Bio datos.
Wasbom on 4-10-1920 in Ram Na gav, Listriet Guirantoala (now in Pamistan). seudied ubto Middle Slige in Geat Middle Schoil there. Mlatriculation of Intenmediate from L yale pore of Gradecation with Henown firm, Bina callebe Lahore Non Merit Scholawthips en Matnculation a Intermediaty, Wian Goneval icen efany of $L$ ahoie sludents limin a- tha Pujal studeuts Ee devafion, War tithen Ejeveral Seevetory / President All Indun stendents Federation. Attended the First warld Youth Festival held in Prague in 1947.2 was Vice-Prisident of the Waed Federation of Democratic Yoult fov me term. Stanted tabring part in the sirnuggle for Gindion Free dom uhen. 0 I sectat at lijaily. Also in sinngges for rights of students.

Aftor leaving the sludats mavement, slanted labing partin trado elnor mavemant it also skated. doing social worh, heeping frople to get injualices
und daul-o to get jushiee, ete. Was vice-President of the AtL - Prujal Counmitiee of the AlO India Trade lenim caugress for a numuber of yeans. Wiras arvested a, mumbin of timen foitraidn lhaip activiten. g started terade llwin wown at Anvilsar in 1952 ot hque beai i Amintsar ever since then,

Toined Communist Paty of India in $1940 / 41$
(PTO)
and have hean its member ever simer chan Was a member of Natinal coumaf i Calral E-xioufivee Conuilter of CPI fora number of yeons At present a member of Paipale state eecurvel ory 1

WaO Preridaut Meiniapal cammilief, CHHEHARTA (Amnitson) from 1953 to 1965 or so $\bar{q}$ a Mumicipar Cammis vertill 1987

Nas menber of the Pujal Legislative Aseambly frim 1967 to 1980 . Was a Minintov in the elnitea. Front Grot headed by $S_{1}$ Gannam singh in 1967

5 coventuated an miderliging prople aganist terroism or fighting it politically
from 1978 onwands whan it arose in Piupall from 1978 onwands whar it avose ion Pinjace itl as lang as it lasted/lants. Also heeping vichims of terronsm lo get rehef foles,
ete. Also heeped uciems of police eete ete. Also heeped virims of police excesses cammitted duving aut. - Eevrat st ofevations of the poliee:
of Hane coritten same pamphets, tivo briohes an berrevism in prigale \& a nery lorge numbir
of avicles on poltital. Y social topics
Having beer fishbing conruption to the iost of my cepacity.
Married in 1952 Vimla Sabrafa( now Dang)

- Intev-caste Givilmanagy usthent dewiry Saln ipreDing

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10 / 2 / 98
$$

Afler the death of my father, shri gions chand Dang, all hispoopenty and assets were looked oftew and Manoged burddest of brewring, shis Mohor chand Daing. We wrex fourborochers, itshr chand, Om Porthesh, Saloyal foal a to.gdich Weng. Whad four sistern: Pushbose, Santoch, sheila of Savituri.

Mehu chard wows the el olst. All the foer sistens were siseronges thass the youngest of che bothers. Jagde sh. A mingst the sriters Proha was the eidest. She was borna after Jagdrate. Nest wre Santosh, stapilix and Savitwi tro inatse ovder. Santesh hid olied ori the chany of hew mavriage an an aciccident. She had mavied an ex-

whim the newly-weds wate ou theiv wayto Rajin dav's partuts houne. Accidut wan a Railious ove she otha three sistews are very munch alove.

Aspew the l-velution thom, assets left behind by ur fathen invare not divided. Shvi Mehvchave vinas
 that thranght his life the a oted veriffaiviy and justly. He had stz-ciaed upto MA. Aospite all pars astons, om Park ash hat wefused to stendy beypur Matrvieulation. Afew yeums hateo, he wos made in charge Koohing ofter offernaf(yy) the fanily a aiffairs itese,
As such, he had lo spaid most of his time on matters senvected with the laud swoned hy the fanily. This was in two panti mone rit Rammagan) (alocalled Rasul Nagav)
(1)hw firstaluty was bo the pati-aits, to sare thar Gives she said.
that she had not thecapocity it do thal ulso to deo hre duties as faveral seoniting -2-
in distriet Guinnanwala (now in Patristan). Othew pait was in Chah no If I in Lyall pow distriet $\ddagger$ ( now in Pativistanj. He aho shaved ollw bevodurs of loothing after the fomily and is assets and habibities. In lact only
\% When which Ral remarned uith ouv eldast bricher was
\$ that of hegfing a
IHecane Ext veming havd of heaving.) Jag dish had joired * Re. Pr and had becone a troude uniou leader of Nowhern

 B इं Ore Aftar painitime pondia, ow family hal setted in Mecvat.
I 5 th Parksh. Imust say that as head. he was F sinstaly as comsidevate, geverous but alo jut in
Nrelatru to his ypornga broothar and sisterve alitue.
Iे Pushpa hae bisis marriect to shin Jhshal, an Aclooente to Delhi
I. Who ohed nut l any ago Shilla not wait to study beynd Matriculatern and werot en for trvaining as a N chouse. She joining as pos hevearn derisim, a college of has ou choicishe. Shot
Iु Joh as a 1 anse and rose to beceme a sister. She git mawnier to Devesh thahuv, o Pofesson iftimedi in Ruia eolegre at Mumbay.
$\sum \$$ maniaje nor an arvenged one. It had bem suggat by a

(\$1) happily at new Mumbai. (Afrute A Botre metivement shuila was shue $\frac{\text { ance she she } \oplus}{\oplus}$
and lhe max ypar

 and wauted libepane an antist she wes maviea of Shri fovoculhany fin of Meenut and both are living thave happily

Comingto my self, 9 hadf poimed CDI a't $L$ ahve a hile slill a sudait. (Imula (Bamere at thel time) was a sladout anssastadying in Honnaind college fav weman. she was a leading figuve in the fivels secton of thas ahare students thi on and had aho jened the ePI as a young con-mumist? "she was then below the minimum age at which ome could foim the PI). We thad boch ge to gone Berge日 when hen thev was aternible man made
 4-monibers delesakuerbis sis a part of verief coneth ore behaif 4 sho A ISA) ${ }^{\text {sin }}$ which ivas the mely ste dact Aganisctian of stras time. In Bergal, she was sent $(v$ Ranquen detvest while I was seut to ebot chitingang dor Danfladesh

Vimula of my sêf est maried in 1952 . At ivas a civel maniage and worthout, doiny oun mavivige tortu place at Mumbag. Monvoy haty which had env fraw M envie
 no tofy. Howerest gt was, fl counce, acivil manige, as vimule tereame fran belarged aftanily which culld he

Scate.t was a grand foray. Avery mary
of CPI members and friends had been muted and attended. Some of the top le valery headed by the General Secretary. Comrade Ajoy Ghoshtoo were there. The entire expenditure was borne by the bride is side. For a longtime 9 regretted the fact that 9 had not offered and insisted' that half the expenditure would be paid by the bridegroom's side. I' It just did not strike me. Had 9 made the proposal, it world haves been agreed to by my family. very much missed at the party was Viola's eldest brother Shashi Bakaya, a brilliant pret both in Hindi and Englesh, who had died vovy young because some infection when he hard donated his blood not lingago fo victims of Hindu-Mustion Riots. Ravi Babas now the head of family (older than Vimala was there along with many new and dear ones. He had retired as Head of the Russian langrage Deportmont of the JawahovLal Nehru lemiversity. (Iasi). Vimla's young sister Savala Bekaya mass in England writing there as a nurse white her husband Robin. Basu had a pole un private sector. After ritum to In di a whey settee in seth. Robin passed away recently. R, $V \mathrm{~mm} l_{a}$ y young a R asti was a brilliant surgeon who frost wreaked as such in England then in Vengurla in Maharashtra. He is now in Now Delhi leading a retired life. When Rats was in England he had developed some mental problem. Vimila was sent to bring herback - all the near relations
entributing to meet the expen diture. Bofrerporos must mention that Ravi as wolles this wife K amal(_a Yoan) to were CPTmembons for various periods.

Solyapal Dany

Feliaf work as you kaw was actually started by Purjab Iatri Sabha. It was later on thac Punjab Istri Sabma Relisf Iruot was set up. Shat dio Trust is deing excellent work in due not enly to Vimla Damg all of re you. You know a geed deal about its work as you teo have been helpiag this work even before the rrust was get up. as
Ao fer to Vimia peisenally $1 s$ concerned following fntormaticas may be useful.
+. She toured Maharashtra (along with jaswant juar w/o Cemrade dismam Singin M-AHaryana) te ralse func $n$ to help the NEIN affiliate thege to malse funds for rellef. She aiso font to Calcutta for the sere purpose along with Mrs. Ochima Raikhy (Chair persen of the Trust and President.of the Punjab lecrof Igtri Sablat, Vimla also toured bihar for the ame purcose. 2. Vimla has visited personally victime of many big terrorist actions as Abohar. Batala etc etc. She has been delng it from the begianing. I think of 11 the public and policidal leaders of Funjabobe has done this most. Nost of these trips were made by her on bus. Only recently we have started leadLing hex jeep. $0 f$ courge expense in volved has never been charged frem the Trust. Of course she has been taking al ang with ber sene Intri sibhe warkers and also cone volunteers. Apart frem condolences ecc. invariably gelict has been diotributed. lurisg thit visits she has also beon visiting ifompitals at Amritsar. Batala. Ganga diagar ecc. to gee the injured and alse to give them same rellef.

That part of che relief which aas attracted biggest attention amd reaponse is the scheme of stipands to chiliren of victims. As you knew. relief work has no element of any kind of sectarianismpoliticel.reliolou or onyother. It is cempletely en a nen-pertisan basis. Of cuurse in cotuel prictice it belpe the cause of matienal unity and integrity.

Vimle ha all aleag cumbined this reliel work with active carpaigning against tesirorism-through innumerable meetinge, peace marches etc-even in strong ho/a rural areas of terrorists; ist through articles through campalge - ns for rilmdu-sikh unity.etc. atc. She bas also bean mobilizing women to participate in campeigas for Hindu-aikh undty, far natienal unity etc.argany sed by trade Uniens.

- Win connection with relief work being organised by the rust another - Point may be worthanthing. Families and children of innocent persona who get pencenar
Killed by security reasons through crass firing, thru ower-reaction, because of mistaken identity. etc are also given some types of assistance.

When Vimla was in Calcutta. Maharashtra, etc. Papers carried storice about bey- one being that she does not have to look after $2-3$ children but hundreds.
 Famous acme which hes just etippud my memory).

Simla has agreed to cooperate. Her one big problem is time. With all $=$ work of the crust and of Istri sabha, she insists absolutely on looking af ier our heme lacluding cooking,bemell. The has one partime helper. imp helper 13 invariably young grid. When she gets married. Net Vimle has to look for new one. In every case relationship becomes ene of mether-iaughter. Vimia never had any problem with any of her helpers. And Vimia puts complete trust in her helper and this trine of hers bes never been betrayed-line hat been in Chhekaria for about 36 years ) some times she has had to jed very hard $115 e_{a}$ Game time back we had to chonge our quarter (rented one). Ne could not finch a suitable one for quite sometime. Almost fill oreyeur she lived in - Verandas with one kitchen and one bethrean. (I had been living in our office for security reasons. She med to bear this hexdands along).

## 

## विठडीभां टा


 लँञा，ऐेम सपी चढ संगो मडे







 उंगा．ฝั भी जू
 ธธ．

म＇घी इढा सी सठम 4












พ以文 हो घृ．मิศ．मపूष्ट














 मछताวम म® डे डुटी मिॅटा
 उे दिच โिसमी खता मंघी उ＇वा के ही खढा वहो．होधे











 उ•गెँ दृ हले वஜे．हैघे

 टी భึज

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 ढิइสัตร व＇ख पौउड



 दो क̛षا उपद्ट हो fehere




 अवा धिटनाधा दिध वह है म！：fahख clfar（Dై

 डे घंगाहा उaral ही महट จวยิ อฮิ．

1945 โिस भा है भाख



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 वаठ यही घंघटी मaूल माढ










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 －ी इलग्रिभ मी．





 पुीकिロ टने＇पीजञा गी




 भ्युषी मठ．


 पूपर्ठ घराहे तहै

1952 हिड मा．उंता रे



 Өि丁 ढेँउटे चले भाटे उे मघ－








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छे Ją！โНӨिमपष्ट बमेटा हा म：उ’वा सो भवाद ही गेठ



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 जबीठl घठं





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 एधं री ही तंब लाही ताही．


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म1• छंवा 1969， 72 ๗ङ 1977 โदच ฝ1 हृम Јณลे
 बिमे पंचटो से ममवघठ बो ठठी ${ }^{2}$ मी．


 म1：उांता मद्यु ฉम13 त भीटँळठ 纪 6－7 इम्त सेम्ड बाहे．पनटी ते 1970 रुछ माँे थेв โिछ

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 ही Mत्वादी मः：



















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 ลฮย ะฮิ．




 उЕी ยูčai？

## Indion Expren $2 / 2 / 91$ REGI

## A life dedicated to social good

By S. M. A. KAZMI

Express News Service

AMRITSAR:

HER tears show her great concern for the sufferings of the people and her total in. volvement and dedication to the path of volun. tary sucial work she has chosen for herself.

Her silver hair. slighty bent hask and the intensity of her voice are the pronf of the struggle she has been waging since her school days to uphold righteouisness.

The sorrows and sufferings of Punjah during the last decade threw her another challenge and Mrs Vimla Dang (64) emerged not only as a symbol of national integration and Hindu-Sikh unity hut ulso as a champion of humanity.

Unmindful of the honcur hestowed upon her by the Government of India in the shape of -Padma Shri Mrs Dang is alfays on the move attending meetings, collecting and distributing relief to the victims and even preparing food for herself and her husband, Mr Satyapal Dang, a veteran CPI leader.
"I feel embarrassed on hearing whout the award given to me I do not think I deserve it", were her humble words when asked about on being awarded. the Padma Shri" for her voluntary social work.

Mrs Vimia Dang has been chosen for the award this year for her efforts in providing reljef to the families of victims of militancy in Punjab. It all started after the unti-Sikh riots in Delhi in. 1984 when under the banner of Punjab Istri Sabha, she along with her team of dedieated social workers started a campaign to collect clothes, utensils and money for the victims. An amount of Rs 30,000 thus collected was sent to the National Federation of Indian Women in New Delhi which disbursed the aid worth Rs 1 lakh to the victims in the affected areas. She personally visited these areas to distribute relief.

Mrs Dang recalled that the sufferings of innocent coupled with the overwhelming response she received from all quarters for her relief work strengthened her resolve. The Punjab Istri Sabha started helping innocent victims, injured or maimed in indiscriminate shootings. bus massacres and bomb explosions or kins of those , killed by the security forces during cross firing, mistake or due to over reaction:

She was the first to reach the homes of the victims and give the much-needed help before help from the government arrived. She toured several states to help raise funds. The response was tremendous in West Bengal and Maharashtra where people from all sections contributed liberally to the fund, she said.

In West Bengal, top artists including Mrinal Sen and Shabana Azmi orgảnised a show to raise funds. But the windfall came when Mr Gurudass Dasgupta, an MP from West Bengal who received an amount of Rs 7 lakhs for exposing a multi-national company donated Rs 6 lakhs to the relief fund.

On January 17.1989, the Punjah lstri Sabha Relief Fund Trust was formed and donations from all over started pouring in. She sent appeals to a large number of people in every corner of the country with horrifying accounts of the helpless victims of violence.

Besides helping the unfortunate families, the trust along with some other voluntary hodies started a monthly scholarship scheme for the children of the affected families to help them continue their education. The scheme has won universal acclum.

Mrs Dung showed the list of the recent domors which include Mr C. Achhutta Menon, a former Chief Minister of Kerala. Mr Inder Kumar Gujral. former external affairs minister. Mrs


Pushpa Paul. a retired school teacher from Delhi. Mr Asghar Ali Engineer of Bombay, Mr Ghulam Rabbani Tabban, well-known Urdu writer and so on.

More.than 500 students are given scholarships and more and more cases are coming to the trust for assistance. The trust gives scholarships ranging from Rs 50 to Rs 250 per month depending upon the stage of the education.

But the social work undertaken by Mrs Dang is nothing new to her. Born on December 26. 1926 at Allahabad in a Kashmiri family, she was inspired by the nationalist environment since her childhood.
Her mother Kamla Bakaya was one of the first women to go abroad in 1922 to get teachers training. She started teaching in the Ganga Ram

School where Mrinal Chattopadhya and Suhasini Jambekar. both sisters of Sarojini Naidu were also teaching. Her father worked in the Hindustani service of the British Broadeasting Corporation ( BBC ).

The whole fanily was active in social work. Mrs Dang naprates it tragedy which struck her family. In 19th when communal riots broke out in Bombay, the enture family went to donate hlowd for the injured Mrs Dang's brother Shushi Bakaya, a young promising perer died at she age of 25 hecause the needle used for taking blood was not properly sterilised. But this did nut deter any member of the fannily from continuing with the sucial work.

Mrs Dang who became an activist of the All India Students Federation studying it the Kinnard College. Lahore, went to Bengal to help the victims of the famine staying at Rangpore district while her tiance. Mr Satyapal Dang, worked in Chillagong. She helped in collecting money and clethes for the victims.

After the fumily shitied to Bumbay she hecame an active member of the Bomhay Students Union and took part in various demonstrations in support of the Naval Mutiny. From 1417 to 1951 she represented the All India Students Federation at the headquarters of the International Union of Students at Prague and toured Eurupe.

After returning to India, the married Mr Satyapal Dang in 1952 und came to Chhehrata, an industrial wownship on the outskirts of the Amritsar city. She started organising women by tunning an education centre for them and joined in every trade union struggle. During one such occasion when the workers of a factory went on strike, she took the charge with the wives, sisters and mothers of the workers and went to jail twice.

Being a founder member of the Punjah Istri Sabha, she steered the organisation into a powerful movement for the rights of women. From matrimonial disputes to international erisis, she mobilised women against repression, when this correspondent went to meet her she was holding a demonstration with 300 women against Gulf war.

She was also elected president of the Chheharta Municipal Committee in 1906 and then in every subsequent election till the comimittee was merged in. Amritsar. During the 1965 Indo-Pak war Chhebrata was heavily bombed resulting in a number of casulties. Shis immediately started arranging relief work for the victims and also arranged for their funeral. She also started a canteen for the army jawans.

She. along with her husband has been in the forefront of struggle against terrorism. separatism and communalism. Her voice chokes with emotion when she narrates the scene of massacres and deaths and the agony of the people left behind. They look up to her as a missiah and wish her a long life so that she can help many more affected by the militancy. मीभनी टिभला इांता

26 रमंघठ， 1926 तो हिंख घूद्ठ दिँच सरमें मीभडी किसहा इंता ही भाउ मौनती कभसा घवर्णमेल 1933 fॅँच हेह अे घण्ग टोचत टेतिंता लटी लग्ट


यसममू दिसला छागा
द्लो यचिल घंठउ मी । सिता मी घवर्गटिल घी．ही．मी．टे fिंड्रमडन्ती मेबम्षत निँच कंस बठसे मत उे

 घवर्टिल पिैं वाटहतक बदी 25 मएल हो लडत Өिभ fॅँच 1946 दिँच दिटेञा टे विभा । बिच घंघटी से

 प्रेन मी，यठ सुत सेट मभे हलं युठी

 जाठ से विाल।

म० पूर्णन मतन्टो मंबाठभ たैँ्ध मठतागम विग 1 स्थस घवर्विम्य（घग्ट fॅँच सिसल उत्वा） के भुढलो fिमिभ वांता व＇म मवृल， हाजँत 亏े पूथउ वौडी，लिधे मूंमडी मढ̈नहो रापिच टौ हैट निलासिती सरैथायिभ्टे तूम्मोप्ड मत 1
 रिडिभन्ठपी संघिघंसी
 ताहे।

घँठल से चल ममें ब्रिए ते घंताल के प्राम बठचे वंडायुत का वे लँच टो भरट रीडो । हथम मा


 हो तगण मी，＂घंबाह भठ विभा उ। घहेता वंट।＇

श्डग्ठ रे घंघधी उले क्षाट＇亏े
 समक्रा सिभा भडे निसिभातधी मघेषेंटी किँं मवठातम Јे गाटे ।
 भरह लहीं हंड सिंबठ वठत हहो दि़िभव्दोभां के हाभघंट बौड़।

1947 亏ें 1951 उँस छ्रि ममश्व रिटिकण्वदी मंय
 मट्देंटन）से थवग्वा हठडत बिँच
 है यूडौरिप के।

 सूंबे मँंउसल छगता हगल मुग्टी 亏े




मवँउठ वगे，मे भुठड＇डे नघव हिॅूप मंभवा कठ्टी Iे डे हुषी फंगड हो भटट वठटी जे। वही


1965 ही गिंट－यम्ब नंता ममें बिरत के चैता रुल fिलके


दिसिभव्वदी भग्तु दिभल घवर्णटिा

हेगठर सिँच गैट＇今े का वेे हैनोभा＇ दभझडे हिँव बंटीत षुचली । नरें
 52 घंसे भाते ठाहे，अ छ्रिकता है ममबन्त 亏े है से पूष्व ही भरस


औ० मरल उँव ब्रिच हेगठटा ही तबात प＇लू＇से यूपर्ठ तने।

मूँपडी स्क्सरा छाता टी रागलकसमी के 1984 हे हंवा थौड्डस ही भरस सम्टी 30000 ／－
 बॉरडे भर्ण सिँवठे बवई डेने जे बिदे ड़्ठडो भगिल हेइठेमत सलँ संदे ठाटे।

सिटल बटी मर्ल उं．Өिग म्रैठड के टेंपद्ग कडे रागम्रडावरीं सट्रेप ह्लभघंस वठर लटी मठतात् उर 11989 दिँं
广ें थोड्ड घौंचला हो भहस हही ＇वहोड टवँमट＇राहिम वोडा fिभा，निम से बैठ मातनेबी मरूंडव गठ। टठम้ट से हैभव यठमत मूंभडी छिस्सा नेधी，घक्रण्तणो मी वललंड उर्गि वायडा फडे टरूमट से मेघठ डिँच मीभडी छ्रिठभल भातंस，मो वावृदरम टगम तायड मेंघठ युवसीपिट के वु उं बियोका
 630 भनिते योइड पैँचला के


बितृ से घेवाठस फले स्डिसठे

 ＇यरभ－मूं＇से किडाघ ताल मतमर्गतम विाभ । परस मी यूथउ वउत देल दी बिचता हें fिलग्ड वर्गिस बोडो । मवरण हले एित
 सिंव माप्षो मभेड यंज－उएग उटल
 बचिटा चगुट उ निता घठर उदे， टेट ही मडूलड चै। बेच गेटल हो घ विरे से พठ वगे। अभिते वठत सत्ले मॅं साटले fिँच घावी हे संले थेत वीडा विभा घेँ से गन्नात दें यैन गक्षात्र वृथे डैंब मी，थठ मूर्जी
 घिंल टं में बुरे 亏े घेक्न निग सैप मो।
 यगिसी संत fि्याग मज रे मैघ घटे गत।

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Ag ACTVITITS OF ANOTHERHUE
he mamers infleme who need huf in Pboliah loday is constantly outstripping all aid that iofunsary wrganisation s.a? olfic of muster. dad in this atwesome arat of heed, it is possible for velantary borties wht ditherent mot itical huw on he deme the samekintrot work hat bu: not hit asictch of discorú.

Lakshmikanta Chawla and the organisation she hateds, the Rashoriya Stiraksha Samin, which is a Bharatiya Jamata farly organ, bas prominently in the news in February this year. She had led 200 women if a ghetwo of the house in Amritsar where Akali Dat leader and A! Simrania Singh Mann was stayng. Thoy had reathei to his statement which said that the perpetrators olithe Dethi riots should be punished. "Why not also ask for the punishment of those responsible for killings in Punjab. Is it that people here are not human?" Chawla and her group asked. She explains that the group comprised women - both Hindu and Sikh-who had sulfered the death of one or more family members il the hands of terrorism. Says the in her most chasic Hindi. "Ihaya fo hanga hae, aur main hatya ki virodhi hoon" (A murder is a murier and 1 oppose all killings.)

