै।

हॅडी वॉल मि उ माउे रे माठे भॅन
दगठो काद्रा दिग़टे，गाठप्वा्टी
区 $\quad$ ममतयर दिसदाठां हांग भौटे भमीव यठम मियांउां हैंडे वुणइा तरी उलाटिभा，मठँँ
 ठभ सी भग्रिभ ागघाट्टी हिधान，घाट्टी－घा्टा $भ$ वे वलवीयत चिडा ती
 हमभे गुठ ही छट ले， उेग विभाभ सी वॅँ। टिम भीयें मलउडात रा， ढमउा सेमां ॅॅँ।（मूलउगत थुभाइT）

टिं महे－भाट डे महे－दिम्नहग्म थैटा वठता गी Вिठां सीभां उठराद्टां हा उॅउ माठ विग नै। मूर 1886


 यठभ सठथट＇
दैँ टिछि मभझたिंटे गठ－
थठ స़ సेधी दांगा गाहागं，
पेधा हा धा ताप्टी।
लॅठ्ठ थेडे हॅउ थिढागं，
थॅले घेठ रा थाम्टी।
वसी छिठ＇ठीउी घछत＇गर्गी भायटे थंस से हागमां त्रि मुचेड वगटे गत वि ढैरे भाइप्रत देध वे
 Вिठ भुठ्ध नै।
रेध भाइघ भाड्ड़ ठी
जे वठवे दिम्नहाम।
गत लाक भयती चठे，
में भुठ्ध ड़ध ठग्म।
से मिध थ थंघ सीभां यग्ठभिब मभॅमिभाटां सा




 पिलग्न मिं गी चै－
भंभिउ हर वे

पीठं－भीवां भूगो भुइ वे，
स्टे ठा मीम शुराद्द।
हगगठाण्व सी ढ़डे घ्रला वे，

गाण नींघ सा याठ वठ तिउ， घाट्टी भै भठ ला্চি।

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यिभागे घॅचिछ ！मडि मी भवए्ल ，तभमउे，गॉइ
 कितडादां，जुष्वीभां ，गैंचरडा ，ताट्टर्ठी，
 रत्नाविभभं ठाल कठथ్ठठ वै। टिड घग्उउ यहिउत， भगत् ，यान्मिब के मडिराठजेता थादट यठठी नै।

 टँघट－ひॅहभ टिम्ना हिँच मघिउ ठोगटमपी के भभीठ उग्न मगठम्मटन से किलु भंगेगाप्वा्त सीभां





 100 विलेभीटठ ट्रठ भतंड थिं दिँच दठरा रटी 亏

 भसीउा थिड टिँ लॅठाॅँठा 30 गुढादां गठ। टिमे
 भंटित घटाप्टे गाटे गठ। भसंडा सीभां ग़ढ़ाद्टां टीभां


 विभा। अनिडा हीभां गाढाग्टां टी धैत्न घृटिटम़ ढैस से भायिरग्ठी तॉठ मभिष हे 1819 टीमटी हिँ रीडी।









 भठे सैठ पठभ ठाल मह्वयिड गठ，तँ वि डिंत विमिभं
 उठ। रिभाठे घ̆चिछ ！भर्तुडा के पेलेत सीभां गुढ़ा्टां


 विभा। हितुां गुढ़ालां टी चिउतरग्ठी हिम मभें से ले－तीहत टी गम्भी कठटी नै। जगउत् के टवम्र
 उॅव सेध－मभ₹ मवसे गठ। मघाटव लूरां से

 हृ्ज़ भागठा，ठेल भागठा भडे मइव भाठवा वग्वी






 दिद्टेव भडे चडुसी वला घधमिम्न वठे। भवाली टाठ विमे चठ दिमें से ठाल ड़गर्ह ढेठ fिलांगो，उस ऊॅव लटी वॅप्व
 ड्रगठा भआयत，

भग्मटठ मंतीद्न पठभग्टी 91－94785－61356


 50 ढिमरी नें ही ひॅट ने। दिम्न थॅयठ के सेधीटे उां ग्रतीभां

 डिग्टी भंगडां गत। गठ थंत्त दिभवडीभां टिचें हिव
 हुठढलर

भाप्टीलेंइ，
 माधठडा सठ 100 ढिमटी ने भडे निभाम्टाउत वटी हेमां ही
 मश्धठउा सठ 84 ढिमटी चे थठ माइ सेम्न भाने ही टिमउं भिॅहे चै। माहे टेम्न टी माधगडा रठ 74.4 ढिमटी चै तिम टिंचं थुठमा सी मचधठडा टठ 82.1 ढिमटी भडे भगिलाद्धां
 माधठउा सठ भढठारिमउात टी 28.1 ढिमटी नै तिम हिंचें चुठम्नां टी मशधठरा रठ 43.1 ढिमटी $भ \overrightarrow{~ भ ग ि ल ा ट ् ट ा ं ~ स ी ~}$ माधगडा सठ मिगढ 12.6 दिमटी नै। रेथाल，थाविमडा
 वै थठ दिम्नद दिच चीत दठगो सेग्न दी गठ तिगठां सी



