# English

medlacis, Janoan

# INTERNATIONAL TIBET YOUTH FORUM

Empowering Voices and Inspiring Action for Tibet's Future

DHARAMSHALA, 2023



र्चर-भ्रेदे-भ्रेवा-वह्वाय-ध्रे-द्रेव-वय-सिरमा

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION

"The passing generation of Tibetans in Tibet have carried the Tibetan movement with their indomitable spirit and the responsibility now befalls the Tibetan youths in exile carrying forward the baton".

- His Holiness the Great 14th Dalai Lama



# International Tibet Youth Forum Empowering Voices and Inspiring Action for Tibet's Future Dharamshala, India

The Department of Information and International Relations of the Central Tibetan Administration is organizing the International Tibet Youth Forum (ITYF) in Dharamshala from 18 to 20 July 2023. The Central Tibetan Administration led by Sikyong Penpa Tsering considers Tibet advocacy as one of the foremost priorities in restoring freedom for Tibet. In its resolute commitment to strengthen, sustain, and advance the Tibetan call for freedom globally, the 16th Kashag has asserted the indispensable role of the Tibetans in exile, with a special focus on youth in exploring their potential and skills in spearheading the global Tibet advocacy movement.

The International Tibet Youth Forum will bring together over a hundred young Tibetan participants and a group of speakers from across the globe, including Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, India, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and the United States. The forum aims to create a common avenue for the Tibetan youth to exchange ideas, voice their concerns, and discuss challenges and the progressive path forward. Through meaningful discussions, participants will focus on initiating and mobilizing nonviolent advocacy actions in their respective regions by developing personalized region-specific strategies.

Today, our greatest concern is the Chinese government's renewed policy of "consolidating the sense of single Han national identity", China's education policy, suppression, and sinicization of Tibetan Buddhism aimed at the extermination and sinicization of the Tibetan culture, language, religion, and way of life, and the destruction of Tibet's pristine ecology. There is an urgent need more than ever before to reverse the Chinese government's misguided policy on Tibet. Otherwise, it will result in irreversible damage to the Tibetan identity, natural environment, peace, and stability in the subcontinent.

At the same time, the Tibetan community in the diaspora is undergoing significant social and demographic changes. As of Today, Tibetans are

spread around the world and have established Tibetan organizations in at least 20 countries. While these changes bring about their own set of challenges, they also present a unique advantage. As citizens of their host countries, with their deep integration into the international community and a comprehensive understanding of the local languages and governance structures, Tibetans are presented with an exceptional opportunity to actively engage in mobilizing international support for Tibet in their respective regions. In light of these circumstances, CTA recognizes that it is more crucial than ever to nurture Tibetan youth as future leaders who will become the vanguards of the Tibetan movement in securing the future of Tibet.

The three-day forum will commence by providing an overview of the historical significance of Tibet and its unique Tibetan cultural and traditional identity, followed by in-depth discussions on the pressing situation within Tibet and the transformative journey of the exiled Tibetan community under the benevolent leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Moreover, this forum will impart strategic and advocacy tactical skills necessary to channel the participants' efforts into effective advocacy tools and networks. The forum will provide ample opportunity for the participants to establish a close-knit network of Tibetan youth and engage in meaningful group discussions in understanding the scope, challenges, and opportunities while outlining a region-specific plan of action. The International Tibet Youth Forum will conclude with the adoption of a Forum declaration.

Through such endeavors, we aim to foster a resilient cohort of young Tibetan leaders capable of spearheading, upholding, and empowering the Tibetan freedom movement toward a meaningful, long-lasting, and negotiated resolution to the protracted Sino-Tibet conflict, driven by unwavering principles and a commitment to safeguarding Tibet's future.

#### Forum Schedule

# Venue: D'Polo Club and Spa Resort, Dharamshala 18-20 July 2023

## Forum Registration: Monday, 17 July 2023

14:00hr	Registration and Forum Briefing at Sikyong Hall, T-Building, Central Tibetan Administration, Gangchen Kyishong		
15:00hr	Tea Break		
15:30hr	CTA Tour (Kashag Secretariat, Tibetan Parliament-in- Exile, Supreme Justice Commission, Tibet Museum, and the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives)		
17:00hr	Proceed to D'Polo Club (Forum Venue) from Gangchen Kyishong and Hotel room Check-In		
19:00hr	Welcome Dinner		

## Day One: Tuesday, 18 July 2023

#### **INAUGURAL SESSION**

09:30hr	Inaugural Ceremony: Lighting the lamp by Sikyong Penpa Tsering		
09:35hr	Welcome Address by Karma Choeying, Secretary, Department of Information and International Relations (DIIR), Central Tibetan Administration (CTA)		
09:40hr	Inaugural Address by Sikyong Penpa Tsering, Central Tibetan Administration		
10:20hr	Vote of Thanks by Tenzin Lekshay, Additional Secretary, DIIR, CTA		
10:30hr	Tea Break		
11:00hr	Special Session - One Moderator: Karma Choeying, Secretary, DIIR, CTA		
	Open Mic with Sikyong Penpa Tsering on the 16th Kashag's Vision		
13:00hr	Lunch		
14:00hr	Planery Session - One Theme: Introduction to Tibetan Culture, Identity, and History		
	Moderator: Tenzin Lekshay, Additional Secretary, DIIR		
	Venerable Geshe Lhakdor		

#### Professor Tsangtruk Topla

Identity

Professor in Tibetan History and Culture, College for Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarah

Director, Library of Tibetan Works and Archives Title: *Importance of Religion, Culture and Tibetan National* 

Title: History of Tibet: China's Failing Narrative over the years

15:30hr Tea Break

16:00hr Planery Session - Two

Theme: Exile, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the

Sino-Tibet Conflict: A Way Forward

Moderator: Masood Butt, V-TAG member, Jammu and

Kashmir, India

Mr. Tenzin Geyche Tethong

Former Secretary of His Holiness the Dalai Lama

Title: Our Living Memories: Gratitude to His Holiness the Dalai

Lama for his lifelong contributions to Tibet

Mr. Kelsang Gyaltsen

Former Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama

Title: The Evolution of Sino-Tibetan Dialogue:

Prospects and Challenges in Resolving the Conflict

Mr. Tashi Phuntsok

Former Election Commissioner and Chairman of the

Public Service Commission, CTA

Title: 60 Years of Tibetan Resilience and Building Democratic

Institutions in Exile

19:00hr Dinner

20:00hr Tibetan Cultural Performances by TCV Gopalpur

students and Dhasa Gorshey Class dance group,

followed by Gorshey

#### Day Two: Wednesday, 19 July 2023

09:00hr Special Session - Two

Testimony by **Phuntsok Nyidron**Former Tibetan Political Prisoner
Moderator: Lharong, Five-Fifty Youth Ambassador, India

10:00hr Special Session - Three

Introduction to Voluntary Tibet Advocacy Group (V-TAG) by Tenzin Lekshay, Additional Secretary, Department of Information and International Relations

Moderator: Chemi Lhamo, V-TAG member, Canada

10:45hr Tea Break

11:00hr Planery Session - Three

Theme: Advocacy and Activism: Tools, Networking and Communication

Moderator: Dukthen Kyi, Tibet Advocacy Section Head, DIIR, CTA

Mr. Sherap Therchin

Executive Director, Canada Tibet Committee Title: Scope of Tibet Activism in the West

Ms. Tencho Gyatso

President, International Campaign for Tibet Title: Harnessing Global Advocacy for Tibet

Ms. Kyinzom Dhongdue

Strategic Campaigns Lead, Amnesty International, Australia

Title: Alliance and Networking in Advocacy; Negotiating the Priorities

Ms. Gloria Montgomery

Coordinator of Tibet Advocacy Coalition
Title: Engagement and Advocacy at the United Nations

13:00hr Lunch

14:00hr Group Discussion

15:30hr Tea Break

16:00hr Group Discussion (continue)

19:00hr Dinner

20:00hr Special Session - Four

Experiences of Standing for Election: Challenges and

Opportunities

Moderator: Tenzin Norzin, Five-Fifty Youth

Ambassador, Canada

Kyinzom Dhongdue and Chime Lhamo

# Day Three: Thursday, 20 July 2023

09:00hr	Special Session - Five Narrative of Tibet's Legal Status for Advocacy Moderator: Tsering Choedup, V-TAG member, California		
	<b>Dr. Michael Van Walt Van Praag</b> Executive President of Kreddha		
10:30hr	Group Discussion (continue)		
11:30 hr	Tea Break		
12:00hr	Group Discussion (continue)		
13:00hr	Lunch		
14:00hr	Group Presentations		
15:30hr	Tea Break		
16:00hr	Adoption of Action Plans and Forum Declaration		
	VALEDICTORY SESSION		
17:05hr	Presentation of the Forum Declaration by the representative of Forum Participant		
17:10hr	Address by Kalon Norzin Dolma, Kalon of Department of Information and International Relations		
17:20hr	Valedictory address by Dolma Tsering Teykhang, Deputy Speaker of the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile		
17:40hr	Vote of Thanks by Karma Choeying, Secretary, DIIR, CTA		
19:00hr	Dinner		

#### Day Four: Friday, 21 July 2023

Hotel Room Check-out till 12 noon.

All Participants except for those participating in the Youth Political Engagement Program hosted by National Democratic Institute are required to check out from the hotel before 12 Noon.

