

DEPARTMENT
OF INFORMATION
& PUBLIC RELATIONS,
LEH PUBLICATION

SPORTS

ART EDUCATION

VOLUME - 1

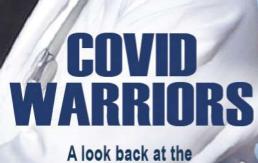
ISSUE - 1



ASTROTURF FOOTBALL STADIUM WHAT MAKES IT SPECIAL?

CARBON NEUTRAL GEOTHERMAL ENERGY IN LADAKH

REWA, DAKSHANA IGNITED MINDS ACHIEVE DESIRABLE CAREER



UNSUNG HEROES
OF COVID 19

अट्राया में देव वर्

अर्'लेग'वे'से'रेग्रार्गे'रें'ह्ग्रार्थिवा

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW

WITH THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF LADAKH



Have you seen the above image/logo somewhere? Does it look familiar? This logo is almost 75-years-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 1908.

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

Leh Phonya Team

Overall Guidance:

Padma Angmo

Editor-in-chief:

Ghulam Nabi Tak

Overall Coordinator:

Stanzin Wangmo

Editor:

Tashi Lundup

Editorial team:

Stanzin Wangmo
Rinchen Dolma
Rinchen Angmo Chumikchan
Mabel Diskit
Nawang Phuntsog
Yangchan Dolker
Thinles Choskit

Photographers:

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

Contributors:

Tashi Namgial Yakzee
EC (Animal & Sheep Husbandry),
LAHDC Leh;
Stanzin Chosphel
EC (Agriculture), LAHDC Leh;
Kunzes Dolma,
Energy Advisor, LAHDC Leh;
Mipham Otsal,
Ladakh Theatre Organisation;
Geshe Konchok Namdak

Bhoti Editor:

Acharya Thupstan Wangdus

Stanzin Targay, Student, Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS)

Overall Design and layout:

Tsering Wangmo Tashi Lundup

Cover Design:

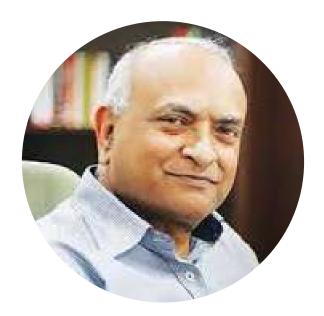
Aaron Dana, Digital Mine

Proofreader (English)

Sunetro Ghosal

Proofreader (Bhoti)

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



Radha Krishna Mathur Lieutenant Governor, UT Ladakh

I am very pleased that the Department of Information and Public Relations, Leh is launching the bi-monthly magazine *Leh Phonya*.

The media plays a central role in any government structure as it helps disseminate news and more importantly, it helps inform the masses about various government schemes, policies and programmes.

Leh Phonya marks the beginning of a new era for the department. It borrows its essence from its predecessor, Ladags Phonya, which has been in publication, with a few interruptions, since 1908 despite various resource constraints. Now, this idea will strive to embrace the challenges of the modern world.

I congratulate all the contributors from various departments of the Administration of UT of Ladakh and experts from various fields. I urge everyone to use this platform to disseminate and

discuss issues for the development of Ladakh.

I must congratulate the team headed by Secretary – Department of Information and Public Relations, Padma Angmo for her vision and drive to make this a reality.

I also extend my congratulations to her entire team that worked so hard to publish the first edition of *Leh Phonya*.





Adv Tashi Gyalson
Chief Executive Councillor,
LAHDC Leh

New media has altered how governments communicate with and how citizens receive information. It has democratised the information landscape. Governments need to take advantage of the new forms of communication. Yet, new media should complement the traditional media, never replace it.

Ladakh Phonya started by the Christian Missionaries in 1908 was republished by the Department of Information and Public Relations post-Independence. The journal was again revived and published with the inception of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council, Leh.

The re-publication of the bilingual Bhoti and English e-magazine titled *Leh Phonya* by the Department of Information and Public Relations Leh is a much-needed attempt to connect the government directly with its citizen across the Leh district. It is an effort towards proactive communication. Another the important latent function of the e-magazine is preservation and promotion of Ladakhi language.

The challenge for Leh Phonya is to make

two-way communication possible; the lack of it was the weakness of the traditional media. I believe *Leh Phonya* will find a creative way of listening to varied opinions . I hope *Leh Phonya* will attempt to chronicle Ladakh's journey in realizing its destined place. It will create awareness, package, and analyze government schemes, policies, decisions, and works for the common people, and give insights into current issues.

I am pleased that Covid warriors will be the cover story of *Leh Phonya* in this edition. This gesture would be a great tribute to the Covid warriors who have been working at the front line since the Covid outbreak. I hope there would be heroic stories of individual warriors to read about in the magazine.

I congratulate the entire team of Leh Phonya

(Adv. Tashi Gyalson)



Jamyang Tsering Namgyal

Member of Parliament, UT Ladakh

মূল্ম শৈৰা

र्-ालय.ज.र्नेयोग्रार्-विकायोधिरःश्रद्धः म्रीयः लम.र्मेट्र.व्रीयमायमा...ला.रेयमा.त्र.मे........... ขึ้าปล่า ผู้ปล่าสะเกรียกการ नवःश्वरः व्रवाःश्वेतः चः तारः वातः श्वेरिकेवः चेरः चह्या र्थे कु तदी चक्कुद त्या दुवाका के स्वाय विदाय ती विवा वार्डे चिष्ट-न्द-न्त्रियाविद-स्रद्य-म्रेते-स्रय-तक्र-न्द-विचयः र्<u>ट</u>ेम् । तुस्र : नृद्यः वित्र : यदि : क्र्रेंस् : नृद्यः यः नृष्यः ग्री : नृद्यः બેંન્ નાવના સુંભા ગાુવ સાન્સન્સ ગાુવ ભાર્નો ફેંગ અ ટ્યુન च'स'र्क्रन्'त्र'नुष्र्वर'ग्री'सुद्र'र्स्रेन्'स'पीद्र'र्स्देने'यात्तुर' । वेशःरेगः ५८: ५ ५ गः गैः इः चत्रसः गृतेः सरः शुरः सरेः सुन-सुम-र्क्षन्य-पति-द्वे-तित्रेभून-धिना-नी-धर-क्रुम-न्-श्री क्रियमा क्रुवा तहिंदा नु तर्वे मानमा सदा लेटा ने मा नुति बर्'ह्ये केंग्राय दर ही देग्राय प्रत् हुंद द्वर प्रदेश खेग्राय यान्त्र तह्यायासु तर्वेर चति न्देश याद्य से दि दिवा यी।

16276

तहसार्चिटसाकुःमुराक्साकुला



Umang Narula Advisor, UT Ladakh

I am delighted to learn that Department of Information and Public Relations, Leh is publishing the inaugural issue of the revamped district magazine, *Leh Phon-ya*.

Ladakh is still in a nascent stage of becoming a Union Territory and it is important to keep citizens informed about new developments, schemes, and key decisions taken by the Administration for the welfare of the people.

This magazine will play the role of a messenger in disseminating important information to the people of Ladakh. The name of publication is very appropriate for its role as *Phonya* means 'messenger' in Ladakhi.

I am sure that all the departments will use this magazine as a channel to inform citizens about their work, development schemes, projects and key policy decisions.

I must congratulate Secretary, Information, Ms Padma Angmo for conceiving and pursuing this initiative. The whole team at the Department of Information and Public Relations deserve equal praise for bringing out this magazine at

such a short notice!

In this age of digital media, this magazine will be instrumental in providing authentic and verified news to the people. It will also provide a platform for aspiring young writers in Ladakh who are looking for ways to showcase their talent. Similarly, it will serve as an outlet for all the untold stories about the Ladakh's rich culture and history that needs to be shared with the public. Finally, the magazine will also provide a forum for the public to share their views, opinions and feedback with the Administration.

I once again congratulate the Department of Information and Public Relations, Leh for bringing out this magazine.

(Umang Narula)



Padma Angmo

Secretary DIPR, UT Ladakh

It is always a challenge to revive a magazine of repute that carries with it, distinct nostalgia and old glory. *Leh Phonya* lives in the memory of generations as a magazine and newsletter which had the privilege of carrying articles by some of the most renowned scholars of Ladakh.

The editorial team has attempted to build upon the strength of the old magazine and add to the character by bringing in content that will cater to the traditional reader and also to the young reader who may be majorly consuming information on social media.

This edition of the magazine carries articles on the schemes and initiatives taken up by the UT Administration and the District Administration in the past few months, and at the same time there is a conscious effort to make it a people's magazine with stories about individual grit and determination during the ongoing pandemic making it to the cover page.

The exclusive interview by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh gives an insight into his vision for the sustainable development for the region and the road map that

has been laid down for the Union Territory. The team of I&PR, Leh has worked hard to bring together quality content packaged in attractive layout design to appeal to the myriad readers.

I wish all readers a pleasant read.

(Padma Angmo)

Editorial

Ghulam Nabi TakAssistant Director, DIPR Leh



It gives me immense pleasure to present the first edition of Leh Phonya.

Earlier, the Department of Information and Public Relations, Leh used to publish Ladags Phonya (Messenger of Ladakh). Ladags Phonya had the distinction of being the oldest journal in Ladakh and was closely associated with its history.

It was first published by the Moravian Missionaries in 1908 and remained in circulation until 1946, before India became independent from British rule. The Information Department of the erstwhile J&K state government responded to the demand for a newspaper in the local language by reviving Ladags Phonya after India's independence and publishing it for several decades.

Then, it was revived yet again in 1997 after the formation of the Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council in Leh. We are now under a new administrative set-up with the formation of the Union Territory of Ladakh.

We are once again making an effort to revive this century-old journal in a new form. In the past, we used to publish two separate newsletters; LAHDC, Leh Newsletter (in English) and *Ladakh Phonya* (in Ladakhi). We have now combined both these newsletters to create a bilingual magazine that will be published once in two months.

It is our constant endeavour to highlight and disseminate information about various development activities and schemes while also keeping people updated about various happenings. We also hope to promote Ladakhi language through the publication of this journal.

We seldom see journals in Ladakhi, and it is our responsibility to play a part in preserving Ladakh's linguistic traditions and culture.

We intend to use this journal to produce content in Ladakhi and English to document various changes for posterity. We have tried our best to incorporate all relevant information in this issue for our readers.

We hope and pray that you enjoy the first edition of *Leh Phonya* and find it useful. I also take this opportunity to thank the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of UT Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur; Chairman of LAHDC, Leh, Adv Tashi Gyalson and Secretary, Information, Padma Angmo for their assistance and encouragement to publish this bi-monthly magazine.

Gh/Nabi-Tak



Content

July 2021 • Volume 1, Issue 1

Cover Story

Pg 8 Covid Warriors: Saluting the unsung heroes

Features

- Pg 16 Studying in professional colleges no longer a dream for Ladakhi students
- Pg 18 YounTab: Tapping digital technology to boost education in UT Ladakh
- Pg 20 Youth equipped with skills: A way forward for employability and sustainability
- Pg 24 UoL: Supporting higher education in Ladakh
- Pg 28 Football Stadium in Ladakh: What makes the open stadium at Spituk special?
- Pg 30 Serlakmo: Mission Organic to make Ladakh a fully organic region by 2025
- Pg 31 Renewable Energy: The road map towards achieving carbon-neutrality
- Pg 35 Weaving new dreams: Padma Dechan

Interview

Pg 32 LG Ladakh speaks on changes in Ladakh in post-new administrative set

Event Diary

Pg 36 Snippets from the main events

Bhoti Section:

- Pg 38 अन् रथेग में रेद वरा
- Pg 40 वुरः वरः वी : अरः क्रुंशः वे दः तथे तथः तकरः वाली
- Pg 52 य'नुग्राख'त्र हें क्या ग्राम्य









Cover Story

UNSUNG HEROES: THE COVID-19 WARRIORS



here are innumerable stories of people from Ladakhi society fighting the health crisis due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

This includes efforts of Ladakh Police to enforce restrictions and assisting people in distress to a Safaiwala performing the last rites of people who succumbed to COVID-19, to healthcare worker who succumbed to the novel coronavirus he contracted in the line of his work to people feeding strays during the lockdown.

The lockdown imposed by the government in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic impacted everyone. However, vulnerable communities, including migrant labourers, waste pickers, people engaged in the tourism sector and artisans were hit the hardest.

During the lockdown, when everyone was forced to remain indoors these COVID-19 warriors put their own lives at risk as they continued to perform various tasks to ensure that people were safe. The police and healthcare workers have been at the forefront throughout the lockdown and beyond.

Through the course of the COVID-19 pandemic when everyone is concerned about their own health, safety and well-being, these frontline workers have been working tirelessly round-the-clock to ensure that law and order are maintained, health services are delivered and people in distress receive support. There are many untold stories that need to be narrated, acknowledged and recognised.

However, two stories deserve special mention. Mohammad Akbar, who unfor-

tunately lost his life in the line of duty, continues to inspire us even in his death. He ferried numerous patients to ensure that they received timely medical assistance but eventually succumbed to the novel coronavirus, which he contacted while ferrying a COVID-19 patient.

Stanzin Chosgyal is another inspiring figure who went beyond the call of duty and performs the last rites of patients who succumbed to COVID-19 to give them a sense of dignity and respect. He works as a Safaiwala with Municipal Committee, Leh and has been working tirelessly to ensure that people are safe and minimise their exposure to the novel coronavirus.

We salute and acknowledge the sacrifices and efforts of these COVID-19 warriors who ensure that our lives are safe.

Message from Secretary Health

here are 4,800 healthcare workers and 27,000 frontline workers in Ladakh who are implementing COVID-19 mitigation measures. This includes vaccinators, paramedics, ASHA, ANM, and Anganwadi workers who are going door-to-door to identify people with symptoms who need to be isolated, treated, and in some cases, hospitalised. Their contribution has been tremendous. Without them, the vaccination, COVID-19 care centres, hospitals, and ICUs would not be able to function. That is why we call them frontline workers. In fact, during this pandemic, one of our ambulance drivers contracted COVID-19 and succumbed to it. The UT administration has compensated his family but one can never fill such a void. I appreciate the dedication, sincerity and hard work of all health Department officials, including doctors, nurses, paramedical staff, ambulance drivers and safaiwalas who are all helping us manage COVID-19.

We are now anticipating a third wave of COVID-19. The most important strategy to deal with the third wave is to immunise every adult member of the population. We have managed to ensure that 100% of the adult population has received the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. This is a commendable achievement! Furthermore, about 70% of the adult population in Ladakh has also received the second dose of the vaccine. We are now visiting people in their homes in rural areas to vaccinate them. We intend to achieve 100% immunisation of the



Dr Pawan Kotwal

adult population by the end of September 2021. We have also vaccinated 1,731 pregnant women so far. Finally, since children and teenagers (everyone under 18 years) are not eligible for vaccination currently, we are planning to boost their immunity through vitamin supplements, food supplements, deworming and folic acid.

We have also constituted an committee of experts to chalk out a plan of action for the third wave of COVID-19. They have already submitted a report and we have started implementing the action plan proposed by them. As aprt of this, the UT Administration is currently upgrading its infrastructure by creating a 90-bed facility at each of the two district hospitals in Leh and Kargil. In addition, the two hospitals are also developing a 10-bed paediatric ICU, a 10-bed general ICU and 17 oxygenated beds. The Health Department is also sending staff mem-

bers, nurses and other paramedics for training to manage the Paediatric ICU. The Health Department has also increased its oxygen generation capacity. In addition to 500 litres per minute (LPM) plants and 500 pressure swing adsorption (PSA) plants, the Health Department has also installed 300 PSA oxygen plants at Community Health Centres (CHC) in Drass, Padum, and Disket under the PM CARES Fund. We are also in the process of installing similar oxygen plants in Sankoo, Tangtse and Nyoma. This will enhance oxygen production capacity substantially. In fact, Ladakh will soon become the first state/ UT in the country to have a 30-bed facility at the CHC level with its own oxygen plant. We are also planning to upgrade the Nubra Hospital to a 350-bed facility. Finally, we are also increasing our testing capacity. Currently, we are able to conduct about 3,000 tests per day in our laboratories. We are now commissioning 11 CB NAAT COVID-19 testing machines for PHCs and CHCs.

We have also stocked up with 650 oxygen concentrators donated to the UT administration by Government of India and several NGOs. We also have sufficient ventilators in stock. We have already engaged 200 staff nurses and around 400 other employees. We are now planning to engage more nurses for health and wellness centres.

- Dr Pawan Kotwal is Secretary Health, UT Ladakh

Ladakh Police: Corona warriors in Khaki



hen the COVID-19 cases were rising in the country, the government in Ladakh imposed a lockdown to contain the spread of the virus in the region. This restricted all activities in both districts with the exception of health services and public law enforcement.

It was a distressing and challenging period for many people in Leh district, especially those dependent on daily wages for their livelihood. While the COVID-19 lockdown confined everyone to homes, the police and paramilitary forces were on duty in the streets to ensure that the lockdown was enforced and people remained safe.

Despite these challenges, many people took extraordinary efforts to help others. Police personnel are probably the most underappreciated and yet the most visible of all the corona warriors during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Despite limited resources and a risk to own their lives, Ladakh Police personnel have risen to the challenge. It would be difficult to impose a lockdown and achieve its objectives without the police. They had to ensure that the lockdown was effective despite risks to their lives. They managed road blocks throughout the day and night to prevent unauthorised movement and also went beyond their call of duty to supply vegetables and groceries to people in containment zones and also helped arrange food and transport for migrant

The ongoing Covid-19 pandemic has taught us several valuable lessons. The public needs to appreciate the role of the Police as the first responder in emergencies. Their efforts and sacrifices to keep us safe during the pandemic need to be acknowledged and celebrated

4

labourers who needed to travel.

There were many instances of Ladakh Police going out of their way to help people. This included a case in March 2020 when a police team led by Inspector S. W. Namgyal, SHO at Police Station, Nubra distributed dry rations to stranded migrant labourers in Nubra valley. These non-local labourers were stuck in villages without sufficient rations to feed themselves and their families.

