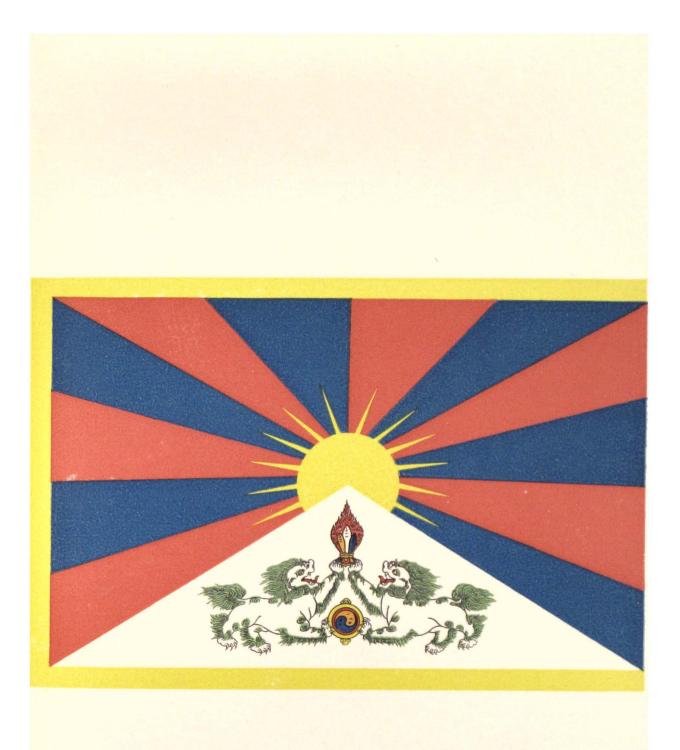


अमिन्युः इतिमगा

CONSTITUTION OF TIBET

র্বই'র্ন্যুম'র্ম। २००० ধ্রু'র্ম। १०৬३





CONSTITUTION of TIBET

Promulgated by HIS HOLINESS THE DALAI LAMA March 10, 1963 Published by the Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, 15 Link Road, New Delhi 14, and printed by G. A. Nullis, Baptist Mission Press, 41A Acharyya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta.

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Even prior to my departure from Tibet in March, 1959, I had come to the conclusion that in the changing circumstances of the modern world the system of governance in Tibet must be so modified and amended as to allow the elected representatives of the people to play a more effective role in guiding and shaping the social and economic policies of the State. I also firmly believed that this could only be done through democratic institutions based on social and economic justice. Unfortunately, for me and my people, all our efforts were frustrated by the Chinese authorities who had established in Tibet the worst form of colonial régime.

Soon after my arrival in India I decided that a Draft Constitution should be prepared so as to give the people of Tibet a new hope and a new conception of how Tibet should be governed when she regained her freedom and independence. For this purpose an outline of the principles of the Constitution was announced by me on the 10th October, 1961. This was warmly welcomed by all Tibetans in India and abroad, particularly by the elected representatives of the Tibetans now living in exile. Thereafter, on the basis of these principles and in consultation with popular representatives, both lay and religious, this Constitution has been prepared in detail. This takes into consideration the doctrines enunciated by Lord Buddha, the spiritual and temporal heritage of Tibet and the ideas and ideals of the modern world. It is thus intended to secure for the people of Tibet a system of democracy based on justice and equality and ensure their cultural, religious and economic advancement.

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It is my earnest hope that as soon as Tibet becomes once more free and independent, the system of government as laid down in this Constitution will be established for the benefit of my people. Thereafter, a final shape will be given to the Constitution in accordance with the wishes and aspirations of the National Assembly.

This Constitution was proclaimed by me on the Fourth Anniversary of the uprising of the people of Tibet against the Chinese aggressors. On that day, which marks the glory and courage of my people, I explained to all the situation which confronted us. Now I appeal once again to my people in and outside Tibet that each one of us must bear responsibility for regaining the freedom of our beloved country by united and earnest endeavours. We must all remember the teaching of Lord Buddha that truth and justice will prevail in the end.

Swargashram Upper Dharmsala Punjab, India

hander and

THE DALAI LAMA

CONSTITUTION OF TIBET

WHEREAS it has become increasingly evident that the system of government which has hitherto prevailed in Tibet has not proved sufficiently responsive to the present needs and future development of the people

AND WHEREAS it is deemed desirable and necessary that the principle of justice, equality and democracy laid down by the Lord Buddha should be reinforced and strengthened in the government of Tibet

AND WHEREAS it is deemed essential that the people of Tibet should have a more effective voice in shaping their destiny

NOW, THEREFORE, His Holiness the Dalai Lama has been pleased to ordain, and it is hereby ordained as follows:

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

Commencement—Article 1. This Constitution shall come into force on the day appointed in this behalf by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Nature of Tibetan Polity—Article 2. Tibet shall be a unitary democratic State founded upon the principles laid down by the Lord Buddha, and no change in the present Constitution shall be made except in accordance with the provisions hereinafter specified.

Principles of Government—Article 3. It shall be the duty of the Government of Tibet to adhere strictly to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and to promote the moral and material welfare of the people of Tibet.

Constitutional Invalidity—Article 4. (1) Any law, ordinance or regulation or any administrative order which is repugnant to any provision of this Constitution shall be null and void to the extent of the repugnancy.

(2) The Supreme Court shall be specifically empowered to decide whether laws, ordinances, regulations or administrative orders violate the terms of this Constitution.

Recognition of International Law—Article 5. All laws, ordinances and regulations in force within the territories of the State shall conform to the generally recognized principles of international law, and the legal status of aliens shall be regulated by laws in conformity with the international rules and treaties.

Renunciation of War—Article 6. In accordance with its traditions, Tibet renounces war as an instrument of offensive

policy and force shall not be used against the liberty of other peoples and as a means of resolving international controversies and will hereby adhere to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Citizenship—Article 7. The National Assembly shall make such provisions, as may be necessary, with respect to the acquisition or loss of Tibetan nationality and such other matters relating to it.

CHAPTER II

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Equality before the Law—Article 8. All Tibetans shall be equal before the law and the enjoyment of the rights and freedoms set forth in this Chapter shall be secured without discrimination on any ground such as sex, race, language, religion, social origin, property, birth or other status.

Right to Life, Liberty and Property—Article 9. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Right to Life—Article 10. Every person shall have the right to life, provided that deprivation of life shall not be deemed to contravene this Article when it results from the use of force which is no more than absolutely necessary (a) in defence of any person from unlawful violence, (b) in order to effect a lawful arrest or to prevent the escape of a person lawfully detained or (c) in action lawfully taken for the purpose of quelling a riot or insurrection.

Right to Liberty—Article 11. (1) No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest, nor shall he be denied the right to consult and to be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice and to have adequate time and facilities for the preparation of his defence.

(2) Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest court having jurisdiction within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

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(3) Every person who has been arrested or detained in contravention of this provision of this Article shall have an enforceable right to compensation.

Safeguards in Judicial Proceedings—Article 12. (1) Every person shall be entitled to a fair and public hearing within a reasonable time by an independent and impartial tribunal established by law. Judgement shall be pronounced publicly but the press and public may be excluded from all or part of the trial in the interests of public morality, public order or national security where the interests of juveniles or the protection of the private life of the parties so require, or to the extent strictly necessary in the opinion of the court in special circumstances where publicity would prejudice the interests of justice.

(2) Every person charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.

(3) Every person charged with a criminal offence shall have the free assistance of (a) a legal practitioner, when the interests of justice so require, if he has not sufficient means to pay and (b) an interpreter, if he cannot understand or speak the language used in court.

Protection in respect of Conviction for Offences—Article 13. (1) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.

(2) No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

(3) No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Prohibition of Inhuman Treatment—Article 14. No person shall be subjected to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Prohibition of Slavery and Forced Labour—Article 15. (1) No one shall be held in slavery or be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

(2) For the purpose of this Article, the term 'forced or compulsory labour' shall not include (a) any work required to be done in the course of detention under the sentence of a court of law, (b) any service exacted in case of an emergency or calamity threatening the life or well-being of the community, (c) any service of a military character or (d) any work or service which forms part of the normal civic obligations of a nation.

Prohibition of Employment of Children—Article 16. No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

Religious Freedom—Article 17. (1) All religious denominations are equal before the law.

(2) Every Tibetan shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. The right includes freedom to openly believe, practice, worship and observe any religion either alone or in community with others.

(3) Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs and to deal with any matter relating to religious or charitable purpose either alone or in community with others shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others.

Other Fundamental Freedoms—Article 18. Subject to any law imposing reasonable restrictions in the interests of the security of the State, public order, health or morality, all citizens shall be entitled to:

- (a) freedom of speech and expression;
- (b) assemble peaceably and without arms;

- (c) form associations or unions;
- (d) move freely throughout the territories of Tibet;
- (e) the right to a passport to travel outside those territories;
- (f) reside and settle in any part of Tibet;
- (g) acquire, hold and dispose of property;
- (h) practise any profession or carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Right to Property—Article 19. No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law and for public purpose on payment of just compensation.

The Right to Vote—Article 20. All Tibetans, men and women, who have attained the age of eighteen and above shall have the right to vote. The vote shall be personal, equal, free, and secret, and its exercise shall be deemed to be a civic obligation.

Disqualification of Vote—Article 21. (1) A person shall be disqualified to vote if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court.

(2) A person shall not have the right to vote if he is so disqualified by any law.

Right to hold Office—Article 22. All Tibetans of either sex shall have the right to hold public offices, whether elective or otherwise, on conditions of equality in accordance with the requirements of law.

Obligations of Nationals—Article 23. All Tibetans shall fulfil the following constitutional obligations:

- (a) bear true allegiance to the State of Tibet;
- (b) faithfully comply with and observe the Constitution and the laws of the State;

- (c) to pay taxes imposed by the State in accordance with the laws; and
- (d) perform such obligations as may be imposed by law in the event of a threat to national security or other public calamity.

Enforcement of Rights—Article 24. Every citizen whose rights and freedoms as set forth in this Chapter are violated shall have the right to approach the Supreme Court, Regional Courts and such other courts as the National Assembly may by a law designate for the enforcement of those rights and freedoms enumerated in this Chapter and the court shall be entitled to pass such orders as are necessary to protect those rights.

CHAPTER III

OF LAND

Land-holding—Article 25. (1) All land shall belong to the State and shall be made available on payment of annual rent as may be fixed from time to time for building, agricultural and other purposes according to need.

(2) The State shall prevent the concentration of landholding in order to promote economic and social justice.

(3) No land shall be transferable by the holder or be used for any purpose different from that for which it was granted without the permission of the State.