03

Breakfast will be served from 07:00hr - 08:30hr

#### PANEL ABSTRACTS AND SPEAKERS' BIO

## Special Session - One Open Mic on the 16th Kashag's Vision

## Sikyong Penpa Tsering



Sikyong Penpa Tsering was sworn-in as the Sikyong of the Central Tibetan Administration and the Tibetan people at an official ceremony graced by His Holiness the Dalai Lama on 27 May 2021. Born in 1963, Sikyong Penpa Tsering grew up in Lugsung Samdupling Tibetan Settlement in Bylakuppe, South India. After completing his

higher secondary education from Central Tibetan School, Sikyong pursued his Bachelor's degree in Economics from Madras Christian College in Chennai from 1985-1988. In 1996, Sikyong Penpa Tsering was elected as a Member of the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile from Domey Constituency. In 2001, he was re-elected as a Member of the Tibetan Parliament during which he took on the role of the Executive Director of Tibetan Parliamentary and Policy Research Center (TPPRC), a research agency based in New Delhi. In 2008, after his re-election to a third term as a member of the Tibetan Parliament, he was elected as the honorable Speaker of the 14th Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile. In 2011, he was elected to a fourth term as a member of the 15th Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile and was duly elected as the Speaker through a majority vote. From August 2016 to November 2017, Sikyong Penpa Tsering assumed the role and responsibility as the Representative of His Holiness the Dalai Lama at the Office of Tibet based in Washington DC.

## Planery Session - One Introduction to Tibetan Culture, Identity, and History

#### Importance of Religion, Culture and Tibetan National Identity

Abstract:

**Tibet's Distinct Identity** - Like any other nation, Tibet has its own distinct identity. Tibet is a vast country rich in natural mines, forests and rivers. This prosperous landscape is inhabited by various wild and domesticated animals and birds. Tibetan people living there in their speech, recite Mantra of Avalokiteshwara and talk about the well-being of sentient beings. Furthermore, by their body, they are well adapted to accumulating merits through bodily prostration, confession of sin, offerings, and giving alms and always strive to practice love and compassion towards sentient beings.

Because of their mental adaptability to the practice of love and compassion, they were able to confront and get through any barrier or hindrance. Thus, despite the cruel killing of more than a million Tibetans and the subsequent suppression of the remaining Tibetan population in Tibet during the Chinese occupation of Tibet, Tibetans were able to maintain their culture, including their moral values. Tibetans outside of Tibet are equally committed to the effort to preserve Tibet's unique language, religion, and culture. In addition, Tibetans in exile have successfully embraced modern academics, producing beneficial results.

Preservation of Tibetan Identity - The immediate responsibility of the Tibetan people is to promote ethical morality and capability by putting them into practice as well as to gain recognition on the international platform for the same. Consequently, the main goal of the middle-way policy and democratic reformation (of the Tibetan govt. in Exile), as well as among the many profound advices of His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama, is to unite the entire province and religious sects of Tibet in order to preserve the unique Tibetan culture founded on ethical principles beneficial to all of humanity.

As a result, both Tibetan leaders and the general public should uphold high moral standards and collaborate for the sake of the community while being knowledgeable about both traditional and contemporary academia. That would certainly result in prosperity for the Tibetans for now and in the time to come. Hence, Tibetans in general and Tibetan youth in particular should keep in mind these aforementioned important points.

I believe that adhering to and applying these principles will not only assist to preserve the Tibetan identity but also serve as an offering to His Holiness the Dalai Lama and a dedication to all Tibetans (dead and alive), including your kith and kin.

#### Venerable Geshe Lhakdor



Venerable Geshe Lhakdor is the Director of the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives based in Dharamshala, India. He has held roles in many bodies under the patronage of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Apart from his many representative and advisory roles, he has worked extensively within the field of education — a founding member

of the secular ethics in Education in 2015, His Holiness Dalai Lama nominated board member at the Central University of Tibetan Studies in Sarnath, India, professional member of the Council for Tibetan Education in Exile as well as a member of the Advisory Committee of the Tibetan Education in Exile, CTA. He has also published extensively and translated fundamental texts to and from English and Tibetan. Geshe Lhakdor's rich academic prowess including a Doctor of Divinity from Drepung Loseling Monastic University, has earned him honorary professorships at the University of Delhi and the University of British Columbia in the past. India in 1995. Geshe Lhakdor was born in Yakra in the Western Tibet.

#### History of Tibet: China's Failing Narrative over the years

#### Abstract:

The first section of the talk largely focuses on recognizing the importance of understanding the history of Tibet and the continuation of the Tibetan race. In this regard, the historical text rLangs kyi poti siru (ﷺ) and the biography of dNgulchu Chos bsang (ﷺ) are cited to say that one who doesn't know the history of the ancestor are similar to monkeys.

This second section focuses on the geographical setting and interior living environment of the Tibetan plateau using sources from the Dunhuang manuscripts (The Tibetan Annals, Old Tibetan Chronicle). Additionally, the significance of Tibet's topography and internal way of life to the world in general and to Asia in particular will also be covered.

In the third section, according to the historical Tibetan scripture bKa'chems ka khol ma (সন্ত্রমণান্

The fourth section deals with the expansion of Tibetan empire under the rule of King Tsrisong Detsen and his son. In light of this, the nature of Tibetans as an ambitious and brave race will be explained in this section.

## Tsangtruk Topla



Tsangtruk Topla is a professor and a researcher in Tibetan and Contemporary World History at the College for Higher Tibetan Studies, Sarah, Dharamshala. He is also a Ph.D. candidate at the Dalai Lama Institute of Higher Education, Bengaluru. Tsangtruk Topla has written and published extensively on Tibetan History and Panchen Lama including - Research on the

Tenth Panchen Lama, Three Volumes on U-Tsang history, Biography of the Ninth Panchen Lama, Tibetan Idea of History, A Critical Analysis of Ancient Tibetan Legal Documents, Normative Form and Diction of Official Letter, The Prince of Shambala Research on the Tenth Panchen Lama and Kyerong History.

# Planery Session - Two Exile, His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the Sino-Tibet Conflict: A Way Forward

# Our Living Memories: Gratitude to His Holiness the Dalai Lama for his lifelong contributions to Tibet

#### Abstract:

His Holiness, twenty-three at the time, was forced to leave his homeland after the Chinese occupation of Tibet in 1959. In spite of his young age, his forward-thinking leadership facilitated the rehabilitation and reintegration of the 80,000 Tibetan refugees who sought sanctuary in India while also spearheading the reestablishment of the entire institution from nothing. Despite the various challenges in exile, His Holiness put all his efforts to reestablish systems, institutions, and organizations while considering those adversities as an opportunity to reform, to do things differently from the past.

Having served His Holiness for forty years, during the early years in exile, I witnessed how His Holiness would write countless letters to world leaders and would seldom receive a response. Those were tough days. By enduring hardship and limited international support, His Holiness steadfastly rallied for his people, an unwavering dedication that persists to this day. This remarkable endeavor has empowered three successive generations of Tibetans with education and self-reliance, shaping the Tibetan community in exile to its current form, enhancing its resilience, and fostering the growth of the Tibetan movement globally.

His Holiness officially introduced the Tibetan system of democracy in 1960 paving the way for full democratization that occurred with the democratic election of political leadership in 2001 and the devolution of political authority by His Holiness in 2011. The Tibetan people have consistently adhered to nonviolent principles despite facing immense brutality from the Chinese government. In contrast to many other contemporary struggles, the Tibetan movement is one that is characterized by its commitment to peaceful resistance led by our visionary leader. Today, His Holiness is a global icon of peace and compassion whose message has impacted the lives of millions around the world.

#### **Tenzin Geyche Tethong**



Tenzin Geyche Tethong was born in 1943 in Lhasa. He first joined the Tibetan administrative service in the early 1960s and later served in the Private Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama until 2006. He has been a trusted companion and a close aide to His Holiness the Dalai Lama for over four decades. The former private secretary of His

Holiness, Tenzin Geyche Tethong is the author of His Holiness the Fourteenth Dalai Lama: An Illustrated Biography, a biography of His Holiness published in 2021 that features previously unpublished photos and unparalleled insights into the Dalai Lama's leadership, compassion and gentle humor. He was the founding executive of the Tibetan Youth Congress. He also served as the Kalon of CTA's Information and Publicity Office; Department of Health and Department of Education subsequently.

# The Evolution of Sino-Tibetan Dialogue: Prospects and Challenges in Resolving the Conflict

#### Abstract:

The Sino-Tibetan conflict is according to international law and international conflict and not the internal affairs of the People's Republic of China. It is a political conflict involving international law. What are the traditional methods or ways of resolving international political conflicts? The Tibetan concept of Ümay-Lam, the Middle-Way-Approach. The different phases of Sino-Tibetan contact and dialogue. The Memorandum on Genuine Autonomy and the Note to the Memorandum. Current geopolitical changes and new challenges, opportunities and prospects for the Tibetan freedom struggle.

### Kelsang Gyaltsen



Kelsang Gyaltsen was born in Bha, Kham, Tibet in 1951. In 1963 he was sent to Switzerland for education. He served the Central Tibetan Administration for more than 30 years in various capacities. He was one of the two Envoys of His Holiness the Dalai Lama entrusted with the responsibility of conducting the dialogue with the Chinese leadership. He

engaged in nine rounds of formal discussions and one informal meeting with representatives of the Chinese leadership (2002-2010). He also served as the Representative of His Holiness the Dalai Lama for Central and Eastern Europe (1985- 1992). He also served as the secretary to His Holiness for international relations at the Office of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in Dharamshala. In 1999, he returned to Switzerland and continued to serve as the Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Europe, heading the Office of Tibet, Brussels (2001-2005) and the Office of Tibet in Geneva (2005-2008). After serving as the Special Representative of His Holiness the Dalai Lama to Europe and as acting head of the Office of Tibet in Brussels, he retired in July 2016.

# 60 Years of Tibetan Resilience and Building Democratic Institutions in Exile

#### Abstract:

His Holiness the 14th Dalai Lama's flight into India in March 1959 from Tibet - a land where he is the manifestation of its principal patron deity: Avalokiteshvara - is a victory for Tibetan nation, people and culture to endure itself from further obliteration. Moreover, the triumphant escape is deemed undeniably a tremendous win for Tibetan political status.

