

MAGAZINE FROM GADEN JANGTSE THOESAM NORLING SCHOOL MUNDGOD

# वस्याञ्चीन'वी'नने। मेंन'अवे'नन'ननन'।

र्वात.र्वेच.वेट.झ्.च्याचयवा.च्रूर.श्रीट.श्रूच.वी.वेया

7013

### FIFTH NUMBER

Here is the fifth Vol. Magazine Published from Gaden Jangtse Norling School

#### THE PLEDGE

The work for Tibet's freedom and world peace

### SPECIAL MEMORIES ...

Our Prayers and respect to our Martyrs

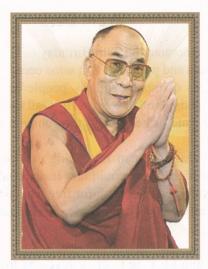


### নৃশ্ব-জন্ম Summary

Summary	1
Teaching of His Holiness	3
From Desk	4
Recent activities of Aref International in Mundgod	5
Self Immolated Tibetan Heroes.	8
Tibetan Section	
<u> </u>	35
र्नेन् क्षेते सूना नस्या	36
क्षेत्र-पःसे-प्रवे-प्रवःप	37
र्वेट् श्रे र्क्षेत्र कु वृत्ति त्य रह लुका श्रेत्र वर्श्ववा ची हैं र्क्ते वा	38
बेर-पश्चेन्य ग्रे-कु-कुन्	39
न्गरःसूना र्र्ह्येन प्रते र्वेन पर्वः र्वेन प्रतः र्वेन प्रतः र्वेन प्रतः स्वा	
वर्ते न से दे चिन घर ने देव से ।	
बेर्न्स्येन्या ग्रे व्यव हिन्दे वके न धेव क्या	
निवे सुर्थ रें द् से दे	
<u> </u>	47
र्वेद्-ग्री-द्रमायःद्रया	48
सुमार्खेना नी से प्यर्ने न	50
र्नेन् ग्री निन् सुन निर्न पर्वेश ग्री नुस्र अक्ता	52
र्टः द्वरः श्रेन् पर्वः ह्वारा सळेत्।	54
र्नेन् सेदे पात्र म सूरमा	55
ग्रद्भः श्रृद्भः अर्देनः न्यूनः ।	57
र्नेन्'ग्री'ग्रदश'श्रूदश्	59
र्वेन्'ग्री'भून्'भेन्'भेन्'भेन्'भेन्'भेन्'भेन्'	60
र्नेन्'से'बें'कें प्य क्री से सर्केन् से व	62
र्वेन् सेवे सेसस-नुगमा	
र्वेन् स्रेवे ने वर्नेन्	64
बे <sup>-</sup> चदे से बे	

### **English Section**

Tibet my land.	66
Save Tibet's Environment	67
Fall of Buddhism in Tibet	68
Tibet and China	
I didn't know	69
Story two nomad brothers	70
My days in Tibet	
Buddhist view on self-immolation	72
My yak	73
The last day with mother	74
Journey to India	75
Development that causes destruction	76
I wish I were	
I have a dream	
I am a Tibetan	
School Undate	80



If we realize, "I am a human being. A human being can do anything," this determination, courage, and self-confidence are important sources of victory and success. Without will power and determination, even something that you might have achieved easily cannot be achieved. If you have will power and reasonable courage not blind courage but courage without pride even things that seemed impossible at a certain stage turn into being possible because of continuing effort inspired by that courage. Thus, determination is important.

How can this be developed? Not through machines, not by money, but by our own inner strength based on clear realization of the value of human beings, of human dignity. For, once we realize that a human being is much more than just material, much more than just money, we can feel the importance of human life, from which we can feel the importance of compassion and kindness.

Human beings by nature want happiness and do not want suffering. With that feeling everyone tries to achieve happiness and tries to get rid of suffering, and everyone has the basic right to do this. In this way, all here are the same, whether rich or poor, educated or uneducated, Easterner or Westerner, believer or nonbeliever, and within believers whether Buddhist, Christian, Jewish, Muslim, and so on. Basically, from the viewpoint of real human value we are all the same.

#### From Desk

Two days ago we celebrated the 78th Birthday of His Holiness the Dalai Lama with much gala and pomp but that same ceremony in Tawu County had caused hundreds of monks and lay people being shot and beaten indiscriminately. Hundreds other were put into jail and only Buddha knows when and on what state of health will they come out, if they ever will.

I was appalled by this inhuman murdering and could not really stop praying that whole night. How could one really cold bloodedly murder people who just expressed their wish for free worship? His Holiness is a living Buddha for all Tibetans and people see Him as their guide for this and all coming lives.

China has been trying for long to erase love and trust that people have for His Holiness yet they seemed to have failed miserably in this mission despite their best effort with muscle and money. However, spirituality is a kind of thing that they either does not want to understand or does not understand. Spirituality is the cornerstone of Tibetan culture, art, education, history, economy, language and tradition lest Tibetan would not remain Tibetan. Young Tibetans grow up into adult with fair understanding of Buddhist culture and principles. They imbibe Buddhist spirituality from surroundings without any training and instruction from anybody, like fish doesn't have to learn swimming. Buddhism then becomes their guiding principle in their daily life and His Holiness is their guiding star.

It has been seen that all more than 130 people who set ablaze their precious human body without causing any harm to Chinese has mesmerized world over for their commitment in non-violence. It is Buddhist principle and His Holiness's advice that if you can't help others, at least you should not harm, not even to Chinese police who points gun on you. They exactly did at the cost of their life.

Can China justify the use of guns and armaments to suppress their voice? Or is it a Birthday present? ...

### Recent activities of AREF International Onlus in Mundgod

This is the fifth edition of The Quest which has taken its first publication in 2009, soon after the protests of Beijing Olympic in 2008. In these five years of publication, the young monks of the Norling School have remarkably maintained their spirit of their original goal.

From the beginning, the magazine was aimed to write the articles in both English and in Tibetan language, not only to encourage reading but also to give platform to make a contribution towards the preservation of Tibetan language and its precious culture and identity.

Secondly, it was aimed to select topics and news from the media on social aspect and identity of Tibetans, and which support the peaceful, resilient struggle of the Tibetan people despite 60 long years of occupation by PLA.

This Magazine shows deep structural and symbolic value expressed by monks, firm in their spirituality and strength of their youthfulness. Therefore, it has the advantage of combining tradition and development, addressing readers in both religious and secular.

Despite the continuous change of Editorial members the magazine has kept up commitment as it was started in the beginning. And most importantly, the designer has become adept in designing. These developments not only show the commitment of teachers and students, but also the spirit of the Aref International in keeping up their work. It is to sustain local activities to harness individual potential of self-maintenance and self-development, in the spirit of the international cooperation.

Therefore Aref International is very pleased with the result and is committed to support the Magazine, and hoping that the same may develop in the future too. So that it can continue its pledge to let the people to widen their knowledge on Tibetan issue and to support their struggle for the Freedom.

This Magazine is very useful and informative because all the articles are related to the Tibetans' unceasing pacific resistence, inside

and outside Tibet. In this sense, we can say that this Magazine is dedicated to the heroes who self-immolated for their country. Indeed, we can say that all the pages in the magazine are the expression came out from the heart of the young proud Tibetans.

Regarding the activities of the Aref International in Mundgod, this year there is the distribution of educational toys and necessary furniture to the Pre-Primary School at Camp 6. In the Camp we are also producing a video with the students from the Pre-Primary to the Secondary School. In this video all the children are singing, dancing and while expressing a strong message to the world about Freeing Tibet.

Obviously, Aref International will continue to help and expand its usual activities like Long Distance Support for children, old aged people and monks of all age.

I want to express my deepest gratitude to every people who helped me realizing these projects and making the project meaningful.

Namely, for the Doeguling Tibetan Settlement: the Representative Mr. Tsering Phuntsok, the staff members: Mrs. Tsewang Dolkar, Mrs. Tenzin Choezom and Mrs. Tenzin Yanga. For the Gajang Gyalrong Monastery: Geshe Gen Tsering, Geshe Tsundu, Geshe Jigmey Gyaltsen, Ven. Yeshi Lungtok, Ven. Yeshe Gyatso, Ven. Lobsang Samphel, Ven. Phuntsok Sonam, Ven. Lobsang Gyatso and young Tenzin Gyatso. For the Gaden Jangtse Thoesam Norling School the three Directors: Mr. Ngodup Tsering, Geshe Lobsang Rabgey (Tsawa) and Ven. Lungtok Gendun (Samlo); the English Teachers Mr. Lobsang Rinchen and Ven. Rinzin Dorjee and all the monk Editorial Staffs and all the Authors of the articles. And from the Camp 6, School Education Committee members: Mr. Gen Tsewang, Mr. Dakpa, Mrs. Chonyi Dolma, Mrs. Tsela (dance teacher) and Camp Leader Mr. Tenzin Gyaltsen. Last but not the least from Ganden Jantse Education Society: Geshe Phuntsk, Geshe Jigmey Dhondup, Geshe Jigmey Gyaltsen, Geshe Dorjee, Ven. Rinzin Negi, Ven. Dakpa.

All these "special" people left a deep mark in my mind and in my heart. I will never forget their kindness, their support and smile ... And I will never forget the curiosity of the children, the loving friendship of the youngs, the heart touching "hugs" of the old people and the warm hospitality of all the families. They gave me much more than I have given them and they really changed my life, making it better ...

Finally, thanks to Mr. Maurizio Tomaselli for helping me to finance this Magazine and also many thanks to all the sponsors who have supported to realize all the Long Distance Support (SAD) and the

activities in the Camp 6.

Thanks to all the people who are in Italy and have sustained our efforts, from the beginning. Mr. Francesco Codispoti and all the other members of the board of Aref International Onlus: Geshe Gedun Tharchin, Mr. Luca Giorni, Dr. Angelo Bruno Codispoti, Mrs. Evelina Sissy Violini, Dr. Riccardo Callori di Vignale. And many thanks to all the volunteer in Italy who shared me their emotions and spent their time to enlarge the knowledge to the Tibetan Issue.

Marilia Bellaterra

## SELF IMMOLATED TIBETAN HEROES



Counting, counting and counting. When and where will this counting end? Every month and every day this counting increases yet often they go unnoticed. It is very pathetic that journalism of today's world resorts only on covering news which could gain higher TRPs and readership, and seems to have forgotten lending voice to the voiceless.

Till date more than 130 people are known to have set themselves on fire inside and outside Tibet in protest against the repressive Chinese occupation of Tibet. Self-immolation and protest have now pervaded all regions of Tibet. And some protests have also taken place outside Tibet.

The students of Gaden Jangtse Thoesam Norling School bring some light on heroes and heroines of Tibet who gave up their lives.



Name: Choepa

Age: 24

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 10 August 2012

Place of self-immolation: Meruma

Present status: Died

Choepa was forcibly removed by security forces. Information about his fate did not

emerge at first but it has now been confirmed that he died of his injuries.



Name: Tashi Age: 21

Occupation: Farmer

Time of self-immolation: 13 August 2012 Place of self-immolation: Ngaba Town

Present status: Died



Name: Lungtok

Age: 20

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 13 August 2012 Place of self-immolation: Ngaba Town

Present status: Died

The two men set themselves on fire on what is now known as Martyr's Street in Ngaba Town. Lungtok died shortly afterwards.

Tashi was beaten and deained by security forces. He later died.