 भठाषिभा सांटा ने। टिमटा हिसेम्न टिभवडीभां，मिमघाट्दां
 हिंटा ने। नेवठ माधगडा टिद्म सा यिद्धर्ड देधीटे उां 17

 मठाष्टिभा साट्टेगा।
 मश्धठड टिदम मराट्टिभा विभा मी। ट्टिम मएल 2020 लटी







 गं यठ मिधिभिड रगीं गेषे गं।
 यडु－लि甘वे भामीं माधठ उां घट नांटे गं यठ विभात यूआउ


 21 हीं मटी टिछ यर्गिच
 विगा। ट्रतीभां से दिवमिउ सेमां हे पड़ग्पी से भवॅउद क्रे यगिलां गी थगिच्चाह लिभा मी निम वग्रत दिरमिउ सेमां
 माधगडा रठ 100 ढीमटी ने। दिरमिउ टेमां टे राबावरं टी 100 ढीमटी माधगउा टत राठत गी छिचं से ठावावि

 ले वर्गिसे गत। कागडी मभातिव छांचे भहुमाठ हिव धाम









 ठाठाविरां टी मिसिभा एप्टी दिमेम्म उंत डे विण विभा चै तिदें वि भागटीवल 30 भतुमान wॅट विाटडीभां भयहे लटी

 टी मैधड भराग्डी चै，भागटीवल 21 टे दिच मैंय वठवे 6



15,17 nडे 46 मसीभां उं लिउा़े
मिनिभा टे विउां टी मृव̃धिभा लटी गठ।
बागउ दिँच भते दी लूठाऊँग 60 लू甘 घूपे

 काठउ दिँच भनाग्टी देले भैमउत माधठडा सठ 18 ढीमसी मी नंवि 2011 टिच दॅपरे 74.04 पग्रेची वै भडे दिमद

 मधनउा सठ मक ऊँ दॅय 93.91 ढिमटी चै नरार घिग्र टी माधगउा रठ मउ ऊँ ऊँट मिठढ 63.82 ढीमटी चै। रेम्र टे 24 गत्तां टी माधठउा रठ टेम्न सी भूमउत सठ ऊं हैय

 वठीटे उां 2011 सी सहताटक भरुमाठ थंत्ताप्व सी मध्धठउा टठ 76.7 ढिमटी चै निम टिँच चुठमां टी मशधठडा रठ 81.5 ढिमसी भडे भगिलादां सी माधतडा सठ 71.3 ढिमसी चे। थंक्षाप्व सी 23.3 ढिमटी तठमिसिभा काट्ट $64,55,087$ ले फाने भरयडु गठ नरवि थुठे टेम्न टी माधठउा टठ 74

 से दॅध टॅध नित्विभां टी माधतउा रठ देधीटे उां थैक्षाप्व हिँच

 टी माधनडा रठ 84.9 ढिमटी चै，च्थरतान क्तिले सी माधगउा रठ 83.3 ढिमटी वै，हूयिभाल्ट कितिल्टु सी माधगउा रठ 82.5 ढिमटी चै，तलंयठ निलिलु सी माधतडा सठ 82.4



 वै，भभ्भूंउमठ निलिले टी माधउता रठ 77.2 ढिमदी चै， यटिभाक्य न्ञिलु टी माधठउा रठ 76.3 ढिमटी चै，भैवा निसिले टी माधगडा रठ 71.6 ढिमटी चै，ढगीसरेट क्तिले सी

 69.8 ढिमटी चै，उठरउगगत निसलु टी माधठडा रठ 69.4 ढिमटी चै，घठराला निस्लु सी मधधतडा रत 68.9 ढिमसी

## गै，मिठाठ्ठठ तिसिलु ही

 माधतडा टठ 68.9 ढिमटी जै，मबउमठ मागिघ ही माधगडा सठ मिवढ 66.8 ढिमसी चै，भातमा निलिले सी माधठडा रठ 62.8 ढिमटी चै। थंज्ञाप्व से गुभांह्ही मुष्टिभां चैडीवा़ु दिँव्रक्टीय छै 91－9417563054 ढिमटी，गठिभाल्टा हिँच 76.64 दिमसी
 टिँ 68.74 ढिमसी ने। मवराठ टीभां ढिँलीभां ठीउीभां

