

HISTORY

VOLUME - 1

ART EDUCATION

ISSUE - 2

JAL JEEVAN MISSION
The Promise to Provide
Water to Every Home

७ यन्य सर्धे क्यो

LADAGS PHONYA, LEH

HIMALAYAN FILM FESTIVAL A Carnival of Himalayan Cinema

INTERVIEW
CEC LAHDC LEH



CARBON NEUTRAL LADAKH!

How can we achieve the goal of making Ladakh more environment friendly?



Have you seen this image/logo somewhere? Does it look familiar? This logo is almost a century-old and holds a special place in the Ladakhi history. This century-old image is an integral part of *Ladags Phonya*, a journal that was started by the Moravian Missionaries in 1904.

Though Ladags Phonya has been revived several times over the last century, this image remained an indispensable part of the journal.

Ladags Phonya, Leh Team

Overall Guidance

Padma Angmo, Secretary Information

Editor-in-chief:

Ghulam Nabi Tak

Coordinator:

Stanzin Wangmo

Editor:

Tashi Lundup

Editorial team:

Rinchen Dolma

Rinchen Angmo Chumikchan Mabel Diskit Nawang Phuntsog Yangchan Dolker Thinles Choskit Tonyouth Dorjey

Photographers:

Dorjay Angdus Kaya, Jigmet Dorjey Upshi, Jigmet Namgyal Phyang, Phuntsog Angchuk Pachuk

Contributors:

Geshe Konchok Namdak

Bhoti Translator:

Stanzin Dosnga

Overall Design and Layout:

Padma Chosdon Tsering Wangmo Tashi Lundup

Proofreader (English)

Sunetro Ghosal, Stawa

Proofreader (Bhoti)

Dr Thupstan Norboo, Editor Ladakh Academy of Art, Culture & Languages

Editorial

Ghulam Nabi TakAssistant Director, DIPR Leh



The Hon'ble Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi in his Independence Day speech in 2020 outlined Government of India's plan to develop Leh and Kargil districts in a sustainable manner and make Ladakh a carbon neutral region. He said, "Just as Sikkim has positioned itself as an organic state, the Ladakh region is moving in the direction of becoming carbon neutral. This will be achieved with participation from local people."

This has put Ladakh on the path to become India's first carbon neutral region. However, this will require active participation from local communities, especially in a region like Ladakh that has close-knit society.

There is a degree of urgency to make Ladakh carbon neutral. According to researchers, climate change is accelerating and its impacts are already evident in many high altitude regions around the world. The impacts include increased unpredictability and significant reduction of water resources.

There is clear evidence that the impacts of climate change are occurring more rapidly in high altitude mountain regions. This is a matter of great concern for a high altitude region like Ladakh, which is witnessing an exponential increase in tourist footfall over the last few years.

In this context, Prime Minister Narendra Modi's Independence Day 2020 speech articulated a timely intervention and a pragmatic vision.

It is heartening to see the sense of urgency with which the UT Administration and the two

Hill Councils have taken up this issue and initiated efforts to make Ladakh carbon neutral. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has underlined the fact that we need to live in harmony with the environment.

Ladakh is blessed with a wealth of natural resources. It experiences more than 300 clear sunny days in a year with the highest intensity of solar radiation in India. In addition, Ladakh also has a vast resource of wind energy due to its mountainous terrain.

Thus, solar and wind are the most appropriate choices to generate sustainable energy for the people of Ladakh. In this regard, we must appreciate Government of India and the UT Administration's efforts to harness solar and wind energy to fuel development while also reducing Ladakh's carbon emissions. It is also commendable that the UT administration has proactively introduced new-age technologies such as e-buses in Ladakh.

We must learn from the pioneering efforts of the mountain state of Sikkim, which is fast emerging as India's first fully organic state. Ladakh, too, can create a unique identity for itself by reducing and offsetting its carbon emissions to become the first carbon neutral state/UT in the country.

James de

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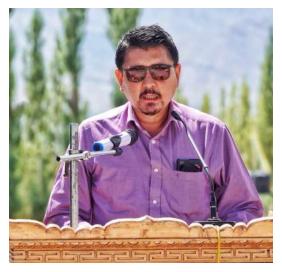
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ळ्या या-नृषाया-सं-हान्नो











COVER STORY

Environmental sustainability in Ladakh

How can we achieve PM Modi's dream of making Ladakh a carbon neutral region?

RINCHEN DOLMA

disturbed.

dakh is peppered by numerous oasis of green where glacier-fed streams support vegetation and agriculture. Human settlements in Ladakh have a deep connection with various natural features. This ensured that local communities developed systems to prevent any form of disturbance of the delicate ecosystem of Ladakh and instead encouraged harnessing and enriching it. Over several centuries, people in Ladakh have evolved many innovative methods to protect their environment. It is not surprising that this has been expressed in the form of reverence towards nature. Thus, every mountain, valley and water body was infused with sacred value. As a result, most of the Ladakh's landscape has been protected and remained un-

he cold desert region of La-

Similarly, every inch of land in Ladakh that has been irrigated through an intricate network of water channels and reservoirs is an integral part of the region's heritage. This highly evolved irrigation system, knowledge system and intricate management practice is a unique and exemplary example of local innovation and the depth of traditional ecological knowledge in Ladakh.

However, the trajectory of modernity in Ladakh has been detrimental to its fragile eco-system. Excessive construction is exerting unsustainable stress on natural resources and increased greenhouse gas emissions are having an impact on local climatic systems. Recurring flashfloods over the last few decades have caused havoc in the region leaving behind a trait of destructions in the form of damaged property including agricultural land and irrigation channels; while also straining Ladakh's social fabric and fuelled migration to urban areas. All this has forced us to evaluate the future course of development in Ladakh. At this critical juncture, Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi announced an environmentally-sensitive for Ladakh's development in the speech he delivered to mark India's 74th Inde-

MESSAGE FROM SECRETARY POWER & NRE

adakh is very sensitive to geo-climatic changes. The impacts of climate change are already evident in Ladakh in the form of reducing water resources. We must maintain and sustain the present level of natural resources by adopting a carbon neutral approach in every sector. The decision to make Ladakh a carbon neutral region seems to have come at the right time. The power sector is an important sector with regard to carbon emissions due to its heavy dependence on fossil fuels. Thus, our initial focus is to reduce the carbon footprint of this sector by replacing existing sources of energy with clean and green energy sources. The main challenge we face is to develop solutions that use clean energy while also meeting the growing energy demand in Ladakh. This can only be achieved by adopting approaches to generate clean energy using sources such as the Sun, wind, small hydro, geothermal and green hydrogen.

In the winters, local communities use wood, kerosene, and diesel generator sets in commercial areas, which cause pollution. The UT Administration has already initiated efforts to minimise/ eliminate dependence and use of kerosene for space heating by government departments. It has engaged Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) to develop a pilot project to develop alternative approaches for space heating in government buildings. Similarly, in the transportation sector we are collaborating with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to introduce e-vehicles that run on clean energy. The UT Administration is also initiating efforts to introduce alternate modes of transportation that use green energy, which will the first-of-its-kind in India.

Ladakh's energy requirements extend beyond just lighting, encompassing mobility, heating, industrial machinery, home appliance use, and public lighting. Meeting these needs through clean energy sources will require innovation and adoption of a range of technologies and hybrid systems that will then



RAVINDER KUMAR

pave the way for India's energy transition. Every government department in Ladakh is now working to develop and implement carbon neutral action plans for the short term (one year) and long term (five years) to reduce their carbon footprint.

De-carbonising Ladakh is a process through which development can be harnessed to minimise natural resource depletion and minimise carbon emission generated by the built environment. In this context, the UT Administration has taken up several projects. This includes the 50 MW solar project in Taru; the 1 MW pilot geothermal project in Puga, the 5 MW project in Zangskar, the 10 GW solar-wind hybrid project in Nyoma and Pang, connectivity with the Northern Grid, 1.25 MW solar project to produce green hydrogen in Leh, transmission line connectivity for Nubra and Zangskar, and initiatives to phase out DG sets in Changthang. These projects have prioritised solar-wind technologies instead of hydro projects as water bodies in Ladakh freeze during the winter. Energy Efficiency Services Limited has also submitted a proposal to de-carbonise Ladakh.

The UT Administration has initiated these projects since 2020 despite various geographical advantages and limitations. Under the able guidance of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur, the UT Administration is committed to making Ladakh a carbon neutral region as envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

pendence Days on 15 August, 2020. He promised to make Ladakh a carbon neutral region.

He declared, "Just like Sikkim has made its mark as an organic state, efforts are being made to make Ladakh a carbon neutral region".

Ladakh is considered to be a natural carbon sink and the framework of carbon neutrality will help shape its development around principles of sustainably while also conserving its fragile environment.

Though the concept of carbon neutrality is not new in India, the plan to implement it in Ladakh is ambitious. This intention to make Ladakh carbon neutral was also highlighted in India's Biennial Update Report (BUR3) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

Thus, this vision is not limited to local governance in Ladakh but one that involves the entire nation as a collective effort is needed to make Ladakh carbon neutral. This will also provide irrefutable evidence of India's international commitment to address the issue of climate change.

In this context, Administration of UT of Ladakh led by Lieutenant Governor, Shri R. K Mathur has started developing comprehensive strategies to transform Ladakh into a carbon neutral zone. Advisor, Administration of UT of Ladakh, Umang Narula, IAS stated that the idea of a carbon neutral Ladakh as envisioned by the Hon'ble Prime Minister will ensure that all developmental activities are designed to minimise carbon emissions.

"It is an intrinsic part of Vision 2050 for the development of Ladakh and carbon neutrality is being embedded in every department's vision and action plan," he explained while chairing a meeting on 17 June, 2021 for the preparation of action plans by individual departments to achieve carbon-neutrality in Ladakh. Several initiatives are already underway to explore ways to use solar, wind and geothermal energy for developmental activities. This includes a pilot project to test the use of electric buses for public transportation, use of solar dryers to reduce post-harvest losses, efforts to use solar power-based micro-irrigation, and projects to implement clean energy and energy-efficiency programmes.

In the long term, the UT Administration is working with both LAHDCs in Leh and Kargil to develop plans to bring about required changes, required policy frame-



Solar heating panels are used to prepare food in residential schools

Administration of UT of Ladakh led by Lieutenant Governor, Shri R. K Mathur has started developing comprehensive strategies to transform Ladakh into a carbon neutral zone.

works and regulations through their vision documents to achieve sustainable and environment-friendly development in the region.

High number of cloudless skies in Ladakh together with high intensity of insulation makes the region a natural choice where solar energy can be tapped to generate clean energy.

The UT Administration intends to harness renewable energy sources to power different sectors of development for the overall welfare of local communities while also reducing its greenhouse gas emissions. Similarly, the UT Administration is also exploring the use of hydrogen gas and green energy for various projects in collaboration with leading companies from these sectors.

The UT Administration has already signed Memorandum of Understanding or MoUs with companies such as Convergence Energy Services Ltd (CESL) for various projects and Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) to establish a 50 MW solar power project in Taru. Similarly it has also signed MoUs with NTPC and REL to develop and implement India's first hydrogen-based mo-

bility project in Ladakh and with ONGC Energy Centre to establish a geothermal project in Puga, Changthang, Ladakh. All these projects will contribute towards making Ladakh carbon neutral. Similarly, the Ladakh Organic Mission is another initiative that will contribute towards making Ladakh carbon neutral. It will not only make agriculture more sustainable but also help restore local food diversity and provide food security to local communities.

This initiative is being enhanced through technological innovations such as drip irrigation to enhance cultivation and plantation while also optimising the use of water resources. This is expected to strengthen the local economy and encourage local youth to explore various entrepreneurial opportunities in this sector.

The UT Administration has also initiated efforts to improve walkways and traditional waterways to ensure smooth passage, reduce seepage, and enhance safety and health of people and the environment. In addition, springs, meadows, lakes and other water bodies are being conserved as treasures in Ladakh's cold desert ecosystem.

The UT Administration is working with local communities to chalk out strategies to preserve and protect the natural and cultural environment of Ladakh. This is an important part of the road map to ensure that development in Ladakh is sustainable and carbon neutral.

Ladakh's journey to carbon neutrality



Lt Governor RK Mathur, CEC LAHDC Leh Adv Tashi Gyalson, Dy Chairman, LAHDC Leh, Tsering Angchuk, Principal Secretary, Dr Pawan Kotwal, and officials from NTPC during the inauguration of the solar tree at Secretariat

RINCHEN ANGMO CHUMIKCHAN

he government has decided to develop the Union Territory (UT) of Ladakh as the renewable energy hub of the country.

The first step in this direction is to make Ladakh carbon neutral. The Administration of UT of Ladakh has started developing strategies to tap geothermal, wind, solar and hydrological energy sources in the region.

Ladakh has vast untapped resources of solar, wind, hydro and geothermal energy, which are clean and virtually inexhaustible. The use of such energy sources is an integral part of the strategy to mitigate Ladakh's greenhouse gas emissions.

The current rate of energy consumption is not sustainable as fossil fuel

reserves are diminishing. In addition, there is an urgent need to switch from fossil fuels to renewable energy to mitigate the adverse environmental impacts of conventional energy usage. Renewable energy resources are a key strategy to achieve global energy security, reduce dependence on fossil fuels, and mitigate their impact on the environment. The push for adoption of renewable energy in Ladakh is in line with Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision to make the region carbon neutral. The Administration of UT of Ladakh has already taken numerous

RENEWABLE ENERGY INITIATIVES IN LADAKH

Geothermal energy in Puga

initiatives in this regard.

The 1991 Geothermal Atlas of India

prepared by Government of India had estimated that Puga in Changthang has a 'high' geothermal potential.

On 2 February, 2021, UT Ladakh signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ONGC Energy Centre to establish India's first geothermal development project in Puga. Under this project, a 1 MW pilot project will be developed at Puga. Energy from this project will provide 24×7 power supply while water from the hot spring will be used for space heating.

In the first phase of the project, an estimated 1 MW of power will be generated and supplied at no cost. In the second phase, deeper and lateral exploration of the geothermal reservoir will be carried out by drilling wells to establish a higher capacity demonstration plant.



NTPC Renewable Energy Limited has already installed two solar trees in the UT Secretariat

Finally, commercial operations will be initiated in the third phase.

At the energy conference held in November 2020, Lieutenant General of UT Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur stated that Ladakh's geothermal energy potential is estimated to be around 300MW.

Geothermal energy is generated from the heat that emanates from the earth's interior and is expected to last for billions of years. Furthermore, unlike solar and wind resources, geothermal energy is available 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.

This means that unlike wind and solar energy plants, a geothermal plant can function without any pause. The greenhouse gas emission from geothermal energy is estimated to be around 80% less than that of coal and oil.

According to a paper titled 'Assessment of subsurface temperature distribution from the gauged wells of Puga Valley, Ladakh' published in Geothermal Energy journal in 2017, the estimated potential geothermal energy in Puga at current depths is in excess of 5,000 MWh. This can be used for heating, greenhouse cultivation and electricity generation.

Studies have indicated that there is a 90% probability that the Puga field can sustain a 20 MW power plant at the current shallow depth of drilling. A 20 MW geothermal plant at Puga will replace the need to burn three million litres of diesel annually with savings of around USD 2 million.

The development of geothermal energy can be especially beneficial in the winter months when Ladakh's hydropower stations have to either shut down or function at a significantly low-

er capacity due to low flow rates.

Former Director of Geological Survey of India, Ahsan Absar said, "The river in the Puga valley is frozen for eight months each year. So geothermal power is more viable than hydroelectric power there. A 20-25 MW power plant can meet 40% of the energy needs of the valley."

Tapping solar energy

Solar energy is another rich source of energy. Ladakh enjoys an average of 320 sunny days each year and a high level of radiation, which means it is well-suited for solar energy projects. Solar technology is an important part of Government of India's plans to make Ladakh the first Union Territory (UT) that meets all its energy needs from renewable energy sources.

Ladakh already has about 30 MW of small hydro projects and the government intends to augment this with solar power plants.

Secretary, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE), Anand Kumar explained that UT of Ladakh currently has a demand of around 53 MW. He added that solar plants are being developed to ensure all the region's energy requirements are met from renewable energy sources. "We intend to reduce Ladakh's heavy dependence on fossil fuels," he said.

Solar energy project in ZanGskar

The Administration of UT of Ladakh has signed an MoU with LAHDC, Kargil and Convergence Energy Services Ltd. (CESL) to develop a solar energy project in Zangskar. This project is expected to generate 5 MW of electricity

that will be supplied to the residents of Zangskar valley in the winter.

At present, the Zangskar region is using nine diesel generator (DG) sets with a total installed capacity of 2,284 kVA. The 5 MW solar project will help phase out the DG sets in this remote corner of Ladakh.

Transmission lines to connect Zangskar, Nubra

Intra-state transmission works in UT Ladakh were sanctioned for Zangskar and Nubra valleys. The intra-state transmission work was sanctioned by Ministry of Power, Government of India

This includes 220 kV S/C transmission lines of D/C tower (307 km in total) that covers Kargil-Padum (Zangskar) (207 km) and Phyang-Disket (Nubra) (100 km) along with two grid substations of 220/33 kV at Disket, Nubra (50 MVA) and Padum, Zangskar (50 MVA). The total outlay for this project is Rs. 1.309.71 crore.

These transmission projects have been approved by Ministry of Power at a revised project cost of Rs. 1,309.71 crore in Ladakh under the Prime Minister's Development Package, 2015 (PMDP-2015). Rural Electrification Corporation Transmission Projects Limited (RECTPL) has been appointed as the project implementation agency to execute the transmission project in Ladakh.

Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) has been appointed as the project management agency.

The initial detailed project report for these transmission projects had estimated a cost of Rs. 354.74 crore. The Central Electricity Authority has now revised the project cost to Rs. 1,309.71 crore. These transmission lines are expected to link various remote villages with the national grid and replace DG sets currently being used. This will make a significant contribution towards making Ladakh carbon neutral.

Micro-hydel projects

The Administration of UT of Ladakh has electrified 19 villages in Nubra with supply from the Chamshen Micro-hydel Project, which is an important step in reducing Ladakh's greenhouse gas emissions. The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy, Government of India funded the Chamshen project under the Ladakh Renewable Energy Initiative (LREI) scheme.

Secretary for Power, UT Ladakh, Ravinder Kumar said, "The electrification of these villages will ensure that three DG sets are phased out, including the 160 kVA Panamik DG set, the 160 kVA Chamshen DG set and the 250 kVA Kyagar DG set."

Green hydrogen pilot project

The Administration of UT of Ladakh has also signed an MoU with National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to establish a 1.25MW green hydrogen pilot project.

NTPC Renewable Energy Limited has already installed two solar trees in the

of India is planning to generate 10 GW of renewable energy in Ladakh. In addition, Government of India will soon invite the largest global tenders to establish a 13 gigawatt-hours (GWh) grid-scale battery storage system in

This will be a major leap in the country's transition to green energy. The plan involves building a 10 GW green energy capacity in the region including solar and wind projects. The large battery units will help store electricity generated in Ladakh and then supply it to the national grid through a transmission link.

Economic development is expected to fuel higher energy demands especially in the electricity and transport sectors. Normally this would lead to increased use of fossil fuels along with a proportionate increase in pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. The UT Administration is actively working to break this cycle by replacing fossil fuels and hydrogen has emerged as a game changer.

Managing Director of Panitek Power Private Limited, Dr Parag Vyas explained, "Hydrogen is incredibly important across the globe especially in the context of the growing need to de-carbonise development. There are strong techno-economic reasons to use hydrogen to make Ladakh carbon



UT Ladakh has signed an MoU with NTPC REL to set up the country's first green hydrogen mobility project in the region. The MoU will help Ladakh develop an emission-free economy based on tapping renewable sources including green hydrogen. The company also inaugurated a solar carport in Leh. Initially, NTPC REL will operate five hydrogen buses while also establishing a solar plant and a green hydrogen generation unit in Leh. This will make Leh the first city in the country to implement a green hydrogen-based mobility project.

Lieutenant Governor, Shri R. K. Mathur stated that green hydrogen is "the best alternative to make Ladakh carbon neutral" and emphasised the need to "replace diesel with green hydrogen energy for electricity, heating and transportation."

Green hydrogen is different from grey hydrogen-produced from methane and releases greenhouse gas—as well as brown hydrogen, which uses coal. Green hydrogen is produced through electrolysis of water using renewable power such as solar or wind to split water's two main elements: Hydrogen and oxygen with oxygen being released as a byproduct.

When modern electrolysis technologies such as Proton Exchange Membrane (PEM) are used, then there is no discharge of harmful chemicals and the technology is environment-friendly and easy to manage.

Programme lead at the Council on Energy, Environment and Water, Tirtha Biswas said, "There is a clear inclination towards de-carbonising Ladakh. In fact, Ladakh has a vast potential of renewable energy, which can generate an estimated 40GW. Hydrogen has an important role to play in this framework."

Hydrogen fuel's growing importance is an opportunity for Ladakh. At present, Ladakh has a 200 kW green hydrogen pilot project at Sonam Norboo Memorial Hospital in Leh.

Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh. Shri R. K. Mathur said that it would be a big achievement if this pilot project succeeds in meeting elecdemand. "We could then explore ways to scale it up for use by tourists and the army," he added.



The e-bus that was purchased by the UT Administration

Managing mountains of trash Ladakh initiates innovative projects to manage waste in the region

MABEL DISKET

ry a simple exercise: Try and calculate the number of packaged products you use from the time you wake up in the morning to the time you go to sleep at night. You will be amazed and shocked by the results of this simple exercise.

If you multiply this figure with the number of people in Ladakh, you will start to understand how entrenched 'packaged goods' have become in our lives!

This may not have been a cause for concern even 20 years back, when we would quench our thirst from any stream in Ladakh, without a second thought.

However, the presence of a place like Bombquard in our midst is testimony to the alarming situation that we have created for ourselves. Waste management is an environmental and social challenge the world over and unfortunately, Ladakh is no longer an exception.

The tourism industry, which accounts for about 50% of Ladakh's economy, has been a boon as well as a bane for the region. As the number of tourists visiting Ladakh has annually surpassed 3 lakhs, visitors easily outnumbers the entire population of Ladakh during the summer months!

This is significant as tourists generate about 30 tonnes of waste on a daily basis including approximately 33,000 plastic water bottles that are sold each day. These volumes are choking Ladakh by polluting its air, land and water. The issue of waste management is even more urgent in Ladakh due to its fragile ecosystem,

As part of the effort to conserve Ladakh's environment, the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Narendra Modi has taken the bold step of declaring that Ladakh will now be developed as a carbon neutral Union Territory. This timely intervention has re-oriented the developmental outlook for the region and all projects and plans are now being re-designed to align with this vision.

In addition, new initiatives are also being developed to tap renewable natural resources such as solar, wind and hydro along with the introduction of electric and hydrogen-powered public transport systems.

The installation of Water ATMs across Leh town is a part of this effort and enables people to refill their bottles and



The Water ATM at Shanti Stupa

reduce the need for bottled water.

In this regard, the most urgent challenge for the administration is to treat the waste already collected in Bombquard and find a sustainable and long-term solution to manage the waste generated on a daily basis. Municipal Committee, Leh estimates that it will take about three years to clear Bombguard using the BlackHOLE machine, which was installed in 2019-20. Not only do we have to deal with waste generated every day but find solution for our legacy waste lying at Bombguard.

What is a Black Hole machine?

The BlackHOLE has been developed by TeslaGREEN. It uses a 'plasma state-induced hydrogen-spitting technology to molecularly transform waste matter down to its basic elements'. It is a self-sustaining system and does not require external energy inputs. It is carbon-free and releases 100% clean emissions. After processing the waste material, it produces by-products such as high quality ceramic ash etc. that can be recycled safely to generate revenue. Most importantly, the BlackHOLE is able to process all types of waste, including wet and dry waste, and does not require any sorting and prior segregation.

Solid waste management in Leh

Over the last few years, the residents of Leh town have understood the rationale for segregating waste and storing them separately in blue, green and red dustbins. This is an important step in the process of sustainable waste management and it will streamline the work of Municipal Committee, Leh.