Similarly, a police team led by the then SHO at Turtuk Police Station, Stanzin Paljor stepped in to distribute essential goods to migrant labourers in Turtuk village. District Police, Leh has been making a constant effort to bridge the gap between them and the public.

For instance, the District Police, Leh provided refreshments to all passengers returning home from different parts of the country when all the shops and restaurants were shut due to the nationwide lockdown. In another case, a police team from Police Post Housing Colony swung into action when they received a distress call from a pregnant lady who had been discharged from the hospital but could not find any form of transportation to return home during the lockdown. The team received appreciation from members of local community for their timely assistance.

Similarly, the Women's Wing of District Police, Leh also stepped up its efforts to help the public and to maintain law and order during the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to all this, there were several instances wherein the police had to deal with physical attacks by angry people who were caught for violating lockdown restrictions. At other times, police personnel faced threats and violence when they took suspected cases of COVI-19 to testing centres as part of their efforts to keep the public safe. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has taught us several valuable lessons.

The public must appreciate the role and efforts of police personnel who are the first responders in any emergency. Their efforts and sacrifices to keep us safe during the pandemic must be acknowledged and celebrated.

Duty before self: The inspiring story of COVID-19 warrior Mohd Akbar

Ambulance driver Mohd Akbar worked day and night to save lives during the COVID-19 pandemic and later succumbed to it

MABEL DISKET

arch March 2020 marked the beginning of a hectic period for 55-year-old Mohammad Akbar. That was when he started ferrying COVID-19 positive patients in his

was posted at the Primary Health Centre (PHC) in Chushot Shamma, as an ambulance driver and was amongst

globe grappling with COVID-19 and the lives it was claiming, Akbar consingle-minded dedication. As the number of COVID-19 patients rose, he was scared of contracting COVID-19 but he carried on carrying out his duty without destination.

"We were in a state of panic as the first case emerged," recalls Akbar's widow Nargis Khatoon. "With over 30 years of experience in the medical field, he understood the seriousness of the virus and was worried about us. However, he never hesitated to perform his duties," she adds.

Nargis recalls Akbar taking all safety measures including wearing an face mask, using a sanitiser, washing and changing clothes before entering the house and maintaining social distance from family members. He would often work 24 hours shifts and mark 24 hours work 24-hour shifts and was always a phone call away.
"Even on duty, the only time he would excuse himself was to say his prayers

after taking permission from the offi-cer-in-charge of the PHC," says Nargis. She fought back tears as she de-scribed his dedication to his duty. "He pays a salary to perform one's duty and Nargis recalls.

The pandemic was an opportunity for Akbar's son Amjad Ali to spend some



Mohammad Akbar (left) still had a few years of service left

Everybody was scared and apprehensive about working with patients when the first suspected case of COVID-19 emerged in our village. My father was the first person to approach them and took them to the hospital to ensure that they received the necessary treatment

- Amjad Ali, Akbar's son

precious time with his father as he has been away from home since 2010 to pursue his education in Jammu.

"He never put pressure on us to study. He only expected us to have a reputable source of livelihood," shares Amjad. As Akbar was the lone earning member of the family, Amjad remains thankful to his father for ensuring that he and his brother received an education despite the struggles he faced to put food on the table.

"Everybody was scared and apprehensive about working with patients when the first suspected case of COVID-19 emerged in our village. My father was the first person to approach them and

that they received the necessary treatment," shares Amjad.
Akbar had tested positive for COVID-19 in September 2020. He recovered soon and reported back to his duty immediately. "He tested positive again in December 2020. However, he did not allow us to accompany him and went allow us to accompany him and went to the hospital on his own and got ad-mitted. Then his health started to dewho also tested positive while looking

23rd December, 2020. "We were hopeful of his recovery," shares Narservice left before his retirement. Mohammad Akbar is one of many COVI-19 warriors who put duty before self to save lives and working without hesitation. Unfortunately, Akbar lost his precious life while performing his duty and is survived by his wife and two sons.

Government's Compensation

As an acknowledgement of Akbar's UT of Ladakh has given Rs 50 lakhs as compensation to his family under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna. In addition, his son Amjad Ali has been given a government job.



TASHI LUNDUP

he COVID-19 pandemic has caused suffering to everyone. Many have had to struggle to meet their basic needs, including food. The lockdown was challenging not just for humans but also for stray animals on the streets. A majority of stray animals, especially dogs, are dependent on leftovers from homes, restaurants and hotels.

During the nationwide lockdown, people stayed indoors and restaurants and hotels remained shut. This caused untold hardships to stray animals who struggled to find food even as they braved the scorching heat of the summer and the occasional chilly days. Thankfully, some good Samaritans were sensitive to the plight of stray animals and stepped forward to feed them.

For instance, volunteers from Chespa Foundation, Live to Rescue and Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA), Leh fed stray animals in and around Leh town throughout the lockdown and beyond.

Live to Rescue was started in May 2014 with support from the Animal Husbandry Department and Municipal Committee, Leh. The organisation aims to reduce the suffering of animals and foster a harmonious relationship between



humans and animals.

Project Coordinator at Live to Rescue, Rigzin Dorjey and his team of five are always on call for animal rescues. The lockdown period was very challenging for them.

Rigzin Dorjey said, "We received numerous calls about injured animals, especially dogs, donkeys and bulls. We have a dedicated van that we used to take injured animals to the veterinary clinic in Skara, which has a team of veterinary doctors. Based on the condition of the animals, they would either drop them off at the same spot where they were rescued or they take them to our rescue centre at Nang."

Chespa Foundation comprises four active members: Stanzin Angmo, Spenba Dolma, Sonam Dorjay and Kunzes Dolma. The foundation first came to public attention when it organised an adoption camp for stray dogs in Leh six years

Since then, it has taken responsibility to feed strays, provide them with medical aid, rescue injured strays and help people adopt stray dogs as pets. "These strays need our help, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic and periods of lockdown. Many strays go without food for days and some even succumb to hunger. Seeing their condition, we decided to help them in whatever way we could," says Stanzin Angmo, the founder of Chespa Foundation. All the volunteers are busy professionals but they still find time to feed stray dogs. During the COVID-19 lockdown, these volunteers from Chespa Foundation fed stray dogs in Leh municipal area, Choglamsar and Agling.

"Initially, we would spend our own money to buy rations to feed stray dogs. Later, we also started receiving donations from people. We collaborated with a few interested individuals such as Jet Wangyal to feed strays. We also received leftover food from the Indian Air Force station, which we would mix with rice and feed to the strays," shares

Angmo.

They feed stray dogs with a mix of rice, soya chunks and lentils. Rigzin Dorjey and staff members of Live to Rescue have been feeding animals since the start of the lockdown in 2020. "We focussed our attention on feeding other stray animals as we saw that other groups and organisations were feeding stray dogs. We found that animals such as cows, bulls and donkeys were also struggling to find food. So we started feeding them fodder on alternate days for more than two months," Rigzin Dorjey explained. The rescue centre at Nang provides shelter to injured dogs, cows, bulls, hens, donkeys, horses, camels, sheep and goats.

"We have around 250 dogs and around 60 cows, bulls, donkeys, horses and yaks. HH the Gyalwang Drukpa and HE Thuksey Rinpoche provide resources to feed these animals and meet the operational costs of the rescue vehicle. We also receive donations from different kinds of people. For example, many people in Nubra valley donate fodder and wood for fuel in the winter," Rigzin added. Meals for the animals are prepared on a daily basis at the Nang Centre. In addition, several institutions and hotels donate their leftover food.

"The Grand Dragon Hotel has been donating leftovers since 2014. We also get leftover food from the Indian Air Force, Hotel Singge Palace and Oriental Guest House. We receive 10 buckets of leftover food every day. In addition, the Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs also sends us frozen chicken seized from shopkeepers. We are immensely grateful to SPCA's Ka Wangyal who helped us feed stray animals during the lockdown," Rigzin said. The COVID-19 pandemic is far from over and Angmo urges people to step forward to help strays dogs.

"Everyone talks about solving the dog issues. However, the government and NGOs cannot do it alone. People from the community need to join the movement and show compassion towards stray animals. We need to take cruelty-free measures to solve this issue. Feeding stray dogs is our social responsibility. We request more people to step forward and give their leftover food to stray dogs in their neighbourhood to help these animals stave hunger and survive the COVID-19 pandemic," appeals Angmo. Rigzin too appeals for compassion towards all animals including dogs, bulls







(From top) Members of Chespa Foundation; Veterinary staff and Live to Rescue members inspecting an injured animal

and donkeys.

He said, "We request people not to run away if they see an injured animal. We can save their lives. We also request people not to feed animals on the road. Feeding of animals should be done some distance from the main road to prevent accidents."

Safaiwala switches role, turns cremator

RINCHEN ANGMO

Stanzin Chosgyal, 24, is a sweeper by profession and earns Rs 10,000 per month.

He has been working with Municipal Committee, Leh for the last five years. His daily routine starts at 6:00 am. He says, "My responsibilities include doing fieldwork for a month and then collecting garbage from households in Leh town in the Municipal Committee truck the next month." He has observed that most residents do not segregate waste for which they have been provided separate dustbins. "Though residents were provided with separate green and blue dustbins, we continue to receive all types of mixed waste, including masks, gloves, banana peels and plastic bags. You meet all kinds of people in this work. Some people are very rude but I try to ignore them," he added.

During this COVID-19 pandemic, waste collectors like Chosgyal faced a direct risk of infection. However, they did the job of collecting and disposing of waste generated by COVID-affected households by being careful and taking all necessary precautions. Thankfully, Chosgyal never contracted the virus.

"In this job, we have to be careful all the time. The risk is not limited to germs and coronavirus but also includes injuries caused by bags filled with glass, syringes, and razor blades. We got to deal with all of it. We generally use gloves all the time and now we are being even more careful. We always wear masks. When I get home after work, I take my clothes off somewhere outside and clean myself before entering inside."

Sanitation workers often face stigma and discrimination. People look down on them but he says he doesn't feel bad. He explained, "New technologies have made it easier for us to segregate and dispose waste. We no longer do it manually. Since Ladakhi society regards this as a 'bad' job, most sanitation workers are not-locals. Even though we are at the frontlines of maintaining public hygiene, sanitation workers remain at the bottom of our priorities."

He feels that the pandemic has changed everything. "Earlier people used to come over, wave and give us



some money, water or juice. Now people hardly do that," he observed.

Chosgyal lives in Skamapari with his wife and father, who has been diagnosed with a mental illness. "My life has turned upside down after my grandparent's death. My life was good when they were alive. I owe them a lot. And now with my father's health declining all the responsibility of the house falls on my shoulder," added Chosgyal.

He dropped out of studies after Class 10. When asked why he did not pursue further studies he says, "I attempted it a few times but couldn't pass the exams. Even if I think of continuing my studies, there are no job opportunities," he explained.

In these tough times, our heroes have continued to shine. Chosgyal has gone out of his way many times including once when he cremated the body of a COVID-19 patient even though this was not a part of his duty. Chosgyal and another sanitation worker were asked to cremate a body of a soldier who had died of COVID-19. The task was given to four to five people but most of them made an excuse and left as they were scared. Later, two of them did all the necessary formalities to honour the dead person.

"All the others refused to touch the body and they called us. The body was wrapped and placed in a box. We took it to the Tharpaling crematorium. I have never cremated a body before. The fear of contracting the virus never leaves your mind but work is work and it has to be done. I thought to myself, 'You never know when you will die', and so it is better to do some good deeds and earn merit," Chosgyal explained.

He took all the necessary precautions to keep himself and others around him safe from COVID-19. "I was wearing PPE kits and I was sweating profusely inside. We waited there till the whole body was burnt. Deep inside I was feeling bad for him and his family. They were asked to stand at a safe distance and were not allowed to come near the body. They were crying inconsolably. After that I was in quarantine for 15 days at home and I took care of myself. Nobody from my family came to see me as they were scared. I have never seen such a sight in my life where one cannot pay their last respects to their family member."

Chosgyal is happy that he has completed his vaccination and urges people to wash their hands regularly and always wear a mask in public. In the last two years, while suffering the ravages of a global pandemic, we have all been witness to the grit and perseverance of these selfless sanitation workers who continue to battle coronavirus from the frontlines.

Every single day, they put their lives on the line to keep the rest of us safe. There are thousands of others like Chosgyal. These unsung heroes deserve a salute from all of us.



Covid-19 lab: A lifeline for UT Ladakh

RINCHEN ANGMO

he Bio-Safety Level 2 (BSL-2) laboratory in Chushot Yokma has been operational for more than a year now. Earlier, the Health Department had to wait for a few days to receive the results of samples collected from suspected coronavirus patients.

Dr Phuntsog Angchuk, Director of Health, UT Ladakh said, "We would send samples to Delhi by air, which would cause delays and was expensive." As the number of COVID-19 cases increased in Ladakh, the Health Department faced intense pressure to trace COVID-19 suspects and felt the need for a dedicated COVID-19 laboratory in Leh.

Finally on 25 May, 2020 the first molecular diagnostic laboratory was inaugurated by Member of Parliament - Ladakh, Jamyang Tsering Namgyal in the presence of the then Chairman of LAHDC, Leh, Gyal P Wangyal. The COVID-19 laboratory in Leh became a reality through the efforts of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, the then Health Minister, Dr Harsh Vardhan, Lieutenant Governor of UT Ladakh, Shri R K Mathur and LAHDC, Leh. Similarly, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), Sattva Consultancy, and Pernod Ricard provided assistance to establish the laboratory. ICMR provided half the equipment for the laboratory, while Pernod Ricard funded the remaining as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility.

The Health Department faced several teething troubles in operationalising the laboratory. Since no one in Leh had any prior training in analysing coronavirus samples, a team from the Health Department comprising of two doctors and four laboratory technicians travelled to PGI Chandigarh for a weeklong training.

Head of the Pathology Department, Dr Sonam Angmo was one of the two pathologists who underwent training at PGI Chandigarh.

She said, "We received a weeklong training in the Virology Department at PGI Chandigarh. They provided us with hands-on training to understand the difference between practice and theory." Subsequently, two laboratory technicians from the army's General Hospital and a team from Kargil comprising of a doctor and four laboratory technicians





The Covid-19 lab at Chuchot Yokma; the staff of the Health Department analysing samples

also underwent training at PGI Chandigarh.

Dr Sonam Angmo remembers the initial challenges they faced while operating the fully-equipped BSL-2 lab approved by ICMR. "We faced a lot of challenges as we were starting from scratch. We faced manpower shortages and various technical issues. Many sample would be rejected even when we were sending samples to Delhi and Chandigarh. The reasons for rejections included incorrect names, wrong numbering and mismatch in age etc. It took time to streamline the process," she explained.

The team started working from a single wing with four rooms. They would use a room each for decontamination, RNA, PCR and reporting. The team would examine 25 samples daily from the PCR machine.

Dr Sonam Angmo said, "It was stren-

uous because we had to extract RNA manually, which is time-consuming. Now, we have added another wing and the staff started working in double shifts."

The COVID-19 laboratory in Chushot receives samples from Nyoma, Tangtse, Nubra and Khaltse. The laboratory in Chishot examines 90% of all samples collected in Leh district and the remaining are analysed in the DIHAR laboratory. Dr Sonam Angmo mentioned that the laboratory has analysed 53,000 samples between 1 April and 27 July, 2021. "We are now analysing 2,000 samples per day by working in three shifts. Sometimes, we test 3,000 samples a day when the load is heavy," she added. Later, this laboratory might be used to test samples for H1NI, influenza, swine flu etc. along with virology and pathological tests.

Development Schemes

Studying in professional colleges no longer a dream for Ladakhi students

REWA, Dakshana, Ladakh Ignited Minds extend support deserving students

RINCHEN DOLMA

adakh's geography has often hampered the region's development, connectivity network, and economic growth.

Education too has suffered due to this disconnect and scattered pattern of habitation in the region. In the past, access to quality education was a distant dream for a majority of students from remote villages and disadvantaged sections of society. These barriers prevented students from pursuing their aspirations for professional education and exploring employment options.

Things started to change over the last two decades with improved connectivity, tourism boom and other changes. The people of Ladakh started building bridges with the outside world to explore various opportunities.

growth in the region.

Education is one of the priority sectors for the UT Administration, which has initiated several projects and schemes

REWA Scheme

One such scheme is REWA, which was launched recently by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur. It is officially called the Rewa: Lt Governor's Students Support Initiative (Financial Assistance to meritorious students of UT of Ladakh) scheme.

The scheme provides support to meritorious students from Ladakh to appear in national-level entrance examinations. It provides coaching through the Directorate of Social and Tribal Welfare. UT of Ladakh

It also provides financial assistance to students who have cleared the preliminary examination of national-level competitive examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission and enables them to avail of coaching support. The scheme will be effective for

ber, 2021.

Through this scheme, the UT Administration will provide financial assistance of Rs. 1 lakh for national-level entrance examination coaching to meritorious students who plan to appear in the NEET, JEE, UG CLAT and NDA examinations. A total of 60 students from Ladakh with 30 each from Leh and Kargil districts, including 20 government school students, five private school students and five students studying outside Ladakh will be selected based on marks secured in the Class X board examinations.

Likewise, based on the marks secured in the Class XII board examinations, 70 students will be selected including 35 each from Leh and Kargil districts and 15 students for the medical stream, 15



manities. A separate merit list will be prepared for Class X and Class XII.

The financial assistance includes reimbursement of the total cost of coaching programme (up to Rs 1 lakh for residential programmes), reimbursement of coaching fee (including admission, tuition etc.) and up to Rs 64,000 for day-boarding institutes and online or correspondence coaching and Rs. 36,000 for boarding/lodging at the rate of Rs 3,000 per month.

The administration will invite applications after the respective results are declared and candidates will need to apply online with their supporting documents and result sheets. Ladakhi students who clear the preliminary examination for civil services will also be eligible for financial support of Rs.1.54 lakh under this scheme to enable them to access quality coaching for national-level competitive examina-

The UT Administration has adopted this scheme to boost the morale of Ladakhi students by providing incentives and opportunities to compete in national-level competitive exams.