Following His Holiness the Dalai Lama's perilous journey, several thousands of Tibetans poured into exile via unimpeded borders of India, Nepal and Bhutan, knowing nothing but heaven and earth. However, with deep respect, the government of India and its people welcomed His Holiness the Dalai Lama and Tibetans with open arms. Subsequently, the Tibetan administration in exile, with the astute leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, received Tibetan refugees and advocated their stories to promote the Tibetan Freedom Struggle with generous support from the Indian government and international supporters.

#### Tashi Phuntsok



Tashi Phuntsok was born in Dingri Lam, Tibet, in 1948. He fled Tibet in 1959 and attended primary school for a year in Nepal. He then enrolled in a transit school at Lower Dharamshala and later transferred to Mount Abu Tibetan school. In 1971, he joined the Central Tibetan Administration and was appointed as a secretary cum accountant at the Bhandara Tibetan

settlement. In October 1975, he was transferred as interim deputy secretary to the Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Delhi. He then joined the Department of Home as Deputy Secretary on 1 October 1979. Over the years, he served as the Secretary of the Department of Home, Finance and the Security. In 1998, he assumed the position of representative at the Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Delhi. On 23 August 2004, he was elected as the Election Commissioner and Chairman of the Public Service Commission till his retirement in 2014.

# Planery Session - Three Advocacy and Activism: Tools, Networking and Communication

#### Scope of Tibet Activism in the West

#### Abstract:

Activism for human rights has long been a cornerstone of Western societies, with individuals and organizations tirelessly advocating for the protection and promotion of fundamental rights and freedoms. This activism encompasses a broad range of issues such as civil liberties, political participation, gender equality, racial justice, LGBTQ+ rights, refugee and immigrant rights, freedom of expression, and economic justice. Activists employ grassroots movements, advocacy campaigns, public demonstrations, litigation, and engagement with policymakers and institutions to address these concerns.

Within the realm of human rights activism in the West, there exists a specific focus on Tibet and the unique challenges faced by the Tibetan people. Tibetan activists advocate for the preservation of Tibetan culture, religious freedom, and the protection of human rights amidst Chinese occupation. They work tirelessly to raise awareness about political repression, cultural assimilation, and economic marginalization experienced by Tibetans. Tibetan activists in the West have numerous opportunities to promote human rights for Tibetans across different levels of government, think tanks, media, and the public. They engage with local, regional, and national government bodies, participating in public consultations and advocacy campaigns to influence policies related to human rights and Tibet-related issues. Collaborating with international organizations allows them to submit reports, participate in sessions, and engage in lobbying efforts to raise awareness and advocate for international action.

Partnerships with think tanks and research institutions enable Tibetan activists to contribute insights, research, and analysis to policy discussions, publishing reports, and generating evidence-based recommendations. Leveraging the power of the media, they write articles, give interviews, and share their perspectives to raise awareness

about Tibet's human rights situation. Public awareness campaigns, cultural events, and grassroots initiatives educate the wider public and foster support for the Tibetan cause.

Coalition building with other human rights organizations and social justice movements strengthens the collective voice, influencing public narratives and advocating for systemic change. Mobilizing Tibetan diaspora communities and engaging with local communities empower individuals, while advocacy groups and lobbying efforts provide dedicated platforms for activism. Collaborations with educational institutions and human rights organizations foster human rights education programs, spreading knowledge and inspiring future generations of activists.

By harnessing these opportunities, Tibetan activists in the West can effectively promote human rights for Tibetans, raise awareness about their struggle, and bring about meaningful change across various domains. Through their dedication and engagement at different levels, they contribute to the broader human rights movement and strive towards a more just and inclusive world.

## Sherap Therchin



Sherap Therchin joined the Canada-Tibet Committee in January 2018 as its Executive Director. He grew up in Tibetan refugee communities in Nepal and moved to Canada in 2015. In Nepal, Sherap worked as Assistant Deputy Director of the Himalayan Society for Youth and Women Empowerment where he designed and monitored projects to empower

indigenous women. He later moved to India to serve as Deputy Chief of Tibet Fund India, with responsibility for oversight and evaluation of USAID projects supporting education and healthcare in Tibetan refugee communities. Academically, Sherap obtained a Master degree in Management Innovation and Entrepreneurship at Queen's University, Canada and MBA in Finance from PES University, Bangalore. He has also worked in the office of Canadian MP Arif Virani, and as a project consultant at Alinea International, Canada.

#### Harnessing Global Advocacy for Tibet

#### Abstract:

This presentation and Q&A, aims to explore strategies and approaches that can maximize the impact of Tibetan advocacy worldwide, foster collaboration among different regions, and learn how to equip ourselves with the necessary tools to become effective advocates in our own communities. We will discuss the power of advocacy – as individuals and organizations, the need for mapping a global advocacy landscape, strengthening our networks, and furthermore, equipping the next generation of advocates.

Over the past 30 years, working closely with the Envoy of His Holiness the Dalai Lama as well as with Tibet organizations, the International Campaign for Tibet (ICT) has achieved significant milestones in advocating for Tibet within the US Congress and Administration, as well as in European countries and governments. This talk aims to share ICT's accomplishments while also highlighting success stories of Tibetan advocacy efforts from various regions worldwide.

Strengthening advocacy networks and empowering the next generation of Tibet advocates is vital for the long-term sustainability and success of the movement.

### Tencho Gyatso



Prior to assuming the role of ICT President, Tencho Gyatso served as Interim Vice President and Director for Outreach. Born in exile, in Dharamshala, in the Indian foothills of the Himalayas, and the seat of His Holiness the Dalai Lama and the exile Tibetan administration, Tencho was educated at the Tibetan Children's Village school, Dharamshala, St Bedes College

in Shimla, India and St Joseph's College, Bangalore. After moving to the United States in 1998, she continued her activism as a private individual, serving as a community leader and event organizer to raise awareness about Tibet. She joined the International Campaign for Tibet in 2008 as Special Assistant for Advocacy and expanded her activism overseeing Tibet lobby Day at US Congress, the Tibetan Youth Leadership Program

and the Lodi Gyari Washington Internship Program with Congressional offices. Tencho has led several ICT member and Congressional Staffer trips to Dharamshala, India. She plays an active role in ICT's Advocacy Team to advance ICT's legislative agenda and continues to educate the public about Tibet at community conferences and universities. Tencho lives in Virginia with her artist/writer husband Losang Gyatso, and son Tashi Gyatso.

(33

#### Alliance and Networking in Advocacy: Negotiating the Priorities

#### Abstract:

Tibetan activists and campaigners have been active in movement building and coalition building in recent years. While the former is about organizing diverse groups of people, organizations, and coalitions towards a shared vision and is sustained over a long period, the latter is more issue-based and focused on specific, shorter-term goals. Both have become increasingly important for the Tibet movement. We will look at the evolution of the global Tibet movement, the successes, the challenges we face today, and the opportunities ahead.

## Kyinzom Dhongdue



Kyinzom Dhongdue works at Amnesty International Australia and leads the government relations team. She is the former CEO and Campaigns Manager of the Australia Tibet Council. She served in the Tibetan Parliament-in-Exile from 2016 to 2021 as the first representative from Australasia. In 2022, she co-founded the Democratic Alliance

political party in Australia, along with human rights activists fighting China's human rights abuses and ran in the Australian federal elections as a candidate for the House of Representatives. She went to Tibetan Children's Village in Dharamshala. She has English literature and journalism degrees from Delhi University and the Indian Institute of Mass Communications. She worked as a journalist with the Times of India and the Asian Age before moving to Australia in 2005.

#### Engagement and Advocacy at the United Nations

#### Abstract:

Tibet Advocacy Coalition is a project established in 2013 by Tibet Justice Center, International Tibet Network, and Students for a Free Tibet to develop coordinated strategies and to raise awareness of human rights violations in Tibet with UN experts and Permanent Missions in Geneva. Through this work, the Coalition seeks to pressure China to adhere to its international obligations, as defined in the UN charter.

The Coalition's members are Tibet Justice Center, International Tibet Network Secretariat, Students for a Free Tibet, Tibet Action Institute, Tibetan Youth Association Europe and Tibet Initiative Deutschland.

Gloria Montgomery, the Coordinator of the Coalition and UN Advocacy Director of Tibet Justice Center, will deliver a session on the ways in which the Coalition seeks to advance the human rights of the Tibetan people at the United Nations, including at the Human Rights Council, during UN Treaty Body reviews and with Special Procedures.

The session will explore the importance of strong coordinated advocacy strategies and collaboration - with Tibetans, Tibet groups as well as with affected Uyghur, Hong Kong and Chinese communities - and delve into why capital-level advocacy is so crucial to this work in Geneva.

Key lessons learned, recent UN successes and upcoming advocacy opportunities will also be highlighted. The session will end with a Q&A session.

## Gloria Montgomery



Gloria Montgomery is the UN Advocacy Director for Tibet Justice Center (TJC) and the coordinator for Tibet Advocacy Coalition. She holds an LL.M. in International Human Rights and Humanitarian Law from the University of Essex and has over 10 years experience in human rights campaigning, advocacy and research, including at the United

Nations. Prior to joining TJC in 2019, Gloria Montgomery worked at Tibet Society UK, the world's first Tibet support group and the

Secretariat of the UK's All-Party Parliamentary Group on Tibet. Prior to working on Tibet, Gloria worked in the Middle East and North Africa Programme at Amnesty International's headquarters in London, where she documented and monitored a wide range of human rights abuses and humanitarian law violations in the North Africa region. She has worked very closely with human rights defenders since 2013.

 $\omega$ 

#### Special Session - Two

#### Testamony by Phuntsok Nyidron

### Phuntsok Nyidron



Phuntsok Nyidron was one of Tibet's longest held political prisoners. At the age of 17, she joined the Neu-Chung Ri Nunnery. On 14 October 1989, Phuntsok was arrested for taking part in a peaceful pro-independence demonstration in Lhasa. She was sentenced to 9 years imprisonment on charges of "Counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement

against the masses" and being a "ring-leader" of the demonstration. While in prison, in 1993, Phuntsok along with 13 other nuns recorded a series of "songs of freedom", which when uncovered resulted in another 8 year sentence, taking her total prison term to 17 years. Due to international outcry and advocacy, Phuntsok was released from prison in 2004, and later granted medical leave to travel to the United States. She is currently residing in Switzerland with her husband.