Chawla is a lecturer of Hindi in an Amritsar college but is known more for her political and secial ativism, lighly visible as sik is leaking processions and gheraus. Sin belmos to the BJP but maintain, "It just so happens that am in the BJP but my intage is that of a social worker. Hindus, Muslims,

Sikhs, hisisian-pullers. can-puilers. all kinds of powple corne to me for hulp."

And slic rolates !uw il all hegan vaty waty lor her wher at the tye of 13 she harm of an impending
most wiry woman, obvionisly conceals an abondance of energy. She lives; in Amritsar, divides, her lime between college and social work, commules viten in. Chandigarh where her husband is ruming his business, tra-




A pronest by Rashrriya Suraksha Samifi
child marriage. Her father hati fathen ill so she taught in a schoxl am? sun colnugh was involved in trying (o) save a girl of chass seven from being narried 10 am old mam. She satw a sighboard saying 'lstri Sahayak Sabha' and promptly intomed them. Soat the age ol 1.3 stac was as momber ol this sabla and by the lime sise was doing her masters degres, she had become its general secretary. This thin, al-
vels all over Punjab, Harr. yama and limachal Pradesh and seems to dired ${ }^{\text {a }}$ a tot of her efforts towatds vocal expression, protods and gheruay:

Of coursc, titer ideological till becomes evident when she expresses her concern for the killings. sating, "If this geres or here will benothadusleit in Punjath." But in the face of a struggle for mete survival 'utse'are only fanciful categites.
aflectad families. The selseme was lannched in 1986 and froadened in 1989. A chantabic trust in Desini also contenhutes bewath this shlume and ite wal number of chiduren mong eiven scholarships is 879 (in Pumab) baryana and iamma, They aregiven Re: foat the primary school levei. Ris 65 at the middte selomellevand Rs ou (6) those sudying beyond matric up to a maximum of Rs 150.

As Vimb Dang rums het finger down tixe list of the stipebit rephents rime sex the tames of Shat fomites, of Himde hambios. There are in these tion chillach of rixh-

## Vimla Dang's is a helping hand that rises above petty

 categories. She is not immunised into indifferenceby the sheer everydayness of death in Punjab
shaw puliers, labourers, shopkeepers, government employees, police personnel and even cases where the death of the breadwinner of the tamily was at case of mistaken identity or a restat of "police excesses.

Viala Datles is a helping hand that rises above petty categories and is not immunized into indifference by the sheer werydaynes of dealts in thes servan Sle an with er: ower the blowd-siained pebbles, over the rappe that sing of sorrow in the land, she can still find it in her not to let the mamber of dhose dead beconce mere statistics but reatember them as human heings who thed and hoved and wha katue benast families Hat mesd sippory

Fholos Ast: vuit

## Ned Kamal Puri

EKTA BHAWAN, Chheharta (Amritsar) PIN-143105.

Dear Friend/Sister.
As you know, I am a candidate from the Amritsar West constituency for election to the Punjab Assembly as per decision of our party, the CPI.

Due to the vastness of this constituency, inadequate time available and other constraints, I very much regret for not having been able to meet all the voters personally. I am therefore writing this letter to you to please make it a point to exercise your right to vote and to do that in my favour. My election Symbol is Sickle and a pair of corns.

I assure you that if elected I will work with even greater zeal for unity and integrity of the country, for peace in Punjab, for strengthening Hindu and Sikh unity, for an end to terrorism, for greater powers for all states including Punjab and for development of our state. While demanding effective action to put an end to terrorism I will also demand an end to all excesses against the innocent and for political, economic and other initiatives to find a political and lasting solution of the Punjab problem.

I will continue to fight against unemployment, rising prices.
I assure you that I will look upon my succe;s as an opportunity to serve even more our great country, our state and our people especially the needy \& the poor as well to fight for equal rights for women and the scheduled castes and all other oppressed sections for genuine demands of middle classes, of peasants as well as of agritural labourers, of workers, employees, youths and students, of small and middle traders as well as of industry.

I assure you that I will be able to justify your confidence.


Yours Sincerely,
(Mrs. Aipimla Dang)
Sickle and a pair of corn.

## Some facts about Smt. Bimla Dang

Mrs. Bimla Dang. General Secretary, Punjab Istri Sabha, is a Champion of women's rights She is a renowned social worker and won all round recognition for her relief work for victims of Bengal famine in 1943, for victims of Pakistani bombing in Chheharta in 1965, for victims of anti-sikhs riots in Delhi in November, 1981 \& above all for victims of terrorism (both Hindu \& Sikhs) in Punjab. The latter work has now been taken over by Punjab Istri Sabha Relief. Trust of which she is the Hon'y Secretary. Nearly 550 children Hindus as well as sikhs-are getting scholarships from the trust.

In recognition her selfless and non-partisan social work, she has been nominated a məm'er of the Sきlite of th: Gıru Nanlk Dzv Uliversity and has been awarded Padam Shri by the President of India.

She is a tireless worker for equal rights for women, a sincere friends of all the down trodden and brave fighters against every type of injustice.

She has suffered imprisonment for various causes of the pesple a number of times.

Thanks to the coopsration of all section of people of Chheharta, under her Presidentship the erstwhile Municipal Committee Chheharta came to be recognised as one of the bist run com nittee $i_{\text {a }}$ the state. Perhaps she has been the only woman President of any Municipil Committee.

She has been working tirelessly against killing; of innocent prople, for strengthening Hindu sikh-unity, for unity and integrity of India, for developnent and just rights of Punjab, for an end to excesses against innocents and for a political solution of the Punjıb problem within the fram; work of India's unity \& integrity. She has always stood for just rights of all religious minorities whether they are minorities in the country as a whole or in individual states.

तिथि : 16.6.91
एकता भवन,
छेहरटा (अमृतसर)
पिन कोड - 134105
प्यारे बहनों और भाईयो,
जिस तरह आप सभी भली भाँति जानते ही हैं कि में भारतोय कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के फंसले के अनुसार पंजाब विधान सभा के लिए, अमृतसर पशिचमी चुनाव क्षेत्र से उम्मीदवार हूं।

इस चुनाव क्षेत्र की विशालता, बहुत कम समय तथा और कई कारण हैं, जिन कारण मुभे दुःख है कि में आप सभी वोटर बहनों तथा भाईयों से निजी तौर पर मिल नहों सकती। इसी लिए में यहृ पत्न आप के नाम लिख रही हूं कि आप सभी मुभे वोट दें। मेरा चुनाव चिन्ह 'दात्री सिट्टा' हे ।

में आव को पूर्ग विश्वास दिलाती हूं कि में सफल होने के उपरांत, देश की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए, पजाब की शाति के लिए, हिन्द्नू सिख एकता की डोर और मजबूत हो इस के जिए, आंतकवाद की समाष्ति के लिए तथा सभी राज्यों को अधिक अधिकार मिलें इस के लिए पंजाब की उन्नात के लिए, पहले से भी अधिक उरसाह् से काम करूंगी। आंतरवाद की समाषित्त के लिए प्रभावशाली कदमों की मांग करते हुए मैं बेकसूर लोगों पर किए जा रहे जुल्मों को समाप्त करने के लिए तथा पंजाब समस्या के स्थायी हल के लिए, आரीक, राजनीतिक तथा अन्य दूसरी पह्लल-कदमियों को मांग पूरे ज़ोर से उठाऊंगी।

मैं बेकारी तथा बढ़ रही कीमतों के विरुद्ध संघर्ष जारी रखूंगी।
मैं अप को विएवास दिलतती हूं कि मैं अपनी कामयाबी को एक अवसर समभने हुए, अपने महान देश, अनने राज्थ और लोगों को, विशेष रूप से गरीब और जहूरतमद लंगों की सेवर और भो तनदेही से कहूंगी। में औरतों की बराबरी के अधिकारों के लिए, अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों के हिғक के लिए तथा और सभो दबे-कुचले वर्गों तथा दरमियाने वर्ग की जायज़ माँगों के लिए संधर्ष करूगी। मैं किसान, बेत-मज़दूर, मेहनतकरों, मुलाज़ों, विद्याथियों, युबकों, दरमियाने वर्ष के ब्यापारियों तथा उद्योग की जायज मांगों के लिए संघर्ष करती रहूंगी।

में विश्वास दिलातो हूं कि में अप के विश्वास पर पूरा उतरूगी।


## आप की शुर्भांचतक :

## (शीरीमति बिमला sांग)

## चुनाव चिन्ह - दान्नी सिद्व।

## श्रीमति बिमला डांठा के बारे में

## कुछ तथ्य

- श्रीमति विमला डांग, जनरल संकेट्री, पंजाब स्तो सभा, स्तियों के हककों के संघर्षं की भंडाबरदार है। वह एक पहुंची हुई समाज सेविका है, पूरा देश उन के रलीफ कार्य को भूरि-भूरि सलाम करता है। उन्होंने 1943 के बंगाल काल के पी़ितों, 1965 में छेहरटा में, पाकिस्तानी बम्बारी के पीड़ितों, नवम्बर 1984 के सिख विरोधी दंगों के पीड़ितों और पंजाब में दहश्त पसन्दों के हाथों पीड़ित हिन्दू-सिखों के लिये दिन-रात अनथक कार्यं किया है और कर रहे हैं। अब यही कार्य पंजाब स्ती सभा रलीफ टृस्ट कर रहा है और श्रीमति बिमला डांग इस की आनरेरी सेक्रेट्री है । लगभग 550 हिन्दू-सिख बच्चे (आतंकवाद से पीड़ित) अपनी जिक्षा के लिए इस ट्रस्ट्ट से वजीफा ले रहे हैं।
-उन के, बेगर्ज और पक्षपातहीन समाज सेवी कार्गा को मान्यता देते हुए, उनको गुह नानक देव विश्वविद्यालय की संनेटे का भैंबर बनाया गया है और भारत के राष्ट्रपति ने 'पदम श्री' ते सनमानित किया है।
-वे स्तियों के बरावरी के हककों के लिए लड़ने वाली अनथक सिपाही है । सभी, दबे-कुचले लोगों तथा हर जबर-जुल्म के विरद्ध लड़ने वाले लोगों की विश्वासी मिन्न है ।
-उन्होंने लोगों के हक्की संघर्षों में मूजते हुए कई बार जेल-याना की है।
- भ्रीमति बिमला डांग की प्रधानगी तले, रह चुकी नगरपालिका छेहरटा ने, सभी लोगों के सहयोग से पूरे पदेश में बहुत बढ़िया प्रबन्ध वाली नगरपालिका होने का मान प्राप्त किया है । शायद वो किसी भी नगरालिका की अकेली एक स्ती प्रधान रही थी।
-वो वेकसूर लोगों के हो रहे कल्लों के विरद्ध, हिन्दू-सिक्ब एकता की मजबूती के लिए, प्यारे भारत की एकता और अखण्डता के लिए, पंजाब की उन्नति और जायज मांगों के लिए भरसक संघर्ष कर रही है। वे बेकसूर लोगों पर हो रहे अल्याचारों के विरद्ध और पंजाब के राजनीतिक हल के लिए, जो भारत की एकता और अखण्डता के घेरे में भाता हो, के लिए पूरे तन मन से जूभ रही है। वह सदा धामिक अल्प संख्यकों के सभी जायज हक्कों की लड़ाई में उन के साथ रही है चाहे यह अल्प संब्यक पूरे भारतवर्षं के हो या किसी प्रांत विशेष के ।


चुनाव निशान
'दान्तो सिट्टा'

# अमृतसर शाहरी कमेटी, भारतीय कम्युनि₹ट पार्टीं। 

जसपाल प्रंस, अमृतसर। फोन 31166

## ขен मू

## मूमझी दिमला इंग

 मरमाठ मНІ̃ँ

 छिगरा दे म्राहटान वेम वागत

## पटस मूं

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## मभフฮ๊ वभิटा



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मी मगेन（（थी．टो．भाही．）


मीऔ

मौН
मौभडी Цૂरिश्ट घेवी
सिमीयल टएत वें
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 मूं अभीव चुमिर

म：मृठनीउ निभि निरुणम（मใौवठ） भी वम् ल’ल fचैटो（वंबातम भाहौ） चैपनी टउमत मिंय（वंगतम भाही）

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 मी व्वित लएल हैल（नवर्रालमट）

 मी से．मी，टी़िभ（डेभव） मी मूचेन में（लेषव） मी सतालोम ट्रिभभम（ल४ष ） मीं हप्री़िंटत रेंगई（लेषर） मों मзठाН चाठा（ऐेपव） मी मโृउँच（ले४र）

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 नो मृढढ＇न（हिंझमटीषिमट）
 मूं नी．भैम．घषमा नरुउा एल

जिर दी भमों मभा्त मेंटा टी वॉल ववसें गं ऊं माहुँ वेद्ड हल्टवैंमराट्टोटिवेल उे अस टैवेमा से भटर＂व ने हल टले बते वम सी गी फए करी भा संट्सी पष्डाव यंडउ रुगत से फिच सघट दी जग्र भा तंटे उठ जिठा फिय विग मी ：＂नट डी विमे घंत्षें अंवें ठित वज्ञी गदे क़ां भैठा सिम है चुटी पुत्व दी हा फिलटी चेदे，बरडे रा गैट डै बिम बैल वाँच परी भायटा यठ दी रा गेटे उं भाजिय र्घौचिमं है हे देष वे मेंते
 मउनर्मैंटी टी बाहता टी यैटा है नांटी बै।＂

मेंते टिच्वा टिेंत मड उं द्यीभा रेम्रबताउ Өि गठ निगजे रख भमीवरी दिँच चितो भात्रदडा एटी वैँ वैं बटगासठत टी चण बँ母टे गर।

मादे पूटग्त नैउ मभाती मैदा ड़े चेखडणनी हा सच्या में दिर्दिभातही
 हगवे दिच बौं चैल चैटा मृत गै विभा
 ज़्राष्षा में उं मंत पुदाव अंडठ मटठवी

 नादेवट है थैस वीउर मी 1943 दिँच
 वाल सा भिवात घट विला मी जर लघंत्वं
 ठग मल वटे फितनां हु है टुब वृी ठछी जी भालवी शितड सेँटल सही भनघुठ
 पिवमुठडा रा यृतटाट्टा वठत ठही जै Qैछ ही माषिती सा सरिधा हैं उे


 घंठाला रेम रा निॅ० वै। ट्थमी अलंदें
 टे हेषे प्ठा रिका । थैग्घ से लकां है टिव हर्व नें सैप वुर्टे हिव्वंठे वीडे भड़ माटथभवं हें घंवाएल टी मर्गट्टड लही वार्टि वीज हैंड दिॅड मेते जीभां
 टिउोमां।



 गमथडालां＇उ हैसद्रां चौी डीत्रं

 वतवे भौड सा हुष गुच ने वि मेन हॉडा ववर्त ममी पर्मवभा निगती हिभव गु 25 माल सी मी，Qि क लंतो
今iximit O H सी

## भापटीभां

 अंटरा दी माहें कर्पेष हिँच वप्टी पितिंते
 उेंगेट－यव सर्ता निणड्रीभी 1961 डे 65
 चणनें चे रुणों मरो।

मी मउधए उांता हाल्ल मेंती साल्टी उैट मवानें भमीं चौगप भा वाटे डे हेगठटे हिँच ट्त वाटे । पित भौनूउमट राल

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## I



## गान्चल म्रत्री＇भणिभा युती＇ <br> 

 अअ त्वाभी मेठा।

 में हितममाती तड सी रम्ट्ही वर्वसम ची वृत्मी Qे 3
 मढ़ पतल टी हें वे उँवडी रूळठउ टैव से उँषे पगठ वरठ महुष्वा वचरें そटे यट मुव हुथाप्ट्प पेंठें। उँब－उँव फंतीभां फँव घंव वाह्टथम， ．मुछां भाभ सी उत्रत मलें हँँ दिहाही पेढ।

## टिंडे Өिडतां से भयाव डे

रे छेगठटे के बुगी घघनी हा fिखाल घटर्मिभा वु र्मवंटां दिँच ती बेगतटे
 सामां देपव－甘पन घिषठीभाँ चళीभां मते। भरुँदो निमी टे हषजे，घितलो टीभों उत्वां डे स्षौबकभां ताम्ड दमे गेटे मत।
 मावटी मुर्ठोद्या मेटा सी सं वी वर्गप्टस रीडी वाही मी छिं हैवत गवबड भा वही
 याट स्थिजम्धीओं वाहीभां। मन्ती वग्ड

 डा टिर जाष fिम दिंड में नी मृग्रल मी亏ं टेवडा सुरीभत है ठौइट छेठवटे सै
 भंडस ममवर्व वठल ठष्टी हैवं जै हैं प्रिथठ वठर हर्ष पइं मं। उै भमों चैंट त्रें राल fिय चुवाब वटे मों वि लाहीं है मानरा्य लहों टर्त वंवे－टात वत। वैज

 उँव हाठ टिडे । पिक्रा टर्टँच मै बरटे है ठृटा उै हे वे थँतण पेमे टे मिबे उँव


 सी भुज्ुिमयल्लटी हें टिम fिल्लामले दिँच घुु वेश बीड । मठवन्ती पिमटार

 यून्द्य यूट्रा सी मराष्ता वोजी वाही।

निछ्रिभयल बसेटी हेगठर टे मेंघट
 मुढड वैंय हुग्टे । कित fिँच वाोप उे
 यूटाठ कीडी ठाट्टी। । थंज्घ प्टिमडती मडा

 दिंध रूे । भहेवां पडी－यंडी प्रवाईे



टवेड जुरीभत भातुभां ठाल fिस्े भानों मैं मेडे भैवर्ँ कृ है टिपदा डे प्रन्नाय थेतसठ गम्मल वटण्डिट दूँ मरं बीडी यट मड अं हैँ भर्गउस्युठत
 Qिं गै सीयुनदार रा मिबत्ठ हबंची सरट।

1984 रँठग्र हिमउवी मढां के 30 ग्वाठ वृदे तबर，मैर्वाइभं ही विटटडी ＇उ मदेटवां，माप्रां，वंघष，वस्तीभीं प्रहाहीमां，वरझे डे घटउत मिँव－दिती र्सौवभमं हे मिवग्ठ छववां टी मरट हटी पिथवरे वीड । पिव ववस हैमतल उैउटेमत मान टिंहीभर टुमैर हुँ बेती
 मुलीभड टी मरस भवोलचवी डे
 वाटी । में डे टिमुती मडा ही यूयार

## （घंवी महा 7＇उे）

#  

（मढ 1 ही घरवी）




1986 हे मूळ हिध

गी โृमउती मझा दलँ





ममुविa аउलां，घंब पभरविभी राल घषमी डें ठवर्व उँटे लेखा 3 हिमसे ताल मृचिभा
 उष्षी Јट डर्गस्यी，निगझ


 हिडठो सरडिभी इल नालडी ठाल नो च्विभाध्रा सहठगड दिध भा वे बोली उल्टाते सलट ताू पूउग्ड लँब सी मल्ध



 वाहौभा，नए 17 आहшठी， 1989 क్ర पंताध हिमउठी मत्रा चौहोढ टवॅनट व हिम रीउ fan उe उव fिJ उवम फॉठ स्डष उव प्ष वाशी मी，मउ हैहतीओ दे लेख न्ञिम दिच fिमзสint，लेघม，इౌฉटन，
 मझटुठ हो ममझ Јठ，दृम
 वปิ चठ．म＇รे लघीढ़ ढंड लघी モৈॅळा सा आमी．मी．टสัभट खता उन्व बनमों बेन foग जे． टสัभट वे एल पीत्व โहचल

 घहाव गठिभాला－मेHू－रमभीव डिच ही еं निग ने．हिम ममे ${ }^{+}$
 ปे จปิ อถ．

भूपिसनी निधिका उस Wट्टे फटे 50 चुरहे टी उसम है
 हर हिस पूद्य खही बतीज उमझ वठर्ठ ही उसम 300 वृथे भमगनान गे．

1－4－89 ふँ 31 भम्बच， 1990 उर है ममें लंख़्ठ टउमट हे 101225 โूपेटी वaम जรीम घचिभt डे घघमीभ है หว ลीउी वे डे दिमे भमेे
 उन̈ दُछे गाषे उठ डे 60000 छपष्टे सी उसम भr्टी मी टूमa चिली सले चिडी ताधी 3. मही． 1989 еँउम टूट ते


 वउत इटी 1200 चु १ौeड．מमां टठमट बलं बमหीन $3^{6}$ भण्टे भूटामी 58 पूघ्यां 훔 10000

 घैगाल के मापत से ममू छबो उढढार ठल थीजउ लनी लसी 5－5 उళग चीका उसमी डेनोभी Јर．

घट ट्मट के 13 日fिभ ${ }^{1}$ है
 मबूल पटिमएले निच डेतिभ，
 त्रें मेम $G$ गेम चिछ घद्यत्र fिछो हेजे बेंतभ．





 fिम टठभट हूl वै पवनिर न＇ड प＇उ हैं उष उष्वन उं उविड हैंता ठर्ड

 fिวडीयम उसम fिखठीका
 परिउत रम्नत कहो षठच




टूमट 혿 बिड लाङ दल
 पूपड Јठ．हित लटी टूमट




 उत हेगコटर भी．मू3मत है


## Vimla Dang (Bakaya)

Sit. Vimla Dang was born in a Kashmiri Pandit famlily at Allahabad in 1926. Her family subsequently shifted to Lahore, then a citadel of Left politics. She joined Friends of Soviet Union Organisation and also became an active member of All India Students Federation, student wing of CPI, while a collége student. Vimla married in 1952 a leading communist leader Satya Pal Dang. The couple shifted to the industrial township of Chheharta, Amritsar. She has been active in women's movements and trade union activities. In 1968 she was elected President of the Municipal Committee, Chheharta. In 1992 Mrs. Dang was elected to Punjab Assembly by defeating twice-elected Ram Arora of the Congress. Simplicity, total identification with labour class, commitment to moral politics, abhorrence for politics of power marks
Dang Couple apart from other contemporary communists
and politicians. The couple has been living in a tworoom quarter in the labour colony with minimum comforts. They shifted to Ekta Bhavan, the CPI Secretariat, during the period terrorism was at its peak, for security reasons. It was Dang's line of contesting religious nationalism that ultimately prevailed in Punjab and helped in countering the terrorist movement. During the militancy days Smt. Vimla reached out to the victims of terrorism and became a legend for her social work. In 1995 Vimla's initiative helped in adoption of some families among Kashmiri victims of terrorism.
In 1997 the couple retired from active parliamentary politics. Despite failing health, both Satyapal and Vimla have been active in rendering social service. Vimlaji is an important functionary of the Punjab Istri Sabha

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\text { Kashmir Sentinet september } 2005 \text {. }
$$

## THE DANGS: 20 YEARS OF A 'UNITED FRONT'

From Our Special Corresponden

$\mathrm{M}^{\mathrm{B}}$S. Vimla Dang sprang a surprise when the warkers front led by her won 11 of the 13 seats in the recent municipal elections at Chheharta The surprise was all the mor Sangh the CPM and the Jan Sangh the CPM and the Social ists - an odd combination-had been jointly opposing the CP there (Meg an Sadusument or ceats. (The Jan Sangh and the Congress won one seat each.)
After this signal triumph Mrs. Dangs re-election as pre-
sident of the civic body was sident of the
only a formality.

Chheharta is the fortress of the Dangs. Mr. Satya Pal Dang leader of the C.P.I. group in the State Assembly, is of course one of the derennial news-makers in Punjab. The allegations levelled by him against the for mer Akali and Jan Sangh Ministers are being inquired into by the Dave Commission
The Dangs are seasoned campaigners and. in fact, their join struggles span 20 eventful years in Punjab politics. But the story beqins much earlier-in Calcutta.