Dakshana scholarship

The Administration of UT of Ladakh has also initiated a new scholarship programme called Dakshana. It is a oneyear scholarship programme for JEE

Education is one of the priority sectors for the UT Administration, which has initiated several projects and schemes to improve school education in Ladakh.

and NEET under Joint Dakshana Selection Test (JDST) 2021 for the students of Ladakh.

A mock test will be conducted through the Dakshana Scholarship Test Android Mobile App to ensure that Ladakhi students are familiar with the test format of JDST 2021.

Students can take the mock test after receiving their Dakshana roll number on filling the Dakshana scholarship application form. After applying online, students will be notified of the date for JDST around 15 days prior to the test. The students can also watch video lectures on the Dakshana YouTube Channel. Aspirants can also find solutions to mock tests, updates, notifications related to JDST 2021 on the Dakshana Telegram Channel.

Ladakh Ignited Minds project

Ladakh is an important frontier region with a large presence of security forces, especially the Indian Army.

The Indian Army has always maintained cordial relations with Ladakhi civil sociOver the years, the Indian Army has supported various developmental, employment and education programmes and initiatives in Ladakh, including Sadbhavana, Bharat Darshan and various sporting events.

It recently launched a project called 'Ladakh Ignited Minds: A Centre of Excellence and Wellness' to secure the future of Ladakhi students. The project is meant for students from economically-challenged families and provides them with academic coaching and training to study at premier educational institutions in India.

It is a one-year full-time residential programme to mentor and guide the participants to compete in various medical and engineering entrance examinations. Kanpur-based NGO, National Integrity and Educational Development Organisation (NIEDO) will execute the programme and the Fire and Fury Corps of the Indian Army would oversee the administration and logistics with funding support from Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL).

The first batch of 45 students will include 20 girls from Leh and Kargil districts. As a young union territory, Ladakh is still exploring its latent potential. The UT Administration's actions echo Nelson Mandela's wise words, "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world." The geography of the region and other factors has





YounTab: Tapping digital technology to boost education in UT Ladakh

e are living in the age of digital technology. Ladakh is still catching up with the rest of the world in terms of digital connectivity and access.

Education is one sector in which the UT Administration is initiating various technological interventions to enable students in this vast region to stay connected with their studies. One such scheme was launched on 4 June, 2021 by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, R. K. Mathur and Ladakh became the first UT in India to provide digital tablets to students under the YounTab Scheme..

The use of such technology during a pandemic is crucial for all students, especially those from remote villages with no internet connectivity.

Under this scheme, 12,300 tablets with pre-loaded online and offline content including textbooks organised according to class and subject, video lectures and online class applications will be distributed to government school students from Class VI to XII.

The scheme is an initiative of the Department of School Education with technical support from the Department of Information Technology. The IT Department and NIC have developed several applications that have been loaded

11

The backwardness of the region in terms of its remoteness and economy has been a major hurdle for aspiring students of Ladakh to realize their desired career. In cognizance to this fact, the UT Administration has come up with initiatives like REWA, Dakshana and collaborative support from other stakeholders to offer the aspiring and deserving students an opportunity to scale high in their career.

"

on the tablets for the students.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor of Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur often highlighted the need to improve Ladakh's education sector as identified by the recently published report on Sustainable Development Goals by NITI Aayog.

He said that the immediate needs of students in Ladakh will be addressed through the launch of the YounTab Scheme. He thanked Government of India for extending adequate budgetary allocation for the implementation of this scheme along with constant support and technological assistance.

At the same time, he said that the UT Administration is also making efforts to address the internet connectivity issues in Ladakh.

He explained that telecom companies have committed to installing additional towers in Ladakh. He said that in addition to this, requests have also been sent to the Department of Telecommunication for 115 additional cellular phone towers with 1,760 km of OFC cables to replace VSATS at the block level to ensure 100% connectivity across Ladakh.

The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh also announced Rs. 25 lakhs from the LG's Fund to support Gram Panchayats organising community classes for primary school students. He stressed on the need for collective efforts to improve the quality of education, achieve 100% enrolment and ensure zero dropouts from schools.

CEC, LAHDC, Leh Tashi Gyalson stated that the free distribution of pre-loaded educational tablets will address the challenges faced by students in remote areas of Ladakh especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. He gave assurances that Leh Hill Council would ensure that it reaches every eligible school student in the district.

This was echoed by CEC of LAHDC,



Kargil, Feroz Ahmad Khan when he expressed his support for the YounTab Scheme and said Kargil Hill Council will ensure that it reaches every eligible student in the district. He also urged the UT Administration to consider the proposal of the Education Department, Kargil to provide dedicated tablets to teachers to help them monitor the work of their students.

Member of Parliament from Ladakh, Jamyang Tsering Namgial termed the tables as "Yountan Nurboo Lagcha" i.e. an instrument to access education. He said that it is pre-loaded with material related to the syllabus of NCERT and JKBOSE, 40 learning apps, and specially selected content for Ladakhi students.

He asserted that this scheme is a big step in achieving the dream of imparting digitally-smart education in Ladakh's schools. He reiterated that free tablets will be distributed to 12,300 students in UT Ladakh within 60 days under this scheme and expressed hope that students make wise use of the tablet for the right purposes.

Lenovo India, NCERT and JKBOSE are partners in the implementation of the YounTab scheme. The initiative taken



The use of such technology during a pandemic is crucial for all students, especially those from remote villages with no internet connectivity

by UT Administration and the two Hill Councils hopes to explore innovative alternatives in the education sector. By focusing on online and offline content, this scheme hopes to help students bridge the connectivity gap that has hampered their education during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Youth equipped with skills: A way forward for employability and sustainability

RINCHEN DOLMA

he traditional economy of Ladakh was based on agro-pastoralism and barter trade. Centuries of these practices made Ladakh a self-reliant society.

Modernity saw the surge in the service sector followed by tourism, which led to significant growth in the economy and improved the living standards of people in Ladakh. The rise of a modern market, however, led to a decline in traditional economies and practices. This change made the local population increasingly dependent on outside markets to fulfil their modern needs and desires.

However, education has been a good opportunity. It is accessible to every household irrespective of their economic background. Improved access to education empowered the masses and enabled them to pursue their aspirations, including government jobs that provided security and paid well.

This soon became the most sought-

after livelihood opportunity in Ladakh. Today, educated youth prefer the service sector as it provides security and dianity.

Currently, the government sector, including the army, is the largest employer in Ladakh followed by the tourist sector. which is the fastest-growing sector in Ladakh's economy. These new avenues have distracted Ladakh's youth from traditional agricultural and pastoral practices. The traditional occupations entailed physical hardship and only provided subsistence income. Thus, many educated youth preferred other forms of livelihood.

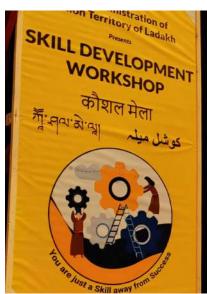
This has fuelled an out-migration from rural areas with youth thronging to urban areas in search of livelihood. This situation has exacerbated with stiff competition for limited jobs and rising unemployment with a saturation of jobs in tourism, defence and government sectors. At such a critical juncture, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has come up with a flag ship scheme of Atma Nirbhar

Ladakh's traditional sense of self-reliance. The current crisis is not so much about the lack of jobs as it is of lack of will, effort and interest to explore various opportunities.

Many educated youth are not willing to take up certain kinds of jobs, which has resulted in an erosion of traditional values and are left without a sense of purpose when they do not find the sort of jobs they prefer. There is a need to harness this resource base. traditional skills and add a touch of modern technology and innovative ideas to create opportunities for new careers, including entrepreneurship. Government of India has emphasised the need to skill, reskill and upskill.

"We need to give importance to skill development because this way we can end unemployment," said Prime Minister Narendra Modi. To realize this vision, he launched the Skill India or the National Skills Development Mission 15 July, 2015. The schemes aim to mitigate poverty, utilise India's







A speaker during the Skill Development Workshop organised by Technical Education and Skill Development Department, Ladakh in March 2021

demographic dividend, empower underprivileged sectors, achieve economic growth, reduce social challenges and promote economic inclusion.

The Prime Minister Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) is the first such national-level skilling initiatives by NSDC that provides skilling opportunities for aspiring learners beyond the boundaries of location and space. It also breaks barriers through the adoption of technology, digital learning, computer skill, manufacturing skill, etc. to help youth achieve their career goals.

The Administration of UT of Ladakh is committed to this vision. It has adopted these schemes to make Ladakhi youth self-reliant job-enablers rather than job seekers.

Thus on 27 June, 2021, the UT Administration organised its first skill development event called Kaushal Mela for Leh and Kargil under the PMKVY scheme at Sindhu Sanskriti Kendra, Leh. The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, Shri R K Mathur outlined the vision of the UT Administration when he said, "A society requires all its residents to have skills for its development and prosperity."

He explained that the workshop is meant to understand the aspirations of Ladakhi youth and help them develop skills with certification to gain employment or start their ventures. He outlined the need to create employment categories based on educational qualification and job requirements to identify skills gaps for which the UT Administration's will provide training.

"This is the first step in this direction and we are committed to walk together on this skill journey which is going to "

The youth of Ladakh are articulate, talented and well educated. I would urge local youth to aim for entrepreneurial ventures and work hard to capitalise on opportunities. The commercial cultivation of high-value products in the primary sectors, including agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, dairy, handloom, handicraft and wool products are lucrative job avenues for Ladakhi youth. UT Administration is committed to support the youth in their endeavours

- R K Mathur, Hon'ble Lt Governor of Ladakh



be a continuous engagement to ensure maximum benefit," he added.

Industrial Training Institutes (ITI) in Ladakh have been providing craftsmen training (one to two years) to youth in 14 trades for many decades. The two ITIs in Leh and Kargil were established in the 1980s to provide training in trades such as electrician, plumber, motor mechanic, welder, stenographer, secretary, carpenter, technology and computer technology. In subsequent years, they added trades such as tailoring.

In addition to ITIs, there are Polytechnic Colleges providing engineering and non-engineering diploma courses in civil, computer, electrical, and tourism. Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM) aims to consolidate departmental skill development under one umbrella.

The LSDM Governing Council is chaired

by the Advisor to the Hon'ble Lt Governor and the Executive Committee is chaired by the Secretary, Technical Education & Skill Development who is also its Mission Director.

LSDM will steer skill development plans in Ladakh and implement various programmes of Government of India including PMKVY, Deendayal Upadhya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana, Integrated Skill Development Scheme, Hunar Se Rozgar Tak, Deendayal Antyodya Yojana, National Urban Livelihood Mission. District Skill Committees (DSC) have also been constituted under PMKVY and are chaired by their respective Deputy Commissioners to steer and monitor skill training in the district. The DSCs are preparing a District-level Skill Development Plan within the framework of the State Skill Development Mission. In addition, they are also developing District-level Skill Information Service Centres in each district.

PMKVY 3.0 was launched on 28 July, 2021 at ITI, Kargil with the first batch of skill training in plumbing to cater to the technical requirements of PHE department to operate the Jal Jeevan Mission. The ITIs are now providing short-term training of three months in various identified sectors under the PMKVY, including fashion designing, business software development, electrician, automobile, etc.

The Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Scheme under PMKVY provides certification to skilled workers who do not have any form of certification. The 10 to 15 day-short term skill certification course for different job roles will help certify and enhance the skills of skilled workers. Similarly, the Department of Industries

You are just a skill away from success

"

UT Administration is making all out efforts to make available all necessary trainings and opportunities to Ladakhi youth to enhance their skills that would help them enter the market place. The endeavour is to also develop start-up programmes and entrepreneurship avenues relevant to Ladakh.

-Umang Narula, Advisor to Hon'ble Lt Governor and Chair, LSDM

We have initiated process for carrying out skill gap analysis and skill demand survey that will provide a scientific data on the market demand, job requirements and skill gaps. There shall be strategic interventions in the field of Skill Development based on scientific data and a planned approach.

> – Padma Angmo, Secretary, Technical **Education & Skill Development**

"

Skill Development is important but creating entrepreneurial opportunities alongside will take us one step ahead in ensuring a better

- Moses Kunzang, Director, Department of Industries & Commerce

The ITI skill training provides a great opportunity to become self-employed and financially independent. Today, I am able to earn between Rs.30,000 & Rs. 50,000 per month using the skills as a plumber and an electrician. If the educated youth of Ladakh enhance their knowledge with skill development, there is no need to rely on government jobs

-Phuntsog Dorje is an electrician-cum-plumber who completed a two year-electrician course and a one year-course in plumbing from ITI, Leh

"

LSDM is taking up special skilling in homestay as requested by Tourism Department to promote rural and eco-tourism. We are also planning to impart skill training to tour guides of Ladakh under RPL

> - Abid Kakpuri, OSD to Secretary, **Technical Education & Skill Development**

Government job is being considered the best but it's very difficult to get one. It's better to get self-employed using one's own skill to run a successful business

- Tundup Dorjey, a Motor Mechanic, who owns a shop and is successfully running a motor mechanic business for last 2 years after he got trained as motor mechanic through ITI

and Commerce (DIC), Ladakh has also taken several proactive steps to develop and promote skill-based entrepreneurship. The department has been successful in motivating young entrepreneurs, artisans, agri-preneurs and women Self-Help Groups to establish entrepreneurial ventures.

Pashmina and sea buckthorn have emerged as major attractions for young Ladakhi entrepreneurs. Recently, a Pashmina Training Workshop was organised by DIC in collaboration with NIFT Srinagar focusing on skilling and value addition to products. Trainings on New Model Charkha and pottery are currently being organised in Saspol and Likir villages in collaboration with Khadi and Village Industries Commission.

The UT Administration has also started exploring Ladakh's untapped leather industry. DIC in collaboration with CSIR CLRI, Chennai organised skill development workshops in Leh and Kargil to

train skilled local workers and entrepreneurs for the leather sector.

The DIC has also developed a platform for young Ladakhi entrepreneurs to display and sell their products under a single banner of Brand Ladakh at Tourist Information Centre and Hotel Grand Dragon, Leh. These initiatives have given a major boost to young entrepreneurs who are reaping the benefits.

The UT Administration is in the process of creating a skill development ecosystem in Ladakh. Their endeavour is to integrate the aspirations of modern Ladakh with its traditional wisdom, values and skills. This is evident in its efforts to revive agro-pastoral-based livelihoods in the agriculture and allied sectors.

There is a major push for commercial cultivation of high-value products in primary sectors such as agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, dairy, handloom, handicraft and wool production, which can provide lucrative job opportunities

for Ladakhi youth.

As envisioned by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh, the UT Administration is exploring new markets for 'Made in Ladakh' products that link traditional skills with modern and scientific techniques to produce high quality, market-driven products. These efforts are part of a larger plan to skill, reskill and upskill Ladakhi youth to realise their own aspirations and bridge the major socio-economic gaps in contemporary Ladakhi society.

The success of these initial efforts is already evident in the growing number of budding entrepreneurs in varied sectors.

The Administration of UT of Ladakh is now aiming at 100% certified skill training of the workforce in the construction sector in the next five years. While the target and the timelines are ambitious, the UT Administration is confident of achieving them.

Towards Skilling Ladakh

Skill development cannot be an exercise in isolation. The objective is to create livelihood opportunities through skill building. The biggest challenge for Skill Development Department is the lack of available data to chalk out strategies and plan interventions.

The department is now in the process of conducting a comprehensive field survey through a qualified agency to help understand skill demand and gaps, career aspirations, demand and supply dynamics in job markets and the entrepreneurship potential in the region.

The national-level statistics reveal that the Agriculture sector accounts for 14.39% of the GDP whereas the Textile and Apparel sector accounts for 5% of the GDP. The handloom sector is predominately a rural occupation and is second only to agriculture in terms of livelihood.

According to the Fourth All India Handloom Census, the total number of households in India engaged in handloom activities (weaving and allied activities) is 31.45 lakh with nearly 72% of handloom weavers being female. These sectors have a vast potential for employment and entrepreneurship.

At the same time, the India Skills Report (ISR) 2017 says that the level of employability in the talent pool emerging from educational institutions in India was low (although it is rising over time), with just four out of 10 youth meeting the standards set by employers.

Accordingly, in the coming years the department will focus on enhancing the skills of farmers and artisans, and building managerial capacity among educated youth.

According to the 12th Five-Year Plan (2012-17), less than 5% of the workforce in the 19-24 age group in India is estimated to have received formal vocational education compared to 75% in Germany, 52% in USA and 96% in South Korea.

The Administration of UT Ladakh is aiming to achieve 100% certified skill training for its entire workforce in the construction sector over the next five years. A five year-action plan is being chalked out to impart Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) to experienced workers from Ladakh and outside at construction sites.

This will focus on areas where large





numbers of labourers are engaged by organisations such as BRO, CPWD etc and at designated centres for the remaining workforce.

In addition, LSDM is coordinating with the Departments of Agriculture and Horticulture, Handloom and Handicrafts, and Industry and Commerce to draw up a strategy to develop skills for farmers and artisans and to foster micro-entrepreneurship in rural areas.

Similarly, LDSM is coordinating with the Departments of Education, Tourism, Labour and Employment to chalk out a strategy to build managerial capacity for educated youth through career guidance and counselling.

This is expected to improve labour market outcomes through a seamless interaction demand and supply.

I see exciting opportunities for the youth of Ladakh in coming years

Padma Angmo is Secretary, Technical Education & Skill Development Mission Director, Ladakh Skill Development Mission (LSDM)

Supporting higher education in Ladakh

University of Ladakh is the only institute of higher learning & research in the Trans Himalayan region

niversity of Ladakh (UoL) was established by the University of Ladakh Act, 2018 (Governor Act No. LVI of 2018) and its foundation stone was laid by the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India Shri Narendra Modi in February 2019 during his visit to Ladakh.

The operations of the university started with the appointment of officials for three key positions of Vice Chancellor, Registrar and Controller of Examinations by mid-June 2019.