In addition, Municipal Committee, Leh has also operationalised a solid waste management project in Skampari is segregate waste and sell waste that can be recycled or reused. Interestingly, plastic waste is now being shredded and used in the construction of roads in Ladakh.

Water ATMs

As part of a concerted effort to discourage the use of packaged drinking water and to encourage the practice of refilling, Ladakh has developed the idea of Water ATMs. In the first phase of this project, 10 Water ATMS have been installed at major tourist locations in Leh

The machine uses raw water and purifies it through various standardised filtering processes. This includes sand media filter, activated carbon media filter, colour-odour and taste media filter, PP filter, ultra filtration for bacteria removal, UV filtration for e-coli and pathogen removal. The Water ATM then dispenses clean warm water that is safe for consumption.

People's role

While the administration has initiated efforts to manage waste and similar challenges, it requires active support and cooperation from people and communities.

It is important for citizens and tourists to understand the environmental and social problems caused by increased waste and consume responsibly. This will help the process of reducing and recycling waste and conserve Ladakh's fragile environment.

Sustainable heating solutions for Ladakh

TASHI LUNDUP

uly 2021 is now the world's hottest month ever recorded according to data released by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), USA.

Furthermore, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change in its Fifth Assessment Report stated that human activity is a driver of global warming and there is more than a 95% probability that human actions over the past 50 years has warmed our planet. However, this change has had variable impacts in different parts of the planet.

For instance, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) has identified mountains as being the most sensitive ecosystems to climate change, which are being impacted at a faster rate than other habitats. These impacts form an acute threat to mountain ecosystem services, biodiversity and human populations that depend on them.

Human action

A report published by the European Union Commission claimed that humans are increasingly influencing the climate and the Earth's temperature by burning fossil fuels, clearing forests and farming livestock.

Such activities result in increased emission of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. These emissions add to naturally-occurring gases in the atmosphere and increases their greenhouse effect, which leads to global warming. Carbon dioxide is the largest contributor to global warming. By 2020, the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere had increased by 48% over pre-industrial levels before 1750.

Buildings generate nearly 40% of annual global carbon dioxide emissions according to the think-tank Architecture 2030. Building operations are responsible for 28% of these emission while building materials and construction (typically referred to as embodied carbon) are responsible for 11% of the emissions. One of the main components used in construction is cement. The increased use of cement has resulted in a significant increase in global carbon dioxide emissions.

In fact, cement production contributes



A Rammed earth house under construction in Leh

to about 2.4% of global carbon dioxide emissions from industrial and energy sources.

An article published in The Guardian titled "Concrete: the most destructive material on Earth" informed, "After water, concrete is the most widely used substance on Earth. If the cement industry were a country, it would be the third largest carbon dioxide emitter in the world with over 2.8bn tonnes in emissions surpassed only by China and the US."

Sustainable solutions for Ladakh

Ladakh is a high altitude cold desert where winter temperatures drop to minus 30 to minus 40 degree Celsius. Similarly, summer temperatures rise to well above 30 degree Celsius.

Winters last for over six months and are characterised by extreme climatic conditions in one of the highest inhabited places on Earth. Traditionally, the people of Ladakh have developed simple and efficient technological solutions using resources that are abundant locally to stay warm in the winters.

Therefore, mud, stone and wood are essential materials used to build Ladakhi houses. Italian architect Edoardo Paolo Ferrari writes in his book. High Altitude Houses: Vernacular Architecture of Ladakh', "Harsh conditions demanded simple and efficient strategies, first to establish and then to sustain a society. Overwhelming natural conditions on the one hand and minimum resources on the other hand demanded simple and efficient answers to the basic questions of life. The result might be understood as a perfect case of sustainable planning. This is probably the crucial point of this publication, namely to understand the vernacular architecture of Ladakh as one integral aspect of sustainable thinking. Vernacular architecture is by nature a logical response to the climate and dependent on the available resources."

However, the scope of the term 'sustainability'—in particular how Edoardo Paolo Ferrari introduces it—extends beyond the actual construction process and built structures. While the use of local material and traditional building methods creates a strong physical bond between the natural environment and the architecture, the 'house' is also a response to various physical and social conditions.

Thus, the house not only protects its inhabitants from climatic forces but also helps maintain social order. It is as much a response to environmental factors as it is to physical and metaphysical needs. The various symbols and ritual objects used on façades that are believed to ward off evil spirits as well as the symbolism connected with various parts of the house are evidence of the social and physical complexity of these structures.

There is more to the simple floor plans, walls of mud and stone, and roofs made with wooden beams and these architectural techniques warrant a closer look.

Green buildings: The need of the hour?

The amount of energy required to heat buildings in cold climates is far greater than energy requirements for buildings in warmer regions.

In the Himalayas, energy for heating usually comes from biomass fuel such as wood, bush and dried animal dung. Fossil fuel such as kerosene is also used in mountain regions but they are

expensive and require special stoves. However, biomass and fossil fuels release gases and particulate matter when they burn.

The gases released from burning fossil fuels have a direct impact on breathing and cause reduction of oxygen content in the blood of living beings such as mammals. Particulate matter such as smoke and soot make homes dirty but more importantly they cause bad coughs and sore eyes.

Therefore, when we are building for a more sustainable world, our choice of materials is very important as it can help reduce the carbon footprint of the construction activity and the structure. Green buildings can reduce the environment impact of our buildings and mitigate their contribution to climate change while also helping create resilient homes and communities.

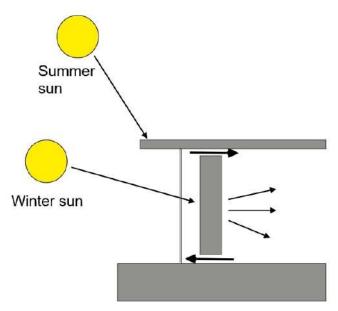
The current norm for green buildings is to use materials that last for years and help prolong the utility of the structure. Therefore, adobe is one such material whose production, lifespan and disposal results in net-zero carbon emissions. There are two main construction methods employed in Ladakh: Sun-dried mud bricks and rammed earth. It is important to consider the thermal characteristics of buildings at the time of construction in the context of external environmental conditions and desired internal conditions. This will help determine what resources and materials are required to construct the structure while also ensuring that they have a small carbon footprint.

Passive design maximises the use of 'natural' sources of heating, cooling and ventilation to create comfortable conditions inside buildings. It harnesses environmental conditions such as solar radiation, cool night air and air pressure differences to maintain the internal environment. This form of architecture is called 'passive' as it does not include any mechanical part or electrical system.

Passive solar architecture

Passive solar heating enables one to reduce the amount of energy required to heat buildings while still maintaining the required comfort level. It does so by using sunlight instead of burning biomass or fossil fuels to generate heat.

In Ladakh, sunshine is available for almost 300 days a year with high radiation. This is one of the best alternatives to burning fossil fuels, which result in



greenhouse gas emissions. Sunlight is free and does not have any of the negative financial, environmental or health impacts associated with biomass and fossil fuel use.

Energy Receipt Surfaces that are at right angles (90 degree or perpendicular) to the Sun receive the maximum amount of heat. However, since the earth is spherical, most surfaces are not perpendicular to the Sun, and the energy they receive depends on the angle of the Sun relative to the ground.

This angle changes with latitude, the time of year, and the time of day. At midday, the sun is perpendicular to the ground, which is why midday is the hottest time of the day. When the Sun has a lower elevation angle, the solar energy is less intense as it is spread over a larger area.

In Ladakh, the Sun is higher in the sky in the summer as compared to the winter. We can predict the position of the Sun by using a solar diagram.

Since the Sun's position in the sky changes throughout the year, different parts of a building will receive variable amounts of radiation. In summer, the roof and the east and west facing walls receive the most sunlight.

In winter, the south-facing walls receive the highest amount of sunlight. In winter, 90% of the Sun's energy is received on the south face between 9 AM and 3 PM.

Interventions

The night temperatures in Ladakh during the winters dip well below minus 20 degrees Celsius. This means people require some form of heating to maintain an ambient temperature inside.

These issues were in sharp focus during the inauguration of the first passive solar building office of Kargil Renewable Energy Development Agency (KREDA) in December 2020. Chief Executive Councillor of LAHDC, Kargil, Shri Feroz Ahmed Khan declared that passive solar design would now be used for all new government buildings in Kargil district. KREDA and Ladakh Renewable Energy Development Agency (LREDA) are the nodal agencies to plan and implement Government of India's vision of making Ladakh carbon neutral.

Similarly, Advisor to Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Shri Umang Narula, IAS has directed concerned district officials of UT Ladakh to adopt passive solar designs to reduce carbon footprint in Ladakh and help schools remain operational throughout the year.

Recently Shri Narula chaired a meeting to develop strategies to make Ladakh kerosene-free by 31 October, 2021. This step was taken after the UT Ladakh Administration received a note from the Prime Minister's Office directing J&K. Ladakh and Lakshadweep to stop the use of kerosene by 31 October, 2021. Shri Narula directed all Secretaries to submit action plans to minimise and reduce the use of kerosene in government departments. He also emphasised the need to explore alternatives for heating facilities in the winter by shifting to renewable energy technologies for space heating. He underlining the need for smoke-free and healthy environment for the health of people and directed Secretary, School Education Ladakh to ensure that all government schools use solar cooker or LPG gas instead of firewood and fossil fuels.

Making Leh a more walkable city

TASHI LUNDUP

alking is simple, free and one of the easiest ways to get more active, lose weight and become healthier. It is also the easiest way to reduce/cut carbon footprint.

The University of Oxford's Transport Studies Unit recently carried out a research project on the impact of individual mobility choices. The project included researchers from Imperial College's Centre for Environmental Policy and was a part of the EU-funded project Physical Activity Through Sustainable Transport Approaches (PASTA). They found that swapping the car for walking, cycling and e-biking even for even one day a week can make a significant impact on personal carbon emissions in cities.

The team found that meeting greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets requires a significant shift from motorised transport. The report says that shifting to active transport could save as much as a quarter of personal carbon dioxide emissions from the transport sector.

This is the first study on the carbon-reducing impact of city-based lifestyle changes. It reveals that increase in active mobility can significantly lower carbon footprints even in European cities where walking and cycling are already popular.

According to data available on the Vahan Sewa e-portal maintained by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Government of India, 33,601 vehicles have been registered with the RTOs in Leh and Kargil district until 15 September, 2021.

The sudden spurt in the sales of vehicles, traffic congestion and lack of parking space in Ladakh over the last few years give us important clues about the shift in people's lifestyles in Ladakh.

Leh town has experienced rapid urbanisation over the last few decades as it emerged a hub for different kinds of activities. The exponential increase in tourist numbers has fuelled the growth in the local economy. It has also led to an explosion of hotels and guest houses across the town and roads becoming choked with vehicles.

As a result of this growth, Leh town is now facing multiple urban challenges including traffic congestion and pollu-



Locals on the way to their village

tion. The biggest impact, however, has been on human health. Lifestyle-related diseases including diabetes have emerged as the biggest health-related challenge caused by urbanisation. As people are becoming more dependent on vehicles for commuting, their health has suffered. So, how can we encourage people to adopt the healthy habit of walking? The answer is simple: By making Leh town walkable!

Walkability is a quality or measure of how friendly an area is for walking. It is defined as the extent to which a town is suitable for walking as a form of mobility choice for work and leisure, or the extent to which walking is feasible for residents as a safe, accessible, connected and pleasant activity. Or simply, the general walking condition in an area. Walkability is much more than properly maintained pedestrian infrastructure. It includes several other aspects including the social fabric of the town, which includes its streets, neighbourhoods and buildings, density, attitudes of people etc.

People will walk when walking is useful, safe, comfortable and interesting. As part of the European Union Liveable Leh Project that was supported by LAHDC, Leh, the Changspa street—a busy road in the heart of Leh that is generally bustling with activities—was converted into a one-way pedestrian-friendly street.

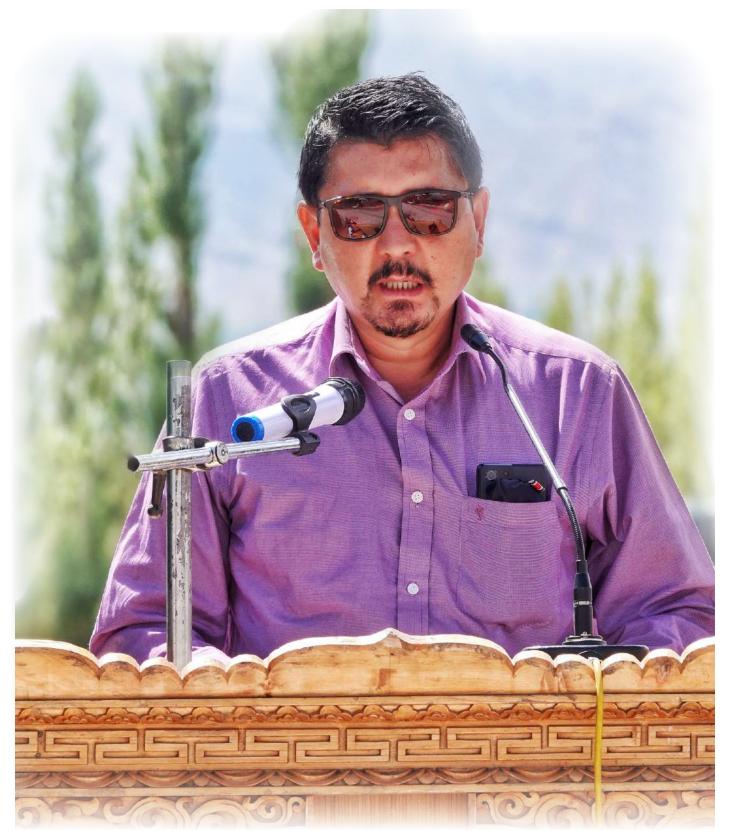
Similarly, the road adjacent to the Girl's Higher Secondary School, Leh, which leads to J&K Bank's Main Branch, is now being converted into a pedestri-

an path to provide space for people to walk. This is a great initiative by the UT Administration, Leh Hill Council, and Municipal Committee, Leh to encourage people to adopt a healthier lifestyle. Walking is simple, free and one of the easiest ways to live a more active life, lose weight and become healthier.

The Leh Vision 2030 document says, "Leh needs to work on reducing the need for motorised transport and develop environmental-friendly mobility solutions to create a sustainable system to provide a healthy and liveable environment for its residents."

Active forms of transport such as walking play a crucial role in marking urban transport systems and the town more sustainable. During the COVID-19 pandemic, the congestion-riddled, pollution-choked streets around the world had transformed into empty and silent spaces as people were confined to their home due to lockdowns. Even in Delhi—which has one the worst air quality in the world—the pollution caused by PM2.5s reduced by about 75% as traffic congestion dropped by 59%.

Interestingly, Milan—the epicentre of Italy's COVID-19 outbreak—announced that it would transform 35 km (21.7 miles) of its streets into cycling tracks once the pandemic ends. Perhaps this could be one of the positives of the COVID-19 pandemic: It has provided us with a unique opportunity to develop new and innovative measures to counter the domination of vehicles on our streets.



"Will implement numerous renewable energy & sustainable projects in Leh"

Interview with the Hon'ble Chairman/CEC of LAHDC, Leh, Advocate Tashi Gyalson

NAWANG PHUNTSOG

Q: How has Leh dealt with the COVID-19 pandemic?

A: Firstly, I salute all frontline workers for their selfless efforts in controlling and combating the COVID-19 pandemic. The situation in Leh never went out of hand due to the coordinated efforts of the district and UT administrations along with my colleagues in the Leh Hill Council.

We also had the wholehearted support of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament from Ladakh, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal and various public representatives including Chairpersons of Block Development Committees, Panchayat members, civil society organisations and various volunteers who helped us manage the pandemic.

We should not forget that COVID-19 remains a threat. We must continue to take precautions even though the numbers are low in Leh. I am thankful to Government of India for providing timely medical support in the form of vaccines and financial resources on a priority basis to Ladakh.

I also extend my gratitude to public sector companies and banks with a presence in Leh who extended their support through various corporate social responsibility initiatives during the course of the pandemic.

Q: Which sectors has the Sixth LAH-DC, Leh prioritised in this year's district plan?

A: After Ladakh became a UT, the LAH-DC budget increased four-fold. However, the pandemic and the transition of Ladakh to a UT resulted in a number of liabilities.

My first priority was to clear these liabilities to the extent possible. Another focus area is to provide financial assistance and housing assistance to the poor through a new scheme called *Nyalbachan la Rogs* (Support for the poor). We are currently working out details like the eligibility criteria to streamline the implementation of this scheme.

One of the new things we have introduced is the provision of generous subsidies in sectors such as sports, education, handicrafts, handloom, animal and sheep husbandry, fisheries, agriculture etc.

In addition, we are also translating the Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi's vision of providing drinking water connection in every household.

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) is currently being implemented across the district. LAHDC, Leh is constantly reviewing and monitoring the JJM project along with the district and UT administrations.

We are confident that every household in Ladakh will soon have a tap water

connection and receive clean drinking water

Q: You have been in several tours to Ladakh's border regions. What are your plans to develop these areas?

A: I have been touring Ladakh's border areas to understand the basic issues and grievances faced by the people who live in the area. During these visits, I realised how neglected these areas have been.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi pursues bold foreign policies with our neighbours. We need to support this by ensuring development reaches these border areas. Government of India is investing heavily in border infrastructure and creating amenities to improve the lives of people in border areas. We can already see the impacts of these interventions. I try to ensure that all developmental initiatives reach the border areas on time and help improve the lives of local communities. The Indian Army is plays a big role in border management and security.

Thus, the Hill Council and the district administration are constantly coordinating with the army to address various issues on the ground.

Q: What is your opinion of the Leh Vision 2030 document?

A: Leh is currently emerging as a hub for



CEC and Dy Chairman, LAHDC Leh, Adv Tashi Gyalson and Tsering Angchuk respectively with former DC Leh Sachin Kumar during the launch of the Leh Vision Document 2030



CEC LAHDC Leh Tashi Gyalson inaugurating 4G Mobile tower at Photoksar village

various commercial activities and there is a surge in rural-to-urban migration.

At the same time, we are also witnessing the impacts of climate change, which are amplified by unplanned modernisation.

All these processes not only erode Ladakh's unique culture and tradition but also cause irreversible damage to its fragile ecosystem.

The Leh Vision 2030 document resonates with the people of Leh town as LAHDC, Leh conducted multiple public consultation meetings in different municipal wards of Leh town. We have invested a lot of effort to prepare a vision document that addresses macro and micro problems of the people of Leh town.

Our main objective is to develop a sustainable developmental project in the framework outlined by the Leh Vision 2030 document to make Leh a happy, resilient and liveable town.

Q: What are your thoughts on Prime Minister Narendra Modi announcement about transforming Ladakh into a carbon neutral region?

A: I welcome the announcement made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. This reflects his concern on the larger issue of climate change and the special attention he gives to Ladakh.

This initiative will help Ladakh participate in global efforts to mitigate climate change. Climate change is a reality now. In this context, LAHDC, Leh has signed several MoUs with leading companies



CEC Leh flags-in Everester Jigmet Tharchin after his successful climb to Mt Elbrus in Russia, the highest peak in Europe

working in the fields of clean energy including ONGC, SECI, and NTPC in consultation with Leh Hill Councils own renewable energy agency; LREDA.

Over the next few years, we will implement numerous renewable energy and sustainable projects in Leh.

Q: What is your message for the youth of Leh?

A: The youth of Leh are very talented and have access to a diversity of opportunities in different fields. Our government is making efforts under the leadership of Prime Minister, Narendra Modi to boost infrastructure development to

provide opportunities for everyone. We are also working to address issues of unemployment in the region by providing opportunities and support to young entrepreneurs in Leh district.

We are now seeing young Ladakhi entrepreneurs doing wonders in the fields of agriculture, horticulture, sports, tourism, industries, information technology, and academia among others.

There is a lot of untapped potential in various sectors in Ladakh and I would urge our youth to explore these opportunities and help improve the socio-economic standards of Ladakh.

History of traditional agriculture and changing face of Ladakh

TONYOUTH DORJEY

istorically, agriculture has been the primary source of livelihood for the people of Ladakh. Almost 90% of the population were dependent on it until fairly recently. Generally, the fields are in the form of terraces created with skilfully created stonewalls. Barley is the staple crop in Ladakh though farmers in some areas are also able to grow wheat, peas, vegetables and mustard. Some argues that farmers grow very few crops and vegetables as they lack knowledge while others claim this is because of the limitrations imposed by Ladakh's climate and topography.

Livestock were the backbone of the traditional agriculture system as they were required for every cycle of Ladakh's agrarian activity. In the past, there was limited connectivity with the outside world and very few products would reach Ladakh. Some people would travel to Central Asia and Tibet to conduct trade and to collect salt and precious stones. Thus, agriculture was the only source of livelihood and it provided everything from food to fabric, which enabled people to survive in this region.

The practice of agriculture

Barley and wheat were the main crops cultivated in Ladakh along with vegetables such as carrots, potato, radish and ()()

Agriculture was limited to the period between May and September. In spring, people would start collecting and spreading manure on the fields.

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onion. Agriculture was limited to the period between May and September. In spring, people would start collecting and spreading manure on the fields. People would use donkeys to carry manure to the fields after which yaks and dZos would be used to plough the land. Around the time when people would sow their fields, snow would start to melt and water would once again flow through streams. Snowmelt remains the main source of water for irrigation. In the past, almost all families would have enough animals for such activities. Ownership of animals used to be a mark of prosperity in those days.

Yak, goat and sheep would provide wool to make clothes while their milk would be used to produce various dairy products. Horses and donkeys were used to commute and carry loads. The droppings of these animals were used as manure. It was also dried and used as fuel for cooking and warm the house during the winter. Nothing ever was

wasted.

The lives of livestock and people were intertwined. Neither could survive without the other. Farmers would take the livestock to pastures in the higher reaches of the mountains on a rotational basis so that the animals were able to graze nutritious grass and medicinal herbs (which were also used in traditional medicinal systems). Farmers claim that the dung and droppings of livestock are excellent organic manure and that their milk was very healthy and nutritious. Farmers would build covered livestock sheds for the winter and open ones for the summer. In spring, farmers would dig these sheds to collect animal waste for application on their fields. Generally, neighbours, relatives and friends would all help each other in turns to ease the burden of all agricultural activities from collection of manure to harvesting. The lives of people in village communities were inter-woven and people would enjoy helping each other. People were not worried about competition, profit, loss and money. They would meet all their basic needs through self sustained agriculture and livestock rearing.

On an average, farmers would cultivate only two to three hectares of land due to the climatic condition, availability of resources etc. This ensured that people were self-sufficient. Some people managed to have surplus produce, which



Farmers working on the field



The increase in vehicular traffic has disturbed the natural ecology

they would sell or trade for products such as salt, sugar etc. Since snowmelt was the main source of water for irrigation, all villagers would collaborate with each other to take turns to access water resources that would reach the fields through mud channels. This was a finely balanced system, which required collaboration and cooperation between all families in the village.

The staple diet in Ladakh comprised of roasted barley flour, which is called Ngamphey. In addition, people would also drink Chhang, a local brew made from fermented barley. Roasted barley flour and Chhang are also important for many social activities. Barley has many health benefits and some people claim that Ngamphey has special properties that helps cure various forms of cancer. People in Ladakh were able to practise agriculture only in the summer, as the rest of the year is too cold and dry. Farmers had to store enough supplies for their own consumption and to feed their livestock through the winter. These stocks included dried vegetables and flour. It is impossible to preserve those vegetables in extreme cold winter. Thus, farmers would build an underground store about two to three metres below the surface, which helped preserve vegetables for several months. In addition, people would consume more meat in the winter, which ensured that they received healthy and nutritious food to overcome the extreme cold. The arrival of winter was marked by various kinds of celebrations, as people would gather with relatives, friends and neighbours around traditional heaters to drink but"

Ladakh was formally opened for visitors in 1974 and tourists started visiting the region to experience its unique culture and enjoy its beautiful landscape

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ter tea and regale themselves with stories. Generally, people would remain occupied with marriage ceremonies, Ladakhi New Year celebration (Losar) and local festivals through the long winters. Most people lived their lives in harmony with natural cycles. People were unconcerned with the outside world as there was no connectivity, which assisted to the development of a very intricate social and ecological system in every village.