A MEETXNG OF MINDS
It was 1943, the great Bengel famine was raging. From far-off Lahore came a student elegation to make an on-the spot study. "The group sent by the Punjab students' federation included Vimla, a 16-year-old Kashmiri Pandit girl, and Satya Pal Dang, the 23 -year-old son of a small land-owner of Ramnagar village in Gujranwala distric now in Pakistan). They work ed together for a month and later helped collect large sums of money for famine reliet.
Nine years after, on April 10, 1952 they got married not just to live happily ever after but "to fight together for the establishment of an order in which there will be no exploitation of man by man and therefore no maverty," as Mr. Dang puts it.
The realisation of that dream The realisation of that dream as still far away Mr. Dang, melsoldiering on. Mr. Dang, mel lowed by the years and his hair turned to silver, is now acknowledged as the best parliamentarian in the Punjab Vidhan Sabha. He is also a member of the National Council of the C.P.I., and a member of the executive
of the Punjab Trade Union Congress.
His wite fs the general secretary of the Punjab Istri Sabha, an executive member of the Na tional Federation of Indian Women, and of the Textile Mazdoor Eikta Union. She is also on the State executive of the C.P.I.

Mr. Dang born to large Arora family. passed his middle school examination in the village and intermediate from the Government College, Iyallpur. Having graduated from Government College, Lahore, he joined the D.A.V. College there and later the Bombay School of Economics. A scholarship holder ap to his graduation, he did not appear for his M.A. examination because by that time he was deeply involved in politics.
His eldest brother was a whadi-wearing nationalist and young Satya Pal himself was stirred by the freedom struggle. Between Nehru and Gandhi he felt more drawn to the former, and between Subhash Chandra Bose and the Congress old Bose hard he "sided with" Bose. But Rradually he felt that the Congress leadersioid was not revolu-
tionary enough and his shift towards communism began.

MAKING OP A LEADER
It was at Lahore that his ideas took a sharp left turn. At college, he came in contact with Mr. Romesh Chandra, now Sec retary-General of the World Peace Council, and Mr. Surinder Nath Sehgal, now a factoryowner. These two and Mr. Rajbans Khanna, at present a film director, encouraged him to attend study circles, where occasionally Miss Perin Bharucha (now Mrs. Romesh Chandra) was also present
During this period Mr. Dang emerged as a student leader-as emerged as a student leader-as secretary a the Lahore Stuof the Punjab general secretary of the Punjab Students Federation and finally in Bombay as general secretary of the Alldia Students Federatio
Mrs. Vimla Dang's mother sometimes wore a "burga" but her outlook was none the less progressive. The lamily in fact had a cosmopolitan background. The mother had done her Montessori diploma from Italy in 1933 and headed the children's department at the Lahore Ganga
studetns ${ }^{\circ}$ strike. But after five years in Bombay, he arrived at Chheharta in April 1952 to lead the labour movement there.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS
Vimla had worked for some time in the Oriental Languages Bureau in Bombay After her Bureau in Bombay. After her marriage, she took up a teach ing job at Amritsar but gave 1959 for whole time poliup in 1959 for whole time poli tical workn Mre. Daod, who was arrested in the textiles strike of 1955 and 1965, also courte arrest in the Bedi Farm agita tion in 1970. With her keen in terest in the social uplift of wo men, she has helped many couples to reconcile their differen es and avoid divorce.
Under her stewardship, the Chheharta civic body is one o the best administered municipa committees in the State and here the phor and low-pald employees enjoy many benefits. On September 22, 1965, a few hours belore the cease-fire the town was heavily bombed by the Pa. Kistanis, causing a large number of casualties including 55 deaths. Mrs. Dang gave the lead for reliet work. An impressive hall has been built at Chheharta in


Satya Pal Dang \& Vimla Dang.

Ram School. Vimla's father went to London to join the B.B.C. The mother wrote story books for children and poems. One of her sons, Shashi Bakaya, was also a poet.
Vimla was greatly influenced by her college Principal, Mrs. Mrinalini Chattopadhyay, and by Mrs. Subasini Jambelar, both Mirs. Suhasini Jambekar, hoth sisters of Mrs. Sarojin Naidu and poet Harindranath Chattopadhyay. She joined the student movement when she was only 15 and a year later she went to the first party congress in Bomtroupe.

Mr. Dang has been abroad only once. On August 15, 1947, when India won freedom, he was on a tour in Fast Europe in connection with the first World Youth Festival in Pragre. That year he became the vice-president of the World Fe deration of Youth. In 1947, Vimla also went to Prague and later did secretarial work for the International TInion of Students. spending over four years in Kast Eurode.
Mr. Dang had joined the C.P.I. as early as in 1941. Duririg the Poyal Indian Navy "mutiny" in 1246 he was in the Irs in Bom organisivg

The Dangs took a leading part in civil defence work during the 1971 war too. The local trade unionists manned the civil de fence posts.
Between 1953 and 1960 Mr . Dang was jailed almost every year-for a few weeks o months. But, as it happened, he was never formally convicted. Since 1953 he was either pre sident or member of the munict pal committee of Chheharts till be became the Minister of Food and Supplies in the first Unite Front Government in Punjab, He remained a Minister only six monthe but in that shor spell in office he set an example for others to follow.
In the election to the Punjab Yidhan Sabhe in 1967 from Amritser West ber Chief Minister Mr Gurmukh Singh Musafir by 9.971 votes In Singh Musar bity 1968 tes. This year he increased it to 16,693 votes.
The Dangs have no children. They lived in a two-room tenement from 1952 to 1955 when they shifted to a one-room quarter, again in a working class locality. This is the environment in which they have carried on their dedicated political activi tias over the last two decades.

I am Vimla Dang now. I was born on 26 Dec. 1926 in a Kashmiri Pandit family in Uttar Pradesh. Hy mother Kamla Bakaya was among the first women to go for Montessourie teachers training to Rome In 1931-32. On her return she joined the Ganga Ram school in Lahore The Principal of that school was Miss Mrinalini Chottopadiya, youngen sist 5 of Mrs. Sarojni Naidu the great freedom fighter. It is she who instilled a buming spirit of patriotism in our schoul as also In our famdly. New Ideas were introduced in our school. We started putting up wall newspapers in our class rooms. The school began to observe 2nd October, Mahatma Gandhi's bixthday and 26th January, Incependence Day. My mother was a poetess, so also my father and she started composing patriotic songs.
D. Your mother's name and your father's name?

My father's name was Avtar Lal Bakaya.
Sarojini Naidu was a renowned leader of freedom mor ement.
Her sister Mrinalint Chattopadhya populariy called "Mumny" and Suhasini Jambhekar, and her poet brother Harindra Nath

Chattopadhya had great influence on our family. Mumy's house soon became centre of revolutionaries and radical minded youth. My mother and several other teachers like Sheila Bhatla. Snehlata Nakra (now Sanya1) belonged to this school. My mother's songa and poems were much appreciated.
Q. Do you remaber of those songs?

Yes. I will give you the lines of som songs.
"Ch Deah ke Nanhe Soormaon, Uthao Jhande Uthao Jhanda, Hato Na Peeche Kadam Barao, Uthao Jhanda Uthoa Jhanda, Yeh Meetha Meetha Sunal Deta Hai Geet Apni Bwantantarta Ka. Daro Na Peeche Barao, Uthao Jhanda Uthao Jhanda".

There was Hindu-Muslim strife then because of the British policy of "Divide \& Rule". We belleved that motrater India must put up a united fight against Imperiainism. One song that was
composed by my mother, and father set its tume wass

> - Ased Karenge Hind Tujhe, Azgd Azad,
> Hum Hindi Hai aur Kush Bhi Nahin, Aur Kush Bhi Nahin
> Gar Hindi Nohin- Yeh Hind Rahe Abad-Abad-Abad
> Arad Karenge............
> Kehne Mein Na Kisat the Ayenge. Khud Samyhenge semyhange Sab Milke Rahenge Shad.

After my matriculation. I joined Kinnaird college in Lahore. This was a missionary college but we had progressive atmosphere also. and here as a young person I onganised agitation against the complsory teaching of Bible. We were not against Bible but we used to think why there should be compulsory poustet teaching of Bible and a compulmory period. I remember thare was a current Events society of which I bedame a member and we got some leaders of All Indla studants Federation to deliver lectures, Mr. Arun Bose and satya Pal Dang who was AISF ctobsteader in Punjab. They were surprised to see studency in a misaionary college ainging national songs. Our Principal Miss Mcnair was a very kind lady and on auspecious occassions like Indepencence Day we used to aing. "Lhd of our Birth-we plecige to thee" This 18 a famous hymi. Mrs. Monalr was sympathetic to us and respected our sentiments.

Then there is one incident which I wuld like to relate to you. Hy tras eldest brother shashi Bakaya who is no more wes a tal ented poet- Highly impressed by his poetry suhasini. youngest sister of Sarojini Naudu invited him tombay afer his graduation $2 n 1941$. After the Cuit India Movement when the National laders were in Jail. the AISF launched a big campalgn for thelr releasemshashi bakaya's powerful song. Mindu Hum Chalees Karor-Hindu Ham hain. Muslim hum hai-Lakhon Hume aulad Kadam Hain Abhaya Asankhyak, Aur Agam haiYak Awaaz ka Yak Parcham Hain-Hindi Ham chalees Karor" In a procession demanding the rel case of National ${ }^{2}$ leaders in 2942.

Shashl Bakaya left his studied, devoting full time to political and cultural activities. In August 1946 there were Hindu-iusilm riots in Bombay. Many young people donated blood for the victims. but the needle in his case was not roper ty sterilised. He died in September 46 at the age of 25 years. He left a rich collection of poems and sones in mystask English and Hindi. Words were to him,

> Whapons with shall siffice?,
> As arrows, bullets, shells in our hands.
> Lovers of freedora in all lands!

My second elder brother had joined the Renaissance Club in Lahore. Student 1 cade: Like Rajbans Krishan, Pin Sher cha, Ronesh $C$ indra Jagjit Armand and Satya Pal Dang used to assemble her for their cultural activities. My father Avtar hal Bakaya 8 was also affected by the brutal repression unleashed by the British Govt. In Kascor during the Civil disobedience movement in oar dy twenties drops
$D$ ur ing the shootings in the streets capos of blood fell on his Achkan. Our Dali hi hid his clothes mat out of fear. He could not appear for his M.A. examination that year. Out of resentment for the British he did not take up a Govt. Job for years. He used to do tutions in Egnlish while my mother worked in a school as a teacher. It was much later that he got a job in the All India Radio and was soon posted in tho Bindustańn Department of 936 in Landon My father loved music and poetry. He was a very sec 1 ar minded man and had mary husilm iximads who came to our house sear Ny mother's trip to ftaly in 1931 was Elnancad by our Nanaj1 but the credit goes to our father for permitting mother to go abroad leaving 11 five children. I was four years and my youngest brother only six months ald. Weayed without father and grand parents for full one y car.


 टिंब शूदग्व दिंच सरमें मौभडी दिमझल उंग हो भाज होत्डी वमक्ष घर्गाचफल 1933 दिँच रेत उे घग्ग टीछ ट्रेतिंता सही नाट
 अंगड हो भरट बगरी जे। बही


1965 टौ गिंट-ये नांग लमे जिउत्र $े$ गुता हाल किसे


दिसिभगठधी भrतु दिभरु घर्वाहिभr


 52 घंटे भाठे वाहे, उत पिरले है ममकान 亏े से वे प्वा टो भरर उँब हे बंभ fिंड मेंगुती उगे।

फॅठ मएड उॅब ीि टेगठटा टी रहाउ पलू दे पूपन्त वड।

हॉरज्डी fिसल उंग ही रागलकरमी अ 1984 है रंगा
 उुपे सी ठग्ड Mडे दँंडी भाउत fॅँड




जिदले रहो मएल उं. बुण
 राग्नउताठरी हिल़ूप स्माघंट व०र लदी मवगाठ गठ । 1989 たिँठ
 उे चौइड घंबक्र हो मरर सही 'उझोः टवँप्रट' रार्टिम रोउा


 वर्गि वारज फडे टॉॅमट से मेघण



 630 भानिे पोत्रड घोधा हैं दहीदे चिंदे सा ठडे उर ।

Qिकु दे घेवाठत भा़े द्डरके ठाँउ सभन्ती सं हें म"टउ
 'अरम-मू' रे निंड़्य हाल
 वठत दंडे दो Qुर्ते के मिनए बाहु बोडी । मबबग्व दँले हि०





 मॅउ नटिल निँने घाबी हे दँले १ेष
 उत्ताब तुये उँव मी, थठ मीभुउो दिमल्डा उंग डे छिडरा हे मर्यो रा घिंक हें में ठुरे उै घंत़ा निग दँप मी।
 पईडकी द्व द्वप्पार मु से मेघठ घटे चठ।

## THE HINDUSTAN TIMES, NEW DELH, THURSDAY JNE 16 ISA, STATES 5

## A. 'faqi <br> From Harpreet Singh <br> AMRITSAR, June 15

They are an extraordinary couple with strong convictions. They have been carrying on a relentless campaign with missionary zeal against corruption, dishonesty; incompetence and immorality since the past four decades in punjab, there is hardly anyone who can match their dedication to their self chosen task. 1
Soft spoken, ever ready to oblige and accommodate people for: right causes, they have gathered a carvan of friends and admirers in all walks of life. As human beings, they are a rarity. They have been working indefatigably day and night for the welfare of the masses. They are none but the Dangs of Chheharta - Mr Satya Pal Dangs and his wife Vimla Dang.
To be in politics and remain honest is a great achievement. And this couple belongs to that fast vanishing breed of public men and women to whom ethics constitute an essential ingredient of politics and means are more important than ends. Although the couple has held high positions in life, they never thought of amassing wealth. Rather their only inrerest was to serve the people and live as a simple and ordinary life.
"Men of such purity and probity are hard to come by these days. But even if their number is small and fast dwindling, they are the salt of the earth who make our hopes for better times and people contintously triumphs over our all unsavoury experiences," claims Mr Mubarak Singh, another wellknown philanthropist and politician of Amritsar.
Over the 40 years in Chheharta, an industrial suburb of Amritsar: they have come to be known as the "fagir couple". They have been living in a two-room quarter in the labour colony with minimal comforts. When terrorism was at its peak, Mrs Dang had been living in his office for security reasons, and Mr Dang lived in a verandah with a kitchen and one bathroom for almost a year.
Mr Dang is such a down to earth man that he used to travel in ordinary buses even as a Minister in the Ciurnam Singh Ministry. Mr Dang was the president of the Chheharta Municipal Committee from 1953 to 1965 and Municipal Commissioner till 1967. He was the member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly in 1967 and 1980. Wis influence among the masses can be gauged from the
act that he had defeated the then Chief Minister of Punjab, Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir in 1967. Mr Dang continues to be a member of the National Council of the CPI since long.
Born in 1920 at Ram Nagar in Gujjaranwala district of Pakistan, Mr Dang did his- Bachelor degree from Government College, Lahore, in 1941. While in college, he started taking interst'in student activities !and became student leader: He organised strikes against the British rule and joined the Communist Party under the influence of Mr Ramesh Chandra, Mr S. K. Sehgal and Mr Raj Bains Kishan. In 1945, he helped the Navy officials who revolted against the British in - protest against social discrimination. He was the only Indian sent to Prague in 1947 to attend the first meet of the International Union of Students.
On the political front, he has stood firm on an ideological principled approach in dealing with social and national problems. He has a philosophy, an ideology and he has never used unethical means or tactics to gain power or status and has not ever gone in for cheap publicity.
A nationalist to the core, he has been working relentlessly for the unity of the country. Basically, he is a man of the masses and believes in social equity and justice. He is a champion of the poor. To work for the betterment of the common man is an article of faith
with him. He is progressive and liberal and accepts reason-based dissent on national, political and social issues as a basic right of every individual.
Working at his desk in his office known as Ekata Bhawan, Mr Dang is more of a political commentator than a politician. No Civil rights violation or wrong doing goes by in Punjab without his pen bringing it to notice. The fact that he was at one time the best "Parliamentarian" in Punjab is evident from the clear and articulate, analysis he puts forth even in an ordinary conversation. One can disagree with his politics but his genuine concems cannot be doubted.
Like her husband, Mr Vimla Dang. too, has been working tirelessly to provide solace to the suffering humanity. To serve the people has been a passion for Mrs Dang.
Born in 1926 at Allahabad in a middle class Kashmiri migrant family, she joined the progrssive movement at an early age an became an activist of :he Friends of the Soviet Union organisation. She became an activist of the All India Students Federation while a student of Kananaird College, Lahore.
Mrs Dang represented the All India Students Federation in the headquarters of the International Union of Students at Prague. She married Mr Dang in 1952 and shifted to Chheharta. Here, she began organising the women movement and also took active
part in the trade union struggle. She was elected the president of the Municipal Committee for the first time in 1968 and then in every subsequent election till the committee was merged in Amritsar. Under her stewardship, the Chheharta civic body became one of the best administered committee in the State.
During the terrorism days, Mrs Dang and her organisation, Istri Sabha, were in the forefront of the struggle against tertorism, separatism and communalism. They Organised meetings, processions and peace marches, despite grave threats to their lives. In addition, the Istri Sabha devoted a lot of its energies in giving sym: pathy and rendering material aid to families of innocents who were killed by the terrorists. Along with other activists of the Istri Sabha, Mrs Dang visited these families all over the State and provided financial help. Mrs Dang also launched a scheme to give stipend to the wards of such families who had been massacred by the gun-toting boys to continue with this innovative scheme: The Istri' Sabha formed the Punjab Istri Sabha Relief Trust in 1989:
For the excellent social work done, Mrs Dang has been awarded the Padmashree award by the President. At present, Mrs Dang is a member of the Punjab Assembly and here too she often raises questions of public importnace which are being neglected by the. Government.
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गलरा उराला Өंट मुगिभ क्षैवां डे






 घं घं लुा वडे Јर ।

पिढ्ले fितीं ひटिभम्ल उगिमीस रमिधितिमट थावटी टे भान्गुभां रे चंट से मदेप
 रैग रोडा । ममधी हलीय fमिभ सहवस मवडठ नित्रा fिमार
 मरम निंच भारि ते घiं घं सलमे，मीटिकां रचबे लँवां है पुवटो सलं भयोल रीडी
 उतण्धिट लप्टी वंगतमी छैमाट द्व मूभНडी fिठमल उठादउ
 माधी टलोप मिं山 के रमिभा fि उसने fिड प्रठटे भरमझी वान टृट उते गर डे रंतातम
 जे। छिगता रमिभा कि वमि－ हितिमट युठटी रे हिवमल इवाहैउ टी गभर्गहः दिच मיने उलरे दिच नलमिभi हा थते－ गाठम घटराटिभा डै।

पटिभाल मनित डे उल्ल वर्ञ
 दिध हिव पघलिख मीटिच रोडी वाही निम है मिचनो वमिधितिमट यrवटी है मबंड माघी घेर्भंड वर्टे रे मिघेपरु








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${ }^{\text {fिधितिम }}$

## मヨता

रभमపे मंगट fमिय रठोभा






 Qिउถi ㅎ 1973－74 अडे 1974－75 लटी 20 ढौनटी



 वोग । रीउा नएह। हउसमप्य सीवत
 अटचटार्दोम fिउ नाल्दे，वाने हित उतुटीभां ट्ड वौडीभ नाट $भ 3$ टबेढिब मैहेतन मी
 उटगिमा सादे विधिंरि छिड

## ชิษा ศै゙アコ

（मढा 5 ही घृवी）
 सेंसे गठ－चठ बही बुझीम निगडीभां नचँठうभां से नभाध ठोव रुों लेंसीभां उं हैँ निए गठँच टे सेंडे गठ－ दबउ हे पड़े याघीट गठ।対 वर्वा समद्नो तर्ल डे नसं उीच छिठ मुव ता नग्टे बि丁 बम उु हंता मित के बी मूभात वfिet गे


 रिमे नितीं बैही नॉल उ ठाराही दी वही विमे वडी ही न नांटी नेटेती थत सेती जे



 fिए द्रोव ने।

दिमहा नी क్ర fिर ट्से से टुध टा घडा विभम्य जै， गभी Јहे Өि कातन चिँठी Өーシे गर थन वपी गठ えसें ही सैय ताहो थन चाउटी
 विनु गी छिगरां है मागमहे उसेता，घवी विमे Еीज तार्ल
 โिमल नी से fितन्टे विस हिलट Јर－परिगा उृचיइ


슬
 यमें बठरा यदेना ।

（मढ 5 ही घृवी） हीभां चटां दिच मरस fरंसे
 मडे विमएत ही युच मुगजन वउटे Јर ।

## मस्तन भैंतउi

हिउठटे हीभां भुठउi महा मझeूठi еे ठाल वडीभi Јर। मन्ञृत मुगत मभानी मघव दिवप छिगठां ही मरह



 लद्टामीभां वाशीभां उर। भैउडi
 उमॅस्ट मडिभाभ今े नेถูावॅटीभां।

सहउत
 हा बंटी रढउत रुों मी थठ 1958 मडे 64 नटच मत्बत्व


 ता मरों युด हैमा
 भगसम स इवाइभi，पेतमగi

 भन रसु ही डै ।

 मुग्त ही भवादृत्टी Јे मूढड

के सु रा वीउ उा हतव व मषड वरम च्वरह डे मक्तघี गैटो निम निच चजअप्ल दी
मआल डे।

भाটिटेठीभ्भविंता वैठम
मरुझी दृष्甘 1 सूर उं 21 सर， 1975 उस लताट

亏ं घंतडी पउत मभेउ भैछौबल ढिटतेम मउटीढीरेट से，


 मेछीवल उंँ डे घिलवूल ठीच उंटे चग्बीटे गर 1 मरיली






मैमराघ ठโिउ
यम चा छँता मॅन
मालेत बेटला $10 \mathrm{HEी}$ —ठा：वसमीखल मेंउ हचते－ बलठ टोचठक्त जुतीभर थैजा से मद्वठी भूपएर मों मैमठर्ष मठम से तनिउ पाठ हा इँच 11 मही हिर भउद्व की fिई बुटा चिल एूपिभ्रा दृत्ष नाहे 12 हने पहेगा। रही
 भवरग्म fिच प्रत वडे Јर।

## मा：घิतठन्नी टा

उी．घे．घाते रैम

## ฮెจ म3

रदीं निली， 10 मही－ भयेजीजत हे वल लूव मउ
 पิด रठठ ही रूमिम रीउी निगरi fिच दिर मउा वभिधि－ तिमट मेंघ माघी भैम．भेН． घेतठती हा ही मी निम उनों Өिच रें लठी मवनान से 28 ल४

 घसट दिच हिदमपा ता वठल
 अणु से मर थठ मयीचठ रे fिए मान्व मउ येन वठत ही भrofभा ठा लॅँडी

रटीतां सलूटीभां अडे
 उत्टा
हिएवरा दिध चँटा
 ममटन हेवडा टरमटाहोल भमट्व प्रना जहीभగ वठटी ，हु दिव दिन्माल मीटिवी Кैसी भांटी ने भडे हैन हिच मक्नट्व मुणन रर्णदम रनवे Эमीटद्वां हो लिमट डिभम्त रीडी संत्ही नें।

मझस्व मुम्ध ठ निवह

 तु उनमी मइ घु लेट भंजे चसूउ रेभी भड रेमांडनी भमिलभभi घंने ही साट्रत्तो

संत डै। हीभउरగम，चैँझी，

हिजठटा
（सबा 8 हो घारो） उंग हिम से पूपर्ड गर । मक्नटु म मुन्त हो भबाहाही गेठ उल्यी दिम रठात पालइा के
 गर，Өें मृटिट गी दिमे ऊनात
 वमां टा देठद विम चु घां


हि丁 डै หमूू उमत ह




## माममी वेचत 己 Еैम हि ढामी

（दे．यो．）मेढ．छ．है．भrवती रेयती हे मेंतेतन मि：उन्यष भघ
 म3 ही रण्रणित है $\mathrm{F}^{2}$ दिम मूबका राव