As the only institute of higher learning and research in the Trans Himalayan region, UoL is focussing on courses and research programmes specific to the Himalayan, Trans Himalayan, South Asian and Central Asian regions, which do not receive adequate attention from other universities.

UoL has headquarters and campuses in Leh and Kargil districts and caters to students from various schools and colleges spread across this vast region.

It aspires to be the one of the leading universities in the country offering high quality innovative and responsive education at the under-graduate, post-graduate and doctorate levels.

constituted Uol important decision-making bodies such as the University Council, the Syndicate and the Academic Council in its very first year. The University Council is chaired by the Chancellor i.e. the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Union Territory of Ladakh. He chaired the first meeting of the University Council on 30 January, 2020. The Vice Chancellor chairs the Syndicate and the Academic Council. He chaired the first meeting of the Syndicate in November, 2019 while the Academic



The University of Ladakh campus at Taru in Leh

Council meets on a regular basis to take decisions on various academic matters. The Vice Chancellor chaired the last meeting of the Academic Council on 24 July, 2021 at UoL's Kargil Campus.

Directors and Deputy Directors of UoL campuses and Principals of constituent degree colleges attended this meeting. Later the Vice Chancellor laid the foundation stone of the 100 kW solar power plant at the Kargil campus and also inaugurated the Tribal Research Centre. The university maintains is own official website, which was launched by the Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of Ladakh and Chancellor of the University in December 2019. This has proven to be an invaluable channel to disseminate information to students.

The website is constantly being developed and updated.

University of Ladakh signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with G.B. Pant National Institute of Himalayan Environment (NIHE) on 13 July, 2021 for

long-term collaboration and knowledge exchange in a diversity of fields. The university is currently discussing similar MoUs with various other universities.

As part of its efforts to implement the National Education Policy (NEP), UoL has introduced National Cadet Corps (NCC) as an elective subject under the Choice Based Credit System in all constituent colleges as per the syllabus prescribed by the University Grants Commission.

It has also sanctioned the establishment of NCC units in four constituent degree colleges in Zangskar, Nubra, Drass and Sankoo.

The Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has been appointed to execute various projects at the university campus in Leh while other agencies are carrying out these projects on its other campuses.

-Imtiaz Ahmad Khan Kacho is the Registrar, University of Ladakh



HUD Department conducts training on sewerage and sewage treatment



two day-training on the operation and maintenance of sewerage and sewage treatment systems was organised by Housing and Urban Department, UT Ladakh under the Safaimitra Suraksha Challenge on 12-13 March, 2021 at Hotel Zen.

Participants included officials from MC, Leh and MC, Kargil, PHE Divisions from Leh and Kargil, Mechanical Engineering Department, Ladakh, and PHE- I&FC Department Ladakh participated in the training.

The training focussed on policymaking as well as operation and maintenance of sewerage and sewage treatment. The main objective of the two day-training was to enhance the capacity of government officials to operate the newly-constructed sewerage and sewage treatment plant and ensure efficiency in operation and maintenance of the sewerage system to deliver sanitation to the citizens of Leh town.

The training included discussions on the importance of a separate utility board for sewerage and water supply systems. It also included sessions for engineers to understand the operation and maintenance of sewerage and sewage treatment.

The Administration of UT of Ladakh will commission the sewerage system and sewage treatment plant in Leh in 2021 to ensure safe management of waste-

water in Leh.

The resource persons at the workshop included experts from Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board (BWSSB) to facilitate knowledge transfer in the management of the sewerage system. The BWSSB is one of the most successful utility boards in India that oversees water supply and sewerage.

The BWSSB team included Chief Administrative Officer-cum-Secretary, Krishtagouda Tayanavar; Additional Chief Engineer, K. N. Rajiv; Executive Engineer, K. N. Renukumar and Assistant Executive Engineer, B.M. Manjunath.

The Administration of UT of Ladakh is currently establishing systems for various public services. This workshop covered several topics such as management systems, sustainability of services, development of new sewerage system from an existing one, legal and environmental issues and operation and maintenance of sewerage and sewage treatment plant.

President of Municipal Committee, Leh, Dr Ishey Namgyal described the current sewerage and water supply system situation in Leh town. He explained that Ladakh is currently at a critical stage due to the depletion and contamination of groundwater. He hoped that the training would help engineers understand the sewerage line and sewerage treatment plant.

K. N. Renukumar spoke about the organisational structure and management of resources. He provided an overview of BWSSB's functions, roles and responsibilities.

He emphasised that the primary objective of BWSSB is to provide potable water to consumers and enable the reuse of wastewater by treating it to the desired level.

In addition, there were sessions on the need for a safe sanitation system, the need for project planning, conservancy and water carriage in a sewer system, benefits of sewerage system, preparation of city sanitation plan, city sanitation task force, revenue collection, water tariffs, funding for Jal Jeevan Mission, the institutional framework for sanitation and sewage management, Supervisory Control And Data Acquisition (SCADA), real-time online water quality monitoring station and legal and regulatory framework for faecal sludge management.

In addition to discussions, the participants also conducted site visits to the FSTP near Bomb Guard and the Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) in Agling. Other sessions focussed on the sewerage system including challenges, designs, pipe materials and manhole and the operation and maintenance of the sewer system and the sewage treatment plant.



Rig-nas Chu: Ten Streams of Knowledge

adakh is a pious place blessed by many saints and ruled by successive Dharma Rajas. The people of Ladakh are prosperous, humble and cultured.

This traditional culture is the root of Ladakh's identity and its root lies in its rich linguistic heritage and the script devised by Thonmi Sambhota. It's because of this composite linguistic heritage that Ladakh has a rich culture and vast literature, including Buddhist philosophy.

Traditionally, Ladakh's culture has been divided into well-defined streams of knowledge, which are known as Rig-nas Chu. These 10 branches of knowledge are further classified into two groups; five major and five minor knowledge systems.

The five major sciences are: Da-rigpa, the science of language and grammar, Tsadma Rigpa, the science of logic, Zo-rigpa, the science of art and craft, Sowa Rigpa, the science of healing and

Nangton Rigpa, Buddhist philosophy. The five minor sciences are: Snyannag, the science of poetry, Ngon-rjod (vocabularies and synonyms): Sdebjor, style of writing, rTsis (traditional astrology):and LZos-gar (theatre). The theatre arts are part of this ancient knowledge system, which have been practiced for many centuries.

From the Sixth Century BCE onwards, Greek scholars such as Thepis, Aristotle, Aeschylus, Sophocles, Europidies and Aristophanes made profound contributions to the development of theatre. Gradually, theatre developed in other parts of the world according to their own tradition and culture. Theatre is a complete knowledge system that includes all other cultural aspects, including language, literature and art.

Therefore, it is a complete art in itself that includes scriptwriting, direction, acting of body, speech and mind, lighting, costumes and makeup, music and dance, stage set design and theatre architecture, and opera/mime and movement

There are two different types of theatre in Tibet and Ladakh: Religious and worldly or secular theatre. The founders of different monasteries in Ladakh belonging to the four major schools of Tibetan Buddhism have developed different religious theatre arts in their respective monasteries.

Worldly or secular theatre has suffered neglect in Ladakh despite being a part of its traditional knowledge system. Currently, Ladakh's unique and diverse culture is subsumed within the craze for material prosperity that leaves little space for culture. This is like a fox wearing the skin of a tiger.

Drubchen Thangthong Gyalpo founded the tradition of performing Achey Lhamo and Manipa theatre arts in Ladakh. These are no longer practised today. Traditional theatre performances associated with Losar celebrations such as Apo-Api, Lama Jogi, Patimo and Garogspa are still performed in Ladakh but are gradually disappearing.

After India's independence in 1947, some interested scholars and theatre-lovers started staging performances about the lives of great saints.

The establishment of the J&K Academy of Art, Culture and Languages, Leh in 1969 gave a major boost to theatre in Ladakh and several theatre groups were formed in the region.

Similarly, the Ladakh Theatre Organisation (LTO) was established in Leh in 1995 to promote theatre and theatre education across Ladakh. Since its foundation, the organisation has been imparting education on theatre by engaging Ladakhi youth and organising theatre performances: These include performances of Nga-yi Mitse, Yid-thog Lhamo, ITa-bsam Medpai Gyurja, Andher Nagri, Sumana, Juloos, Snangsa Odbum, Khoj, Dud-Sabilig, Ek Disha Aur, Samsara, Corruption, Horling, Naganandam and Lama Tsagtsang Raspa.

In addition, LTO continues to be active-



ly engaged in organising theatre workshops for Ladakhi youth to educate them about the importance of theatre in the socio-cultural development of a society.

Mipham Otsal is the winner of Sangeet Natak Academy and State award. He is also the founder director of LTO





RINCHEN ANGMO

adakh will soon have a unique stadium with international-level facilities. This stadium will be the largest open stadium in the region with an estimated seating capacity of 30,000 spectators.

The stadium is spread over 130 kanals of land near Spituk village. The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India has funded this stadium, which will include an international-standard astro-turf football pitch and an eight-lane synthetic track. It will also have facilities for a diversity of sports such as discus, javelin, and shot put in due course.

In addition, a 1,000-bed hostel facility is being developed with the stadium for sportspersons and support staff. District Youth Services and Sports, Officer, Leh, Tsering Tashi said, "We will now be able to train all our players, including ones from far-flung areas. This will help them participate in district-level tournaments. Earlier, we were forced

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, Government of India has funded this stadium, which will include international-standard astro-turf football pitch and an eight-lane synthetic track. It will also have facilities for a diversity of sports such as discus, javelin, and shot put in due course. In addition, a 1,000-bed hostel facility is being developed with the stadium for sportspersons and support staff.

to accommodate them in community halls due to the lack of hostel facilities." The stadium will also have other facilities such as a VIP lounge, gymnasium, indoor sports facilities, and parking for vehicles. The UT Ladakh administration hopes that the new stadium will bring national and international matches to the region.

Ravinder Kumar, Secretary, Youth Services and Sports, UT Ladakh, said, "The stadium will have all modern amenities

and will offer a unique experience. I hope it will emerge as the best and favoured venue for Ladakhi players. We hope to start hosting national and international-level matches in Ladakh after the formation of a Sports Council and Sports Association in the region. The stadium will help groom local talent and provide Ladakhi players exposure to international-standard facilities."

The UT administration is planning to develop the stadium into a multi-sport complex with facilities for different sporting disciplines in one location. A team from FIFA is currently in Leh to test and certify that the football pitch meets international standards. This is will provide the highest quality facilities to boost the skill and talent of Ladakhi players.

In addition, the UT administration is currently training staff to maintain and manage the stadium after its inauguration in August 2021. Shri Ravinder Kumar added, "Once the certification is complete, the football pitch will be functional. Initially, the stadium will only have facilities for football

"The stadium will have all modern amenities and will offer a unique experience. I hope it will emerge as the best and favoured venue for Ladakhi players. We hope to start hosting national and international-level matches in Ladakh after the formation of a Sports Council and Sports Association in the region. The stadium will help groom local talent and provide Ladakhi players exposure to international-standard facilities"

~Ravinder Kumar, Secretary Sports



Secretary, YSS, Ravinder Kumar with the members of the Standing Parliamentary Committee at the Open Stadium in Spituk



and track and field events and will expand gradually. We will reserve the use of these facilities for players participating in UT, national and international-level tournaments. We will not open it for regular use by the public as of now." The astro-turf installed at the stadium was imported from Singapore. It is a multi-use, weather-resistant and cost-effective solution for outdoor

sports. Artificial turf has been around for decades and has been used in several sports with varying degrees of success. Shri Ravinder Kumar explained, "It is weather-resistant, durable and the best alternative to natural grass. It fulfils the quality requirements necessary for football in terms of playing performance, safety, and durability. Most importantly, artificial turf can be used for

different events without damaging the pitch as long as it is maintained correctly. We can host league matches and training sessions on these pitches throughout the year, even in poor weather conditions. Therefore, it is more cost-efficient than natural grass."

The new stadium is poised to give a major boost to sporting activities in Ladakh.

Serlakmo: Mission Organic to make Ladakh a fully organic region by 2025



n 31 July, 2021, Ladakh Autonomous Hill Development Council (LAHDC), Leh hosted its first conference on organic agriculture.

The main objective of the conference was to bridge the gap between scientists, extension workers of the Agriculture Department and research stations of SKUAST, CAZRI and DIHAR.

The main outcome of the conference was a set of concrete measures for implementation in the agriculture sector to promote organic cultivation of crops and vegetables to make the region fully organic. The Administration of UT of Ladakh is promoting organic agriculture in Ladakh and has initiated Mission Organic to make all agriculture in the region organic by 2025.

This requires synergy between Agriculture Department, scientists and stakeholders to develop consensus, clarity of roles and a road map to achieve organic certification. There were discussions on adopting organic control measures to curb the menace of plant diseases and pests, earthworm issue, development of various practices, periodical release of pamphlets by research institutes, etc. The participants launched the Serlakmo initiative during the workshop: 'Ser' refers to soil moisture/fertility and 'Lakmo' translates as 'good/optimum'.

"Serlakmo" is a Ladakhi greeting used by farmers when they greet each other as an

The Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) scheme is the first policy document of LAHDC, Leh in the field of agriculture. It is based on the initiative of UT, Ladakh to transform the while region into an organic UT by 2025. Thus, this is the first priority of LAHDC, Leh.

expression of hope for a good harvest. The idea of *Serlakmo* is now the theme for organic production and promotion of organic food for improved livelihood and sustainable ecosystems.

Serlakmo includes several initiatives such Organic Entrepreneur Initiative (OEI) and Organic Progressive Farmers Initiatives (OPFI). These initiatives will encourage unemployed Ladakhi youth to enter the agriculture sector as entrepreneurs and encourage farmers to adopt organic farming. These initiatives will include different packages and incentives for young agriculture entrepreneurs of the region.

Progressive Ladakhi farmers will receive commercial greenhouses (polycarbonated) at a 75% subsidy to enhance their income and ensure availability of vegetables during the winter. Progressive farmers are chosen to recognise the efforts made by certain individuals and set an example for others.

The Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI) scheme is the first policy document of LAHDC, Leh in the field of

agriculture.

It is based on the initiative of UT, Ladakh to transform the while region into an organic UT by 2025. Thus, this is the first priority of LAHDC, Leh. The discussions at such conferences and seminars will be translated into action plans for implementation. We will also explore similar initiatives for other aspects of agriculture if required. Feedback and suggestions from farmers and others are required to make this exercise more meaningful.

We are soliciting feedback from people and invite people to get in touch with LAHDC, Leh through social media channels. We hope that the farmers of Ladakh participate actively in this initiative to make Ladakh the first organic UT in India.

CEC of LAHDC, Leh, Tashi Gyalson has stressed on the need to explore sustainable projects in the agricultural sector. He highlighted that Ladakhi youth must explore the scope and possibilities of this sector to develop sustainable solutions instead of opting for the tourism sector, which remains temperamental. He appreciated the contribution from all stakeholders, including line departments, research institutions, and the governing body led by the concerned Executive Councillors to promote and explore such initiatives to make Ladakh the first organic UT in the country.

Stanzin Chospel is Executive Councillor (Agriculture), LAHDC

Geothermal energy in Ladakh

Harnessing green energy to achieve carbon neutrality in UT Ladakh

arious energy sources are used across the world for electricity, space heating, cooking, transportation, etc. These energy sources are divided into renewable and non-renewable energy. For instance, solar, wind, geothermal and biomass are major renewable energy sources. Non-renewable energy sources are fossil fuels such as oil, coal and natural gas.

Ladakh is rich in renewable energy sources such as solar, wind, hydro and geothermal. We are currently meeting most of our electricity supply from solar, hydro and diesel. We use kerosene and wood for space heating.

Geothermal is one of the energy sources in Ladakh that has been in use for healing of various ailments for hundreds of years. The Panamik hot spring in Nubra valley was very famous during the Silk Route trade

Geothermal taps heat generated below the earth's surface. The United States Department of Energy categorises geothermal energy technology into Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP), Hydrothermal Systems and Enhanced Geothermal Systems (EGS).

Ladakh is regarded as one of the best areas in India for geothermal energy. Some of the well-known hot spring sites in Ladakh are located in Puga, Chumathang and Demchok in the east and Panamik and Lchanglung in the north. Traditional Tibetan medicinal practitioners called *Amchis* have been using these hot springs for centuries to treat various ailments including arthritis and digestion problems.

In 2012, a direct-use demonstration project was developed in Chumathang using geothermal energy for space heating of a restaurant. This project was funded by the Norwegian government with technical support from the Icelandic government. This project has been a success. The whole system of the project uses renewable energy as the pump in the heating system operates on solar energy. One can still visit this project site along the banks of the Indus river in Chumathang.

Geothermal energy can be used in diverse ways depending on the temperature range of the source. It is most commonly used directly for a diversity of uses such as space heating of green-





houses, homes, poultry houses as well as food processing and fish farming. The direct use of geothermal energy has minimal environmental impact. In Ladakh, the direct use of existing geothermal hot springs can provide food security to the region, which is forced to import fresh vegetables from other states especially in the winter. Greenhouses heated by geothermal energy can save energy usage from the grid and provide cheaper and cleaner energy options to keep production systems operational throughout the year. This could prove beneficial for whole communities, especially women engaged in growing vegetables.

Similarly, recreational energy parks can boost the tourism sector and economy, generate employment and stop migration from rural to urban areas. This would lead a considerable reduction of the resource strain faced by urban areas

However, it is mandatory and important to conduct a thorough environmental and social impact assessment before starting a geothermal energy project. It is equally important to take all stakeholders, especially local residents, into confidence before starting any such activity.

We need to invest in Research and Development (R&D) on Enhanced Geothermal Systems on a priority basis. The sharp hike in fuel price is placing a heavy burden on the masses while the use of such vehicles emits harmful green house gases. Instead, electricity generated from Enhanced Geothermal Systems can be utilised to power electric vehicles. This will be a cheaper and more environment-friendly alternative to vehicles powered by fossil fuels.