 लइ४इा विग नै।




 घटाम्टीभां ता गठीभां गठ।
 मिधिभा हा चतट ढैलग्हिट लटी ठग्मटनी माधतडग निम्नर

 सगुठी मिधिभा यूटात वठत लटी मिधिभा टा भयिवग्न हागु वीउग विभा चै।




 पटट्टीभां डे हागु रीउीभां साह।


 मवे भडे भानीं मॅषभूँ दिरमिउ सेमां टी लड़ी हिं मुगिल テं मरीटे।

## उगधम़ भिगो क्ष़भיतउ？

भुउदाप्ट＇मुब＇ििट＇टे ठभ गेठां साथे भढमठी वठी भि लागट्डां लटी।
वसे वगिठ सा स्ल़म वमाप्टिभा मी।

Јँघ भाष्टिभा ने भाठ षथाटिभा मी।
 ठाहे मॅट वे याठ घ्वलगटिभा मी।

स्रघठ मर्गिसिभां Ј ठाटी भैउ तिमटी


टिमे घंटा थठ वा्ठे मी ठभभमां से

निंता विग ने यमरीभां वंगटां 응 उठले वठ विग टेधे ऩभारउउं लटी। －उठलँचत fिँच ट्रॉल्लय्यु 001－408－915－1268


## 



 யथले मरग्ठीभां वठतें उठさे，मिधी ठाल तणीं लइसे



भाभुली उतषागं टाल्ले वटी，घ̆ले Јॅषटे भर्विगीभां ॉॅडीभां
 यभवीभां टे वे घिठाल टिडे，वस्टी लिधसे मी मॅच लिधानी


घ घान्तां दाप्ले सी भंतरे रठीं，घागठं नै विभाती यिभाती युठे




गाठघाट्टी हा मॅ甘 यामे वठवे，वलं गी ठॉलां घटा्टी सांत्रे
 मुढउ सीभां गी धाट टाला，टिठ हांचा माग पहिभा थातागी बँटी दी मेंटा ठगीं ढउदे，नाट्टी नै सरडा गृट मग्गी।

माइे मिठां डे घेठे निगङे，गुलाभां से चै गुलाभ लॅ री री वड़ी अलीं नांप्टे，घघटां भीठीटे दिध भाज ले



 मभ३ धाल्लमा नी मभ३，माठी भमिरां टी हिं हाट्टी
 ₹टी दी भंठटा ठठीं ढउदे，नट्टी चै तठडा गृट मानी
 भन्तीउ मिंय घग्वीभा 510－314－2859

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## （मढा 12 टी घ्वमी）

घठमथडी भडे नेगाली－तीट टिर्कितडा ठाल इतथ्टि चै। सेवठ छैमे विमे ही उतुं दिरम्म रग्त घितां हाँ्डग्टत टी ひँच यइचल से रीडे गाटे उां तीट भडे घतमयडी

 हिरम्म से ठां छेंडे घ्रठी उतुं हिताइे सा वठे गठ निम सा
 उयभात ने। भॅमभी उष्टीलीभां सी भाठ से भमत गेठ टिदे यैट हाल्ल भींग टी भाडठा ही अटटी ता ठगी चै। 2019 टिछ टिम षेउठ टिछ टेम से घावी मग्ठे धेउठां ठा．लें ऊॅट भींग रिभा चे नैवि वसे मब ऊं हय भींग हाल्ले षेउतां टतें सएटे सांट्टे मठ। टिम धठडे भर्ठमण्ठ वले सीभां पा्टां，डेल से छुणां，गोम，मेल भानि सी छुसाप्टी




मभुसठी उॅटहतडी षेउठां टिछ डेल भडे गौम
 भुलांवट ऊं प्रागठ वॅधट सी उक्षटीक्त चै। माठे हेम से 13
 गी भॅमभी उघटीलीभां राठत गठ माल ऊॅवDट्डां， मभ्भिसठी ड़．ढारां हठठीभां वृeठडी भागढउां टी ख्येट हिछ
 ज़उठिभां टे मतभुध च नाट्टो।
 निठाली－सीटां से लटी घटा्टीभां गेष्टीभां मुवॅचिभिड घा्टां