#### Special Session - Three

#### Introduction to Voluntary Tibet Advocacy Group (V-TAG)

#### Abstract:

The Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) led by Sikyong Penpa Tsering considers Tibet advocacy as one of the main priorities in restoring freedom for Tibet. While the CTA continues its efforts to bring the Tibetan cause at the forefront internationally, the 16th Kashag has undertaken a new initiative, Voluntary Tibet Advocacy Group (V-TAG) to provide every Tibetan the opportunity to optimize their potentials in contributing to the non-violent, mutually beneficial, negotiated, and lasting solution to the Sino-Tibetan conflict. V-TAGs are voluntary associations of Tibetans formed to carry out advocacy campaigns in their respective countries. The main goal of establishing V-TAGs is to reinforce the existing advocacy campaigns across the world by providing a platform for every Tibetan to contribute in their own ways for the larger cause of Tibet.

The Tibetan community in the diaspora is undergoing significant social and demographic changes. As of today, Tibetans are spread around the world and have established Tibetan organizations in at least 20 countries. Despite the challenges posed by such changes, as citizens of the country and having a good understanding of local languages and system of governance, provide a unique opportunity for them to actively engage in garnering international support for Tibet.

At present, China's relation with the international community and its handling of issues pertaining to Tibet, East Turkestan, Hong Kong, Southern Mongolia and Taiwan are becoming increasingly critical. Tibet in particular is facing an existential threat of identity, cultural and religious assimilation, economic marginalization, and environmental degradation from the Chinese Communist regime. Therefore, Tibetans need to strengthen advocacy for Tibet with the maximum participation of Tibetans spearheaded mainly by the younger generation. Through

this effort, we can amplify our international outreach garnering the attention and support for Tibet that it deserves.

CTA expects V-TAGs to act as one of the main vehicles of the Tibetan movement under the guidance of DIIR and Offices of Tibet, and to work in close coordination with Parliamentary Friends of Tibet, Tibet Support Groups, Tibetan Associations, and other stakeholders resulting in more concrete support for the Tibetan movement from across the world until the aspirations of Tibetans are fulfilled and freedom is restored in Tibet.

## Tenzin Lekshay



Tenzin Lekshay was a recipient of the Tibetan Scholarship Program (TSP) and graduated in International Relations from New York University. He is also an alumnus of Loyola College and Madras Christian College. He initially worked at the Department of Information and International Relations, Central Tibetan Administration (CTA) in 2000.

In 2008, he served as the Coordinator of the India-Tibet Coordination Office based in Delhi and had a brief stint at the Kashag Secretariat in Dharamshala. In 2012, he worked as the Media Coordinator at the Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama in New Delhi. In 2017, he was assgined as the deputy director and then as the director of the Tibet Policy Institute. On 1 July 2021, he was transferred to the Department of Information and International Relations of Central Tibetan Administration and was appointed as the official spokesperson of CTA. Over the years, he had coordinated and organized many national and international conferences and programmes on Tibet and Interfaith.

#### Special Session - Four

#### Experiences of Standing for Election: Challenges and Opportunities

#### Abstract:

Running for political office is an excellent opportunity for Tibetans living in free and democratic countries to get their voices heard and advocate for the Tibet cause in an entirely new way and at scale. It is also an empowering experience for an individual Tibetan to tell one's story with a broader community, debate ideas, and mobilise public support.

Tibetans have protested on the streets for many years and visited Parliaments in the US, Europe and Australia to seek support for the Tibet issue. As Tibetan communities become more established in these countries, we can strive to have a seat at the table where decisions are made and shape government policies on China.

Speakers: Kyinzom Dhongdue and Chime Lhamo

 $\omega$ 

#### Special Session - Five

#### Narrative of Tibet's Legal Status for Advocacy

#### Abstract:

Beijing has effectively changed how the international community perceives the Sino-Tibet conflict and, as a result, governments now act in accordance with their assumption that Tibet and the Sino-Tibet conflict are China's internal affairs. For the Tibet movement's international advocacy to have a chance of success, you will need to shift the paradigm – i.e. fundamentally change the international community's assumptions and approach - by engaging with and educating all your interlocutors on the true history and international legal status of Tibet. As long as government officials, the media and the general public are under the impression that Tibet is China's internal affair and that Tibetans are a Chinese ethnic minority, their hands are tied and no meaningful action beyond criticizing China's human rights record will be taken.

#### Dr Michael van Walt van Praag



Dr Michael van Walt van Praag is an international lawyer, mediator and advisor in intrastate peace processes, and professor of international law and international relations. He served as UN Senior Legal Advisor to the Foreign Minister of East Timor during the country's transition to independence, and as legal advisor to the Office of His Holiness the

Dalai Lama from 1985 to 2011. He was appointed Visiting Professor of Modern International Relations and International Law at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton from 2011-2015 and taught at universities in Rome, Delhi, San Francisco and Monterey. From 1991 to 1998 Michael served as General Secretary of the Unrepresented Nations and Peoples Organization, headquartered in The Hague. He has practiced law, including public international law, with the law offices of Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering (now Wilmer Hale) in Washington D.C. and London, and of Pettit & Martin in San Francisco. His publications include Tibet Brief 20/20, co-authored with Miek Boltjes in 2020; Sacred Mandates: Asian International Relations Since Chinggis Khan (co-authored/edited with Timothy Brook and Miek Boltjes, 2018); The Implementation of the Right to Self-Determination as a Contribution to Conflict Prevention, Report of the International Conference of Experts (21 to 27 November 1998), UNESCO Division of Human Rights, Democracy and Peace/UNESCO Centre of Catalonia (Barcelona, 1999); and The Status of Tibet: History, Rights and Prospects in International Law (Westview 1987).

र्ने प्रधीय

# Menslacky Fariban

# INTERNATIONAL TIBET YOUTH FORUM

Empowering Voices and Inspiring Action for Tibet's Future

DHARAMSHALA, 2023



र्चर-भ्रदे-भ्रेग-५६ग्रम-भ्रे-द्रेय-वर्ग-सिरम्

DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
CENTRAL TIBETAN ADMINISTRATION

# मुत्य भुदे र्ने द ग्री मिर्विद भुरे अर्के मार्थ के दा

वर्गाया ग्री:बुश्राया में त्यक्ष्य में क्ष्य व्याप्त में प्राप्त व्याप्त में प्राप्त व्याप्त में प्राप्त व्याप्त में प्राप्त क्ष्य क

# इ.रस.स.ता

त्रभाके त्रीट त्रीट त्रीट त्रीट त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत्र त्रीत् श्रेट स्राप्ती त्रीत्र त्रीत्

र्टा ल.इ.चक्र व्याचार्ष्य क्षेत्र क्यां वाक्षा व्याचार क्यां व्याच्या क्षेत्र व्याच्या क्षेत्र व्याच्या क्षेत्र व्याच्या क्षेत्र क्

म्याश्चितः हिंद्र-तुः त्रेंद्र-त्रेंद्र-त्य्यायम्य त्याया मुद्य-तुः श्चेतः श्च

र्वि-तिर्म्मुः द्वना नाबुर्मिश्वासे स्वासा स्रेसाधाया क्षेत्र स्वासा स्वीत्र स्वासा क्षेत्र स्वासा स्वासा स्वास वि-स्वेत स्वेत स्वेत स्वेत स्वासा स्वास स्वासा स्वास स्वासा स्वा

तुश्यस्त्रान्यत्वेयः वित्यं सेन् सेते श्री स्वायः वित्यं श्री स्वायः वित्यः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स

स्रवित्वास्त्र स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान स्था

हेद्र न्याया के त्र म्याया के त्र भ्राया के त्र के त्र म्याया के त्र म्याया के त्र के

बेट्यायहेट्यां क्ष्या क्षेत्र भूत्रयात्र वार्षित् यत् स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स्त्र स् वर्षे में त्र प्रत्य स्त्र क्षेत्र से स्त्र से स्त्र स्त

# मुे.स्. ४०४.४ डी. ज कुरा. ११ थरा. ४० यरी प्रे.स्.स्.यांश्वाससूय्यातरा इ.रश्वासाक्यी चीता.मुेपु.सूर्यात्री.यांष्ट्र भीताक्यांश्वा

~ ~ ~ `.		9			1.	
वर्ते र कें वर्गे द कें श	イタ・4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	হ্র'ঝ'	2023	ৠ এ	ক্ৰথ্য	اله (
	, 1	•		14		