A pilot Enhanced Geothermal System (EGS) project should be established in Ladakh to demonstrate its advantages. This can then be replicated to provide clean energy in different parts of Ladakh and the rest of the country. This will be an important step towards realising the dream of making India a carbon-neutral country.

Kunzes Dolma is the energy advisor to LAHDC, Leh



The Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor of UT of Ladakh, Shri R. K. Mathur speaks on Covid-19 pandemic, tourism, education, developing skill of Ladakhi youth and achieving carbon neutrality

MABEL DISKET

The COVID-19 pandemic is one of the biggest challenges that the world is facing today. A lockdown to control the spread of COVID-19 was in place for a major part of 2020. How has the pandemic impacted the implementation of developmental projects in Ladakh?

The COVID-19 pandemic forced the newly formed Union Territory (UT) administration to devote substantial energy and resources to tackle this health crisis. We were still at the nascent stage of establishing the UT administrative infrastructure at the time. The pandemic restricted developmental activities in 2020 and we used the period to develop detailed plans. The guiding framework for our developmental planning is the vision of the Hon'ble Prime Minister's to make Ladakh a carbon neutral state. All our developmental planning is rooted in this vision. We have also developed a Vision 2050 for Ladakh where every department has created a multi-year action plan. Despite the restrictions, we did carry out developmental activity in the fields of

I am thankful to the entire administrative structure, including all employees, and all civil society members for carrying out their responsibilities and helping with efforts to deal with this unprecedented challenge. It is only because of this dedication that we have been able to deal with the pandemic so far

power, telecommunication and other essential sectors despite facing manpower and material shortages during the lockdown. We took the decision to carry out these works as they are crucial for Ladakh and there is a very short working season in the region. Throughout this period, our primary focus was to strengthen the healthcare system to cope with the COVID-19 pandemic. I am thankful to the entire administrative structure, including all employees, and all civil society members for carrying out their responsibilities and helping with efforts to deal with this unprecedented challenge. It is only because of this dedication that we have been able to deal with the pandemic so far.

Ladakh is leading the nation's vaccination drive with 100% coverage of the first dose for its entire population. This is a big achievement for the UT and more specifically the Health Department. How did the administration manage this feat?

The Health Department continues to do a commendable job. The administration had collectively taken all possible steps to tackle the pandemic. We established dedicated COVID-19 laboratories in Leh and Kargil districts. We trained existing staff and recruited additional people on an urgent basis.

Furthermore, we adopted mechanisms to stop the spread of COVID-19 by following the mantra of Test-Track-Treat-Tika (vaccination) along with COVID-19 Appropriate Behaviour. Ladakh's civil society has been our greatest strength with numerous religious and voluntary organisations coming forward to promote the vaccination. We are proud to declare that the first dose coverage extends beyond the local population to include migrant labourers working in Ladakh.

We are now administering the second dose as per the dosage schedule.





The administration is also preparing for a possible third wave. We have also initiated a drive to boost the immunity of those who are 18 years and less, as they are not covered by the vaccination drive under the present guidelines.

The education sector has faced a major challenge due to the COVID-19

pandemic, especially due to the lack of connectivity in many remote areas. How is Ladakh coping with these challenges?

We started online classes to ensure continuity in the education of our students. In addition, we have also been broadcasting classes over Doordarshan and All India Radio to reach students who do not have internet connectivity.

At the same time, we are also making efforts to improve connectivity across the region. One of the most innovative measures adopted by the administration in Ladakh is that of community classes.

These classes are run in villages with the help of local volunteers and have been very useful and popular, especially in Kargil district. Similarly, we are the first UT in the country that has started providing students with tablets that are pre-loaded with educational material from Class 6 to 12. This will be a major educational tool for students, especially ones who do not have connectivity.

How is the administration promoting tourism, which is a major industry in Ladakh?

Ladakh has been witnessing increased tourist footfall each year and our top priority is to manage this sector in a sustainable manner. We are trying to do this by decentralising tourism away from popular tourist spots.

In addition, we are also focussing on making tourism carbon neutral by promoting eco-tourism ini-



KNOW YOUR LT GOVERNOR

- * RK Mathur was appointed as the Chief Secretary of Tripura by the Chief Minister of Tripura in December 2003
- * Mathur was appointed as the Union Defence Secretary by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) in May 2013 for a fixed tenure of two years
- * RK Mathur was appointed as the Chief Information Commissioner of India (CIC), heading the Central Information Commission (CIC), by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet (ACC) on 18 December 2015

tiatives, including homestays. We are also working with various stakeholders to develop new tourism products such as historical and cultural tourism, regulated promotion of religious circuits, Silk Route tourism, wildlife tourism, etc.

In fact, the first apricot blossom festival was successfully held across Ladakh this year. This promises to be a major tourist attraction in the future.

Similarly, there is great potential for Astro-tourism given the clear skies in Ladakh, especially in places like Hanley in Changthang. This can also generate revenue without carbon emissions through virtual tourism. We are also trying to make Ladakh a year-round tourist destination.

In this context, we are developing several winter tourism projects, including the promotion of activities such as Mamani Food Festival, winter sports and cultural activities like Zanskar Winter Festival. We have already hosted two annual Ladakh Winter Conclaves since the formation of the UT in 2019.

This has given our efforts great momentum and emerged as an important platform for productive discussions on how to develop tourism in Ladakh. We hope that in due course Ladakh will become a quality rather than mass tourism destination.

How is the administration conserving Ladakh's fragile ecosystem?

The vision of carbon neutrality now pervades every sector and decision pertaining to the development of Ladakh. We have also launched Mission Organic Development Initiative (MODI), which



will play a key role in ensuring that the agricultural sector in Ladakh transitions to organic production systems.

We are also focussing on clean energy generation with many projects under development to tap geothermal, hydro and solar resources and phase out the use of fossil fuels. In the transportation sector, we are currently experimenting with a pilot project with e-buses and hydrogen-based mobility systems.

Thus, all our decisions and policies are now being geared to conserve Ladakh's fragile ecosystem.

Which other sectors in Ladakh have the potential to generate income and employment for youth?

Ladakh is rich in natural resources, which can be a sustainable source of income generation for the youth of Ladakh.

We are currently promoting entrepreneurial ventures in the fields of pashmina, yak and camel wool, sea buckthorn, medicinal, aromatic and nutraceutical plants, etc. The administration is playing the important role of a facilitator and providing support in terms of skill development, training, etc.

In the context of Ladakh's small population, we expect a carbon neutral approach to the sustainable use of its natural resources with the active involvement of the youth will lead to longterm prosperity.

Weaving new dreams: Padma Dechan

STANZIN WANGMO

The monastery at Tangyar basked in the first rays of the sun as the village slowly came to life after a long night. Birds chirped in tune with the sound of water flowing in the nearby stream.

It is a new dawn in Tangyar, one of the villages of Khatodh-Yulsum in Nubra valley. Tangyar has 46 households and is barely 90 kms from Leh across Warila. The name Tangyar is probably a distortion of Dang-yar.

According to local folklores, Silk Route traders and other trekkers used to halt at this spot when they travelled along this route. Thus, this place was referred to as 'Dang-yar' i.e. a place to halt. In due course, a village took root here and the passage of time distorted the name to Tangyar.

In this village lives 45-year-old Padma Dechan, who is differently-abled as she is not able to hear and speak. She is a jolly person with a ready smile. I had heard about her from different people who told me that she is famous in the whole area for her handicraft skills, especially knitting, carpet weaving and tiedye.

Her mother, Tsering Dolma said, "Dechan is very disciplined and she enjoys her work. Some years back officials from the Handicraft Department had organised a training session for the residents of our village, Dechan had shown keen interest in learning these skills and soon mastered them.

She can now knit all types of patterns from the simple to the complex ones. She is able to make sweaters, socks, gloves and caps. She also does tiedye and is an expert in carpet weaving. Some years back she collaborated with other women in the village to weave the black hat rims for the venerable monks of Stok and Spituk monasteries," she explained.

I managed to speak with Tsering Kunzom, who used to teach carpet weaving in Handicraft Department, Leh. She was one of the instructors in the training programme in Tangyar that Padma Dechan had attended.

Tsering Kunzom recalls, "We had 25 students of that batch and Padma Dechan picked up carpet weaving faster than anyone else. In fact, she would guide and help her classmates with





Padma Dechan's knitting and weaving skills on display

suggestions of colour patterns, precision cutting and assembly of threads. She picked up the skills very fast and I remember watching her mastery grow through the training course."

Dechan's younger sister Tashi Spaldon is also a tie-dye expert. She said that both of them had learnt the skills for tie-dye from their father, Motup, who is a popular artist in the valley.

She added, "Dechan is the most popular person in the family. It is not just for her knitting and weaving skills but also for her generosity and warmth. We have

always encouraged and supported her to explore her skills and abilities. I feel she needs more guidance and mentoring to enhance her skills further. She will really benefit as she is very talented and works hard. Unfortunately, we do not have a proper market here to sell the products that Dechan creates and she often ends up working as a labourer with other women in the village."

As I looked at some of the products that Dechan has produced, Tashi Spaldon piped in, "She is our pride and inspiration!" I nodded in agreement.

EVENT



adakh's endeavour to achieve Carbon Neutrality as per PM Modi's vision.
UT Ladakh signs three big MoUs:

- MoU signed with Solar Energy Corporation of India (SECI) for 50MW Solar Power Project at Taru, Leh
- MoU signed with Convergence Energy Services Ltd (CESL) for 5MW Solar Power Project in Zanskar, Kargil
- \bullet MoU signed for establishing a dedicated 1.25 MW Green Hydrogen Generation pilot project by National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)

Ladakh, R K Mathur, announced one crore Block Development Fund (BDF) to all the 31 blocks to empower the Panchayati Raj Institutions of Ladakh. The provisioning of the Block Development Fund by the administration will enable the grassroots democracy to fulfil their ground-level requirements," said Saugat Biswas, Secretary, Rural Development, Ladakh. Sarpanches and BDC Chairpersons are undergoing capacity-building programmes at apex institutions such as NIRD Hyderabad and State Training Academy Uttarakhand. The Block Development Fund has been released for the first time to empower the Panchayati Raj Institutions of Ladakh



AHDC Leh unanimously passed a resolution on the exemption of funds under different schemes up to Rs 5 Lakhs from tendering process during the General Council Meeting (GCM). This step was taken to provide easy and quick execution authority with the concerned departments for disseminating the benefits of various developmental schemes.



Congratulations Ladakh!
The First Union Territory to Achieve
100% First Dose Coverage

This was achieved despite the challenging terrain and extreme weather conditions in Ladakh

The adequate vaccine supply from the centre paced up the vaccination efforts

Ladakh is going to establish two special cells on a pilot basis in Leh and Kargil districts, as recommended by the National Commission for Women. The project aims to strengthen the Police system response to gender-based violence in public and private life by empowering women to access all types of support and justice. These cells will be established and implemented in coordination with the Department of Home, Police and WCD/Social Welfare and ensure a strengthened multi-agency coordinated response.

DIARY 2021





efence Minister, Rajnath Singh inaugurated the Kungyam bridge in Rong valley. The bridge constructed by Border Roads Organisations (BRO) would not only facilitate strategic and quicker access to the armed forces, but also to the people living in border villages.

orkshop on Entrepeneurship Development;
Opportunities in Leather
and allied products held in
collaboration with the Central
Leather Research Institute
(CLRI). LG R K Mathur envisions the development of
"Made in Ladakh" products
with the household-based
leather industry driven by an
entrepreneur.

Ladakh to implement District Environment Plan (DEP) in accordance with National Green Tribunal (NGT) order. DEP has been envisaged to bring the scope of environmental management to local governments and administration to set their goals and targets to achieve desired environmental quality. District Environment Plan has to be made by the district under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. For Ladakh, Plastic waste management, especially single-use plastic waste, is a top priority under DEP.



hief Justice, High Court J&K and Ladakh,
Pankaj Mithal, laid the foundation stone for District
Court Complex at Melonthang, Leh. The project cost
is estimated to be around Rs 59 crore. The Complex
would consist of the court building, lawyers' chambers, multipurpose hall, mediation centre and residential quarters.

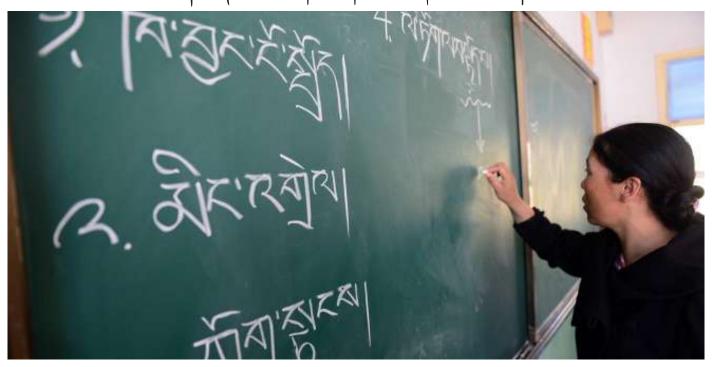
Tashi Gyalson visited Tibetan refugee settlements in Leh: Tibetan-community issued a statement stating that it is for the first time in their history that a chairman of LAHDC Leh has visited all the TR camps in Leh to listen to their grievances.





ride of Ladakh: Jigmet Tharchin from Tia village became the 1st civilian from UT Ladakh to summit the Mt Everest on 12th May, 2021

अर्थिग्'गे'रेद'वर्'।



मान्यस्थालया स्ट्रास्त्रस्थालया स्ट्रास्त्रस्यास्त्रस्थालया स्ट्रास्त्रस्य

क्षन्त्रे, प्रह्मा श्री स्मान्त्रिया स्मान्त्रेया स्मान्त्रे स्मान्त्रेया स्मान्त्रेया सम्मान्त्रेया सम्मान्त्र स्मान्त्रे प्रह्मा श्रीन्त्रिया सम्मान्त्रेया समान्त्रेया स

धेना नेटरतुषा उरायवा श्री सा देर होता पान्या नुषायन्यानुष्ठात्यमानेतिः वासून् सेम्बार्यासेन् य दे अर भेर भेर भेर भेर भेर भेर भी भेट.लुबे.टु.ज.घट्टेंब.सपु.श्चे.क्र्येबर.ग्रीअ.अ. वन्दरम्बर्भे वर्षेषा अन्दर्भन लग्रामहेरान्त्री विराधरायर यह तर् विगासित वयःश्रम। श्वीरावःश्रन्।न्दःश्रनःधेवाःगहेशः गः हेर्न् होर्न् ग्रीं रम् छेम् प्षेत्र याया ह्यून यर बेन्'गुर्। भ्रन्'षेषा'बेर'च'दे'चहेन्'वर्नेन्' ग्री:ग्राव:क्षेट:वी:हेब्य:ब्रा:वड्डटब्य:बब्य:वाट: चर्मस्तरिः देव। खुर्मारम् मी मुः ह्वे दः इसमः श्री देवाका प्रदानी प्रकास साम्दर सामुन प्रदेश थी। वेदिःवाञ्चवासःसुःतवेदिःकुःसदिःसःविवाःसःसूदः ल्ला इंटर्नियायया सूचा देरा चहेता सूर ऍन्'रुं अ'श्रीर्र्भ न्'र्थिष्।'र्धेन्'यदे'रेर्श्र य'सेन्' ला सिर.स.च.च्य.वर.अर.लूर.ग्रूर.अर. दे:दर:सञ्जद्भारावे:धी:वी:सेद:समा से:देवामा

क्ट.लक.मुट्टेन्.स्र.बिच। सेट्.लुचाःक्रैंच.चेच्य. र्टाचर्ष्रेशः भ्रद्राक्षेत्रा प्रमानिकः स्त्रीय द्वा *५८.७६शब.नपु.चोबर.चूच.५टूब.मू.चु.* ग्री:च:सून:गहर:यनेवर्य:ग्रह:न्वेया हे: लर.भैर.लुबी.वि.कुबी.ज.चैर.क्वेच.चतु.श्रीवश. न्यरः अरः उत्रः धेरः नृत्रेशः विरः। विरः ह्रवः त्रश्चाश्चरः द्वेशः विदः हेशः देशः वेषः वर्षेः म्नेरागरासराग्वराद्यीय। देवाबरास्या र्यर.क्षेत्र.क्षेत्र.बीक्ष.बीक्ष्या.बीक्ष्य.वीक्ष्य.या.चेर.। न्यार्वेन् भेरका द्विया वार्यन न्योंका निना यर हैं ग्राय द्राय मार देश पर ने ग्रीय द्रों श श्चेर:चहर:भ्रद:खेषा:बद:खेषा:खेद:दुर:। श्चें केंग्रथा ग्री पर्के ना दरासुदादर अवसा श्रदा र्षेग'ने'पर'न्र'मुन'श्रु'केंग्राय'विग'र्पर' ग्री.लूर.स.क्र.अम्भ.मधिय.बीचा पुर्य.गीर. भूर-ध्येष-देवे:च:भूर-देवा-घवे:वातुर-खुवायः षात्वीरावाचर्राचयशातवीरावाश्चरावाद्री ग्रेंट मुन केन ये निया है निया मान स्था त्रे:च्या:य:बिया:वीश:केंश्राःसुवाश:वीया:वी:दें: क्य.चेर.भ्र.बेय.जा चाल.ब्रेर.ट्र.केर.चेर. य'भेर्', व'श्र' सर्वस्थर देश' उद दिवा वी दर द तर्व्दायमाञ्चदाधेनादे । यदा कु । विचाति । त्रिया श्र.वीया अप.लाया.वी.चेमा.ची.प्रया.चारा यादर्भः याबदः इस्रर्भः ग्रीः ऋदः याबिः श्वः द्यः ध्वेदः ल.भेर.लुब..कुब.ज.च.च्रेय.तर.दुब. यावकाः भीवाः साद्वीवः सरः दगादः चार्वे। वार्चरः বাৰ্ম,প্ৰদিশ, ইনহ, মিৰ, ক্ৰী, প্ৰমূৰ, ইন্তিইস, गढेग'ग्रुर'ग्रेंथ। अत्र्यंग'श्रूर'भ्रेंय'ग्रे' यश्चात्राष्ट्राच्याचीत्राच्याचीत्राच्या न्वीकायाने प्येतावास्त्रका स्टावी स्नन लुवा श्रुच ततु नेवा म्य की ह्ववा या दी या या यहिमाधिवादीरायराञ्चर है। इसायग्रीया स्वया श्रेवः पदा गर्डे चि रदा में वदा श्रे दि र प्राया गुन त्य ब्रुव र्षिन्। अन् न न स्थिव विश्व विश्व स्रमः पश्चारा होन् प्रति श्चे केंग्रमः तर्देते सुर ब्रॅट-वी-स्-स्ट्र-रू-वाडेवा-दी रट-वी-स्नट-धिवा दे:अ:क्वेंट्र:वर:वेश:दर्वेश:ध:दरः। वावव:ब्वे: भ्रदः धेवादे देश धर भ्रेट दर्वेश विद्या दे श्रुव.चेड्रच.पीट.श.चेश्व.तपु.चेल.टी.चर्ड्डश. त्र.बु.स्ट.च.लका.ग्रीट.कुका.बुर.च.खुवा.धे.