Name: Dhamchoe

Age: 17

Occupation: Fomer monk

Time of self-immolation: 27 August 2012 Place of self-immolation: Ngaba Town

Present status: Died



Name: Lobsang Kalsang

Age: 18

Occupation: monk

Time of self-immolation: 27 August 2012 Place of self-immolation: Ngaba Town

Present status: Died

The two men, one monk and one former monk, set themselves on fire outside Kirti

Monastery. They later died.



Name: Yungdrung

Age: 27

Occupation: Farmer

Time of self-immolation: 29 September 2012

Place of self-immolation: Dzatoe county

Present status: Unknow

Yungdrung set himself on fire

in the town centre Dzatoe County. It is still

unable to confirm his current whereabouts and what condition he may be in. It was the first self-immolation protest in Tibet in more than a month.



Name: Gudrup

Age: 43

Occupation: Writer

Time of self-immolation: 4 October 2012 Place of self-immolation: Nagchu County

Present status: unconfirmed

Gudrub is believed to have set fire to himself in Nagchu town. He is reported to

have died at the scene. This was one of a handful of self-immolation protests to have taken place inside what China refers to as the Tibet Autonomous Region.



Name: Sangye Gyatso

Age: 27

Occupation: Farmer

Time of self-immolation: 6 October 2012, Place of self-immolation: Tsoe Kanlho

Present status: Died

Sangye Gyatso, father of two set himself on fire near the Dokar Monastery, which is

10km from Tso City. He died at the scene. He called for the return of the Dalai Lama and for cultural and religious freedom in Tibet.



Name: Tamdin Dorjee

Age: 52

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 13 October 2012

Place of self-immolation: Tso City

Present status: Died

Tamdin Dorjee, grandfather of a

reincarnated lama set himself on fire and

died near Tso Monastery. He died at the scene.



Name: Lhamo Kyab

Age: 20

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 20 October 2012 Place of self-immolation: Bhora Sangchu

Present status: Died

According to an eyewitness, Lhamo Kyab called out slogans for the return of the Da-

lai Lama while running towards Bhora Monastery. Security forces tried to extinguish the flames but were unsuccessful. Lhamo kyab died at the scene.



Name: Dhondup

Age: 61

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 22 October 2012

Place of self-immolation: Labrang

Present status: Died

Dhondup set himself on fire in front of Public Security Bureau building. He died at

the scene. He is the second Tibetan to self-immolate in Labrang consecutively for three days. Tensions ran high as local tried to remove his body to his home village.



Name: Dorjee Rinchen

Age: 58

Occupation: Farmer

Time of self-immolation: 23 October 2012

Place of self-immolation: Labrang

Present status: Died

Dorjee Rinchen set himself on fire in grounds of the well-known Labrang Monas-

tery. He died at the scene. Security forces arrived and attempted to remove the body but were prevented from doing so by the monks at the monastery.



Name: Lhamo Tseten

Age: 24

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 26 October 2012 Place of self-immolation: Achok Township

Present status: Died

Lhamo Tseten has eating in a restaurant with has friends the suddenly he walked out-

side and set himself on fire. Like many others, he chose to protest near buildings which have Chinese authorities such as a military camp and the local court buildings. He died at the scene.



Name: Thubwang Kyab

Age: 23

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 26 October 2012 Place of self-immolation: Sangchu County

Present status: Died

Thubwang Kyab was the second person to set fire to himself to protest in Sangchu

County on 26 October. He was the fifth person in the space of one week in the county to die in such a protest. He died at the scene.



Name: Tsepo Age: 20

Occupation: Farmer

Time of self-immolation: 25 October 2012 Place of self-immolation: North of Lhasa N

Present status: Died

Tsepo and Tenzin's well being and where abouts remain unknown after the cousins

set themselves on fire in their village. The young men called for independence for Tibet during their protest.



Name: Tenzin Age: 25

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 25 October 2012 Place of self-immolation: North of Lhasa N

Present status: Unknown

Tsepo and Tenzin's well being and where abouts remain unknown after the cousins set

themselves on fire in their village. The young men called for independence for Tibet during their protest.



Name: Dorjee Lhundrup

Age: 24

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 4 November 2012

Place of self-immolation: Rebkong Town

Present status: Died

Dorjee Lhundrup, father of two set him self on fire near Sakyil Hotel in Rongwo

Town. His protest was marked by thousands of Tibetans taking to the streets in respect. He was a traditional Tibetan artist. He died at the scene.



Name: Tamdin Tso

Age: 23

Occupation:: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 7 November 2012 Place of self-immolation: Rebkong County

Present status: Died

Tamdin Tso, set fire to herself in Rebkong County, Eastern Tibet. She was mother of a

5-year-old boy. She died at the scene.



Name: Dorjee Kyab

Age: 16

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 7 November 2012

Place of self-immolation: Ngaba

Present status: Died



Name: Samdup

Age: 16

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 7 November 2012

Place of self-immolation: Ngaba

Present status: Hospitalized



Name: Dorjee

Age: 15

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 7 November 2012

Place of self-immolation: Ngaba

Present status: Died

The three Tibetan monks in their early

teens, set fire to themselves calling for free-

dom in Ngaba. It was the first documented case of a triple selfimmolation and also featured the youngest self-immolater in Tibet.



Name: Tsegyal

Age: 27

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 7 November 2012 Place of self-immolation: Driru Nakchu

Present status: Died

Tsegyal was the fifth person to carry out a self-immolation protest on 7 November. It

occurred between 7-8 p.m. He was taken to a prison hospital after his protest. He survived for 11 days and died from his injuries on 18 Noveber.



Name: Kelsang Jinpa

Age: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 8 November 2012 Place of self-immolation: Rebkong, Amdo

Present status: Died

He set himself ablaze; he could be heard shouting for the return of the Dalai Lama to

Tibet. According to a Tibetan sources in exile, his body was taken by local Tibetans to an area where high lamas are cremated. According to other exile news sources, following the cremation, Tibetans began to gather at the square where Jinpa had died, and some shouted slogans calling for the Dalai Lama's long life and his return to Tibet. The situation remained tense for many days.



Name: Gonpo Tsering

Age: 19

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 10 November 2012 Place of self-immolation: Sangchu County

Present status: Died

Gonpo Tsering travelled to Shakdup

Thupten Ling Monastery for his protest. He called for freedom for Tibetens, freedom of language and the return

of the Dalai Lama to Tibet. As he set himself on fire, Monks from the monastery tried to put off the fire but Gonpo did not gave time. He died at the scene.



Name: Nyingkar Tashi

Age: 24

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 12 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Rebkong County

Present status: Died

Nyingkar Tashi set himself on fire at a prayer ceremony for Tamdin Tso, who self-

immolated five days earlier. He was the seventh to set fire to himself in six days, and the third in Rebkong County. He died at the scene.



Name: Nyingchak Bum

Age: 20

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 12 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Rebkong County

Present status: Died

Nyingchak Bum set himself on fire approx imately at 6:30 p.m. in the evening. Uncon-

firmed reports state that Nyingchak Bum died and phone lines and electricity were cut in the area after his protest.



Name: Khabum Gyal

Age: 18

Occupation: Yushu County

Time of self-immolation: 15 Nov. 2012

Place of self-immolation: Rebkong

Present status: Died

In the morning of 15 November Khabum Gyal self-immolated near the town of

Rebkong and passed away. Following the incident, local people and monks from nearby Gartse monastery took Khabum Gyal's body to the monastery for prayers and cremation. Khabum Gyal, from the nearby village of Chukya, was the second youngest among seven children in his family.



Name: Tinzin Dolma

Age: 23

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 15 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Rebkong County

Present status: Died

Tinzin Dolma set fire to herself outside Goge Village temple in Rebkong County,

Eastern Tibet around midday. Hundreds of local Tibetans attended her cremation in the same evening.



Name: Tondon

Age:

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation:16 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Sourthern France

Present status: Died



Name: Chakmo Kyi Age: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation:17 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Rebkong

Present status: Died

Thousands gathered after Chakmo Kyi's self-

immolation, to pray and peaceful protest. There was a very heavy security presence, with large numbers of armed police in trucks at road junctions, plain clothes police mingling amongst people, and government officials in parked cars every twenty steps throughout the town.



Name: Sangdang Tsering

Age: 24

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 17 Nov. 2012

Place of self-immolation: Tsekhog,

Present status: Died

Sangdag Tsering, set fire to himself and died on November 17 in a township in

Tsekhog in Rebkong, Qinghai. He was the second Tibetan to self-immolate on November 17.



Name: Wangchen Norbu

Age: 25

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 19 Nov. 2012

Place of self-immolation: Kangtsa

Present status: Died

Wanchen Norlbu set himself on fire near the Kangtsa Gaden Choephel Ling Monas-

tery in Yadzi county. He reportedly called out for the return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama from exile, release of the Panchen Lama and freedom in Tibet. It is believed that he died at the site of his protest.



Name: Tsering Dhondup

Age: 34

Occupation: Famer and Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 22 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Achok Sangchu

Present status: Died

Tsering Dhondup, set fire to himself in protest in Achok Township, Sangchu

County, Eastern Tibet at 9 a.m. He was married and father of three. He died at the scene.



Name: Libong Tsering

Age: 19 Occupation:

Time of self-immolation: 2 November 2012

Place of self-immolation: Beijing

Present status: Died



Name: Lubum Gyal

Age: 18

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 22 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Rebkong County

Present status: Died

Lubum Gyal set fire to himself

approximately at 4:20 p. m. on Thursday

22 November. He is survived by his father, Tsego. He died at the scene.



Name: Tamdin Kyab

Age: 23

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 22 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Luchu County

Present status: Died

Tamdin Kyab set fire to himself by the

Luchu River in Phalgar Village, Luchu

County, late on Thursday 22 November. There were no witnesses to his immolation, but it is believed by locals that he committed the act to protest the Chinese occupation in Tibet.



Name: Tamding Dorjee

Age: 29

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 23 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Dokarmo Town

Present status: Died

Tamding Dorjee set himself on fire in

front of the local Chinese administrative office in Dokarmo Town on Friday 23 November. He died at the

scene at around 6:30 p. m. local time.



Name: Wangyal

Age: 24

Occupation: Student

Time of self-immolation: 26 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Serthar County

Present status: Died

Wangyal, a student at Serthar County

National Middle School, set himself on fire

around 11: 25 a.m. on Monday 26 November. Eyewitnesses reported that he shouted slogans for freedom in Tibet and the return of the Dalai Lama before security forces arrived. Security forces took him to hospital, but his condition and hospital location remain unknown.



Name: Sangye Dolma

Age: 17

Occupation: Nun

Time of self-immolation: 25 Nov. 2012

Place of self-immolation: Dorkarmo

Present status: Died

Sangye Dolma set herself on fire late

on Sunday 25 November. She left a photo

and a note behind which shows the motive behind her actions. Dolma died at the scene.



Name: Kunchok Tsering

Age: 18

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 26 Nov. 2012

Place of self-immolation: Amchog

Present status: died

Kunchok Tsering set himself on 26

November. He died at the scene. The No-

mad is survived by his wife. And his body has been taken to his home where local people and monks had gathered.



Name: Gonpo Tsering

Age: 24

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 26 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Alak Township

Present status: Died

Gonpo Tsering set fire to himself out side the prayer-hall of Alak Deu-go Monas-

tery on Monday 26 November. He called for human rights in Tibet, as well as freedom and the return of the Dalai Lama. He was married and had three young children. He died at the scene.