१६०० वेनमःनशुदेःन्म्याः वृद्धाः

१६०० वेनमःनशुदेःन्म्याः वृद्धाः

१६०० वेनमःनशुदेःन्म्याः वृद्धाः

१६०० वेनमःनशुदेःन्म्याः वृद्धाः

१६०० वेनमःनशुदेःन्म्याः

१५०० वृद्धाः विन्याः

१५०० वृद्धाः

१५०० विद्धाः

वेव:५८:स्र	रेश ग्राचय सेग न्यर। दी तें १०१३ दी ह्व. य केंग १४
०९।३०	ब्रैट.चोब्रज्य.खेज.खेटाकी क्रूचोब्राज्ये.चेवे.जेवेटाकी ट्राज्य.केवे.जेटाक्रेकेटाक्रेकेटाक्रेकेटाक्रेकेटाक्रेकेटाक्रेकेटाक्रेकेटाक्रेकेटा
०८।३५	मुद्भार्यस्य क्रिंग्यम् क्रिंग्य द्वीद्रश्यायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायायाया
०८/६०	न्यत्यः भ्वन् श्रीन् श्रुँ हः श्रेवः यः क्रेंस्टः यक्किं वा वीयः क्रेंवायः वर्तुः न्तुः वर्तेनः वाश्वरः वयन् वावरः श्री
20/20	बुदिःमश्चरःचन्दःमङ्ग्दःवहेंद्वःखेमशःचन्दःखम्शःदशःश्चमशःहःकेः बुदिःमश्चरःचन्दःमद्वरःचहेंद्वःखेमशःचन्दःखम्शःदशःश्चमशःहःकेः
20130	ন্র্রিঅ'হ্র-ন্
22/00	નસેનાયાન્યત્વાર્સનાયાનુત્વનાનાનું વ્યયાનેસાનાર્સનુત્રાના કું!દ્રેવાદ્વનાસાર્સ્સયાનુદ્વનયાવાયા
	नश्चरःनभ्दःनव्यानद्या द्ययः ध्वःश्चरः श्वेदःश्वेदः यः केः देरः यक्वेन वर्ह्दरः नवि। श्लेययः वर्षः द्वनाः यदेः यमयः भ्वाः मीः स्वायः द्वेयायः श्लेदा
13/00	नुदःळेंग्या
9=100	र्व्हेन्रम्बी व्रन्ति। व्हेन्रम्बी व्रन्ति।
	लश्रान्त्रेशः वृद्धिः न् व्रीत्वेषः दुरः तयरः नश्रृतः वहेतः वेवायः नश्रृतः वावायः
	ग्रुर-न्भर-ग्रुर-अम्बा र्वेर-ग्री-र्ये अहेर-निर-गी-प्रम्य प्रहेत
	न्गे निर्मेश स्मार्ट्स सम्मा नर्ट्स निर्मेश में मुद्या सेवार्केश महास्मा मिल्या से सेवार में मिल्या से स्मार में मिल्या से स्मार में मिल्या

मश्रास्त्रभ्यात्रम्यात्र्याः महिषायमार्श्वेत्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम् स्राप्त्रस्तर्भ्यस्त्रम्यात्रम्याः स्त्रम्यात्रम्याः स्त्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्य स्राप्त्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्यात्रम्य

१५ ३० गर्सेवाहितार सेटा

१६१०० र्ळियासः मुद्रायाहेसः स

नर्हेन्-मृति नड्न-र्ह्निया श्चेर्नेन-यर्नेन्या श्चेत्र्याया किन्नेन्याया किन्नेन्याया किन्नेन्याया किन्नेन्याया

त्रमः न्यान्त्रं क्रिंत्या सः श्रद्धन्य क्षः वातः हेत्यान्तः हेत्यान्तः हित्यान्तः हित्यान्तः हित्यान्तः हित्य

नशुरःनभ्रन्गवरःसम्बा र्ययः ध्वःर्यायः ध्वः संग्वरः यः केवः संदे हुरः के : बुरः यः नग्रयः बुरः नग्रयः सर्वरः नश्वः यः देवः नगे के सर्केन वर्हेर् नावि। व्यक्तयः नये : नग्रयः देवः हे यः शुः हवः यदे : स्रो के देवे : स्रो राविः

नश्चरः नभूरः नाम् र स्वापन् । श्रुषः न न न न स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स् अश्चर्यः स्वाप्तः स्वापन् । श्रुषः स्वापन् । श्रुषः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स

नर्हेर्न निवि नेंद्र मुंदर्शन सेंव में विषय में साद्य सार्वेदश सतुत प्रसा

नर्हेर् न्वि। यद्यायि स्टिन्स्य स्ट

१८।०० दर्गेदः केंग्रा

त्वनः क्रूंबः लुः क्षु क्षूंचः सः न्दः सः वन्यः क्षें व्यद्देवः युः व्ययः याव्यः स्थः १०१०० क्रूं रावाः सुरः क्ष्यः क्ष्यः स्वयः स्थः विवयः क्षें व्यद्वेवः युः व्ययः याव्यः स्थः

### हेद्र महिषामा रेकामनदाधूनामा द्वे त्या २०१३ ह्व. म ळेका १६

६०० द्रियासायस्यास्यास्यास्या

वश्चारी वर्ष्ट्राच्याचा व्यन्द्रव्याच्या वर्ष्ट्रव्याचीत्राचित्र

वश्रासी वृःर्रहायाया

निष्यान्त्रभन्। निष्यान्त्रा कनः श्रेन् निर्देत् श्रुनः श्रुत् क्रिन् भः हे र्श्वेतः यनाश

१०|०० ५सेनामानस्य स्वित्रमासुद्धाना

नूर:ब्रुट्य:र्वेट्:र्देव:ब्<mark>रु</mark>याहुग:यय:व्याय:र्ट:र्ब्वेट्रा

यम्भा यम्भा यम्भा

१० | ८५ वार्केल हिरे नर सेट |

११।०० र्व्हेन्यश्चरम् न्याश्चराया

त्रमृत्रम्बद्धः मृद्धः स्रोत् स्रुचः चार्त्वः स्रोत्यः स्रोतः स्

यार्था.स्थ.सपु.स्याद.तस्या तर्यया.यक्षेत्रःश्चेर.जयाश ही.स्य.सूर्ट.सूर्य.खे.

यान्यः यन्तरः यावदः अपितः भेषः र्यायः याव्यः याव्य

इटार्वेर धुग

त्मश्चितः।वटःचीःत्यवः। यक्षेत्रःक्ष्यः म्यान्यां मितः ह्रीदः त्यां विक्राः स्त्रितः त्यां विक्राः स्त्रितः त्य

नर्हेन्यां क्रियं श्रेटे र्वेन र्वेन्द्रेन व्याप्त नात्र व्याप्य विष्य श्रेते र्येन

त्रवेट. क्रीस त्रवेता त्रामा वी सेट्ट त्य मार्थेता मित्र त्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र मित्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्वयः क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या

१३ | ०० न् न् र केंग्र

१८०० क्र्यायाः सेरी

१५ ३० वार्शेयः हते वर्शेरा

३६।०० क्र्यायाः र्से र.श्. अर्थ र.श्

१८।०० द्वीं र केंग्रा

२०|०० द्रीयाशायशास्त्रीयाशासुत्रायतीया

यर्ट्र-याप्ट्र-प्रम् क्रियास्ट्रस्याद्ध्यास्य स्वाप्ट्रस्य स्वाप्ट्रस

त्रार्थ्य प्राप्त हुं भ्रीत्राची यक्षेष्र पहुंब सूर्य पहुंब स्थापी हार्य राज्य प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त

### हेद्र म्राज्याम द्वे कें. १०१३ ह्व. य क्रेश. १० रेश मावदासुर ह्या

ব্রমামানমনার্ক্রমামার্র ভূমো 06/00 नर्हेर् नवी ल् न्त्रिनानी यस द्रम्य स्रेय स्रेन सिसस हेना दस रेर् र्देव'ग्रवस्य ननसायमेषान्योद्देन्'हे'सून्रामेन्'न्योसामा लग्रन्थानाई: र्र्भुट्राच। क्रेंस्ट्राक्ट्रिंगः स्वायाया दृदः क्षट्यार्स्ट्रिंद्र (तु. नित्न क्रिन्य स्वरे क्रिन्य सी नि वे से से दें र ने पा गहसानभूत्रावदा से ग्राया में स्वाप्ति द्वारा विवासी विरमेरमुर्केषायामध्यवम्बन्दित् क्रूयायाः स्ट्रा 20130 ग्रॉबःहदेःचरःशेरः। 19/30 13/00 क्र्याया.र्जेर.श्री.प्रविट.क्री गुर:केंग्रभा 13/00 क्र्यामा कर वी जमार् नि सूत र्स्नेत 200 गुर्शेष:हदे:नर:शेर। 14/30 लमातकरालवा नसूरावि क्रुंदे नावर देव नावर तने नमा वुराव निवा सूव 16/30 ब्रुंव लु कु र्रा कुय श्रुंवि रें र्राय पार्वेव श्रुं य केंवा य केव छी यश्चाय य गह्यागह्र प्रवेचया (व्रु

১৯।০০ প্রধ্রান্র্রপ্রমার্থ, খুর্

कुरं की सम्मानिक स्त्रीया कि स्त्रीया स्त्रीय स्त्रीया स्त्रीया स्त्रीय स्त्र

१६/०० द्वीं- क्रियाश १२/०० द्वीं- क्रियाश

### वेद निवेश रेश न्वार पर्मा है के १०१३ है। ये केश ११

 $\infty$ 

बुर्यायाह्म व्याप्त विश्व वर्षा वर्या वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्षा वर्या वर्षा वर्या वर्षा वर्

# गश्रा निष्ठा मार्थ निष्ठा मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ निष्ठा मार्थ निष्ठा मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मा

# न्सेन्य न्यायः स्वानी स्वायः न्सेन्य स्वायः स्व

# श्चेन् श्चेन्य के नेन्य कें न



त्यस्यान्तर्यत्विताविसान्त्र्यस्य स्वर्धित्यां विस्तर्यात्वित्वा विस्तर्याः विद्वर्याः विद्वर्यः विद्वर्याः विद्वर्यः विद्वर्याः विद्वर्यः विद्वयः विद्वर्यः विद्वयः विद्वर्यः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वयः विद्वयः

# र्ळेग्रथः मुद्दान्तर्भे व्युत्तः स्वर्थः क्रुश्च वर्ह्देन् वावी वेद्रः ग्रीः वेष्रथः श्रुदः द्वर्यः वेदः स्वर्थः क्रुश्च