चर्मसम्। चुम्मःयःकुरःकुरःग्रेमःयमःभ्रदः क.चन्तरं तर्गु.चर्श्वामा याः चा वाषयः और. यश्चितक्ष.प्रस्तेत्र, स्ताः क्रेप्रस्टः स्वा ल क्षेत्र पति तत्र न के कि से हो न ला हो न ब.लट.यावब.बीश.जसी.श्रुट.चट.बिज.सूट. चुेद्र-श्रे:ल्ट्रन्स्य प्रमय प्रति वृः बृद्य प्यदः ल्रेन.ब्र्नेन.पर्यं रट.सेन.चात्त.कुर.र्ट.रट. अन्त्रीः सन्यादी यहत्ये पे पेन्या अन्यो मलवः लेगः श्रेंचः भ्रम्यः नगवः नयः स्रेनः धरः अर्चुविश्वार्या नेशासुरायदार्चेविश्वासे हेदार्या प्रिना स.लस्। सेर.लुच.ज.बुच.पह्या.येयस यवित्रयावरात्याः सर्मात्या स्थित्या स्था क्रुग्गर-५तुर्भ-गलुर-गोश-लेश-धेत-श्री५-हुर्भ-श्रें संगान्त्र त्वेत्रश्रान्द्र प्रतीशार्द्र प्यरा गर्डें चें रुपम्बद्धार्थे सेंदि या सेशाद्या दूरा चतः भ्रदः धेवाः श्रुदः भ्रेविकः ददः धुवः वावकः ब्रीर.लुब.त.जन्म श्रैज.विच.चेबब.ग्री.सेर. พิจาณ ฮุราลิมลาฏิลาม ตลีราย ลังสุลา श्रेव। श्रद्भार्थायाः त्रेचः त्रह्माः म्वदः स्राप्तदः त्रचित्र.त.भीय.मुक्रा.चाश्चरत्रा.त.क्षेत्र.यी पह्याम्चिरायद्वेराभ्रेत्रची भूराश्वयाचमु स्वा डिंट.पर्थेग.केट.। श्रेत्र.हिंच.हुच.सेट्र.

यश्चित्रास्यायाः वी स्त्रीत्राम्या क्षेत्रः वीदायाः न्दा बदार्धाविषाः भूनान्दराधीः वीः विश्वेषाः गाः ल्रेन्'ग्रीर'श्रीन'ल्रुबा'चर्ग्राख'रुद्धि, ख्रिबा'ख्रीन तपुरमुरमुरम् શું અર. શે. વહું વ. શુંર. વહું વ. વર્ડયો. યો શેરનો कुः अर्द्धर देर यहेद रर मी से रेग्र शालेद न.लूर्या श्रूच.बी.र्य.श.कूर्यश.वरी.श.पीय. त्यःदेशःधरःरदःश्चदःगुरुदःशःवर्गेतःद्वेशः त.रटी रट.सेर.ह्या.एडी.पुश.र्यूश.त. ने धिन् रतः ने अन् धिन खुर क्रेनि न्दर धुन योषसाः द्वीया सः सन्नयः सः प्रयासः योद्धयः सः सः ८८.बिया.सपु.श्रेयका दुव.बट.क्व.बी.श्रेट. षेवा तदी वार सर चर्गेल च पर से विश्व की श्चित्र तुर्भ प्रवेश प्रशासम्बद्धाः प्रशासमा प्रशासमा प्रशासम्बद्धाः प्रशासमा प्रशास क्रूब-र्थेश-विजायद्वेत्र-सुचस-तप्तः स्थितः स्वर-र्टा। जेश.यहेव.कैंब.चश्रा.च्या.चयु. श्चे.च्.लुका चर्याय.ट्रेब.श्चेर.चक्ट्य.ईवा. सर.हेवा.सपु.श्रावरा। न्यरायपु.वाबर.हेव. ন্ত্রন্থ:ইশ্ব:ইঅ:ম্:নর্ন্না यर. यी. जंश खूंज. बच. तुर. क्रुंट्य. पकर. जी योवसातसावीत्रम्भात्रीत्रमात्रमात्रम्भात्रमा ब्रुव-धें प्यायववाञ्चे प्रदेश्यान्य येदागुर्गा र्रः ग्री.प्याय विराधसायस्य प्रवित हीसायः

न्वो न लेखान्यों ब अर्के वा द्वारा न

यग्रभा वेश्रायातर्ने वे स्वरान्मे प्रक्रा

न्ग्रेन्यर्केन् इस-न्नायस धुःसं १०११ त्रुः न

० ग्रेडें अ. ४३ ही अ. स. ५ ग्रेट्री ॥



चिर्वरमी अरम्भ में राजेर तसेया तस्य मानी

धुं.स.स.येर्स.सी.स.र्चेस.र्टीस.येथिर. धुं.स्. ४०४० ही.धें. ७ क्र्स. ४७ क्षेर. अदयःश्रेतिःश्रीनःश्रुटःगर्बेदःयः LG R.K Mathur দ্রীশ'রুর'রর'গী' षरः क्रुशः में दः तथे त्यः केदः देवः क्रें रः शःषः १६५ धि केंगा यकत प्रारं रेश खेत यातर पर्वाःसिवाःस्वासायस्यः प्रमुखः रश्चासाः स्वासाः वै.चैर.बर.म.चेरम.मै.एच्या.स.र्ट. लर.क्रिंग.ब्रट.एनुजा.क्रुट.लुच.प्टरी न्द्रस् रेज्रु वर्गन्य श्री वर्षे वर्गेन याताक्रव में दायहाता निया हिन् प्रदा पिश्रमायदे। ध्रुयार्श्वेदा प्रमासूतिर्गे लटका सैयक वृत्री वैक. वीयक दियः न्यून र्च स्वाया नाया केवा द्वीया स्वावि गुवाधीवा तर्व ४०११ इट. ४०११ स्रिटे से त्रिक्ट तकर माने SDP केमा अकर माने र यदि देश देश के राज्य था । अथ. १४ धीत दे.वदःवयःद्वेवःश्चेरःयःषः १८.११

मिन्द्रभून्द्रम्भः विद्यालयः मुक्तः मिन्द्रभ्यः मिन्द्रभः मिनद्रभः मिनद्रभः

स्वायाः वर्षाः वर्षाः स्वायाः स्वायाः । वर य त्रेव त्रिया द्र्येश स्रि श्रु र्के ग्र ग्री. इ.स. प्रयोष. क्र्यां सामा प्रस्ता पर्ह्या सामा पग्रेश.धूर.विद्र। विग्रश.पक्र्.धेश.३का. र व दर्ग वर्षे मृत्रु विष्टर वदे मार्थर श्चेंद्र-दिस्त्र रेजिया त्वर गर्वि पर्दे सद श्रुग्र रख रदर विरशःस्तुत्त्रियःक्र्यशायर् ह्रासः कुंग.चेर.बर.भ.येष्य.ग्री.श्री.र्यार्थ. ल्ट्रमाग्री तर्वमाश्री द्रार्ट ने ने बिदासुग्रमा त्यम् न्यं व देवामा भेवामा न्याय विष्या नि ब्रैंब क्रेंब्रब रच रच र रेंब या पर्केव्रव वस्या तकर मिले केव में लिया ता में स यक्र-विका क्र्येकावर्षः दश्चिकास्य ત્રે ત્રેક્રિય ખેંદ્ર અ નેત્ર કોંગ અંદ કેંગ અ છી. पर्वेश.शुपु.क्र्र.जय.र्टर.ग्र्र्थ.पग्रु.चर्ने. लेब्र-चुक्र-हे-लक्ष-ग्र-ष्ट्र-चक्ष-सुक्र-द्र्ये र्धे हो दुः केदः धेदा

योषात्तीयात्तराम्बेद्धाः मृं स्वतः मृं तह्त्वः मृं ट्र

ग्रिन्।११षी सक्षाम्याम्यासेन्।मतिन्यतःच्री

गॅि.सेत.वट.लयय.ग्रीय.घेय.टे.वियय. वर्ने:न्रन्तव्रेव:वर्व:न्ग्रव:रव:न्र-पवयश्रसपुःस्रवश्रसुःशःन्वश्रसः वीःश्वेः वेज्ञानाः वदः पञ्चेनाः ने व्यानाः विष् र्मेश्र.लट.य.चेयश्र.क्षेत्र.क्र्येश्र.चुच हुर-र्थेन ने स्पर-हेब-हेंबा सदी नगावा क्रूंबरस्र क्रूंबासरायमा खेतराय विह्न सु: न्र | नगवास्थावराकुन्यवेष्णुवासीयर त्त्रुवा मुद्द्रा यावव मुःस्ट स्त्रियः ब्रेन् अविद ग्रंडर सुदे ब्रच कर्ने ग्रंथ दन लश्रमात्रीमाने (त्र्येमाने)म्माने वा चल.च.र्टर.। चर्गाचा.क्रियु.र्थ.श्रीचर्था चन्ना से सेन् स्वावत तुन तर्वी सेन्न ब्रयः क्रुटः होदः यावदः गुदः हीः क्रेटः धेदा ર્ગા ક્ષેત્ર (લ્વર્ચા મુક્ત દ્વારા કે સારા ગાુક रर.रर.ध्री.विर.तपु.स्री.स्र्यी.ज.क.लूर. चगावा दश्र प्रदावदः दुः श्रेः श्रृंदः गाः श्रेदः श्रुरः तु:नकुषा:संते:तुष्प:दब:बद:तुतरः। ग्रितायातव्यातहरूषायहर्माय न्यतः वे न्यतः सं गुत्रः प्रः स्वा तिवेदः ताः নপ্তুৰাম'দ্য

श्रीः सर्गीः यदेः व्यक्षः दृरः स्त्रीत्रः विद्यक्षः माः सञ्जद्भः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्रीत्रः स स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्रीत्रः स्त्रीतः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्रीतः स्त्राः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्रीः स

मिस्रकः प्रियम् मुक्तः स्वास्ति स्वासि स्वास्ति स्वासि स्वास



यानुःकुंद्रः। श्रे अर्थः श्रे १९६५ तेयाचा स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तः स्वाप स्वाप्तः स्वाप्तस्य स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्वापत

स्वाय दे विंद् गुद स्वेद स्वाय स्वय स्वाय स्वय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय स्वाय

त्यविः श्रीयः यद्वेवः दिश्वः त्यवेदः स्वेवः यद्वेवः य

यह्नम्भः लु: नृर्मेश्व स्वाकः स्वाकः त्रुक्तः स्वाकः स्व

यो.योड्यो.लुड्यो ट्रेश्चयंत्राच्चर.त्.चक्रंबे.लांचर.वर. चक्रंबे.लुड्यं.कुर्याचित.लट.ट्रे.कुर्याच्य.

विद्यां श्राम्यात्वा विद्यां श्राम्यात्वा विद्यां श्राम्यात्वा विद्यां श्राम्यात्व विद्यां श्राम्यात्वा विद्यां श्राम्यात्व विद्यां व

ग्रे.स्रेर.१७९१.सूर.श्रर.२५८.च्रा



यवस्यत्वम्यात्वे व्यक्तः स्ट्रान्तः व्यवस्य स्वयं व्यवस्य स्वयं स्ययं स्वयं स

থ্য.ঘ্রী. ঘূর্ম यद्यंत्र मुद्र-५८:रट:श्रृंग्'ग्री'यहेग्रा सूटः र्थेद्द्रायदा ल.र्वास.ग्री.धेर.हेवा.स.ग्रीय.ग्रीस.वायस. श्रूट तदे ता महिट तो महिशा हेंब हेंग य गुब केन व हेंन विने रानगण मु:ब्रेन्:य:न्रः। यश:न्र्न्यगाव:वश्चानः वियासायियासाल्ये विस्तर्दरास्रमान्य नवःश्रीःश्चे वर्षः स्टःश्चेषाः वः हेवः विः विदः गुरा नगना कु गुन कं राख्य लेग त्रशुर पडुना दर्ने अ खेद या खेदा यक्ष्यान्त्रेशाग्राम् कुः त्ययान्दानानुदानीः र्टा अ.क्ट्रर्ट्या.लग्न.लग.ज्याना शु:बुर:चगावा-शु:खेंद्र:घते-श्रे:द्रश्रद्रशः गुद्दायार्केंद्रायाद्दा वर्षा देवाया सूर्येवाया चगुर्या अ.क्ट्र.लेख.चेष्ट्रेय.

र्राच बर च हर से बारा ग्री ग्रा है वा विश्रा नियरतिश्रामतिः सानुगर्ने ग्री हेर्दिनायास्य सेंबार्ट्स स्टायका स्वर ૡૢ૽ૣ૾૽૽ઌ:ઌ૽ૡ૱ૹ૾:ઽૣૹઽૹ੶ઌૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢઌ૱૽ૢ૽૽ૺૺ૾ૡ૱૽૱૽ૺ ध्रीराधुना यसा सहित्रा देवे वह वसा ह्ये ति १०१० त्र म १ मनि वर हेव हैंग द्रींब से S,W,इय कुल कुल त्री हिंद यहर्ने हे ते हे में भ्रे विमामिया तुनारित तीयार् ही.तीयाची.श्री.ता.पीय.पा.श्रीयया स्चिन, स्चिन, ट्वेंब, द्वेंब, द्वेंब, रीव, ट्वें, है. वहर श्रु.स.सर्ने.गीय.चबस.चधर.यर्टर. देश उद्यापदा बेदा घर रहा की वहा बी गुव अन्त्रअ: ५ (यद : व्येद : यः व्येद) ने चलेब रु हुर हुग में हेब हेंग गर्डे विषयाची ने मेर्ड मेर्ड मेर्ड पहेंद्र नियय वर्चेर सकेंग मेश वर्ग वित्र गुरू त्या युवानेरायुवानाव्य मुन्तायानावा न्वें र देवाया शुः र त्यवा गुरु न गुया हेर में हेर हैंग य गुर मुंब रह र श्री-द्रयाद्रयाः चर्राची त्रवीतात्यया चहुत धें अह्री देवेर वा क्विनर नर ह्यर.क्ष्ट्र.विट.टेट.अ.विट.गीथ.सु.क्रियो. भैचन्। भैजाविच मेवद देश प्रराखिता

युक्तिः स्वतः स्वाः वीकः गुरु हैवः द्वीतकः कुकः सः स्वद्भा द्वाः स्वतः त्वीः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वाः स्वः स्वः स्व

रद्राचर्यार्य्यात्राव्यात्राविष्

यान्तर्तर्येन्तर्वात्तर्यात्तर्यात्तर्यः स्तर्यात्तर्यात्तर्यः स्तर्यात्तर्यत्तर्यात्तर्यत्तत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तर्यत्तत्त्तत्तत्त्तत्त्तत्तत्त्तत्तत्त्ततत्ततत्तत्तत्तत्ततत्ततत्ततत्तत्ततत्तत्तत्तत्ततत्तत्ततत्तत्ततत्तत्ततत्तत्ततत्तत्ततत्तत्ततत्तत्ततत



वर्त्रीः गुरु द्रायक्ष्यः में न्यः मुद्दारं यः सेवाश्वः त्रायक्षयः में न्यः मुद्दारं यः सेवाश्वः त्रायक्षः त्रुवः सुवाः त्रायक्षः नुवः यः सेवाश्वः त्रायक्षः त्रुवः सुवाः त्रायक्षः नुवः यः स्वात् व्यावः त्रायक्षः त्र्यः स्वातः स्वातः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

रट.मी.बट.झा.पीच.चार्च.झुँट.चाबट.लावव. ष्रेया:चल्याय:प्रया अयःहेर:ग्रीय:प्रयः गुँभः न्गायः दयः न्दः चरः न्रें सुँदः प्यदः विट अ है वे निहेश या क्षेत्र क्षेट कर युव র্বন:ব্রুব:র্ডিব:ঘম:ব্রুবাম:ই:বগার:ব্রুর: "र-हे-खुत्य-त्य-दर-पद्मर्य-इर-र्घे निर्मेचस्र रेस्रो वर्ता राजीय त्या र्र्यास्र वर्रे वर विर गुर अहुर स वहिष्य र है कः अविद अः धेर् दे दुशः विर गुद श्रुद षर त्य तिहिर है। अब क्वेर मी बुब मेव गुर्व चेंच धर रेंग्र अहर् आवर ५८ थें। रंधिः ७ मः भे धेता" वेश जयः हेर्गीशः ब्रिया "ब्रु.च.०(ए.च.दे.च्रेट.लाग्रवर.च. हेंग रहीयश ग्री वर हगश हैंव। धेव ग्रीट. वृट. श्रमी वीशास. येट. जंश. घर. येश. <u>ૢ૽ૺ</u>૾ૹ:ॿਗ਼੶ૢૢૼ੶ૻૻઽ੶ઌૹ੶ઌ੶ઌઽ੶ਜ਼ૹૢૢૻૻૻ੶ पर्देग। र्र्य. १४. सप्तु. ४८. लट. प्रश्नेर. लगा नर ल हेवा न्त्री नर्भ दर हवारे. र्देश'तहेंब'र्शेट'। लुष्याचिर धुष्य राष्ट्राचा स्वाया प्रमुखान है स चर्वेग्।सर.पूर्ट.रट.श्रैव्।पट.री.चर्वेग्ना यतुत्र ल्या गठिया तुर्थ विंदः वी विश्वर्थ यदेः <u> कृषा ५ मुप्त १ तर्वे (तर्वे षण् ॥ वेक वरः ।</u> গ্রীম'গ্রীম'র্মথা ष्णगायरत्यः भू देवा हो दाविदार्विदावी सर्वतः संदर्भन्नः त्यतः हेन्। द्वीतनः । वन्द्रम्बर्ध्वर्थः वहेव्यः वहेवः