 थैंटी मी，यठ टिम ठदें चठइे भठ्रमण्ठ नेवठ हाउग्टठत
 सीद दिकावा ऊं भरत्बती ठगीं केटी यदेगी से सेठाली सीटां ही चंस लटी घणु गी யाउर गेटेठा। 2020 से घटझे भर्ठमाठ गुट $1,50,000$ टठठा भीटठ ऊँ से षेउठ टिष यंट हग्लीभां हिमग्णीभां त्रे ही हाडा्हतर हिकाव उं मठब़ुणी लेट सी लंड ठगीं गेटेगी सरवि 2006 से टिजभां भर्ठमण टिठ हँट मिठढ 20,000 हठठा भीटठ ऊॅर सीभां छुमान्ठीभां लटी मी।



 मग्ठीभां वर्भभां टी मिवएटिड सां उां भालूर भाय वठेठा
 यठ भाभ तरडा सां यूठगदिड लरां सां यीइडां त्र हिम

 ले ठगीं मभझी ठाटी।



 टिठीभां मग्ठीभां छिटडाप्टीभां से घग्हतुट ही वेंटठी

 वठ ठठे गठ। टिम षठझे सी टिवॅले वग्गामी रेउा्टां रे गी ठगीं，मठों हानाल्टठ हवीलां विउट्टि टॅडा भने भभठ यटठाट्टिर से गत्त मका भड़े वेग रमेटी से भिंघठ
 यूठा्ट मुलांवट सा टिच षठइा सेम लटी भुउतगम्मूटी






 उां लवां से टिउ हिछ चे भडे रा नी मसा टिवे उणिट




 यूळा्ट भुलांवट भडे तठउर मुट्टाप्टी से साटिते ऊं घ पागठ ठॅчट टी उत्नहीक्न चै।

वेंटठ मठवाठ हा घटहा चै वि 2020 टिम

 षिम रें लाठा रठ लेंटे गां उां माइ सेम सं यठिकां गी भैमभी उघहीलीभां राठत भा उगीभां वसतडी भाढ़ां
 न साट्टेगा भडे वियठे टिठ ठा च नाग्टे वि भमीं टिरग्म टीभां छिष्टम्टीभां గे हैगट टी उंध्य हिछ डिलर वे षाप्टी टिछ विठ यट्टीटे। टिम पठङे टीभां उत्तहीक्तां हाउाहतर
 ठगीभां，मठों थेउला ही वठ ठगीभां गठ।



 छैंडे पड़े गर।

## मूभली नउतैल प्रग्माही डे सूँ्टँडी सरीद पघ्व लीहक तीमियी

तिरल गाड़ी चु मेठ मे उप्रव भाठी， हा विभा मैठग्टा सगए छुडे । हिग्टी गाठत्त ठाल पतउ दी वंघ हिठी， मुगत मठिभ निग विभा भमझात छिडे। घटलां टिँच मतभाभ के एूरी घितली， गँघ देधरे छिच्रा विन्यांत छिडे।
 भुमीषउ भा वाटी वप्टीभां टी ताए हैंडे। नीटत मिंय ंे तीटत सी ला घंत्ती，
 झुरी मटीभां 亏 वठ विभा पूट छिची， छिगे साप्वर सी मेंट इुवटा टिडी।

मटा लॅघ ठाल＇रूलिभां लइत दाल्ता ，
 भंघ्व लिम्रसी घितली से टांगा नाह， ढ्रठडी भा गी Bिग्टी वित्यात भंटन। भाढउ घट वे ट्टॅट रिभा＇ट्रममटां＇亏े， नेम्न भा विभा भठर तुभाए मंतट। तीक मॅयां टी नापे वितथाए छिग्टी，

 देठी टलां टे मॅघठ दिछा टिंडे। तंगी वला हिँच यूठ थठप्वीठ जैया，

 मैंट श्रवप्टी ठा यैट हुण टिडी।
 व टी हान हैम भैंड झ्रवा टिडी। निछिंटा गुण समभेम्ञ रे ढइत दा्ली， भाम ड़म्नभट टी निॅटी निषा चिडी। तीटा विदें नै नीट टी तुठाउ टॅमी， मठठ विदें जै，सम्ठ मिधला टिडी। तॅंदें ठाण्ड टा लिभाष्टिभा मी मीम निघ， मीम विभा हिग्टा छमे रवप्वान भंसग। हल विभा＇लाल＇गब్రभउ గ్ㅇ काप्टी तैउा， उठघ̆ली भॅच गाटी भुवाल मवरण्त मंटत।


## डัड

भव ढ़ॅल खठ सा मिगाठ ठा वृ़े， ढल गुभीभभां से Bिथग्ठ हा गेसे। लॅनिछ उांभिट ढल लॅकटे विडे－विडे， माठे टी ौमउ मॅष्ठे जाठ रठी ग़से।