Mघघ＇व भरुमra fि：
 मफं हैपगित्या नरद्वी दिध fिमत＇टीस सा रेंग दोरीडा मी

## टैंड हौटम

 पुी ढानम मरा बनर डे fिल मबसे गर，यी．उर्धसूष्，





| रै：रैम टा देठहा | ЈХН | घिभाठ | मนे่ ही |
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|  |  | उस | Јॅе |

वमेल दिषे यूपष्मिती
मिणड वेंटत ही भतुभग्रड लगताड
Өिमृंगी 2，75，000／－व： $55,00 /-4$ भगोरे
मतडां－

 रीङ＇ना मरहा बै।
 उवनीटा डै।

मगो／－玉ौ．मेंट．बैउాवो

प्रल नांघ उदीक्मर，भंभू उमa
थी．भाउ．75／592

दिभाण मालीभां，टो पr्टीभां，सोहातां，

 मटील，ढठरोचठ भुे पिँडल हे घठउर

जम्ट उॅष्ष
म：मеृत fिय मेंउ मीरच
$\qquad$ ऐढेती । fिアコ fa

 － $0-$

उुढार वपी జैटे उद क्ञानी विग समिभा विभा डे fि घडु 3 मत्वीभां टिभावडां होभां हैंउं Qि ताटीभiं भड टैसोढ़त मड धित्मी से घंडे इियाट वउत्र





## సैंचन हैटिम हैघट 2




 वें


1．ढठौौबँट दिध्ध बौंवरिंट टवेरिता वएलत्त ली Өमगठी
（हे）मेत घलाव।
（घ）$V$－डौ， 1 －छी टाहीय भरात भड़ घणधिंडठी द्या।


 щठोट्ल＇，खप्टो 38 भิн．मैН．उं 50 फ्ञम．भैम．भवण्त से मटेर मैटल ही मयहापी।
$3,60,000 /-7200 \%-9$ मउीरे
$1,00,000 /-2000 /-3$ मगोटे मतनां－


 नाम दे fिमाघ उम्मस बींड़ ज्ञा मरसे गर ।

 हाले टंउठन वैट मНशे माटतो।

 ता भपोवन्त चे ।

मुी／－
भेगाज्षेरटिद्द fिनीठीभ
 घवां हतीटबेट।
PR（Advt）75／610
 1975 के मदेंे ठीव $10-00$ कने प्त ताट। दिन मंडदु

दिमे उतुi Qिपनेखउ मवउं भपीर मराहो दिधे ।





 हढउठ हितलेम्नव fिषिभा दिडाना सैजึリ।
PR（Advt）75／608

## そैंइठ ठटिम



 उ 26－5－75 के दसे घrच टुरणित पूमेंटेस ठेट टें उतस मटे

 साटनो।


1．घटम्ल โृष्ष पेलोटेवरित्र
हिं मटाढ ब्रभr्वटन ही
Qिमान ।
$1,00,000 /-2000 /-9$ मरीते

मतडां ：－
 रढउतें रढउत से मभे देषे जा मरहे गत।

 तुी रीउा सम्टेता ।
 ही पलून Јैटे थलित मेटिंत मउटीढिवेटम ली मूल हद्ध मदोरात्व रोडो नापेठी।
4．टें उत बेदल मेरमिमट गैटे टेचेटान के समी रोडे नाटगो ।
 चिड दानम के रुों जेटबो，मदीवान रणों बौडे जालतो। मगो／－
(भणनीउ मिंय) बैमटवरमत उद्हीजर， घटाए

 भิभौवोमल गंड

 घटाहिक fिभr घ वैनिभां टा यमवर


टैलड सी लॉट－पमूटं टे रग्वर निग्री ममान्बी हा－घवम्घवी पें उँही Э छेम मटंबा，आमीव


 यण्धिट लपी，दिभाग माеीभा
 मत 3 दिधा्दा बन वे गारोध
 माग् वउटे गठ fिम ठाल मुपट－दतना डे ताठोष लूर मंघे डे मुप－दठन 3 गाठोध लूर मघ
 मूपग ही लीजठ हिम हो गो
भुजीवरम गे।

 है दपन्त ही Jँ 3 K से भांटा गै। बुडीभां जवताभए्ड टे उैंत डे दिवसीभां गर डे मिळ尹आां से
 भदमघा Өिउठा निला फ़्ड ट्घिटी वे नितरां अंटत मरूपी टबट すै，ममग्न लषी रठट गे। मн＇ヲ मप्व ही लणित fिम लही
 हा fिया महैप fिमउती साडी
 ठलू गे हिम हगित सा भूष

 3े वश्शी पी
fuम नें।

एיलची मतुविभां से पमुच प्ष $े$ ，पीभां पेरे wठ थगउसीभां गं 3 मां हो गालदबडी टिन テंसीझां उर， ＂भग्ट्ट ！मेक़ळ विषे इँदिभा ？
 Өिबतना डे＂वटवां लैभीफां री भम्टे，पीभां ब丁ग़్ సैमीभां।

＝


 उउभम्न हतउ वे डे मयदे घगड्ग－घल मरबा मभान मूपरन टी हfगठ हो ही मरमप्भां विंग। जैसां，टान हा टदधाट्य，भrउम－ वम्नी，यैमे मूटटे，बैनाइ़ पाहिता，मयोवत डे बीवम्बड हत्पिरे भर्थि डे ताल गो भवता से भद्मत डे ईेडीभां हा दिध्रां डे मउत्वुदीं डे हन्मूल
 डे पर्बीटी लाभी । fिय मढल

 रे भाप्टी। हडीभां सैसां से
 टे भपोर उलम्र गंट लॉने，fित एविठ त्ठे अधघग्वi è वए्लभां हदन สैंधी पां मिली । वु


 दा fिं मीक्तर भर्णिभ डे लेक्य वभा । स्याव टे चितटीजेत डे आघघवनी उगितूमाटी हो बोड्डा－ वरनी धामेप डे नाटी। सहघंडी
 हे । भगाले లैंत दिच，हालची

 हिच ढपट लाताभा वि लइं के
 fिभगी उँंत डे वgूल गी हुी वीउए，भैदें ङॅन हॉठ वे ठेउ fिच यल्टी इसमूभा विभा डे। वषीफां रे मवतान डे टेव उषी， मउबग fहम fिच वी वउटी निम सा विभायटा डी हमत हानाहान डे छिच टबेत त वाघले टमउ भंट्ती पुलम


हिम हा पठमा्ट मठहम मभम्वी किगतटा ही हमें हा वा्ढी हीभां विधेवटां गर । 1951 गिमा टिम दठता ताल टी तर ठाटर्ठा भरूमי्त हिम मघंयड डे।


विदें घटा मबली मी ？पावली－ मैंट डीभां पर्वमां डं थउा उल्टा के वि मवर्व रहूॅय सल्ला यमा रिता उष वे यामा भान वारी गै।

मभग्त मृव्न लनिठ ही
 ही रेंटगे सघेघेही बँंीी ऊगीं निग्री लfगठ से उतनवे रे मiंदा वड मबे डे मष वें
 वभेटीभां घटा वे हिथत fिर रा日ि वमेटी बे छेयन fिa
 मग्ट，निबडो उतमिभा，रदी
 सेउता है सताएटे ।

ढेगवटे fिं ही वु उनवघे रीडे वाटे गठ डे चंधीभां पठ थडीभां दी उँशीभां गर
 ठाल दी fिभा बै। निडठां हे हिम मभानी एगिच ते ही fिभग्मी वैठा उइ्र ही बंधिम रीजी डे पूच्ठ रीउा कि fिट मड मरिट जै बु ही रुीं ड म श्य सां मड वु तां वु ही हुों।
＊दिव fिभाग fé Bिठi
 वेदू fिञुण्ढिट लषी，मभान मपंन के हूलवरवमा निभा।
 उगी़ गठ डे वबमवती उ घितली दृएले，लाधिउ मयी₹त टाल्ले，उंघ टृल्ले डे हन्जे
 गठ।

समगिंगती द्राट fिध


लँब बैं मठततो उा भये गी मभग्न मुपान Ј ना्टेगा। 7ममन मुप्य लही
 ढारी सा निँउत पैले हा पूघंप वテें।
 री लूइ गे，fिभम्मी पrवटीभा दिवॅठीभां बतं ।

टत्त ही घस्लैर चंती हाे गँदेगी，चलाहा टठएली बत वे

＊में मूंछ हा राठत्त उं लँट निछु，ढेठ बभेटी घठर⿹勹口 ही ।
 टे सद्ध रेंटे उँचे भमीं उेठं मฮॅडा रमेटीभां घटा वे $60 \%$ हडीता वरिभा ड fिम $\mathrm{B}^{-}$ पिढें दिर वरहेतनत डी．मी． भैमिउमठ ही पूपत万ओो गेठ रीडी वाटी डे वॉकवभां के यूट लूटे वि भमीं टात उं घवाँ दिभाज बठह्टांतो।

भுН लスं लघी，मरवभाi उं लघी，fिए मभा्न मृपन्त
 जांटी वे fि＂भे＂री वतां बभेटीभां घट नटीभां उर।＂
 भrӨ्ठिट दलू मभें fिच，दिमड़ी नाउी तิ पूटरम बनटे गँचे लगिन रों उँ भूँे लेसr्टांगो ड
 वे मभग्नी fिभा एपी छिठट－ वीभां डे बीटात लालणी वला मि गिभां त्रे मघर भिษ－ सेटनीभां।

मंवां लही दॅघ हॅघ fिखां से
 भडे रठ वठे गठ।

मघट्यं हे ठा मिवढ भथटीभां मैंतां लपी गी भैसँटत फजे गठ मतों पिषे से मक्षट्ट भप्ये वम्नमी वउउद ऊँ ही
 पॅयठ भडे वैमी़ पॅयठ हा बही दी ममला Јँदे，किणठटा से


 fिर fिल्ड से घיगठ




 हा मभार मुढड मयलापी रीउा सांडा है।


किगठटा fिभिंमपल रभेटी हलं हसीढा से वये वउान द्धि तीसे तर मूले
 उजअएल उॅधी वाहो fिम भिबे उे लही वाही उसहौठ।

उभิดमं

## लाल ढैघविरम， ह्डूत म्रिटिंन भडे

 ЕӘमटる




भडे


## 

## 

डिभro बठत हिल्ले ：－

## लएल ड्डंलत भेंद मिलर निलक्न 

चनिमटनइ भर्णहिम 20／80，मूरडी ठतात टिली।


TELEX－LAL MILL elegram ：－WOOLCLOTH
 हिа भरुभार भरूमיत मन fिम हो भाघ्यो 22 व उता है लतापग नँचेती । दिधे घिर צا्म वाल हैट वउत द्ली गे वि हेगठटा ली वैम वठर जेंता समें हा घगु दइा fउम मघट्य Јठ । fिa भंटन्ते भुउपव निगठटा हिस मरूभुी मत्घट़वं ही विटजी लवारना 10 उबाठ डे। उादें हिउता दिचं वृइ मह्षृत लग्ताले fिञां ताल ही मष्प उषटे उถ पठ fित दी भ्वृत
 मढैधा

```
अणघी हाभ
```

ढैला旦ट feठ लामיही

 घूपैपफल दी गठ। दिएवटा टी


 निनटें कि दिउढारोभा हटोभा，


 ही मड उं परिएूं मंन हेगठटा
 wỉ मरहाही दी वाशी । हिम

 लामाही


पБल राभउतम ड



 हप्ट साट ही मंग मंतदा एक्ं।

मक्षस्टं हा चढडठ
 विस्ूष्ड लग्तो दिव यीसे बैठा



 भाท el fer fehros
 भिषें पूवी लगित बैटवँ बीउी सांटी जै । Јठ उँच मेंवड़ भ曰ē feq भr वे भापट भमल
 भम्ताभं ठमल बितां घणने मखण ममदन रठЕ Јऊ। वfिधितिमट पाउटी है भमीघली गाचूप है

 मउ पएल इंगा नरें बैडौवाइ़ ถुी తीच उा घปูउा ममi


हिम हढडठ हे पिदले यापे हिर हॅइ Jम्ल जे निम
 घ्रेठ मरदे गर । हिम Јए्ल feच



 हितेल मन्घटृतं टे पैमे ठरू
 हिवावानी दिच भँठ चुपदे ही


 मितढ़ हमट हेइ थामट गो मी भवों मिचठ ही मrनी मिद्ध ईिढै＇म सा रेंचठ दी दिउी मी
 वैम मधरत भुज्ध शे ฮัघ fहच मी।

सैगां के हि丁नटा
 मठटेंट से हे亏े चँट वठ रे，



 गाठі हो ठंत निच हमे fिम



 पर्गिभा । दिचनटा दिध रंदां
 बटोका चएल चदीभां वाशीभां

 हैंड उएल घटाएटभा निम से
 ही लिमट एँशी नाही ने भडे गएल से ऊाल गी fिव aीfहंता
 बfुँ वे।
दिगठटा 훈 मब उँ ट्प ถूबमार 1965 ही भीवा लंचए
 पै वे यावमउग हे हिचठटा हो fिएमीभर भम्बत्री धिडे घघन्तो
 बिचनटा fित तर सम म सा घอूड हपेंचे ठृवमार テुिभा।

 मरट राल भडे मŋिच＇नं पैभे शिबठे वठ वे ठद 园मानी सा






 ड। fिम मस ही मिणेमयक्त

 （919）${ }^{\text {r }} 7{ }^{3}$ ）

## Uncrushable，Uniwrinkable，Unresistible

## （O）CM <br> DOUBLE－D <br> SUITIIS

in 1 ERENE E TERENE Woue
FOR DESIGN AND DURABILITY
$404104 x^{4}$

भंโमू
 मुटन पfिठग्टा fिभवडीउद हो बही गाटा दपणुणेंटा गै


सस बरे ही उमीं जठाता सां मठटर्ता
 मेदा ला मैब fिध ।

##  <br> 

प：भन्नीउ fिं山，घेप उम्त




## Shirtings, Suitings

and

## Ladies Dress Material

Manufactured by
The Amrilsar Hagun \& Silh Willss (Pvt ) Lid;
Grand Trunk Road,
AMRITSAR.

Tclegrams :
"RAYON"
Telephone 42265
 4.

## ठोटम


 रठटा मी। मिम रे तदीं चिली कें 15-11-74 उद है
 वाही। हिम रठमन्वी के मिडी 16-1-75 के इिधिटी

 वाशी उे हैम के fिम रढडव ही उन्तरंघत 782 /ही. मी. द. भिडी 21-1-75 वग्ती मुच्ड वीउ विभा वि सलली उें




 भा तिभा
"सेदट ट़ ढानत वँ तटनी" ।
घिगतi गएलक्ष रे भुष ठषटे गैटे โिम रढ़त बैस
 लाइे मभेउ 7 घग्डी Јहालाउ' $\forall$ घंट

 गद्माड ही ही गद्रा षाटी भटी।

यउा लता ने दि घीडे चँच हप हान भुजे छुपी ही मंता

 उमम गे ठगो मी उं दठ से विमा भड़े टिभाज ही ठमम हो

 मपटरी मंग Өेडे भाइभा वग । लाच्ठ Ј ने लइ्रवी टा परा विंडं Өियन्त लूट लप उतर लूना नी मी वि मंध लडवी रे लइखरी के छु वे हान एיलची उ हृत्तभां ही fूॅक्त ऊल धेउट दगषिभां से युद्राल
 घवrउ fिच गढझा सढंझी मच ${ }^{3}$

## 



We serve the suffering humanity through our quality products some of the items are detailed below : VETERINARY PRODUCTS

1. Jnj. Calcium Borogluconate 20\% and $25 \% 400 \mathrm{ml}$ w $/ \mathrm{v}$
2. Inj. Sodium Salicylate cum lodide 20 ml ,
3. Inj. Sulphadimidine Sodium $33.9 \%$
4. Sulpbadimidine Sodium Solution $16 \%$
5. Inj. Stilbestrol $10 \mathrm{mg} . / 10 \mathrm{ml}$
6. Tablets Sulphadimidine 5 gm . each vety.
7. Tablets Sulphanilamide 5 gms . each vety.
8. Tablets Strychnine Sulphate or Hydrechloride for dog destruction.

## PRODUCTS FOR HUMAN USE

1. FRUITALINE i The Pleasant cooling Health giving Saline
2. NADEX: Ideal for rubbing in relief.
3. BRONCHOL COUGH SYRUP
4. COUGH TABLETS
5. Inj. Aminophyline.
6. Inj. Atropine.
7. Inj. Calcium Gluconate.
8. Inj. Dextiose
9. Jnj. Dextrose in B. T. Bottles.
10. Inj. Nikethamide.
11. Inj. Quinine Dihydrochloride 300 mg . \& 600 mg .
12. Inj. Vitamin $\mathrm{B}_{12} 500 \mathrm{mcg}, 10 \mathrm{ml}$ 3. Tablets A.P.C. (I. P.)
13. Tablets Phenobarbitone
14. Tablets Saccharine.
15. Adernaline Solution
16. Adernaline Solution.
17. Application Benzyl Benzoate.
18. Emplaster Resin
19. Polassium Bi arbonite an 1 Citrate.
20. Medicated Syrups.
21. Inj. Emetine Hydrochloride 30 mg . and 60 mg .
22. Table's I iodohydroxy quinoline 300 mg .
23. Tablets Iodochlorhydroxy quin line 250 mg .
24. Tinctures, Spirits, Drugs and Chemicals of different varieties



 दिध घैठे निष्षपी है वडे Јरे।

 सहेपन 'च मा: उ'वृदान डे मा: सेखीवे टे उभमत



 मैघपर रीउा।
 भक्ष होती दिच भमूळां ही सिता। उह उँ उढी डे । ममल हिड मी fि氏िटन बमिछिठिमटां ठיल fिस्झी उद्री न नiं रमिधितिमट fिंटत



 हा शि इट रे दचँप रठसे Јर रठटे गठ। सभौठी उएर्घही

 लगता वउत हो मवरानी ठोडों




 वै वि से भनो हपप डे लच जिड ठोडोभां ंते एवा वतरा डु 31
 क्षवी लैटो पषेठी। घिलवख
हिम उवृं निउइीभां य'ठटीमां
वमिधिरिमटां है षिलाद घंल
गगओभ गत छिगठं रे ही दिव
 चणिट सी भयौल वीडी ।

सकमे ही भूपएठनी मг: सगत fिंय माइल गणुम हे
 मा: मुगिएव पएल मतमा हे
 मग्बी Gै युप रमटी हूल हिगठा ₹ पूर्म मगस उसे। हिगठां उं हिलाहा मए: वाठमीउ मिसे हे दी उसठौन रीउी । नलमे के महल घटाट दि मा: माहों टाम रे भfिम गिमा थमिश्रा।
ढबाहाजे हिध दौटिता भॅन
गहा थठी उतुi मः: घमी, मा: उम मगप्टे












 वपइड fिल्य मेंेनत मी मगिताल



\＆हितीठीभव मंचउपू ठोधित्च एही मूट fिच मघनिछी।
मगर्मधता एघी वेंय ：दिक्ता हलू बेंप मीताठउ













 नियतब पैल वळं।

उर्ठसिम्ड मिंथ्य भाधी．दे，भिम．
 P．R．D．75／73－79．

##  <br> टैंョョ ठृटिम














## लडी रें

लडी
रीम हा हेठदा
ही निव सल ईंइन
सल केछ゙ण सस्ट ब゙छात री Өिउप्री सं घटाठिट रा कमीक से मभ उस उँ भैढ
भम मे

1．बैठमटववमर भाढ बैद्तडैइ
 Өिम से ठग्ल लनाहै घ्वरी मत्बे वंम वतर लपी बेंठ लियिभा घाद्यां ड घहाधेट
 नीटपुत，मैचt्दाली．बंप－ हाला भमववेट।
2．सल्ड जँसहr इन्दू，उमयूत
3．सल जनतగ विधिद्रम्सी लॅघेहाली

 बलत ष्षेञा，उभ मता।

2 रु： $10,0,00$ तोलत $40^{\prime}$ भगीके （ 45460 होटठच्न）（ 12.19 मीटठ

$$
1 \text { रू: - ििीे } \quad 55^{\prime}-6 \text { मगीहे }
$$

भमा हप ताउामा 3 वाबाषम वमधिएमट मदिजना सम है विग वि रिमिठिमट यानटीन पुवटीभां हांता हिग हुं मेंटी विवांगातम लनि सम्टे । हिभ ही विबंगातम लचि सम्टे । हिम ही
घां उग्टें वप्ला चैं भा सापे ।
 वे उल्ली डे fि सेखन रंचनम गाटी 亏ं लुज वाही उं निमे के उत्ड मिबालही चै।

से．यी．घव्वे ध्रितरां विण वि हिट मभनल्तीभां से डॅघ दिध षेछ विच वै डे भम
 टी हाल वरिभा चंटिभा डे भडे
 हिम डे पठला पणिट लटी ने． यी．ठे मुउ गुय घटा वे पेन वठ गЈ उठ।

सलमे दिच मम्धी विमत ब्नटद्न ते बाधीयाए भडे




 हॅघ हॅघ वुया दिच लंबां हे
सक्षाउ है बडता वे समघाउ के बइवर वे मทटा बैम बॅहसे गठ Mडे ढर्मिमट भणरे द्यीभणत सै बुलेषे त्रे पमारूपर उर ले सांदे गत ड़ त्र मु मु


 हिच लगाउान उद्वणी मच्ता पत हिगरां मउ घहां ऊँ Өै
 रे हिबलटा सिला। नितम उतुं लवं हे ढग्मीदाय ंड मभवग्न
 भॅन ही हिड मभवन्नी वां मां भापहे ताल निहाट से जड नुनी उष वडे उत भॅन हिउतां हे उातउ रें भपट जेते हिं लेट ही वमृद्याप्टी मुढ वठ उधी जै। पर्गवमउत्र है उसिभात हेटा，गिंट म्नाते दिस मॅइे वां्ति रठतु मिनें
7．सณ जैंतरा，
צ＇टद्रां
8．सळ जत्रता मंसवाउु，
हुउतिभां हाली।
2 గก：－हिती－$\quad 50$ मगीरे


मปी／－

## 



 रीट रा काहिती दिखाप पन् fिकान कर विल 10 ： पुण दिखात 27 वर्ण ।
PR（Advt）75／576
 रुיूँ विडे मक्षधु डे।

वंगतम से अॅगे－दृ
रूनहार होइच मी गच
नातरेद fिय दिवा हें द्वा 17 हि थगम पलट टिँा बै
 मभड वे लइवी टासिमां जे コॅला घंल fिॅउ। मraवृत्री हु संगां पॅवां हे भरेबां लँच ढेंटइ बं नाटे।

प्रகी甘 हे उुचउ मैचे छ

 विभवनीकां के मु＇घ थी aे
 मउवर्वी ममुठल fिध घंस वन सिँ विभाँ।

## पघालिर ठटिम

 उनटीच डे सरतल मैंेतन＂ैलोशН，पैनाव मवरू आपीर टैहीढ़त




हउउमार लँबळ् घेनीषे
हु मग्मल जै－ सरूपन हाधिटी टेलीढँत भैबमสेंत उं 5 विएँमीटन हिभग्म है मीटत


 भा⿳े़ुंटा डे। हित से ठाल गो नलूपन
 चगिट हम्ले टैलीढेत मघ मरनए्टीवत पने
 मर्चहम लैं से उर，छिही लेत उस टेनीढम ही भासिवी Өिन हिम मिमटम से विमे भिसमेंन टे 5 विलूमीटत भंटन मषिं रीचटनो मु हिम ठाल हूघी वरिंडे Јत भडे दिम दे ठाल Өिउत पॅढम दिध fिच मीमः नलिपत मागित fिणे मपलटी ही बॅट उव भडे
 दिभाम उस ही लाप्टीत उव मोभउ नंत्र उणीटा वै।