Name: Kalsang Kyab

Age: 24

Occupation: unknown

Time of self-immolation: 27 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Kangsta Towship

Present status: Died

Kalsang Kyab died at 7:00 p.m.local time in Kangsta Township on Tuesday 27 No-

vember after setting fire to himself in protest against the Chinese government. He set fire to himself in front of a local government building. His body was returned to his family home in Dowa Mege Village amid unrest in Kangsta Township.



Name: Sangay Tashi

Age: 18

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 27 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Sangchu county

Present status: Died

Sangay Tashi died after setting himself on fire in protest over China's policies in Ti-

bet. He called for the return of the Dalai Lama. He is the eighth Tibetans in a week to self-immolate.



Name: Bendey Khar

Age: 21

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 28 Nov. 2012

Place of self-immolation: Tso city

Present status: Died

Bendey Khar, before alighting himself, called for freedom in Tibet, the release of

political prisoners and for language and religious rights.



Name: Tsering Namgyal

Age: 31

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 29 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Luchu County

Present status: Died

A large number of military vehicles were deployed following Tsering Namgyal's self-

immolation protest. His protest took place near local government buildings. He died at the scene.



Name: Kunchoek Kyab

Age: 29

Occupation:Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 30 Nov. 2012 Place of self-immolation: Zoegey Ngaba

Present status: Died

Kunchok Kyab set himself on fire in front of a petrol station around 10 km. away from

Zoegey in the early hours of 30 November 2012. He was a father of two. Soon after his self-immolation security forces arrived and extinguished the flames before driving him to a local hospital. Some Tibetans who followed the vehicle were detained and never released.



Name: Sangdue Kyab

Age: 17

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 2 December 2012 Place of self-immolation: Sangchu County

Present status: Unknown

Sangdue Kyab set himself on fire near

the Bhora Monastery. He was believed

to have survived the immolation. Security personnel arrived and put out the flames and took him away. His current condition and whereabouts are unknown.



Name: Lobsang Geleg

Age: 29

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 3 December 2012 Place of self-immolation: Golog Pema

Present status: Died

Lobsang Geleg was a monk at the local Penang monastery. Security forces tried to

take him away but members of the local community were able to

return his body to the monastery. Around 1,000 people from the community paid their respects at the monastery and pledged to fulfil his last request for solidarity and unity.



Name: Kunchoek Phelgay

Age: 24

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 8 December 2012 Place of self-immolation: Dzoege Ngaba.

Present status: Died

Kunchoek Phelgay set fire to himself in front of Tragtsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery's

assembly-hall in Shagthom Township, Ngaba, Eastern Tibet. Kunchoek Phelgay died at the scene and monks at the monastery kept his body there and prayed for him.



Name: Pema Dorjee

Age: 23

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 8 December 2012 Place of self-immolation: Luchu County

Present status: Died

Pema Dorjee set fire to himself at 4:35 p.m. local time in front of Shetsang Monas-

tery in Luchu County, Eastern Tibet.



Name: Bhenchen Kyi

Age: 17

Occupation: Student

Time of self-immolation: 9 December 2012

Place of self-immolation: Rebkong

Present status: Died

Schoolgirl Bhenchen Kyi shouted "Long live His Holiness the Dalai lama, long live

Tibetan people" as she set herself alight. She protested on five

days' holiday of local middle school. She was survived by her parents and two sisters. Three thousand people attended her funeral.



Name: Passang Lhamo

Age: 62

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 13 Sep. 2012

Place of self-immolation: Beijing

Present status: hospitalized

In January 2013, reports emerged that

Passang Lhamo had set herself on fire in

Beijing in September of 2012. Following the Tibetan earthquake of 2010, authorities had taken her ancestral land without any compensation. After receiving no help from local authorities, she travelled to Beijing to make her protest against land-grabbing.



Name: Tsering Tashi

Age: 22

Occupation:Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 12 Jan. 2013 Place of self-immolation: Achok township

Present status: Died

The first Tibetan to set himself on fire in 2013 died at the scene of his protest. Tser-

ing Tashi's body was carried back to his home by local people.



Name: Dupchoek

Age: 28

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 18 January 2013 Place of self-immolation: Khungchu

Present status: Died

Dupchoek self-immolated at 3:15 pm. He left a wife and two daughters, aged 3 and

4. His body was taken by the security forces.



Name: Jigji Kyab

Age: 17

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 19 January 2013

Place of self-immolation: Shitsang

Present status: Died

Jigji Kyab left a note for his family,

calling on "Sons of the land of snow" to

"rise up", and then consumed a poisonous substance. He collapsed and died in the street, carrying cans of gasoline and matches, before he was able to set himself alight.



Name: Kunchok Kyab

Age: 26

Occupation:Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 22 January 2013 Place of self-immolation: Bhora Eastern

Present status: Died

Kunchok Kyab set himself alight at a prayer ground at Bhora monastery and died

at the scene. Authorities took his body and ordered the local community not to visit his home to conduct funeral services. Members of the community then marched on local government offices, demanding its return.



Name: Lobsang Namgyal

Age: 37

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 3 February 2013 Place of self-immolation: Ngaba, Eastern

Present status: Died

Lobsang Namgyal set fire to himself and called for the long life of the Dalai Lama in

front of Dzoge County Public Security Bureau office. He died at the scene and his body was taken away by Chinese security forces who cremated him and then sent the ashes to his family.



Name: Drupchen Tsering

Age: 25

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 13 February 2013 Place of self-immolation: Nepal, Kathmandu

Present status: Died

Drupchen Tsering set himself on fire near Boudha stupa in Kathmandu, Nepal, on 13th

of February, 2013. He was taken to hospital by Nepalese police. He is said to have suffered from burns over more than 95% of his body and died in hospital. The Tibetan was identified by exile Tibetan sources. He was the son of a reincarnated lama and was from Kardze, Sichuan Province, the Tibetan area of Kham.



Name: Dhukpa Kyar

Age: 20

Occupation:Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 13 February 2013 Place of self-immolation: Tso City, Kanlho

Present status: Died

Dhukpa Kyar set himself on fire on the third day of Tibetan Losar. He was survived

by a wife and three children. It is believed that he passed away at the scene of his protest.



Name: Namlha Tsering

Age: 49

Occupation:Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 17 February 2013

Place of self-immolation: Amdo

Present status: Died

Namlha Tsering, father of four set himself alight on a main road opposite to the coun-

ty cinema hall. He was taken by security forces and is believed to have died of his severe burns.



Name: Rinchen

Age: 17

Occupation:Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 19 February 2013 Place of self-immolation: Kyangtsa Town

Present status: Died



Name: Sonam Dhargye

Age: 18

Occupation:Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 19 February 2013 Place of self-immolation: Kyangtsa Town

Present status: Died

The two teenagers set themselves on fire at 9:30 p.m. (local time). It is not

known what (if any) slogans were shouted by them. Both died at the scene.



Name: Phakmo Dhondup

Age: Early 20

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 24 February 2013

Place of self-immolation: Amdo

Present status: Died

This protest is reported to have taken place within the vicinity of the Jakyung Monas-

tery around 8 p.m. Very little is known about the him and his protest. His current whereabouts and well-being are also unknown.



Name: Tsesung Kyab

Age: Late 20

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 25 February 2013 Place of self-immolation: Luchu County

Present status: Died

Tsesung Kyab set himself on fire at the same location where his cousin (Pema Dor-

jee) self-immolated and died on 8 December last year. His act coincided with prayer services to mark the last day of the Molam Festival and took place in front of many local Tibetans. Chinese authorities tried to remove his body but were prevented from doing so.



Name: Sandhak Age: Unknown

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 25 February 2013

Place of self-immolation: Ngaba

Present status: unknown

Sandhk set himself on fire in the main street of Ngaba. Chinese security forces put out

the flames and took him away. Sandhag's current whereabouts and well being are unknown.



Name: Lobsang Thokmey

Age: 28

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 16 March 2013

Place of self-immolation: Ngaba

Present status: Died

Lobsang Thokmey set himself alight on the fifth anniversary of the killing of 13 unarmed

protesters in Ngaba in March 2008. Described as a good role model for young monks before his death. He was survived by his parents, three brothers and one sister.



Name: Kunchoek Wangmo

Age: 31

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 13 March 2013 Place of self-immolation: Dzoge County

Present status: Died

Kunchoek Wangmo was taken by

police after alighting herself. Her husband

was subsequently given funeral remains and told she had been cremated by the authorities. They ordered him to say she had self-immolated because of family problems. When he refused them, he was arrested.



Name: Kalkyi

Age: 30

Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 24 March 2013

Place of self-immolation: Ngaba

Present status: Died

Mother of four Kalkyi, self-immolated

near the Dzamthang Jonang monastery and was survived by her husband, three sons and a daughter. More than

4,000 people attended her funeral, despite a large military presence. China demands that she be cremated within hours of her death.



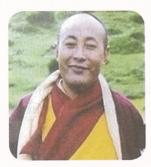
Name: Lhamo Kyab Age: Unknown Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 25 March 2013 Place of self-immolation: Sangchu County

Present status: Died

Lhamo Kyab's remains were found by members of the local community after he

apparently set a fire with wood and petrol and climbed on to it. Upon learning of the self-immolation, Chinese police and military surrounded the site and restricted the movement of local Tibetans.



Name: Tulku Thubten Nyandak Rinpoche

Age: 47

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 27 March 2013 Place of self-immolation: Sangchu County

Present status: Died



Name: Atse Age: 25

Occupation: Nun

Time of self-immolation: 27 March 2013 Place of self-immolation: Sangchu County

Present status: Died

Tulku Athup alias Thubten Nyandak

Rinpoche and his niece Atse self-immolat-

ed at the former's residence in Dzogchen monastery in Kham in eastern Tibet (incorporated into China's Sichuan Province) on 6 April last year. On the day of his immolation, Tulku Thupten told his family on phone: "Today I feel at ease and ending my life by offering butter lamps for all those Tibetans who have set themselves on fire for the cause of Tibet". Immediately after making the call, he and his niece set themselves on fire.



Name: Kunchoek Tenzin

Age: 28

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 26 March 2013 Place of self-immolation: Luchu County

Present status: Died

Kunchoek Tenzin was the youngest of seven siblings who carried out his protest

in the main street of Mogri village, near his monastery. His body was taken to the monastery and cremated that night because local people and monks feared the Chinese authorities would forcibly take his body away.



Name: Jugtso Age: 20

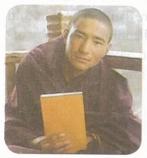
Occupation: Unknown

Time of self-immolation: 16 April 2013 Place of self-immolation: Zamthang Ngaba

Present status: Died

Jugtso, mother of one set herself alight and died at the scene of her protest, in the

same location as mother-of-four Kalkyi staged a similar protest a month before. Jugtso's body was taken into the local monastery where prayers and riturals were performed. Authorities insisted her body be cremated the same day, in contravention of local Tibetan tradition.



Name: Lobsang Dawa

Age: 20

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 24 April 2013 Place of self-immolation: Kirti monastery

Present status: Died



Name: Kunchok Woeser

Age: 23

Occupation: Monk

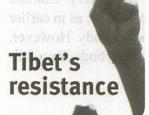
Time of self-immolation: 24 April 2013 Place of self-immolation: Kirti monastery

Present status: Died

The two monks, aged 20 and 23

respectively, set themselves on fire in front

of prayer-hall in the Taktsang Lhamo Kirti Monastery. They both died at the scene.