CHAPTER IV

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF THE STATE

Social Welfare—Article 26. (1) The State shall endeavour to secure that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community shall be so distributed as best to subserve the common good and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

(2) The system of taxation shall be so devised that the burden is distributed according to capacity.

(3) The State shall direct its policy toward securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood and that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

Education and Culture—Article 27. (1) The State shall endeavour to promote education so that educational facilities are available to every child above the age of six and that free primary education for a period of seven years is provided.

(2) The State shall pay special attention to the young and promote technical and professional and higher education. Such education shall be generally available and accessible on the basis of merit and that scholarships shall be also available on the basis of merit to those unable to pay for such education.

(3) All educational establishments shall be under the control and supervision of the State.

(4) The State shall endeavour to preserve and promote national culture and to support researches both in arts and sciences.

Health—Article 28. (1) The State shall endeavour to promote adequate health and medical services and to provide

that such services would be available free to those sections of the population which are unable to pay for them.

(2) The State shall endeavour to provide necessary facilities and institutions for the care of the aged and the infirm.

OF EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

Executive Power—Article 29. (1) The executive power of the State shall be vested in His Holiness the Dalai Lama on his attaining the age of eighteen and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinant to him in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, His Holiness the Dalai Lama as the Head of the State shall—

- (a) accredit or withdraw diplomatic representatives in foreign countries and receive foreign diplomatic representatives, and ratify international treaties with previous approval, in appropriate cases, of the National Assembly or the Standing Commission of the National Assembly;
- (b) grant pardons, respite or remission of punishment or suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence;
- (c) confer honours and patents of merit;
- (d) promulgate laws and ordinances having the force and validity of laws;
- (e) summon and prorogue the National Assembly;
- (f) send messages to the National Assembly and address it whenever he, in his discretion, considers it necessary; and
- (g) authorize the holding of a referendum in cases provided for by this Constitution.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to alter or affect in any manner the power and authority of His Holiness the Dalai Lama as the Supreme Spiritual Head of the State.

Ministers and the Kashag—Article 30. (1) His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall from time to time appoint such number of Ministers as may be required. Out of the said Ministers His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall nominate a Prime Minister and not less than five other Ministers to be members of the Kashag.

(2) No Minister shall be a member of the National Assembly.

(3) Any person appointed as a Minister shall on such appointment, in case he is a member of the National Assembly, vacate his seat in the National Assembly.

(4) Before any Minister enters upon his office, His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall administer to him the oath of office and of secrecy in accordance with the form and procedure prescribed by law.

(5) The Kashag shall aid and advise His Holiness the Dalai Lama in the administration of the executive government of the State.

(6) The salaries and allowances of the Ministers shall be such as the National Assembly may from time to time by law determine.

Meetings of the Kashag—Article 31. (1) His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall preside over the meetings of the Kashag and in his absence such meetings shall be presided over by the Prime Minister or by the seniormost Minister present.

(2) His Holiness the Dalai Lama may invite any other Minister or Ministers to attend such meetings of the Kashag.

Promulgation of Laws—Article 32. His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall promulgate laws within a fortnight of their transmission to the Kashag after their final adoption by the National Assembly. Provided always that His Holiness the Dalai Lama may ask the Assembly to reconsider the law or any provision thereof before expiry of this period, and the National Assembly shall reconsider it in accordance with the message of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Submission to Referendum—Article 33. His Holiness the Dalai Lama may in his discretion or on the recommendation

of the Kashag refer any proposed legislation to a referendum and if the proposed legislation is approved by the majority of the electors, His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall promulgate it within the period specified in the last preceding article.

Dissolution of the National Assembly—Article 34. His Holiness the Dalai Lama may dissolve the National Assembly after consulting the Kashag and the Speaker of the National Assembly. Provided always that in such a case a general election shall be held in not less than forty days, after the dissolution.

Conduct of Business of Government—Article 35. (1) All executive action of the Government of Tibet shall be expressed to be taken in the name of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

(2) With the previous approval of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, the Kashag shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of Tibet, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business, and thereafter submit such draft proposal to His Holiness the Dalai Lama for approval.

Council of Regency—Article 36. (1) There shall be a Council of Regency to exercise executive powers in the following circumstances:

- (a) until such period as the reincarnate Dalai Lama becomes of age to assume the powers of his predecessors;
- (b) until such period as His Holiness the Dalai Lama has not assumed the powers of his predecessors;
- (c) in case of any disability which prevents His Holiness the Dalai Lama from exercising his executive functions;
- (d) in case of the absence of His Holiness the Dalai Lama from the State;
- (e) when the National Assembly, by majority of twothirds of its total members in consultation with the

Supreme Court, decides that in the highest interests of the State it is imperative that the executive functions of His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall be exercised by the Council of Regency.

(2) The Council of Regency shall consist of three members elected by the National Assembly, one of whom shall be an ecclesiastical representative. Provided that a member of the National Assembly shall vacate his seat if elected a member of the Council of Regency.

(3) Any Minister, if elected a member of the Council of Regency, shall cease to hold his office.

(4) A person when elected a member of the Council of Regency shall take the oath of office before the National Assembly in accordance with the form prescribed by law.

(5) Whenever any member of the Council of Regency, as a result of death or otherwise, is unable to discharge his functions, the National Assembly shall elect a new member.

(6) If a member of the Council of Regency is required to be removed from office while the National Assembly is not in session, the Assembly's Standing Commission in consultation with the Kashag may deprive the said member of his functions and later recommend to the National Assembly the removal of such person from office. The National Assembly may remove the said member if it considers proper and on removal shall elect a new member in the same session.

(7) If two or all three members of the Council of Regency is required to be removed from office while the National Assembly is not in session, the Assembly's Standing Commission in consultation with the Kashag may summon an Emergency Assembly and recommend to the National Assembly the removal from office of such persons. The Assembly may remove all or such of these members as it considers proper. The Assembly shall also on such removal elect in the same session new members in place of those removed.

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(8) The duration of each Council of Regency will be of the same period as that of the National Assembly.

(9) The Council of Regency, in consultation with the Kashag, Ecclesiastical Council and the Standing Commission of the National Assembly, will conduct the search for the reincarnation of His Holiness the Dalai Lama. The Council will then submit its findings and opinion on the determination and installation of the reincarnation to the National Assembly for the adoption of a resolution.

(10) The Council of Regency shall have no power to alienate any part of the territory of the State or enter into any international agreement in relation to the independence of the State except with the previous approval of the majority of the electors expressed in a referendum held in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution and such other laws as may be enacted in this behalf by the National Assembly.

Ecclesiastical Council—Article 37. (1) There shall be an Ecclesiastical Council to administer the affairs of all monasteries and religious institutions in the State under the direct authority of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

(2) The Ecclesiastical Council shall consist of not less than five members directly appointed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama from time to time.

(3) The Ecclesiastical Council, with the previous approval of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, will have the responsibility and power to administer all religious affairs.

CHAPTER VI

OF LEGISLATIVE AUTHORITY

Legislative Power—Article 38. All Legislative power shall vest in the National Assembly subject to the assent of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Composition of the National Assembly—Article 39. (1) The National Assembly shall consist of—

- (a) 75 per cent of members directly elected by the people in the territorial constituencies;
- (b) 10 per cent of members elected by the monasteries and other religious institutions in accordance with the laws enacted in this behalf;
- (c) 10 per cent of members elected by Regional and District Councils in accordance with the laws enacted in this behalf; and
- (d) 5 per cent of members nominated directly by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Such persons shall be selected for their distinguished services in the field of art, science or literature.

(2) For the purpose of sub-clause 1(a) the State shall be divided into territorial constituencies. Each constituency shall be made up of an equal proportion of those entitled to vote. The number of members to be allotted to each constituency shall be determined by an Electorial Commission appointed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in this behalf.

Duration of the National Assembly—Article 40. (1) Each National Assembly, unless sooner dissolved, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer and the expiration of the said period of five years shall operate as a dissolution of the House.

(2) There shall be a Standing Commission of the National Assembly while the Assembly is not in session.

(3) The National Assembly shall prepare proposals on the duties, powers and number of members of the Standing Commission and present such proposals to His Holiness the Dalai Lama for approval.

Qualifications for Membership of the National Assembly— Article 41. No person shall be qualified to be elected to the National Assembly unless he (a) is a Tibetan national who has attained the age of 25 and (b) is not subject to any disqualifications as may be prescribed in this behalf or under any law made by the National Assembly.

Sessions of the National Assembly—Article 42. (1) His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall from time to time summon the regular National Assembly to meet at such time and place as may be appointed in this behalf, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution His Holiness the Dalai Lama may (a) prorogue the National Assembly or (b) dissolve the National Assembly.

His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Address and Messages to the National Assembly—Article 43. (1) At the commencement of the first session after the general election and at the commencement of the first session of each year His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall address the National Assembly and inform it of the causes of its summons.

(2) His Holiness the Dalai Lama may send messages to the National Assembly, whether with respect to a Bill then pending in the Assembly or otherwise, and the Assembly shall with all convenient dispatch consider any matter required by the message to be taken into consideration.

Special Sessions—Article 44. (1) Special sessions of the National Assembly may be summoned by His Holiness the

Dalai Lama, at the request of the Kashag or of the majority of the members of the Assembly.

(2) All special sessions of the National Assembly shall be opened and closed by a decree of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Right of Access of Ministers—Article 45. Every Minister shall have the right to speak in, and otherwise take part in the proceedings of the National Assembly and of any committee of the National Assembly of which he may be named a member but shall not be entitled to vote.

The Speaker of the National Assembly—Article 46. (1) The National Assembly at its first session after the general election shall elect two members of the Assembly to be respectively the Speaker and Deputy Speaker thereof, and so often as the office of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker becomes vacant, the Assembly shall elect another member to be Speaker or Deputy Speaker, as the case may be.

(2) The Speaker or the Deputy Speaker shall vacate his office if he ceases to be a member of the National Assembly or is removed from his office by a resolution of the Assembly by a two-thirds majority of all the members of the Assembly.

(3) There shall be paid to the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly such salary and allowance as may be fixed by the National Assembly by law.

Privileges of Members of the Assembly—Article 47. (1) No member of the National Assembly shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the National Assembly or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of the National Assembly of any report, paper, or proceedings.

(2) When the Assembly is in session no member thereof shall be prosecuted or arrested for civil or criminal offences without the previous authorization of the Speaker of the National Assembly unless he is arrested in the act of committing an offence. (3) In other respects, the privileges of the members of the National Assembly shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the National Assembly by law.