ब्रियायाय्य वयास्य स्रोगायावना

त्रमः श्रीतः क्ष्यः दुष्यः त्रमः त्रमः श्रीतः क्षयः स्वातः स्वतः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः स्वातः

स्त्री विर्यं में स्वाप्त में स्वर्म हिया स्त्री स्वर्म में स्वर्

स्त्रित्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भूत्रम्भ

त्रा भी क्ष्मा क्ष्मा



यद्यः दर्वे अः इस्र अष्टः से दः स चि.चर्रार्ट्र.कॅर.कुर.त्र्य.जवा.जुर.ज. प्रमुद्धाः है । यश गा मुका थे । सेवासामा विवासार्थे हैं है। गुवाबी हैट विटा मीप्रयम् पर्दे (ब्रिन्प्रमेष) त्यामी सितः बर्तत्व,र्ट्यवंज्ञान्यत्,श्रेब्रीयःबर्त्यः यास्त्र समार्थाः यदीः दरावहोताः स्त्र ८:ठमा गुरु रवस कुर सूट हमार (धेट वर) यह्याययागानुदाद्वीयान्दीदा यया गान्तेन तुर्वास्त्र स्थित स्थित स्थित स्थान (भ्रेब्राव)त्यायद्यवः सेन् केन्द्रवन् तसुः न्नः ग्री.र्र.यपु.यरी.यरीय(पश्री)श्रीर.तपु. चरुका: वित्रास्त्रा निवास्त्रीन् चित्र, चुर. तपु. श्रेय विच रेट. श्रें . ग्रे. केट. केट. म्र्यामा म्यात्र समास्रीत र्वर ब्रीन् प्रति तहेग्रह्मा स्ति होत्र । स्ति स्ति । स्ति स । धेव वतर र उवा वी या तर् र वा कर यर.क्ष.धेष(इ.वीय)ग्रीश.केंटश.पहुंब. ब्रेना श्रुरः यह र र उगा गैया वया क्रिय: क्री: लक्ष: ग्रीटिक: क्री: लग्न: श्रीटिक: वर्गेषार्श्वेरिन्द्वेरिक्टा रक्षेण्यायस्या देरः बर दे न व गुर र र हे द ता है। व हे द त्रुं वयश्याया वि.रश्चीं व.त.श्चीश् यागराष्ट्रियायहेबार्डरा रासरायमा र्थ. १४ . प्रे. विट. तर (विश.रे) श्र्या अवश

स्तर्भात्रर द्वी स्तर्भात्र स्तर्भात्र स्तर्भाः स्

गक्रम्ब्रियः समाने न्या गुरु त्या प्यापा मुकार्यात्र्यात्र्यः स्थान्यः मुक्तान्यः स्थाः षरःषरःस्रद्भः परः । श्रेः अरः मे स्र्रितः वशामिंदःगुवाताः अर्थेदः कुदः दृदः द्यवः त्र भू तत्र अर्थे र सूर वर्षे र स्वाप्त स्वर यर. १वा. ग्रेंटा यश्वेष. यहूव. श्री सेस्रसाय दे गुन् श्रीसारी मंदिर हैट ष्ट्रिन्यरः वादः व्यदः स्रोदः हेसः चन्त्रादेः चलेव देर सर मी तस्ता करा के सामा चर्गेल.श्रुं र.केर.श्लेचर्याः वर्याः र.क्याः ปู.ตป.ศพ.ผู้ขพ.พ์.ป์จี.ต.ชฮพ.พ. र्वोभासरायभाक्षा स्रिते हेवा वाराक्षेत्रभा ५८। व्या वर्षे गुर्दे से से राष्ट्रेस है वर्वेर-द्र्वेश-श्रर-वर्वेर-वर्व-द्र्गाव-द्रवा हरारु: रेटा वेशन्या वानुग्राया है। क्र्यास्त्र तर्मा स्टार्सित्र त्यंस्त्र गा.चै.कै.टर. योक्ट.श्रेष्ट्र.जन्म.ज.खेयोन्न.त.ट्रे.क्ट्र.क्टर. विग्।र्रः(न्यदःयरः):श्वःचवःयश्यःर्द्धवः लूर्याचर शर चर घड्डेया चार्यर स्थित त्यमानुन्यति वदावमा सदा हे न (यत्ये हे य)अरम्बर्भरखुत्परश्चेरश्चेद्ररम्प्रः धुःर्वेन्गरमः षीवा षीव-वतर-र-छग्। हर-अ-भी-अर-



योश्यान्य प्रमान्य विक्रम्य प्रमान्य प

विर्मे श्रीर हैं र सूर सूर हमान्न विर्मे श्रीर हैं र सूर सूर हमान हो स्टिम्स स्टिम स्टिम्स स्

क्रमः क्रुंवः विद्रायः विद्रा

नेश्वर्त्वर्द्धव्यथः न्यव्यव्यव्यात्त्रं विश्वर्त्तः विश्वर्त्वर्त्तः विश्वर्त्तः विश्वर्त्तः विश्वर्त्तः विश्व स्रमः त्रव्याः विश्वर्त्तः स्वर्त्तः स्वर्तः नेतः स्वर्वाः त्रव्यः विश्वर्त्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्त

चॅर-पॅर-भ्रवश-द्वे:वर्न-भ्रुन-दर-वादशः र्ष्ट्ररम् मुलाया स्प्रिं गुर्मा वया वेषा द्वारा ररावी ला द्वी खे खे जो के सार्य वाह्य स्वाय र्शेट प्रवि हिंद से द्वार प्रति से से हिससा मुन्कः अर्वे द्वंगर्यः नेन्। नः सः न्तेः प्रे स.मुद्र, विश्वमा स्ट्रेट्स गुर् व्यमः निवेदः कः न (तर्वे न) न रः सवृत्रः नु विस्तित्रीवर्ग (यथिय) श्रदः सः स्त्रः ह्या । तः ववशः खेँद् देशः गुरः वश्व কুম.ছীল.চীম.৬৻ৼৢঀ.ঘী.ঘ৪.ন.ঘম.ধূঘ. ब्रैंट वुषा गुरा देते हैर दश क्रेंच ब्रेंट वि.मै. अक्षारा प्रदर्ग विर.ज. पहुर. .बु.चुडु:धवे:हुट:ब:डुवे:धुर:µ:अडुट्:दे याशिया(न्ये कार्त्रीनायान्दार्श्वेनार्श्वेदाया चिकासपुर्धे प्रप्रमें अक्षर् देशासूरी रश्र. इरश्र. वि. १ वी. यहूर वी. चर्थे. तथ्र. लुवी. क्रियायाया स्ट्रिय गुराधिया स्वाया यहा लयात्र्री या क्रुवाया ग्रायाने प्रमा

न्-तृत्रः मक्षुन्-ने-न्द्रेन् नत्रात्यका स्रुति-र्गे ฟิ่นพ.ชิรุ.นพ.ปุ่พ.พิะ.h.พฮิป.ปู.ซื้น. ब्रैंट में दायक्यमा तर्मेर मा धीर खुंबा ही. শ্রমণ নিপুর শূর্ম <u> न्यातः त्याके प्रतिः नुषाः भ्रम्य स्वतः स्वायः</u> ปิ สรารูสรารารราที (มราชฤาทิ)..... न्यतः र्वे गुत्रः श्रीका. मा अञ्चन अद्नः हेका चलवा वीव प्यूरी क्रूब मुख्य मुक्त रहा यी.लब्स.पोदीयवा.ड्रया.श्रुब.चंतर.ग्री.स्रुप. रेस्रमानुन्गीमानित्तरेत्रमार्थेते सुर हर हिन्दु हुल न स्वासी जय अर रर में जय विया प्रमानिय र्या. सर. स्. खेया. यी. ह्या. श्री. क्र्ये अ. ग्री. व्यम मेंग्(श्रुं तु)य्रभूयम पेंद्र या ब्रेट्स निवा विट न्ट देवास या वाबर ૡ૽ૺૺૹઌ૽ૻઌ૽ૺૺ૾ૡ૽ૺઌ૱ઌઌઌઌ૽૽ૺ<u>ઌ૽</u>ૢૺ૱૽૽ૢ૿૱ नि नदि द्यमा शे विमामी सुर से दूर विद तुःनश्चुलःनरःनर्डेला समानम्बर्दिः श्री प्रति द्रश्राष्ट्र प्रमास्य प्रमुप्त प्रतिश क्रेन्स्यरमार्ख्न्यस्य अराक्षेत्रः बर्-पायामान्यविष् (तर्गे)श्री-प्रेर-द्या वर्षस्रभःद्रभःवहेग्रभःहे स्वभःहेदःस्रभः ग्रीमा नेत्रांति है सहर हे न ति स्त्रीय त्यः द्वीयः तर्देय (द्वीयः यवि) उदः द्वेरः ग्(रैंग्र.स)क्ट्रसाखेग्रम्सरमञ्जूतम्।

भ्रम्य में दिया मिल्य कराय या स्ट्रिंग स्ति सिर.सूर.जयो.त.पववा.तपु.विश्व.जुरे.वा. चैभातमा सवरारास्यालायत्री भेषा चैत्रःश्रूटःच्या टःस्याःग्रीयःतद्यः यदःस्टार्यरःस्यःस्यास्यासःग्रीयःन्त्रीयःनेः स्राञ्चयावर स्वाच्याया सते हेर वया हुर ब्रिन् वर य ब्रिन् नु पश्चिल हे त्यु व र ब्रिल बर प्रविव से त्रिया मुका ने हें बर रका तर्भार्धते सुरार्धे प्राप्त त्रीया प्रति स्था देवायायाः स्थयः श्रीदः चयवायाया सेदः ग्रीदः । जया, या चि की यु चि की प्रराज्य प्रयास्य प्ररा พฆพาฏิพาฏิสาฎพาสพาสราวเฉฐา चत्र(तर्ग्र)तह्रम्यः सूर ग्रेस सम ज.पर्वेश.पुर.श.क.घर.घर्रीच.वेय.तर. चि.मैं.रट.लुव.चश्रश्र हे.टश्रुरट.धेटे.ज. भैप्र.य.वैया विट्र.यट.यय.ध्या.पक्र.भै र्दे तकर राज्य से बिया धेर ग्रामा योशिय पतः द्रदः तः त्यसः च बदः द्वाः विषाः च द्वसः हे(बुर्अ:हे)वक्र:च:दी वबर:बेंग्लेग:५८: मिलाय(ज्येयास्त्र) विया त्रिया विया हेया ฐิญญิญาก 451 विर वीश वर्षायय १ दर वर्षे वा वर्ष सूर हम्भार्या ह्याह्य (यद्गेराबवाबवा त्य में निर्मेश) चु निर्मेश ग्री रेम्बर इसस नव-नव-चुर्यःने। रट.यावव.श्री.जातट. बर्पसम्भासी त्वुर पति (तर्गे पति) वनमायमार्करामान्त्रेतार्थेर् छेरा ने.लर.व्रि.पर.व्रीय.प्टी.श्र्वा.ल.च.वर. यती र स्वाप्तर्भ र्यते सुर र्ये क क्ट.अ.क्रूबी.चर.री.री.मूर्टी.री.चश्चेबारा. हे त्र्या है त्या के सम्मानित दशःग्रीटशःशावदःग्रीःदरःश्चःहेःवर्षेताःवः न्द्रीम्बर्गायतः श्रेयस्य त्रेष्ट्रं र न्दरम् श्रेयशः श्रेयः संदर्भाः वीयः विट्रागुर्यायाञ्चयाचा हुत्या दार्क्ष से त्वी चतः वचका श्री सिरः सुधः सप्ति स्वित्सा वञ्जाः धरः सुरः धे 'द्रः वजः देरः तुः वतुज (यक्र)न्व्यात्री भ्रताया होन् हर्। हे यम्या द्वारा द्वारा है । इस स्वर्थ । विषय द्वारा । ब्रीका विद्यास्य स्वाद्या स्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या स्वाद्या



सिर.त्र.चर्र्यकारा क्रम.चप्र.ध्रेर.वर्षा.र.ध्रेय. वर्षा.च.क्र.कि.क्त्र.प्रट.धी.विट.त्रप्र.ब्रेप्र. र्रे.श्र.योषेत्र.रेट.ज्ञ.ब्रेय.त्रर (अ.सेर्. धर) वर्षा-नर्वेश(क्रून-नर्वेश)-वैद्रा ने नुषान्यान्य न्यान्य स्त्रीय स्त्रीताया व्यः र वेदाया द्वाया द्वाया है। स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्याया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वाया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स्वया स् ผมพากฎีพาพิราสพมพาธิารารุรา त्रुवा:स्र-्रे से हो द्रेन् स्वर्गा स्वर्ग से । चडुम दसःस्टामे से सेते दर्भासुः विषाःधिवःवतरः सरःषीःवरः श्रेःत्यः द्वैः त्यःगुरः विगायादया(इ.च.व्याययायाप्रदावया) ष्ट्रेश.प्रिट.ग्रीश.म.शर्बेट. ম'মর্প্রহ'া दे न न्द्रा रद हे द त्य में सित हैं ब तर्वे वा गु.श्चर्यत्वत(स्रुग्रा-श्चर्)क.क्ट.चर्मेव.क्ट. वर वहेद केंश कुल तबद में (द्वात वें) पर्वा हिंदा विंदा वीश श्री वालव त्यापद श्चर्यावयाये दर्गेशा श्री भ्रायाया प्राप्त क्रि. रट. वीषर विशेषा गा. यूट. त्तर्य मा. यूरा श्चितः क्रेन् श्चारायह्या अरावारशास्त्रीतः र्नेवीसः ५६१। वि: स्ववाः वार्डदः स्वरः स्वितः न्वेंबरगुरम्बर्यायायायाया क्रं चति(तेन्य धते)ले दे वहिषा ग्री दे । यातह्याहेराजेर्यासु विचायते वर् त्तर्या भीया द्या (द्वा (द्वा अप) या स् षःनगवःनयः न्रः न् (नगवःनयः) ध्रनः

र्षेर्प्यादी रार्ट्य(प्रहास्त्री) स्टास्रमा श्रेवा अर्डेट त्यवा विद कवा शर्थे द छिटा। रुषाः भ्रम्ययाः दे । द्याः की स्टरायः स्टरायर्देदः अट.तर.योषय.तय.यी.चश्रात्रात्रासीया. सदःगदरः श्रुदे त्यत्रः हो दःस श्चिष(ग्रन्द्रियाःग्रेष)न्द्रुद्दे में में रेव वद् षत्रमःन्दःतव्यातहेदःबदःसत्त्रःतः पन्नर में (ब्रुंबर हे) हैं। क्रेंब्य या ता व्यय हेंबा नक्षुन र्धिन त्या विषा से (हिन विषा) रे देखें बर ता बिर गीव ब्रीका रर क्रिया देव. क्य.ज.ज.पह्रंबर्याचरी योषय.जारीय.ग्री. चक्रिमासदारिकासूची स्रुटि क्रेन्सिवारामा श्चे क्रियं या वर क्रियं श्चिता स्वायं स्वायं (पर्याय) विचर्यातु च र्सेट स्वा सर से चतुवारा विंद्रिक्ष देश्विमां क क्रुमा सेद्रापित न्यतः वीत्रावास्य मान्यास्य वात्रावास्य निराने दुवाया तुरवा वे रान्दर (स्टास्का) मी दिस्र तम्बर धिव ता विद्र गुव ता द् नुषान् विराहेनायाः धित्। देशाना विराहेनायाः चिताः विराह्मीयाः विषाना विराहेनायाः चिताः विराह्मीयाः चिताः विराहेनायाः चिताः विराहेनायाः च देन् उग् गै नि देन् केन् न सून् अर रहा श्र्वाताः द्वेश्वासेन् सहन् ने सुवा त्यश สลราษี พรุรามาณาสาปุลารุลามารุรา न्न् मुर्भावु नदे क न्या निया श्रुट है तु यःलंबःब्री।



त्युर्यस्य त्री त्यार त्रिया स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स् त्युर्यस्य त्रीत्य त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्तित्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्य स्त्रीत्

देन्। १) में सित्यद्राध्ययात्रीत्र्याः यहेवा हेद स्पेट्याम् यहेदायाय्याः यहेदायदेन्यायाम् (स्मान्देद्र) यहेदायदेन्यायाम् (स्मान्देद्र) यहेदायादेन्यायाम् (स्मान्देद्र) यहेदायाद्रीयायाम्