Name: Tenzin Sherab

Age: 30

Occupation: Nomad

Time of self-immolation: 27 May 2013 Place of self-immolation: Yushu, eastern

Present status: Died

Tenzin Sherab died at the scene and

Chinese security forces arrived soon after to

confiscate his body. Days before his self-immolation, Tenzin Shirab is reported to have told his friends that Tibetans could no longer bear to live under China's constant torture and repression.



Name Wangchen Dolma.

Age: 30

Occupation: Nun.

Time of self-immolation: 11 June 2013

Place of self-immolation: Tawu

Present status: Died

The nun died 3 days after her protest, on 14 June, after setting herself on fire at a Bud-

dhist festival in Tawu County, Eastern Tibet. Authorities cremated her body and prevented her family from undertaking the usual religious ceremonies done for the deceased.



Name: Kunchok Sonam

Age: 18

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 20 July2013 Place of self-immolation: Zoege region

Present status: Died

Kunchok Sonam monk of the Zoege Monastery, set himself on fire at 8:40 a.m.

(local time) protesting China's occupation of Tibet. He passed away at the site of his protest. More details about the fatal self-immolation protest are not yet available. According to Tibetan language media portal, Tibet Times, Kunchok Sonam carried out his protest soon after the morning prayers at the Monastery. Chinese security personnel arrived at the site of the protest and, as in earlier instances, tried to bundle away Kunchok Sonam's body. However, local Tibetans succeeded in refaning the deceased's body from falling into Chinese hands.



Name: Karma Ngedon Gyatso

Age: 39

Occupation: Monk

Time of self-immolation: 6 August 2013

Place of self-immolation: Nepal

Present status: Died

As per the report of Washinton Post, and police investigation Karma Ngedon Gyatso

burned himself completely leaving only a trace of body remnants. He died at the spot. He appears to have immolated against the repressive rule of Chinese Government over Tibet. It is the second self-immolation of a Tibetan in Nepal this year. The Tibetan monk Drupchen Tsering who self-immolated in February died and the Nepalese Government did not return his body to Tibetan refugees living in Nepal.

# दबावादबार्बेटबायदी सुराद्य

यहें व देश चक्क द स्पर्धेव सुद्य में द से स्वर्थ

[A. 古代·續元和·紹·古代·紹內·選內·選] 古代和·紹·知戶和·顧广和·紹子·古和·選]·古·에 | 起代初·古代·祖广和·續广和·思麗·七仁·思麗·영·美可和 | 都可·司·劉子·영內·記·劉子·영內·子·劉 |

स्यायहेर्यस्यायते स्यायत् स्यायहेष्य प्रियाय्य स्था । वे त्यायाय्य प्रियाय्य स्था । इत्रायते धिरायाय्य स्था । क्रियाक्य प्रियाय्य स्था । क्रियाक्य प्रियाय्य स्था ।

चर्त्रभः स्वित्रं स्वित्राचीः स्वितः स्वास्यः स्वितः स्वतः स्वितः स्वितः स्वतः स

हेसःसुःग्रेरःविदःचर्डव्ग्रीसःमुँयःचःर्ढ्वा । यविषःसुषःश्रेःश्रदःस्टःद्वदःय्वरंदःशःद्दः। । यविषःसुषःर्वेद्द्यःग्रीःचदेव्यस्यःय्वषयःचर्वःश्चद्य। । यविषःसव्यद्द्वःस्ट्रांश्चरःस्थाःयःचर्द्वव्यविवःर्येद्य। । য়ৢ৾৽ঀয়য়৽য়৾ঀ৾৽৻ৼৣ৾ঀ৾৾৽য়৾৽ঽ৽ঽৼ৽য়৾৻য়৾ ঀ৾য়৽য়ৢ৾ৼ৾৽য়য়ড়ৼৣ৾ৼ৽ড়ৣ৾ৼয়য়য়৽ঀয়য়৽য়ৼ৾ য় য়৽ড়ৼ৽য়য়৽য়ড়ৢড়ৢয়৽ৼৼয়য়৽ঀয়য়৽য়ৼ৸ য় য়৽ড়য়য়৽য়৾ঀ৽ড়ৢয়য়৽ড়য়য়৽য়ৼ৸ য় য়৽ড়য়য়৽য়৾ঀ৽ড়ৢয়য়৽য়ড়য়য়৽য়য়৸ য়

विःचतेःश्चुवःत्त्वरःश्चेदःववःश्चेद्वःवदे।।
त्राचतेःश्चवःत्त्वरःव्यःश्चेदःवद्वःव्यःव्यः।
त्राचतेःश्चवःत्वरःव्यःव्यःश्चेदःवद्वःव्यव्यः।
त्राचतेःश्चवःत्वरःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यः।।
त्राचतेःश्चेवःत्वरःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यःव्यः।।

#### र्नेन् सेते सुवा नस्या

यहें व रेथ प्रमु र प्रते हूं प्रमर र र मुल

# क्ष्याया से दायते प्रवास्य



यहेव रेग्ड्यायिय म्ह्राप्य मेन मेन संग्रहण स्तर महात्रण प्रत्य स्त्रिंण मुन्न मुन्न प्रत्य स्त्रिंण मुन्न मुन्न प्रत्य स्त्रिंण मुन्न मुन्न स्तर्थ मेन स्त्रिंण मुन्न मुन्न स्तर्थ मेन स्त्रिंग मुन्न मुन्न स्तर्थ मेन स्त्रिंग मुन्न मुन्न स्तर्भ मेन स्त्रिंग मुन्न स्तर्भ स्त्रिंग स्तिंग स्त्रिंग स्तिंग स्तिंग स्त्रिंग स्तिंग स्त

प्रत्यात्त्र वित्र वित्

चन्-पॅन्-ग्री-ग्री-ग्री-पर्डन-इसस्याया-ज्ञान्वण-णिल्-ग्रीस-द्वीणस-स्वाचन-नि-र्ह्सिन-र्ह्हीन-र्ह्धिन-रह्धिन-

# र्वेन् अक्षिम कु म्विट त्य रट तुम सेर नशेवा नी रें में या

यहें व 'रेब' चित्रे 'चक्र्व 'यहें व 'र्सेव 'स्वार्'

त्रिः क्रियः व्यक्तः स्वान्तः स्वान्तः

### बेर'चडोग्य'ग्रे'कु'क्रेवा



तहेव रेग प्रमुत्यते हुँ प्रचरण्या मध्ये र तह स्या श्ची र तह दे ते तह र मुल्या प्रमुत्य प्रमु

## नगदम्भगर्बेन चित्रयदे चेन या

वहें व 'रेस' प्रमुद्र प्रवे 'र्सू प्रचर केंब हो न



मुैं संग्रह्म स्ट्रिंग स्ट्रि

प्यतःश्वेन विद्यतः स्वावन्ति स्वावन

वर-१र्देश-सु-१नाद-सूना-र्धेर-प्वविद-पदि-र्देन-क्षे-र्क्ष-पर्हेन-र्देव-सून-वा र्हेना स र्रें या क्रुंगा क्रुंगा से दार्थित से दार्थित से स्वास्त्र स्वास्त अर्तेःगुरःभैरःगेषामृतुःच। अर्देरःदःलगःनुःगरःभेचषःर्दः। लगःळःत्रदःशेदः वेन् र्श्चेन् मुन्ना न्यान्य वित्राम् वित्राम वित्राम् वित्राम वीबारास्टार्स्टार्स्टेन्देन्द्रीःसेवाबावाराधीवायानेन्द्रन्तर्वेन्द्राचिवायस्ट्रित्वास् तर्कें.प्र्ट.केंट.केंट्र.क चर्डेंद्र'य'गुद्र'ल'द्रवा'देष'ळे:ळुट'ल'न्यवा'यदे'व्रिस्रब'ळन्'स'यहट'वी'चर'रु' विव 'तृ' क्षे 'प्रते' तेष 'कप् प्रत्र प्रत्र प्रत्य त्या व्याचा व्याचित । विव प्रत्य विव प्रत्य विव प्रत्य विव प्रत्य दे'द्वा'वी'छ्वैर'दु'र्वेद्'श्चे'ळॅब'र्र्र्र्र खुब'श्चेर'श्चेवा'वीब'क्कु'द्बर'वाबुद'वार्ट्र र्केलाचेन्'ग्रेव्'र्पेन्। ने'यर'र्वेन्'श्रेगाठेग'र्रथ'श्रेव्'यर'र्वेन्'श्रेन्'र्य्वा'यर' र्थेषान्दरनुः च्चर्वाने र्रदायदेवे छेन् रतुः चैवायरार्येन खेला आवा वी वि सूर्याः नुःचश्चेण्यः नृरःश्चेण्यविदः धेन्। नेःदेः वेन् श्चेश्चरः स्टः वेन् श्चेश्चरः वनः यने सः য়৾৽ঀ৾ৼৄ৴য়৽ঀৼ৻ঀৼয়য়ৣৼ৽য়য়ৼঢ়য়ড়য়ড়য়৽য়ৢয়ড়ঀ৽য়ৢয়৽য়ঢ়ৢঀ৽য়য়য়ৢৼ৸ৼ৽ र्वेद् :श्रे :देण्यः ग्री :दर:द्वर:द्वर:देण:ण्वुर:वी:केद:दु:धेवा

## वर्गे न सेवे में न मर ने हे द से

वहें व 'रेब' चतु व 'यदे 'र्ज्जें च च ट 'र्चु व 'या हे व

ब्रावस्त्रवाधीत्व

#### बेर'चडोग्राची'तव्याः हेंद्'वे'त्रकें'च'धेव'व्या

वहें ब रें अ चक्क द र र वें व र वें व र र वें द र वें द र वें द र र वें

बेर-पश्चिषाश्चीः तहाया र्हेन् वै ति तहां या से र्वा विष्या विषया हैंन् वै ति तहां या से र्वा विषया वि



र्बेर-(वर्के:पान्चेर-जी-अन्तर्भेर-प्रमुखान्तर्भ)विरादित्व रदःद्वदः बेदः पदे द्वदः वी खुबः चें बेदः वश्चे वाबा चहुदः द्वा वाव्या द्धं था र्ह' इवार्से : बॅद वी : बॅद प्या देता इ.क्रेव.त्रं.ल्यंव.त्र.व्य.चं.चं.व्य.क्रं.ल्य.क्रं.वं.व्य.क्रं.वं.व्य.क्रं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं.वं थेवःचेरःवःगणः श्रेनः श्रेःविगाणः रदः न्यदः श्रेनः वः वितः वेश्रवः लासूगः नम्यामार्केन्थिन्याङ्गर्यास्रे स्टायमार्थे वित्राम्ययारेन् न्येन्त्व स्टाया वसामन्द्रान् र्स्रोम् क्वासाम्स्रीमा स्रोत्राम् स्तरम् स्तरम् बेर्पिते र्पराणीया पर्से वापरायरी त्याया गुर्वा है। रेता रुपरावा प्रवास श्वाबाळेवार्याः व्याञ्चाने बानी दार्चे वार्चा वार्षा स्वापायम् वार्षे वा र्वाया र रर कें र्र या वया प्रमित् व कें वया या वर विर विर कें अध्यय ठव त्या प्रके चाचेत्राची व्याप्त वित्राचेत्राच्या वित्राची व्याप्त वित्राची व्यापत वित्राची नःअः चन् मः वः नः वाववः वावेषः गाः भः वार्वेनः क्रुभः ग्रीः ग्रीः मः वः स्थानः ग्रीवः र्थन्।