Oath or Affirmation by Members—Article 48. Every member of the National Assembly shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Speaker, or some person appointed in that behalf, an oath or affirmation according to the form prescribed by law in this behalf.

Voting in the Assembly—Article 49. (1) Save as otherwise provided in this Constitution all questions at any sitting of the National Assembly shall be determined by a majority of votes of the members present and voting, other than the Speaker or person acting as Speaker. The Speaker, or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

(2) The National Assembly shall have power to act notwithstanding any vacancy in the membership thereof, and any proceedings in the Assembly shall be valid notwithstanding that it is subsequently discovered that some person who was not entitled so to do, sat or voted or otherwise took part in the proceedings.

(3) The quorum of a meeting of the National Assembly shall be one-fifth of the total number of members of the Assembly.

(4) If at any time during a meeting of the National Assembly there is no quorum it shall be the duty of the Speaker, or person acting as such, either to adjourn the Assembly or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

Vacation of Seats—Article 50. (1) If a member of the National Assembly is elected a member of the Council of Regency or a Minister or becomes subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in the next succeeding Article, or resigns his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the Speaker, his seat shall thereupon become vacant. (2) If for a period of sixty days a member of the National Assembly is absent from all meetings thereof without permission of the Assembly, the Assembly may declare his seat vacant. Provided that in computing the said period of sixty days no account shall be taken of any period during which the Assembly is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

Disqualification for Membership—Article 51. (1) A person shall be disqualified for being chosen as, and for being, a member of the National Assembly—

- (a) if he holds any office of profit under the Government of Tibet, other than an office declared by the National Assembly by law not to disqualify its holders;
- (b) if he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;
- (c) if he is an undischarged insolvent;
- (d) if he is not a Tibetan national, or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance or adherence to a foreign State; or
- (e) if he is so disqualified by or under any law made by the National Assembly.

Decision on Questions as to Disqualifications of Members— Article 52. If any question arises as to whether a member of the National Assembly has become subject to any of the disqualifications mentioned in the last preceding Article, the question shall be referred to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and his decision shall be final.

Penalty for Sitting and Voting before making Oath or when Disqualified—Article 53. If a person sits or votes as a member of the National Assembly before he has made and subscribed an oath or affirmation, or when he knows that he is not qualified or that he is disqualified for membership thereof or that he is prohibited from so doing by the provisions of any law made by the National Assembly, he shall be liable in respect of each day on which he so sits or votes to a fine of

Salaries and Allowances of Members—Article 54. Members of the National Assembly shall be entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may from time to time be determined by the National Assembly by law.

Introduction and Passing of Bills—Article 55. (1) No Bill dealing with the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax, or the regulation of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government of Tibet shall be introduced or moved except on the recommendation of the Kashag. Provided that an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax shall need no such recommendation.

(2) A Bill shall not be deemed to make provision for any of the matters specified in the last preceding Clause by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered.

(3) A Bill involving expenditure for the Government of Tibet shall not be passed by the National Assembly without the recommendation of the Kashag.

(4) Subject to the provisions of the last preceding Clauses, any member of the National Assembly may introduce any Bill or move any Resolution or propose any amendment to any Bill.

(5) All Bills or Resolutions moved by a private member and all Bills proposed by the Kashag if so required shall be referred for consideration to committees especially appointed for the purpose.

Annual Financial Statement—Article 56. (1) The Kashag shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before the National Assembly a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure for that year. (2) The estimates of expenditure embodied in the statement shall show separately (a) the sums required to meet expenditure charged upon the revenues of the State under the next succeeding Clause; and (b) the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the revenues of the State.

(3) The following expenditure shall be deemed to be charged on the revenues of the State:

- (a) expenditures necessary for the office and dignity of His Holiness the Dalai Lama;
- (b) the salary and allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly;
- (c) the salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the Judges of the Supreme Court;
- (d) debt charges for which the Government is liable including interest, sinking fund charges and redemption charges.

(4) So much of the estimates as relates to expenditure charged upon the revenues of the State shall not be submitted to the vote of the National Assembly, but nothing in this Clause shall be construed as preventing the discussion in the National Assembly of any of those estimates.

(5) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditures shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the National Assembly and the Assembly shall have power to assent or to refuse to assent to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein.

Rules of Procedure—Article 57. The National Assembly shall make rules for regulating, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, its procedure and conduct of its business.

Restriction on Discussion—Article 58. No discussion shall take place in the National Assembly with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court in the discharge

of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to His Holiness the Dalai Lama praying for the removal of the Judge as hereinafter provided.

Promulgation of Ordinances by His Holiness the Dalai Lama—Article 59. (1) If at any time, while the National Assembly is not in session His Holiness the Dalai Lama is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary and urgent for him to take immediate action, he may, after consultation with the Standing Commission of the National Assembly, promulgate such Ordinances as the circumstances appear to him to require.

(2) An Ordinance promulgated under this Article shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the National Assembly, but on the proposal of the National Assembly every such Ordinance may be amended, altered or repealed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Assent to Bills—Article 60. When a Bill has been passed by the National Assembly, it shall be presented to His Holiness the Dalai Lama, and His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall declare either that he assents to the Bill, or that he withholds assent therefrom. Provided that His Holiness the Dalai Lama may, after the presentation to him of a Bill for assent, return the Bill to the National Assembly with a message requesting that it will reconsider the Bill or any specified provisions thereof and, in particular, will consider the desirability of introducing any such amendments as he may recommend in his message.

Courts not to enquire into the Proceedings of the National Assembly—Article 61. (1) The validity of any proceedings in the National Assembly shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.

(2) No member of the National Assembly in whom powers are vested by or under this Constitution for regulating procedure or the conduct of business or for maintaining order in the National Assembly shall be subject to the jurisdiction of any court in respect of the exercise by him of those powers.

CHAPTER VII

OF THE JUDICATURE

Constitution of the Supreme Court—Article 62. (1) There shall be a Supreme Court consisting of a Chief Justice and, until the National Assembly by law prescribes a larger number, of not more than three other Judges.

(2) Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama and shall hold office during the pleasure of His Holiness the Dalai Lama unless sooner removed by two-thirds majority of the National Assembly and assented to by His Holiness the Dalai Lama. Provided that in the case of appointment of a Judge other than the Chief Justice, the Chief Justice shall always be consulted.

(3) No person shall be qualified for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court unless he is a Tibetan national and has been for at least five years a Judge of a Regional Court or of two or more such courts in succession, or has been for at least ten years an enrolled advocate of a Regional Court or of the Supreme Court. Provided that for a period of five years from the commencement of the operation of this Constitution His Holiness the Dalai Lama may dispense with the requirements of this clause in the case of any or all appointments under this Article.

(4) Every person appointed to be Judge of the Supreme Court shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before His Holiness the Dalai Lama an oath or affirmation according to the form prescribed by the National Assembly by law in this behalf.

Salaries, etc., of Judges—Article 63. (1) There shall be paid to the Judges of the Supreme Court such salaries, allowances and pensions as may be specified by the National Assembly by law in this behalf.

(2) The salaries, allowances and other privileges of the

Judges of the Supreme Court shall not be reduced or altered to their detriment during their term of office.

Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court—Article 64. (1) The Supreme Court shall be the highest appellate court and shall be the exclusive head of the judicial administration of the State and shall exercise all such powers as are necessary for the discharge of its functions in accordance with such rules and regulations as may be made by it with the previous approval of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgement, decree or final order of a Regional Court or tribunal whether in a civil, criminal or other proceeding if it satisfies the conditions which shall be laid down by the National Assembly by law in this behalf. Provided always that an appeal shall lie as of right to the Supreme Court if the case involves a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of this Constitution.

Special Leave to Appeal—Article 65. Notwithstanding anything in this Constitution or any other law specifying the conditions subject to which an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court may, in its discretion, grant special leave to appeal from any judgement, decree, sentence or order in any cause or matter passed or made by any court or tribunal.

Rules of Court—Article 66. Subject to the provisions of any law made by the National Assembly, the Supreme Court may from time to time, with the approval of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

Obtaining Opinion of the Supreme Court—Article 67. If, at any time, it appears to His Holiness the Dalai Lama that a question of law or fact has arisen or is likely to arise which is of such a nature and such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consultation and the Court shall, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to His Holiness the Dalai Lama its opinion thereon.

CHAPTER VIII

OF REGIONAL GOVERNMENT

Regions of the State—Article 68. (1) The entire territory of the State shall be divided into regions as follows:

 $(a) \ldots \ldots$

(2) The extent of each region shall be determined by the National Assembly with the approval of His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

Regional Governors—Article 69. (1) In each region there shall be a chief executive officer directly appointed by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, who shall be styled the Governor of the Region.

(2) There shall also be a Deputy Governor in each region to be elected by the respective Regional Councils and approved by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

(3) The Governor and Deputy Governor shall hold office for such term as may be determined by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in consultation with the National Assembly.

(4) During the absence, illness or other inability of the Governor, the Deputy Governor shall execute the office and functions of the Governor.

(5) The salaries of the Governors and Deputy Governors shall be fixed by the National Assembly and shall not be reduced during their respective terms of office.

Constitution of Regional Councils—Article 70. (1) There shall be a Regional Council in each region consisting of such number of members as may be determined by His Holiness the Dalai Lama in consultation with the National Assembly.

(2) The members of the Regional Council shall be elected by persons qualified to vote for the election of members of the National Assembly.

(3) The election shall take place at such times as the Governor shall direct in consultation with the Kashag.

(4) Each Regional Council shall continue for three years from the date of its first meeting and shall not be subject to dissolution save by effluxion of time.

Sessions of Regional Council—Article 71. The Governor of each region shall by notification fix such times for holding the sessions of the Regional Council as he may think fit. Provided that there shall be a session of every Regional Council at least three times in every year, so that a period of four months shall not intervene between the last sitting of the Council in one session and its first sitting in the next session.

Chairman of the Regional Council—Article 72. The Governor and, in his absence, the Deputy Governor of the Region shall preside over the meetings of the Regional Council and the Governor shall make rules for the conduct of its proceedings in consultation with the Kashag and in accordance with such laws as may be enacted in this behalf by the National Assembly.

Powers of Regional Councils—Article 73. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and the laws enacted by the National Assembly, the Regional Council may make regulations in relation to matters coming within the following classes of subjects:

- (a) public health and sanitation, including the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals and charitable institutions;
- (b) primary and secondary education subject to such laws as may be enacted by the National Assembly;
- (c) local works and undertakings within the region;
- (d) roads, bridges and other constructional works;
- (e) social welfare and public assistance;
- (f) irrigation, agriculture, animal husbandry and smallscale industries;
- (g) the imposition of punishment by fine for enforcing

any regulation of the region made in relation to any matter coming within any of the classes of subjects enumerated in this Article; and

(h) any other subject in respect of which the National Assembly may by any law delegate the power of making regulations to the Regional Council. In case of a conflict between a regulation made by a Regional Council and a law passed by the National Assembly, the latter shall prevail.