ल.र्चेबोश.र्चेश्चश.वीर्धर. अरतः क्रुं. ब्रैया. हि. श्रुरः चतः अर्थाः वह्याः श्रैयम् श्रे.लुर्य.युर्व.री.युर्य.क्रेट्य. यर र्च द्वेग र्सेश निर्ट ने र्चेश शुर र्धेन्। र ख्वा वीका अवी अ रहा राज्या ग गार्जुगारे द्वारा प्राचित्र स्वार । गावि रेस <u> न्रायहेत्रभूर</u>न्नी सः चतः न्नेशायहेवः र्ट. पर्वेष. यपु. प्रमार्थमा मूच प्रविद देराजूरी पर्यराक्ष्रायोषपुर्धियागीयः ब्री:बर:यहेबा:हेब:लेंद्रश:ल:ब्रिच:यते:बर् สพพ.ฏิพ.ฮิพ.ษ.สะ.ฆิพ.ฏิ.ฮปป. हेन् उद तका रेगका अट दें विग ला घर कर् चित्र लूरी चर क्रेंग्लर च ग्वा की. उद्भु दुस्स् भ्रम्यस दर र उग् ग्रीस ग्राय उद्गानर्जेशाने पुनायान्त्रम्या यदि त्याया देव गर्डे में दी नगुर देश श्रीन हों द से दे यक्र्या.ची.जया.क्रेंब्र.प्र्या.च्रिंट.ची.सेचा.पर्टेंब्र. धेव धवे ता नुग्रामा ग्रामें वृत्व कर हैं अर्था यस्यः यदुःह्य जिन्नातकरःक्टः १४.२.चर्नेयः मैपुः जन्नातकरः स्टः विषुरः यात्रीहराखेंद्र देखियायायायण्य धी पकर.श्रेट(मु.बर्य)लट.य.स्योग.पश्रश. ब्रेर.चतु.लर.क्यू.जी.तकर.चाबु.ख्या.गीट. गुनः भेनः केनः वातुनः वीः श्रेः कवः कनः श्रभः प्रदः प्रदः वीशः वश्चवः कृतेः त्यः सदः वीः त्यसात्रहरान्द्रीयसार्वेद्रायाद्रा ह्येया वेंद्रा तक्षेत्र:क्षेत्र:दर:मानवःमाय:उत्र:मी: जयार्जे,वियो.क्ट.जाजगायकर.विट्यार्थी. सून्दे ने के सार्वे सार्य सार्वे न मान दूषाःश्रुष्यदायाः याः व्रेशाः धराया वीति ह्वाः व्याधिता दे प्यरागर्ड वि गे सित वर त्राचार्या विषया विषय विषयः स्तर् क्षेत्रः स्तरः स्

दे.ची दे जाल चीय वियास लिय विया निया की विया की विया

त्यस्त विश्वस्त त्यहेर्त्य क्षेत्रः विश्वस्त विश्वस्त त्यस्त विश्वस्त त्यस्त विश्वस्त विश्वस

न्वीसार्वेद्यायान्ध्रीवासाने यसानुन्या ग्रयः वर्भे विश्वासः स्वायः स्वा क्षा हेरू नेना अव नधन न ज्ञान ্মন(Test,Track,Treat,Tika)ইন্স্ गें भित दर्वेष वयक ल प्रत्य प्रति हैं। क्र्याया ग्री क्रिंद त्यया खुट द्वीय क्र्यया यमायेदायायहिंदामाद्दा इदायाम्या क्रॅचर्या विवाय क्रेन्स्य क्रेन्स्य व्यापा हर देवि दर में केंग केंग केंग अ दर १ ब्र-तियश्रालुदेः हेर्गश्रायः गुदाशुरार्थेन केर विंद गुन कु केन चेंदि चेंग ने अ गें सित पर्योग्। पर्यः वयमः शुः श्रुवः वियः खेवः परः यतुवायावेदायाववादेधीवा वर्देते क्रें र चल्दा धर र उर्ग ल हे चर्चा(श्रेंचर्याय)क्रेंटात्यायादी श्रेत् विच.बुट्य.र्टर.सू.चर्मैच.क्रैपु.जग्र.रूथ. वर संग्वितसंग्री सुत्र से उँस से द सर दी ज्ञान्त्रभःद्रदःचतेःत्रुःचः द्वरुषः त्यदरः श्रुदः वियाणी सदार्वेषा यहरा वृतासा दे स्थेदा दे देवायाया द्या हैंदा वाह्य हिया हुया ल्टि.स.बट.केर.प्रथास.चेध्रेश्व.सप्त.श्रैव. प्रच.गीर.सेक.चधुर.लूरी यहुर.श्रुर. ์ ขู่พ.ษอ๊ะ.ษอ๊x.ใพ.ฟั่อพ.ที.ษูะ.ฑูะ. नपु-वर् स्वर्गः यश्चारा स्वरं तर्ग्या वर्गः ग्री.जंब.पक्र...संबंब.पट्टेंट.चर्षुव.तंतु. ब्र्य.पर.जू.भरवाय.कर.ग्री.सैया.यी.सवाया. ग्री:ब्रुवा:ह्(द.क्.)श्रेंद्रायमेवा वी दुर्वाया ष्ट्रीय:बचर्याशु:यशायवीय:यभी:चर्ड्याय: र्थेन् इ.ज.ब्रें र.व.ब्रिंट्गावर्न् स्रेंदेश्वाबुट गी'यां अ'र्भेन'नर'ना लेन'नेते विर्मा स्राहित बेरा

गर्नेर से ब ग दुवा त्य सह र ग्री व से रा

८:८८:मी:सुमा:सुग्रागुद:रद:मी: श्चितःश्चेतः दर्भावायाः श्चीः वर्ष्णाः व्यानाः निष् विलान विना सिंदान महिला है। इ त्र्या मी तह्रम्य या स्वाप्त स ने'नवेब'कुर'अर्बेर'न्रस्कुर'वर्धेब'नकुन' वयागुदारहेवागुः शेरीते स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र बिर्गी प्रथास्य विषय विषय दिन् न्निम्मान्यावनान्नियान्निम् पर्चेतात्वयाष्ट्रीकामुदास्ययाम्बदा ब्रियायासी प्रसीत माने हा सी साम माने हैं कि माने हिंगी माने हैं कि माने हैं कि माने हैं हैं कि माने ह ग्रीकाराष्ट्राप्यरे मुकाकाय विवासी พร.พ.วิขีม.ผู้โระเวิทูขมายสพ. रुप्तार देविया हैं दे वद दे दे ह्या बन्ध ट्रेय(वयम.धी)त.ईशम.ग्री.वियाधिर. हे.श्रु.क्र्यायायक्याय्वेताश्री वेता दया श्चेन स्वाद्ययाता प्रवादित पश्चित क्रिया पश्चर्याय हरा र में पर प्राचीय चलेब खेरी कुल विच बर दर दर से रह अग्रु.पर्ह्यका.ग्री.क्ष्य.री पहुर्य.ग्री९स. वयग्रदा.चर.मु.धूच.स्या. इयम.ज. रदःषीः धेवः हवः शकाः श्रुः श्रेरः वर्षेतः हेदः કૂર્ય.યત્ર.તદેવો.ପૈઝા.તપુ.ધૂંટ.કુંટ. ठवा श्रेंग'ग्रान्'कुर'कुर'चर्चे'त्रवीयश'ग्री' सञ्चतः मुन्दा निष्या निष्या स्तरि निष्या न्द्रभुट्र चदिरयेषा क गया केद्र विषा द्र रश्चीयाययाया चिया ही व्याप्तियाया श्रेश्चितः रुदिः रूपविष्यः मुद्रुष्यः मुद्रुष्यः सुवाः गुद्रः त्यः ने'नशःगुरःधवः वेषा उवःगुरः ने प्पेरी

ड्रेगःरेक्ट्रिट्गीदः र्योऽ । इट्टा के अस्ति । क्रेन्ट्रियः विकार्यः विकार्

यद्य यात्रयात्रः स्त्रः स्त्रः स्तरः स्त्रः स्त स्त्रः स्त्र स्त्रः स्त्र



८.३म.मेश.सश्चीद्रः धरः श्चीदः चह्रः दृद्दः विः श्चमः में दिनेशः सदेवः सः दृश्चम् सः देने स्थानेश्चरः चर्त्ते व्यादः श्चमः स्थाने श्चिदः हो हेशः देने श्चितः दृश्चिदः दृदः श्चवः व्य (Test, Track, Treat, Tika) श्चम् स्थाने स्थाने

द्वार्थः विद्वा विश्व क्षार्थः विद्वा क्ष्यः विद्वा क्ष्यः विद्वा क्षयः विद्वा कष्यः विद्वा क्षयः विद्वा विद्वा क्षयः विद्वा विद्वा विद्वा क्षयः विद्वा विद्वा

देशक्षेत्रः वायेद्यः स्वरः स्

रुषःग्रीःक्षेरःग्राधेरसः दरः त्रेषः वर्षः वयसः व्रुकः वेषाः त्रकः ग्राः वेदः वर्षेदः वर्षेदः वः दरः।

यास्त्रं दे (Mamani) त्रका ग्री तुका केंद्रा द्वा लर.व.ब्रुज.क्रैव.ब.यपु.र्थ.क्रूंब.क्रुव.ग. गीय के क्ये सुद्ध क्या यय लाम मंद्री र ही. म् देग्वेद द्याद द्या में भी है देश में र्ट्ट स्युवार्थ : श्रें त्य की हो द से विवा सट पट अर्वो.पर्यवात्राचित्रा बरकार्यारार्यंवर षितः रुषः भ्रेवः वैः यः नुषायः नृत्यः गातुनः शरप.ब्रेप्य.स.विज.री.वीर.तपु.धूर.व. ब्रेट्स.र्ट्ट्स.र्ट्ड्स.ब्रेट्री ट.क्या. ग्रीयासी तिर्देश में नित्र नित्र हिंदा वदःवयःगिष्ठयःग्रीःब्रेंग्येवःग्रुयःबदःयेदः केंद्रा वेंब्र मश्चेद्र प्रदामिब्र क्वर श्चे श्चेंब्र नष्र ग्री क्षेट क्षेत्र ग्राट न क्षेत्र कर पेट्र मुन्युः त्राप्तान्त्र्याः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त भूर.लट्य.ब्र्यम्.रश्चम्य.चयत्राचे. र्वर खेर परि संग्री संग्री में निवार है । देवी र नंति रे नं तर्वेर नहित भेरा

चुकानाः दुनाः रेतिहर्मकान्त्रीः यह्न व्यक्तः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वाद्याः स्वतः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वाद्याः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वादः स्वादः स्वादः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः

याक् यवर्र्त् प्वत्रः क्षेत्रः क्ष्यं याक् यवर्त्तः व्यक्तः विष्ठः व्यक्तः विष्ठः विष्वः विष्ठः विष्वः विषः विष्वः विष



त्रवेष (स्वा त्राम्य) योग्याने सार्वेषा वी रहा

तकरावि, स्वामा सरा स्रोत्राची, स्वामा स्वामा स्वामी स्वाम

स्रम्भ स

में नदः दुः भें न के स्वेश ने स्थान स्वाधित स्थान स्थान स्वाधित स्थान स्था

सुधुः स्रायटः कें.ये.रेटः टुं.यर्ट्यः हुव् विटमः सर्वा सःरेगमः वुः हुव् विटमः चन्नरः क्रूर.खे.खे(क्रूर.क्रूर)। श्रीता वालवान्द्रःक्ष्रं वीताःखा ह्रूर श्रीता देव:श्रीरःबार्षुरःबीकःखेरःद्वीयः श्रीत्वाब्रिक्षःच्यकःश्रीवःक्षाव्यःदुःवश्रीयः श्रीव्याब्रिक्षःच्यकःस्वयःदुःवश्रीयः श्रीव्याब्रिक्षःच्यकःस्वयःच्यक्षितः

ब्रुन्त्यस्त्रें क्षुन्रः यावन न्वें कार्यन्त्रः क्षेत्रः व्यावन न्वें कार्यन्त्रः क्षेत्रः व्यावन न्वें कार्यन्तः व्यावन न्वें कार्यन्तः व्यावन न्यं व्यावन व्य

यदर.टट.जम.चै.सूर्यम.चै.यसूँच.ची. जय.क्ष.ची.प्रम.त्र.चीम.ची.सूँट.

मुन्द्राच्याः स्वर्गा स्वर्गाः स्वरंगाः स्वरंगा

यः नुग्रायः त्रः ह्याः या रः देगः या

.र्याय.यु.कूर्य.क्र्य.भैय.द्रय.वृथ् गुर्भा चुर्न गुर्भा नक्ष्म न्या । गर्डर स दिना धिदा य दुन्य र र गुद्द दे धिद त्रदान्दरः स्वरायान्तरे श्चितः प्रतास्य स्वरायः स्वरायः स्वरायः रचमःश्चेरि.चबर.रेट. जुम.रूबे.सेर.शेश. हेब त्या यहेंब या प्येवा व्यानुष्य में पहेंचा र्देह्रेब वे रदः वी लेख देवा दे खेबा लेख देवा वी.इ.च.वु.भू८.२८.लु.वी.द्रवा.वालुट.श्रवाशः धेवा रदःरेतेः श्रदः धेवाः ददः रेवाः वालुदः सुदः ผูม ซึ่งกุม นาร์ ริ เลสมานล์ รุฐรมาป์ न्देशः श्रेनः बुद्दारीः श्रेन्ट्रेनशः पर्देशः पदिः धीः गेदिःचगादःद्वेदःयःधिद्व। देःयःचहेदःदशःयः नुग्रवार्शीः वेबार्श्वास्त्राक्तीः वार्षाः लुर.तम्, भाष्म, त्राचि, ग्रीय, ग्रीय, यर्ट, त्र. यर्थ. मुर्भायते चेषाया केवायते तेषा देषा लु वदा देंश'य'द्रद'तळय'य'देवा'धेद'वाशुद'तदुवा रेवा परि वाद्य पर्य उत्तर प्राप्त में में स्वार्थ है व मी हिन के अप्तेषा ने गुन दी सुरिवाया कॅट्रसरिवाया वर्नेरिवाया गुर्शे च रेग य र्र र दर देव रेग य हे रेग ग्रदशके न स्थापन यह स्थापन ब्रैंश गरा अर्देश ग्रेंदी क्षेश दर हेव. ब्रैंट्रिंटरेन्।याब्रेर्ट्रिंग्यान्वर्यक्टरयाञ्चरधेत्। ব্লুঁঅ'ল্ম'ইল্'ঘ'রি' Theatre Art মূ' रुषाःग्रीःस्व स्थयः द्वेषायाः सदिः देषाः वावयाः विषाः धैव। ब्रेंब न्यान की इस मानुव के वार्ने न सदि চুন্ন (Primitive) বৃন্ধানৰুদ্ধৌদ্যা धिवा

हेश'शु'स' भै'गिते हेंब से ल' कु हिन हुन पति (6th cBC) बद ने देन Greek ने साम्याम Thespis Aristotle, Easchilus, Sophoclea, Europedies द्र Aristophane गुद हो स हिंग ना देन ना ब्रम स्मान हेद से हा साम से ना ना देश साम हिंद से साम से त्यान्त्रत्यः त्यान्त्रत्यान्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्यान्त्रत्या

- १. ब्रैंश.चर.ब्री.क्र्य.रूप
- ४. श्रॅंच.र्हेब.र्रग.इत्ग
- इ. ईश.पर्वैत्र.प्रवी.ईजी
- ७. प्रेंट्.ग्री.रूबा.इबा
- ५. भिय.क.रेर.अहंस.य.क्स.इया.इया
- ७ र्स्यान्युर्यान्दःग्ररः हेन्।
- त्र्यः वीरः ह्रेवाशः हुः द्वर्यः नहः वीरः विरः वर्तेः । भ

त्रियः शहर्रास्त्री त्रियः शहर्रास्त्री त्रियः यह्न प्रतिक्षाः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः व्यव्याः हेत्रः यह्न व्यव्याः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्टे क्षेत्रः कष्टे कष्टे

त्रिन्द्रस्तिन्द्रस्ति । द्रस्ट्रस्तिन्त्रम् । त्रिन्द्रस्तिन्द्रस्ति । स्रिन्द्रस्ति । स्रिन

ग्री.धियोश्र.श्रॅल.ब्री.ब्रॅश.योर.ब्रे.ज्र.योश्रर. भैचर्यालर् चर्च् चैर्तानप्तः स्वायाः हेरावचेताः न्येराकाषाची ज्ञासाहिंगीयतेसा गा र्रेग'म'स्योगराग्री'तवियासूर्यम्बर्यास्य न्वरःषीःहेश्रःशुः र्ह्वेश्यःष्यरःशः र्ह्वे वः स्पेन् यदेः यावराता गीय क्रीया इया बर गीय वार हुं वाया वर तवर हूँ र दीय। हैं . जू. १६९६ जूर हीर. नेश्रादेशायमार्श्वेरहीमा यदार्श्वेर्याम्या लरम्भिकार्जुरा। बाक्यालुवार्ज्ञार्ज्ञार्ज्ञ्जूना यर.क्र्यंत्र.त.त्रट.तृ.पह्यंत्रा य.रेयंत्र. वर ब्रेंश वर रेवा य प्यर कुश वेंद तथेला ब्रेन्-नर्वेश्वःसदेःश्वेर-नरःब्रेश्वःगरःदेगःसः त्रज्ञुद्रा भेवाह्यात्रात्याः भ्यान्त्रात्याः Theatre in education निर्देश क्रिंग किया त्र ζ' Ladakh Theatre Organisation (LTO) बेश'रश ह्वेश'ग्र'हेंग्श'शे'बेग' ब्लेर्य वर्ष्ण वर्षात्य प्राप्त वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत् गुर्दाया ब्रेंश ग्राम्यविष्ठ सूर्वा द्रास्य वर्षेत्र क्रम्यतः ह्रेस्याम् स्ट्रीयः ग्रीदः व्येन्। म्द्रिः स्ट्रीः ह्ये। ल्रट्स्य.क्र्या

स्वस्थायेद्यं त्युर्यं Andher Nagri सुःस्व Juloos सूदः सः तेद्द्रः त्युर्यं Juloos सूदः सः तेद्द्रः त्युर्यं Khoj, वर्तु सः स्वेष्ट्रं Naga-corruption हेर् स्वेद्यं Naga-nandam व्यायः स्वायः स्वेद्यं स्वायः स्वायः स्वेद्यं स्वायः स्वायः स्वेद्यं स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्व

श्चितः हेर्न् या वार्त्वाका हो स्थाप्ते स्थाप स्थाप

Galloping Away in Style