Ladakh emerged from its relative isolation in 1962 when war broke out between India and China. This led to the construction of new roads, infrastructure, and the beginning of 'modern development'. At the time, more than 90% of the people were illiterate by modern educational standards. Ladakh was formally opened for visitors in 1974 and tourists started visiting the region to experience its unique culture and enjoy its beautiful landscape. Locals started working as helpers and people started providing horses to trekkers instead of sharing them with relatives and neighbours. The Indian Army started building camps in different areas and many Ladakhi youth started joining the army. Gradually people started shifting towards a cash economy, which eroded the finely balanced social system that had sustained the people of Ladakh for many centuries. People started using machines instead of livestock as this saved time and required less effort. This undermined the interdependent relationship between humans and animals as well as between humans.

Modern schools were established across Ladakh around this time. Parents started sending their children to these schools, which led to the gradual loss of traditional knowledge and skills related to agriculture. Many educated youth chose not to engage in agriculture as they viewed it as a subsistence activity with limited future and scope.

Around this time, there was rapid economic and infrastructure growth. Many farmlands were transformed into hotels, quest houses, shops, restaurants etc. Nowadays more than 300,000 tourists visit Ladakh each year. There are luxury hotels and quest houses in every corner of Leh town as well as many villages. Agricultural activities have reduced significantly. Ironically, even though literacy rates now exceed 80%, a large number of educated Ladakhi youth are unemployed. Each government job attracts thousands of applicants. More than 60% of Ladakh's population is dependent on products sourced from outside. This has resulted in cultural degradation and a growing divide between the rich and the poor.

Today, some social activists and educated farmers have voiced the need for a separate syllabus to teach Ladakhi youth about the knowledge of their an-

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cestors, especially traditional practices. These practices are relevant even today. Many organisations have already started working on these issues in an effort to motivate Ladakhi youth to learn about their heritage.

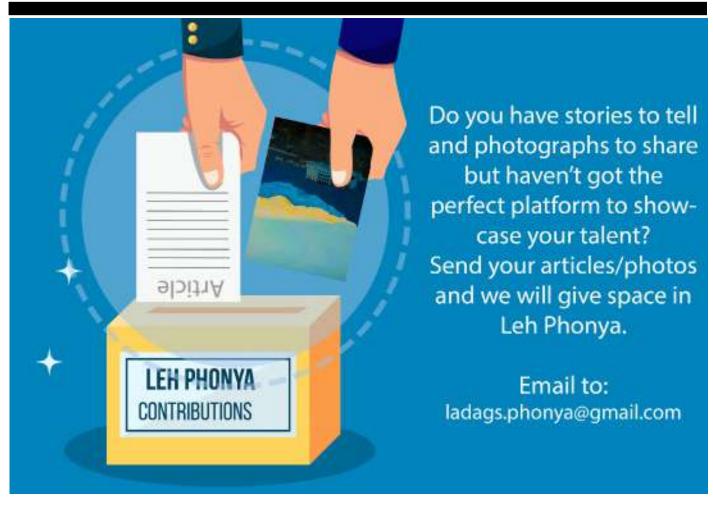
Thankfully, we still have many villages in Ladakh that remain untouched by the outside world and are relatively unchanged. In these villages people are still practising agricultural activities despite various challenges. The most important challenge is water shortages due to climate change. The impacts of climate change are evident in Ladakh in the form of unusual rainfalls and snowfall, receding glaciers and increased frequency of floods and droughts. These changes have disrupted the irrigation system and are undermining the agricultural system.

The lack of resources and financial returns are two important reasons that have prevented many youth from engaging in farming. In the past, people would share animals and help each other in a reciprocal system of exchange but it now requires financial investments and rewards. People require money to farm as they require machines and



have to hire labourers. This means they not only have to invest money but also make no profits from their efforts. There are many cases where families have stopped farming completely and started working as labourers for the army or work in the tourism sector.

However, what will happen to people if the tourism industry collapses as we recently witnessed in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic? What will happen to the people who are dependent on it? We do not have an alternative plan or industries that could potentially provide employment to the thousands of people who are currently dependent on the tourism sector. The only sustainable alternative is to revive traditional agriculture while also increasing the demand for Ladakhi products.



Development Schemes

Jal Jeevan Mission: The promise to provide water to every home

Clean, safe and accessible drinking water in one's home by August 2022



THINLES CHOSKIT

ater sustains life on Earth. Its importance cannot be emphasised enough. People living in urban areas have relatively easier access to water and many take it for granted.

However, there are people in rural areas across the country, who are forced to travel several kilometres to fetch water. Ladakh is no exception. There are numerous areas in rural Ladakh, which lack basic amenities such as electricity, roads, drinking water, and phone connectivity.

As a result, people in rural often have to trek for several kilometres over rocky terrain to fetch drinking water. Things become even more challenging in winter when water sources freeze.

The launch of Jal Jeevan Mission, which promises to provide *Har Ghar Jal* (water to every household), is a viable answer to the long-standing dream and demand

of having clean, safe and accessible drinking water in one's home.

Prime Minister, Narendra Modi launched the ambitious Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) on 15th August, 2019 to address the growing issue of water scarcity in the



country. The Ministry of Jal Shakti is implementing the Jal Jeevan Mission. It aims to provide safe drinking water through Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTC) by 2024 to all households in rural India.

However, for Ladakh and several other states and UTs such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir, the Ministry of Jal Shakti has announced that the deadline for providing tap water connections to every household is 2022.

In Ladakh, 44,059 households including 24,767 households in Leh district and 19,292 households in Kargil district will receive water supply through household tap connections. Both the districts are working in full swing to complete the required tasks within the stipulated time-frame.

The Administration of UT of Ladakh and the two Ladakh Autonomous Hill Councils have been working round-the-clock to achieve these targets well before the deadline

The importance of achieving the goals of Jal Jeevan Mission for UT Ladakh

was highlighted at the recently held Second Ladakh Development Conclave where Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh. Shri R. K. Mathur declared Jal Jeevan Mission as a 'top priority project'.

He urged the Hill Councils and the UT Administration to play their part to accelerate the pace of providing tap connection to all rural households to fulfil the commitment of achieving water connection in every eligible household in UT Ladakh by 15th August, 2022.

As part of these efforts, the Public Health Engineering (PHE) Department, UT Ladakh in coordination with National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM), Ministry of Jal Shakti. Government of India conducted a two-day workshop, in August 2021 in Leh and Kargil districts to improve the implementation of JJM and build capacity among various stakeholders.

Additional Secretary and Mission Director, National Jal Jeevan Mission (NJJM), Bharat Lal urged all stakeholders to implement the scheme in a mission mode with community partnership. He also emphasised the need to make water testing a part of the movement by strengthening the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC) and improving hygiene culture in schools and Anganwadis through Jal Jeevan Mission.

While speaking at the workshop, Commissioner Secretary, PHE, UT Ladakh, Ajeet Kumar Sahu declared, "Jal Jeevan Mission is not a government scheme but a people's movement!" He also stressed on the need to develop a sense of community ownership to make JJM sustainable at the village level.

Objectives of JJM:

- · Jal Jeevan Mission envisages providing Functional Household Tap Connections (FHTCs) to every rural household.
- To prioritise the provision of FHTCs in quality-affected areas, villages in drought-prone and desert areas, Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana (SAGY) villag-
- To provide functional tap connections to schools, Anganwadi centres, Gram Panchayat buildings, health and wellness centres and community buildings
- To monitor the functionality of tap connections
- To promote voluntary ownership among local communities through contributions in the form of cash, kind, labour, and voluntary labour (Shram-daan)
- · To ensure sustainability of the water

supply system, i.e. water source, water supply infrastructure, and funds for regular operation and management (O&M)

- · To empower and develop human resources in the sector to meet the short and long term demand for construction, plumbing, electrical, water quality management, water treatment, catchment protection, O&M etc.
- To generate awareness on various aspects including the importance of safe drinking water and promote active involvement of stakeholders to make water everyone's business

Community participation is a major component of implementing JJM. Thus, every village must have a Village-Level Committee (VLC) headed by the concerned Sarpanch to prepare the village plan. This plan is approved by the District Level Commit-



Implementation Support Agency (ISA)

The ISA plays an important role in spreading awareness about JJM in the villages. They interact with communities in the area where JJM is being implemented and spread awareness on safe drinking water and prepare the public to accept the project and tap connections in every household.

Their role also includes the establishment of 'Paani Samitis' at the local level. The ISA agents conduct Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities at the village and block level.

the village level by including all stakeholders and providing them with skill training about operations and mainthe implementation site to examine and evaluate the work done and its technical parameters.

Components under JJM

- Development of in-village piped water supply infrastructure to provide tap water connection to every rural household
- Development of reliable drinking water sources and/ or augmentation of existing sources to provide long-term sustainability of the water supply system
- Wherever necessary, bulk water transfer, treatment plants and distribution network to cater to every rural household
- Technological interventions for removal of contaminants where water quality is an issue
- Retrofitting of completed and on-going schemes to provide FHTCs at a minimum service level of 55 litres per capita per day (lpcd)
- Greywater management
- Support activities such as Information, Education and Communication (IEC), Human Resource Development (HRD), training, development of utilities, water quality laboratories, water quality testing and surveillance, research and development, knowledge centre, capacity building of communities, etc.
- Any other unforeseen challenges/issues emerging due to natural disasters/ calamities that impact the goal of JJM are dealt in accordance to the Flexi Fund quidelines of the Ministry of Finance.

Challenges

In the context of Ladakh, the topography and terrain with isolated habitation pose a challenge to the smooth implementation and execution of JJM.

Furthermore, a short working season due to climatic conditions presents additional hardship along with harsh winter conditions during which water freezes in pipelines. The short working season also coincides with the farming season, which further increases the challenges to implement JJM.

The successful implementation of Jal Jeevan Mission in Ladakh requires specific technological innovation and intervention to ensure that water supply connections are successful even in the winter rather than being functional only in the summer.

The Jal Jeevan Mission is designed to address such region and terrain specific challenges. In several villages, the water sources are from glacial melt and perennial but freeze in the winters.



Children quenching their thirst

ategory: All	Districts	100 % FHTC Villages				
S. No.	State	District	Block	Panchayat	Village	
1	Ladakh	Leh (ladakh)	Khaltsi	Khaltsi	Skindyang	
2	Ladakh	Leh (ladakh)	Khaltsi	Tar Hipti	Yar Hipti	
3	Ladakh	Leh (ladakh)	K)teru	Gya	Upahi	
4	Ladakh	Leh (ladakh)	Kharu	Marselang:	Change	
5	Ladakh	Leh (ladakh)	Nyoma	Nyoma	Modh	
6	Ladakh	Leh (ladakh)	Thiksay	Nang	Nang	

To overcome this, JJM has devised methods such as extracting water through solar-powered submersible pumps from 30-40 ft below the surface and storing them in a reservoir i.e. dZing constructed with a cushion of earth that provides insulation from the cold of the winter.

The pipes supplying water connection to each house are buried five to six feet below the ground surface to prevent them from freezing in the winter. In addition, pipes are coated with sufficient insulation when they are exposed to the elements.

Conclusion

Jal Jeevan Mission uses a community-centric approach to water management and supply.

It aims to provide sustainable solutions to the growing water crisis, which has been compounded by depletion of groundwater due to over-extraction, low recharge, erratic rainfall, poor operation and maintenance of existing water supply.

UT Ladakh has adapted JJM to provide a Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to every rural household in the region by 2022.

Rignas Chu: The science of linguistics (rDa-Rigpa)

Consonants

he science of linguistics is one of the five major sciences in Tibetan traditions. Many textbooks of linguistics have emerged from India including Panini Vyakaran, Kalapa, Tsandapa, the Linguistic Sutra of Saraswati, etc.

The Tibetan language did not have a script till the reign of King Srongtsan Gampo (Seventh Century). During the reign of King Srongtsan Gampo, Thonmi Sambhota, the son of Lonpo Anu, was sent to India to study linguistics. He studied grammar and linguistics from several prominent teachers, including Devgyana and Brahma Lipikara.

He was the first Tibetan to study grammar and linguistics. He studied Sanskrit grammar and linguistics and became the first translator in Tibet's history. He returned to Tibet and invented the Tibetan script. He derived the 'headed' script from the Nagari script and the 'head-less' script from the Vartu script. It is said that Sambhota wrote eight textbooks on Tibetan grammar but over the centuries six were lost or destroyed. Only two textbooks titled as *Sumchupa* and *Takjuk* have survived.

After this, many wise translators who were masters of Sanskrit and Tibetan emerged in Tibet. This includes Lotsawa Rinchen Zangpo, Zanskar Phakspa Shesrab, Balti Lotsawa, Zanskar Lotsawa Spalzin and Tsultrim from Ladakh. They disseminated Buddhism in Guge and Ladakh.

Many renowned translators emerged in Tibet between the Seventh and 12th Century. They translated Buddha's words and commentaries into Tibetan and helped the language grow into a vast body of knowledge, culture, tradition, and wisdom. After this period, the number of linguists decreased but the system of imparting education had gained momentum and this remains their greatest achievement.

Later, many Panditas, who knew the five major sciences, emerged in Tibet. These scholars are only called Pandita after they have attained mastery over the knowledge of grammar and semantics.

In the 17th Century, a great scholar named Jonang Kunkhen Tara Natha was born. He is believed to have been an incarnation of the Indian Yogi, *Nagpo Chodpa*. He is said to have learnt Sanskrit rather easily due to his predisposition to it. He translated the com-

E M 4 ζ ড Ф Ę 8 ka kha ga nga ca cha ja nya [ka] [kha] [tcha] [d¢a] [ga] [ŋa] [tça] [na] U ശ 0 OU 9 4 a Ø 징 Я ₹ ta tha da na pha ba pa ma [ta] [tha] [da] [na] [pʰa] [ba] [pa] ma É E I ಹ್ Ę भ 3 W Q tsha dza wa zha 'a tsa za ya [tsa] [tsha] [dza] [wa] a [ja] [za] [za] N W I CJ. ΔV ra la sha sa ha [ra] [la] [ça] [sa] [ha] [a] Vowels ŪΩ LU W છે išī ĮΝ

mentary of Sarasvati from Sanskrit to Tibetan. Since then many students of linguistics have studied this translated book. Thus, *Kunkhen Tara Natha* made immense contributions to the field of Tibetan grammar and linguistics.

In the 18th Century, a great scholar of the Karma Kagyud lineage named Situ Choski Jungnas was born in the Kham region of Tibet. He studied linguistics in the Kham region and later visited Nepal with Karmapa Zamar Nagnyis.

During his visit to Nepal, he met eminent Nepali scholars and they discussed and analysed various aspects of grammar and linguistics.

Later, he wrote a commentary on the Tibetan grammar books, Sumchupa

and *Takjuk*, which scholars still regard as the most comprehensive analysis of the books. He also corrected few translated books and carried out research on different topics. He later translated Amarkosh (*Che med zod*) from Sanskrit to Tibetan, which marks the beginning of the development of *Rig-Nas Chu* (the 10 sciences) in the Kham region.

Another great scholar, Pandita Ju Mipham Jamyang Namgyal Gyatso emerged from the Kham region in the early 20th Century. He compiled the first bilingual dictionary of Tibetan and Sanskrit languages between 1907 and 1910. Khunu Lama Rinpoche Tenzin Gyaltsen regards this work as the best dictionary for the two languages.

Around this time, Rizong sRas Rinpoche Lobzang Tsultrim Chosphel overcame many challenges and travelled to the U-Tsang region in Tibet and then to Kham to study grammar and linguistics. He achieved such mastery over these subjects that he would write the opening stanzas of many of his articles in Sanskrit.

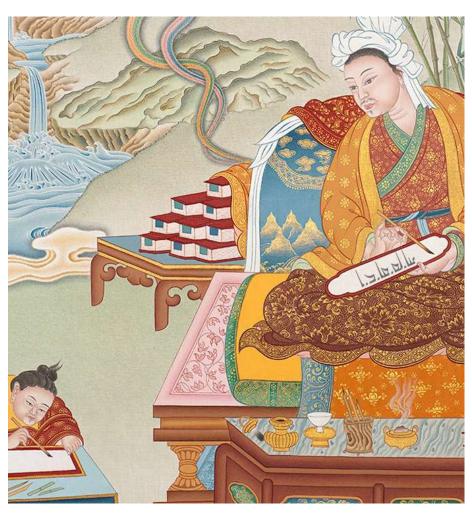
Unfortunately, no one from Ladakh managed to study grammar and linguistics from him. After him, Lama Stanzin Gyaltsen Rinpoche, who was born in the Khunu region studied linguistics and Sanskrit. He soon became famous in Tibet for his skill and knowledge. He lived in Varanasi in India to conduct research on grammar and linguistics.

The decline of Sanskrit in India started some centuries later. First, Mughal rulers adopted *Pharsi* as their official language. As a result, people from many different communities studied Pharsi and became renowned scholars. The British ruled India after the Mughals and they chose English as their official language.

The British used to refer to Sanskrit as a 'dead language' as it was not spoken anywhere and there were very few scholars of the language. Thus, Sanskrit declined in India steadily over several centuries.

Nowadays, many Ladakhi students are learning English, Hindi and Urdu. Sanskrit can also be learnt if the student has the right motivation, curiosity and a will to work hard. It would be a matter of great pride for Ladakh if we have a Ladakhi Sanskrit scholar of repute in the near future. It is important to learn Sanskrit but it requires dedication and due encouragement.

The importance of Sanskrit is highlighted by the fact that when we are preaching the Buddha's teachings in any other



Thonmi Sambhota, the first Tibetan to study grammar and linguistics

language, we invariably use many Sanskrit words. Therefore, Sanskrit is an invaluable tool to understand and communicate the Buddha's teachings.

Thus, *rDa-Rigpa* refers to the manner in which a language is used. Every language has its *rDa-Rigpa*. Therefore, Sumstaks in Tibetan, Vyakaran in Hindi, Sarf-o-naho in Urdu and Grammar in English are all examples of *rDa-Rigpa*.

In fact, every language has rules for the correct use of letters, words, syntax etc. In the absence of an accepted set of rules for grammar and its usage, language itself will become very vague.

Therefore, the learning of *Sumstaks* (Tibetan grammar) is very important. Many scholars regarded Sumstaks as one of five minor sciences. Sumstaks provides clear rules of grammar for the use of alphabets, words and sentence structure.

Similarly, English also has rules of grammar but we often do not give it much importance. Instead, we focus on how people speak and write the language. In many ways, Tibetan has become more important than Sanskrit if we want to study traditional knowledge of

the 10 sciences. This is due to the fact that over a period of 1,500 years, Buddhism and various cultural traditions flourished in Tibet. Masses, academia alike, not only used Tibetan to understand, think, and communicate but also translated many priceless manuscripts to Tibetan from other languages.

For instance, the teachings of *Sutra* and *Tantra* have survived only in Tibetan. This knowledge can help us revive languages such as Mandarin, English and others. Thus, the knowledge of Tibetan can be very useful. At the same time, it is important for us to also learn other languages such English, which is an international language. We must understand the rules of grammar for English, and help translate books of science and other knowledge systems to Tibetan. This will help people in the Himalayan region access these knowledge systems.

Author: Tashi Rabgais
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THFF: A Carnival of Himalayan Cinema

THINLES CHOSKIT

he Administration of UT of Ladakh set a new benchmark with the launch of the Himalayan Film Festival, which will now be organised every year in Ladakh. The first edition of the Himalayan Film Festival was organised by the Department of Information and Public Relations, UT Ladakh in collaboration with the Directorate of Film Festivals, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India as part of the Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav celebrations to commemorate 75 years of India's independence. The co-hosts for film festival included Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council. Leh.

The mega five-day event was held from 24th to 28th, September 2021 at Sindhu Sanskriti Kendra (SSK), Leh The festival was inaugurated by the Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Anurag Thakur. During his speech, he stated that cinema remains one of the most effective mediums to foster cultural diversity. The festival opened with the first public screening of Sheershah, a film on the late Captain Vikram Ba-

tra. Actor Siddharth Malhotra and his co-actors were present at the screening along with director Vishnu Vardhan.

The Himalayas are famous for their dramatic landscape, which has attracted filmmakers from the world over. The Himalayan Film Festival was also meant to serve as a platform for local filmmakers to share their stories with a larger audience. It also intended to organise the Himalayan film fraternity to boost filmmaking in this vast region.

In this regard, the festival was a success as Himalayan film-makers participated actively in the festival, which showcased talent from 11 Himalayan states and UTs. This included Assam, Sikkim, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttrakhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

True to the spirit of it being a 'carnival of Himalayan cinema', the festival showcased popular and award-winning films and documentaries from the Himalayan states/UTs. This included The Pangti Story, Ishu, Daayen ya Baayen, Yarwang, Crossing Bridges, Shepherds of Paradise, Yathawat, and Khee to name a few. Several popular Ladakhi

WINNERS OF THFF CONTEST

Best short story (up to 15 mins) - The Tainted Mirror(Meiteilon/Manipur)

Best short film (up to 5 mins) - Go for Organic

Best Short Films (up to 1 min) - Homework Godliness

> **Best Story** - Sekool Mute water

Best Cinematography - The Horse from Heaven (Mur Ghura) Samnaba - Merge

Best Editor - Shadey- A Forgotten Land

Jury Special Mention (For Director) - Nesting Munia
Adapting to climate change: Focus on Biodiversity
in the western himalayas.

films including, Delwa, Lzadol, Lasdel, Wake up and 20 years were also screened during the film festival, which attracted a large number of enthusiasts. The films were screened in the main auditorium of SSK. Screens were also installed in the open-air amphitheatre and Picture Time, a mobile digital movie theatre.

For the captivating and engaging masterclasses and in-conversation sessions the THFF had invited the famous producer-director Vidhu Vinod Chopra; film editor Priya Krishnaswamy; renowned wildlife filmmaker S. Nallamuthu; a quintessential film critic Anupama Chopra; noted director Nila Madhab Panda. Similarly, Ladakh's first mainstream actor Phonsok Ladakh, and actress Kriti Kulhari were also present. The sessions with these renowned film personalities inarguably imparted necessary skills and networking opportunities to budding and established filmmakers.

The Himalayan Film Festival also had a competition section for short films/documentaries, which included cash prizes. This section was meant to encourage new talent while also recognising talented filmmakers from the Indian Himalayan region and given them an opportunity to interact with others in the filmmaking community. The completion section received more than 100 entries of which an overwhelming one-third were

from Ladakh.

The film festival screened several jury-recommended films from its competition entries such as, Go for Organic, Sekool, Godliness, Mute water, Shadey- A Forgotten Land and Nesting Munia. Honouring the immense contribution, of the (son of the soil / Ladakhi) veteran film personalities, to the Ladakhi Cinema and Performing Arts the THFF felicitated the renowned historian and scholar, the Late Tashi Rabgias; instrumentalist Ali Mohammad; Padma Shri Morup Namayal, the noted folk singer Tsering Stanzin, theatre legend and Sangeet Natak Akademi awardee Mipham Otsal, actor Phonsok Ladakhi and folklorist Haji Mohammad Hussain.

The Regional Outreach Bureau (J&K and Ladakh) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting designed an exhibition on Freedom Fighters of Himalayan Region as a part of the Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsay.

In addition to the films, musical evenings were held during the festival. This provided an opportunity for artistes to showcase their talent especially musicians and singers from Ladakh.

The success of the five-day extravaganza was reflected in the large people it attracted on all days for films screenings, workshops, master-classes and in-conversation sessions. In its entirety, the Himalayan Film Festival left an indelible mark on all participants.











WINNER NAMES

Producer : Chingsubam Sheetal Director : Romi Meitei

Producer & Director: Barnali Medhi

Producer & Director : Sagar Pandey Producer : Tadar Kaku: Director: Nabam Sonil

> Screenwriter : Stenzin Tankong Screenwriter: Sahidul Haque

Cinematographer : Arnab Laha Cinematographer : Tushar Nongthombam

Editor: Stanzin Gurmet Phyang

Director: Pranjal Pratim Chetia Director: Prof Shahid Rasool



Sindhu Sanskriti Kendra (SSK), Leh was the venue for the five-day Film Festival; the logo of The Himalayan Film Festival; posters of the films that were screened during the 5-day event was on display for the audience; films were screened at Picture Time also; food stalls serving delicacies from different parts of Ladakh were a part of the event.