ठोठी सा ढ़ूल लूठो घ्वडा गी मंगठा， गठ घट्टा ठा वसी गाल से याट्टे। काठ गाल य＇्仑िट्र वसी ठां चग्र्गारा， Вिगठ्र्ठ दॅठ－दॅह गठ वँ्टी यठ धग्टे
 डे तरभ क किटी भां भघदटंछुटी।
 काट्ें टिर्ग मटी नठे व्ठठलंहिटी।
wठ दठगी वॅटी छीज़ ठरी भिठी， टिगठ्ठ हॅइ－ढॅइ लेव यठटेमी गैपे। ठंटी－चन्नी，मग़लउ चिँच के संप्टी， यठ जग्ट＇च भচ बठे टिल ठपे ।


## ठाक्षल

 छिडीव टिंछ मत्तरा टे लेरी टीदे प्वप्लटे।

वॅषे uडे वॅष वीउा टिव टाग यिभाठ हा， रीइे－वग्हे थठ हा भवा－चम्मरी टिगण से।

Bिठुां ता चिभाग रा भवा－चम्तरी यळाह्टी， घेदढ़ा लटी टीदारे ठठे सिस ताए हाठरे।



उयदे म्नघ्वम्व र्ठ यविलां उां बसे यठदिभा ठा， यठां से छभभदां दिँच गठे मीटे ॅवा घाल्लरे ।



## －उषिटन मठभा

 ＋919814667682
## fिठतउ दृ़ू़ी वुगुडी

वंगा，गुथ डे केम रमल टा，मिवदा वटी ठा वठीटे।
ले के भिगठउ दाप़ी गुडुडी，ठ！ल ग्लाउां लडीटे।

लव－टिखां टिँ甘 घां घटा वे，भैमे वरे तइीटे।
नंगा，गुथ डे केम ठमल सा म्रिवटा वटी ठा वठीटे।
＇गुठदिसता＇टिॅ टित डेठी ही，गुॅउी चउु ताट्टी भमभांतीं। वल्म डेठी के ही दिठ टिर टित，घट ताव्टा लग्मांी। घे－निभने ठगीं घटठा，भाने यॅला fिणरड टा ढइीटे। ठंठा，गु डे केम ठमल सा，मिरहा वसी ठा वठीटे।

उगगरे मूट－मूट लूरां टे，ठा थै ताटा मेचीं।
लूरं सीभां विॅॅड यमवीभां वॅलें，कुल के ही ठा इटीटे। वंठा，गुथ डे केम ठमल टा，मिबटा वसी ठा वठीटे।




## फिभम ही पुनच

डेठ 氏िभान दृ亏े प्रमुघ्यभां भेठी निसडी भगिवट लूठी। भिघीभां टी इग्ली उे घठि，निछिं भैठा चगिरट लॅठी।

उुली कठ डेठे टठम्न टी，गाट गाट वे में थी साद्टां，



उैठ़



－ठेट्ड वँमल（मटेट भट्गाठठी）
91－98768－77607
 चठी वठठ सी लूठ वाटी लॅड， तिगांग पून्भिभां टी Јैटी ひॅट। टिव थूडिम्नउ रा ₹ंटी मी लाब， घ̆से ढमा लपे दिधा के ध्राप्व। वटी यठं टे चिठगठ घृभाप्टे， थॅघनी ठाल्ल उहाभ टिँच भाप्टे। घॅचिछ，चैगी Јॅटी घग्रउ वॉल， मुयाग मवसे चे भायट वॅल। मूकभ，भेंगर गॉल मभऐे मग्ठी， टिलैवटठतिव ठोभां के घिभागी।
－चमतटीय म्नठभ
थॅघ्वती गोभ डे लॅठा विभा घेत， भगиिभां लिभा मुॅध टा चैठ। विते मभें ऊं वठटे मी भिग， नाठलेद्या गोभ वठ टिछ घंट। हीटी दिद्टा लिभाष्टिभा वृठ， भांधिवरग्न थॅघ्ती गैट्टी घंट। ひॅघ्ती गोस सा नें गेटे मिवर्न， भरिभाँं ठाल दृयी उवगण। यडुग्टी हा याइिभा मी दटरा，


91－95010 33005


हैं
गठ देले निगइए भान्टभी，घेली नाए्टे श्रठ， गॉलां घानां ताल हिम，ढॅउटी हा रठड्डउ।



गवस ऊं ब्र ठा fिले，से मिंण वॅधीपे घंस，


ने वुठमी उे घैठ वे，मिये बीडे ठा वं $H$ ，


लवाम्टी ठा लैमी उे，ने वठ टढ़ा ठीव，




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