#### ग्विबालुबार्चेन् स्रीते स्रीटार्स्नेयबा

दहें व रेस प्तृव परि र्से प्तार प्रस्था गृह्या



ड्रीराणविष्यः सुष्यः ह्रवः स्थाः व्याप्यायः वा स्याप्यायः वा स्यायः वा स्याप्यायः वा स्यायः वा स्याप्यायः वा स्यायः वा स्याप्यायः वा स्याप्यायः वा स्यायः वा स्याप्यायः वा स्यायः व

ขิงศุ๊ะสงริงฮิงสังงเหน้สามารสาวสาสังการสานร์สานรูสานาสสานสูะา न्यरक्षे वें ५६ द्वापति वें न्या वें वें ने के विषय वें के वें के विषय के विषय वें के विषय वें के विषय वें के व क्रॅंट-स्वा-अट-र्ये नबर्-च-र्-द-वातृत-ध-र्वेवाब-ग्रुब-र्ये-च-अ-वर-क्रू-ग्री-र्ये क्रुबः ५८: स्वः पदे: ५वॉवः से । पवाः ५८: द्वीवः क्ष्यः छवः क्वीः सुः वाशुटः द्ववाबः हेवः र्सेवाबाग्राम् इ.ज्रेन् न्त्रम् स्त्रम् स्वाधित होता स्वाधित स मु.शु.वीट.विय.क्रीय.झीट.दिय.टय.त.चर्चट.खुट.जय.पवीज.पट.शुय.क्री.क्रूवाय. য়ৢঀ৻ঢ়৾৴৴য়ৢঀ৻য়য়য়য়ৣ৽য়৴৻ৣঀ৸৻য়য়ড়ঀ৻য়৻৴৴য়য়৻য়য়৻য়ড়৴৻ঀ৾য়৻য় वरः वी र्र्ज्ञेच ग्यु ।वया नु रर्वेद : धीया वी र्र्ज्ञेच : स्वर्य स्वर्या मु : धीया नु : यहु ते : धीया : विवाग्री त्यायात्रम्यात्र हिंदा हिंदा हिंदा हिंदा है त्या है त न्वानी स्वाप्त्राच्या न्या स्वाप्त्री निष्ठा स्वाप्त निष्ठा निष्ठा निष्ठा स्वाप्त स्वा टार्कें र्चेन् प्रि. भून धीवा ने प्रह्मा चु श्चीट वी वाडे वार्वेन सू सु विवानेना यक्षव ग्नार धेव ले व तह्य सु श्चीर ति है र तु न्नी र धेन की तर र ता यह सिं

लूर.किर.वर.त.बरबाक्चबातपुरक्क्बानु त्यंग्रिजान्त्वरीलान्यर्थात्वा विवाक्चिवाताता वयान्हें न वत्र से त्रीया या से न सुरा भ्रम प्रीया ने स्रम्य के नुया निवा यःव्यानुयान् भूःचरानुः कीः योः कीवाः सूराः बुकाः वाः वीः दीराः याः प्राप्तः वीः यह्वः र्थेर वात्र बाह्य न पारे व्याप के स्तर में पार विषय के प्राप्त के बाह्य के प्राप्त के प् ॻॗऀ॔॔॔ॱय़ढ़॓ॱॺॱॿॎज़ॱज़ढ़ऀज़ॱय़ढ़॓ॱज़ढ़ॏ॔॔॔॔॔ॹॱॹॗॖ॔॔ड़ॹॣढ़ॱॹॖॱड़ॵॱज़ग़ढ़ॱॸॗऀढ़ॱ र्क्षेत्रमा याक्चानुवायिवा देः यदाविषासुषाक्चाळे के के स्मानिवायासुया र्टासुनाबानवसान्त्रीं त्री पर्नाखनान्त्राख्यान्यास्त्रस्यवाणीः र्यायान्यास्त्रीना रटाष्ट्रियायते श्रीटास्यति व्यादि स्वास्य स्वा वयाश्चर-पु-वान्वर्वुःवाव्रदःन्वेवायः देखेवा देखेवर्यःवादः यहास्त्रव्यायम् म्बेशन्यतः र्वः न्यतः र्वः न्वाः वीशः रदः शुषा खेरः च खेवाषा वार्ते दः श्लेपषा वयः र्वेन् यार्रा न्वर न्वेंबा व्योंट बा अर्केवा वेन् या शुरु नु वान्व यहेव लु न्वेंबा वेषामाशुरायाववानासूमा नेरामहेषारा स्वीतायस्य स्वाप्ताया ्वः तुति : ऋतः धिना : तृतः त्रेना नाबुदः र्सेन् वा वा वा देः खूदः देवा यरः तुः च्चेतः दर्मेवा या वि यायाकी यादाधिवाले वा दाक्षाचेंद्रावदानु नहें वा नुः अर्थेदा कुः विदायि याविवा सुवा र्चन्'बे'र्सॅर'स्नन्'धेवा'त्रः'। ने'त्य'र्स्चेव'र्स्चेन'क्वते'र्स्न्वर्यात्रः'स्टर्न्यर'येन् यायात्रन् वावायात्रे स्वारं निवार कुरि रसान्नर वारा व्याप्त वारा विवादा यटान्विकासुकार्चेन् देन्वकासुकात्त्वार्टेकार्से देन्द्र से देन्द्र स्वाकार्ये स्वाकारी स्वाकारी स्वाकारी स्वाकारी स क्टरअयानवयार्ज्जीयान्दरन्वीयायदेगावयासूटयानेवारेत्॥

#### न्यतःचॅदेः विः क्रेय्य



तहेन्द्रभ्यति वित्तिः त्रीं महत्त्वम्य नित्ता क्षेत्रः क्षेत्यः क्षेत्रः क

चन्द्रात्वराष्ट्राः वित्रायः देशः विकायः बेर'चडोवाब'वार्हेर'अविद'से'ग्रटब'१२०स्वा'र्डअ'ग्रुट'र्थेन्। विंट'र्से'अट'से'चब' वि.कुशक्षत्राचर्षयी.लूट्रासात्राचट्राश्चरायश्चित्रायाच्चेत्रायाच्चेत्रायाच्चेत्रायाच्चेत्रायाच्चेत्रायाच्चेत्र चिव नु । विष्य भून । वर्षे न केव । वें चक्क विषय विषय विषय । नःरेदःर्थे के र्वेन दरानु गन्दायहेदा वु नर्गेषा र्वेन क्षे रेग्षाया स्टान्न प्राप्त भ्रद्राधिवात्यः र्वेता विकादेति केदार् राज्यात्र विकासेदा केदार विकास वि र्थेन्'य'रेन्। ने'व्य'न्यत'र्वे'न्यत'र्वे'इयय'ग्रीय'विक्यय'त्र्न्'येव'यू'र्केवाय' चव्यार्थित्। देवै:व्रदःषयाळे:च्रषःर्वेत्:यःस्टःत्यदःत्वींषा व्यक्तयःचःस्वःर्यःळेः विमामासुरायावन्तिवाधी देरामरामुलामास्यान्यायाची । विमामास्यान्याया क्रेयमः इयमः ने यदे रदेन प्रविद रहं संश्चीर वार मार विद र्थेन पर स्था য়ৢ৾৾৾৴ॱ৻ঽঀ৾৾য়৾৽ঀৼ৾৽ঢ়৾৽য়৾৽য়৾ড়ৼড়য়৽ৼৼয়ৣ৾৽য়য়ৢ৽য়৾ৼ৽য়ৢয়৽ঢ়য়৽ लाक्चितःश्चेंद्रःश्वाचाः इवाः वेंद्राचेंद्राचेंद्रः चेंद्रः चेंद्र त्रुवाबायाळवायर र्वेद क्वायावयादर थे रेवाबाग्री केद दारा राजी र्से वार्सेदा र्सेदा राजी वयः यद्यस्त्रियः विद्रापितः व्यापितः विद्यापितः विद्याप

# र्वेद्ग्यी:द्रग्रवःद्रथा

वहेंव रेय पकुर पवे ह्व पार्वे र सु

म्वतःश्रीः क्रुणावनः वः श्रूनः चेन् न्यान्यत् न्यान्यत्



तुः सः चत्। द्यैः वे००५ ववानः स्वीः प्रमः क्वः स्वीवानं विष्यः प्रमः विषयः प्रमः विषयः प्रमः विषयः प्रमः विषयः इस्रबालातर्झेवानर्स्साविहें रावाबुद्धाः की त्यसाव्यान्य विवासिता स्वित् से दान्य स्व ण्वत्रःऍन्:य:अ:चन्:ऄॗ॔न:ऄॗ॔न:चुत्रःय:धेव:व:ष्पःःर्वःर्वःव:प्यःनःय:नै: विषायते विषावषा रदारदार्थे वितेषी भ्रीयषा विदाय दे ति विदाय वित्राम्य विषय विकार्षेद्राध्यम् कुकार्वार्देद्राकृते र्वेवा त्यन् न्यर्हेद्र मु न्वेवा या दे विदानु विवास केदा र्रे विषा क्रम्बर्धित्। मृथा हे र्ब्वेट र्बेषा त्यन् पर्से व स्यानुबर व र्वेट् ग्री प्रमायः र्लान्नलान्नीः वियापानान्याचे वार्त्राचा वार्त्राचा वार्त्राचा वार्त्राचा वार्त्राचा वार्त्राचा वार्त्राचा वार् ढ़ॏॴॱक़ॻऻॺॱॲ॔॔<u>ॸॱॹॆ</u>ॹॖॱढ़ॏॻऻॱॻॏॺॱॻॖॸॱॻय़ॸॱॸग़य़ऻॻऻॺॖॺॱॾॗॸॺॱॸ॓ॱय़ड़ऄॱ भ्रम्पन्न चॅन् से से दे से प्रमे में में प्रमे में में प्रमे में प्रम में प्रमे में प्रम में प्रम में प्रमे में प्रमे में में प्रम में प्रम में प्रम में प्रम में में प्रम में में प्रम में में में प्रम में में में में में में म र्थेॱअर्ळेग्'मै'नगाद'दैद'ल'पहेद'दब्ब'र्'सूदे'ळर'र्पेर्'श्चे'मु'ग्नर'र्रार्'र्पर' धेव-वतर-र्वेद-वर-ल-वव्यव्यायते र्वेद-राक्षेक्च क्षेत्र-पर्व्व-द्वर-वी र्वेवा-ल-सूवा पर्चण श्रुट प्रति विद र्योप धिव वतर पुरा निर इस पर गुव हि सेस स्मित्र बाळग्।यरःशुःबहुद्।द्रवार्श्वेचार्श्वेदाःवाद्यद्र्यःचुःदर्गेवाःवाद्यद्र्यःचुःदर्गेवाः म्बर्प्त क्रिंप क्रिंप के में के के के किया है।