निदें वि दिछोभर टैलीगतग्ढ वूसू 1951 हे ठूल 434 （111）（66）
 थैट सी मंबाद्रा नै，ही अल्टर्वी हही，लंबल हेगीभr ही उसंबीच


 गो संटे उठ।




 विमे दी दिभवडी उं हिमाचउ मभें हिच fिलट हाले fिउतावं भा

 ट्भभग्त हिबगविभा साशेता।

Davp． 711 （45）／75


# स్पగగ सी fिभान हित्ध हापा 



 घंतम बूपर कानी चै ने स वे हिर मगीरे भर्ट विमיरु नलें चr्वृ मतरानी रमेटीभां उ＇घre है मरटठो ।
 हिन मंगा उेनी हमत्र सेत ढइसी
 तांटे वपरां डे प्राट लेट लूी ममें ही बँशी गेट ठ लठारी नग्टे। मडे माठरढेइ नें घिरां
 ट्रीभां हेशमोभां उ हो स
हैट सा पूघप वीउ सादे।
 दले दिच चेत्र लतारिभा सा
 पवगयउ रठत लदी Өुगता के

 टलं हिं ही हैं लवार्णिभा सा विग डे विग जै मुवरदे है
 अाउता दिन घre ठतों fिल
 बरू fिमटम के तालउ वचन हैंदे गैटे fिञ नि fिम उतुं छिचरां यम हइी साउता दि्ध＿नमां पही क्षाट्ट शिममठं दिच रुों दैञी ता ठगी दे।

मगंवग्मटठ ऐ मूलाभमां ही Јइडाल 23 दें चित＇ब चस्षम

द्वद्वशी， 10 मशी－मगं－ उमदट मउबन मु नित्

 चिउ ममे लष्षी उइडाल ड
गत，वरढेइनेलत से fिव घुलाने हे मन देघ टरिभा वि नए उर मैनां रुणीं मंतीभां संत्रीभां उउ－ उप्ल नानी बडेगो ।

वठमणन्नी मंगा रठ ठदे गर दि चेंटी मतरान ट्र

 घैघटी fもच゙ गी गِ उच 75
 बीडे ना चे गर भडे लइड़




 टढडव घं मर।

## 


 मृद्व बैंमल से मरउत माघी भिर．ही，घालगगम रे भान


 छिचठां यहिभा वि मग्वаमी
 इरे अभवौवो मभवन्तदाय है पउठे उं रिछि भषां मीटी घेठे गर । छिगरां fवग fि मा्ववमी थाठटी ₹ एलेतो ठाल महे पइचँल वठरी चगीटी जै।
 जैवा डे कि बही ही ऐि
 टप टठठा लेमे ममें लटी भrयटे सथ रें Өिलट fितनलाघ लिभा－
$\qquad$
 पठचन्न बन वडे Јऊ ही मैद्यहल के।

भैंै हैも 已ढा 144 लाढा से亏े， 10 मही－नित मौनिमटवेट ढवीचबेट मी वाठऊभ मिंय हे సैंड तणाउ प्लूर धेउत
 रे। 11 मघी के नेंड रतात
 लदी नहमे भडं दिष्पहां भर्णि 亏े ही पष्दीपी ला रिडी
 मान घटापे तथञ लवी Өिठा－


 मीटां डे रातातम 3 वमिधितिमट
 दिध मषड सरम्वला ने मडे उलड उठाम पूठठ गे।
－रहीं सिलो， 10 मही－ मवरणनी उंत के दिघ मिली मुज भहम उ 34 ड्वडी मुठरवदीभां हा टत्ता नषा वल
 विभा ।
वांवाठम गाभवי्र キैठा fित fिडेठी
मी मडो बांपी भऊे घवृभा है उवैम
हहीं रिखी， 10 मघी－ममों उड़चाटी मटती，मी
 रे मीठीभव बंगाठमी भrग्मां के भr उउीभां भमिघली चँटा



โिच वाल यतयमर मंउती हैमीटद्वां ही चंत

 ते भत वंचाउम प पठखीभैंटवो यमटी के समी ।

Өितरां रहमदाभ पठठाट वीउा वि गानतम चेटां दि वंगठम नैड उन फिबलेता
 मल घेवउा Jै।

उं दी थनपए मंउती हे




मी घवृभ के टfमभा वि
 रमघट घrवे हंटीढीरेमत 3 टिरां उа




मू：भरम्ली रल टी पूपात भٌउवी Еै．पัउठ उं उमूसी テ वाहो

## ＇प CH जूप＇wठळ

## 

भीनिउमत， 10 मसो－मतँमही मर्ही टल ते





 बठर है ढैमए बीङ।
 घृ मी वाउहम fिभ उौत के
 वरण मववान रु वश गठ मम eट घूी मउत मूउदी वठ
fचउा विभा डे।

मन मीरिंग टिच वाणि भर्मालभम घन्ठे चन्त मरउतो मा जमा मणुडा से लू मका हिस मो डोंत त विण दि हठर्वर्वा बमेटो हलं थाम रोडे मडे ही रैपती वेंटठ मउवיन है केती वाटी वै निम दिध गें उढमील मैंगी गाटी के।

मी घल्गद्उ निये भडे fि： मशभेत fिज रें मॅन दिषे fिव पूम रमठढबीम हिध समिभा वि वाधि छिय मंडटी मी Gम मणिउ से वावृ्टभावभां ही भमटर
 घिभात भडे गईभाल से मु मैउठी चै：दैमी लाल टलू वाठट्यम्ववभां ही बूमी डे मीसिता ऊा लणिट से fिडे उतंमे ठएल भवएली टल ही मंग रणही गँच उर पुटी उं （घावी मढा 6）
22500 उुपहै

## ㄹ गघत

नलेपत， 10 मही－－

 वीडे सएट ही ठीपैंट ไुपलम हिु रतन रउटापी वाही ढै हिण वियेगट fद्बगता से मैटल－ मेंट भहनव दलूं टठन रठएी वही गै।
 वगमचनी ते मटेट पैंव 3 22500 वुपとे दिउागा से घिलां


 नरउल भानदम हे fिमाध विअध ही तांच रीडी उं छुपनेशड गरम से ाघर हा पअ लवा पलम हे मघिवउ भविरावंभों के को गावढउअव रउत लटी घi घi


 पानटी चचिउ नमల్పीभउ सी तून्गु हि म̉3

मादी कैंगोंटव प्रभ्भ हलू उवतीच कदीं fिली， 10 मघी－रस्ल वाही उउ उस पतपण


 है भाधनी fित ये रीउ fिभा मी，उाटी घचू－मेНडी ठיल उस रु सिक ।
घेबतँमवों हे मडे
 घार्ट ले मउा स मेनर मट－ मिषे मभें लद्षी छिठा हिउ fिघ
fिभ
fिम मडे Qेड चध्म टिच भवी गु 6 खरटे घणिम चृदी

मैन्तर भयी उ। उव दिम
 हिम भडे था वह्ड गी हियटात वें नग्टे भडे मैनह भगाले fモर ठा चलाधिटा थढे।
 fिeत चांपी रे घfगम fद्ध
甘ंइट वीडा शि जुनठां ही
 एल घटलो के छेउनाण हो उगी डे।


 उँदे टिज मां Јेगामी उल प्वउस वठर हा ऊगों Эै

Өिउता fिम वाल रे तो गाल टमिभा fि चेगमी Јल्लउ हे उनिउ fिले भपिश्न＇हो नर्गहत्ञा मिभमी मउताअमीभi के
水光।

वमिӨितिमट पम्ठटी टल

 मेने छिउ निमानी वउ‘वर्वरी หं

fa पraटी－उगुЗ नНड़ठीหЗ
fảr वै।
हानग

हिध छैना पे
र्ं समिभ वि हेम दिच सप वढे ढर्गनमट वुझारओ हा टावग वठरु लपी समण़ी
 भडे मनो दपट लटी मपटी प्रतीजत क्र मतघ्ष्ड वठरा उनीटा जै।

हेटी वיव घंवे हाए－
 हिगठा विण त्र रम्न है

 गमेता जउत वीउ जे। हुणता के राव लrघी पेटा वीडी Јंटी
 होभं अवाग्चपू हीडोभां Өड गमझा वठड हो वृनत रोडी


 गठ ।

दिम ङे पडिडi घf丁न मुठ वर्चिभt भrवaमी पाउटी है मी निषिउठ भारि घंम हे विज वि Еे हु दिच वहे दो fिउती
 fिडी वि भम मांडे ऐैन दित्त



पहमी घंगाल हिछ बूप मती हालीभां गलडं







पढ़ी घेगाप मतर प्त दस्ड 50,000 टर द्पा बहव टी मयलाही मघवी वीडी ठाटी ఫेडडी घवेे पूटे साट डे मी सगानीहर वण हे विग वि
 लटी हाप्य भरन्त हेटा वेंटड एटी मेउद रजी चै।

मी जबानी हठ तगम रे



 घगाए मठचי हमूझी हा Өु丁 वटा प्ञा वठ5 दिच म円नल वगी डे fिJड्ञा 仅 合न के mu गी मिधिभ मी।

उเฉभí గיल मघ́प म1घ3 Јँट डे





 गलडां मध्वेवी उौपैउटां हल
 वि से भfनती बैटी गल 5 डै 3 हिम हा वर्वर भुग्न ही घु रुगें पतैड लू से ही पुगी मचउी हो ひुएट वै।



 उर द्वी पै हादra राल मfबडी

นึञाध दिध $3 \%$
लँच भॅषां टे
ठैठ ऊैं थीइड
नलेपच， 10 нटी－ उनु मवरणव हे โि₹ मउदेधट


ही यग्टटी सिषं उव ने．

मपटा ₹ैउा डे मरमघं उभाठ Јर।

मे रิも टीचスi
 घ1वे मट̃भ
मीवाव̃， 10 मही－ वडी）－चैक्व डे उतिभाटा डीवेठट हे किस्य मिबातु हे

 fिम भालेम fहत्रप चीच भीटम मी भाठ．भै7．ठठल डे नमाटम भम．भाठ．मठम
 Iटोमत पेम बीडी वाटी।
यैैम वारहढैम दिध वोउ। ठिगठi ते टमिभा fa fित भra

| मठराठ हे Өिम ही मम्दा <br>  |
| :---: |
| मघममझी ऐेट हा ही हैमल रीउा से। | इֹरेट ट भरूमण Јठ बैलड मटँं द्एल्ले के गट गठ मार्ट

 वँलる मटेचां टी बयेमटी 141 शिधिधिब मीटठ ने，रे गब माल


 लाटिमम ढोम 75 चुट्ट मलग्र रहो उसणी । छिउठां आवे
 गॅट हे घrae बंही ही बँलड मटँच हम्या भrखु Өुउयाटर उं भाए ही हिर घेवी स रिवर्मिभा 10 चुप्टे यू ही मीनर亏ं निभम्टा हचीं लदेगा। fिम ही Өैसेफट्य वठर हृले से दृतप कातउ मुधिभा भैवट
 रीउा नापेगी। छिजठां रे

इठ ही मेउमहरा ला षंइर वणसिभां दिउ मंडनी रे विगा
 मतभडी Өिउयाटर टिस द्ये


 मिरेन्सिंग अभिधिबटटठं टी 17 दी ${ }^{\circ}$ चरहढन̆ हः fिभा दिउ मैउठो हैं विए वि

## 

1．मेंटन，मवृटवभडे मेटन माघो－


3．मूटว उコロ्शीर्टित।
4．दैलनित वेंम ।

6．सिल्खिरटनी：ीभात भडे भाटे दिले टी
 टरेभд।
उ उड ही प्याटी यवनिप मिमषा，निषें गत्वां

 गैं गถ।


हबसीव रहां घॉम भॉइा，सर्टयप।
สิก ： 4569
वर्वहिमूटा ： 1948






 मएलो माल उत मिरे है ढेलाभ डे वाढो गैंट उव रंघु याएँभा
 मउैघन 74 दु fिवे से पमיठ

## विळळीभi टी घवमभट उे पाघेटी

4 लॅ甘 सा हृमात रहों fिसी， 10 मही वैशी भैंते बांटं ठा fिज नु


 वग्बत सम क्र 4 लप वपद्ट
 न। पठिम टेनीभा घिटन रेमठळ ते हिं मुछत सेंटे उंदे विग वि हुन्तममी टी विठझीफां टी घू मयகுपी रठत हप्ली हिस वैपरी त्रु पैँमी सळमरी एलें 4 लँ४ तुये हा भाठइत fिसिम्भा मी। हिमे उवां हिय बैपरी
 केन मर्टी विखिंवि मतबान के र्ढोभमं ही घवम्भ डे чर्बही खा सिडी पै ।

यंछीभां Еे दुर्वोभां भड़े उनवरं टी मैमेमीष्पेमत से भपि－ वानी भैम．भेम．षाठ ते विया वे वि वितइश्ं भंड वितलीभां है उानड fित fिभवष उत्वड हु हमुप मभाइमा
 घठाम हु
 १ुउयारह मझे भरम्त ही मतश्वी धठोट हा कितन बत－ भॉबा ठाख

## मरात मझ वारे

$$
\text { मीठताठ, } 10 \text { मटी- }
$$

 ठיू 40 भव＇त मु वे लदार
 ठरूू गचrai वुरे हो रुमार ग विभम 亏ै। ठाधि घिबमार

 रीउ विभा वे।



भवीह वेम एगत
मु वत fिउी गै।
वंगतमी ठिमीचहातां
ही लिमट त्ना ठदीं हिएो， 10 मटी－ रंगातम थावटी ही ेें हनी चैट रमेटो के मॅँ बानच 3 भमिइ．5ी चें लटी भूयटे 176 हैभौe－



## घड़वाटा గ్ర़ ठॉची 亏ैं ला̄





 ते वोडी । छिचठां रे मुष्ष मैउती हिवप 22 तूबाडी जम्ट पउव

 वौडी सा वगी जे।

दिढेपी पपत रे भॅन मएत दि हैंबल्व मंगा रीडी fि मी



 उपणन सें मृत वि । मू उ＇भ
 दिम रंन हा प्षजड वीअवि Өिम टं इ＇वृभं हमझ मघ्षप Јर।
 पिबं दिध दिप्रार भीनट е मउ मेंबत ही मर। मी fमिँ ोे घाभर हिध पउठरनवं रॉिभा fि पउपाठ मేउठो ते

 वीडी सालेखी।

छिगरi रे विण fि यठ－ पार मैंडनी त्रे fिरणध्ड वोडी गहीं बे दि धिडरां हो सार्त माल ष्षठे हिच गह। धित यगऐम हिध मयनापा हो वमन． रीजो चल चडी चे। एँ हिम－ उठी भैंघठं के मूष मंउठो के feडो ने（घraो 6 भंडे बrलम2） चे घैंर चैमी रतीं रीउ नाटठो

घंघटी， 10 सही－२ं टठी दिउ भिउवी मी मृघठगफीमर रे पठाप्दीसेट पोउठ से माने हेंवi
 सलें जैं घेंवां है बमी रोडे
 त्रिगता हा पूप्टोदेट षेउत है घं बं ही हितो उउ उनॅवी वउर सी भपीक्ष रीडी।

जिभान वीडे षेडो घंडी मंट अपटी वठ－
 हिध पूमिपी पूपुउ को छूवे गर।


## 


 धआira।
 भा घैfिंगात्त हउडे सांटे गर
रिन्डी रिमाठ हिसीरीभावित हउरम
घाव्टदाग वैं बेगठटा（N．R．）

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 3．fिंत गालां वउरे में उं
 दिव fिंत वॉलघ गह ：परिखी

 मालृत समाउ हो गै। fिJ







 भुवउ गढे । डोतो भडे मउ उं भुज गाल धिमटी चमेटो Q3 मघट्वा हा वघसा
 हिन सठपना ममंते मैंघठ गी


 उं निणे पल भिबट भपोर

 दघी चेठ सलली ठडी वै।
 उं द्ञा उँल घेन्न रीमितिमट यावटी हा गे थठ ढिठ ही भात उँव सरें टी रीिधिठिमट पम्बटी से भापटे चंट fिममठ के चँट रीं घड़ी । माडी
 के वि दिग्डटा ही బमटी $\hat{0}$ चल＇ण्रिट लष्टी सरउ1 रा दप उँ हप मीगजेंता यठभउ रीउ नाप्टे। हिमें बंनर टेवमटाप्टील मझयूळ हेबडा पถीभुत ही



 लँखi हैं हो टिबट fिडें नiंटे गठ 1 fिगड ऊr उi वमिध－


 वु मीटां एवमिभाे हउता

 रठ चे खंचाठम ठाल मघंप उधटे，fित छैमीटसान बम्म－
 मिलिन्वउट रउटे गर। उम्वटन बिसत बुमां 1957 उं गी



 समटटा उे बैमां घखे सहउ त्रे वियेवाटेग बोडी सां्टी गे। गठ घसट ममें सษ द४ टावडा Hणन्यभां भड़े भिला fिस पड्डी हिपं ही दही भीटि का पुछा－
 वसट प्रते उददोनां स्यम्घीफ नi्टीयi गठ । भवम चैवीकां उसहीतां हैं बमेटी पवट्यत


 व्वले नि नित के भाहे Өमीट－ घन ही वमेटी के मुणिजेता


 ＇゙घठ 9 दिनं＇4， 1955 ＇ 9 हचने सैपी रगीं， 1964 दि 11 टिचं 2，Mぶ 1972

 नैंडे।

1953 उर दिवठटा रेटीढमीः हेठोफा मी। 1953


$\begin{array}{llll}\text { Hiz1 } & 53 & \text { зi } & 1966\end{array}$ उа fिfिभा । 1966 हिस मी सताउ उम पपप＇ठ घटे भडे 62 दिछ में fिधेंपल रमिम－ ठठी हु टिउी विधेंि भमि， घली हा वेम दृ निक्ष मी। 1969 दि निम्या उांब
 पवपभर घटे ने अल उस चले गडे उता
वमीटी है बमीटी हे घड़उ fचिभr्टा मी भवो ठडी चै । सैबां चैंगठ निबिंमयल रमेटी हे घड
 Q टम रुते लूखां सी मटट ठाू हिनीभां घही वैटीऽi घटृपोफi I 1965 ही उावड ura सेबा मरें में नटं परावि－
 रोडी उं भिधें मयल्ड वमेटो के एँबां है मुइ लमूघे एही घड़ हिटम रीडा भुडे घडउ พट ममें दित घगघासी हैं किसम fнгて fिङ ।
fिम
שिगठटा fिӨंमयल्ड बमेटो हैं बउ नो fिरे fिर रसेटो ने fिउड़ी मबट्व नभम्ड ही भवादाहीं गेठ चलटी गै，किम टी मैंड




 उे मउवग्ठ वे।

## मऱ्ु वरे नहे सगिच तवीं वठగी पषी


 ने कि भमीं छिच्टरा ही fिं＂मयल वमेटी भपीड रेम रठ बडें गं। माट fिम वचने


 गठ भवॉं fित वेठवे ही डे
 माठे तालं fि रुजी हो है

द्वितटा मलखझ भापहे मूळम्बमीं कटी वाठचड़ती
 हु＇ा़ बौड़। क्वि पfिखी बमैटी वे निम हें 1967 दिष गी मवर्वत नें चठद्रहती ले वे हिं मबील हुगा वन निउी मी। यावहोभेंट के हैं मपल पीिल्यां वाहेत याम बतने




हिग्टा सी चिमउती लचित

## 

 है स०तम 55 टी ठीमङा उ भुगवा मिक्ष ही टेबतटापीएड उउउएल से मरें गंटिम । दि उ＇पीिला भंबड़ं रहे सतें， घुग्रण रुों मत हिरहोमा ।




 वही हाठ थे सल उउने भीभिउ－ म० मगित देखडा जूरोफत है नसलूम सिध सांटीभां। 10
 ड गोट डे सेँ मृत थुकन हे



 भमपटे का विानउत्वीxi हढी
 हैमइवा भाता हिल女r उंग， बौधी दीवों उै मबेउळ मूषर

घँले घूले उटी सेकुष दिन ठ ठनें भानटें，
दीव मेंडटे भुषाइभओं टएले उटी बृष चनुएलां हे，
होत विगा घटविगो बी३
उदी फॉना लतो विसरों हैं
 उवरझीफं，
घँले पूले घली कॅठे उँ सeें नar उुवभt भrच दिगठटा घठ घठ वैब उटौ，वाल Өुภा मिन उे घैतु fिमा
Өिगरा सण्त उली डे पत लही，
उधी देशडा रमेटी सी एित निंत उारउ द्पटी ताएदे उृथी केटां ही हिं नषे－ घंटी की भruटी उण्र राल्ड वलग्टे।

ढिउठटे सीभi मึवउi
 दिर नलमे डे घंकीयां मते।

 10 माल घ्राट 1965 fिध तैड 4 मावन टा 以टं யट उतषा



## हिगठटा ：हँनटात लगिठ

छेचठटे fिध रेनभाठा मता टस्टं उताहे तथ के


 मतबाठमीफ़ं वठ तगी डै।

दिजतटे नित्र ऊँतभाठі
है ममझखिा，भमतीती मॅभवन्नी मम्धबं，मत्त पिढ्ध से गे भड़ मतरान ही एँच गमल्य
 กीडीभा ठतनभाठं उर पड़िचट पदी मडा हे वटी सलने，गए

 घं मिय घठाइ，वठतेल मिंय गमच，टिल्इप्गा fिंय，युढैमव पनद्धाहा भु मप्धी मरपाल इंगा है द्वितां सहलभभां मीटिती


8 मаडघत हे पर से मृक्वावे भडे 21 नरच्चती है
 शिं fिभः लंट लटी हेगठटा डं भु रोडी घेæनी，भविअाटी डे





 वटे ढ़ी मॉंां है भuवेतड रैंख
 टे वे भर्पु चड हाले fe．5 मग－ fिउ बीडो।

बीमउउर H,
दोभ 3 रुम，वेषेतीभ भुघ टिमवम्टोड से ता दवविभा ममालिभí घावे मता रे रुन्नभण्ड टीभां हिमेन मीटिंजां वी छीभ । छेगठटे दिध चल वडी ममान्त मुप्व लगिच हिच ही मब भण्यहा निमा पा उगी Эै।

 उतीभां मेंरूभा टी गित 3 ही घंघा्नी मु 1971 ही

 किबल । यक्रम ल लठोओ ले रे
 मही யै उभभों के त्रम्टो，डोट डे उत्वी विाहडी हिं रंतアं



 गदोभरं निम निच बिचठटे सी लनाइता 30 कैटां मर।
 fिल्ञ छ．मी．भेН． भंता日 fिलू fिणे fिंडीभा हे

 पुजे，नस्मम बएवे धायद्।


वैमंडवी भमले निदे भंजेला इेदीन हो विजग्दी ही भुणिन，घंगाला हेम से मभवघव हिन，घोभउताम डे वैवंडीभा ही घणएठ मतडा तरू जबत－ fिडी पनाटधिंट लृी छिउतटेहो दिमउनो मबा हे बैद्या विभम पाटिका

गट उव बैशीभां मंतोभ मिधि मृप्ड ड अमेंघसी यम्वถ्डींट होभां उंटां हिध बिडवटे होभां सिमउतीभां ट रुमाहिभो विनम विगा नै－ भायटे दपते मवभाइं ठाल मीटिंगां，नलमे सलम，चबडाड


fिम दबउ 500 मึँउड

 वचितबी भुचते मूक्षग्गने，पठरे
 विलगविभां टोभा छैटा तोल हिगठटे टीभां मेंतां हे बी नॅम सिभा।

1965 ऊे 1971 से



## ＇सरु

－रथ्योची－
 Qिय रे होडी सा मडिल Өिमानटे निंत । ठालता हतां हिन Өिहां निभान बीउा， ＇सहउा हिमीटद्वन＇परियन्ति हित। विणजे हैता ठाल मएल ही दिवती नँधि， सचिठ नाली के षेड रे उद्ञुटे fिस यम्टर पहेगी लाखा तिवाटिभां उै， पूंड लना त्रे पू बिल्टाइटे मिंत। मे．पी．भडे छिमम्टी हीं स्ञाइती रे， लच－लाबां ही वाल सा पाटिभा घतरा। ठमीदाए 莫 तेजे लिभाट षाउत，


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Quality and reliabale processing of
All kinds of Woollen

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KATRA KANAHYAN, AMRITSAR.