२००१ त.र्यश्र.स्.४.धें



Hoardings of the Film Festival were put up across the town





Cultural performances were a part of the 5-day event





The Administration of Union Territory of Ladakh in cossociation with Directories of Film Festivals, Ministry of Information & Broadcasting

Cordially invites you to the INAUGURATION of The Himalayan Film Festival, 2021 on 24th September, 2021 (Friday), 4:00pm of Sindhu Sanskriff Kendra Auditrodan in Leth-Ladakh

Chief Goest: Shi Anurag Thakur
Honble Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Sports, Youth Affairs, Government of Inda in the gradious presence of Shi Radha Krishna Mathur, Horbite Leutenant Governor of Ladakh.

Cultural Evening
Fallowed by the screening of the opening film Shershoch 2021 / Hind / 135 min Directors (Vishnuvaraban)

The Shepherdess Of The Glaciers

Aurax Avrox X

Aurax Avrox X

Sep 28

5:30 PM

Sindhu Sanskriti
Kendra





Posters of the films that were screened during the Film Festival







CEC, MP inaugurate mobile tower, dedicates it to villagers of Lingshed, Yulchung and Igoo. The 4G mobile tower has been dedicated to the said villages under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme through Reliance Jio Telecommunication Network.

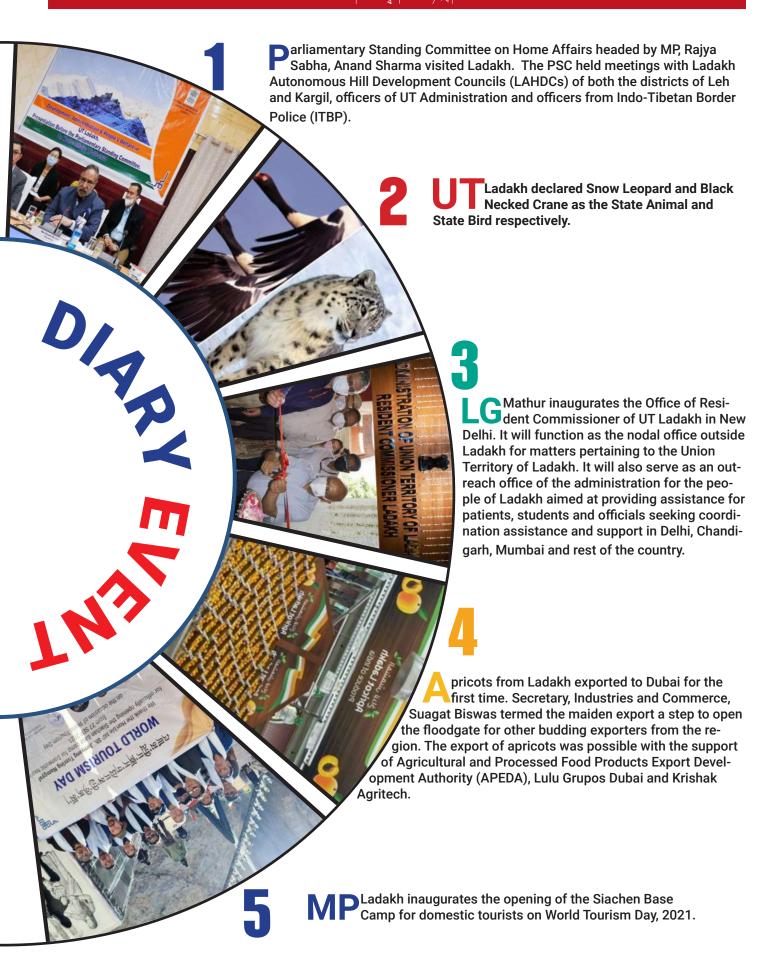
Covernor RK Mathur launched the Tourist Wing of Ladakh Police, Leh and flagged-off nine dedicated vehicles for the new wing. This new branch of the Ladakh Police will serve to deal with the issues faced by the tourists and it will also help ensure environment friendly activities by the tourists visiting Ladakh.

CECLeh, Adv Tashi Gyalson meets Agriculture Minister of Sikkim, L N Sharma in Leh and discussed strengthening of agriculture sector of Ladakh and charting an organic path with the assistance of Sikkim state.

The Department of Higher Education (DoHE),
Union Territory of Ladakh and the consortium of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi,
Bombay and Kanpur today signed an Expression of
Interest (EoI) in the presence of the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor RK Mathur. The aim and vision of this
historic step is to strengthen the technical education
scenario in Ladakh. The partnership shall focus on
providing innovation and entrepreneurship opportunities
focused on Ladakh's ecosystem, skill development for
enhancing employability, enhancing quality of education for
increasing higher education opportunities and setting up of a
quality engineering institution in Ladakh. The IITs have agreed
to provide mentorship and corridor participation in achieving
these ambitions.

apacity building workshop organised for UT Ladakh officials in collaboration with National Centre for Good Governance, Department of Administrative Reforms & Public Grievances, Government of India. The capacity-building workshop aimed to benefit and upgrade the administrative and related skills of the officials of UT Ladakh to enhance the exposure and awareness in diverse fields for improving the delivery mechanism and realisation of the goals of good governance.

२००१ त.रचाश.स्.४.धे



到二五美二

यान्यायान्यः कुनायान्यः स्वार्थः विराध्या

क्राल्ट्री ज्यान्त्रम्थाः क्रिट्ट्रावस्थाः न्द्रम्थाः क्रिट्ट्रावस्थाः क्रिट्ट्र्याः क्रिट्ट्रावस्थाः क्रिट्ट्रावस्थाः क्रिट्ट्रावस्थाः क्रिट्ट्रावस्थाः क्रिट्ट्रावस्थाः क्रिट्ट्र्याः क्रिट्ट्याः क्रिट्ट्याः क्रिट्ट्र्याः क्रिट्ट्र्याः क्रिट्ट्र्याः क्रिट्ट्याः क

क्रायट.तृषुःक्र्यंवयाकान्येवयाकार्यराष्ट्रीः <u> ત્રિમાસુન સુવાગી કેના તુવાના ભયાસુ</u> ग्रीय.यु.प्रट.चिट्र.विश्रश्च.पेट्र.विप्र.लीयो.ज.यीश. विनशः विगामी द्वारा दुः स्पिन् साने राज्या स् श्री-दर्गुका देकावादीरासुदाददा खुला हु गुन गनमा मान्निन क्ष्म रहत प्राप्त के निर्मा **३.**चयु:मुेब:ग्रीका ज.नेबाका:चयु:लेज.र्जूटका त्यः वार्वेदः क्रेवः दरः स्वयः कवाः येदः धरः खुराः तीयाकुँट्यामी कूंब खूंचा खेवा तावा है. यर् यद्भ कु . त्यु . ल्य.जंबा अध्रुधा अज्ञान त्रस्रातुष्रास्र दे मुद्दार्से दासा धिदाया दि स्थान न्धेरःक्षःर्देशःयः विषाः स्पेन्। तनः स्रशासः नुगर्भ सदे शे गुरु श्री गर्भ र गर्ने न न र श्रेन चडुन हेब त्वेल ही लेख र्षेब गहिन बच र्षेन ন.পৃথ্যপ্রবা

स्व न्यान न



. हेब.क्चरू. ७व.ची. तुषाः श्लीयरायदी यदाः विवा त्यः मुःगरः मुःश्चेरः द्वेतः द्वेतः हुन्। द्वेतः द्वेतः म् वा ८ क्रिया १५ क्रें ति हैं ति हैं । जा विकासित रर:र्वर:र्वार:ब्रेंब:भ्रवश:श्र:ल:र्वाश: तपुःलर भिन्न भी स्रेट रे व्रिर लेग मे स्र्रेय योषु:ख्या:छिय:पश्चियशाचीशा श्रीयश:ट्रेर: विट वीयाया नुवाया गार विद का क्षेत्रया उद (carbon neutral) গ্রী'ঝুঝ'ফুঁহম'ন্ট্রই' कुंदि'न्य'मरुद'यह्ना सेगा'गीय'(Sikkim) श्रद्धः में .में .कंब. (organic) ही .लेख .चिया. क्षेत्र'यं चतिवन्तु त्य'न्त्राक्ष'गुर'ग्रर' वृष.क.श्रूषभाग्री.सरप.कृ.ग्रीर.क्रेप्रप्यर. यक्कियाचीन्याचिकार्यन् छेषायासुरुषा यारा त्र्य.क.श्रुंशका.ग्री.जन्म.याद्यंत्र.श्रुंय.यादना.च्या सदःलरःक्रिशःब्रेदःसःदरःस्रह्मःदःक्रवाःहेदः क्य.ब्री.ब्रिंस्.लेबी.श्रीर.श्रुवि.ब्रीटी.स.ज.स्बेश. ब्रेन:ब्रग श्चेर पहर गर वेंद क श्लेष या ग्री श्वर पार्की

लवा.लुब.ची.क्रिंग्-रश्चाया.लील.कुब.तू.खुवा. थेंद्रा य:दुर्ग्याय:मेंद्राक:क्रेंग्रयय:उद:म्रीदः क्रिंदामश्रयायादी क्रिया श्रेदिरम्बर्याम विश यम् त्यीर स्रुवागिति स्वा स्वा माना प्राप्त प्र नपुरम्भियार की जुर्ग प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य केंद्रिय प्रमुख्य केंद्रिय प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य प्रमुख्य वर्गेन् र्षेन्। नेश्वानाश्रश्यातकरावनाश्रा यवकाःग्रीःयाल्दःरुवाःद्वादेशवःसरः क्रुवःर्धेदकाः दशःसहस्राद्भवःग्रीसःसस्रागःगुस्रादशःसः नुषायाग्यायाचेत्रकः क्षेत्रययाञ्चर होन् । नुषीया चुरा पर्दशक्ताम्याम् मुक्तामुक्तामुक्तामुक्तामु चलवा.सपु.वायम.वा.चुम्य.पस्.पर्चीर.ची.रेगाय. रल.मुज.मुज्ज.गु.र्नर.स्वम.पुवा.गुर. धेवा वदे दर वड़े वा है। श्रेन श्रेन वर्ष यः ष्वरः ग्रीः सूर्यः श्रुरः ग्रीरुः न्त्रः स्वरः स न्यायःन्त्रयः वालुदः यदतः ग्रेयः वययः ह्यः वयःक्रिशः विषाः सहदः स्त्री हे प्रात्वेदः हुः तथः नुग्रभान्तुभागलुरायरवासेतासूनासूनाया यम। लरम्भैमाग्री जमायीषु कर्मा यारा च्रुय-ऋट्याचीबीया-धेर-री-एत्रीय-ब्रीवीया-शी. य. ९ ष्ट्रंबा १० ध्रेयःक्र्यावास्त्रः गरः त्र्यं कः क्षेत्रस्य ५८ त्रे त्या प्रति के त्या स्वर्धाः स्वरं स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः स्वर्धाः स्वरं स्वर्धाः स्वरं स्वर र् "तकर गृबि तरि वे प्यर कुषा ग्री तकर बूदावी धिवाकः १०५० धिक नवा निवाधितः

ग्रेरवर के संविष्य सेव पर त्या नृष्य कर

य:८८। यार:पूर्य:इ.इ.इ.इ.इ.इ.जी.जन्म:यादी:दी: क्रें अक्षर क्रा अदि प्या मुक्त भी तकर विते दर বৰ্গ'ৰ্ডিব্'" উম'গ্ৰম্ভ্ৰহমা लर.भैक.ग्री.कुर.री धरात्रुध.पैका.र्वेबका (wind energy)ব্দাঁ ক্ট'ৰ্মাই (solar energy)तुन्य नुज्ञान् कुःर्कतः(geothermal energy) शुः तुम्रः सुम्रमः गुरु प्रमें वः श्वेंद चुेन्'सुँग्रथ'स्र'चनश'यय'त्रेह्य'नत्रेत्र'र्धन्' या वर्नेन्द्रावहोत्याने सूर्वे वा वी खुवा नु त्वरा योषु कुर कुर वि नशासमा से व मुर्ग से द् श्र.रंशरका श्रुषा तर्रेष श्रु श्री श्री वा स्वारं श विक्र-५८। इ.घरशतपुर, हेंश्रे, ग्री.केंट, बुंश. हुट-तु-वार्नेट-केद-ही-अदि-सुवाका-ग्री-भ्रोअ-ग्रीद चर्गेलार्श्वेन्:न्दा है:अदि:श्वायार्गीयार्थः तनेव'मं'न्म्। तुष्र'स्वाष्र'गर्वन्यदे'स्यते'स्य याति :श्रें यात्रा श्रूं :क्रें यात्रा :ख्रें प्राची : तृत्रा :खुत :देर :क्रें र्टातर्रायाने र्यस्य मृत्राम् मृत्राम् वहेंत्र क्रेंट्र-५८१ क्रें-५८-५ग्रस्विष्य गहेश ૹ૽૾ૢૺ:ૻૠૼ૽ૢૢૢ૽ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઽૹૺૺ૾ઌૻ૱૱ૹ૾ૢૼઌ<u>ૻ</u>ૹૺ૾૽ૺ૱ स्रक्षात्री क्रियावका विचा क्रिया क्रिया स्था र्ट्स संबेद संदु स्परं मुका हो दे संदु सुवाया स यश्रातगुराःश्वेताःचत्रेदार्धिन्।

. त. ने या अ. मी. कुष्टा या र अ. अ. च. च. च्या अ. च. च. च्या च यदः हेद म्यारमः धेदः त्या वा न्यान दे विह्या हेब वर है अदे दें र बेर विच व की र केब दें लूर्तसपुरमाकः विवागीरालुषः तमा विमानः तर्ने हिन्यानहेव वया वुषा सुवाया वर्षाया वर्बे द्वें रायाधिया वा द्वारा द्वारा वातुर ब्रद्धः श्रेशः शाववशः श्रेः द्यदशः ग्रीः प्यरः मुकाः *૽્યું.*ક્રેન્:ર્યસ્ત્રું સ્વાર્ય:ક્રેન્:સ્ત્રન્યું,સુત્ર:સુવાય: র্বিন্দুহঝ (renewable energy sources)धुँग्रम्भःसुःतवन् वर्द्धेनःचुनःविनःसन्। दे:चबैद'र्'लट'र्सुट'र्स्ट्रट्स'ग्र्ज्ज्वग्रथ'(hydrogen gas) र्रम्युमः भुगमः गाउँमः स (green energy)নগ্রিমাষ্ট্রির্নার্ট্রেরন্ম श्वर-दियेश.योर्थर-अरपः क्रेश.क्र्योश.त.शर. म्.सभेत्र.री.बैर.पद्येज.ब्री.क्र्य.पेश.सैबी.जम्. ब्रेन्प्रकर स्पूरी ने प्राध्य रे.स. रे.स. रे.स. रे.स. गलुर अदल भ्रेम केंग्र मा अद में अहमा तु तकर गुले सूर केंग्र र प्रते हेंग्र गुंस सह्त गुं लुवा.कर.सिवा.स्वाया.यह्रंटालूट.कुटा। तकर. यादी तदी गाँव श्रीका त्या देवाका गाँउ दिव का क्षेत्रयः उदान्तेनः यरः यदः व्यवायः यः यदा दे'चलैद'र्' "ल'र्ग्गराञ्चे'यूद'लर्घातम्॥" (Ladakh Organic Mission) অ'বৃস্ম' ग्रर वेद क क्रेंब्रथ रहत चेद या या यद चेवाया के.बेट.। अ.बेट.बी.लस्र.गा.गीत.क्वैत.वीदस्र. ब्रिय:संदर:ब्रेट्:ब्रुव:ला वि:बश:ब्रू:ब्रुवाश: नदुःकूरःकूषाःलरःचक्षरःबकुर्वेदःबच यश्चातायद्वीत्रीत्र्य्याक्रशायम्या श्चेर्-ग्री-क्र्या-वश्व-तत्र्या-मुख-गर्नेर-पत्रेद-लूरी पर्दाला, क्र्या, यंत्रा भाषा व्यान पर्वेद्रायसेयाक्क्षासुगिर्दाचाद्दा गर्वेद् वि.वि.जयातातीयाताती सैचयासीय विपानती रे.च.चुेन्'चबेब'खेन्। न्सुर्यामेंबुर'सदयः รัฐพ.ฆ.ไทะพ.ฆิ.โชพพ.บรู.ไะ.โฮฺร.สิข. याद्रायात्र्यायायायायायायायायायाया चर्डुवायार्वित्। दे:दर:यह्य,दुःत्य:दुवायाःग्रीः सर्बे निरक्षात्रा सुरक्षेत्र होन प्रविदायिन दरा अःगवस्यः श्चे केंग्रसः दरः सहसः दुः त्यः र्यास.ग्री.प्रस.वीर.विश्वस.र्यर.विष्य.सीया.श्रीर. श्चितः द्येदः धरः ययदः चित्रः धेदः या व्यवः बोबु.पट्र.रेबा.बु.क्किंब.बोबका.बीच.त्रायु.लार. कुरान्दाग्राचेंद्रकार्श्लेयकारुदान्चेन्यरान्। उट.सर्वा

देव केव क्रेंच या

यः नुग्रयः ग्रामः तेत् कः क्रूंय्यः उत् ग्रीः ध्रिग्रयः श्रा

च्यामा स्टार्ड स्ट्रास्त्र स्त्र स्

म्यास्त्राचित्रस्याचित्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्य स्वास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्यः म्यास्त्रस्य स्वास्त्रस्य स्वास्त्रस्य

हैं। व. ५ द्रमायदा हमा ५ हेराला नुगमा न्तुरुषानित्रस्य स्याचे न्दा रहार्चे र इ.र्जूट्य.लर.भैय.कैय.कूर्यया.धी.टर.। ONGC Energy Centre র্ক্সাম্যমান্ত্র্র दम्रेल:री चैर:बर:बी:सी:बोर:(bnda)र्थः क्ष्यम्भी विकासी तकर माने स्रोत स्थान ग्रेंबार सहित हो स्वाप्त कर सिया है यो का सहित. ल्री तकर बाबु तर्रेश मुँबा शुबाश 24*7 दंबा भ्रवा द्वारा पार्टा के दंबर ही. तुषा-भुषाका त्या यहेव वका यर कूट हें व ह्या ब्रेन्'ब्रुव'म'न्र'कु'र्नेब'र्खेदे'ख्रिसं'हेर'यर ब्रेन्'ब्रुवा रेअ'य'न्ट'र्घर'तुब्र' शुब्रब्र' 1MW उंद्यानभूत्वत्राधीः न्यम्यायाः देतः ब्रेन्यरम्बहरकुँन्। देवायाम्बह्य यर श्रूर त्यश्र सर य अते देवा हु र् वेद कु:ट्रेन्'ग्री'तुषाळन्'वर्ळेलालेवाग्रु'कु:न्ना રૈસ'ય'ગાંશુસ'યર'ફેંદ'ભશ'ગ્રી'ફેર્વ'દ્'ઢું' ल्. १८६१ लूर विर वर सं. व. रे. थे. क्य वी. तुषायाकेवार्यार्येन्याने मातुरामेशारेषा वहेंब सहन थेंना রুষ্য-পূবাষ্য-র্কীষ্য-রেনুষ্য-(energy conference) শ্লুনমান্ত্য শ্রীন শ্লুন শ্লুন रा.लर.ग्री.स्.चर.ग्रीस.ज.र्गस्यास.क. द्यत्त्री:वृत्यःयः 300MW दयःधेन्:देशः यश्चरमा कु.क्ष्य.मी.प्रमा स्वामानी मान गर्के हो ५ र उर में दुरु स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वा मि.षष्ट्री.४.पूर्वा.४४.सूर्य.तपु.थे.क्र्य. जार्ह्रवाकाक्वि.स्रोदारान्ता व्यार्ट्राचादका त्रमायन्यायासुमात्रुवाक्षेत्रा है देन है स नियाय. २८. झॅट. यी. धेया. नियाया. केर. शुर यर परे दे हैं यद वर कु र्कें र १६ सुरा ब्रुवायासाबद्या विज्ञाहिषानी हिदागुदसा ३८५ रोम. बीच. त. लुची म. प्र्या. थे. क्य. ग्री तुया शुवाया है है। देर् र र र हुर ग्री तुया नुग्रमास्यात्रेयायाः क्रुवाकन् स्रोनाययाः यमामानुन्युवा द्वेया नेवा नेवा नेवर र्रे.चैर.बर.से.चैर.रे.केंद्र.कर.अ.द्ये.के. ৰ্থ্য খ্ৰী প্ৰশ্ন প্ৰাশ 5000 MWh ৰ্থা



त्यूच् डीच। श्रामा विश्वास्था ही है हिस्य श्रम ख्र्चा ग्रीटा स्व ख्रीन त्या है गीव प्यक्वेट वश्चा ख्रम स् स्व ख्रीन त्या है न स्व च्यूच् ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम स् स्व ख्रम च्यूच्या है न स्व च्यूच्या ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम स्व स्व ख्रम च्यूच्या है न स्व ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम स्व स्व ख्रम च्यूच्या है न स्व ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम स्व च्यूच्या स्व स्व ख्रम च्यूच्या है न स्व ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम ख्रम स्व च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच्या स्व च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच्या स्व च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच्या स्व च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच्या स्य च्यूच

या.सुन्य स्थान्त स्थान्त स्थान्य स्था

या नुन्य न्तुय न्तु न्य न्तः युद्धे त्य हेत न्य स्तर्भे त्य हेत स्तर्भे त्य हेत स्तर्भे त्य हेत स्तर्भे त्य हेत स्तर्भ स्तर्भे त्य स्तर्भ स्त

স্ট্রস্থ্রের (transmission line for Zanskar and Nubra) बर्कान्ग्रास्ट्रियासम्बद्धियान्त्रीके वकुत्रविद्राञ्चन विवादित कुराविद्राच वेंच हरा गुरुर च तर्रे हे क्षेंग सुगरा ब्रेंब हिरमा ग्रैम यह राम है वा लेवा है नार विष्युत्य बर्बा द्रमार वर द्रामी विष्ठी तरः १०७ ५८१ धुः ५ वरः दशः तुवः रः वर्ने:श्चिर्वरात्राणी:विरक्षी:तर १०० हे. वित्र ने ब्रेंस संदेश से देश में कि से निर्म क्रम द्राची प्रमित्र मेर्टर स्रेट्र स्था स्टर्म स्थित वर्ष वृत्रं र वरे श्चेर तथः 50MVA ५८:ब८अ:५गार:त्यः 50MVA वरुत्रः 220/33 KV रुद्र-चीः में वार्यः स्वाप्ता क्षेत्रायानमञ्जूः धेवायन्त्रा वक्रमावीयनी ला.पकर.पर्या.यु.यु.च. १५०६.ग्र१ इया र्षेत्। १०१५ PMDP वट सूर तुरा ह्येग श्वामा सेंब हिरमा दमा मुसूर द्वारेंग हे.पक्र.रर्थे.ये. १६०६.ग्रे यथ्ये. र्थेन्। RECTPL र्हेग्श्य संदेश्वहर मानि त्यमा त्येन हो द्वापन प्रमानि PGCIL क्र्यायायाची तकराया वे सूर्या तहें व हो र यावर त्रुवी क्रूब. त्रा. DBB वकर. दर्धता. त्रे.च. ५५७.७७ इय.लुब.स.२८.। २.४. CEA पश्चर:पर्ड्स:प्रुस:दस:प्रकर:५५तः मुं न १३०१.७१ उस स्ति। नर्मुन गरिन भेर्-वयातर्रमालयावियाग्यस्याह्मा क्षेण्यार्मेयान्दरम् स्वीत्रम् National Thermal Power Cor-

poration (NTPC) ই্রিক্সার্কা 1.25MW ভ্ৰম্খ্ৰী Green Hydrogen Generation গ্ৰী'অম'বেক্তম'বাষ্ধ্ৰব'ৰুবি' ग्रीमासबुदाग्री धिना कराया द्रवासा द्रवासा गलुर-अदत-ब्रेश-धुग-हगश-अह्र-पिन्। ह्रेंब्रयः NTPC हुँग्रयः व्याप्तुयः ग्राह्यः यदतः ब्रेतः तहेवः क्रेंदः वीः यद्वः द्वा है वेदः गुै सूर्यः (solar tree) ग्रेश पर्यंग्र थेंद्र हेट्य 3.3 kVp हव श्री है देंद्र सूट अ'गहेश'ग्रेश'सें सूर' 1000-12000 र्द्याची भ्रेति भ्रेत सुत्रा Chamshen micro-hydel project (MHP) ជគ្គក្ वयाश्रीण उवाग्री है तद्वया शुः से दाये तिया. १६ इया.जा.ध्रीया.ध्रूरा प्रश्नेय.लूरी युस्रश्राकेत् युः (Chamsen project) दे कु ग्रू र न्तु र ग्रु त्र ग्रु त्र स ५८:वश्चरःवार्थे हो ५:३८:वी ह्वेब १६८४: हो थ न्द्यःर्रेग्रयः गुरुः यः विगः धेरा दे'चबैब'तु'ख'द्ग्राम्थ'ख' 13 gigawatt-hours (GWh) उत् श्री त्र्रिण सर्हिन 'डेग'यर्जे'तकर'र्थेन्'डेर'| सम्र'तकर'तन् दु.भै.चोर.ग्रीस.धंस.संचास.चादर.स.हीचास. शुः वीया केत्र विवा श्वें भा बेत्र या यद् र्या धेत्र त्यक्ष देवा तदी वदः 10GW इव ब्री वुका न्वायान्य व्याचेत्र सामेन्य विवास न्याया वर्बे कु: ५८ | ब्रेंग अर्दे ५ वर्क् ५ दे वकुन्यहिन् भून् वया श्री जश.र्थ.श.श.वर. গ্রী:প্রথ