## युषार्श्वेषायी ने तर्वेत्।

तहेव देव न्या स्या स्वा का का के निया



सम्प्रत्य क्षेत्र क्षे त्यूर.वेश.पे.की.वेश.पोर्ट.सूज.वेश.लूर.की.वेश.पूर.की.वेश.पूर.की. इस्रमानम् त्रान्तान्त्रम् इतानितान्त्रम् स्रमानस्य कृताः स्रमानस्य स्रमानस्य स्रमानस्य स्रमानस्य स्रमानस्य स्रम र्चेन्-भ्रे-त्वादःम्बाद्दैन्-पर्वेद्देन्-विदःदुन्-दुन्-भ्रे-वानुवा-स्वादःविदःभ्रेन्-विन्-विन्-वासः चन्'चक्के'अर्वेर'येते'तृन्'वर्षे'न्र्र'म्केम्'अर्द्ध्र्र्य'चेत्'खेत्'यंन्'येत्। न्' र्टर.कूब.रटर.प्रचा.चिंबर.बूचाबाला.स्.स्.झैट.चुर.शावय.कू.रक्षचाबा.चबाला.ची.चीरेचा. क्षिय-देनवी.धि.शुरे.त.चेथर.च.र्यर.वीर.कुषु.घर.लयर.सूच.घर.यर्थश्राश्चर. त. चर्च्य. लूरी श्रूच. चै. विच. ज. लट. चूर. तपु. ची्च्य. श्रुं य. श्रुं य. खे. लुच. व्यं स्वार् नुःचळुवाःचःलबःचॅन्ःधेवाः्ऋःचःव्रबःञ्चुनःश्चेःळॅवाःचतःचगतःव्रियवःवार्नेनःवीःथॅन्। ळें प्यसःसदःसे दे त्दिंद चत्रुदःसुमाहे दे नात्रदःसेद गहिंदः चादा दि त्या यव तरे प्रमास सुय कें पर्से व त्यर वर पुरा चहु व से रागत सूवा वार्ने र वीव व्याप र्चर-श्र-श्रम्भात्मात्रम् । स्वाप्तिम् स्वापितिम् स्वापितिम्यम् स्वापितिम् स् विषट्-ल.ट्र.स्यान्त्रेट्-श्रावयः क्रिलावाद्यस्य न्यतः त्र्राट्यस्य न्यान्यस्य न्यान्यस्य न्यान्यस्य र्थेन्। देवःग्रटःकुःवनानविटःनीबःर्नेःबूटःस्ट्रटःचन्रस्थःयटःसःच्रबःपःरेन्। धेवः वः यदः र्वदः श्रे स्वावेशवाश्ववावायः स्वायः र्वदः रदः द्वदः योवः यदेः श्वदः दुः वेषः र्थेव न्दः क्रवः श्रेन् वादः वी र्वेवा त्यवदः वयन् वर्हेवः श्रेन् विवर्धेन्।

## र्चेन् ग्री वित्र धुवा वित्र त्यर्रेय ग्री व्यवा कवा

वहें व मृ प्य कि दार विवास मिला के विवास के वा



ट्यातस्त्र न्युः स्त्री स्त्रुव स्त्र स्त्रे स्त्रुव स्त्र स्त्र



#### रट'न्नट'बेन्'यदे'ह्ग्ब्यंथळ्वा

यह्र्य.रुषा.राष्ट्रा.स्ट्रा.स्ट्रा.स्ट्रा.

द्यान् प्रस्ति विष्या स्वाप्त क्ष्या क्ष्य क्ष्या क्य



अंत्रःश्चेन्।चीत्रःह्म्याचित्रःस्प्ति। क्ष्यःचेत्रःस्त्राच्यः स्वर्यः स्वर्

### र्चेन्-ब्रेदे-वाव्याः सूट्या

यह्र्य. रुष. रेष. येव. तपु. मुं. तचर. क्र्य. वीवाया

र्म् स्री मा स्प्राप्त स्थानु स्थान् स्थान्य स्थान्य

देन्द्रेन् धेवन्त्रः अवन्त्रः स्वाप्त्रः स्वाप्तः स्वापतः स्व



### वावनाः सूर्वा अर्देरः चसूना

तहेंव रेथ पतुव पते पड्स वें र सु

इटः विषाः नगारः यें 'बिषाः षो 'य्यथः यवटः त्यदी । र्चेषायः पादेषः यवः यवे 'चुः यः ध्येषः वः प्यटः । । र्षे 'योदः र्कें रः योदः कुः योः द्ययः यें 'त्यदेषा । प्ययः योदः याद्ययः धीदः योध्ययः विषाः हुः कुर्ते ।

म्बद्दार्थाः प्रमास्त्रम् स्वरं स्व

र्ष्ट्रियाः अप्तः त्यां व्याप्तः त्याः व्याप्तः व्यापतः वयापतः व्यापतः व

र्श्चिन् : विष्यतः स्टर्स्य स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः । विष्यत्वः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः । स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः । स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः ।

र्वेष्यः विषयः व

श्चित्र-चॅतिः सुत्यात्युद्धः स्वदेश्यः चत्रः चॅति । য়ुः चॅद्यः चर्चः केत्रः केत्रः तृत्वः श्चतः याते । श्चे त्रे स्वस्यात्रम् स्वस्य स्वतः केत्रः चित्रः याते स्वस्य । दे त्रे स्वस्यात्रम् स्वस्य स्य स्वस्य स् विंत्-ग्रैश-वेंत्-श्रेर-ग्रिन् त्याप्य-प्तिन्द्य-प्ति-द्याप्य-।। वेंत्-श्रेति-श्रेत्-श्रेत्वय-व्याप्य-पञ्चित्-प्रत्याप्य-।। वेंत्-श्रे-पञ्च-ख्वा-र्य-(श्रुय-श्रेत्-व्याप्य-प्रते।। विंत्-श्रे-पञ्च-ख्वा-र्य-पञ्च-प्रत्य-पञ्चेन्य-प्रते।।

र्चर-भिजार्ग

#### र्चेन् ग्री मान्य सहरया

तहें वः रेखः चतु वः पते : चग्रा श्रेषः च च दः चें।

म्रायान्य स्वर्णान्य स्वर्णान्य

# र्वेन्'ग्री'ङ्गिन्'धेग्'गे'रेव्'वर्'

वहें व देश च क्रुन्य में व तुरा यह कें नियर

रट्ची के रेचाब दि स्वे प्रविद्य प्राप्त के प्रविद्य प्राप्त के प्रविद्य के प्रविद्य प्राप्त के प्रविद्य के प्रविद



म् ।पग । अर विं न न । वर र नेंद की । भ्रद । येंद । की न र्श्वेच । वेंद । सेंद । र्वि'न'चेन'र्चेन'चेन'रु'मङ्ग'य'न्न' गयाने'र्चेन'न्नेन'र्चेन'र्चेन'र्चेन'यासर्वेन्टे' न्यरः विषयः र्केन् येन् यन्नरः वीवः र्षेन्। ने त्यन् येवः नुषः र्वेन् ग्रीः स्नूनः येवः रूटः पविव ग्रीका पर्से र परिवा मु र्के र पर पर पर पर स्वा का जी परिवा के र्के दि की परिवा के परिवा के राज्य के परिवा के राज्य परिवा के राज्य परिवा के पर ळेंतेॱयतुव्राययाविषा तळेंतान्वेंबाचुरावा मुण्या सुरागा येदाळणवा मी व्यंदा यःरेत्। वेंत्रिःग्रेःभेषार्थेवःहिःर्रुवार्येत् वतरात्मषामायारमाः प्राप्ता वाषामारमा वतर र्वेर प्रेत र्श्वेय मु (पर्या वी र्यो क्वर हो र क्वु र्रं अ अ या मेर्ने या अ र स्वा प्रयो प्र यत्व'ययाक्चु'ळेव'र्ये'वैवा'रवा'वी'येत्'यर'यहेव'र्येत्'ये।येव'यर र्वेत्'येवा'यः अर्वेट अेट पर ब्रूट में 'ॲट्। ट कें 'र्वेट प कंट अब ट केंद्रे 'रेम मुब्ट ट्र क्षिट केंद्र धीवार्यः विदार्विवार् मरः मुन्यः महीर्धिन् ग्राम् । मर्मेन्यः स्विन् ग्वाह्यः मीर्वे विवासिकाः मीर्वे विवासिकाः धैग'गर्रें में अञ्चुद'व्यवस्थेद्र'ळग्रार्थेद्र देः देन स्थित देः देन स्थित स्थान रट'न्नट'खुट'मर'र्धेन्'मदे'र्वेन्'श्चेत्रअद्गे'स'ल'षादै'र्रेण्याकून्'र्छट'स्रायाट' ळॅंदे'चॅन्'ग्रे'ॠन्'भैन'न्दा देण'ग्लुर'य'र्ने'ॠर'न्द'यचन्'चर्र्ड्व'ग्रेन्'कुने ५.२८.ची.चाता.कुव.तूर.अर्घूर.चीव.परीच चार.लुव.चुर.वी श्रीर.बाटबा.मै.व. नम्भन्यायस्त्रम्भूदान्तेन्यायार्वेन्त्रिः भून्यम् देवायम् द्वायम् वित्र रिष्या स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वय स्वयं स्वर्य स्वयं स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वयं स न्नद्राधिनादे देवायर दुर्वोद्या छै । देवे छैर दुर स्टिंब वित्र छैर दि । से वित्र छैर देवा छैर । से वित्र छैर यार्ने ब्रूट होन नर्गेषाया देशी दानु वर्षा ग्राट नाया केरी।

## र्चेन्-ब्रे-ब्रि-क्रियाची-ब्राम्बर्केन्-क्रेव्-ब्री

यहें व देश चक्क द प्यते चक्क व यहें व द्वाराचा

देटःबटःचॅद्रःश्चः इसबाद्युयः चॅट्बर्ग्युः गव्यः स्ट्बर्गुः ग्यूरः यद् धीव चेर वा दर्गे पा बेंबा उव क्षर अव परे पा परे पा पर सूर्या प्रस्था वि श्चेनानिहरनेवार्वेद्रायादे अरावेद्राश्चेता श्चेता वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्र धिव यन्तेन वाट शामहेव ववान्तर शुका सेन खेवा वार्तिर वी व्यन्तेन वा न्नर्भेन्यते क्रेन् क्री अर्थेन् भी स्थाने क्रिया क बेर-श्रेण-गर्नेट-न्वेंब-पदे क्रु-क्रेव-गर्से-चें-वे न्य-देंव-स-पेंद-शे बाधा इन्दिनेषारी सर्वेषानि सर्वेषानि सर्वेषानि देरापहेषान्येदा वःक्रॅबःन्दःरेवाःववुदःश्चेन्यःकवाषाश्चीःर्येन्यःरेन्। दःक्रेंःस्टःश्रवःश्चन्ःधेवाः त्य दें ब्रुट चे द द में बा ग्री तर्वा विवाद प्याप्त र दें द ग्री में द प्याप्त र दें द ग्री में प्राप्त र प्रे म्डेबार्श्वेराचेरान्वेबादारे सेवाहरार्धेराया देवार्गेबार्ये सेता हार्से देने ही भूर् धिवार्रे अपे प्रत्ये देश द्रवात्र वा का प्रविवाद प्रतिवाद वा विवाद वा विवाद वा विवाद वा विवाद वा विवाद वा र्वेवाबायवे न्नून थेवा ठेवा नव नव नेना



# र्चेन् अदि से असः भुगमा

वहें द'रेब'च कुर्'य र्वेद' तुर् क्रिंप वर रें हो

म्बित्रासुत्राश्च्यत्वा ह्यास्या । रूटान्यटार्र्ट्रा पर्वत्वेत्वेत्त्तु । श्चुरस्यात्रेयात्रात्रेयात्रात्या । स्वात्रेयात्रेयात्रेयात्रात्रेयात्रेयाः