##  <br> 


？fिव रमेटी बै निमटी fिपटी वमिमठत हैं fिरां अंचउ पूपर्त वे। वी उनीं समेनो नि उमां मिनि हीभां


－ढिगठटे fहच मेनउi सही मुठडं सी नउनी


 रुीं मी । सिं वण्तर रही से घ घचुउ षउतराव मיघ3 すैंै मగ। थठ fिउठटा रभेटी ठे ठठमा टी टनेनित लटी दिमेत पवघय－रीडा । 41
 भड़े fिड रठम भॅन वस भाले ट्रमाल्टे से सिइं हिच वैम बठलीमां Јठ। द्विउटटा
 उडे Јठ। वमेटी सी भपयटी fिर लेडी गेलष हिहीटव मु
 กै घั


 ढाहीठमैंट व गतस एवे नोंटे उठ 1 य＇वट घृहोH Hढाही
 दासे रिजम लगता वीङे नांटे Јर।

बँमंडठो टिमउठो मए
 रमत रेंटत मु वठर ढैमला वीउ विभा है। मिलाटी डे पञ्रुपी हा धवध्री बे। रेम बवेटोमां फंचउां टे पनिभi लही घरल्लटाइी हा पवर्विव रठता दी दिच्तन भपोर ने।
 दिनिभा घवने लेष मूरावस्ले



मत्रहีउ मउग्म टी भवा－ हापी डेठ छल्खी माइी वमेटी एम fित्य ही लू उत्र वमृप बठ वगी जै। 7 भपतैल
 मю दी वीडो गाटो। रित सी उतहीत भाН लेヌा हे रीडी मी

रमनेउ मउपएल इंगा की解घ゙षर बीच। पित बभेटो मिध वी गஜिम रोडी वापी निगड़ी fि गेन ऊँ धिता fिभra बव दालिभां रें माल पउत टेढेगी

वमेटी नि से मैंतड गठ । मेवे ऊं घिठां सिम वमेटी दिच हूती मंँउ Өिभ सेद

 ही शैuी हतरत ने ।

व रमेटी रे ठँनटात लडां सिडीभां उत ？
 －fिएले सें मालां fि रही Өिचेछीभां मग्रडां fिदोभा
 गठ। वानोध यूंद्वं से पाँम रे बभटटी गठ माल्ड 25 हतीढे संसो डे 1 1973－74 fहच 14．टटिभमवघोभां के हत्सीढे एडे वाहे । 74－75 दि हिटिावपीभां हो विटड 19 वं गाहो । भस रू 22 रिटिभraघो दन्बोढे भूपड वठ वडे गठ । सितुं fिच 33 दी मही लइबीभां लही据
 20 घโिभां त्र fिव म गु उर टीभां थाठ युनखं मृढड


वभेटी षेछi हल ष्षम वमभाठ से वगी बै। 甘ेふं है मैलात मЈ्टीभ Ј $भ$ भु वभेटो मितुі ㅎ मामएर भढड मुग्टीम वठही डै। मॅन रल द्लोपाल्ड टीभां रें ढ़टघल टीभां 5 भडे राठवट ही fिa टौН नै। हिच हैंतिम，कात बबट，तौस्म मटट भारि टा दी पूर्घ वै 1 सिहे निड
 रउद्विका विभा मु से से टीलं क्रे मिलद्य से वय fिडै ताटे। गृट इवरिभाष के Өेउ－ भrज eेट लटी इठभ हैमटीघल वठर घיने दिडणन वीओ स1 वगी गे ।


？री बू वठ वडे Јे ？
－हेटे घईिmi mटी मfगठ दिच फॅठ पागव गठ भडे मड ч हरी षेछा ता मभात भडे रैभझ हतोता लापे ताहे गठ। घालयत षेग लट ही उसहोत गे

 －घரवे वो वठसे चं ？ ：－मत रल दिगतटा fिज गडे गर तोइग वु सल उएल बी ल्याघघवतो ही वर्वा वाड गही निम दिध वर्व उत्व विउत्व उसीफi गटरमां। दित उं घृता लप मराघल बठटापे सांटे गर
 विभार
 －प्वणने री मग्ल ${ }^{\circ}$ fセ̂è テं ？
－मझन वल मानित दिच －निधिंमपल वमेटी हीम्मां今ิर भाधिट
 तोभi रे भुढड टе्टी fिदी नांटी डै। वमेटी टा रदृध्धोभं टा षठड 1972－73 दहि 35 गक्षण्त मी fिउञ 73－74
 fिज दू aे 59750 नें विभा । विबें लग्वले


 मैंटन लवालः गै। 1973－74 भडे 75 दिच फँखां से भढड भयवेम़रां टे हउंत बे ल लवा चवे गठ। पिदले माल्ल लर्णघ रु्न वलॅव हो मटस राल fट्रपलद̂fमत मेंटठ दी चलाटिमा विभा।

Јठ मग्ल बमेटी मuैमल मढाघी मコीठ महण बेंटी निम दिध हरें मक्ष़्ठ उष वे रेम रीउ संट्रा डै।
9 उुग्डी टैवमम घर्वे कीजी
－वी ड ？
हिच हूं हिल वभेटी चे
 बँचो टैसम वाभा। हॉपज टै२म，चिसमा
 ॉईिभां भड म पीवस्ड डे टेरम ठगों गे। मम्टीवल उे हैबम

 टैउ मीं यदिका यकिस 10
 （1） な f टनिली मा यठ भत वसू हु Јॅट दपा वे 70 छुदे बठ सैँडी नाटौ गे।
 मॅ४ मेल चैंतो टैरम すे। पล ढठ ही ढल，टव，चाव，मघ－
 सट वि Јँच विभे रभेटी fिस

 रू सी वृदी ढाम रगा लूटी । गमयउल टो भाध्रुट इँ पठबी टी ढँटो ศिजी عव दो

 ही वमटो हे धितनाठ वर feろ J ।

 विउणहित भडे छेगठुi सोभा नीटर चएलふi โिच धिगडवी फटी री बू वठ तगो गे ？
－वभेटी मवरण्ठ ही मएँ

## 

## दि <br> J <br> J <br> टा






 पगयलां दिज हिघठโघ्बनो हा मउ उँ दंडा वेंटठ मी，पन






 मिल ने मुे पठडाय मटीड
 3．दहो । Є．मी．भुн．fिल



 बत मबली मी। हित उतं 75

 चैदिय डे

मक्षट्व लणिठ
हिगवटा टी मघอूठ हगिन हा fहโउगण घगु 3

 पठ पारिद3


 उडी すे पव गएल उब मउवर्व हलॅ मरन्तृती ठठों fिलो। fिम ऊं fिरi वमेटो خे वही
 उर fि वही पू＇्टोटेट गहाभi

（घवरो दй भə 4）
－पचस्मत fिひ नरठल मवॅउठ－



 जूरोदवमए मिलो दिच 1950－ 53 fिज Өिठृஜी वाथी। वावें 3 मवेल，चांब़टी，โिउढाबोभा





 उही। हि ममें पूतीभरो से मर दिए म＇डी फंटर टी भडे हूनी fिटर ही। ब्वम ममें fिंटव है भrग्ग मी मूती खाल
 Өि हेवडा बमेटो वापिम वउत उैं मfग्रु चें ताहे।

```
वाहे।
```

ढढठ 10 आपठेल 1956

 हित उली । मवर्न दलें
 घृदतूर गञउ＇ल मढ़ वวी।



 भमलां घाट fिड मिग मैठ लघी गही।

โढ刀गरा ही मबटूठ
 ही भाभ उउउएक，कित्जी fि फटें wट हिनठउं सही री3 गाही，मरा जre उड़नी। 52



## すิष्ष fिउँ

## मूीНडी हिमल्डा इांवा －Өिवfिम्ला भரर्欠स－

fूँच बॅट，मेंदटर ऊॅ₹टी दिसला जी रम़मीव ही पवडी Еे సेम－บल Јर । ममीं उे उद़ी यंदे बत भr्टटी है घड़
 गेडीध मटेमत डे हैंच मह उ मुउ मवल टोगत। माँ घडे संतो हित दी fिरूल टिसमता हम्ली ड Өितर फया $\hat{1}$ सल मझ निदी। Өिगरां सी लिषी fिर हितनलम्घी वर्दा घड़ी भमगुठ Јदी निम से fिम देले以हघ मेक्ढ़ चेडे तडी＂थव 民ृउता
 वूप्ष घन्व मी।＂यrठटी घיत मु मवे wठ दिच मी।
दिमल नी रे मआयटी निभम्मउ भापटी दिसिभग्रषी
 ही टरटिभr्वघी छोइच मह। हिय टंदें नित पिँवलेंइ दि ही，वँँे वडे। घञी पrवटी डे हिर ट़से के पठटाही Јँटी जें व। 1950 डे $^{2}$ घम्भर fि यत्वाघ भा ठाटे। रें पन्वटी

हा घडी लतार राप़ वैम वठड़ गर । हिज हिडरां सी गो
 पूतिट के fिउठi fिa घJु मत्वघुउ पग्ठटी हा पहिट घटा fモ3 ゴ
रहं छिगचटे ली हिवएली
 भूपण गडे गर－हिउबटे fिध

 परिगसे＂लूब हिमउठो मइए＂ घडे सेतां उे मी पठ उँली उँली पग्णटीन्नर घम बिड मुखटी

 उं गी बिमदी दाना छैन fिमफा ती बेस्ट తै।

मेव हिभला मी ठיल उभेमां
 हिच घझे चैंड़ बग्दर पठ 反ठम

 उु नांटी डे। विम है हैध सौ उबसीढ ऐेले घड्री नलूदी ने पेंडे गठ－व्वी हें मयीच
 भुे भींतेदा丁 एमर रोडा पठ
 fिम उ：घिरा मव「हच येल


टेवडा जडीभठ

 fिटर टी जूडीमत मउद मैमアी ठיू ढैमझ वठचे म『बे राल भा उस् भड घेचउ जूडीभर राधस च गाटी ऊा निवढ मश़्तु की टिरठे गर मठं
 दी मॅपनी मीचजंजा वीउा नंटर

 दिध मटट वठडे Јर，प्रझ्ञ

 （घ『वी मढा 7）

बंडे हैंटे दी घिगतां हा वाला उठ भंट्या बै। घज़े fिमटम 3 उतउौष राल चल़ वर ।
 वाले ठा वाि तre Э
 テ नम्टे।
 रुों भांटे－रूंभिम वठटे गर वर भリटे रुलू हीभां बुछीभां ठाल fिल बे चैकट। मर्तीकां वुइओफां हिडठi ही हिँ्जड वउटीमां गर। भपटटे मेलनै चिठोभरं उनुँ बन्दो उवसे गर， （घ『्ञी मढт 7）

## চन丁 थ＇கिब＇，हिबनट

``` उِचडी मेट्र fिच
```

भाघ代

मटवीट ฌு

पगवं



 पिल्न बीउ सांटा जे।
महवं 3 बलाभí
 テᄅ Јถ।
हाटठ मयमाही

नीक्ष யय

 हिउा आंट्र गै।


मढ！
 ठுகึभां Mडे मीइटेस
 दी चापू के ษิฐi

 हिव टौн Јै ।
Еघं．ढे
 टैवमス घスi






 भल Өिंम भर्गड।



## 

रैत में रॅरे धाह्ड घटाटे झालतो

सेता 10 मही－धित्र मउबान ते पेंड घेउच डिच पम्भर्म है यीट से य＇टी भऊँ बЧझे पेट रा यम्टी भूతेटीभ वठ亍ध हो fिज़टी

 भैजहीं जेतरां हिज घट＇टे
 एक्ष वुरहे धतब भापेता।

हिं वाल र्थांघ है हीद Чगठถึभाभैंटठो मेबटवी मी वठचठत fिं। fिउग्ल मिसे



 परोभां वनर के घटठ रीदे जrटठां।

घठम जुप
（मढा 3 ही घववी）

 पूविर वमेटी टोभां उटा ढेड？


Өिठां हे टमिभा fि पघए मैउतो रें मवेमती Mराली
 वठर सा बनमे रिउा J । Өिगतां समिभा fि दर्ठरिंता



 हउ डे बही fिरवम टैबम रचीं एशिभा सग्रिता भउ ऊ० गी वाउस्पभ्भव्भांटी क्षमीक डे मोलिका लי日िट घा मवरण fद्धा उषटी गे। Еउโवंग रमेटो हे वाठ मचत्तर रेद （ 13 नर ）मापहा पतम जू （ 13 सुर）भायहा पवम पप मूउदी वउत हा हैमझा वीअr डे 1 मीटिंग दिध मठद मी ศमरेद्ध मिज उल दैंडी，वावชठत

 मुचनीउ मिंय घठराल्ला हे टी fिम fिभा।

मी चहाँ रणनa झाटठो

रहीं रिलों 10 भृी （ग．म，）दिसेन मिउतो मी चहाह fिन मडीरे दे आ अधनो उढडे वरगगत ही जाइन वउतनो। Өेग मृघ बाटनम्म है वभनटतयडी मू मार्टाउ ठगू मलावण्ड वउतठो। वमिठ 3 मिली मूधतां हे भतृम्ठ
 मलदौभा 3 पचमूष लोइता ठुप्ल हिनद सी मेत्रह भिभगनी गएलउ घाने वालघ्रंअ बठत ही हिदा प्ञाट वीउी मी।

## घगठाटा र्ष़गटणिट टी भैवा

（मढा 3 ही घाえर） जre थ̌з fिも मुष मुउती डे चै लठाषिभ विभा उ वि Qिच रेंसनी हेउग्दा मडे लघंधेटी ही षं आपट दूरन हपा वरे गह। दिपार
 हचंपी एला दलं लगाप्टे नाटे
 डेंड निम उं पउां लवाहा
 वठठत्षे जै।

मी घवुणाटा डे हं
 Q＂3उ पूटम हे दृरम्म fच भाइवे इएगुट लधी रेंटठी मउबर्व सी आलंबरा वठ वЈ उठ । Өिच पूटेम दिच आपटे भाय के पठपार मैउठी हांगा पैं चठठ लटी मवतनो ममीरती ही दठडं रठ गरे गर। मैध मैउती रे चैटां दिध हुठा नंतातमी हमीरदृवां

 भए रुों वउस । वगाउम



 वडे Јर भडे प้उवबनच करे बहिमट बठ ठगे गर।

घ＇र दिध अउ＇लता डे वि पूपए मेउटी मूไНदी fिंटठः

## मघठगमरीभम

（मढा 3 ही घrवी） रिभां Өिगतो fिम के उमली－ घधत्त रूिभा भडे भणन पूबाट रीडी fa fिम मएल ष्षेडी


 भाद्वानली हिन्ध किषा हाप गटिभा ने 1 हिगरा दृउी
 हुग ढटीभां मतभुँ ते हयेते वठने ऐल टा प्रैप वठर









 उन्गोटा है।

 वाचटरव हे fिग fa मटेट ढाहित＂
 नाट हत्ली भाली मखण्डित，से $1971-72$ दिस 80 ही मeी मी．1973－74 fि wट वे 64 ही मही ड गरी।

हाव 10 मही－हाइ मेडीवस्ड गमपउत्ल हलं डिभrन वीउो गाशी fिa वोūaट fिच विए विभा वे दि दावा पीवठ मडन fिम टे माभ पाम हे
 भउ हुइनीमां इसे भाउम

 गांपी रे मी घग्यवाटा हे उमाहिड वंगातमी में यो．के विडा है ब Өिच चड़ैं उत वि मी
 भाग रंगतमी भाग्वां ठल मूलने चलटा चगीरा नै।

Өिता विज वि मुष मंउती बँही ही उदे स्राधिउं वरिंटीभi वी गठ पठ घगुताहा
 रोवमिगमेंजें

区ूपिभाटा ब टँख घिग्न 3 भमाभ ขैจम लठोवा

हुपिभट्ट， 10 सटी रठाउयम्लव है पूमम्मव मी दो．यी．टूघे रे समिभा वि रातारम्लव वमेटो टेल टेखम लनाणिट उे दिचन्न वर वगी गे। नेवत हिव टेल टेबम ए। पिभा विभाँ उं सम से यंटन （10－15）लँษ वृथट्टे मיलग्र भभ सही हपेवी। हिम जं
 रे टैवम लना उषे गरु।

Qिठृं हे किग fि मढग्टी

 वहो भीवां पडिलां उं डी मरितीभभi




टाप：＇तीटीभां घमडीभा सी
मढाटी टी पेनठ！
एूपभाखा， 10 मही रवावपएलス पृद्गमर मी दी． पी．ट्यघे ते रटिभा वि पवित टीभां वाहीभा घनडीभां हो मढाशी लरी 29 लॅघ वृपे ही घृव जनता घटाधी वाही नै
 ही मढाही है सट्तो मिव वनें विиभケन Bिगतो ने विग वि दिरi वमा यम वटारे मरार घटा－ उट से बही भाम भू यवड बहे बिता हैं 1974.75 वार

 उमाते से उठ 3 दमूल वीज वाटे। Өिगठां ते रनिभा वि हिम मल रतान पएलइ हा बत्तर 3 बनँइ 5 लघ वुपरे टा Эै। माने 30 बर्वं वृथह भमझटत गैट टी मुउन्दहा बी मी टुघे ते रमिभा वि मुगि हिच पीट है पाही ही मयलापी ठोन उष्षट है fिमनरे ते भुष उपfिभi Ј̄fिभi 20 उौन्तष्ड हितिट मेट ही हा हिडे ताहे गत उi मे घिनलो घैट
 सा मरह।

## घटाला யटका सी उौती हान क्ञांच

## घू टी पमटी

घटरा， 10 सही－दिगत हियमर मबा से हैंगं महतां के भभ मउद मैमडी ठगल 38 दों मिद्यिएरव मेप ही प्रमी वठ सिदी fिम अठठमान fिवम के उतु से 22 दें उन्त हा हउता हिउा विभा डे।
fिड घिलू，मे द्विता विमे वागम उँ यम्म बीउा विभा Нष मंउती जवाठ ठाघ निमृत

 रे एैनिमझूटिद वें मूल चिध บेन वीउ० मो ।

हिम नैं घ्व है सिरा मधैमत्र मैमए मूळउदी वठ
 भमगम ममेंघली के दी
 38 हीं मेय हो प्नटी व टふो। fिम अरमट लही हिन हिठ बदी मटर टी निमेम मीटरंग घकाहो वाहो मो fित दिच मुष मु马तो मेन．मी भितु
 गए ही यइ़ वंघंडी ${ }^{\top}$

दिध घटेरीन हठों
ना मरहे
घैवrज， 10 मही－
उद्धिध दिध घहेमी वैघंडीभा हायन भा मबहे उत यंड fिम ममें हेम रहां मुे मद्मम
 वाहमा कु भडे विमे दी उनі है घहेमी इ४ल के रतीं हrनेंटा
 मैलात बउरे उटे fिंग fि माइी हीडी डे वि भनों घटे－ मोगी के माडे सें fिच ठfचन
 हिय fिa भraनी रहम बे। थठम原त निन निण निभा डे व द्ते हेत्रां ठाल भिढानुी भग्तथर आडे दृप्तर मधीय वर्गटम Јट उं घग्ट भनीं रिम
 व

घटाल्ड 1 ， 10 HEी－ （f．म．） 20 भיगठ के वांपी
 मिलमिले हिए उोती दाव मी भापी．ही．हलँ उोंता दांत्व मो． टी धघत किली के रीज साट टा घघठ फिली वे। दिन मभे पिर सांच मुपविटेरहैंट（मी
 नीम वठ चЈे Јत । दिम भममसे
 ศी．रु रीडी भडे छिमटे घr्ट मी．भrही．इौ．से รी．मेम．थी． हलें नंच बीजी ठाही

विमातां है मॅצां घठोटट लटी वठक़़ गानरम्मयुत， 10 मही



 उपा मीजजना सहेगी । मा


 वहंटे विमन्ता ही भrवघ
 Н゙झां पवोटट डे 28 एभ
 लष गत्षात वातंट fिउी वाप्री। 22 विममतन के 63 गक्ष्वग्त वपदे
 मुच ४ट
गाहे ।

## 26 ह्वहिलम हैमटौनल

उडोनाइ 10 मही（ग，
 6 मही टैठां पिहिटन

 25 के गँट हाल्ला मी। मन एघ नानी हिर पवैन हैट हि टमिभा विभा डे वि पЕН मi रठवाम सउ fित मूले हिच म्नभल चॅदे गी । हिम


उम उי्त मतना बवहतो । मुड

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उमीं सट रहे दी टीर से पिर रिले，है विले，
 भाटि टाले इन̆म पठाधे चे उँ उi म०त्रे मेढा हा मेश fिध।
उठठाम मिख भें म मतका
भूउप घज्ञात हेगठटा


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## Q64







## जीहत मिवावम

（Еोमटमेत वलठ） टैरम भुभा्द


 मिउत्वे－मूनी रपत，उया मलूचहत


## 11 दी गढ़ा

 पूरम्म－अंभि 3 मव， भानडी－एूपभाट्टा，ढनेंइन－ लक्पे।
 मन उं विनाए－निभल । मिस्रभ－बवृने उत।

## 

## टैंडठ ठटटम



 दृमल वेतोगा।

 5 हने उव दैषीभां स＇मबटीभां गर।


1．पี：भैमटेट दग्टत मयळाटी मैถीटठो $\mathrm{J}: 1,10,1000 /-2200 /-\quad 9$ 26／5／75
 3 थी．भिम



भाढ भम．उघलजू．／मी．भाहो．

वरिंग माढ भैम．उघस्लज．पाप्टोप
मीचत मरतिता भrधिट मी．भr्टो．
यम्टोप निभांिटिंग वरिंगा भेवम－
टढा मरमम्द日त में उ बमटठबमर


मेत मप्टोट लेटिंता मैंड भाल

 वत मरहा गै।
 माटनो ।

 रोउा साहेता ।

 गएल ठीर जै।

## मगी－

पठेम बूभग्ठ
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## हौमा


＊खमेटी तुलमी 1965 हिष चैं＇च भमी ।






 रोअ सांटा चै।
 लटी चठ亏े सांटे गरा।

＊मेनूटा पूष्qपरां हें 30 कमते，नें घिल




 उ उुभान रीउ डै।



 उसू घป్తा ढेटा मी





 हारवप्य fहुठटा।
 โॅॅड वाष्टि गह।
＊ढठी శिमपैंमती चरूू रठर वभेटी से दिछ भवीठ चै।




乡दैवपर बमेटी
मू．वार्वर्म
मू．विपए्ड fिय
2．वेटठ fमिय
मू．घलूद्धु fमिय
मू．घउत fमंय
वाचटिमाए्ड मिय्य＂भाי
यूपए