गलव त्यः र्सेग तेन इन् इन् खेव तर्ज्य कु यर यात्र प्रोकार्य प्रवाकार्य प्रश्लुर यार्के ब्रेट्-रुट-वी-तुब्ध-लुवाबा 10GW इंग्र-चभ्रेष.एकर.पर्ये रेतज.पर्वेर.ब्री.जम. गाः अटः दुः तर्शे नित्ते त्रायतः भ्रम्ययाः स्त्रींगः द्रेन्श्चे वुषा भुषाय ५६१ क्रेल प्रदेव क्रूट्य विष्रः श्री: द्वीं श्रायां कि कर सर से सिर र्षेत्रकृता वदीःगहिकावीःवगुरःहेवीःवृत् इसायारवायमाने विद्यम् गरावेदः वर्चुद्र'य'न्द्र'विर'खुष्।श्चे'ष्ठ्र'वार्चेंच' धेव। देशवायानुगरान्त्रशाम्बुरायदवा ब्रेशायान्वायाना माराचेत्रक क्षेत्रया उत् ही। लेल.कूरम.चेर.त.ज.जम.म.धर.वर्ग. यक्षयात्र्वीत्राचित्राधित्। यः न्यात्रात्यः होदः यादत्रः ११० दयः होः देन्द्रं सं विन्यते हैद से विदा तरे दे हैं। देन दुषा सुषाया भ्रव धर पन्टर देया द्या धेवा कुम्मरमालुरमीयायानुगयामञ्जूर गर्भे होत् उर गे तुम शुग्म ने द्र्श्वेत होत यपिव.ग्री.रेथिय.येथिर.यरथ.कु.रेर.स्.रर. ह्येद्र'त्रकर'र्थेद्रा 30 mega-watt रुद'र्श्ची द्रां में विकर महि दिया है द द्राया द्राया लूर.जा वार्षेट.बीश.धे.चूर.सेव.बावव.बी. कृ.िय्या.हेक.येका चक्षेत्र.याञ्चू.होट.वट. गी.वुर्यः शुग्रायः नर्गोत्यः हे.वुर्यः

श्वायागी:दर्गयः

य्राप्.श्रेर.

রুব:ম:

લુવ. ਹૈ.શૈ.

न्तुन्यः वालुदः सदतः स्रेनः NTPC स्वानः ស្ថិៈដាតូដាក្រភាញិ: Hydrogen Mobility तकर मृति दर में ल पुना का ला पह्यमार्केषुःग्र्मा प्रविषःग्रीःल्या करःसियाः ह्यान्य सहर स्त्री ग्रेन सहर श्री स्वान क यर्भायभ्रुराग्रें हो र उर्ग में में र प्रदेश दरः परः द्वरः वार्षरः यः वर्गे वः श्वेदः ग्रीः वेवाः दशाग्रारचेंद्रासेन्यते न्याया तर्ने राष्ट्री यवस्य सूरसा होन् यर यदा है वास यस है। देन ग्री तह्या वा भूव न्दर से नि है देन ग्री सूर अ'न्र'है'तेन्'ग्रै'हैंग'विनश'ग्रै'ढ्रंथ'न्'तकर' ग्रेन्द्रायह्रग्रम्बुमार्खेद्रा देन्द्रायह्रयः र्टे.क्र्यायात्रात्तराचेराचेरा र्धे ख. दश तर्वे तर्ह्यका हो ५ तकर तर्वा ने नित्र मुर्केष्य सम्भायानुष्य सामित्र पहुंचेन्रा.सेंब.चे.कें.रेटा लट.केंटावेट्ट. यदः में रहेत् पहुंग्या पकर पतुंग् शेन र्भेटः मविवः धरा अटः सुरः मर्डरः सः वे गरः वेवः कः क्रेंच्ययः रुदः चेदः यः यः वययः दुः यः येषायः क्राधितः विकाम्बर्धरकायान्दा देखाः म्री.क्च.पे.लर.प्रेंट.बोक्ट.शपु.वैद्या.वीवोत्रा. वर्गेषाने। ब्रेंग वेंद्र द्रा केंद्रेन भ्रेषा पर्नेन सुरुष प्रविद्र सेवाश ग्री विषय में नेवा લુવા: શુવ: ગુી: બેંદ્ર: કેશ: ગુરાદ્રશા অহ'রুহ'মার্কহ'ঝ'(green hydrogen) वै। केंर्रेन्न्न्युरम्मेलिन्क्रेरिक्सेन् বর্গীঅ'নেট্রির'রবর্ম'(electrolysis of water) यामहेदाद्या सुदा ही ये | वयाकुते।ह्याके वियाग्रियाक्षेत्राक्षेत्राह् दरावर्के क्रुरावाहेका वार्वेर क्री खेंद्रा देटा रवशःग्रीःर्त्रेषाःवर्गेषःवर्गेदः व्रवशःग्रीःवस्याः ব্ৰিম্পাশ্ব্য Proton Exchange Membrane वर्गेषाश्चित्रचेत्रस्य श्रे मार्क्टर या श्रे रित्री वा सार्वा रित्र स्थित। यह यविष्युद्धाः श्चार्म्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थितः त्रेन:ब्रव:य:धेव:वे

देव'केव'न्यर'र्से।

क्रुव गवर्य द्याय परे हैं श्वाय उव क्री पर या

यान्वायायते न्याः विष्या स्वाया स

विराधियातत्रियास्रीयास्य स्वास्त्राचीयास्रीत्रा १०११ ज्ञु.च. ज त.वु.यह्मा.हेव.वर.ज्ञु.च.क्. र्वेश विवा तृ वाशवा यञ्च वाश अह्र त्त्र्व ने ना बर मबेब प्रहेग हुव बर के ने न कुरा તર્દેથો.જાંતરા.યું.જી.રેજારજા.ગ્રી.ચૈ.ક્રીંટે.જીય.સ. न्मा से में ५० इस देश पर्यो च से हैं। ब्रैंट्र ग्रीक नमुक्त (१५ ४वा वहेषा हेव वटः **इ.ट्रॅट्-**क्रिंश-चर्डेच.कुंश-चीर्येट-ची.येश-चॅंड्र-यस्.प्रवीर.केथ.क्र्येश.ग्री.रितिर.ध्या.क्षेथ.म्. क्र.तपु.वट.च्रेब्र.पट्यो ट्रे.चधुव.ट्रिक्य.श्रुपु. नेया:लूब्र-५८:अब्बर-५वा ६वा:वाब्रुट-खूब्र क्र्यायाःग्रीयाःभ्रेयाःचतिःसूदःचेतिःदरःग्रद्यारे गीय.जायता श्रियः उत्ता प्रचीर मी. श्रिया मामीयः लम्भः स्राची सम्भान् द्वा स्राम् विवाकामुक् श्रीकावारका रे.र्टर.ट्र.जायहेब. तपु.शु.भीय.जातह्यास.सैट.सेजा.मीय.लूट. डेश'चर्गेद्'त्र्ज्

ल्.र्र्य केंब क्र्ये श्रीक श्रीक चतुः श्रीव हि.केर. द'तर्जे्'न'श्रेश्र'त्जुर'हेंदे'तुर्'ह्श'(fossil fuel)अः त्यः श्रेवाः सः नृहः । वीहः दवासः वार्वेनः विधित्र-देर्। मुँ द्विवाश-वार्श-भूँट-वीश-श्रदेः बॅं लिट के दें न न न क्या है लिए से के के के के चब्रेब सः ध्रेब त्वरुष हे सुः चुत्रे स्वर्थ गा गुब ग्रीमायर बैट विश्वमासी पट प्रैट ग्री पर মুদ্'দী'রুদ্ম'দ্য' (atmosphere gas) ५५१ द्या स्थायमा सूर्या (carbon dioxide) جمرا عربج (methane) جمرا রি'শূর্ম'র্জিশৃ'র্মগ্রু'(nitrous oxide)ঝ' য়ৢ৾ঀঌ৻য়ৢৼ৻৸ৼ৻য়ৣৼঌ৻ঀৗ৾৾৾য়ৢঀঌ৻(greenhouse gases) ก่ฐสานสิ สู เมส์สาฏิสา यह्रवा. ध्रेष. क्री. क्र. ट्रॅंट. क्रिंश. स. ट्र. क्रिंट. विट. व्री. चीयाया मिया श्राप्त ह्या ग्रीदा खेदा । इश्रात्वर कृत्या वे क ट्रेन् अर से कुश्रातहुण



यायय. कुची. लुच. जा हैं। जूर. ४०४० चर. रे. यर.बैट.विश्रश्र.श्री.वेग्री.हंश.ययर.धैरश्र. यम्.क ८८ द्याःमेबाःलूटी विदःसःयोबारः पर्देग्रम.ग्री.जम.ग्रेषुम.ज्रा.क्रंम.दग्रह्म. त्यर:सूरश:वर्मु:कः ८० ४वा:श्रेन्:ग्री:लूर् त्या तदीः धीः वदः दक्षः त्याः सूत्रः वदः धकः चक्कुः क. ४७ द्रभः भ्रेट्रेन्य न्दरः। विदःसः वीश्रमः पहेंग्रमाग्री र यग ग्रीमार्थ स्मारम् मुक्त ११ दशःश्चेदःग्चीःल्टी लारःयट्यःलटःवःश्चेरः स्या (Cement) दे त्यापा देवा स्वाप्त स भ्रव: ५८: वाश्वर: चलेटशः ग्री: रु: त्यवा: वात्यः केदः यू. चुर्या. लुर. तथा लर. पर्या. मु. मूरे. वु.यार.च्य.इस्य.धर्यातचीव.यावव.बी.ब्रुव. विरश्र केंद्र सं विवा प्येदा षान्वामान्त्रे मान्यस्याचा स्वास्त्रमान्यस्य क्रूट्य. चुवा.लुव.जा दर्धव.क्री.च्रै.च.दैवा.क्य. वुं यह्नमः हेन नरः नः करः मरः रूकः यदः खुताः सम् र्वस विवा ग्रह स्वेदा से ग्राद श्रीस न्याद ब्री:रूभ:शु:रूँव:श्रॅं.चर्ड्र.चर्यःवयमःयःपरःवीः में त्वेंदर हुं खें दायते हिंद प्रदेश गुर न गेंवि यः धेरा देशः दः शः दरा है। श्रीरः ग्रह्मश्रुयः

बु.ज.र्चेबाका.सपु.षिर.स.भीब.मुी.क.मुेब.बाजा. क्रेबर्सिविषाः धेव। क्षेरमाः धेवेरिषटः चर्वे देवाः ત.શ્.ંવ.ત્ર.ત.ભૂષ.ગ્રીય.જાક્.જ્ર્વ.ગ્રી.ધિટ.ત. र्टा यार्चेबेशासपुरश्चेशाई श्रेशामी विटा चर्चे बेश संदे देव बर दर दर क्षर चेश लेंद ट्री विषयः स्ट्रियः वी. स्रीययः ता. स्वययः त.क्री ट्रस्त्यज्ञ्च चस्रैय ट्रस्ट्रेय अस्तुर र्टा भूषे । बिट्या क्षेट्र क्षेट्र खूर्य पद्ध रचटर वीया য়য়য়৽ৼৢয়৽৸ৢয়ৄয়৽য়৽৸ৼ৽৻ঢ়৾ৼ৾য়৽য়৾৽ঢ়য়৾য়৽৸ৢ चर्ष्या.कृट। देवु.धच्या.चे.बु.क्वैय.यायमा.चेच. तपु.चयस.देस.चुर्य.पे.ट्रंस.प्ट्रंस.चेयां पा. नुवायायदे या श्रुका हैं श्रुका ग्री वर्के सूद दी कुंद'गद्रश्र चुर्रा यदे राज्य सामा विषा स्पेद या द र्वे.कु.टे.ट्रेच.ट्रघर.सूब.कु.ट्रिश्चश्यवि.वर्डे. चें हिना धित सुस्रा से नात्र मारी नहें सारी नह र्कृत्ययुः विरायायाचे चित्रया दे विरायु वा नर दच्चेत्यःचःन्यः बचः खेन् : यः चित्रः न् : वा बुवायः क्य.जम.पर्यं भाष्यं योष्यं मेरम.मेयो.सूर. ल.षय.षुवा.पीर.श्रेर.सुंवाय.श्र.घड्र्य.लूरी

বিহ.নধ্ৰ.শ্ৰী.শ্ৰুহ.গ্ৰুখ.শ্ৰী.ইথান্স.ইহ.পত্ম্প.স. श्रु-क्रॅग्नश-स-स्प्र-स-दे-दे-गोर्न्द-तदे-दर-स्रु-तर्ने : श्रेष्मशास्त्र श्रेष्ट्र : क्षेत्र त्या दे : तर् ่ สหิ:สลั:สลพ.ฬั.ซูล์ฟพ.ตูป श्राकः वादः स्रेदिः खुत्यः तुः विदः यः द्वेदः स्रे द्वेदः यदः तुमा श्वामा सदार्थे द्वीमा या धीता दी सामा लपु.कूटमाश्ची देवा मु.चर्डा मुत्रा त्या श्वामा दे श्रु खूद सुद इस्य (biomass fuel)द्य पर्वेट.च.लुरी श्रु.कंर.वेट.इस.वु.क्ट.ट्ट. । इ। क्षे.यात्राक्तावा देखालदाह्नियात्स अःश्वयः१८८१८
त्राचीताः
श्वेतः
श्व देवे क्वेर-दु:द्रश्चेषायः चयलः धेर ग्रुद्र-द्रवेषि ग्रु ल्री भुें वंदावीर ह्यार्टर या वेदा वर राज्य क्षरमान्त्रवामा सुरानी व्यूट्माना सुरामाना स्थापन ग्रीस-द्वाबर-दर्वुट-ह्व-ल-द्याद-लक्ष-वार्देट-यः अर्क्ता स्रवाः वीः वरः तुः तर्के सुरः प्यरः हुरः रुषिर्दर्भी खेन्। ने चलेन रुप्ते मान्यस न्गायःसमापाः वमार्थेन्। नेःसमानःनयः विवाः क्रुवः वावर्यः श्रुवः यदेः यहेवाः हेवः विवाः वर्जे द्र्येश वस्रस्य स्ट स्ट्रेंस द्र पे खुद दन्यमः भ्रुवा वीका ग्राम् वितः भुटः तुः विदिश्यमः षश्च हेत्र है । कु अर्द्ध नेश द विराध শ্বর (green buildings)মনি মর ইন্সাম नुःस्नेन् ग्वरमायान्त्रमायी त्या स्वारास्य यब में भिन्। तुष खुब मेर मेर मेव ष मुन मतः र्षे मुन् हेर्निन नेति हैर हैर हु ৡ৾ॱয়য়ৢ৾য়ৢয়৾৾৽য়৾৽য়য়৾ঀ(adobe)ৡ৾৽ড়৾৽ঢ়ৣৢৢৢ৾ৼ मिता पुरालय खुरा है यश्रेम्य रासम् वकागार विवास वका श्वीर परिवासी श्वीता वा नुग्रम् दर्पादर्य वर्षे वर्ष ग्री कर्षेत् दे । धु.चज्रुयात्राज्यात्या. ५८०। क्रुंब. ज्रुंब. याधेत्रा लुबी क्.ट्रेट्-ग्री-बिट-क्र्य-टर-क्रेब-सप्ट-विट-त.वु.षिर.त.घञ्च.घषु.श्रैघश्व.श्री.वु.वर.धु. विर्-र्-र्सेश्वास्त्रेन्यात्र्यात्रेन्यात्रे विर्-र्याची ह्या देर-वैभ-र्वेग्रथ-३४-ग्री-विर-तपु-पत्र-र्योग्य ग्रीकाष्ट्रस्तिः वटातुः यदे ख्रेंद्राधेंद्रायर कं देंद्र र्टा ग्रेट.ट्रा प्रैट.जश.ग्री.प्ट.वैट.ब्र्य.



लुवा सूचा-दर-पर्सेलायुंचर:प्रवायाःश्चा-यूंचराता. सूचा धुःच्ट्-येया-विवयाःग्ची:पायाःश्चराता. विरयाःग्ची:वार्ग्यायाःश्चिरःग्ची:यूट्-य्वायाः विरयाःग्ची:वार्ग्यायाःश्चिरःग्ची:यूट्-यूच्याः

षिर.त.ट्रेंब.ब्रु.ड्रेट.तर.धे.प्ट्र.धैंब.र्वेबंब. (passive solar heating) ন্ৰ্ৰীন্ ग्रीअ ग्वर दुअ स्वाय ग्री मर्गेय हुँ दिहर हुमिर्ने देव द्या वी श्रुष्ट्य स्व हुन हरा है। वैस. विर्यस. देट. बैंश. मु. वैस. विर्यस. ग्री. क्ट. . हु. हुर्- विका सीब्राका जात्वा वा वका विरास हुँ दे म्राम्बेर र्युमा भ्रेम मुस्मा ४०० समाने इरक्षिय प्रक्रीर दु. प्रक्रीय हुंसु सीय हंसा सुर विषाः धिवा है दिन् त्यः ह्या कः यान्न स्थः निष्यः न्वेटः। विराधिवाः दराविष्यकाः चर्नः विष्ठेकाः गरः बार्चर श्रुविर श्री त्यहुर । का बादिर है : बेर हिव त्रमुद्देश्याम्बर्दिन्द्दः हे स्यदे मुर्धात्रम् यक्षेत्रातारमात्वरायमा क्षेत्रादार्गीया . त.रीबोश.त.रीबीय.रीश.तश.रीचित्र.रीश.धु.श. बार्झ. ये. पर्वो. च. २८। वया बायर हु. बादुः र्कूर विषयातात्वीरायात्रीरायद्वारायात्राचारा यश्चिता.यी.यर.विर.तपु.सुँचीया.र्ट्या.पा.धे.बुर. श्रदःश्वरः वी विद्यारा स्त्री दिवरः दिशा विद नपुः ब्रुचान्दरः तराब्रुचान्नः नद्दाः व्यवः ब्रुचान्नः ल.धे.ब्रम.श्रम्.थे.यस्या.स.र्या र्यीय.र्थं. ૡૢ૽ૼૡૢ૽ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૱ઌ૽૾ૢ૽૾ૺ૱ઌ૱ઌ૽૽ૺ૱૱ઌઌ૽ૼઌૺૺૺૺૺૺૺઌઌ૽ૼઌૺૺૺૺૺ ग्रे.लूर.जा र्यवर्थ्य.क्षे.ब्रुचेयय.ग्री.क्रुच. દેશ શુ: શ્રુ: ક્રેં : ફ્રેં : ફ્રે : ફ્રેં : ફ્રેં : ફ્રે : ફ્ર चर-रुक्ति:बेर-सर-र्वेश-दर्धेषा-ध-धेदा

ब्रिट्टर के नमा के दें नियो नियर नमून कु ५.७८.२गाय.ज्ञ.लूरी २गार.पद्धियायश्चर वार्श्य द्वीत् रहर वी तुर्ग श्वाम ख़ूद कें वार्ग (KREDA)ग्रे हे तें न हुम नुगम तम विरमानी नवी परी मार्ट होंगे हैं नवें में भी ર્રેક:એન્ડ:અન્ડ:વૃત્ર:શ્રુઅ:નગ્ય-:વૃદ્ધિ:શ્રુ:ગાલુન: मी.यास्त्रर.चाबेटस्र.पीय.धे.पूर्ट.विस्र.सीयास्र ग्री.पर्ब.घयस.क्षेत्र.घ्रीट.क्षेंप्र.घेबश.घब. वरुन्। नगर विषय वश्चर गर्भे होन् उर गे'तुष'-पुग्रथ'युद'र्केग्रथ'(KREDA)५५' <u> ક્ર</u>ો.નક્રુમ્યાર્જા છેે ૬ ૧૬માં તુવા ત્વાયા સુત્ર র্ক্রবাঝ (LREDA)বান্ট্রিঝ ব্রি ঝে 'নুবাঝ শাম' च्र्य.क.श्रूंश्यमा.श्य.ची.श्रीयुरी.श्री.वीरागीलीर.गी.श्री. त्रश्रम् तरह्वा अपिन क्री क्र्यंश रा गर्धेश लुया रूर्-चर्षुय.री-रीका गोर्धर अरय कुंतु. श्चेन् श्चेन्यार्वेद्य पंते श्चेन्य श्चेद्य पा खु सहित् यु:प्ययःपः नुवायःपः है तेन् सुयः सुवायः उतः म्री:वर्ने:व्यक्ष:वर्गेष:क्षा ग्रस्टेंब:वर्गेष: र्श्चेन:कुर:रु:वार्नेर:नवींय:य:न्रः। क्वेंय:व्यु: તીય.રેધીય.રેજા.જી.ત્તર.ક્ષે.હવેડેર.ક્ષેય.ત.વેડેર. न्वीं अर बे अर हें र वी न्यें द यें गुद त्या यगात चहरा हे.ह्रेब क्षेच ह्रेब च ब दुराय के के त.ध्या.पत्र्री.ध्या ही.ध्या. ४०४१ व्या. ५ कुर्या ३० घर.री.ज.रीयायाजायायाया स्थाप चर्गेलः ह्येन् स्थे चुन् स्वेर ग्रह्म संस्था ह्येन चुन् हु लुर.सपु.विच.चर्षेयात्र.चेत्रा विच.चर्षेयात्र. तर्ने हैं श्रेन हें दे श्री तथा विद्यादया नगता विच.पर्वेर.इंश.वैश.स.ध्या.लुश.ली पर्टे. ८८.पद्येषा.वेश.ध्रीय.क्रेंब.तश.पहूब.क्रेंट.ध्री. षशः दुरः गुरु त्यः रहः वीः श्रेः अळदः दहः चनशः हुश गर भेर भ्रेर भ्रुव में त्रवृता द्र्येश यदःचगादःश्रेषा देःचलेवःदुःषशःदुःगावः जाजगाषिरमार्ट्रेयाक्ष्याचीक्षित्रवामायोषया वर्क्कयः नवीं सामान्द्रा क्षेत्रा मुद्रावरः नुप्तुन विदायानीयानरादेविक्तापुः द्वदशाह्रशा सुःरेखः(LPG gas)यर्गेषःयः ५८% अदेः स्वाय प्रांति है। विषय प्रांति विषय प्रांति । चगाद'चश्रुवा'र्धिन्।