म्बिषासुषान्यसर्चे न्यस्केषा । भ्रुत्सुषाक्षेत्रस्य स्वेष्ट्रम्यस्केषा । वि स्वनेति नेन न्यें व स्वेष्ट्रम्या । वेन स्वाप्त स्वेष्ट्रम्ये व ।

पित्रात्यसः सुद्धात्तः स्त्रितः स्त्रेयस्य । द्यसः प्रतिः प्रितः स्त्रितः स्त्रितः । द्यसः प्रतिः प्रतिः स्त्रितः स्त्रितः । । स्रोतिः स्त्रितः स्त्रितः स्त्रितः स्त्रितः । ।

वित्रः चेत्रः वित्रः वित्र वित्रः वित्र वित्रवित्रः वित्रः वित

अनुअःश्चेत्यः क्रुत्यः र्स्वेत्यः श्चेत्रः स्त्रा । र्वेदः स्रेतेः स्त्रेः श्चेत्रः स्त्रेत्यः स्त्रा । र्वेदः स्रेतेः सदेः श्चृताः स्त्रेत्यः हो । प्राचेत्रात्रः स्त्रित्यः स्त्रात्यः स्त्रात्यः । चर्डदः चुँत्यः चॅद् स्थः स्थः यथा । द्यतः चॅं द्यतः ब्रॅंतिः केदः दु। । चगातः द्वेदः थेदः त्यः चरुट्यः दुया । अर्केदः तसुत्यः ब्रॅंब्रः त्ययः तर्केवायः बॅटः । ।

व्यायाः वित्वत्याः वित्वत्यः वित्वत

#### र्वेन् अवि ने वर्नेन्।

वहेंव रेय पक्त प्यति हैं पवर थे ने

### वि'पदे'से'हे।

तहें तु 'त्रे अ' पावे 'पावे 'पाकृत 'तहें तु 'कें ल' गाणा ला

द्वे ने अव वद नी द्यव में द्यव में की बे न्सुर या बे ज्ञून यते न्यत र्चे न्यत र्बे **ब्रिं**न:ळॅंदे:लुअ:बेन:ग्री:ब्रेंन:क्रॅनरा:न्टा ताःकी झूंचयाःश्रेत्रयाःचेता श्रे देवाबादीया वी के द दी र्माम्बद्धः विवामी स्मूर् मुलावियार्डवाची र्नेव द्वा ग्रेषःसुःर्देषःप्रतेःरेवःळेवःग्रीःसुःसुरःदेःधरः। बे ख़ेदे मूँ मन्तर विक्री मन्तर ब्रे.ड्रेय.ब्रॅन.रं.स्या ८ वे भ्रम रेटा ८ वे यहरा ८ वे वे ८ के दा ८ वे क छट हुन धेव वतरा र ब्रिन कें नर रेग्य कून गरेग ८:ब्रिंट्-क्रिं-दट्य प्रिया यादिया प्रश्ना द्वे से अर्था भी अर से मिट मिठिया श्रेणाकु: ५८: तड्रेशःहो यापिते ने या निरास्त्र विश्व ब्रिन् क्रॅंदे सुंगमा मुगद्युया चिव प्यॅन् त्रनुत्य चित्र र्थे द्या

#### Tibet, My land

By class VI Pema Tsering



There are many countries in the world. Among these, Tibet is my land which is located on the top of the world. It is in the north of India, Nepal, Bhutan, west of China, east of Pakistan and south of Mongolia. Tibet, my motherland is a unique country for it is surrounded by moun-

tains. My country looks very beautiful. Tibet is naturally beautiful country having good resources and clean environment. It is full of flowers and trees. It has many clean and large lakes. There are so many animals in my country.

It has many treasures and great rivers.

People are religious. People have special food habit. Tsampa and butter is their daily food habit. Their religion plays important role in forming their cultures and tradition. My country has many important monasteries and inside these there are many good monks. Lhasa "the place of god" is capital city of my country. It has the Potala Palace, the palace of the Dalia lama. The Tibetan people are so kind, humble, faithful and honest. H. H. the Dalia Lama is the spiritual leader of Tibet. He is one of the most famous apostle of peace in the world. He got many prizes for his promotion of peace, compassion and non-violence in the world.

How ever, in 1959 Chinese army occupied my lovely country. They destroyed many monasteries and holy places. Chinese tries to prove Tibet as part of China but nobdy believes their reasons. History tells Tibet was, is and will be a free country.

Lastly, I pray that our country becomes free as soon as possible.

#### Save Tibet's environment

By Ex-student Rinchen Dhondup



Tibet is the highest land and has cleanest environment of all nations. It has ranges of snow capped mountains, fresh, clean air and spring water. Tibet is naturally better country than any others in terms of environment and ecological balances.

Since the occupation of Tibet by Chinese government, Tibet's environment is under constant pollution and destruction. China's development causes destruction of Tibet's delicate eco-system.

Tibet has many famous mountains which are under the verge of destruction by mining and industrialization. Continuous deforestation has lead many lands go dry. These mountains used to look very beautiful before 1959. However, these days Tibet's Snow Mountains are gradually melting away. Rise of temperature and urbanization has rendered many mountains naked. So, environmentalist and scientist believe Ghang Tiksi, Macha Khabab and Zhomo Langma are melting in increasing rate. Scientist believes that melting of snow and pollution of rivers system will lead to landslide and extinction of water animals.

There are difficulties in getting drinking water too. Therefore, countries like China, India, Pakistan, Burma, and Bhutan are constantly under fear of water security.

The matter concerning environment of Tibet is definitely not just the concern of Tibet only. So therefore let us, all take this issue as a responsible citizen of this earth.

#### Fall of Buddhism in Tibet

By class VIII Thupten Yeshi



Buddhism though flourished in Tibet but it had faced many obstacles in its path to growth. There are two dark-ages in the history of Tibet, one during King Lang Dharma and the other under Chinese PLA.

In the ninth century, the king Lang Dharma destroyed the

Tibetan Buddhism without leaving any trace but it was later restored by Indian Master Lord Atisha containing both sutra and tantra. Unfortunately, in 1959 the second wave of decline started because of anti-religion policy of China. China destroyed many sacred monasteries, murals and sacred scriptures of which many were older than thousand of years. Many monks were murdered. Tibetan culture stands on bedrock of Buddhism which teaches its followers to practice non-violence and love for all sentient being, including Chinese armies.

Chinese being shrewd schemer, they put their efforts in destroying Buddhism so they could suppress the very identity of Tibetans. Hence, themoderntimedark-age of Tibetan Buddhism starts from 1959 which many consider worse than Lang Dharma time. Buddhism is losing its influence in younger generations because of Chinese anti-Dharma teaching in school. It is also felt by some people that Buddhism is declining its purity in academic course because of killing and abduction of scholars and lamas. Many high ranking Lamas were put into prison. The 15th Panchen Lama was one of the such example who was poisoned to death and a fake incarnation is placed in his place. Buddhism that could serve whole humanity need to be preserved by and for all.

#### Tibet and China

By Class IV Nyima Dorjee



Long time ago Tibetan people were enjoying in Tibet. Then Chinese came to Lhasa and invaded Tibet. Tibetan people are innocent and peace lovers. Tibetans are very unhappy with the Chinese invasion and rule. Chinese often arrests monks and lay people for not giving up their faith. Many

temples and monasteries were destroyed. Thangkas and scrptures were burnt to ashes. Chinese people have also suffered under Chinese armies. Like Tibetans Chinese are also pious Buddhists. They were forced to give up their faith. Chinese are living under threat. They cannot speak against communism. Both Chinese people and Tibetan people are not happy.

#### I didn't know

By Class V Sangay Tsewang

I didn't know that I will become a Gajang monk and will stay in Samlo Khangtsen.

I didn't know that I will study Debate and Dharma and will become a student of Gajang Norling school.

> I didn't know that there could be a living Buddha until I saw Gyalwa Rinpoche

I didn't know that I will make many friends who remain as friend forever

#### Story of two nomad brothers

By Class VII Thupten Sherab.



Once upon a time, there were two nomad brothers in Jang thang. One was Tsering and other was Suncho. They were good friends and alwayslived without any harm on each other. They had a large number of sheeps, goats, yaks, cows

and dris. Therefore, they always woke up early in the morning and milked the cattles. They obtained milk products like cheese, butter, and cream from Milch animals and rope, and warm clothes from yaks and sheeps. Therefore animals are very useful and helpful to nomads

Everyday after finishing milking, animals were sent to grassland for fresh food. Nomadic lives are interesting as they get to see many beautiful rivers, flowers and fruits. The cattles also enjoyed under their loving masters. Tsering and Suncho were great singers. They used to sing all traditional stories and Nyingtam in beautiful melodies when the cattles were busy eating grasses. In the evening they came back home. Like all nomads, two brothers did not have permanent home because they used to live in tent and change their places from season to season.

Tibetan nomadic life is very simple and beautiful. Unfortunately, Chinese occupied Tibet and destroyed grassland. They destroyed environment and animals of nomad.

Finally, I request all people to protect animals and nomads of Tibet.

#### My days in Tibet

Class: VI By:Tenzin Palden



I was in Tibet, when I was 10 years old. I visited many places. One day my mother took me to Lhasa for pilgrimage. When I arrived Lhasa, I was very surprised to see the Po-

tala Palace. It was very beautiful and grand. I also met my dear brothers and sisters who were doing business in Bharkor. Some Tibetan people were prostrating and casually walking around monasteries near Potala Palace. At that time I was proud to have lived in Tibet and believed there are were no danger and exploitation in Tibet. With time I understood Tibetans are tortured in Tibet. Large number of Chinese soldiers are always there to make sure we do not speak about Gyalwa Rinpoche. Monks are often arrested for having faith in His Holiness.

My brother told me a story of our uncle who was imprisoned for leading protest against Chinese new laws in monastery in 1987. In the story I learned that many monks were shot and burnt. I felt very sad and couldn't help tears rolling down from my eyes.

I was lucky for having able to escape to India.

In brief, my days in Tibet went without being able to appreciate its beauty. Tibet would be heaven without Chinese army; with it Tibet is a man-made hell.

#### Buddhist view on self-immolation

By Ex-student Kongpo Pasang

Generally speaking, self-immolation means to kill oneself on fire. In ancient tradition there were rituals for burning in a formal ceremony. Buddhism does not follow this kind of rituals.

When we ask whether self-immolation is violent or non-violent, there comes the most difficult concept called 'Intention'.

Our spiritual leader His Holiness the Dalai Lama always explains Buddhism has two aspects: 'Buddhist view' which is interdependence and 'behavior' which is non-violent or ahimsa. Non-violence or ahimsa means not harming other form of lives including all animals. So, when we resist from harming humans and animals, it is a non-violent or ahimsa act.

In Tibet, our brothers and sisters do not have human rights including religious right. In Tibetan community, there is nothing without Buddhism. All Tibetan activities revolve around Buddhism.

Tibetans have been living under Chinese for more than 53 years. Tibetans are living in fear and suffering under Chinese rule. In desperate in living under Chinese government Tibetans began to Self-immolate. As a Buddhist they know their human body is precious and one can attain it only once in several million lives. Buddhist cannot afford to let it go waste.