पूपर्ता
मौउ－यूपर्त
मैंघठ
मेंपव

भमतीव मिंய

## Saturday Plus

8

ATYA PAL DANG leader of the CPI in the outgoVimla Dang have decided to retire from active prarliamen tary politics. They haye advised upcomingyoung politicicians not
to look upon politics as "means of earning money" but as a medium of serving humanity They must not compromise with principles but oppose cor
In an exclusive
at their residence in the Chheharta area of Amritsar, hey said that non-government organisations (NGCls) should
wage a war against corruption wage a war against corruption
and criminalisation of politics. Excerpts:
What has made both of you retire from active politics? Is it dards in politics today? Could there be any other reason behind your decision coming at a time when Punjab, nay, the country as a whole needs guidance from veterans like you?
The falling moral standards in politics today have not prompted us to retire. Rather, we want to actively wrork so as to restore values in politics. It is because of our age and health our field of activity.
We may do more writing, social work, and fight injustice in different forms than we are How today. the politics of today with the politics till the sixties or so? What has gone wrong and here? The dividing line may not be exacty the sixties but the nathat change has not come about uddenly or a tone point of time. Earlier, politics was al means to serve the people and country sacrifices when called upon to do so. Unfortunately, now polidics has become a lucrative pro-
become dirty need to be convinced that politics is indispensmust enter politics with determination to restore its glory. The Left can play a vital role in leansing politics. It must wage ruption and criminalisation of ruption
politics.
I wou
I would alsosuggest deploying NGOs for fighting corrupcriminalisation, communalism, pression, suppression of women etc.
What is your assessment of the situation in Punjab? Do you think the Punjab problem still some gaps which could revive militancy in the state? Terrorism or militancy in Punjab was not the result of what is known as the Punjab internal factors responsible for its rise. The Punjab problemand the Centre's failure to solve it was exploited by militants to develop a mass base - without te. The Puniab problem has not been solved yet. There will be efforts to revive terrorism though it will be very difficult form. The unsolved problem of Punjab relating to river waters or territorial dispute should be solved peacefully through mutual negotiations. No party ejRajasthan should use these problems to whip up passions and set up people of these states againsteach other. This method does not help in solving probems. It only weakens the counproblem through peaceful negotiations fail, the disputes should be referred to the Supreme Court.
Both of you have ofien highlighted police excesses. Why cesses? What changes in exyou suggest in the police set-

The legendary Satya Pal Dang and Vimla Dang recently decided to opt out of electoral politics and devote all their time to causes which are dear to them. H.S. Bhanwer profiles the tireless crusaders and records their views and experiences which can be a source of inspiration for generations to come.

steps were not taken to ensure steps were not taken
checking of excesses. Implementation of the recommendations of the Police Commission should help in

What is your message to upcoming leaders and politiciansirrespec
affliations?
Ourns? Our message would be that
belonging to the Scheduled
Castes and backward classes, and women should be helped o get into power. It is even more necessary to curb vested
from voicing greevances of the from voicing grevances of the
people in assemblies and Par-
iament. Opposition parties
must not disturb the functionmust not disturb the functioning of the assemblies and Par-
liament only for gettin

## Strong convictions

ATYA Pal Dang (77) and his wife Vimla Dang (71) are an extraordinary couple
withstrong convictions. They have been carrying on relentless campaigns against social evils like communalism, corruption and suppression of women
cades.
Born
Born at Ram Nagar of Gakinnala District (now in Pakistan) in 1920, Satya Pal Dang did his graduation from Government College, Lahore, in 1941. While in college, he started taking interest in stu-
dentaffairs and became a student leader. He organised a strike against the British regime and joined the Commu-
nist Party in 1945. He helped nist Party in 1945. He helped
the Navy personnel who revolted against the British in protest against discrimina
tion. He was the only Indian sent to Prague in 1947 to at tend the first meeting of the International Union of Students.
Vimla Dang was born at class Kashmiri migrant fam ily. She joined the progressive movementat an early age and became an active member of the Friends of The Soviet Union Organisation. She also became an active mem-
ber of the All-India Students Federation(AISF) while a stu dent of a college at Lahore. They were married in 1952 and shifted to the industrial town of Chheharta. Mrs Dang started organising women's movement and took active
Sahurday
al and Indian situation.
I am sure that the Co
part in trade union activities. She was elected presi-
dent of the municipal comdent of the municipal com
mittee, Chheharta, in 1968 Mr Dang was elected M.L.A. He defeated GurmukhSingh Musafir, the then Chief Minister, and became Food and Supply Min
ister in the ministry headed ister in the ministry headed
by Justice GurnamSingh. He again represented his constituency, but lost to MrSewa Ram Arora of the Congress in 1980 and 1985. Mrs Dang defeated Mr Arora in the February, 1992, elections. ing in a two-room been liv in the labour colony with minimum comforts. When militancy was at its peak, they shifted to Ekta Bhavan, the CPI secretariat in that area,
for security reasons. for security reasons.
their time to the party and for social service. Mr Dang has been working at his desk in Ekta Bhavan and devotes most of the time in corresponding with various departments regarding probwrites.

The Dangs lead a very simple life. They have no issue. Mrs Dang has also taken keen interest in the welfare tant functionary of the Istri Sabha. They are also doing yeoman's service to help terdren. US - The Tritane
है।
Uning
present messy situation, with criminal elements entering politics and money and muscle power dominating the field?
What steps will your sugges for cleansing politics and weeding out such elements? We are hopeful that sooner or later, the country will
out of the present me:ss. It is common peosle who
will gradually assert themselves will gradually assert themselves
and cleanse public life. Legislaand cleanse public life. Legisla-
tion can also prove helpful to tion can also prove heipful to
wards this end. What is needed is ensuring that idealism and the desire to serve the country
is revived among the youth. The is revived among the youth. The
young people who do not wish young people who do not wish
to enter politics because it has

Steps must be taken to bring about a radical change in the
functioning of the police. No nexus should be allowed to de velop between the police and vested interests. Police excesse are not uncommon. When ter rorism arose, wrong policies led
to the increase in police excesses For quite some time, excepting the Left, political parties and even the government, wanted to make use of terrorism for narrow political ends. When cided to intensify its fight against terrorism, it could not do so without granting extra-
constitutional powers to the constitutional powers to the
police. While giving greater police. While giving greater
power to the police, adequate
have the right to represent its grievances and to express its
views about the "right and vews about the "right and
wrong" actions of police offi-
ials. cials. Politicians, ruling and
non-ruling, mustnotbeallowed non-ruling, mustnotbeallowed to interfere with crime investi-
gation. The police should have gation. The police should have which should not be entrusted with any other work. There should be a separate wing for
VVIP duties. The CBI should an independent agency. Anyone who gets remuneration from the state or public funds should be considered a public
servant and liable to be investigervant and liable to be investidependent agency.
but as a means to serve human- Without that the poor cannot

## It is the common people who will gradually

 assert themselves and cleanse public life. Legislation can also prove helpful towards this end. What is needed is ensuring that idealism and the desire to serve the country is revived among the youth.Social and constructive work should be considered an essen-
ial part of political parties and tial part of political
nass organisations.
Worldwide, the Communist movement has undergone changes. Do you think that the Indian Communist movement has suffered because of its ining global and Indian realities? Are you hopeful that the Communist movement in India will pick up?
Yes, it is true
$\qquad$ other reasons, the Communist
movement has notbecome very powerful in the country due to its failure in studying and
analysing Indian realities and analysing Indian realities and
coping with the changing glo-
pick up and grow very strong tis becoming amply clear that
capitalism cannot solve variou problems facing humanity like hunger, unemployment, pov-
erty, violence, gender inequalerty, violence, gender inequal-
ity, suppression and crime. Struggle for a just, humane society has to continue and there is no other ideology except Marxism which can help and guide the struggle. It is a different matter that Marxism today needs changes. the desired results, needs to be developed and amended. Marxism is a social science. Some basic principles will remain but
many conclusions which were many conclusions which were
valid at one time would have to
logical commitments and val ues in every sphere of life. The
younger generation today does not seem to have much interest in ideological moorings. young generation?
It generation?
It is true that there has been
a steep decline in ideology in a steep decline in ideology in
many spheres. The middleclass youth is falling prey to consumerism. They want things not for use but forstatus yalue. This has to be resisted. They must be
helped to inculcate the desire to fight against poverty, hunger illiteracy, unemployment and violence so that we have a jus society where there is a lot of
opportunity and no exploita opportunity and no exploita-

## Beatification of the Blessed Edmund Rice


day in the Piazza.
The presence of the Holy
Father, the ceremonial robes of The presence of the Holy
Father, the ceremonial robes of
the clergy, the singing of the the clergy, the singing of the
choir, the music of the organs transported one to a world quite ethereal. Except f for some parts
of the ceremony conducted in of the ceremony conducted in
English or Spanish, Italian was English or Spanish, Italian was
the main language. It wasn't importan tanguage. It wasn't
imporstand what was being said -it was a dee
light for the senses. light for the senses. For atmosphere, pomp and circum-
stance, it is impossible to beat the Roman Church.
The Mass was however not onily in honour of Bro. Edmund
Rice. Others also slated for Beatification that day were two nuns, oneSpanish and the other
a Polish-Ukrainian There were a Polish-Ukrainian. There were
also the Martyrs of Podlasie, also the Martyrs of Podlasie,
Wincenty Lewoniuk and his 12 comrades, a aroup of Poles who
had beenshotdead by the Czar's hadbees shotdead yy the C zar's
troops, while defending their religion.
Asresult of the Beatification,
Brother Edmund Rice is now entitled to be addressed as the "Blessed". It is an essential step
towards "canonisation" whereby a person is recoognised
as a saint't. The Roman Catholic Church is an ancient and hierarchal institution and saints
are not created with the are not created with the same
casualnessas wehonour people with appellations like "saint",
mahatman, or bhaswan manatma, or bhagwan
For the Roman Church, which is a recognised state, the
grant of sainthood or Beatifica tion is an extremely serious
matterand the culmination of a

Vatican, was his candidature approvel for the Beatificationo.
One may smile at the elabo. rate and tay smime-consuming the pro-
cedure cedure of he-consuruming pro-
long sine dead but the man, lon
san to

## tio


riends who hadn't seen each
ther for decades, who were serving in places as far asSierra Leone and Papua New Guinea. For the most part, they were
monks and nuns, their family monks and nuns, their family teachers and old boys.
There were students from
Christian Brothers' schools in

Bro. Tynan also a former Principal of St. John's now in Ireland And I remember particularl a charming nun with laughin blue eyes who had been the Principal of Loreto Convent
Lucknow 20 years earlier. Having done my early schooling in the same convent, we exchanged recollections of old
nuns we had both known. My husband's was the only turban not surprising that we caugh the attention of the media. Sniff ing a story in this non-Catholi couple from India, I was cornered by Pat Keen for an inte
view with Radio Vatican.

The next morning was th first Mass of Blessed Edmund Rice which wasilica. If thes inside th Basilica. If thes remony lacked
the splendour of the Beatificathe splendour of the beatiffore
tion ceremony the day before the Basilica's Baroque marbl interior more than made up fo it. The dimensions are truly reat

As the tourist guides like to phrase it, it is as large as two football fields put together. It's height upto the lantern of the
dome is 375 feet - nearly 125 dome is 375 feet - nearly 125
feet higher than the Qutab Minar. Against the backdrop of Bernini's bronze Baldachino
and Michael Angelo's Pieta was and Michael Angelo's Pieta wa held this Mass and it provide a fitting finale to th
long celebrations.
The Basilica reverberated with strains of the Edmund Rice
and sound and strain
Anthem.
Faititsare yout hope
atreresh which neare died. Blessed Edmund Rice.
And as the pilgrims bid their farewell to each other with the great spiritual uplift the

## Long live Mrs Malaprop!

C
APTAIN Absolute, Lydia Languish, Sir Lucas O'Trigger most of us would probably not recognise these as characters in
Richard Brinsley Sheridan's 1775 play The Rivals. But one characer in The Rivals - the redoubtable Mrs Malaprop is known to nearly every literate person, even if he or she has never read a fixture in the English language.
Mrs Malaprop's problem was that the reach of her linguistic xceeded the grasp of her vocabulary. She wa always trying, as another character in the play remarked, "to result was that Mrs Malaprop's speech was filled with words tha may have sounded vaguely like the words she wanted, but wer evertheless totally In or use of language she everyone around ence, "Sure, if I repthing in this world, my oracular tongue, rangement of epi-
Ever since her

## Roots

 erms "malaprop" ropism" have been used to describe not only the wrong use of ndividual words but also, by extension, mangled quotation and saying as well as impossible or ludicrously mixed metaphors. Malapropism also refers to the use of similarities in pronunciation to mix up words.
Unfortunately, the English language contains enough trick everyday speech. For make malapropisms fairly common in r factious and fractious. Here is an instance from a newspape advertisement
"Well-known museum needs all-round assistant. Dealings can be so amusing, they continue to be staples of comedy: "Well, Miss Lame Brain," he retorted sardonically, "may be you had better stop galvanising around nights and pay atten
(From the play Crazy like a Fox by S.J. Perelman) them but they are by nomeans the worstof the sinso use. Any one who is trying to enlarge the vocabulary may accasionally commit a malapropism. It is not a sin of bad taste ad logic or bad intention, only of bad memory. fter, it is are we mor for trying to speak

## Tap root

Walt Disney's Aladdin is, of course, a masterpiece in the field animation. Indirectly, a certain situation in the film holds lesson in the uniqueness of language too. Towards the end of the manes to trap the evil sorcerer in the magic lamp. At this his riendly genie, full of appreciation, bursts out,: Bhape, tussi taan thiaa gaye! in Punjabi. The expression is just right there and wrack your brains, nothing else fits in as well. Incidentally, the ord chhaa comes from the Sanskrit, Achhadan meaning 'to cover eading to the present meaning 'to overshadow'. How limp and

By Illa Vij

## $\mathcal{T}$

 and HEY are brutal, fierce and powerful. They are the terrors of the sea. All over the rors of the sea. All over th are either killed, or maimed $b$ brutal, meat-eating sharks. There are about 350 species of
sharks, out of which sharks, out of which many are Many attacks by sharks do not lead to death or serious injuries. There are some sharks that do not attack human beings a all.
Various species of sharks vary in size and habits. Th whale shark may grow up to 12 14 metric tonnes, while the smallest may measure only 12 cm in length and weigh about
30 gm . Some sharks live in coastal waters, others in the depths of the ocean. Some o while a few enter rivers that fal into the sea. The larger sharks often attack the smaller ones. They have proved dangerous because of their amazing physi
cal strength and adaptability.

Three large groups of muscles that run from head to superb power and they have taller tails and broader fins than most other fish. Their skeleton is made of cartilage-notbones.
They have a streamlined bod They have a streamlined body
that helps them swim swiftly The blue shark has a travelling speed of 69 km per hour They are so tough that
hunter or a victim defendin hunter or a victim defending himseif feels that the shark wi never die. Sharks seem to be
insensitive to pain. They have strong sense of smell and are often nicknamed "swimming nose. Their strong sense of bloodorab to detec blood or a dying fish, even hundreds of yards away in the wa-
ter. They have highly sensititer. They have highly sensitive

## Terror of the sea <br> $\mathcal{F}$ act file

the frontrow weake teeth gradually mo teeth gradually mo
to replace them. S to replace them. S ons, birds, fish, car -seali-
garbage. the Adriatic had a be full with the Adriatic chad ab coat and a motor-
con rain-
licence plate. Sharks get oxd licence
en from
the water, through ills, like the other fishes do.

## for children

 plate. Sharks get ox en fromthe water, through ills, like
the the tho giantsharks, called
the other fishes do.
thother
are powerful, muscled brute
are powerful, musci
and swift swimmers.

## required depth

Sharks are found in nearly climates. The Arctic specie all climates. The Arctic species majority of them are found in temperate and tropical seas. Sharks have been known to
swim from the Indian ocean, swim from the Indian ocean,
into the Ganges and have atinto the Ganges and have are
tacked pilgrims bathing there Somesharks live only on plankton. The two giantsharks, called One of the effective ways o protecting swimmers in shark infested areas is "meshing" Loosely hanging nets are place in water around the bathin beaches. The sharks that ge killed hence reducing the num berof sharks in that area. "Mesh ing" was first tried at the beache in Sydney in 1937 and in a year
around 1,500 sharks had been

gives birth to about $50-60$ pups in a litter. Some species lay eggs and the pups ha

$\qquad$ al care. Some even eat up their wn young ones / Most specie that is filled with gas, and helps them to stay at a certain depth, and does not allow them to $\sin$. The sharks do not have a swim
they
lack
lack the teeth large in size. They human being needed to attack Bull sharks, hammer-headed sharks and nurse sharks attack people. The tiger shark is a striped species dreaded inWest Indies and Australia.

Tiger sharks grow over five Tiger sharks grow over five
to six metres in length and weigh around 850 kg . Their victims range from dolphins fish, crabs to human beings. It's a
caught, of which around 1,000 were man-eaters. Each year the were man-eaters. Each year the
catch dropped, and now the attacks on bathers at meshe areas has dropped to zero. Man hunts snarks mainly for their hide and flesh. The hide is used for making leather articles, while many people eat the fles
of some species of sharks. Fill in the blanks to complet Fill in the blanks to complete
the names of a few sharks.

1. H-E--H-A-- SHARKrossword

By Karuna Goswami Across

1. Busy district town nea


Delhi.
4. There was
from the cold
6. Related to life
7. - Flynn, dashing hero o

Hollywood once
8. Eggs.
8. Eggs. ${ }^{\text {9. }}$ Irving, celebrated

American actress.
celebrated
10. Indiancrane about whom he Emperor Jahangir wrote so often/
12. Material used in tennis rackets. three. Wrong; mistaken.
Down

1. Star player in England's
2. Our country's premier intitute for agriculture (inits.) 3. The tyrant who ruled Syra use in the 4th century B.C. 6. Explosion; gust 6. Explosion; gust. Kutch in our land.

3. Identify the personalitie shown on stamps below:

) Raja Ravi Varma on 29-4 1971 c) Keshubchandra Sen on 2. It is the

4. What is the significance JAI HIND post mark? 3. Where were the first set of
Mahatma Gandhi stamps printed?
5. When and which was ast stamp in anna series issued in India?
6. Who was the first Indian to be honoured during his life time?
7. What is the French word
mark of free India heralding
the historic day "August 15 , 1947".
3.They were printed in Swit zerland by Curvoisier of 4. On July 23, 1956 a two nna stamp depictins Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilal was issued as a mark of his birth centenary.
8. D.K. Karve a noted re ormer and educationist on his 00th birthday.



The sparrow has more bones in its neck than the giraff
2. The titmouse is a small blrd.
3. One in every 20 people has an extra rib.
4. Abuja is the capital of Nigeria. 5. Whites make up a quarter of the population of South Africa.

## Answers :




## 5? The Lightest Metal



THE poet Chreapler who was very poor sent a volume of his poems to poor sent a volume of his poems to tsar lliked the poems. He took a hundred currency notes of a hundred roubles each, bound them in book form and sent it to the poet with form and sen by Tsar Alexander I'.
noterns by

It is used to harden alloys It is used to harden alloys
and to make certain types of batteries. A compound of Ilthium is used in mediaine lithium is used in medicine - is llthlum found in Ilving things?
Lithium gets its name from the Lithium gets its name from the Greekword fors It was dlscovered in a sample of rock but lithlum is ound 100 Human animais too. Human leeth and bones contain lithlum phosphate ald traces of itmium occur in urine.


THE housefly is one of the shorteat-lived insects. The shortest-ilved insects. The
males have a life-span of 17 maies have a life-span of 17 days and females, 29 days. days and females, 29 da
But the little creature is But the ittie creature is
dangerous to man - it can dransmit at least 30 differen transmit at least 30 different


CELEBRATED author Nirad Chaudhari became 99 years old last November.
He says he hates elderly people ("...they consider me mad and I consider them dead.") He also despises vegetarianism. He claims he has not taken any Indian food for the last 50 years.


## FINGERS

The human hand has 5 digits called fingers. They are known as the thumb, the fore or index finger, the middle finger, the ring finger and the little finger.
We have supremacy over the other animals because of our superior brains - and our hands. Though monkeys and apes also have thumbs on their hands, man is the only creature on earth who has a thumb that can easily ouch all the other fingers on the same hand. This enables

## FAHRENHEIT

 us to grasp tools comfortably and to wield them skillfullyThe Fahrenheit temperature scale was developed by the German-Dutch physicist, Gabriel Danie Fahrenheit (1686-1736). He also made thermo meters more accurate by using mercury inciead of the

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { meters more accurate by using mercury insiead of the } \\
& \text { alcohol or alcohol-water }
\end{aligned}
$$ alcohol or alcohol-wate On the Fahrenheit scale $2^{\circ}$ is the freezing point of water and $2120^{\circ}$ is the bolling point. boling point. dia uses the Celslus cale like most of the world ut the Fahrenheit scale in daily use in a numbe of countres incluaing Britain and Australla.



## FATES

The Fates according to Greak and Roman mythology were three glomy gudesses who pilie of cul indidual one oach ind lual. The goddess, Clotho spunthethread, Lachesis decided howlong it would be and Atropos was the one who finally cut tt, end-
ing the life of the person
it was sald that nothing could make them change their minds. Nonetheless, people in ancient times offered them gifts to try to escape death.

## ALL IN THE FAMIIY



## Shobha De and gender wars

SHOBHA DE has had the best of everything any Indian
woman would wish for in her woman would wish for in her
life. Da ughter of a commisseautiful, two rich husbands with a French diplomat sandwiched between them, editor of three journals, author of eight books, everyone of them making thebest-sellerlist at the
time of its publication. And now living in considerable splendour in a large apartment in Bombay with her second husband and six childrenShe is not the kin
puss you would think of spewing venom in a long, bitchy thesis on why all men are bad. But this is precisely what she ha done in her latest book Survivide
Men: The Smart Women's Guide to Staying on top (Penguin). It is the first non-fiction book she has written but italso promises to become another best-seller
because its theme, like the because its theme, like the
themes of her novels, is sex, with obscene four-letter words strewn liberally across every page. She also makes the most
outrageous statements on male

chauvi nism that I have read. I frothy rubbish I cannotbecause it is also irritatingly thoughtprovoking and highly readable. Let us examine some of De's assertions: "Sex appeal lies in
the wallet of her beholder," she writes. There may be some truth in that. We have always been told that money makes the mare go. But it applies equally to men and women. If a fat, rich man is a handsome pauper, so is a a handsome pauper, so is a
matron loaded with diamonds more attractive to men than a pretty Cinderella in tattered De should pay more altention to their teeth and oral hygiene bad breath kills romance. "Couples who floss together stong with that.
She may be right about men being unsure of their potency in middleage. But so are women beset with fears of losing their
looks after menopause. Are men more mean than women? Or have less feeling than them? De thinksso. According to her, men have as much feeling as dogs or
earthworms. What draws them
towards yomen is their smell - not th perfume they wear but thei ody odour which is dishes. se sweet and sour women hat men like about women
theirava their looks but
nility. The more willing a wo an, the more are men drawn to er like flies to a pot of
$\qquad$ their wi nen are unfaithful to asserts. They will plays accord-
ing to th rules of marriage "till ing to the rules of marriage "till joys of adultery." How then can women love men? It is easier to love dog nd even plants. Men
in love aze tiresome. Another in love a tiresome. Another
myth sh seeks to explode is myth sh seeks to explode is gether, stay together". She ad-
vises separate bedrooms, bathvises separate bedrooms, bath-
rooms and vacations. rooms and vacations.
De maintains that th
De maintains that there is no
such thi.g as a platonic relasuch thing as a platonic relawomen." The only person ever to believe in platonic friend-
ship was Plato." Money and ship was Plato." Money and
more thanmoney, power makes more thanmoney, power makes
men irresistible to women. Rajiv Gandhi, despite his good looks and power, did not pass De's
test as he was "a softe with test as he was "a softie with
spaniel's eyes". To evoke
women's admiration a leader has to inspire fear. Gandhi failed to do that and hence lacked sex appeal. Jinnah, because he was more. Clinton passes De's test with flying colours as he has with flying colours as he has he uses to bash uphis adversaries. All All men are, of course mother-fixated. De advises women never to take on their
mothers-in-law. They will al-mothers-in-law. The battle. However, she grudgingly concedes that women need men. She advises her sisters to treat them like donkeys, with carrot and stick
All they want is food, booze and sex - in that order. When he becomes too obstinate, say "no" and he will come round begging with his tail
his legs. And so on.

There is Shobha De for you. You can't do without her. You writes.