र्वेन् ग्रे सुदासेदार्केश न्दर देवा वाबुर । से देवाश ग्रे हेर्वे।

শ্বুন'নশ্বুঝা ૡૻૼૼૼૺઽ૽૾ૢ૽૾ૹૢ૱ૹ૽ૼઽૹઌ૿૱ઌ૽૽ઽ૽ૺ૽ૼૹ૽ૼૢૺ૽ૹૢઌઌૢઽ૽ૹ૽ૼૹ૽૱<mark>ૢ</mark>ૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽ૺ૱ઌ૿૱ઌઌૣ૱ ર્વેન્ વ્યવન મેં અમાસુ ર્હેના મારે કૃષા વિન છે. શુક્રા એક મેં મેં લેવા પ્પેના મેંન્ છે. શું સુંન છે. कु र्ने र्शेना या ग्रीय द्वान हेट ले न से या खूद परे पर्ने ट स्वान सुद सुद्रा केंना या प त्रबुटःनवे:तु:नृट:तुेतु:रे:नृग्रथ:ॲग्रथ:ग्रीथ:अहंश:यर:नक्कुत्:द्रश:ॲन्:प:नृट: यर-५-विद्-से-देवायायायळेंद्र-द-द्वा-द्या-द्या-से-स-हे-द्द-स-शुर-दर्शे न-देवाया-द्वा-सेस्य-ठतः चर्या या वर्षः सर्वः सर्वः क्षेताः श्चानः निष्यः श्चीयः स्वताः पर्वतः स्वीतः पर्वतः सर्वेतः वन्याञ्चेत्र गहिर ग्वत् सत् श्री वस्य या ह्या हु गहित्र स्तर । सेस्र स्य श्रीता श्रीता म् र्हेन्यः के.व.र्यादः क्र्यायः वसरः स्नियंशः वसः ग्रेरः विषायं यः रहेर्यः यः त्रात्रेयः वर्षः हेर्यः शेवाबनशाम्द्रित्वेद होत् ब्रुनाश्चावद हो से देवाश निवा धोद नशा केंद्र सेंद्रशाम्द्रित श्रीभानक्ष्मभाषिः न्यार्वेभार्वेन वटासेन नित्तेन निर्मेन श्री सुरायर पदी स्वापान सुरसा दशर्नेन्स्रामान्त्रेनान्द्रस्त्रेन्नादेक्तंर्स्तान्त्र्रम् नेन्द्रित्रामान्त्रास्त्राम् इसमान्यदे नद्दानिर्देश स्वास्त्र म्यास्त्र म्य नवर सर्वेद सदे में में में नाम बुर न श्रुर श्रुम श्रुम स्वन स्वन सम न श्रुम माने हैं न न बिद र्षिन् हेरा हो अप्दर्हेन् रेन् से इसमा हो अप्यान स्रामी खुदा सेदारे में मून्निर प्रोमी केंगा र्टः देवा वाबुद्धा वादः श्रुवः श्रुवः श्रुवाशः श्रुवा वाबेद्धाः सः सः स्त्रा स्वा वोवाशः स्थ्यः प्रदे देदः रवशःग्रीःनेशःर्षेद्रायायदःश्वरशःवर्द्धदाग्रशःहेर्वार्यःरेत्वार्वारेराव्वेदशःशुःर्वदावेर युन व्य अ व्य मा हेर र्से द न विद र्से न

র্বি<u>;</u> শ্রী:ই:র্বি:শ্রুন:শ্রুর| ১৮ বি:শ্রু:শ্রুন মান্ত্র:শ্রুর:শ্রের:শ্রুর:শ্র यर नवर्षा सदे हं द्वा वी त्यं पत्वाद वार्ष कें ते ते ते प्री त्यार नवर हुँ द नवर दर दहेंद बर-दे-द्रवा:व्यवा:वेद:ब्री:र्बवा:द्रवःगुद:ब्री:बर्द्रद:ब्रद:वःवंवा:द्रदः। ब्रैट्र करे ब्रेट्ट्र अप्वेद विन्युन मालेन नर्वे कुट्टे प्रेत्। वर्षेट्र श्रासकेन द्राप्त माला माले यदः सटः महितः देरः ख्वारा धीदा द्वारा दे से दे में मापा सूर्वा स्वार हितः क्वार हिता क्वार स्वार नःसरः सें लेगा ग्रहरान दे द्वा प्रसम्भ उद् शी श्रीर सेंद्रस द्वीं स द्री वा स दे रेंद्र शी केंवा <u>षि:रट.क्रुश.चभिट्यार्ह्यायायविष्युवार्श्वयार्ह्माःक्ष्याचीर्भ्यानुर्भ्याः</u> श्चे त्यासदातु साकेदारी स्वतासदी पार्यस्य श्चित्रित्व साविरायत्व पार्यदे र्वेत् श्चे स्वता केंशन्त्रेना नी दें वें यहेत हुन साह्येन हुन्ने धीत रामा वर्गे न्वेंद वें न्यान व्यासी की सामा ब्रीअर्नेद्रिं सम्भग्धार्यम् । स्वार्थान्य स्वर्थान्य । स्वर्थान्य सम्भावन्य । स्वर्थान्य । स्वर्यान्य । स्वर्थान्य । स्वर्यान्य । स्वर्थान्य । स्वर्थान्य । स्वर्यान्य । स्वर श्रेश्रश्चायात्वीरावशास्तार्देवायात्वीत्वतित्वतायश्चरशाक्षेत्राके के स्वीर्धीर्देवाया तस्र मु अहसायदेवाया होत् प्रदेश से माया भीवा मुसूद हु दे प्रदेश होता दे हिन हु न दे ने श्चेदिःदद्मवाः सुदावेषायाळें वाया समया स्टार्सेट क्रूराविद्वा से सामा सम्मानेट से श्चे प्राप्त समानेट से श्चे प्राप्त क्रवास्तरम् निर्वतः भ्रीकाइसका ग्री मुवाका या च उत्तरम् निर्वे अपिता दे स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्व र्नेद्-श्चे-वद्भःगर्भेद-इस्म्यःग्री:नर्धे-र्श्नेद-द्द-सर्केद-दन्त्यःयेग्यःक्षेत्रःग्रुद-धेद-धूद्यःश्ली।

# द्यो यनेश स्या हैं र यग्रा



सदःश्चित्र-द्र्यः क्री.स्वा. विरालरः ह्या द्री.स्व.४००४ स्व.४४.य बरावा व. ५५ स्वराविर स्वरावि

प्तर्नी त्यावर्यहें से से स्वावर्य स्वयय स्वयः स्वावर्य स्वयय स्व

 $\omega$ 

र्वेत्रिंगुःते वृह्यः देवाःच। विष्यहाः देहाः क्षुव्याः वृत्त्रः वृत्त्रः वृह्यः वृह्य

শ্বীদ:নশ্বুঝা

सतु.सूर्य-बि.क्री सतु.सूर-बि.क्री सतु.सर-देश-स्थान्त्र-क्री-क्रा-क्री-क्री-क्री-स्था-

र्देव:क्वरामित्रेशःच। तुवःक्तांधानाःक्षेत्रः । स्थाःवित्रः श्रीः स्थाः वित्रः स्थाः स्थ

क्रियावक्राक्त्रम् स्थात्रम् स्यात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम्यस्यम् स्थात्रम् स्यात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्यात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम् स्थात्रम्य

र्म्द्रावेट्ट्यत्ट्र के नवेद्र के न

र्नेत्रः स्वत्रः श्वा विद्नाद्वः त्रित्रः स्वा नातृतः त्रित्वः त्रितः स्वतः त्रितः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्व श्वाः सेवाः नातृतः त्रे स्वतः विद्वाः स्वतः स्वाः स्वतः स्वत

### गर्डम् यम् र्सेन प्रेंन पर्द महिन स्वार्थ निर्मा स्वार्थ



भी. खुट. दुश. कुंचे. कुंचे. केश श. खुट. कुंच. ट्रंट. कुंचे. खुट. खुंच. खुंच.

वैर.ज्.कैर-अ-पर-अक्ट्र-अक्षा प्रीय-ज्यावर-ज्या क्षिय-क्ष्य-प्राय-विर्य-क्ष्य-प्राय-विर्य-क्ष्य-प्राय-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर्य-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-विर-क्ष्य-

# র্ক্টবাশ: মুর্-বান্ত্রশনা বর্ত্তর-র্ত্তিশা খ্রী-র্বি-শর্কীন শশ্রে শুরুবশ মর্কীর-ক্টর-র্ম-মর্ক্টবা বিদ্-ক্রিমি-স্কিদ্-বিদ্-মার্ক্তিন শ্রেমিন্

~ मुखानवे नगव देव हे भारा द्वार मवे से केंदे हीं ना

শ্বীদ:নশ্বুঝা

हुं क्. १६५६ क्.म.हं वचा चाविद्यां भी महे प्रह्म के.हं स्था हुं हुं स्था के स्था हुं हुं स्था के स्था हुं हुं स्था हुं हुं स्था हुं स्था हुं हुं हु

ही ह्र्य-, ज्यूर-अ, अभियाः अयूष्यः कृष्यः स्थ्याः वृष्यः ४००० सूर-याविर-पर्यं स्थाः स्थाः

### नगाय:बुर-नग्रथ:अर्बेट-नश्रुव-वहेंव-द्र्यों के अर्केप



स्ति स्त्रा स्त्रित्र १००९ वटा हिंदा से स्त ८० दश हटा स्वा स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्र

त्रश्राधिदश्राद्दा पर्स्त् पर्स्त् विश्वेष क्षेत्राच्या वर्ष्ठ क्षेत्र व्याप्त क्षेत्र व्यापत व्यापत व्यापत व्यापत व्य

### चूर-भि.पर्यकाश्चातामी.पस्कान्यान्यात्राच्या

শ্বীদ:নশ্বুমা

### भैजायबर मुजासळंत यात्रा



स्ट्रा २० व्यान्द्रावयम् वित्राव्यात्र्यं १८५१ व्याम्यस्य स्ट्रा २० व्यान्द्रावयम् वित्राव्यात्र्यं वित्राव्यात्यात्र्यं वित्राव्यात्र्यं वित्राव्यात्र्यं वित्रयं वित्राव्यात्र्यं वित्रयं वित्ययं वित्रयं वित्रयं वित्रयं वित्ययं वित्ययं वित्ययं वित्ययं वित्ययं वित्ययं वित्ययं वित्ययं वित्ययं व