Submission of Reports—Article 74. At the end of each year the Governor of the Region shall submit to the Kashag a detailed report regarding the work done by the Regional Council and all such reports shall be laid before the National Assembly.

CHAPTER IX

REORGANIZATION

Reorganization of Public Departments—Article 75. As soon as possible after the commencement of this Constitution His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall appoint a Public Service Commission to make recommendations for such reorganization and readjustment of the departments of the public service as may be necessary.

Public Service Commission—Article 76. After the provisions of this Constitution have come into operation His Holiness the Dalai Lama shall appoint a Permanent Public Service Commission with such powers and duties relating to the appointment, discipline, retirement, and superannuation of public officers as His Holiness the Dalai Lama may, in consultation with the National Assembly, determine.

CHAPTER X

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Procedure for Constitutional Amendment—Article 77. (1) This Constitution or any provision thereof may be amended, altered or varied by an Act passed by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of the National Assembly and assented to by His Holiness the Dalai Lama.

(2) His Holiness the Dalai Lama may direct that any such amendment be submitted to a referendum, and any such amendment shall not come into force unless it has been ratified by a two-thirds majority of the electors qualified to vote for elections to the National Assembly.

(3) Nothing in this Article shall be deemed to confer any power or authority on the National Assembly to affect in any manner the status and authority of His Holiness the Dalai Lama as the Spiritual Head of the State.

	——२वि.संर № ।	
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ন্দান কন্।

વેર્ડે રહેલ સુવ મુના મન હેર મેં વે સદત રેલ સુ ગોર્ડે નેસ ¥ ય બર સુંગય મરે છેર કરા દાય રા તેરે દય છે. છે છે છે છે છે છે છે છે. नर्डवा तर्ह्वा नया द्वा भुमाय केवा नविवाहे के हे केर मर्हित न दूर <u>ન</u>ુસ સર્તુદસ વેંને ટ્વેંદસ સુ સે બેંદસ ગુ મે સે સા ન સેંગ નુ સ નનુ ન यर मुभा मन गुिकन श्रेर प्मान मुरे देश रट भारत्र सात्र યક્રેદ. થય. હવાદશ. ધ્યજ્ઞ. જૂઆ બુદ્રેટ. તટુ. રેત્વાં રે રેત્વા. તા. દેવા. રે. ભાર્સ 'તેંને' શેંદ' કેંગારા હઽ' ≡૬' ગુઽ' નલે સ્નનર્સ નેર રઽ રસેલે ગેંદ મલુદ મામામા સુદસ ભાર દુદ નુસ ભેં રનસ છે. તુ મારે ભદ્સ म्रीटमी तर्गे लुमास लमाविमास मते नह्युर नगेर र्ने सिंह देश नहट ଞ୍ଚୖ ଦେମିକାଷା ସମ୍ଭିଷା ଷା କାଇ ଛ୍ରି ଅନ୍ସିଶା ବିଷା ସାଡି ଅନ୍ଥା ଅନ୍ଥ ૹ૾ૢૢૻૺૼૼૼૻૹ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻૼૻ૱ૢૻૢૢૢૢૢૼૻ૾ૻૡ૾ૻૻ૾ૡૢૻૻૻૹ૾ૻૡૢૻૼૡૻૻૡ૾૾ૢૻૻ૾૾ૡ૽ૢૻૻ૾ૹ૽ૻ ૡ૬ૼૡ੶ઽૣਗ਼੶ਗ਼ૡૻૢૺૼૡૼૡ૱ૢ૾ૺૼૼૺૼૹૻૹ૾૾ૡૢૼઽૻ૽૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻૻ૾૽૽૿ૢ૽ૹૻૻૹૺૢૻઌ૿૽ૢૹૻૻૹૺઌૻૻ૽૿ૢ૽ૼૹૻૻઌ૽૿ૢૻૹૻૻઌ૽૿ૡૻૻ

র্ব-বন্ধুনারা।

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आर्ट्रिग्रे हेंदेगगा



মইমা

<u>र</u>ु'के॥

શ્વેર લેવે મારુ મારા શાંધા શ્વેય ગયેલા શ્વેમ સ્વાર્ગ શાંધા શાંધા શાંધા શાંધા શાંધા શાંધા શાંધા શાંધા શાંધા શાંધ આ ગાંધા શાંધા શા સ્વેર વર્ષ શાંધા શાંધ સાથે તે સાથે શાંધા શાંધ

ତ୍ତା । ଔୖ୕୕୳ୠୢୄୄୄ୕ୖଽ୲ ଶୁଂକାର୍ଜିରି ' କୁଲା କ୍ଦିର୍ଟ୍ ବ୍ୟାର୍କ୍ଟିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' ଗିର୍ଦ୍ଦି ' କୁଲା । ମାବ୍ୟ ' ସଣ୍ ' ଜିର୍ଦ୍ଦି କ୍ରିୟା' ସାହର ' କୁଲ୍ ' ଭାଦର' କୁଲ୍ ' ଭାଦର' କୁଲ୍ ' ଭାଦର' କୁଲ୍ ' ଭାଦର' ଅର୍ଦ୍ଧି ' କୁଆ । ମୁଣ୍ ' ସ୍ମାରି ' ଛା କ୍ରିୟା' ଜଣ୍ଡୟ' ମୁ' ଜଣ୍ଡିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ । ମୁଅ୍ରି ' କିଂୟା ' ସିମ୍ ' ସର୍ଦ୍ଧି ' ସେମ୍ବାର୍ ' କରା ' ଭାଦର' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରିର୍ ' କରି

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રેશ. વૈશ મગદેર માર્ગ રવુદશ છે. મુભ શે રવો ખાસ શવર ୴**ଈ**୕୷ୠ୕୶ୠୢୖ୶୵୵ୄୄୄୄୡ୲୵୲୷୶ୖୖଽ୶ୄୢ୕ୢୢୢୢୢୢ୷ୢୢୖ୷୶୷୷୴୷ୡ୲୷୶୷୷୷ ગેંમ છેં. તે ભારત સ્વાન્ય જ્યાને સ્વાન્ય સ્વાન્ય સ્વાની હેંદસ ૡઽ૾ઽૻઽઌઌૡઽ૾ૣૼૡ૱ૡૡૻઌ૱ૡૢૻૹ૽ૻ૱ૡૻૹૼૹૻૻૡૼૢૡૻૹ૾ૹૻૻૡ૱ૡૻૹ૾ૹ તુરુ ટ્વીં જીય. તેલા મુધ્ય સંચય હોય છે. તે સ્થય. તે છે. બેનોય. નાર્કેશ્વ નાપે કેશ્વરા છે. ત્યરા સુંત્ય ન≡દ સંગોર્કેટ ત્યર અદ્દર દે છે તું. য়ঀঀ৽ঀয়৽৾য়য়৽ঀ৾ঀৢ৾য়৽য়ঀ৾৽ৠৢ৾ঀ৽ঀয়ঀ৽য়ৢ৾য়য়ৣ৽য়য়য়য়য় ૹૢૢૣૣઽૢઽઽ૾ૹ૾ૢૣૼઽૼ૱ૡ૾ૡ૾ૡૡ૱ૡ૾૾ૼ૱૱૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱

શું અર્ઝ્ન ભરે ભરે ભરત સ્વાપ્ત સ્વેન પ્ર ક્રે સ્વાય સ્વેન પ્ર ક્રિય સ્વાય સ્વેન પ્ર ક્રિય સ્વાય સ્વેન પ્ર ક્રે સ્વાય સ્વેન સ્વેન સ્વેન સ્વાય સ્વેન સ્વેન્ સ્વેન સ્વેન્ સ્વેન્ સ્વેન્સ્ન સ્વેન સ્યેન સ્વેન સ્વેન સ્વેન સ્યેન સ્યેન સ્યેન સ્યેન

मालु८ मा रहे देवा देव कं मार्श्व सा मालु८ कर मज़्य हे रहे सा मार्ग्व के मार्थ के मार्थ के स्वान्ध के स्वान्ध के स्वान्ध के स्वान्ध के स्वान्ध के स्वान्ध के स

२२९ भेते कर भेर गिर्भ्या के लिखना मुंद के स्थित कर मिल्स ना स्वित्त भेते कर में मिल्स मुंध मिल्स में स्वित्त मिल्स में मिल्स में सामन्त्र स्वत्त स्वत्त मिल्स मिल्स में मिल्स मिल्स मिल्स मिल्स मिल्स मिल्स मिल्स में स्वित्त में मिल्स में मिल्स में मिल्स में मिल्स मि

२में निह्नास। देवे कंवर् राये। इर्मिससा देवे कंवर् "मेरि सा "स्नुनसा समेंबि केवर्यों सकेंग मेसामाइव पर्वनसा सहत यदे टुसाकेंसा देवसा नहतादर्सा सु इरदेवे पमा प्येव नक्षर क्यु।

MA.75.21 ইন্দ্রীন।

٦j

३ विस्रसाक्षमसान्ता। नगातासा भ्रीमाविस्रस। भदान ऊन भ्रेन नन्दा तहिंदामी नगाता नरुसा साविस्रसा तनिते र्नेत मादन क्रमा न्दा सुँमासा तमाता भेदा सेदाविस्रसा मदा स धें विस्रा दसा धना नरुन सेना गते न्वदा रू विद्यासा दिन मासता मान्द्र त्वेन सा ग्र नरुन सेना गते न्वदा रू विद्य सुँमासा दिन मासता मान्द्र त्वेन सा ग्रा

 স্ত্রাম্বর্মান্ট্রান্ট্র্যার্ব্রান্ট্র্যার্ব্রার্ক্রান্ট্র্রাম্বর্মান্ট্র্যার্ব্রান্ট্র্যার্ক্রান্ট্র্যার্ক্রান্ট্র্যান্ট্রম্বর্মান্ট্র্যান্ত্রমান্তর্বার্ধার্মান্ট্র্যান্ত্রমান্তর্বার্ধার্মান্ট্র্যান্ত্রমান্তর্মান্ত্র্যান্তর্মান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্ত্র্যান্তর্মান্তর্বান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্ত্র্যান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্মান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্মান্তর্বান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্য বির্বান্ধান্তর্বান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্বান্ধান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্বান্তর্বান্যর্য বির্বান্ধান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্তর্বান্যর্বান্যর্বান্তর্বান্যর্বান্যর্বান্যান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্যান্তর্বান্যর্বান্য বির্বান