ग्र.भेश.धुराशुना

र्गेयात्रम्यायाचेत्रद्रभीत्रो

ल्.ऱ्य.क्रुवास.तस.२२७५.ऱ्यास.झॅ.२. ম্ন্ন'ন্ক্ম' Physical Activity Through Sustainable Approaches (PASTA) क्र-वृष्णःशुः Oxford गुर्डुगः लग्।वट.ग्रे.भ्रेल.पट्रेय.जेश.ची.क्रे.क्य.चीश. ব্রু'অর্হ্ন'ন্ন' Imperial's Centre for Environmental Policy দ্বীনান্দ্র্যানা चयायहेयार् द्वित से द्वार देश होता रही दे होया यासूरावा ब्रेंटाह्येरातुः वतुवावादेवावटा है'अ'ग्रेग्'उंअ'म्द'त्र्ग्रेश'द्द'म्द'त्र्वेर' म्री:क्य:प्रि:क्रूट्य:योव्य:पहेंब्य:वा ग्राय:वेंब: उन्नीत्र प्रमास्त्रीय का मीता के त्र में प्रमास के त्र में प्रम के त्र में प्रमास के त्र मे त्र में प्रमास के त्र में प्रमास के त्र में प्रमास के त्र में प् क्र्याकात्तराज्ञेदावदावी ह्रकाञ्चरका पत्री क्रें बुद्दायद्ग्य बुद्दाबुद्दाबुद्धाः क्षेत्र देवे प्रति बरारुग्यराचेबाकुरारुगिर्हेराचवेरासुग्राक्षा श्ची:बिय:नर्धिन:ब्रूय:बर्जी:बेद:वी:केन:न्:म्नरः त्र्वीका ग्री देवाका चर्गीला श्रेष्ट्रिन ग्रुका का गार चिंद ब्री:ब्राट्य:ब्रट्टिन्द्र:हर्टिन्द्र:बर्बे:वःब्रय्यः र्धे अह्र तर्ज

त्रियः स्ट्रिस्ति स्वाका स्वरा स्ट्रियः स्ट्रिस्ति स्वाका स्वरा स्ट्रियः स



বন্ধ: শূর: শ্রীমামা শার্মা শূ: ব্রমার শ্রীমারী: यवका मेरका तसेया में भारती सेया. शः ब्रे वदः अर्थे व वदः अदः सं व द्वे वा शः अदः इटा श्रि.जन्न.भीय.श्रेटमार्थ्यर.श्रीमारमाट. ब्रे.लूरी रेकाय.र.के.ध्री.ग्रीराक्रीराग्रीराधिरा म्री:नगतःरलःस्न-चित्रस्य-स्या अनुसः र्-तर्ग्रीय तर्ग्यायाः ग्री तर्द्धरागाः नदः ग्रानः क्षेत्रायाः ग्री:५गव:८व:७८:७५। ग्रेट:ब्रिट:ब्री:ग्रुक: मेरअ.ग्री. वीयाश.भ्रीय.कु. क्या.वु.श्रा.रंशरश. ग्री:विस्रसःचर्ने त्यः बेचसः तर्नुष्म से 'गुदःग्री'से : क्र.स<u>ि</u>ट.क्रेटश.ज.पश्चिंत्र.च.धुंचश.तप्र.र्चट. मीलामाडेवाडीतवामा स्ति वर्गार्डेका स्ति वर् श्रर.स्.यवैर.यधुर.यरीय श्र.रंशरश्र.पीर. पर्वीयाप्तर्वीयाची के न निक्र या प्रविराया रवा लय. में . लूर् . तया विषया . चरेतु . वीवया . केरया क्रम्भः सुद्दः दुः तर्त्ते निष्दे विदः सिद् नेश.द.ट.टट.चीश.चीश.पचील.ची.ज्याश. गर्नेर पर हैं हैं प्रश्न है भूर है ल हुव। बहे दे यद दे ही ग्रेंट हे ग्रेंस त्यूय पदे हैं ही द इतः य लिया यहें कु दे धिया वीं य त्या ता ही द ब्रियः यदि ग्वरमः सूरमः ते विसामः ने किन ग्वीसः त्रवीयाची स्नेट. रे. इ. इस. सर्वेटस. मू. लूट. म. दे.ज.रव.जन्म ब्रेट.विर.बी.ब्रेश.यवीज. यावकाः सूरकाः तहियाः होवः स्रोतः सः नदा। स्रोतः

खुवा-र्म्मुका शुत्रका-कुर-कुर-र्ट-यक्षेत्र-री-पर्यीजा-बीय-ता-शुर-य-रेट-। स्व-क्ष्य-अबीर-लुर-ता-रेट-

रट.श्रुट.इ.कूट्य.लर.भैय.सेंद.कूचया.धेंया र्रेग्नरानुरुप्तरे र्थे र्रेन र्ह्मन्य प्रते पर्हे. यावर्षाः श्रुवः धवेः स्त्रेतः तकरः यावे । वरः सूरा र्द्धेन्यश्वादेवाःर्वेयःत्र्युत्यःश्चीःत्ययः।वःचनेःसः बिगातु नश्चर स्प्री दे नबिदातु से सिंही विद्या देशःश्चेतःबुद्धाःदशःहःगोःचन्नः (५५तः।वरः) नर-रु:बेंब्राक्षुवानी:वार्यापानींवार्ये नुःसमागाञ्चेन्यविदाधेन्। सन्दिस्द्रिःसमा ग्रिक् वे न्त्रुम ग्राबुद सदत में न्दर रह में न् इ.र्जेट्य.लर.क्य.जंब.क्य्यंय.यध्य.वया.श्र. न्यर्यामी विषया याने स्वीया मार्गे न्रायदीया यदः तकः वित्यवः व्यक्षाकः सः विवाः विवा विवा त्रज्ञूल'दे'लश'गृ'श्च'र्के'धेद'स'८८'ह्रर'व्या चल्यामा प्रति चचमा भ्रुप्ते लिया प्रीत त्या षित्रस्य नदे क्रियान सुर्यास नदर है दाई दा गुर कुर-तु-वार्नेर-चर-धना ब्रोक्ट-वकर-बूर-वी-लुच.क. ४०६० वटा धु.वटाक्रैयाऱ्येशाग्री. क्रिंद्रभारतिवरःक्षदातुःचन्दात्रभाविराधुवाःन्दाः सर्वतः विद्या विस्रका निर्मा स्वर्भः निद्या ক্রুর'বারম'র্র্বামের'নের্ব্রারিন'রী'রনম'নেম' लरक्ष्याचीर्राय्येषात्रेषाचीषात्री ग्रीटा ष्ट्रिर:ब्रेग:क्रुद:यादश:झ्रुच:य:त्य:ब्रेंय:त्य्युत्य: म्रीप्तना केर् सं र्लेट्रा में सिट्यूट्र प्रसम् मी इट्य.ज.व्रिंश.क्रॅट.व्रियम.जेब्य.जब.जुर. चिमानम् तमावायाम् तम्मी तस्रा बेद्राय:द्रद्रावन्याय:वर्डेन्।बेद्र्य:द्र्रा बरायमागुन ब्रेंदायर बुरायेंद्र। अवगादे र्थ.की.वीर.की.की.या.स.ट्रांसी.सी.वीर.क्रा.पर.की. तक्रना सेन् समान्यम् या स्वीता मी स्वन्ति । उर्राहरहराकेरा गे.स्रेर्वरतासमाग्रीमा र.र्ट्र.ज.र्बेश.पंत्र्र.ब्री.र्घर.श्रेंश.पंत्र्य. वनशागुः द्वे केंद्र विषानकृत वे द

च्रा.श्रुश.क्षुव.बीचा

गर्भेगयाग्रीरिन्मेयाया

त्रित्मवस्य संस्त्र स्वार्मे विता स्वार्म स्वारम्बस्य स्वारम्य स्वारम्बस्य स्वारम्य स्वारम्बस्य स्वारम्बस्य स्वारम्बस्य स्वार

ग्न-क्षेग्रथः सूर्यः तद्देवः (Waste management) वै 'दिष्ण' हेव 'वर केंट्र' ग्'रुद'दिया'प्येद'या य'नुग्रम्थ'य'प्यन'ने दे.चलेब.लुबा भूर.चलेट.ची.चर्चे.चीका.ला न्वार्यायते न्यया वर्ते स्वया क्रार्था वर्ते स्वी ल्र्-स्वमा भ्रूराम्बेरान्ज्ञाम् वे त्यानुमान यतः नर्देशः युनः केनाः गुरः धेनः स्रो सहैनाः *ક્રેુ*વ:લેવા:ગુદ:બેવા <u>ન</u>દીર:શ્રી:વચ:ક્રુતે:ન્<u>ર</u>ગ્રેબ: **.** ફથ.ખ.ષ્ટ્રાત્વેર.તવીષ.થશેષ.ફથ.તવીર.ઘી. र्षेर्-प्रमा ल-नुगमः स्ट-गै-मे स्टेर्नर लगः वक्तयाने क्रियावाधियाया क्षेत्राची खेर तर्वेर तद्देश क्षेत्र सूर ततः ५० ४वा बी गद कुति'त्रश्रीषा'केति'भूर (plastics bottles) क्रूंट. ४५००० इषा.पक्र्ट.यी.लूट.रापट. तर्शःल्री

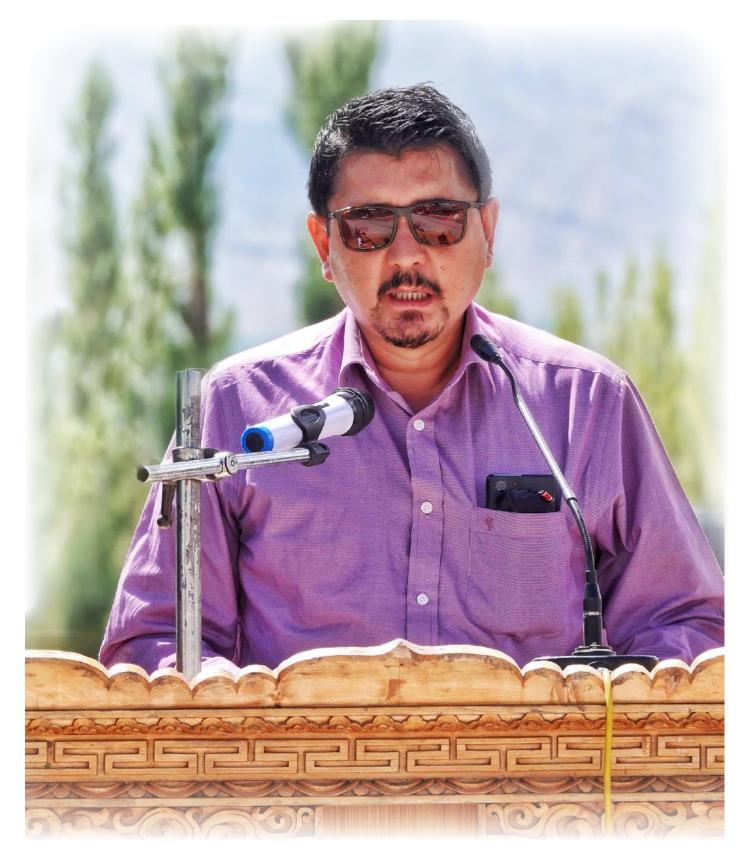


स्ति स्त्रा विश्व स्ति स्ति स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा विश्व स्तर स्त्रा विश्व स्तर स्त्रा विश्व स्तर स्त्रा विश्व स्तर स्त्रा विश्व स्त्रा स्

Black hole त्युत्यात्विर्के से बेन्न Tesla-GREEN ग्रीकाय decomposition' त्युत्याक्ष्यां में प्रेट्ट्रिक्षां विद्यात्विर्के से स्वाप्ति त्युत्याः त्विर्के ते 'plasma decomposition' त्युत्याक्ष्यां ग्री के स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप्ति स्वापति स्वाप ૹૣૣૣૣૣૣઌૢઌૢઌૣઌૣૣૢ૽૱૱ ૡૡૼૺઌ.ઌૺઌૢૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣૣઌૣૢૣૢ૽૱ૢ૽ૢૢૢૢૢૢઌૢઌૣ ૡૺ.ૡૺૺૺૺૼ૾ઌૢૢઌૺૢૢ૽ૼૹૢઌૺૺ

कुवि ATMs:

ने प्रविद्यान्ति स्त्रीय स्त्रीय स्त्रीय स्त्रीय स्त्रीय स्तर्थ स्त्रीय स्त्र



ता.भी.वियश.य्यो.पुश.भेषा.शक्ष्य.जयशा.शी.क्रं.ट्र्यू.विश्वश.स्ट्री.

देन में भिन्द्रम् यस्य अत्र १०० वितः दुसः द्वः स्य में भिन्द्रम् स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर स्वर

ब्रें न्यें व नर यें रश में विन वन प्रयस ष्टियः बार्षः श्रॅरः चः दशः च बुरः रः वृः च रः र् वर्षायमात्रवीयाः वतमाताः सरादेवः श्वरमा हे। द्वियाःलन्नःयाद्यदःसान्दःसःस्टःसःसःस्यानः तर्रातुःषीःर्षेत्। बदाःषश्रमात्रवीवाः वयमा श्र.म्री.ह्र्र. ५८.५५७ मानुर मानुर मानुर मानुर क्र्रीट.रेटा, इ.क्रिंटश.लर.मैश.क्रंथ.क्र्येश. र्टा ग्रेंशःक्र्येशःप्र्यात्राद्याःत्रद्वाःत्रद्वेशःश्ले ष्यम्रातह्मान्विरम्राह्मान्नरम्मानुरा । श्र.रंशरंश.ग्री.पंडींश.श्र.श्रॅं.क्र्यांश.रंटः । नुरः च्चरः र्क्षेत्रभः या भः या बुरः नृरः क्षेत्रः ब्री.क्र्येन्य.त.क्ट.न्यन्य.न्यस्य.प्रेय.प्री.क्र्ये. र्यासिया.जया.जह्रं स्तृष्टमुरियाचीयायया. क्रेटश.क्रेच.स्.चैंट.सुटी क्ट.सम.सिंधे म्बर्धाः वह्रमः हेवः वर्तः नः सुरः धरः वरः पर्याचित्र स्थानित से हिंदि वर वर यतः वारका गानु र पुरिकेट खेंद्र वतर । वदः त्तर्भारत्येया. वयमा. मु. हुर्यात्मा क्रिया है व र्वोश्वासायायाके रश्चामायाबुराया र्थ. ह्या. धे.ल. रेयो अ.ज. श्रैय विच. रेट. रेटिंज. रेंग्रथ:ग्री:रेंग्रथ:श्रेर:गरेंद:दा:थ:श्लेर:बग:ध: वयाः स्वायाः हे के लुं कुं धिवा दे प्वविव दुः श्वेर म्रीक्षिणभाषान्दराष्ट्री वदार्धिन्यतः नृत्यापदः गुराया वदायमाग्री रेटमायावकराविः म्रे.क्र्यमायक्रीर.ट्रे.प्रयमायमावीर.तालयरा न्युगरु हे के लु कु ध्वेता

त्रभा श्रुःकेन्द्रस्यात्रम्यक्षेत्रः स्ट्रेस्य यस्यात्रक्षेत्रः स्ट्रिस्याः त्रक्रः यात्रः स्ट्रेस्यः स्ट्रेस

ભૂરી વર. તજા અ. ટેર. બ. ટેવો અ. ટેરી અ. ગ્રી. તજ ૪. ટેરિંગ. વધુ. જે વ. ૧૧ જો ૧. કૂર્ય અ. જારુપ. કું. ટેનું વો. જો ૧. કું. વધુ. કું. તજા કેં. ટેનું વો. જો કું. ટેનું વો. જા. ટેવો અ. શ્રે. વો૪. ટેવી અ. વોલિટ. શ્રે. यविर.यी.शरप.र्जेर.घश्चर.घषु.श्रेघर्भाता. यंग तर्गद सूर हैं ग्रेग स्वैग ननम से प्र दतः दक्षेम् अः धुत्यः मृडेमः वैः त्यत्रः त्यावः देः न्याःकन्ःभ्रयाः स्रोन् स्यरः सङ्ग्रानः कुः ने स्थेना यद दें सूर होत सं लेग की नहता रेग्स ब्रेन्यन्दर्विर्यस्यक्रियंगुर्वास्यस्कुर्याचीः केन्-नु: "न्तुल-में-ल-नेज्ञ्ञाल" (Housing for poor) बेश'यदे'त्रकर'ग्रेबि'र्से'स'बेग् तर्वी तुर्भ : भेर तथा वक्र माने वर्दे : स्पर्म सेदासेम्बर्धास्य स्थानम्बर्धाः योषु.योर्द्र्य.ताद्य.पाया.मै.क्र्य्याया.चीर.चाषुर. धेन ने न बेब न तहें ब क्रेंट में शायकर त्वीं न वासर या लेवा दें हैं न वास खेन या ने वै। हेन्दिग्रयान्दा क्षेत्रहेंदा यग वर्जे वर्तरवर्जे वर्जे क्रिंटा अञ्चलक्रेंटा ष्ट्रित्यर् स्याका है। विवा सु स्वाका विवा तर न्द्यःर्रेग्रयः केतः येदैः त्ययं हेर्गः स्या कुः ने

स्नुमान्ने निक्ता स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्रा स्त्र स्त्र

म्री क्षेत्र म्हेन्य स्वाद्य क्षेत्र म्हेन्य स्वाद्य स्वाद्य

त्यःषरः<u>ष</u>्चेत्रःग्रीःव्याःत्रत्रःश्रदःग्रेदःग्रुत्रःखेदः त. चेश.वैर.। श्रीर.ध्रुव.श्रु. अक्ट्र्या.वे. रर. ग्री.व्रिंश.शंकुश.कैंग.विच.रेट.व्री.श्रेरे.बचश. হুম'(foreign policy) বুম্'র্ম'রুব্'ম্ম'র্ইম' यह्रम.ग्रीट.ग्री.ल्.र.भ्रममा म.मक्सम. গ্রী'বর্নিবশ্বি'অম'র্ক্কুশ'(infrastructural development) दे यादी र दे दे प्राप्त र स्वाप्त र र्टेश'तहेंद्र'सहंद'रा'दर'। श'सब्स्थरा'पुर्या षियो.श्.चर्षेत्रक्वी.कुरं.र्थं.वचन्नःद्वेश.चर्ट्रट्यः लिजायमा.मी.चर्च्यम्यित्रलम्भ्यस्य अ. য়ড়য়য়৻য়৻য়ৼয়ৢ৻৸ঀ৻৸ঀ৾৻য়ৢড়ৼ৻ৼ৾৻ঀ৾ৼ৸৻ र्रेग्रमः सर धेरम्हिर में खेर खा देवे त्यूवः वर्षभाग्रीदावाभाषास्त्रम् ह्रेष्ट्री दाधीः यक्र्यातर्योगानु योषिरायी लारा मिना ग्री तकरा योषु गाव स्थायस्य स्था गी प्याप्य । गाव । गाव । गाव । यश्चेयम्य प्रश्ना हिंदः वी प्रक्रें य श्चेता सूरका सेवाका चेंद्र नक्षुर कु दे धिवा मि.चर.मी.रेशच.श्रम्भ.भ.भक्षम्भ.और.भूच. र्ट्स्प्रिट्यायहेंब्रिटी्यराययागाःस्राचन मुन्यविदार्धेन्त्या सासस्यसामुःन्यादा क्र्या-अत्य:केन्-नु:केन्य:ख्रेट्स:खर:क्रुस:ख्रेद: र्क्षेत्रराद्मर दिन्दा क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र कार्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र कार्य क द्रम्याः श्रीः द्रद्रः स्रक्षः द्रेया वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर्षः स्वर ब्रेन्यबिब र्थना

दै:च| भुं:हेद्गीक्षः स्वेतिः तकरः श्रूदः खेषाः क १०१० (Leh Vision Document 2030) त्यः है:सूरः ग्रीचेष्यः ग्रीः खेद्र्यः खरः मुक्तः ग्रीः त्यक्षः ग्रीदेः दिरंग्वरः त्यः सुग्रसः सूदः ग्रीदः ग्रीः खेद्र्यः



च्यवाया के. व्याप्त की. श्री ने श्री क्षेत्र का स्वाप्त की स्वाप्

र्वातः नशुः (बुः धेः धें न्युः वितः नश्चितः नशुः । र्वातः नशुः (बुः धेः धें वितः नश्चित्रः स्थः । येषुरायस्य त्यूरायुः द्यात द्याय प्रस्थायः चर्चायाः श्रीवायाः स्त्रीतः साह्तीः साधिवायः षान्ञे न न न ने बूर होन ग्री भेन या अर्देन ब्रिया समायगुर्यायदिमः(सःपुर्यामःग्रीमः)पह्या.मुब.ग्री.यावसायानीसायस्य प्रग्रीम.ग्री. न्गतः ह्रेंगः शेषा च ता विचया वने वर्षा यदः हरातुः बुनायदे रेजा पेत्। करासमा सहिता योशका सेरो योषका यो कुरा एसू. एक्टीर क्री. च्या.या.चळाळाच्चे.याहेळाळाच. छटा। यादया ग्रेन्यात्वे त्युरादेतात्वा प्राप्त विष्या प्रवेशाया क्टरम्बरम्बर्द्वरप्रदासम् देख्दरम्बन्धरम् वर्चराने। रटार्श्वेटार्क्ष्ययाययातुषाः वृत्रयाः মার্থমেন্ত্র (Clean energy) দ্রুমান্য শ্রুমা जन्न सहर् निषय ही क्रेन्स माना सह से सम् ह्य व्यन्त्रवाकारम्यवीत्रञ्जीरावाक्याचीत्रहराचीः तुष: तृष्य अर्केष्य अर्थः यः यः त्रे त्युः (LREDA) ५५: मु.र्कर.चिश्व.र्था.मुश्व.श्रद्येय.मु.लुया.कर.सिया. ह्यार्थायक्रियः स्वी अर्द्ध्यः सर्वाः नुवासात्यायसुरावार्के होन् उटान्टायह्वावादी क्ष्यः श्री त्यका गृति स्यरः से स्य वेटः श्रुवः वे

द्रे.चा श्रु.क्षेद्र.वश्चायः महिंदः वी स्थेदा सः चगातः त्रस्थेदः वादः वाहिंदः वी स्थेदा से प्रदेशिता सः पुरावसः यो वाहिंदः सुः गुदः सः वैश्रः अतः श्रृं क्रिया याः स्त्रिं त्या वृः श्रीत्रशः गुरः सरः सं स्पेन श्रेनः ह्वें नः सं हैते त्वें पद्मिन्द्रमान्नः भृतेः मालुनः मीयः चर्रेदः प्यमुयः कन् सेन् होन् मत्रिक र्षेन्। न् सूके तुषाया यांब्रुवःश्चेत्रःगावःत्यः वीःश्चेत्रशःश्चवःयःत्यः चर्त्वः नर्गेद्राष्यम्बुषान्चेद्राचलेवार्षेद्री न्स् मत्र में अर्थका स्रोते न्यादा न्या सेवा केन्:सर्वान्तुर:बन्नान्तुन्:चलेब:सेन्:स्रा শ্রির রু'মি'মেশ'(young entrepreneur) गुरुक्ती सेस्र के किया है निर्मा के निर्मा के निर्मा ग्रीट सट से भूत पत्रित स स्वतं स द्वारा त्रपु.यार्ष्ट्र सु.प्र.प्रश्नायाः गीयः ग्रीयः वीरः प्रयः ५८। इ.चेरा इर्.च्याका क्रेंर्याला यत्रु.ची यत्रीयायमा चेमाल्यायाम्। तपुरक्रीयमा.क्री.क्र्याका.मी.क्र्यापाताका.मा.मी.टी. चबुद्र-त.क्ट.स्रम् स्प्रहेंद्र-योग्राजातानु हेंगः वस्रायानुग्रम् सदीःग्वित्तः तुःगुवायायान् ग्रम् बर्निःसमान्त्रीः क्रीं भ्रममास्यरं से स्पेन् हरा गर्नेद तु गुद श्रीय में अनय गुद सेद द्वीय। ल.र्वेब्रज्ञ.तपुर्यतात्तुर्य.र्थः हैं कुर्वाका मी. योष्याक्षरकात्तरम्बेकानुराधरादेवाकारवाः लूट.चपु.पचूट.भ्रेज.वी.की.लुरी

रग्रन्द्रम् सुव्र द्वेष्रभा

शह्रा. चुर.के.व.केच.तपु.लेज.जेर.ज. नुगर्भानी पह्याच्चीराधरमारादा है जिर वि.च.र्गर.सूर्यः योल्ययान्यः सद्व.प्र.च्.र्ह्हरः श्रीः ब्रिन्दुःकषाकाः धेन्दिना धुवाः ब्रेन्कां वदे वे ૡ૬ૹૹ૾ૢૣ૽ઽૹ૾ૹઽૹ૽૽ઌ૽ૢૺૹ૱ઌૢઌૡ૽ૺઌૢ૱ૢ૽ૢૻૣૻૻ र्धित्। ते सूरमा डेका सर तहिंदा द्वींका सत्या ग्रियाशकेत्रस्ति होत्रत्वेश्वर्यते देत्र तह्याहेराम्ची खुलाम् भू दिन सुराकेरास्य थिर तपुः वारकः द्रः निर्देशा तीया क्रिंदका ग्री. वर्गेन्द्रविष्या अष्टरह्नेन्। न्वेन्ह्नेन्। अर्केन्द्रिता अक्षित्रकेत्रात्र केत्रावार्यात्र श्रेमा अर्झेट त्यमा ज्ञेष ज्ञी उर द्रेस दे द्रम त्या प्येष ब्रॅन्'गुर्' ने'स्रश्रगुर'क्रेश'ध्रवा'स'न्र सुत्य-तु:बुद्द-चर्द्द-वाहेश-हेर-हिवा-पिद्द-घ-दे-वी घरम्बार्यान्यातानुगयायते धुःर्द्वगया वटः क्रिये. प्रह्माया श्री. योवया तपुः ला. रचया श्रुटि. चबर'ग्री'में अश्राम् नेश'दे'धेदा स.म्रेम.मू.पीय.मू.र्थ.रचम.यम.पा.र्याम.