स्थक्ष्यां मी ती सूर्या भी क्ष्या योष्ट्या येष्ट्या है। क्ष्या ४००० व्या ४००५ यटा स्था स्था प्राप्त स्था भी क्ष्या भी क्ष्या

र्नेत्रामरान्दा श्रेक्त १००५ त्रम १००४ तरासुद्रासे सुर्क्त नेत्राम्य प्राप्त । श्रुक्त में स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्वरम स्वर्म स्व

80

वन्यास्ते विर्मे मुन्ना द्वेते सेटान हत् हिया त्रा क्षेत्रा वहन्य या क्षा का क्षा हिता स्वा का क्षा का का का क विषय सेवा

শ্বীদ:নশ্বুশা

ही कें १६५६ हा द पदे दर ही दूर य में राय में राय में राय में प्रायमित के किया देवर में स्थाप कर स्रित्र हेर न्वीत्रेन्य संक्रित्र में सर्केन स्र स्थान स्वत्य स्थान सर्केन स्वत्र स्थान हेन शुःदन्यःबेटः। टःळेँदेःसःसेसःळेंयःकुयःनगदःदेवःउवःश्चेसःनेटःवसःन<del>बु</del>टःसेःननसःसटः र्सेर-क्रें अ'ग्री-सेंश-ग्राथ-वर्कें बिटा नर्सेट्र दस्य ग्री-सेंश्वर प्रमाणी सेंश वसर न्यू स्वा प्राप्त निवेशन से म्बर्भा क्षेत्रकार्भेर् थ्रे के से नर्भर्गे क्षेत्रकार्भर के स्वर्भ का स्वर्भ के स्वर्भ का स्वर्भ के स्वर्भ का स्वर्भ के स्वर्भ का स्वर् ૡૄ૽ૼઽૹ੶ਫ਼ૹ੶ਜ਼ૢ੶ਜ਼ੑੑੑੑੑੑੑੑਸ਼੶ਫ਼ਖ਼ਜ਼ੑੑૹ੶ਖ਼ਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਖ਼ਫ਼੶ਫ਼ਫ਼ਜ਼ਖ਼ਫ਼ੑਜ਼ਖ਼੶ਫ਼ਫ਼ੑੑਫ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਜ਼੶ਖ਼੶ਫ਼ੑ੶ਜ਼ੑਜ਼ੑਲ਼ विच.शु.र्रवाश्वर्याचिष्टिर्दराचड्याद्रिर्श्वर्यश्चरम्ययास्यर्य्यराव्यव्याक्ष्यः ्रहर्केन्द्रः वित्रापुः पायः यगान्यः के नवेः श्रेन्द्रेन् वे कुयः । वः केतः वे प्यायः प्रदेशः वित्र र्हेन् सेन् उत्पीद पदे देश पहेंद्र वु र्केन सर्वेद री नाम हेन् ग्री सेन्य हे था सु कु नाम निमा नदे भूनश देर वेंद्र शे ळेंद्र दें लेश राश्य दर नावश यश शेट्र ग्रुट नो हें वें कु न्यर नाव्द चगुर्राळद् सेद्रालुश्रामदे र्झेवा सर्वेद्रास्याद हेद्राद्रा वाद वी हेश चर्स्नेवाश रेद्र्र से स्थरा भ्रान्यानर्डेयान् निवेयान्तरार्धेन् हेरा र्वेन् स्थान्य सामान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य इस्र भः द्वेदः स्वापः सरः स्वराः स्वरः द्वेदः द्वसः स्वाप्ताः मान्यसः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वरः स्वर <u>~ भुन्यासर्वेदाळेदायासळेंचा वोयाद्याचिदायदे पदं पदं पदं पदं वियाधीया दहं वायाद्या विदेश</u> यर.यविर.ररा भिल.श्रुद्धर्म्यम.क्र्यमायातात्त्र्र्र, पश्चिताविमाधेतात्वर्थरा दर्चेर-चलेद-सदे-स्र-इस्स्यानी-ल्-क्रुय-द्र-चल्द-क्रुय-दर-सर-महिदे क्रुवा-दर्वानान क्वाराक्षेत्रावाश्वरायाद्वरास्त्र

# বশ্ৰ:পূৰ্য:ধূৰ:স্ক্র্মান্স:অনানা



ब्वीट प्राविश क्रम् श के देश के प्राया प्राया में के प्राया में कि प्राय में कि प्राया येश ही. प्र. १६९८ वा. मी. यर. टे. लूट. यश. ह्या. शर. टे. लूट. बेर. या श्या. श्रूय. येर. में तथ. र्क्षेन:र्सेन:र्नुभ:प:न्दा वेंग्देव:र्नु: ११ वट:र्सेव:ग्राख:तु:र्नेन:ग्राव्ट:र्सेन:ग्रुन:रेकेन:पार्नेन: वुरक्षे द्ये त्ये १९६६ वरक्षेत्र विदेश्वर विदर्शन विदर्शन विदर्शन विदर्शन वरःश्चेन् प्रभाष्ट्रभावसार्वे गाउँगाउँगान् राम्या सम्भाषा प्रदेवा श्चेन् प्रभारे व श्चेन् प्रमान न्द्रना प्रदेशका ग्रीका बना क्षेट्राचा ल्याका व्यक्ष ग्रीट्राक्षेट्र प्रदेश हैका क्षेत्र स्वर होत लम्मित्रासु हु हुन् देर रर विरम्भ लम् हुर हु रे देर दिनमा हु हो है हि १६४१ म् १ केंग १२ हेर् नित्रविदावनगर्देशमान्त्रीं निवनान्द्रवेश इर दारानिय कराया श्री है या हुर दर्ग ही की १८ अप हा १० केया १ हेद ही की ही किया देंदा महारामी हुर मार्विद त्मराक्तान्ता है ते १६४६ हैं १० क्रिंग १ हेव वर होने तम विरम है निर्मा विरम श्रुवा.स्वा.वाष्ट्रश्रुश से.जू. १६६० म. ६ क्रुश. ४३ देव.वाष्ट्रश्रुर.वीश.वट.सूर.वाश. बिर्यामी दिर्यामी केंद्र स्राप्त में नावन ही तें १६६० है। ६ केंया हेद र्या पर्हिर इंट केर न्यावर्श ही ही तें १६६८ हा १ केंश १२ हेद ही ते सु कंप देंद महिंद नाहें द नाहें र्शेश नर्भे नावना हुर वेरा हे के २००१ हु १२ केश ११ हेव नरे सुर प्या हिर्या ही इट केर न्यात्र मार्श्विमा दी कें. १००० ह्य. १ केंस. १३ हेर जमारीट जरेसमा खेर क्रियामा वार्ड्: १८१ द्रमानसूरे हुं। हिनायवादायहें दर् १ नर्झे वाववायमाहर हमार्थे । यानस्यान जू.क्रिश

# स्रैय-छ-स्योक्षा व्युक्त-क्ष्य-मिन्न-क्ष्य-स्युक्त-स्

बुनः र्सुनाशः शुःर्वेन् र्देवः यशः वनुत्यः यः च वतः र्सुनाशः ग्रीः नेः नः नृतः विनः सुना

श्चेर-पर्देशवर्षा वर्चो.य.शुद्र, ह्वयात्तरकात्तरकात्तरक्षेत्र क्षेत्र श्वेत्य ह्ये. व्यव्यात्तर्थात्त्र श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य वर्चो.य.शुद्र, ह्वयात्तर हु. यत्त्वेय त्त्र्येत्र क्षेत्र श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत श्वेर-पर्देशविष्य व्यव्य स्थाप्त श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत्य श्वेत

त्यभावनीयान्त्रिः वित्त्राशुः श्चे अत्यान्त्रिः वित्तान्त्रा क्रमः श्चेत्रः वित्रान्तः वित्रान्तः वित्रान्तः व त्यभावनीयान्त्रे वित्रान्तः अत्र श्चे अत्यान्त्रः वित्रान्तः वित्रान

र्च्यक्षयान्त्रियः त्युं वाक्ष्यः वार्त्तिः वोक्षयः वोक्षयः वोक्षयः वोक्षयः वोक्षयः विक्षयः विक्षय

स्वायः मुद्रान्त्र स्वायः स्वयः स्

र्सर्स्योग्राधिरम्भुम्यास्य स्वास्ति । स्वासि । स्वास

कुनः सुंग्रसः सुंदः सुंग्रसः स्वृतः सुंदः सुंग्रसः सुंग्रसः सुंग्रसः सुंग्रसः सुंग्रसः सुंदः सुंग्रसः सु

### नेश-रव-सबर-दीव-सवाश



स्वायास्त्र स्वायास्त्र त्रियास्य स्वायास्त्र त्यात् त्यात्य त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात्य त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात्य त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात् त्यात्य त्यात्

र्म्याश्चित्राचार्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्राचेत्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्र्यात्राचीर्यात्रत्यात्र्यात्यात्र्

 $\infty$ 

मिल. श्रेव. ह्वा स्ट्रिंद वि. वि. वि. वा त्या त्या त्या वि. वी त्या से से हिंद

শ্বীদ:নশ্বুশা

श्चै'श्चेरः पहिनः वहूर। वटः विज्ञात्वेषः क्षरः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः चिः क्षेरः पहिनः वहूरः विज्ञात्वा स्वान्यः विज्ञात्वेरः पहिनः वहूरः विज्ञात्वा स्वान्यः विज्ञात्वेरः पहिनः वहूरः विज्ञात्वा स्वान्यः विज्ञात्वेरः पहिनः वहूरः विज्ञात्वेरः पहिनः विज्ञात्वेरः विज्ञात्वेर