สูญาโลน.ผิ.เนาเป็นการสาม 2.4.1 2.4.2.4.1 35

ן עָדָי דָייאי אָדיאי ווּא

ઞેંદ્ર નશ્વ મુખ ર્સુ તે રેંદ્ર ક્રેના શના નોર્કેટ સુ શનશ ના ના ગે শ্ব'শ্ব ને. ગુલુવાયમ સેવા સેવ ગુરૂ છે. ખના જ કે. ગુલ રાખના હલગ વુ જેમ ગલેવ ર્સેન્ મુંગરના સબ્સ સેવ મુંગર રૂંગ સામે સમય મુંગર દેવ

दगारों ते त्वय तहे द शा हों द या के र द गा या

ૡ૱૱ૢૺઽૻૡઽ૾ૠૢૼૡઙ૾૾ૢ૾ૡ૾ૺૡૻૹૹૻૻૡૡૡૹ૽ૻ૽૽ૢૼૹૻૻ૽ૼૼ૱ઽઽૹૡૢ૱૱ૡૢૻ ଽ୵୲ୖୄ୲ୠ୶୶ୖୢ୶୕୶ୢୖୄ୰ୖ୶ୖୖ୶ୖ୕ୖ୕୕ୣଵଽୖୖ୶୕୵ୢୢୄୠ୷ୄୖୢଌୖୖୄୖୖ୶୕୵ୖୠୢ୷ୄୖୢୖୢଌ୲ ଌୖ୮୬୮୵ୖଽ୶ୖ୴୶୲ୄ୲୴୶୲ୖୢଌ୕୶୲୶୲୶ୢୢଌ୶ୄୖୄୠୄ୲ୖୢୗୠ୶୶୲ୠ୶୲୶୲୷ଽୡ୶୷ୡୖ୲

য়ঢ়য়৻ড়ঀয়৻ৠ৾৾ঀয়ঀ৾য়ৼ৾৾ঀঀয়য়ঢ়৾ঀ৾৾য়য় ৸ঢ়৾৾৾য়৾৾ঀ৾৻ঀ৾ঀ৾৾৾৾ঀঢ়৽ঀৼ৾ৼ৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾ঀ৾য়৾ঀৢয় ৼঢ়ৠ৾ঀ৽য়৾য়ৼ৾য়ঀ৾৽ঀৢয়৾ড়ৢ৾য়৾ৠঢ়৽য়৾য়য়৸ ৡ৾৽ঀয়ঀঀয়য়ৼ৽য়ঀ৾৽ঀৢয়৽ড়ৢ৾ঀৠৢঢ়৽য়৾য়য়৸

র্নু'নতজ'র্মী ॥

૬ નેવું શ દુશ દુશ વ્યુચ્ચ માનવા મુખ્ય અદિશ ર્જુ નાશ છે શ શ્લા ગાંક હતું છે.

୶୲ଵଽୄଽ୶ଽ୲୵ୠୢଌୖ୕୶୲ୖ୶୶ୖଈୖ୶୶୲

ୄୢୄ୶ୡ୵ୖୄୢୡ୕୕**म୲**ୄୣ୵୮୲ ନ<u>ୖ</u>ୖଽ୕ୄଽୄଽୣୄ୵୷୮୲ ୡ୲୴୕ଽୄଽ୷୮ ୶୰ୄୢୄୖ୴ୖଡ଼ୖୄୄଡ଼ୖୢୄୢୄୖୄୖୖୄଡ଼ୖ୶ୖଡ଼ୄଽୄୢ ୠଽ୶୶ୢୄୠ୶୴ଽୄୖୄୄୠୖ୶ୄ୕ୡ୲ଽଽୖ୳୲୴ୡ୶ୖୢଈ୕୩୲ଽଽୗ ଜୖଽ୕ଽଽ୶ଽ୲

শ্রিস্থির স্থিন স্থান দ্বারা বিশ্ব দিন্দ্র প্র

মন্তু শাই রামা

ধ্বনমানেশ। নির্বাবস্থুমানানতম।

মিমমামধুন প্রানানুনামা মা মুদ স্ক্রুন। ইর কর নত ۶ ସ୍ଥିୟୟ'ୟୁମ୍ୟ'ମ୍ବିନ୍'ସ୍ଥ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ମ୍'ମ୍ବନ୍ମ'ମ୍ବନ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ୟ୍'ସ୍ବ୍ର୍ শৃষ্টিশ্ব'শ। ୵୵୵୵୵ୄଽ୶୶୲ୖୢଌ୕୕୕୶୶୵ୖ୵୶ୣ୷୷୵୶ୖୖ୵୲ୖୢଽ୶୶୵୵ୖ୵୶ୄୢଌ୶୲୷୵ୖ୶୲ୡ <u>ન</u>્સ ર્સ્ટન ત્ર અશ મતે ન મેં આ માન્ય રેંન લુ રૂદ મને તે છુ સેં

ૡનાયાની હિંદ્ય નકાર શાં દે. આ સમય. ସିଁବା ଏକା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଭିମ ଅନ୍ତି ଥିବି ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତି ମି

ર સું ગેં શું રુદર્ગ્વ અંગ ભર્ગલે ગાયરા માયરા માય નેટ સુંગયા

৫ ইর্ব এব্র এর্ট এর্ম । রাদ্রবিশ্ব দ্বিধ্যা দ্বিধ্যা দ্বিধ্যা দ্বিধ্যা দ্বিধ্যা Inc. છે. તુંશ. ખુર્ચા પા પાશ. ગર. 2 મુંશ. દુશ. 4 મુંર. જેવે. સેટ. રાષ્ટ્ર. છે. ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઙ૾ૢૺૼૼૼઌૢૺૻૼૼૼૼૻ૱ૡ૽૾ૡ૾૾૾૾ૡૻઽૼૢૢૡૼૼૼૼઙૻૹૺ૱ૻૣ૽ૼૼ૱ૻ૱ૡૻૻ૱૱ૡ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾૾૾ૡૻ দ্রিমঝ' નચેંક મું ગળત એન પર નુશ્વ સુન તર્ ભાશ રેલ ગોના ୍ୟକ୍ଧିର.ସିକ୍ଷ.ଖୁ.ହୁରା।

নই্ট্রমম্ব মি ক্রিনা।

३ শ্লিমমা দেশমা কশা স্ক্রি নের্দ্রণমা মন্দি স্ক্রি হৈ হৈ হৈ দ্বি শ্বা মন্দের্মান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্র্র্বি স্বে স্ক্রি নিম মন্দ্রাম্বরা স্ক্রি স্ক্রি স্ক্রি মধ্রু স্ক্রি স্ক্রি ক্রি দেশমান করি দেশক ক্রি দেশমান ম্বি স্ক্রি ক্রি দ্ব্র্বা ম্ব মধ্র স্ক্রি ক্রি ক্রে দ্বি দেশমান করি দেশ করি দেশমান ম্ব

ਬਿ਼ਿਸ਼ਆ ભુषास मुिम महा अस क्रिंग मुम्स क्रियाम दर्शना सा मुम् नम क्रा हेस सेन महाम महा सा मुम्स क्रा मुम्स क्रा मुम्स करी का मुम्स

१ मिस्र र प्राय क्या मि. यही का राष्ट्र ही. यू. याट. हीया प.

ইন্যমান্ধ কিন্য।

૱ શુઃષ્યેષ ૨૬૯૧ વર્ષા છેશ્વ ૧૬૬ માશ્વ પ્રાથ ૨૯૯ વિંગ ૨૬૯ મોર્ગે ૨ કે કે સું ૨ છે. સું ૨૪૬ વિંગ સું ૨૯૯ વિંગ સાથ છે. ૨૯૯ ૨૨ સું ૨૯૯ ૨૨ સું ૨૯૯ ૨ સું ૨

শৃষ্টনা'শশ্বান্থ'ন্বদু-স্কোজিনা।

રૈનાશ ગુદ શે ર્સેના। ર શ્રુ ખેત બદ દ્વિશ્વ ભાષ વાદેવા વોર્ને કુ જેશ વર્ગેદ્વ

외· 퇴고· 지· 퀸노· 외보회자· 네노· 여자· 뷔· 채신· 채신· 퀸· 것비자· 소자·

२ मॅन्टिमाअभग्देन् कंत्र भन्देने नटा। निउन मन्देन् न्म न्यटानुमासाग्रीसायसुभायते प्राटभार्स्टमा) क्रिसायते यहेंद्र न्देन्दे मॅट्रसास्ट्राफ्ट योग्या प्राटम्स्ट क्रियते प्राटम्ह मॅट्रसास्ट क्रिया प्राटम्ह मॉर्डन् क्रिसायगॅन्टाभायदेव यते प्राटम्ह मॉर्डन् क्रिसायगॅन्टाभायदेव यते प्राटम्ह संभायाटायटा हुन्दायते प्राटम्ह संभायाटायटा हुन्दायते प्राटम्ह मंत्रे स्त्रीन् ग्री स्वान्ड्रा प्राटन्ह संभायाटायटा हुन्दा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संभायाटायटा हुन्दा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संभायाटायटा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संभायाटायटा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संसान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संसान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संसान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संसान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा संसान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्रा स्वान्ड्

ন্ ন্র্র্নিয়া।

ل ۲۹۵، ۲۹۵، ۲۹۵، ۲۹۵، ۲۹۳۲ (۲۹۳۲) کَمَ، ۲۹۵، ۲۹۵، ۲۹۵، ۲۹ ۱ اَلْمَامَّةُ اَلْمَانَّةُ الْمَانَّةُ الْمَانَةُ الْمَانَةُ مَانَّةً مَانَّةً مَانَّةً مَانَّةً مَانَّةً مَان 1 اَلْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَانَا الْمَان

सुमामुराम्नायसुभाषामायझॅस्रा। रेंब्राढ्यायहा दुमाय। सुमामुार्भेयहायहिष्ठ्रैभार्येरार्भेब्रायासवाहेर्द्राह्यायां न्यामगाद्रा। महिरामामगा हिस्मेवर्पायात्राया क्रेव्राह्यायां सक्षार्ह्रेभामहालहाद्रायायरकार्द्याम्लायसुभाष्ठेकी हेम्।