दे.धु.यट्र.क्य.मु.भू.क्ष्यंत्रात्रा.क्या.ट्रा खे. चनेर न्याद चदे से रेया थ निया धेरा है। તીયા. શું. કો. સું રાવા શ્રદ . દ્વા તા તે થયા છા. હો રા लूट. ट्रेंग्रेश. तपुरक्कें अक्षर कुष्ट. त्रुंग्ये ह्या. वी. *૽*ૢૹૢઌ૱૽ૣૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૼૢૹૢૢૢ૽ૢ૽ૢૼૢૼઌૢ૽ૢ૽ૢૢૢૢઌઌ૱ઌ૱ઌ૽ૢૹ૽૽ઌ૱ૢ૽ૺ लूर.बी.लूर.र्था श्रेभी ही.भ्रेज.त.भर.तूस. षानुग्रामायते सी देग्नामा पदी पारतमा ह्येन चबर रुष क्री से देवास विवा वी वास सु चेवार त.र्टर.। ज.र्रेयोश्व.तपु.धु.ग्रीथ.चुी.ल.रचश्व. ह्यें - प्रवट: रुव: बी: बीयय: वा नियः ताः हेव: रुदः वेश.चर्ह्नेन.चर्च्यश.नेन.ली.प्रट.लट.लट. विमार्ट्य विद्याले स्त्राची स्त्राची न्स्रायरात्राबीयने उदाष्ठी खुलाबेषा धेदायदे য়ৢ৾৾য়য়ড়ঀ৾৻৸ৼ৾৾৻ৠ৾৻৸ৼয়৸৻ঢ়ৣ৾৻৸৻ৼয়৸৻ चबरः ह्यें दंगी. मुंशशायी श्रीशाया रची तारा है। ल्र्य.स.लुबा

र्क्षेत्र अदे त्या नुक्र या हुन हेन निक्र विक्र विक्र

वर्षेत्र'न्दा वर्षत्र'नेद्र'त्य'श्रेवाश'सदिः ग्नेशक्रुंद्रस्य रेंदि समाद्व दे हेद सेंदि भ्रम्भारम् स्वास्त्राची स्वास्त स. श्रम. तृष्टुं किंटे. त. यु. टु. कें. येषु. जमारये. कीं. वि.श्वेरि.ज.पहुँसश्.बृथ्यविर्ततपुःश्च.द्रवीशः न्वेग'न्द्र। सम्भ'न्द्र'ने्र्य'न्य'सदे'सू र्केशन्दरावनायायायायात्रम्। वहिनाहेवायी ने न्या कुर हु तर्ने र वश तर्के यावश हो न य लुवी क्रूबर्ध्याम् त्रु.पक्र्याचा व्याप्ता ५८। विष्वास्वयाष्ठेवार्रेवाकाश्चीकावर्ष्ट्रायः लुब.जा लेज.र्ट.ब्र्र्ट.चा व्रिज.अष्ट्रश्र.सब. कुंब त्वेंब तहेंद क्षेत्र मर विदायमा नदा वदा लकालासवाद्धवार्म्यकान्त्रीत्रास्तान्ता विवा क्ट.धुवा.ज.श्चेट.क्वा.ब्रा.श्रेचरा.चुवा.चट.वा त्तीता श्री. क्टर स्रमा प्रदानी तामा गा सिरमा है. यधेया.दैय.मुं. झ्या.वेया.मुंघा.क्टा.ट्रेट.रूयोया. श्चिर में देश में अर्थ में भी भी भी महत्र में दिन हों ता



क्षेत्रात्त्रम् ।

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रेट सर में रिस रचस है। रिस में प्रमू त्युरःग्री:न्वरःग्रीसःस्वीतःन्देसःस्यग्रीत्रसः र्शित्रः स्टरः लात्रः भित्रः श्रीः यमू दिः वर्षा वरः श्रेयशःग्रीः वेदः हदः नवादः वेदः श्रेयशः सुदः दुः द्वीदः हे रदार्देव गर्ड चेंद्र त्यहेव वया गर्वेद गहुन म्.पर्ह्यया.ग्रीमा.पर्ष्ट्य.तपु.पामा.ट्य.ग्री.ग्रीममा. ग्निकारदायान्याचेदायतेत्त्राक्षाक्षा द्यायाविषायिव। देटानुसायस्य से से पिन श्चिद्राधियाः श्चार्याः नद्रा ध्रेदार्श्वास्टरः **क्षेत्रविष्ठवाःसुःस्टःवर्देन्ःषूस्यनेः**यस्यर्वेन्ः शु.वीय.तपु.र्थंस.कृषा.योधेष.पर्सर.क्षे.धुर्या. लुवी ह्यिमायाचर.री.चक्षमायपरा। र्रटामरा श्चिर-बीर-२४-भु-१५-४४। मु.४४-१६-८-इर-धें गुदायाहुदाययदादे अर्वे क्रियावितः न'न्रा वालक'स'गुक'रर'वी'न्यर'देवा'हु' वॅर-दशः इदः गर्धेन सूर-वर्गेल हुँ र-हेर कुंदै नगरा हैं विर देश सहित हैं नि है न ने देश त्रदः हैं। क्र्यंत्रः निया लेदः ला यटः क्र्यंत्रः ग्रीः यमसः भ्रेति । प्रस्ति वाषा ग्राट है । तर् । बेवा । प्रेत श्रेत्रो द्य.ग्रेटा ज.र्येग्य.तपु.श्रे.क्र्येय. ५८१ श्रे.द्रेष्यश्रायानेरास्यराष्ट्रीय न्द्र-पदि-भ्रुन्-ने-उद्य-चतुष्रका-सेन्-गुन्-। यक्षार्श्वेर स्वार्धित यद्या द्वार हुत हुर क्षारे अवृर्ध्याशुःलूरी यराजेरालराजारीयाजा <u> કુ.૨.૧૨.૦૧૨જી.પીષ.મુજી.૧૬.૧૮</u>.૧૧<u>.</u>૧૦ न्मश्चे के न्या का का त्रिक्त के निष्



र्वातःर्देशःचत्रेः वादशः विवाः तुः क्यूरः खेर् वीयशः खेलः चवरः देतिः क्युः क्रीवः क्यूरः च

गुरुगानमा लानुगमानदेशसाम्रेमार्चे भीय मुक्षा ज्ञाक्ट मुक्ष सदे दिया भीयक वया रट.मी.सी.मी.भीष.ज.र्थ.मीष.री ल.रचस. र्श्वेद्र प्रवाद में भ्री र त्या है वि व में प्रवाद में प्रवाद करें क्रुंब होन श्री भेन स्वार्क स्वार्क स्वार्क विश्वासी व क्षेत्र मुर महिर में खेर धर महेन झु मु. गीय केट.र्थें अंश प्रस्तात्रेश श्री चर्षा वंशी ररायमाम्बदाम्डेमायान्या म्बदायदा ब्री:पर्यास्त्री क्षे:म्बर:प:प्य:ग्रंथ:पर्दे:ब्रीट्र: न्मूब्रामा जबारदामाव्याचयाः देरातुः तर्वा.रेब्रेश.त.श्रुवश.ल.रचश.श्रुर.चबर. गै.च.भूर सून ग्रे.जे. जे.च. सून हो सामा ญ.ล.ชพ.ระเสีน.ต.ล.รบพ.ฆี้-เบละ. ฏิ.ปุชพาปองเฉพี่ฉพ.ชพ.ชุ.ชายะ.ศูษู. यातारीक्रेर्धियामानुरामुः स्ट्रिं र्स्या यो देशः सरः चश्चिरमः दशः तुः च वरः दरः श्रेः च्चर.ध्रेच.धे.चश्चर.कें.यु.स.शयु.सन्नारचयः के में अपने मार हैं।

। क्रूंबर्-रिशादयासा-रेबोयाचुरामुन्याचुर्

बरशः नगरः च यथू वः वहें वः अर्दे : श्रू गृशा

रेग'ग्रद्या शुंरेग'या

श्च-द्रवा-त.वु-द्रवा-वावका क्रे.च.कंषु-वंट-वाव्रवा लुची श्री. रूची. त. पट्टी. जुची मा श्री रूप अप श्री. पट्टी. भ्रम्भिन्तुः तह्नवा रहेता त्येव त्या क्रेव न्त्र क्षा क्रा वर यसयायातपुरस्यात्रियाः द्वित्युर्धितः यस्य । व वे प्रु.मा रहा गु.स.मा ४व प्र.स.५८॥ र्येट्य.श्य.की.श्री.शर्ट.श्रूयेयाचीट्र.च.लुयी च्रेट्-र्ट.बु.क्र्य.क्रिय.ब्रुट.चर्च-स्रिय.त्रुट.से. इट.र्थ.रचर्य.चर्चे.स्या.चर्थे.स.चर.रे.लू. गे'सेन्'रुट्य हट्स्स'ल'दियाम्सल'सर्देत दशाधीदा देखरादेखी भ्रावर विदागी राजा ह्र्य.क्री.ध्र्य.त्र.ल.धेपु.चे.मभ.क्रें.प.क्री.वर.जा. लु.गु.चश्चच.स.ज.चर्ह्रदश्र.स.लुरी हिट.मैं. ष्ररतु:बेवबादबादेःख:ह्रं:द:बेट:द:(ब्रू:देव) तपुःसृष्ट्रः)चित्रः वुःजुःचुःयाः रःस्योकः यस्रेवः वश्रमु नम्भवश्र दे वे हेव रवश्रवर हू वश्चवःचतः वेद् अः दरः वे चिश्चवः वश्चवः वः द्रा.स.चरे.जुवीस.तर.चैवीस.शे.कैय.रेस. वेंद्रभीर्भे उपाद्य में शुराव भी हे अरु वेंद्रायाचेवकात्रकात्रावारतिः धीःवीःवाद्यीः सहर्वन्यन्तुःस्व-द्रान्धन्तिःधानीःसान्धेः यह्र ने न्तु येन ग्री भी वी विश्व यह्ना वृट्जी. और. ज. शक्र. चतु. श्रीय. चर्चे ४. वर्ड्ज. चक्किर्'अह्र्र'सर'बीबाब्र'ग्रीट'र्र्थ'बाबर'ब्री' र्यर.ब्रेश.ब्रेश.श्र.यस्याश.वश.श्रंश.श्रं.स. र्राह्मवासार्गी,प्रद्विवासावाद्येसाराष्ट्री,चरारी चलुग्रमः संन्यः सम् <u> रृक्ष-दे-द्रक्ष-चर्च्य-चर्च्य-चेद्-ग्री</u>-खुत्य-हु-ल्याकाः श्रुरः श्रीः श्रदः द्रार्टितः श्रदः वाहेकाः वा यविश्वास्त्रीत्रं च जुरश्यास्त्रीत्रा लूर.प्री भी.मु.रर.ज.र्येग्य.श्र.चर्र्यय.त. न्गर्सार्द्वार्यस्यामाया नेमारवा स्रवा है[.]बेंर्ड्र्या बरशन्ग्रस्थेर्ड्यन्द्रवर वहेंता बरमानगराये दूरामार्वेदातु दुवा ब्रिस्रसः स्वासः (ल. नेवासः संसः) स्वसः सः ધ્યેના

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बीय.ब्र्य.येब.स्.ब्रैंट.सप्ट.ब्रैंज.स.लुव.स. र्टा ह्रियःग्री:चर्याःक्यायः युवटः राजाः श्रीः ৳ঀৣ৽ৠ৾৾ঽ৻ঀঢ়ৣ৾৻য়য়৸য়৻য়৻ঽয়৻য়ৢ৾য়৻য়৻ঢ়ৢ৾য়৻য়ৢ৾ तर्वा देश वाद्यस्य प्रेंन्। वार प्रेंब ग्रुट विंद য়ৢঌ৽য়ৣঽ৽ঢ়৸ৄঽ৽ঢ়ঽ৾ঌ৽৻ঽয়ৢৼয়ৢ৽ঢ়য়ৢ৽য় मं देव वाया लेया हु या केंद्र अदार या अ वरः सहर् हिमा सु मु र्से वास्त्र कर स्थात्रेयायाद्वायायाद्वायाया मञ्जम्भागीः भूरासायद्या देखाराग्याया स्वीतः २.र.वैव.ग्रीश.स्री.र्यय.तपु.द्वीर.री.स्रिया.जग्र. सन्द्रं हुन्य तेषा यहन्यर यहिषा ट्रे.वेश.चर्चे.त्रवी.चर्च्.चर्चेट.तपु.वट.विश्वश. <u> ફુૈયાન શે. મુ. ધે. કુના ગુ</u>ે. તર્જી દા પ્રાથમ છુના છે. चतः भारा मातः मुद्रा भी स्वाप्ता सः केतः सं मुद्रः । शु.र्ध्यावत्रयाश्चास्त्री,चस्च्यात्रात्रास्त्र्री <u> ३८.५ इस.स.भाश्चाताची, र्यप्राययी, याध</u>्या ८८.श्रक्ष.री.चजातीजाची.घोषका.घोच्चयाका.जा म्रेयम्। दे.लु.भैयमःश्रीवृद्यम्भायज्ञात्तृष्टुः ट्रे.र्टेंस.ग्री.त्रांचर्याता.त्राञ्चर योग्याया. *५५:गहुत:हे:ब्रुव:क्रें.स्य:देंग्य:देंद्यःयहंद:* तर्वाः हो विवाहार्टे सहरायदे सहराया लुवी चल.सुषु.श्रोषश.स.धुवी.बुश.बुर.ल. <u> ફ્રિ</u>ટ્ર-ફ્રે-ત્રુતે અવિશ્વાના દેવાની વ્યાપ્યાના ક્રિક્ટન્ ल्ट्-ब्-बर्विश्व-ट्यी-चर्डुब्यश्व-दर्वेश-पर्याः विश्व ने दे दे र स्था सर र नि स्थित स्था स केंद्र र्थे प्येदा

यः, सुर्यात्र स्वायका साक्षर स्वायका स्वायः स्व भी त्यत्रेषा साम्यक्षयः स्वीतः । दे स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्

त्रुं यक्ष स्थानीय स्थित स्थाने स्थान स्य



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संस्रो हे.केर.सें.जा.सिका.स.ट्र.शे.सबीट. सें.जा.ह्यां स.ट्रीट्र.सह्टे.सप्ट.हीट.लुंद.वस. सें.जा.ह्यां स.ट्रीट्र.सहट्र.सप्ट.हीट.लुंद.वस. सें.स्रे.जा.सप्ट.संच्यां स्वे.या.स्. सें.स्रा.तायस्त्र.संच्यां स्वे.या.स्. सें.प्रायम्प्रात्तर.पर्यं प्राय्यं संच्यां सें.प्रायम्प्रात्तर.पर्यं प्राय्यं संच्यां सें.प्रायं संच्यां स्वे.त्यं स्त्रात्त्रं संच्यां सें.स्रायं संच्यां संच्यां संच्यां संच्यां सें.स्रायं संच्यां संच्यां संच्यां संच्यां संच्यां सें.स्रायं संच्यां सं

ची.चीर.च.कु.ट्ची.स.ट्चेच.टी.कट.चूका.चीट.सॅर. ची.स्रेट.लुची.सॅर.सु.लुची चू.चूंचा.चील.चू. चटिच.चच्चेपु.टुट.ल.ट्चट.च्रश्चेर.ट्चा.चील.जू. क्वामा क्षेत्र.लुचा.संत्र.ची.संट.केशक.च.एचू. क्यामा क्षेत्र.ची.संट.चेश्चेर.ट्चा.चील.जू. ची.चीर.प्रचिच.इन्चेश्च.ची.संच.चेश.चूर.च ची.चीर.प्रचिच.इन्चेश.चेश.ची.प्रच.च ची.चीर.प्रट.टिंग्ट.शु.इंचेश.ची.प्रच.चे.

বদ্বাশা ट्रे.क्षेत्र.श्चै.द्रवा.स.ट्र्स.ज्येथ.श्चेत्र.ज्ञै.श्नेट्र.स. म्,योर.रट.र्यटर.धेश्रज्ञ.क्यो.क्टे.जञ्च.पटेश. यः र्रेटिन दे दे नावस्य स्थापनि तदः धिवः वा ५.३.चे५.५मूर.बे.या २.४.जम्म स्ट्रूर.चे भू*न्-न्-ने-*धिःदह्वाःकुलःभूःदेवाःयःनश्चनः माविषा स्ट्रिं न स्थान व स्थान व स्थान के व स्ट्रिं बेच पर दगवाय व धेव वे । धेव व व गुट त्य-नृषाक्य-व्रित्य-हु-देर-कर-क्षेत्-भ्रन्। हेत दी खर-टु:ब्रॅग्नशःभ्रदःतादःगर्वेदःसटःदेः विषाः वीशः क्षेत्राः यः धिव। देः दशः वायः देशः क्षेर ब्रीमास्रवास्रुवार्क्षवायायान्ता तर्नुवायान्त्रवा श्रुर-दर:श्रु.ल.श्रावशःधवर:लूट:दर्गुशःविवाः क्व.लुवी पु.ल.ज.चेबाबा.श्र.जुबाबा.श्रेप. न्दःश्चात्यायावयायादीत्वन्दिन्दात्वनेष्येदावेया चर्षेष.श्वेच.त.श्वेंद.ष.ज.नेबोक्य.तपु.नेतवा. ज.इ.ज.म. प्रविदा चित्र स्तर हेर् में तिया त्रवादः न्दरः त्रवादः त्यः विचः हेवा हो नः यः न्दरः। क्रेंग.र्टर.द्रवी.वीवश.ग्री.याञ्चल.र्टी.र्ट्यवी.तपुर क्वें ज्ञेंबर्द्र क्वेंचबर या खेदा दाये वा बार्या क्वेंच नक्ष्मन मदि न्वीं भामा के दारी भिन्ने वालदा लर.च्र्-अंन.ज.लुब.चरु.च्रब्य.अंन.र्.क्र्य. ग्री क्रें र प्रकर् र र्गे का वर त्येग का क्षुर ग्री केंदर क्र्या.चर्ग्राय.चर्यूय.चेद.धं.प्रया.क्द.प्रचीर. पर्वेच.हरा रे.वंश.विरंश.वीर.लर.रेच.स. र्श्वेव स्वय तर्मा

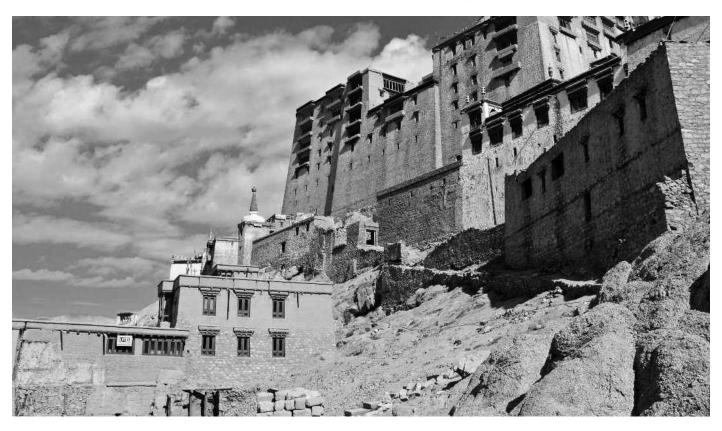
यः बट्याववरः इयका श्वेयटः स्ट्रिंट्सः स्वेर्या दे रहेका देवा स्वेरा स्वेर्यः स्वाध्यः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः इतः त्रेर्यः विस्वाधः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः इतः स्वेर्यः स्वेर्यः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः इतः स्वेर्यः स्वेर्यः स्वेरः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः स्वाधः स्वेरः स्वेरः स्वेरः রমানেই'মোস্ক্রাইল্যম'(Linguistic)রিমান थेव। देवाःमःसदःस्रमःतेवाःबदेःसदःदः चें खेन्रका सुर कुँ सुर ल नसुनका दका नहेंदा है। श्चेल विच चुंब या शेंब ला दे ह्वा बबा श्वा थी थी है यः अर्देवः श्रुयः यः ध्वेव। क्रुः अळवः वदेः त्यः यहेवः वेंद्रभी:भ्रद्राधेवा:वी:श्रुअंह्वाश:द्वा:धेवा:द्दर । देव,र्देषु:क्षेत्र,यो,र्स्था श्रीर,र्देषु:४,४४,४४,४, ने अन्देश्याने रेखर इसमाङ्गरेन यदि विंद्रशःशुःधिवःवे । देवःदुःश्चेदःश्चेषाःधिःगेः *५८.५.लु.च*.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष.क्ष. भ्रद्भाद्रभाषाः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्स्यः स्टब्यः स्टब क्रिंग'र्नेद'त्रपूर्वा'र्डर'यर्वे'र्ने'त्र्वेयर्थ'श्रेन्। ट्रे.बर्भःश्रुव्रःह्वाव्यःद्वाःधिवाःवःचञ्चवःद्वीवः यिया.कुर.त्र.त्रुरी क्रूर.ची.श्रायम्.त.सर. र्चेश्वरशुखाः ह्रवाश्वरतेः देवाः वाद्यशुद्धरः याः विवाः लुर्यत्रः क्षेत्रः यह्र्यः तर्येयः हे.वु.श्रयः हेर्येत्रः विश्वालेवाकाश्चराताक्षेत्राने।वाद्यरावर्देरा यश्रमार्थिन् पत्रें मुन् श्रीमार्थिन्। धीन ग्रीनः न्देंग्राम्बन्धान्यान्त्रात्राह्मा अर्देरा नष्ट्रभाग्रथायायायायाचा विष्यान्तरा हेराया विग्राधिवाया देखाः क्षेत्रावयाः क्षेत्राचिवः विवा श्रुप्ट.सिव्य.ध्रु.चित्र.स्त्री ट्रूस. व्यवसायह्यां क्षां श्री क्षेत्र सुरास्यसाम दूरायः ल्रें हिंदा अविश्वासा अदारें श्रेति। व क्व. चर्च. ची. लूट. च. लूबा हे. वका खुबा ह्वाका श्रुयोश्वाह्य क्षाति योगाल प्रति हुन स्त्री स्तरी स्त्री स वह्रमान्त्र में केंद्र में भेंद्र वर्ष क्या में स्वतः उत्दर्शयान्यासार्थात्येत्वी । क्षेत्रभ्रद्रः दे वो रे अर देवा थें ५ गुर दे ला इ केद थें। <u> २८.चियो.११ कु.चुर.</u>। पट्टियो.क्षत.२८. देर अर दर्रेश शुःशे अर वैश्व वेद श्वेति होत कुंवा-नद्गा-कुंवा बेर-कुंवा-रद्गा ने कूंद्र के यः द्वीदः यः धीवा देः सूरः धीवः गुरः वीः रेः सरः त्वात्य च व्येद य वार्त्रेद श्चर य विवा से व्येदा महिकामारावश्चरातुः खेरानीः खेरायावर् क्रेंब-ख़बाश-ग्री-देवा-वादश-क्रे-च-ख़--च-<u> ल.श्रुचन्यामी भूराजा नेरास्रेचन्याज्ञेचात्रास्रेया</u> लक्ष. इत विवा क्ष. ते दे . ग्री : श्री दे . लेवा : ग्री र . लेद . याधी देखें वेद्रावस्य सदी सद्या पति