त्तर्यात्तर्वात्तः इतः वावर् त्यावा क्वास्थ्रेत्यः स्वतः त्याव्यः स्वतः व्यव्यः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स स्वतः स स्वतः स्व व्यायाःक्री वि.यथियाःत्यश्चर्यात्याः व्यायाःक्षी वि.यथियाः त्यायाःक्षी वि.यथियाः त्यायाः वि.यथियाः त्यायः व्यायाः व्यायः व्यः व्यायः व

### বশ্বর ক্রম ক্রিমক্র দেবারা



त्रक्षत्त्रीयाविद्यः स्ट्रिंग् व्यक्ष्यं स्ट्रिंग व्यक्ष्यं स्ट्रिंग स्ट्र

यद्यान्तः स्वेदः न्तृत्वत्याः स्वित्तः स्वित्तः स्वितः स्वेदः स्वतः स्वतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स

 $\omega$ 

खु-ताहुन:बन्या। अनु-ताहुन:बन्या।

#### শ্বীদ:নশ্বুশা

क्री. म्यू. स्वाप्ता स्वापता स्वापत



# गर्नेर वर्ष भीर वर्षेस्र अयम्

વાર્ટ્ટ્રન્ય. શ્રુટ્ટેન ક્રિક્ટ્સ અ. લવી અ. શ્રું. લવા ક્રેન્ટ ક્રિટ્ટેન ત્રાર્ટ્સ ક્રિટ્ટેન્ટ્રેન્ટ્રેન્ટ્સ અ. લવી અ. શ્રું. લવા ક્રેન્ટ ક્રિટ્ટેન ત્રાર્ટ્સ ક્રિટ્ટેન્ટ્રેન્ટ્સ અ. લવી અ. શ્રું. લ્યું ક્રેટ્ટેન્ટ ત્રાર્ટ્સ ક્રેટ્ટેન્ટ્રેન્ટ્સ અ. લવી અ. શ્રું. લ્યું ક્રેટ્ટેન્ટ્રેન્ટ ત્રાર્ટ્સ ક્રેટ્ટેન્ટ્રેન્ટ્સ અ. લવી અ. શ્રું. લ્યું ક્રેટ્ટેન્ટ્રેન્ટ ત્રાર્ટ્સ ક્રેટ્ટેન્ટ્સ ક્રેટ્ટન ક્રેટ્ટન ક્રેટ્ટન ક્રેટેન્ટ્સ અ. લવી અ. શ્રું. લ્યું ક્રેટેન્ટ્સ ક્રેટેન્ટ્સ

 $\omega$ 

होताः क्षेट्या वह्रमः ह्येटः सहस्राद्येतः क्रुवः क्रियः क्षेयः स्राद्येतः त्यसः क्रुवः ह्येटः ह्याः वुः चिह्नाः तयावाः

श्रुट नश्रूश।

सहयुः वि. चारिचा त्यभारची ता होता ची ता ना ची ता हुचा मा स्था होता ची ता भार के सा होता ची ता के सा होता ची ता होता मा के सा होता होता ची ता हुचा भार होता होता हुचा भार होता होता हुचा भार होता होता हुचा भार हुचा भा

चीय-एचीय-इस्त्राच्चेर-चीक्ष्य-सद्गुल्य-एची । चीय-एचीय-इस्त्राचीक्ष्य-सद्गुल्य-एचीय-तिम्त्राचीक्ष्य-स्त्र-स्त्राचीक्ष्य-स्त्र-

# क्रिकें रे पार्श्व के के के रे प्रमाश



त्रीश्रश्रास्त्र्रेष्ट्री वह्रास्त्रीट्र स्वर्श्वा मित्र स्वर्ण्या वह्रास्त्र स्वर्ण्या वह्रास्त्र स्वर्ण्या वह्रास्त्र स्वर्ण्या वह्रास्त्र स्वर्ण्या स्वर्णा स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्ण्या स्वर्णे स्वर

### न्भेग्रथः नश्यः नहें नः ग्रिष

### मुदे नर्डेन विट वट सूना मुँद स्वन् नर्डेन श्रुट्य सदे मून

### स्त्रः र्क्षेत्राया शेः र्क्केत्रः त्यता या



श्रु-द्रेयाश्रावःच्याःच्टा। याश्रम् यहेन्द्रः स्यूयाःचिश्रायद्रः वेश्रः यद्रः भैट्राय्यूट्रं चिश्रः क्रेवः क्रियः योश्रायहेन्द्रः यचेटः चिश्राः वेश्रः १६९६ ह्यः १० क्र्यः १० क्रेयः यद्रेयः प्र्येतः यद्रेयः यद्रेयः

श्चर्ष्याक्षेर्स्य, स्वर्त्य, स्वर्य, स्वर्त्य, स्वर्त्य, स्वर्यः, स्वर्त्य, स्वर्यः, स्वर्यः,

3

### नृदःक्षरशःर्वेदःर्देवः लुःगहुगः र्ळेगशः सदेःर्देश्वेद।

### नश्रुव वहें व योग्याय निष्णायाया



मिब्रिट्सीत् स्ट्रीत् प्रस्ति विश्वेत स्वाम्य स्वास्ति स्वासि स्वा

म कुश. १ क्षेत्र.चंत्रस्याचेश्व.दुच्य.तय्याचित्याचित्याच्याः त्याच्याः त्याचयः त्याच्याः त्याच्यः त्याच्याः त्याच्य

 $\infty$ 

खुः नामुना नी त्यस्य त्रमुत्यः श्रेत्यः श्लेत्रस्य विस्तरः श्लेन् विस्तरः विद्यान्त्रस्य त्रम्य त्रम्य विस्तरः श्लेन् विस्तरः विद्यान्त्रस्य विद्यान्ति स्त्रस्य विद्यान्ति स्त्रस्य विद्यान्ति स्त्रस्य विद्यान्ति स्त्रस्य विद्यान्ति स्त्रस्य विद्यान्ति स्त्रस्य विद्यानि स्त्रस्य विद्यान्ति स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्

### श्रुट:नश्रूश|

# श्र.पिता.सूर्य.सन्त्रे.सय.स्यात्राशा



स्त्रिया स् स्त्रिया स्त्रिय स्त्रिया स्त्रिय स्त्रिय स्त्रिया स्त्रिया स्त्य स्त्रिय स्त्रिया स्त्रिया स्त्रिया स्त्रिय स्त्

श्रीन र्ह्में तरके तरके वा त्या विश्व शा श्री र्ह्में तर रहे तर वे त्य शाहर त्य स्वीता विश्व १८५५ दयः यर.रेचोट.र्जं य.सू.चंट.लुचो.क्टर.चो.चित्रका.की.जत्र.सूंच.राषु.जन्म.विस्.वि.क्ट्रीट.लूर. वर्त्व ही से २०११ वर्ष २०१५ वर होत् से हिंद नहिंदा स्वा हिंदा स्वा हिंदा है हिर्द्श हुत श्चेति त्रचेत्र त्यस न्द कुतः श्चेति विसम स्वाम देना पते र्वेना केन नकर श्वेन नर्वेद केद सेंदि सुनायमान्तरार्धिर्मासान्त्र र्रेसार्म्स्यो सेन्सेरेन्सेर्सारी सेन्तिरेन्स्यरमास्य र्श्वेन बिन् नव्दर्धिन है। वें १६६१ वया १६६४ वर विंदर ने या वे न्दर होते हैं वें वें होर होर हेना पुः हेत्र माने नुरुष्य प्रति मुख्य प्रता मी देश प्रदेश स्वर्षेत्र प्रति से स्वर स्वर्षेत्र स्वर स्वर (UNPO) ह्य विच.वैर.कुपु.सेचा.जनावर.लूरी वावय.लर.वूर.चुन.स.वुर.पूर्य.पु.मूर.पूर्य.पूर्य.पूर्य.पूर्य. हेत्र निवि नुभ पदे कुष धुेवे सूत्र ग्रामा अके पदे विस्र ग्री धुेना पहुं निश्र सेया सर हेवा परा शेद्रायेनेद्राशे शे में राहेद्राम्बे ग्रुशायवे ये तेत द्राया तेद्रावेश यवे विश्वराणी र्सेमाशाया हेर द्विश्वरा की त्राया मित्र प्रिंत हिंदर वीया ४०४० स्ट्र सु विनया हे से हे सी हर सुर र क्री नावसान्यस्याहे भु हे भु न्दरा इ केदे न्यर सुरा नावद पर हर ने से न्यूर वस यहर लुन्तु-लादु-मिन् ह्रीदु-दर्शना-तामा (४०११) बुनाना-वर्ट्स, होना-वर्षट् दर्शना-वर्ष्ट्र वर्ष्ट्र होना-वर्ष्ट्र दर्नेया मुखा र्क्वेनाया ग्री:वेया पेंद्र प्रदास्त्र रेना मेना निहर निहरा हैं प्रस्ति । विदासित । दर्ग्न नः श्रेदे र्ह्मन वह नह स्वह महिल्ल वि के नहे सुर र्श्नेन वह (श्वर शे वि क्ष के वि के हिल्ल) वी के ह र्डेंबा र्डेन्'र्क्रेन्'यर्तुबःर्सेन'र्याः अन्याः स्टान्डेन्'र्ग्रेडेन्'र्ग्रेडेन्'र्याः विकास वियानान्ता मुखार्श्वेदायानयानदे सूत्र स्विना मी सूत्र हिं। ११६६४ ह्या १११ स्वेस ४१ वर्षा ४७ वरः) रेटा वावरालटः श्रेषः श्रेष्ठः श्रिष्ठा श्रेष्ठः श्रेष्ठः व्याप्तर्थः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः वर्षः क्या ब्र्याबरा र.य.यवश्रातायक्षेत्रा (स्राम्भुतः १६८७) यवश्रातर्ट्यःश्रेताव्यशास्त्रा ।