নমানা-মেন

୬ କିଂକ୍ଷଦ୍ଦର୍ମିନ୍ସିମ୍ମିମିଂକ୍ଷ୍ୟୁମ୍ମା କିଂକ୍ଷଦମ୍ମି କ୍ରିମ୍ମାନ୍କ୍ୟୁକ୍ସ୍ କର୍ମିକ୍ଷା କିଂକ୍ଷଦମ୍ମି କ୍ରିମ୍ମିମ୍ମ୍ କ୍ରାମ୍ମ୍ କ୍ଷ୍ମିମ୍ ମହ୍ମ୍ୟୁକ୍ସ୍ ମ୍ରି ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ କିଂକ୍ଷଦ୍ଦର୍ମି ଅନ୍ତ୍ରକ୍ଥିରୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ ମ୍ରି ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ କୁମ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ କ୍ରାମ୍ମିକ୍ ମ୍ବାଧ୍ୟର୍ମ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ମା ମ୍ବିମ୍ୟୁକ୍ଷ୍ ଅନ୍ମ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟୁକ୍ କ୍ରିମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ ଅମ୍ପାଧ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟୁକ୍ କ୍ରିମ୍ୟୁକ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମା କର୍ମ୍ୟାର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ ଅନ୍ମାଧ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟୁକ୍ୟୁକ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମାର୍ମ୍ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ୍ମା

૾૾ૢૼૼૼૼૹૻૻૼૹૻૣ૾ૢૼૼૻઙ૾ૺ૾૾ઽ૾૾ઌૣૻૹૻૻૻ૱૱ૹૻૻૻૻૡૼૡૻૻૡૻૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૻૡૡૻૡૡૻ ૱ૼૻ૾ૢૢૢૢૼ૱ૻૢઌઌૺઌઌૢૻૺૼૻૡૢૼૼૼૢઌ૾ૻૼૢૼૼૺૺ

અદ ભા ગરે દેવ માત્ર હેવે સુર રુ દ્વિમયા છે રુગ્ર અવે શેંગ વશ્વ રૂ સવ મુવ માય ગયુર રે માલુ ગયેવ છે રુવે સિંહ શેર છે રે જે ગયેવ છે છે. રુદ ભા અભર રુવદ વર્સે માળેવ સે દેવા !

য়৸৴৴ঀ৴৾ঀ৾৾ঀ৾য়৾য়ৼ৾৾ঀ৾৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৾য়

- ষ্ঠ নিশ্ব-মূল্য প্ৰথ্য নিৰ্মাদ্ৰম। প্ৰথ্য স্থান্থ নিৰ্ব প্ৰাণনথ বিধনাদ হেন্ট্ৰ-মানব্ৰুগা বিধনাদ বিধনাদ হেন্ট্ৰ-মানব্ৰুগা
- ٤) અભમ્પ્ર'ન્ન જેં સુચ'ન્- ا અન્વા' વર્દ્ધ જેમ્ ર્સેન્' ^{કે} ગુના
- &্র র্বি: ৸ৣ ম শব্ধ না⊏ ধেন নাজিম ক্রনাম নাদ্ব ই্রি: ট্রি-ম।
- ૱<u>૱</u>
- ۲) २४.भिल.म८.४४.४८.२८.मून. क्ष.७मू. मह्ते हुमात्ता
- मो भ्रिंट होत्ता क्रूताश स. २८. । శ्रिं. भर्वेश क्रूताश स. उद्देर्याश स.

୴ଷ୍ୟାମ୍ମ୍ୟୁ ଷ୍ୟୋଧ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ୟ୍ୟାମ୍ୟାର୍ମ୍ୟୁ ଅନ୍ମି ସିନ୍ଦି ସିନ୍ଦି ଅନ୍ମା ନିଶ୍ଚର୍ଜ୍ୟ ଡ଼ି ଅନ୍ତିଷ୍ଠ ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତା ଜଣ୍ଡ ଅନ୍ତି ଅନ୍ତ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଭ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ତର

< দ্বিমঝার্য্রনারঝার্র্ আন্দ্র্র্ বির্বাবনি দ্বেনার্বা বিধ্যান বি

হিন্দের্শন**ন্ধুন্দি স্থিন স্থদ শ্রেম দে নির্ন্ধ**র জিনাম। এ র্ব্ব শ্রুম দ্রিময়াদদ জিনা বরা দার্মনান্দ্রমুদারা দ্রি দিনা বর্ত্ত গ হব শেন্দি দিনা দা

ୖୖୖ୶୕ଈ୕୳ଽୄଞୢୄୖୖ୶ୖୖୖୖୖୖଽ୕ୖ୕୶୳ଽ୲ୖ୲ୖୖୖୖ୕ୣଵ୕ୖ୷ଵ୕ୖୄୖଵୄୄୖ୰ୄୄୖଡ଼୲୕୕୕୲ୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖ୕୕ୖ୕ୖ୕ୖ୕ୖୖ୕ୄ୶ୖ୶ୖ୶ୄୖୖଵୄୄୖ୰ୄଡ଼୲୕୕୲୲ୖୖୖୖୖୖୖ୕ୖୖ୕୕ୖ୕ୖ୕୕ୖ୕ୖୖ୕ୖ୕ୖ୕ୖ୕ୖ୕ୖ୕ୖୄ୶ୖ୶ଽୄୖୄଌୄ ଝୖ୕ୖୖ୕ୖୖୖୖୖ୕ୖୖ୕ୖ୕୕ୖ୕୶୕ଽ୷ୠୢୄୖୄୢୠୄୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୖ୕ୄ୶ୖ୷୶ୄୖୖୖୖୖୖ୶ୄୖ୷ୠୄୖଽ୷ୖୠୄୖଽ ଽଽୖୄଌୠୄୖଽୖୠଽ୶ୠୄଽୖୠୄ୲ୖ୶ଽ୲୵୶ୄୢୄୢୄୖୄୄୢୖୄୄୖୖୠୄୄ୰ଡ଼୲୵୲ୖ୶ୖୄଽ୶୶ୡ୶୲୶୴୲ ଽଽଽ୵ୠୄଽ୲ୖ୶ୠ୶୲୕ଽଽୣଽୠୄଽ୲ୗ୕୕ୠ୲୶ଽ୲୵ୠଽୡ୲ୄୖୄୄୄୗୠୄୠ୲ୡୠଽ୲ୠଡ଼ୄୗ

ସିଁଦ 'ଟିଂ 'ଜିବ' 'ଜିବି' ଜିମ୍ମିନ୍ଦ୍ର 'ଜିବ' 'ଜିବ' 'ଜିବ' ଅଭ୍ଞା 'ନ୍ମିନ୍ଦ୍ର ' ନିର୍ମିତ୍ 'ନିର୍ଦି 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଅଭ୍ୟା'ନ୍ତ୍ର 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନ୍ତିର' ଅଭ୍ଞା 'ନିନ୍ଦି 'ନିର' ମୁଦ୍ଧ ମୁକର୍ମ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଅଭ୍ୟା'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ କର୍ମ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ ଜଣା'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧ 'ନି

- ઽગુ'મિ્સ''નગ્નુંગું। દો વીતાત્તવ.સૌંદ.સૈવ.ખાહદ્યાત્રા છેય.વેશા ભાદ.ય.શ્રા.સાંદ ત.પ્રોંચ. દય.માલય.રમા.રીંદ.સૈનજ્ઞા સિયજ્ઞ.કોર્મા.વજ્ઞ. નર્સે.સાંદ
- ସମ୍ଭାମ୍ୟା ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର କି ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର କି ମୁ ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ରା ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅମ୍ବାମ୍ୟ ବ୍ୟାମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ଦ୍ର ଅନ୍ତ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଜେବୁ କୁ ।

র্দানধ্যম।

মাজুদ-দর্শ্রাক্ষাক্রা দিনা দ্বায়ায় গে ব্রাহার গ্রেম্ব মার্বি ক্রার্কার্কার্কার্কার্কার্ট্রার্কার্কার্ট্রার্কার্কার্কার্কার্বার্কার্বার্কার্কার্কার্কার্কার্বার্কার্বা

དམན་དང་୬མ་ཆང་སྱྱི་བོ་དབང་མོད་ད॥ བ୰୶ୖ୳ୖ୕ଽଽ୲ୠ୶ୄୢଽ୲୰ୖୄୖୄୖ୴ୖୖ୕୕୕୕ୖ୕ଽ୳୰ୖୖ୵୷୰ୡୢୖ ଐ୕ଽଽଽୖୠ୕ୗ୕ୖ୴ୖୄୢଈ୕ୖ୕୕୕ୗଽୄୠ୰୰ୡୄୖ ଽ୴୴ୗଽ୕ୖ୵ୄୢୠ୕ୖ୕ଽ୕୵୴ୄ୕ୢୢ୴୶ୄଽ୴ୗୖୄ୵ୖୠୢୖ୲୲୰ୠୄଽ୲ୠଌ୕ୖ୕୕୩୲

₹શ્વ: ક્રેશ: ૬૫૧૨ 'ચેં' ભર્દના અભે ભેનાશ: નુશ્વ: ભગ્નશા ૨૯ : ૨૯ : ભર્તે ૬ : નુંભે : ભર્ઢ : ગર: ક્ર્યું ૬ : ચા ભા કેશ: ૧૯ : કેં : મેનાશ: આવા ર્ઢે શ: દિનુ : ચર: નીશા ત્ર ક્રેશ: ગ્રે૯ : નું ૬ : ચા સુલ 'ચેં ભે : ૨૯ : શ્રાર્ઝદ: કેંનુ ૫

* શ્રા. જ. સુંદ્ર સુરશ. મુન્સ મુંગે. રાષે ત્યા. તેરે સામ્ય સ્થા. તેરે સામ્ય સ્થા. તેરે સામ્ય સ્થા. તેરે સુંદ્ર શ. શ. શ. સુંદ્ર સુરશ. મુંગે. રાષે તેરે તેરે સુંદ્ર સુરશ. તેરે સુંદ્ર સ્થા. તેરે સુંદ્ર સુર્થ સ્થા. તેરે સુંદ્ર સ

< मालु८ क्षा हो के माथ २८ न्यने का २८ ा - २५२२ के हो से के मोह माथ स्वाद का का का का का कि ना के स्वाद का के ना भ्रिय में के राम हामू८ का का का का का का माय स्वाद का के स्वाद का के स्वाद स्वाद का के स्वाद स्वाद का का कि स्व स्वीर कुरू रमुद्द र स्वाद स