Those martyrs who burned themselves for their rights are denied. They killed themselves for Tibet and human rights in Tibet. They cried for return of His Holiness the Dalai Lama back to Tibet while their body is engulfed in fire. They also asked for the human rights. They were just fed up with inhuman lives they were living under Chinese rule.

# My Yak

By Class III "intelligent monks" group



I was a shepherd boy. I had many yaks when I lived in Lithang. My yaks and other animals live in cold land like Tibet. They are able to live because they have many long furs. We use their furs to make clothes.

I used to keep my yaks in grassland because they have to eat many grass to become fat and strong. They help us so much. They can do lot of works. Some yaks are very big and strong and some are small and weak. My yaks looked very scary from distance but they are very humble and loving when you go near. I looked after my yaks all day. My female yaks give milk. Their milk is very tasty and sweet. I used to sell the milk in the town. Yaks are very useful animals to nomads and farmers. Sometimes I played with them and they make me very happy. One day one of my yak was missing and later I found him dead. I was very sad on that day.

These days I miss my nomadic life and those beautiful yaks.

# The last day with mother

By Class VIII Dawa Norbu

When I was 12 years old, I and some of my friends had preprared to leave for India. That day was my last day with my mother and it was the saddest day for me. During that time my mother, some of my friends and my relatives were weeping when I readied for the journey. From that day I have never seen my mother and my old friends. At the moment of my departure and her faced had remained engraved in my memory. It is just part of my childhood memory.

She wiped my tears in her eyes and told me to study well and become a true Tibetan. I have been studying in India for last 10 years. She knows about it. I learned from her neighbour that she is happy about me and my education. I know my greatest gift for her is my education. So I am studying hard. I always hope

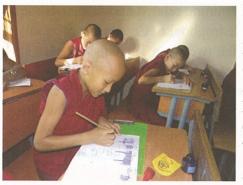


that one day I would get opportunity to go back to my homeland and see my mother again.

I am thinking one day I should repay her kindness and the sacrifices she made for me. And look after her when she grows old. Today I cannot do anything for her for as she is in Tibet and I am in exile. I cannot even send her a letter and messages. There is always danger of letters and messages being intercept by Chinese. I am studying Tibetan, which I always believe is my identity. I am also studying Buddhism and science. As a son I should prove that the departure she sacrificed for me for all these long years must be proved with education for which she sent me to India.

# Journey to India

By Class VII Lobsang Thokmey



I was very young yet I could sense my bleak future in Tibet. I told my parents about my desire India go to and study language, our Dharma and modern Thev education. agreed with my journey to India.

In the winter of 1998, my

friend and I left our home. We began our journey from Tashi Lak's restaurant. A strong Nepali man had agreed to lead us. He was known for his experience in dodging Chinese Rangers.

The first day of journey began on bus which went quite well and comfortable. From then on I don't know where we were heading to. We walked all the nights and slept all days. There were moments when we slept on ice, in trees and caves.

We rested few days in caves when we reached near Nepal Check post. We waited for good times to cross the border. We climbed high mountain forest to hide behind the leaves and thickness of jungle. Then in the pitch darkness of no moon night we crossed the Nepal border. It was snowing and cold night. No police and rangers are found outside. I can still feel these waiting back. Soon after crossing the bridge there was a mini-bus waiting for us. Our Nepaliguide had readied for us to take us to Tibetan Reception Center in Kathmandu.

From then on we had good food and comfortable bed to sleep. I still remember those tough journey which has made me into a man from a boy.

## Development that causes destruction

Ven Lobsang Kunchok

Very recently, we all witnessed mining related massive landslide at Medroghonkar gold mine in Medroghonkar County which resulted the death of 83 workers of which two were Tibetans. We also saw successive earthquakes in Keygundo region for two or three years in row. And last year India worried for the sudden and unprecedented decrease of water level of river Brahmaputra which flows from the Tibetan plateau to the India. Indeed, there are definitely more of such incidents occurred in Tibet which China have succeeded in suppressing the information from escaping into the international media.

The question now pinches most is whether above cited three incidents are just accidents as China assures the world or something is still hidden in the hat. Many experts do not buy to Chinese stories of the disasters which are always conveniently blamed on act-ofgod. Only China pets would believe else who would? China Daily, the official mouthpiece of PLA reported that six-member expert team from the Ministry of Land and Resources found the melting of ice and loose rock formation have contributed and caused the disaster of Medroghonkar gold mine. How could they forget the human contribution towards the disaster? The greed that fodders the economic expansion of China spares no respect for the socioenvironmental relation that Tibetans share with their delicate environment since period immemorial. There is direct relation between your demand for china-made goods and exploitation of raw material in Tibet. Whole world awe manufacturing prowess of China least knowing these cheap and abundant goods come at the cost of Tibet. The economic might of China stands on cheap manufacturing units which require raw materi als that they acquire by recklessly exploiting Tibetan pla teau. Cheap as it sound, no question, costs more than you actually

pay. And when you pay, you pay in disasters. Would anybody believe that debris of 4,600 meters in altitude was formed in rescue work of Medroghonkar? According to the CTA report the mining area and the actual mining area are 145 sq. km and 76.19 sq. km respectively. If taken into local people's account, there formed valleys where there were hills once. It is not that China was not aware of this delicate ecological balance and assured devastating impacts over all South-East Asia for disturbing it yet they pursued their selfish venture putting all low lying people and nations on threat. I do not want to wash every earthquake on Tibet with hallmark of Chinese activities but it is impossible to tell the story of Keygundu disasters without their hands. Geologically, Tibet and all Himalayan ranges are newly formed land formations hence extremely sensitive to the external activities like large hydrological project, extensive mining and subterranean military barracks. Tibetan plateaus are not strong enough to hold large dams. However, Tibet has already made record of being most dammed nation. Is it really jus tifiable to build hundreds of large dams at the cost of these delicate Tibet environments, water habitats and wet land of these rivers in plain? No. Never. My farmer father though illiterate has already sensed that most abundant animals in their region, yellow deer has disappeared without trace from their habitat. High pressure dam and heavy military installation and extensive mining activities directly influence the sensitive land formation of Tibet and often responsible for causing tremors. Some experts view the filling up of three large dams near Keygudu caused all recent earthquakes in the region.

Large dams as we know can store up to hundreds of millions of cubic meters water and this water is stored by cutting or minimizing flow of water from their natural course. India and Bangladesh worried when China filled their stage-I dam by changing a little course of water. This change of course of river water can

destroy whole beauty of Sunderban delta. Millions depend their daily lives on these rivers. China revealed that they want to irrigate western part of Tibet by changing the course of River Tsangpo. Western Tibet is sparsely populated and people are quite satisfied with their water sources. Then why do they want to irrigate that part?

Tibet, as China claims, has become rich, developed and modernized. However, what is the use of that development which destroys very life sustenance, environment? How can you enjoy the money when the water you drink, air you inhale and land you cultivate are poisoned? Do we need this kind of development?

## I wish I were

By Ex student Kongpo Pasang
I wish I were Ban ki-moon
I would always be honest
in dealing Tibetan issue
and will convince Chinese leaders.

I wish I were Xi Jing Ping I would agree to the middle way that Dalai Lama laid for solution and will give freedom to Tibetans.

I wish I were Katri Sangay
I would make Tibet my priority,
and tell Tibetans not to lose heart
and declare status of Tibet all over

I wish I were youth of Tibet

I would study our language well

which is unique and our identity

and make our culture flourish eternally.

## I have a dream

By class IV "peace monks group"

I have a dream that I will study in Gajang Norling School and will play football, marbles and cricket.

I have a dream.
that I will become a doctor
and will help my friends and poors.

I have a dream that I will study well help our country and people.

I have a dream that I will read my dream-book and write rhymes and stories.

I have a dream.

That I will learn many words and make many sentences.

# School Update

# June 4, 2013



Local Education Society Mundgod conducted calligraphy and drawing competition among eight Tibetan schools. In total, six hundred students participated the competition from all schools. There were six different competitions ranging on the basis of classes. Excepting first position of U-chen calligraphy competition which went to Gomang School, Gajang Norling School swept all other trophies begging first, second and third, and left no prizes for all other schools.

## July 6, 2013

H. H. the Dalai Lama turned 78. His Birthday is marked as holiday in all Tibetan calendars. Gaden Jangtse Monastery observed this day with Morning Prayer and the day was celebrated as the official holiday.

## July 17, 2013

H. H. 14th Dalai Lama visited Mundgod. This time His visit is mainly to give Gelong ordination to new monks who are above twenty and willing to take this ordination.

Like always monks and lay people stood in rows making serpentine line stretching from the first gate to the Drepung Monastery to receive their beloved leader, H.H. the Dalai Lama. People stood in rain least caring mud and drenching clothes. People had white scarf, beautiful flowers and incense in their hand. Camps and



Monasteries were beautifully decorated with flags and banners written with greeting.

At 12:30 p.m. H.H. the Dalai Lama, retinues of Khenpos and officials arrived, and they set straight to the Drepung Monastery.

## July 20, 2013

Gaden Jangtse Monastery School environmental club voluntarily cleaned the Gaden premises and public canals.



## July 21, 2013

H.H. the Dalai Lama gave Long Life empowerment to the lay peo ple in Gaden Jangtse Monastery's debate courtyard at 7 in the morn-



village also attended the empowerment. Along with empowerment ceremony, He advised people to keep good health which He considered real way live long life. Soon after empowerment ceremony he started giving ordination to the monks.

## July 22, 2013

The Summer Retreat is considered as one of the most important activity in monastic calendar. Lord Buddha himself started this retreat to protect and restrain from destroying insects and plants which grow in abundance in summer. The retreat is observed with strict discipline.



## July 24, 2013

In the afternoon Gaden Jangtse and Shartse College senior students debated before H.H. the Dalai Lama on five great treatise of Buddhist philosophy. H.H. the Dalai Lama always considers philosophical study in Three Seats utmost important in preserving Buddhism which has potential to serve whole world. After observing the young budding monks debate, Dalai Lama was delighted and convinced that monastic education is still strong and lively.

## July 25, 2013

At 6 in the morning His Holiness left to Pune. Many monks and lay people fared well His Holiness.

#### Director:

Mr. Ngodup Tsering

Geshe Lobsang Rabgey (Tsawa)

Ven Gen Lungtok Gendun (Samlo)

#### **Editor Staffs:**

Published By:

Gaden Jangtse Thoesam

Norling School.

#### National:

**Tibetan Section** 

Ven.Konchok Tenzin (Teacher)

Ven.Kongpo Pasang (Ex Student)

Ven.Kelsang Wangdi (Class VIII)

Ven.Dawa Norbu (Class VIII)

## **English Section**

Ven.Rinzin dorjee (Teacher)

Ven. Tashi Tsering (Class VIII)

Ven.Lobsang Thokmey Class (VII)

#### Graphic Designer

Ven.Kelsang Tashi (Teacher)

Completed On: 10/08/2013

#### International

Geshe Gendun Tharchen Mrs.Marilia Bellaterra Mr.Giovanni Vuono

# Title: The Quest

Annual Magazine From Gaden Jangtse Thoesam Norling School.

Email: jangtseschool@rediffmail.com

**Facebook:** www.facebook.com/GAJANGSCHOOL (Gaden Jangtse Thoesam Norling School)

#### **Edittorial Office:**

Gaden Jangtse Thoesam Norling School, lama camp no.1,

P.O. Tibetan colony-581411

Mundgod, D.N.K. (K.S) INDIA