## Guess who?

I got an anonymous letter
with a dozen limericks pertainwith a dozen limericks pertain ing to characters involved in

Bofors kickbacks, hawala rack ets and other scams. The author would like readers to identify who they are aimed at. I chos only three wh recognise: When we put old accounts to flight Why did you keep them, they only record Creaits and debits that are best forgot
Wily by birth, coy by nature You were a natural Chanakya ion
To sign what's your own ex ecution!
You laid back! O! You simple You laia back! O! You simple
fid you not even go to school? To leave around wealth that's not free

Sukhi parivaar
A female mosquito was sur-
A female mosquito was sur
prised at the small size of another female mosquito's family
and asked her: "Madam, you and asked her: "Madam, you have restricted the number of
what family planning device you use?"
The other one replied: "No device. I just apply 'odomos sleeping at night.
(Contributed by Shiv (Contributed by Shivar Singh
Logic Holmes style
Sherlock Holmes to Dr Watson: Why are you not wearing your underwear today?" did you come to know that I'm did you come to know that ${ }^{\text {In }}$
not wearing my underpants?" Sherlock Holmes: Simple as you have not worn your trouser over it."

Kashmiri delicacy
Recently we were watching a Hindi movie Kashmir kikalion TV. Sharmila Tagore was acting with Shammi Kapoor Shammi Kapoor looked very Komal Deep said. $m$ daughter Komal Deep said: "On seeing
Shammi Kapoor, the name of this movie should be Kashmir ka kaddu (pumpkin).

Where are the dadis and the nanis? $S_{\text {tanped inpressions }}$

## By Reeta Sharma

$C$HILDHOOD memorie are bewitching, and many a time instructive. I often bask in back to the days of summer vacations at my nani's house. We would keep an eye on her as she meticulously and efficiently completed the chores in the when she would climb her nivar
which vividly focused on the victory of the good over evil. She would also sombrely tell us that confession of wrong done
is the best pashchatap. is the best pashchatap.
My dadima would welcome us warmly when we returned home after vacations. She would have tears in her eyes as
she hugged and kissed her grandchildren after a separation of a couple of months. She would affectionately load us with katoris of kheer or our favourite dishes like aloo ki bahii
be literally dragged from her bed. Nobody ever wanted to go
$\qquad$ My mother told us stories from the Panchtantra. She was a graduate in Hindi. She was familiar with the literary trends of the day and carefully chose
the beststories for us. We there fore, grew up on a healthy diet of, the universal logic of Panchtantra stories, mythical world of gods and goddesses
are educated have been a bit more selfish in the handling of cheirldives. To them bringing up tend to ignore the intuitive capacity of mothers to guide their offspring on the evolutionary path. A mother nurtures a child
not only in her womb but also not only in her womb but also long process. A father, on the other hand, can at best be a provider and a moral and a social support. It is the mother
who lays the basic foundation who lays the basic foundation
and creates the edifice of his

failed to realise was that thoug he could afford the car, he could ill-afford the values which he The boy had not earned wha he had got and probably would never respect people who hav to work to earn these small com forts.

Moreover, the usual scene in most urban modern homes is of parents and children sitting in TV set. Visitors and social callers have no significance in thei


## Vivekananda: The inspiring preacher

By Sansar Chandra

A.MONG the ancient and modern saints, monks and philosophers who adorned this there has hardly been any ceebrity who could make such a marvellous contribution to our ultural, social, ethical and spiritual life as Swami
Vivekananda. The vast literature written by him in his short life-span of 39 years is awe inspiring. His teachings are so xtensive and thought-provoking that they better the works of at the global level - both in quality and volume. That's why hey brought a sea-change in he lives of the many people who had the privilege of listen-
ng to him during his life time. In short, whatever this great isionary said in his lectures, discussions, parleys and interiews left an indelible impresion on the mind of his audiTh
iritual teacher and an eloquent and impressive missionary, was unique and lasting.
The universal truths thathedug out could be compared with incantations capable of dispelling sorrow, anxiety and menal ill-health and so many other perplexities which obstruct our wards the path of spiritual bliss. $t$, therefore, seems imperative or us to ponder over them and to treat them as rarr assets for
makin .ur life bet' Hern are makinenurlifebet' Hernare
tracts from his preachings: Hear ye children of immortal blissi You are not sheep. You
are and always have been the are and always have been the lion - powerful, fearless, the king of beasts. It is only an illu-
sion thatis to be shattered. Arise, awake and stop not till the goal is reached.
You may have the Gita in
your left hand but have a footyour left hand but have a foot-
ball in your right. The men who are physically weak could succumb to temptations easily and those with plenty of physical vigour are far ahead of others in resisting temptatio
exercising self-control.
If you want to find God you should be ever ready to serve To reach narayana, you mus serve the 'daridra-narayana' the starving millions.

Mother, father, son, daughter, husband, wife and friend affection because we see self in inem. Thus we have put love into compartments and call it but in fact love is one, manifes in various forms.
The religion or God who cannot dry the tears ofa widow orphan are not relevant and have no faith in either of them As there is ghee in every drop of milk likewise the Brahma is pervading all over. As we ex-
tract butter from the milk when it is churned, there should be no bar in recognising Brahma in atman itself.
The Gita does
The Gita does not preach renunciation but urges every one
of us to work ceaselessly and

## chewish

Truth is for fall. Not for all, for the good fteps Notsecret but sacred. The about it,"Let the flood of reason flow over it, then mediate on it, concentrate your mind on it make yourself one with it." Pure souls often answer the very questions that a person
thinks in his mind, even before he utters a word.
Politics or social reform divorced from religion cannot benefit anyone lastingly and effectively.
Europe is on the edge of a
volcano. Unless the fires are extinguished by a flood of spirituality, it will blow up.
Grow up within the fold of your own particular church, but do not die in it. Let it gradually
lead you into fresh pastures. lead you into fresh pastures.
Never debase your ethical Never debase your ethical
standard by calling wrong as right. If you know that an act of yours is wrong, do it if you wish, but do not call it right for that is a fatal self-deception.
Unselfish work for people must be regarded as eneficial to the doer, for it is
the doer who gains in his character.
Each act of restraint helps to strengthen the will but it must be taken voluntarily. If the vow
is not kept, it does more harm is not kept, it does more harm than good. It it is kept, it be-
comes a great factor in building up the character so necessary for higher practices.
Faith is not belief, it is the
graspon theultimate- anilu grasp on th
mination.

ture of consumerism and mate- Recently, a friend bought a marks to geta promotion to the rialism. Hence they think that car for his son who had passed
there is no need for value sys-
his class XII examination. The class. Yet he was gifted a there is no need for value sys

## Celebrating Tibetan New Year

By Raj Kumar Prashar

NEW YEAR is the time coul for the gbody, mind and tunes and migetans. Misforthem during the previous year prescribed rituals just two days before they land into a new year which should rather be called the day of purifying.
ear festival of Tibetans commences on the first day of the first month of the new year which usually falis in February every year. This year Losar be-
gins on February 8. But the gins on February 8. But the
spadework for purging evil thoughts from the community before ushering in the new year. starts on the 29th
year's last month
A special dish
A special dish called gutuk
onsisting of nine ingrediente prepared and all Tibetan famiprepared and all
lies assemble to partake of it
that day. It is sort of a stuffed hat day. It is sort of a stuffed dumpling containing things and chilli pepper suggesting and chilli pepper suggesting
one's future in the coming new
year. Interestingly, a year. Interestingly, a person
who gets a charcoal-stuffed who gets a charcoal-stuffed
dumpling is condemned as a black-hearted person. A person will win wide acclaim and lead a virtuous life if he or she gets
the dumpling with salt in it. Illthe dumpling with salt in it. $111-$
tempered will be the person who gets the chilli pepper and gets cotton-stuffed dumpling. This is how a Tibetan's future in the new year is determined. cake) and an effigy made of
kneaded dough known as $l u$
along with other leftovers is along with other leftovers is
carried to a lonely place, espe-
cially at the crossroad, and of-
cit
fered to the spirits by throwing
them in a bonfire to exonerate
to them in a bonfire to exonerate
the people of the past year's
evils. When this ritual of community cleansingis over, people hastily return home and do not look back or else it might cause
"the evil to return with them" "the evil to return with them".


## ish the misfortunes and

Tibetan women paint their kitchen walls with flour solu-
tion and draw images of eight deities symbolising good forune on them. Doorsteps are dotted with Swastika symbols. Eatables and other articles
meant for prayer on the firs meant for prayer on the first
day of Losar are usually placed on the altar of one's chapel the previous evening, Delicacies
likeskhu-khuk, gachen, nayashok mokdung, ngarien, pin-pin and
dokdok, khab se (fried cookies) dokdok, knab se (fried cookies) favourites during Losar celebraIt is the time for every Ti- betan to go on an eating, drinking and merry-making binge. ing and merry-making binge. dresses they distribute goodie dresses they distribute goodies
to their neighbours and friends. or three days whereas
typical Tibetan household, the celebrations last 10 days. The Lama Losar (the dear y called The day is dedicated to His Holiness, the Dalai Lama, who is the spiritual head of the Tibetans. On the day, long prayers
are orge.ised in the temple a McLeodganj early in the morning. Lamas, ministers and offi-
cials of the Tibetan government cials of the Tibetan governmen eigners assemble in the congre gation hall of the temple to pray
for the well-being and long life of the Dalai La
blesses them.

After fetching the first bucke of water, a housewife prays a offerings to the serpent god, prayers at the altar. Chang and chab-se are distributed on the occasion. Tibetans avoid lavish
spending on the first day of spending on the first day of
Losar. The celebration period is considered auspicious for launching new things and solemnising marriages. King of Tibet, the second day is observed as the King's Losar (the day of the king). It is said that
before 1959 the King's Losar would give an opportunity to
the King and monks from the King and monks from and Bhutan to greet the Dalai Lama. Swearing in of the newly appointed government officials took place in the august pres Colourful prayer flags are hoisted on roof-tops amidst chanting of mantras by the people.
ing day officially, the conclud-
the temple in the presence of His Holiness. Alllocal deities of ogether and worshipped midst burning of incense and Yak butter lamps accompanied by drum beats. During Losar all mear khataga (white scarves) to wear khataga (white scarves) to ness.
Losar is said to have its genesis in the pre-Buddhist period n Tibet. Tre legend has it that
before Buddhism the Tibetans practised the Bon religion. A religious ceremony was held
where people offered incense where people offered incense o appease deities. Gradually,
tbecame an annual feature during the reign of Pude Gungyal, the ninth King of Tibet. Losar is also considered harbinger of spring. According to a lama,
Losar was firstcelebrated in the Lhokha Yarla Shampo region of Tibet coinciding with the blossoming of apricot trees
hence known as farmers festival too.
Every new year of the Tibetan calendar is named after
oneof the fiveelements- earth fire, sky, wood and iron and one the following 12 animals: horse, sheep, monkey, bat, dog, pig, mouse, ox, tiger, rabbit,
dragon and snake. Interest-
ingly, after the completion of ingly, after the completion of every 12 years of age ending element, the year of the Tibetan's life is considered to be an 'obstacle year' in which, as concerned is sure to encounte unpleasant situation and tribu-
lations throughout the year lations throughout the year.
This time Losar falls in the "fire ox" year.

## Saturday Plus

## Be my Valentine

By Sewak Nayyar


Unlike the lover in Kalidasa who used the dark clouds to convey heart-rending messages to his beloved or the namuraad
popularised due to efforts of Archies and Hallmark. This time of the year, the market is
flooded with an endless variety of exquisitely designed and priced greeting cards to suit the wallet of all 'classes' of Indian lovers.
There
prising prising designer baskets prising designer baskets/
potpouris of pretty, scented potpouris of pretty, scented
flowers (fresh as well as dried up), a multitude of teddies and hearts prominently labelled as "huggable" and "all yours".
Musical soft-toys, open up their Musical soft-toys, open up the
little arms, when pressed in a hug, to make the most satisfy-
ing declaration /confession for ing declaration/confession for
a lover viz "I love you this much. An exclusive Valentine
collection of audio-cassettes
contains the choicest collection collection of audio-cassettes
contains the choicest collection
of the world's greatest love of the world's greatest love
songs. According to Harpreet Kaur
a franchisee for Archies in Chanafranchisee for Archies in Chan
digarh, the sale of Valentine digarh, the sale of Valentine
cards has shown a marked increase over the past few years with as many girls taking to it
as the boys. More striking is the as the boys. More striking is the
fact that each one of them infact that each one of them in-
variably picks up and sends greetings to more than one
lover. Those who celebrate Valentine's Day may not even
know that St. Valentine's was simply an obscure, (possibly legendary) martyr who had absolutely. no truck either with the sentiment or the business of love. He was by tradition put to
death by the Romans on Febru death by the Romans on Febru-
ary 14 in about 269 BC. The day ary 14 in about 269 BC . The da
was subsequently made a feast day by the Roman Catholic The date of the death of St Valentine almost coincided with that of the Roman feast of Lupercalia, held on February
15, in the honour of Faunus, a 15, in the honour of Faunus,
pastorall god of fertility. During pastoral god of fertility. During
this festival, two youths dressed this festival, twoyouthsdressed streets of Rome, striking women with thongs, cut from the skins
of the sacrificed animals and of the sacrificed anima
cured them of sterility.



## ier, ten girls from Ch ndigarh

## The charmers from Shropshire

and Punjab had stayed and Girls, Chandigarh; the TIET, looked every inch Puri worked with these girls in En- Patiala; the Government Colgland for three weeks during lege for Women, Ludhiana and
summer. They had been accom- Guru Nanak Dev University, panied by renowned danseuse Amritsar. The halls reverberShobha Koser and led by Mr ated with colourful Rajasthani Rajpal Singh, Directoriof Heri- ghoomar, the tribal santhal $\begin{array}{cl}\text { tage. } & \begin{array}{c}\text { dance of Bihar and Orissa, and } \\ \text { The cultural exchange } \\ \text { the Shropshire youth dance. }\end{array} \\ \text { programme was launched by } \\ \text { Radhika Raman }\end{array}$ programme was launched by
the Punjab Governor, It-Gen $\begin{aligned} & \text { Radhika Raman, a disciple } \\ & \text { L.eela Samson and the youngest }\end{aligned}$

looked every inch Puriabis and enthralled the people
perfect movements.
The team visited the Punjab SchoolEducation Board, Pinjore Gardens, Guru Nanak Public
School, Bardhwal and Mimsa Scillage, near Dhuri, the Golden Temple and Pingalwara at Amritsar, G.N. Girls College, Nakodar, and M.L.N. GirlsCol
lege, Nawan Shahar. lege, Nawan Shahar.
An exhibition of Punjabi artefacts was put up at the Government College for Women, Ludhiana. At Mimsa the exu
berant artists joined the loca berant artists joined the local
belles in fun, frolic and dance, much to the delight of the innomuch to the delightor curious-looking vil-
cent lagers.
How
However, itwasatG.N. Girls College, Nakodar that a microiusm of Punjabi culture was presented to the visitors Presented to the visitors.
Potter's wheel, earthen hearth

hislove - modern Romeos
islove - modern Romeos and feet", reads the title of a greet Juliets in India have now dis-
covered another channel of communications.
They send gifts, greetings and roses on the February 14 to sweetheart(s).
In the words of ST Coleridge:
All thoughts, all passions, all All thoughts, all passions, all delights, Whatever stirs this mortal frame,
All are but minsters of Love, And feed his sacred flame.
feet", reads the title of a greet ing card, printed nearly a cen-
tury ago and used by a teenaged girl to convey her feelings to the lover on the Valentine's Day. But messages contained in the currently popular Valentine greetings are not as simple,
sane and subdued. Bolder and more explicit-they invariably border on lewdness.
The practice of celebrating the Valentine's Day as the Lover's Day in our country
started a decade ago. Ithas been
when young menstarted choos-
ing, by lot, young women ing, by lot, young women
whom they would court the following year.
The celebration of the two occasions soon merged into each other, and the Lupercalia
method of choosing sweetmethod of choosing sweetand many other countries in the West. The girl whose name was drawnoutby the man, who was supposed to court her, was
often given a present called the often given a present called the
Valentine.

Wall paintings in a state of neglect

By D.S. Gupt
TIT the fast-changing
socio-economic scene-
rio on the Indian soil,
initiative and interest in folk
arts is constantly disappearing.
Having simplicity and without
any formaleducation in the field
of arts, the village folk used the
inborn skill in painting birds,
animals, soldiers riding out to
the battle or on guard duty or
painting various characters
painting various characters
based on folk legends on social


B.K.N. Chhibber, at a glittering artist, danced her way into the ceremony held at Punjab Raj hearts of the audience with programme main thrust of the fabulous bhavas and mudras of of joint Indian and British cellent rendition of kathak by
dan dances in a workshop con- Pratibha and Viva won apducted atChandigarh under the plause. Vibrant and energetic was assisted by Rachoser, who giddha performed by the Inand Rajpal. These dance per- on the audience Bedecked in formanceswerelaterpresented on the audience. Bedecked in $\begin{aligned} & \text { formances were laterpresented } \\ & \text { at the Government College for }\end{aligned}$ traditional costumes and make
up , the English enchantresse
weaving carpets, among other
things became the cynosure of
the foreigners' eyes. Folk legthe foreigners' eyes. Folk leg-
ends of Keema Malki, Sassi Punnu, Mirza Sahiban and Sohni Mahiwal were enacted.
An ambience of teeranjan inAn ambience of teeranjan, in-
cluding swings, was created. cluding swings, was created.
The Britons stayed and interacted with the families and friends of their Indian counterparts. Most of the guests were hosts, where they got a glimpse hosts, where they got a glimpse
of Punjabi culture.


Looking every inch a Punjabi. inds, Hindu epics and known folk stories. In Punjab and Haryana the
women folk used to paint rative designs on the plaster rative designs on the plas
composed of clay and the c dung depicting some dieties o
designs of birds or animals designs of birds or animals.
These designs were not painted These designs were not painted
by professionals. One can wit-
ness this tradition still in places In Punjab like Tarn Taran In Punjab like Tarn Taran pur and Nabha. In Haryana th lat women draw figures of
Sanjhi Devi on the wall during anjhi Devi on the wall during
Navratras before the start of the Jasehras festival. Wall paintings Dasehra festival. Wall paint of merchants and traders, Jain temples and in the houses
well-to-do baboos. Grain sto age spaces known as kothis o age spaces known as kothis or
kothas used to get prominent
attention attention and were painted with geometricals and abstract de-
signs and decorated to be a signs and decorated to be a
matter of pride and honour in signs and decorated to be a in the hills and decline of the
matter of pride and honour in nobility of the Lahore court evidence of murals. All village gates were decorated eithe
with folk paintings or with fig with folk paintings or with figcould afford got the walls of their chaubara painted with the theme of their choice. The purpose behind such paintings was
quite decorative in nature on quite decorative in nature on ings. It is quite clear from the fact that a person having lust
for wine and women used to for wine and women used to
get the walls of his bedroom get the walls of his bedroom painted with pictures of nude
and dancing girls. Though whitewashed these days one can still see a painted panel
showing a lady holding plate showing a lady holding plate
inscribed with a Persian phrase inscribed with a Persian phrase
of the celebrated Sheikh Saadi of the celebrated Sheikh Saad
on a wall of the chaubara of Kundan Lal Saraaf at Dasuya. It clearly indicated the taste of the person concerned. The fall of the Rajput rulers
religious and religious themes. A large annual fairs were held. But one number of people gathered on fair or mela could be made to witness those paintings comkill on works or through the kill on works carried out on
handicraft or on leather work. However, wall paintings were
ings were the spontaneous out come or reactions of the feelings towards folk themes or nature.
These
These paintings were spread Punjab which includes

|  | Photos by P.S. Virk |
| :---: | :---: |
| ings developed very fast under |  | ings developed very fast under he patronage of various hill

rulers. It does not mean that there was a dearth of those artists who painted tor their own
self or for the pleasure of the self or for the pleasure of the
common people. In Kulu valley folk paintings were develley folk paintings were devel-
oped in which a soft and

changed the entire scenario by way of which both the patrons
and the artists were affected and the artists were affected.

## cropped up in the outlook of

 being now trained to have degrees in engineering and archigrest.tect.
It a
that lea It is a matter of great concern
hat least notice is being taken to preserve such an art from the vagaries of the rain, storm and dust. Works of classic arts have been preserved as a national treasure but little attention is
being paid to safeguard folk paintings or wall paintings. As a result of this indifferent and materialistic outlook, many works of art have either disap-
peared or are on the verge of peared or are on the verge of
losing theirglory. To quote one
glaring example of such neglect. one may witness the formidable damage being done to the valuable treasure in the. form of wall paintings in the Mansa Devi temple complex in Haryana, just 13 km from
Chandigarh. The Mansa Devi complex has three temples, and the middle one is considered to be the oldest. Another, on the bank of a rivulet, was got built
by the rajas of Manimaira. The by the rajas of Manimara. The
third one on the top of the hill is the temple of Mansa Devi built up by the Maharajas of Patiala. The main Mansa Devi temple
was got built by Raja Gopal was got built by Raja Gopal
Singh to fulfil the wish of his Singh to fulfil the wish of his
father Raja Garib Das in 1868.
From the inscription on the complex, it is clear that thes
were painted by an artist named
Angad in the Vikram era 1870. Though the administrative con trol of the complex has been taken over by the board under the control of the Haryana Gov-
ernment and a lot has been done ernment and a lot has been done to give a facelift, the continued
indifferentattitude of the mem bers towards the preservation of the fast deteriorating wall paintings within the complexi causing concern. One can believe that someone must have
the aesthetic sensibility to be concerned about the preserva tion of such an art struggling to survive the torments of storri,
rainand dust rain and dust.
take steps in Will the board take steps in the right direction to save the wall paintings from
deterioration?

## Blodate

Born on 4-10-ig20 at Rem Nacar Distt. Gujranwala (Now in
 at Lyallpur ( Matriculation and Intermediato), at Labore (Graduation) and at Bonbay (jothed school of Economics but did not conplete)
influerced by the example of his eldest brother Hohe Ghard Dang, developed strong anti-8ritish views and storn ted woaring Khadi at a vary young ase Fasted for the whole day when Bhagat $s$ ingh was hanged-when a student at Govt. Collete Lyallpur, took leading part in oryanizing students Federatior and a stike against Detention systen. - Developed leftist views-becane suporter of Nohru viso a vis Gandh1 and then of subesh Bise At Lahore took active part In the students moverient-becease Secretary of Luhore Students Union and then of the punjab students FedrationJoined CP I in 1941 and have bean its nember over since then-Durirg the Bengal, Fantio, jo ined Br deleghnme Decce and on returm reported to students in punjab on the famine there. In 1944 went to Bombay and Joined Lombay school of Econonicsthas olected heneral Secretary or president of the All India students Federation for a A nuabor of tonnts Toured Telengana on bohelf of the A ISF when CPI Ied amied struggle acainst the Nizan was gotng on there heported on it through speeches articles ate to the students in the Country -Attended the first in in 1547 World Youth Festival held prague on behalf of the AISF end participated in the reeting of the leading organs of the Intemational Union of students, Whas elected Vice President of the world Federation of Demorectic Youth Worised anderground for two years or so. 1949-51. Left the student movement in 1952 and dacided to work at Chhehar ta (Punjab) in the Trade Union Movement. Married to Vinla Bakaya on 10-4-1952. and Was elected member and then Prosidant of tho Municipal Committee, Chbaharta in $1953 \ldots$

Kemanned Presiaant Nunicipal Comittee, Wheharta till 1965 when resiened due to ressure of other wark.

Was electad nember of the punjab Legislative Assembly. in Fobruary, 1967, defeating the then Chiof $M$ inister Giani urnukh singh Mussaiar. We a Cabinet Minister in the United Front Government led by Gurnem Sinsh, which 1011 in October, 1967. Was riks repalectad menber punisb Lefislative Assembly in 1969 and aga in in 1972. Heve benn leader of theG. P. I. Group in the Punjab Leg 1slativeat Assembly $a 11$ this period.

Have been in Jail for about 6 times aiostiy in connection with Trede Union Movenent, strike bathes etcbut only is undertrial misoner-e never convictodeHave been a menber of the liational bouncil of the C.P. Io for the last about 10 years.for a few years till 1967.