र्षे. १८०० दश.मी.५८.४८.४८.५८८.४८.घदप. धिया.चुटा अट्याक्रियाग्री.चर्चयाताक्र्या केर:५र:बैर। तकर:ईर:ईस:गशुस:र्वेश: चर्चरा सुर्वा गर्चे वा स्त्रीय स्त्रीय स्वर्व स्वर रर:र्नर:बि.यरे.र्थ:पहत्र:ब्री.ब्रे.यथ:h. सर्चित्रका. सूत्र स्वीय. सपु. लगा. हुका. शु. ली वी लेग्रयाञ्चराष्ट्रीः भ्रदाया देशोदः दुः भ्रेकाया चिदा म्, वर्रे सुर्देशम्, कु. तस् तम्रीर अर. स्. चिश हे भुद्र द्व चर कद अर में विवा मह्नेमक द्वा क्रिंब-वेंद्र-धेंद्र-धःधेवा गवरायरायर्राष्ट्रम्मार्याग्रीक्रियाद्रादेशी त्रवील'भूटक'र्शेवक'र्वेट्'तु'दर'द्वेट'र्वेट्'ग्री' नेश्वःदेवाःदेवाःवालुदःददः। ध्रुवाःधदःश्रदशः कुषाणी केषा विद्या है वाषा वदी वेदाणी भ्रद लुच.यट.षा.थेषळा.तर.धीळा.त.यट्टी.ब्र्चा.यंजा यह्नवाह्नेबर्ल्यस्थात्वाच्यवाह्नेबर्द्वार्ल्यस्यतिः पर्वेट.योषका.राजा पर्वेट.विस्थ.कुष.तृ.धुया. षाश्चरार्थेदायाधीता

त्दी थी क्वे त्रायेग्य क्षुर द्र कु त्रग गी भूद न्दा क्षेत्रभूनःन्दा गुन्दरःभूनःस्मिन् ป์จ.ฏิ.ชิพพ.ชป.ปฐ.ฮิบพ.กษ.ฮบพ. **लेंद्र** हेट्री क्वें ज़ेंब्र द्राह्म स्वर्थ क्वें क्र ज्ञवास्त्र प्रस्तित द्वीस स्वरा स्वरस्रस्य क्रु.केब.संद्व.सं.बर्ग.संग्रचान.संग्रचा ने न्या अया नु क्षीत स्मून वि ने राख्य रायहेषा हेब लूटक ग्री सेट के ये किंग लूट जो चर्षा च न्वीकार्धन् केटा ने धिः ह्वा वी रे अरान्त भून-ने-ह्रेन-लेग्रय-प्रस्टा स्वर्थ-द्रय-द्रव ঽ৾ঀাॱঀৗ৾৾৽ড়৾৾৾ঀ৽৻য়ঀ৾৾৽য়য়য়৽য়ৄ৾৾ঀ৾৽ ख्रवायाग्री:देवा:वादया:श्रु:येद:धाः इयया:वेद: भूर-रु-वश्चर-द्यन्य-व-व-रु-व्य-व-र-रे-व्य-व-लपुरियोवि पश्चिर्शे लूर्रिसपुरश्च शरः इत्रश लामियन स्रेन मुनामा ध्रीमा के स्रीमा लेखा द्ये क देवा वादया गुव दे अ अ अ इस या निवास ब्रुन:य:त्य:[वर्षा:यें:सेन्:य:पीद:दें] ।

इ.म्री ल.ट्रेचेश.ग्री.चच्च्.चेश.द्रच.ट्ट.भेट.ग्री.श्रॅच. लट्य.चर्टेचेशी चु.र.च.फ्. लट. ी लट्य.च.च्चेशी भें.खेचय.चर्गा.चुंश.रच.चेशी

द्वः प्रश्रयः ग्रिष्णः ग्रीः त्यः प्रग्रथा



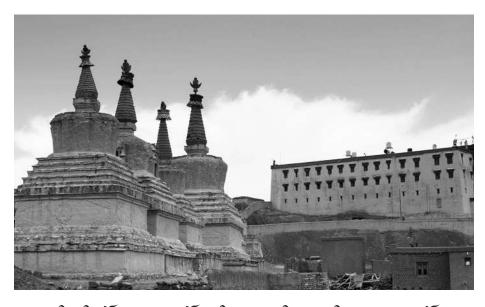
र् यह्माधीर.धी.मार्च.सर.च्र्रे.क्रर.री.खेमा श्रेय.तपु.चीयोग्न.ता.सुँचोन्ना.पीय.पा.विच.तपु. यानुग्राका दे का यया अर्जे दिए के का न्दर देगा मलुर केमिक मर बर बर के केर रहा रहा है हे.चदे.स्राष्ट्रियःवेषाःधेदःस्रःगुरः<u>च</u>र्-रहुरः र्'देश'तर्वर'यर'यश्रश्रश् सें'रे'यमु <u> स्वा ग्रेग ५८ से ५ स्था हे ५ मी १० ५ मा १</u> बु:रर:ब्रुट:रर:ब्रुट:ब्रु:कुल:बिय:कुग:लुब: त्या अवसाने र्वेस ग्री साम्बर्ध ग्री वया न्दर शु.र्ययात्री.का.क्रीर.चयात्रायाष्ट्रया.चीया.क्री शेसरा वर दे न जिर न र र न विव जीवा ฟันพ.ป.ใช้พ.ฏิ.ษ.ไขพ.ปะ.ปุ่นู.ฟันพ. ग्री.श्र.द्रवाश.ग्री.चस्रश.ध्री.पद्येर.श्रू.श्रवाश. ल.चर्या.ग्रेश.चलत्रा.योष्या.ग्रेर.केंट्य. वेंर सेन्द तर्ने तर्न विषा सेन नसा सूसा ता नुग्रम् शुः वेग् अर-न्र-प्रतिः क्रमः सुग्रम् वे बर.त.लुब.त.जब.योषव. इञ्च.रीय.हीय. शु:ह्युद्राचा:धीदार्ह्यद्रावत्वाचा वादात्यवाद्यात्वीत्वा

ह्रेंब.र्थ.केज.क्.रेटा) ध्रुंब.ययटश.क्रश्र. **શૈ:વર્કે:વવે:વિંદ્ર:વદ:કેંચ:શૈ:વચચ:વેંવે:વદ્ર**: चेत्र.रटा बट.क्रूज.ग्री.चश्चच.ग्रीद.ग्रबट. र्ने व अर में बिया अप्रेश मुख्य मुख्य मित्र वि र्तर.ध्येषाश्च.र.के.र्ट्याश्च.शब्ट.के.ल्र् तपुः नव्यत्रिष्टा स्थापटा सक्रेन् हेर्बायहः बर. इसका. ग्रीका ग्राट. केवा दुवा द : दुर. दे इस्रमायमागुरावाब्दाबेवादीयानुवासागुः चिंदः मुंगीय क्रीय ग्राटः क्रिय क्रिय हो। चार्वरः त्तु[.]ययः से के निर्देश्य हिन् नु के निर्देश के निर्म के निर्देश कुर्यावयायशिरयात्रात्राम्ययासीत्रा चत्र.चस्रच.चि.र्ट.। क्रिय.संस.चिट.क्व. श्रुत्रश्चात्रम्यश्चात्री,यह्रन्ध्रीन,म्यश न्धेरःचबुरःक्षान्चःयःभ्रुषान्दःन्यायःन्दः । दे.चलेव.क्रूम.भ्रिय.भ्रुवमायायम्बर्धदायदे म्.रविरम्। वि.च.विर.तर.श्य.ज.पदिवा. त्रपुः क्र. रूपा तीया विदास राज्य का या क्रूरी त्रपुः मलुर:मु:र्अम्भ:हेद:द्येत्य:मु:म्बर:५८:

क्रु.क्रुयम्यः प्रदेश्यः प्रयाचीयः क्रु.च्रुयम् प्रदेशः विद्यासः प्रदेशः स्ट्रियः प्रदेशः स्ट्रियः स्

द्रवः त्री में के क्षेत्र क्ष

ঀৢঀ৾৴৾৻ঀ৾৾৽৻ঀয়৾৾৾৻ঢ়৾ঀ৾৾৾ঀ৾৻ঀৼ৾৾য়৾৻ঀৼয়৾৻য়৾ঀ तपु.चर्रिच.ची क्र्याश.चर्या.क्र्या.स्रीच.स्रीट. यदःयश्रसः र्वेदिःयग्रस्यश्रामिरः वयः वर्हेगः यःवदिशःसर्वेद्या वेदःतुःदरःचवेःगर्देदः यपु.क्र्य.पीयोया.पु.तूर्य.ची.क्र्या.पीयोया.तूर त्या वटःक्र्यःवे:रुयःद्वेश्वःशुःन्रःनःधेवा ฟู่ กลาง วิ่ วุลา ฏิ วัว รุง มิ สุขลา ฏิ วัง รับ วัง দ্রিদ:বির:ক্রমান্ত্রী:বন্ধমান্ত্রির:ক্রিমার্কার্মান यर में बिया देश चित्र हैत देश वर्के चते म्रायान्त्राचित्राच्या हे.श्वराचर्या गर्नेट कु नगव नर्भ अट से बिन ने नुट पट मूर्यसः ब्रुप्तः बटः जीयः लूटी मैं. यो रः थे. श्रुपः र्मुर. इस्रम. ग्रीम. व्रेग. क्रेर. ग्री. ग्रीय. सवत. यश्चरःयोर्ट्रियावरःश्मयशः भवः व्यव्यः ग्रीः श्रेटः क्रवा: इयाय: ५८: क्रें. यहेव: वय: याश्चरय: त. दर्भ वेद्रहुकेशकुष्यक्षश्रक्षश्रीक्षव्यक्षर म्रेल-भ्रेपक-त्र्वेक्क्र-दर-प्रमुद-दर्भ भेर-क्षेत्राः स्वास्थाः स श्चे क्रियमाग्री पर्के चति वर में समामिकासा क्रुर:बेद:य:बेवा:वश्चुर:वर्डेब:बद्गार:वार्देर: न्गातःचन्या नेःन्देः यः चसूरः वनसः येनः धेवा क्रु:अळव:वदिशःगवद:देव:गहेशःनः वें भी चूर मी. वर्र अप. कुरा मार्थ के ५८१ यः ५ मूर्या स्वारी मिन्न स्वारी स्वारी मिन्न बरक्षाणीव यक्षेत्र न्यवा वीषा विषा सुषा भ्रम्य भेर्ने द्वारा मेरा स्टार्म स्वारा मेर्ट स्वारा मेरा स्वारा स्व के.क्टर:श्रेषाश्वाराः श्वेदः यदिः यादशः सेदः सुदः । श्रे. इसमाग्री प्रमास है दि कु कंद दे दे द वी:विदः विदः स्त्री विदः स्त्री विदः मुदे नहें न देश हैं अर में के स्वार्थ में स्वर्थ में स्वार्थ में स वी के सामरावया मराया निरायते देवा तह्याक्षेत्रा क्षेत्रादेत्यद्रस्या बेरायाचा ब्री भ्रिकासपुःसःसुतान्तरान्यःस्टा विकः नतुः बाबिरः श्रुपः वे अध्या वा वा अध्या खेवा लुयाना मालुरासुरसराधानी निर्मास स्वार ने ह्रेंबर मदे हेंबर दे गर धेद लु य दुया भैत्रकापटी वु मिका हा भ्रीटा (ट्रीका) है है अ सर्गेर.ची.क्य.रेसल.रूच.चश्रंश.चेंश.सप्ट. भैचर्थानुरावर्ह्हेन्।संदाक्ष्यान्।चर्रस्यसासदा



मलुर:ब्रु:लेग:धेव:केंद्र:वर्ज न्यर:ब्रेंग्य:रे: यदे है दर वर यदे है स स माने के के मुन षासहसायर वराचान्दे सासु चर्गेन वस् નેંત્ર-તું. જીવા માં સુક્રિન (ન્ર્યુંભ) ક્રે. ફે. સ અર્વે ત્ર શું बुग्रभः पर्रे : केंद्र : धेंस्य : त्यद्रश्रः श्रे : सूर्यशः ફે·રેદ·၎၌·વ·એ**૬·ધર**·દુઅઅ·ધઅઃક્રેૅદઃવરઃ यर्भेषी टेट्स.श्.चर.ह्येच्य.वस.चर.चयु. क्षे.श्रंदुःच्चेरःबाश्चलाचान्दा द्वेनःश्चेतः म्रेर.चतु.रर.चधुर.स.लीक.री.पर्सूस.सर. र्श्वेश्वर्या देव र मुक्तर में श्री र (द मुल) खे ୠ[੶]য়ॱয়ঀ৾৾ঀ৾৾ৼঀৣ৾৾৾৽<u>য়</u>ৄয়৽ঢ়ৢ৾য়য়৽ঢ়ঢ়ৼয়৽য়৽ श्रेर:इस्रश्राचने:श्चेन्:ग्ची:न्ययाय:र्याचरः यमृत् प्रेंशःशें अति अपि अप्राचीशः यहेवा हेन क्वेंट्य प सेया चरा चेट्रा पा क्वेंया दया हेन र्मुलार्च हिर्गु चग्रत ह्वेंच गुरु से से से यदः क्रेंट्याया श्रेषा दया दि यदे दे दे दे पूर कुषायरा द्वेदाया श्रेषाषा यादेरा दादरेषा ग्री। यहूरि.ची.ट्रे.पार्श्वाचेषयः तपुर यहूरि.चीपुर वार्षुर चे. च्याया ग्रीया वी. चया देव. वालव. चर्गेद. चते. क्रुव-र्त्तुः अर्थेदः। नःतुर-विदे-त्याः वयायाधिनायालु के न्वीका के निवाकुर प्यतः अक्टरमधः ह्या लेया यदे दिये प्रति । यदे । ररःहेर्ग्यीः वेश्वाहर्ग्नरामध्रुवावशार्वीया म्बद्यायायदेयागुदावयाकेरायद्वेरावदेश्येषा नदःगलुरासुग्रान्यादितः भ्राक्तासुन्दिनहर च.चश्रदश.लूरी बोर.केंप्र.पर्टी.पर्टपु.जू.की.

रदायदेव स्वायदेश महित्र मुन्दा निर्मेव सा अष्ट.बट.श्रूयोश.जग्न.योट.धुयो.जेश.बीय.ता. <u> वु.क्रूंब.र्थ.ग्री</u>.ज.र्रेयोश.तपु.श्रुष्टाश.प्रष्टाश. र्ट्सिंग्ड्रियमाग्रीयसेयाद्यावटा वटाह्रमा ฏิพ.ัส.ช.ฆฺะ.สนฺ.ซฺฉพ.ชฺรฺฉพ.ชฺฆฺฉ. ल्रेन्:सन्नेश-नेश। न्:न्न्:क्रेश-सुम्बर-मान्य-इस्रम् वे.ज.रेवोस्र.तपुःश्चे.क्र्यंमः वटःश्चेमः शुः हुर वा प्यर देश ग्राम त्र इस र तर्से र खुन षा र्था.ही.श्र.हीट.प्रट.प्रट.धी.स.श्रुश.र्थर. चतः केंशासुग्रमाया थे गर्वेदावः क्रेंबा येदायते । कुषायार त्रुपार हित्यते त्रुषा प्रति सर्वे त्या पहिना हेर प्रना र मा से नाया उत्तान्त प्रमा निर्वित् याने निष्क्र स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान न्नाः इसमायाः श्लेरः हे छेरः वहेनाः या । वदेः ત્રે[,]વર્કેન્'મ'ન્દ'મંત્રે'હિન્'મ×'બૈના|તેશ' यश्रिरमः स्री। यूर-धिम. ईसम. दुः स्राम्मेनः ฏ๊าผิจาล:รุราุฆเรพ:รุธราฐมพาฏิพา न्वेर्म्यः द्वाराश्याम्यः वादः प्यदः स्रोदः त्यास्रदः ररमी सुरद्धारमाबीरमाबमा मीर्यरर हिन् वोट.री.एक्स.जूटमाचैट.मधु.ब्रिस.लीवो.व्री. ग्रेस प्रचय १५८१ हैं। हेंग्रिस ग्री प्रमेश देश गहिश्रान्ध्रन्यादीयार्डें विरावत्रास्त्रेर *૽્રાસું સું સાલે સાલે સાલે સાનું સાનુ* સાનું સાનુ સાનું સ સાનું સા । ह्री. क्र्यायाय स्वाया स मं सं ५ दे दे वर्षा ग्रीट द्वीट्य सर्द्ध दया से द নম:ৰা

न्वी च नेश न्वीं व अर्केवा इस न्व

हलाहेस्रवारी नुवा तहुर कुते लगा तत्ताया

तहवा हेव तरी उसे सम्भारत गाव ही हे र्स्नेवा वे.के.ज.रबा.जेंग.प्रे.जूर.तमा केप्र.प्रेय. बरायासूरायेराग्चेराये क्षा ग्रीराह्येराया चर्षयाम्य.भाषय.ग्री.भ्र. इसमात्मा तद्यदःकुः तमार्थे.ब्रामधेत्रारी.ब्रुचारीय.क्रुटा परीट. कु. ज्येद. तर स्वया द्वर त्या क्रिंट श्री र वृह्या व्यद व.लट.। यवमार्नेटमार्जी.त्.ख्या.या.ह्या.ला चन्नसः क्षेत्राचन्द्रस्य व्यवसः सून्त्रः सून् ર્ષેન્ જાતા સાર્ક્ષન સાત્ર કુન સું તો તું તું સાત્ર મ वस्त्राक्षं स्ट्रास्त्रहर्वात्व विद्रावी स्त्राया न् दुर् इं चितः नुर्वेश सर्वेश स्वेता सेन्। कु षत्र.रदा वर्षेट.के.स्येश.चर्षेचस.स्रेट. त्रमा विर्टर्टर.विर्ट्र.वी.लीय.शु. इसमार्थमा क्रुव तहीर के जाव देश हैं अप प्रति के अप वर्षी वा हे क्रेन्ट्र ने क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक्ट के क्रिक क शु.योर.रप्र.कुर.सू.वीर.घ.ष.घडेरी पर्वर. क्षेत्र.ब्र्थ् विस्था.पीय.पविष्यंशायंत्रानु त्यात्रा.पीट. न्गाद यश उद दिवा पेना वावकाः भ्रायकाः भ्रुष्टियः विदेशः। विदः धः र्वदः स्रमात्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्य हिस्रद'र्री'-पुद' (Jal Jeevan Mission) बेश'यदे'तकर'ग्रोबे'बेग'तर्गे'तर्ग्राम'यर्गेभ' है। तन्नुरःकुःग्रुडरःयः दरः। स्याकाः वेदिः तर्नेन में न होन स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स र्-द्रगतः तथा वर्म्या द्रशः वर्षा द्रदरः तथः दर्भे द्रीः र्मुर्या हल.इसर.झ.सैर.बुर्य.तपु.मै.यर. यालुर यो तकर यावे तर्र दी कु यार की श्रेर र्बेन भू विनया वृ रेड्र वै है अर्केण क्षेत्र त्रहर कु न्ग्रें न र्रोदे न्ग्राद राय सेया द्वेर द्वे र्ये ४०१६ मैं.च. ७ क्रूब. १५ क्षेत्र.रेर्थ.पर्देग्रज्ञ.

हत्यः भ्रीते स्वेत्। स्वर्धः (Ministry of Jal Shakti) ग्री. विस्थः विदेशः विस्थः स्वर्धः स्वरं स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वरं स्



मल्दः सद्यः भ्रे तह्न भ्रूटः दृत्यः न्वाकः भ्रे तह्न भ्रूटः द्वाकः भ्रे तह्न भ्रूटः दृत्यः स्वाकः स

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नर्दः खूदे खूदं केंग्रिं (Village Water and Sanitation Committee) न्दः । र्क्षेन् न्या प्राप्त विद्या केंद्र खूदे । र्क्षेन् न्या केंद्र खूदे । त्या प्राप्त किंद्र खूदे । त्या (PHE Department) नी त्या का प्राप्त किंद्र (Commissioner Secretary) भू विचयः त्रा केंद्र विद्या केंद्र (Commissioner Sahu अर्क्ष न्या प्राप्त किंद्र केंद्र किंद्र केंद्र केंद्

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प्राचा functional tap connections यासूर हेगा उ.चा

ब्रे.हज.हम्बर.भु.सैव.एक्ट्र.योर्ब.जयो.जूर. श्रु.क्ट्र्ययायाथयायधियायार्थरा चुेन्-ध-त्य-ब्रेन्-तु-ब्रे-दु-इत्-क्र-क्रेन्-विषाः लुय.तथा लेज.िय.क्ट.अर.के.कु.धु. ম' (sarpanch) বৃদ্ধু'মার্ম্ব্রম'র্ম্বর্মার त्रः विचा पर्वेच सः स्त्रितः हुरः। क्रूच सः तः नेसः तकर गृष्टी यहिर्या दुर्या तकर गृष्टी दे त्या ਵਿੱਟ ਸੀ' (District Level Mission) ਸ਼ੁੈ' त्याव तहेव श्री यावट या हिया द्वी का ग्री खेंद्रा लुब.ब.लट.ज.टेबोक.ज.भेज.विच.ग्री.श्रुबा. त्रत्रात्रकारम्याते। ग्रीटाक्रेप्तवादादह्रद (Block Chairman) उत् श्री में र श्रे केंग्र কুদ' (Block Level Committee) নিয়া ग्रीटःचर्ड्यार्था:स्ट्रांचा स्ट्रांची:स्ट्रांचा ক্রুম'নেমার'নেইর' (Block development officer) ५८१ वक्र-पर्वेद्रायमः रेवामा (Assistant Executive Engineer) এক্র্ম ५कें संक्रिका (Junior Engineer) इसम्भाग्नीर प्रधीमा सुरात्रीय सुराया यमाये ने ने निया था भी है माने ने मी प्रेम . तीता. क्रु. टे. मुं. क्रु. मुं. क्रु. पा. क्रु. पा. प्रेंग शाक्री र र्ट्युकास्ताप्पराक्किकाकेट्रावहेंद्रार्श्केट्रावी बुर्वायायया जवायम्बरक्रियायास्ट्री

(Implementation Support Agency)
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हत्य हिन्दत्र से 'तूत्र मुँ 'तूत्र स् ponents under JJM:

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र्केंन् 'क्षा Challenges:

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पह्मेब प्रमार्क्स भुन

Perseids meet Himalayan Chandra Telescope!



Around 11th -13th August 2021 a major celestial event took place when Perseids meteor shower coincided with new moon period. Perseid meteor shower occurs when earth passes through the debris left behind by the Swift-Tuttle comet's tail, displaying an array of streaking lights across the night sky. The above image was taken at Indian Astronomical Observatory with the 2 mtr Himalayan Chandra Telescope, Hanle, Leh Ladakh

Source: Indian Astronomical Observatory