র্থ নার্শ্বায়ায়। ا ٢ الم الم الم

ୢୖୄୢୄୢୖୄୢ ଽୢୄୖୄୢୄୢୄୖୄଌ୲୴ୡ୴ୄୖୄୄୄୄୄ୲ୠ୴୵୶ୢୄୖୠୄୢୖୄୠୄ୵୰୶ୖୠୖଽଽ୶୴୲୲ ଽ୮ଌୖୖୖୖୖୖୖୠ୲୴୷ଽ୴ୖୢଵ୕୕ୖ୶୴ୠୢୖୄୠୄୣୖ୵୰୷ୠୄୖ୶୲ୢ ୶ୖୠୖୄଽୄୠ୷୲୷ଽ୴ୖଵ୕ୣୖୖ୶୕୳ୠୖଽଌ୕୲ୠୄୡ୲୴୲୲ ଌୖ୕୶୲ୖୠୡ୲ଽଽ୴ୖୄଵଽୄୖୢୄୠୄୖ୕ୄୠ୲୰୲ୢଽ୲ୖୖୖୖୖ୕ୖ୕ୠ୲୶୶୲୲

ાયલુદ્ધ ના છે. તે સુવે મુખ્ય મુખય મુખ્ય મુખ્ય

ૡૢઽૹૻૹૢૼૼૹૹૻ૽૽૽૽ૼૢૺઽૺૺૢૻૡૢૺૼૣઌૡ૽ૻૼ૿ૡૢૡૹૻૻ૱૽ૼૼ૽ૢૢૼૢ ૱ૡૡૢઽૻૡૹૻૻઌઌૡઽૹૻૹ૽૾ઽ૾ૹૢ૾ૺૡ૽ૻૹૻૺ૿ઌૢૢઽૻ૱ઽૹઽ

୶ୡୖୢ୳ୢୄ୕ୢ ଽ ଽଽ୵ଽଽ୲ୠୖ୲ଽୡ୲୵୩୲ଽଽୖଊ୕ଽ୲ୠ୕ୠ୶୶୴୲ଵୄୖ୶୲ୡ୲ଽ୶ୖୠ୳ୠୖୢ

श्चि^{*}कॅमारुग् निर्ने निष्य केंग केंग केंग दुमाय। १ मलुम बश श्चे ते यव नते श्चुन केन खुल खुम क्षम नुम्द का तुम्द मुम्द का ननमा श्वेन क श्चें का या मनन्द्र । न्याया तुर्मे म्या लुमाया या सेव नश्चन र्श्वेनाया या नहेव वया कु ने मि न्याया तुर्मे स्वा श्चेत्य श्वया सना श्चे या मार्वेन मलिते नश्चे नया नश्चे या निया के तुम्द मा श्चेत्य श्वया मना श्चे या मार्वेन मलिते नश्चे नया नश्चे या की तुम्द मा या नया मिना श्चे था मार्वेन मार्वेन मार्वे का स्वा क्या मा

येतु न विमा मुबिट.मु.स.मुर्ग भुर्भ हेरेग

୩୬ିନ ଅଂଶ୍ରୀ

भुर भु रेना तेना नु मात्र राष्ट्र ना रेना के प्राय

૱ૺ૱ૻઌૼ૱ૣૻૼ૱ૻઙૢૻૼૼૼૼ૱૽૾ૢૢૼૻ૾ૹ૾ૣ૾ૣ૾ૣ૾ૢ૾૾૾ૢૻૡૢૻૡૢ૾ૡૹૻૻ૱ૻ૽ૼૻૻૹૻ૾ૡૡૢૻૻ૾ૡ૽૿ૡૢૻૻૡ૽૿ૺ૱૱ૻ

ᠴᡪ᠋᠊ᡷᢆᡃᡁ᠆ᡣᡅᠵᡪ᠋ᢋᢌ᠋᠋ᡎᢌᡃ᠋ᠴᡭ᠆ᡧᡎ᠉ᢓᢩᢅᡣᢌᡃᠭᢆᢧ॥ ᡪ᠋ᡨ᠉ᠴ᠋ᡷᢋ᠙ᡪᡪᢅᡪ᠊ᢩ᠊᠋᠊ᡍᢆ᠋ᡘ᠂ᢎᡃ᠋᠊ᡍ᠆᠋ᡷ᠋ᡷᡲ᠆ᡘ᠋ ᡃᡷᢄᡬᡭ᠂᠋ᡢᡇᢅᡏ᠂ᢋᢩᠵ᠄ᡘ᠄ᡐᢋ᠈ᢅᡦᢩᠬᢌᡃ᠍ᡜᡘ᠆ᢋ᠋ ᠋ ᡆᠯᡪᢅᡪ᠄᠗ᡪ᠂ᡬᢅ᠊ᢌ᠃ᡘᠴ᠋ᠵ᠇ᡅᢩᢙᡘᢆᡃᡊ᠊᠋᠋ᡬ᠂ᠭᡁᢋ᠊ᠿᢆ᠍ᡃᠬᠯᡬᠯᢌᡝ᠋ ᠵᡄ᠂ᠵᡄ᠂ᠭᢆᠣ᠋ᡪ᠆᠋᠋ᠧᡊ᠊᠋᠋᠋ᡷᡘᢂ᠋ᡘᡆᠺ᠂ᡬᡍᢋᠿ᠋᠋ᡨᡬᠮᢌᡝ᠋ ᠬᡷᠮ᠊᠋ᡪᠴᡭᡁᢋ᠋ᢤᡄ᠂ᡜᠬ᠇ᡆᡬ᠂ᠬ᠋ᡨᠬᡅᢋ᠊ᡃᠿᢩᢐ᠋ ᡷ᠂ᠺᡁᡅᡄ᠂ᢅᢐ᠂ᢅᢠᠿ᠄ᢜᠵ᠂ᢂ᠂᠊᠊᠊ᡀᢩᡄ᠆ᠭᢩ᠆ᠴᢩᢤᡄᢌ᠋

নত্ত্ব:র্মা

ঀঢ়য়৽ঢ়৾ৣ৽৾ঀ৾ড়ৢ ঀঢ়য়৽ঢ়ৢ৾৽য়য়৽য়য়৽ঀয়ঀৢয়য়য়ঀয় য়য়ৣয়য়৽য়৾য়৽য়৾ঀ৽য়য়৽য়ঀৢঀ৽য়য়৾য়৽ঀ ৻ঀ৾য়য়ৣ৾ঢ়৽য়৾য়৽য়ৼঢ়৽য়৾ঀ৾৽য়ৗয়য়ঀৢয়৽ড়ঀ ঀ

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୩୦୮୮୭୮: ଌୖୄ୲୴ୄ୴ୄୖ୴୴ୄଵୄ୵୕ଌ୕୕୕୕୳୲୴୴ୖୖ୕ଽ୕୕୕ଽ୲୕ୖ୶ଢ଼୕ୄଽୄୢୖୄୢୠୄୄୄୗ୴ୄୖୄ ୴୲୶ଽ୵୶ୖୄ୶ୄୗୢୄୖୄ୶ୄୖ୶୲୶୶ୖ୶ୖୄଽଽ୵ୠୄୖଽଽୄଽ୶ୢୖୄ୶୕୳୴୳ୖ୶ଽଽୄୢ୷ ୠଽ୶ୢୖ୶୶୰୷୴୲ୠୄୖ୴ୡ୲୳୶ଽୖୄୢଌ୕ୄଽୄୠୄ୵ୠୄୄୖ୷୷ୖ୴ଽ୶୲ୡ୕୶୲ୡ୶ୠ୶୲

ઢેય ચેંગ્સ હૈના નેશ્વ સુભાષન છું નવુ તરે કેય સદ્દ ન પવે કેના યશ

< મેંદ્રિ: તમેંદ્ર: તેંનુ: નેંનુ: નોલેન્ટ: નુક્રુદ્ર: જ્યેંદ્ર: જ્યુંનુસ: અમેંનુ

ᠺᡨᢋᠬᠺᢄᢅᢋᡃ᠋ᡪᠫᠴ᠋ᡄᡃ᠋᠊᠌ᢒ᠋ᢩᠮᢅᢋ᠋ᡱᢋᡃᡷᠵᡪ᠊ᢩ᠊ᡃᡃᡍ᠋ᢩᠵ᠋ᢩ᠉᠂ᢩᡥᠮ ᡧ᠉᠉᠊᠉ᢖᠴᡧ᠉ᡆᡏᢆᢋ᠉᠊᠊᠋᠊᠊ᢖᡅ᠉ᡌᢆᡆ᠋᠋᠉᠊ᢩ᠊ᡜᡃᢃ᠋᠋᠋᠆ᡷᡧ᠋ᢃᢋ᠆ᡪᢩᡍ᠆᠋ᡣ᠋᠋᠋ᠴᡧ᠉ᢃ ᠴ᠋᠊᠊᠊᠋ᡦᢩᡪ᠂ᠭᢃᠴᡧ᠉ᢣᡱᠰᡧ᠈ᡓᠵ᠋᠊ᠿᡃᢩ᠍᠍᠋ᡇᢩᠬᡧ᠉ᠴᢓᢆᢋ᠆ᡪ᠊᠋ᡎ᠆᠋ᡣ᠋ᠴ᠋ᠺ᠉ᠴᢅ᠖ ᠴ᠋᠊᠋᠊᠋ᡆ᠋ᢩᢖᡪ᠂ᠭ᠄᠌ᡱᠴᡧ᠉ᢣᡱᢣᡧ᠋᠉᠈ᢓ᠋ᢩ᠆ᡁᡎᠯᡧ᠉ᠴᢢᢆ᠆ᡪ᠊ᠺ᠉ᠴ᠍ᠥᠺᢄ᠄ᠴᡬ᠍ᡇᢋ ᠋᠋᠊ ᡊᢋᢩᠬ᠂᠊ᢩᡍ᠋ᢩᢆ᠋ᡷ᠋᠈ᠺᡊᡰ᠋ᡇᡪᡪᠴᡄᠬ᠋᠋᠆ᡷ᠋᠔ᡁ᠉ᡁᢩᠳᡪ᠉᠆ᢚᡏ᠋᠋ᡄᠬ᠉ᢣᡘᢅᡆᠮᡢᠬ ᠺ᠊ᢋᡅ᠂ᢩ᠊ᢚᡁ᠋᠋ᡬ᠋᠆ᠬᡊᡰᢋᡪᡪᠴᡄᠬᡀ᠆ᡷ᠋ᡐᡘ᠍᠉ᠺ᠋ᢩᢋᡪ᠉᠆ᢚᠮᡄ᠋᠉ᡅᡘᢅᡆ᠋ᢊᠬ ᠬ ᡓᠵᡪᡘᠯᢅᢋᡃᡷ᠇ᠯᢂ᠉ᠴᢩᡦᢧ᠆ᡗ᠂ᡪᠴ᠆ᠺᡁ᠆᠋᠋᠋ᡛᠴ᠉ᢩᡷ᠆᠉ᠮ᠋ᡬ᠆ᡎᡁᠺ᠇ᠯᠰ ᡏᢩᠵᠵᡪᡘᠯᢅᢋᡃᡷ᠇ᠯᢂ᠉ᠴᢩᡦᢧ᠆ᡗ᠂ᡪᠴ᠆᠙᠋ᢩ᠆ᠺᡁ᠆᠋᠋ᡛᠴ᠉ᢩᡷ᠆᠉ᠮ᠋ᡷ᠆ᡆᢩᡁ

NG.5.21 मलिट.मा.जमाय.एह्र्य

୶ୖୣୣୗ୶୕ୖଽୢୄ୫୷ୄଵୄ୕ୄ

ଦମ୍ବାଦ୍ୟାମ୍ମ । କ୍ଷମ୍ୟାମଧ୍ୟୁଶ୍ୟମହୁଂସମ୍ମିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟରୁ ।

حَمَّ شَاتِكَ، المَحَمَّةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ القَصَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ المَحَافَةُ الم

୮୬ ଅଟ୍ଟିଅକ୍ଷ ଲି.ସିକ୍ଷ ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥା । ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥାର ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍ଥ ଅନ୍ଥାରେ ଅନ୍

ત શુશ્ર ઐતે નાશ્ર શુ. બુનાશ શે. ઢેના ।

নতথা

૬૮ ૨૮ વિસમાં તરી વર્તા ત્રિકા પ્રાપ્ત પ્રિયા ગામ ત્ર કે આ ગામ ત્રાપ્ત ત્ર કે ગામ ત્ર કે ગામ

৽৸ঢ়ৄ৽ ঀ৸৸ঢ়৾৵ঢ়৾য়৽য়ৼঢ়ৣড়৾৽ড়৾৽৸ৼ৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾ড়৾ঀ৾ড়৾ঀ৾ড়৾ঀ৾ড়৾৽ঢ়৾ঢ়৾৾৽ য়৾য়৽ঢ়৾য়৾য়৽ঢ়৾য়৽য়য়৸য়৸য়৸য়ৢ৾৾য়৾ঀ৾৾ড়৾ঀ৾৾য়৾ঀ৾ড়৾৾৽ঢ়৾য়৾৾৾ঀ৾৾ড় ৾য়৾

শউন্-এ-আঁ

় র্র্রিস্টের্ব্বর্ধময়ণ্ট্রিস্টর্ব্বায়াইন্দেন্ট্র্যার্ব্বস্ট্র্ব্বায়াদদান্দ্র্যা আন্ধ্রার্ক্বায়ান্দ্র্যায়ন্দ্রায়ার্দ্বায়ার্দ্বর্ব্বার্জ্বর্ব্বার্দ্বর্ব্বায়ার্ক্বর্ব্বার্দ্বর্ব্বার্দ্বর্বা

୮୮ଅଂ୩୍ବୃ୮ଂ୩୕ଅଟେ ୬୍ଲିମ୍ ରହିଁ କିନ୍ଦିନ୍ ଅନିନ୍ଦର ବ୍ୟାର୍ମ୍ବୁ ଅନ୍ମର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ମର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ମର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ମର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ମର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନ୍ମ ଅନ୍ମର୍ମ୍ବ ଅନୁ

শ্বশান প্রাণ করা শ্রান রা শ্রান রা মার্লি করা নাম দ্রীন

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ম্রিমমান্ডেলামা নগান লেন। বি করা মা লাইমা নাইমা নাইম নাইমা নাইম নাইমা নাইম

रेअःग्रुः २म् २न्दः अप्त केश्यरे मरा

শ্বুমান্ধু'ব'মার্মির'বন'ব্দ'।

ৼ্রি'শ্বিব'স্ট্রব'র্ক্তশিশ্ব। র্বি'র্কব'র্ষ্ণ'র্দ্রশাশ। १ শানব্দ নের্দির'শারম'র্দ্রম' রূদে স্লনম' শান্ত্রদ' শী' ন শাব নে ছিঁব' ন ন দ দ ন শা মির'ন স্থু স সাদব স্থি শ্বিব' স্লব র্কে শামা দ শাব ন শিষ ম শেষ ।

२ २२विं, दुर्न, भग्नें, श्रा, श्रुवश, श्रम्वें, के, रा. श्रके, मां, नगप, भुम्ने, श्रमा, नगप, भुमा, के, मांकि, मां, भ्या, स्था, मांकि, स्था, स्था

ন্ন্র্যায় মাজিব।

নওম।

ଅଡ଼ିଧ୍ୟାକ୍ଷ:ଅନୁ:ଅନ୍ୟାର୍କ୍ଷ:ଅନ୍ଧାର୍କ୍ଷ ବିଶ୍ୱାର୍କ୍ଷ:ଅନ୍ଧାର୍କ୍ଷ ବିଶ୍ୱାର୍କ୍ଷ:ଅନ୍ଧାର୍କ୍ଷ

મૅટ્ર અમેંદ્ર શ.અસુનશ સમેં તે કેવરો શરે મેં સે સે માં તે સાસ સંદર લગવ.

ઙ ક્ષે ર્સેન્ડ માંદ લેમાન્ડુ શ્ર ઢેંશ શુન્ર ચલસા અદ રાયસા મુન્ડ સાલુન ચલે ઢંન માયર વન મુખ્ય ખેંદ શ ઢેંમાય કેર રાય વેંશ વને ચયા નક્ષે માલમાન્ટુ મું ા

ন্ ন্র্ন্ ন্

ૻ તેંન જેન શું રુદ શે શેન નું ત્વેમયા ગર્શે નુયાય ખેત જે ૨૬ માં તેંન જેન સામ ત્વે સ્ટુર સ્ટ્રીય સામ છેના સ્ટે સ્ટ્રે સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્રેસ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્સ્સ્સ્સ્ટ્સ્સ્સ્સ્સ્સ્સ્સ્

? શ્રે:શ્રે-?:झ्रुकॅर्क्षमश्रक्ष:क्ष्यायग्रि-भूमा-२८-। कॅर्झ्य:क्रि-?क्रि:झ्रेक् ऑन्ड्रि-यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य: श्रिक्ष:गी-यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्य:यूज्

য়ঀ৽৾ঀ৾য়৽ঀৣ৾য়৽ৼৢ৾য়৽ঀ৾ঀ৾ঀড়য়৾য়৾য়৾য়৽ঀয়য়৽ড়৾ঢ়য়৾য়৾ঢ়য় ৾৾ঀ৾৽ঀ৾ঀ৾৾য়৽ঀ৾য়য়৽ঀ৾য়য়৽ঀয়৾৽ঀঀঀ৾ঀড়ৢ৾৾ঀ

केंसर्ने दुन द्वन केंमास निवन्त्र सेंग्न दुन या १ भोंद શ"*સુનચા અર્વેવિ ઝેવ મેં અઝેવા વચા ઘર નામ નાફેનાય સુંદ ર્દ ૹૡ૾૾૾ૡૹૻૻ૽૽ૼૼૼૼ૱ૡ૽૿ૺૼ૱ૹ૽ૢૢ૽ૺૼૼૼૼૻઌ૽૿ૺૐૼૹ૽ૻ૽ૼૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૢૢૻ૱૾ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૹ૱ઌ૾૾ૺૡૼૺ

ଽୖ୶୲୶୲୶୶ୢୖୢଽଽୖୄୢଽୠ୳୰ୡ୳ୣ୵୷ଽ୕ୖ୶୴ଽ୲୴ଽ୲ୡ୲

११ इ.मिश्रशातरीते र्रेव क्वामनार्ता परी स्रेन्स्मुमा र्जेन्श র্কুনার্ম-তুর্বর্ম-র্ন্নিমর্ম-র্রেনার্ম-নাবিব-দেনা-নাথব-ও'র্ত্বনর্ম-ত্র-র্র্রু-নাবি--୶ଌୢ୮୕୶୮ୖ୶୶୲ସମ୍ମାମ୍ପର୍ଟି, ୩ୄୖୢୗୖୖୖୖସମ୍ପା ବ୍ୟ ନିୟା ମହୁ କାୟାମ୍ଟି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହିଁବା માદ રદ રદ્વા રાય આ આ આ માર છે. શાં છે. આ સુંધુ જ પ્યા છે.

અદ શેર મહેંગ શુભ ૪૮ ગરેં હુ સે તે ખય રેવ તગા તાનુ રાષ્ટ્ર ९ हैं रे माहत र मोला र मा मारी र मिर अट र मार्डे ति खु रे माडा के र મુભ બેંદશ દેવાય હેવ બ ક્રુવ સુંવ મુંચ દેવાય દેવાય દેવ નય દે સેંદ

૱ૡૺ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ૡ૱ ગઽચારવેગ્વેગ્રેગ્સાદેશાઢમાશા∞નુભાવવે ૧૧૦૬ || ଅକ୍ଷୟାର୍ଯ୍ୟୁନାର୍ଶ୍ୱିନ୍ୟୁମ୍ୟୁନ୍ୟୁନ୍ୟୁନ୍ୟୁନ୍ୟୁନ୍ୟୁ નગર: 월· . બોર્ગેર . ગેં બે. સેનો. મે. છેર. ન લાટ. કે II ૡૡૼ૱ૡ૾ૢૻૺઽૻઙ૾ૣૻઽ૾૾ૻૡૡ૱ૡ૱૱૱૱૱ૡ૱૱ સુર મુભાગુ ન મુ મા ગ ન તે સુ સે શ શ શ શ શ શ ૹ૾ૢૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૢૻૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૻ૾૾૾૾૾ૻ૾૾૾ૼ૾૾ૻ૱ૻ૽૱ૻૻ૾૾૾૾ૼ૾૾ૼ૱ૻ૽૱ૻૻ૱ૻ૾ૡૻૼૡૼૼ &સ'ન્યાન્ર'ભસ'ન=દ'ર્સેદ'ર્યેન્ર'નુસ'સુ'વર્નેસસા

अर्क्रेमामी मगत तमिना राष होता के साम के जी ताम होता के स्वित्ता के स्वित्ता के स्वित्ता के स्वित्ता के स्वित्त नमातमान नमाद तमिन तमिन तमिन तमिन तमिन तमिन के साम के साम के स्वता के समाप के समय के साम के समय के साम के समय के

&સ'અદ'ગઢ્વર'ગંધ્રસંક્ષેગ્વે ભે'ર્સ્વેગ્વેસ'ગ્રૈ॥ ૬ગુર'ગક્ષ્ય સુદ'ભ'ગલભ'વભે અહેગાઃ॥ ર્વેય વર્ચદ'ક્ષેદ'ર્યેસ'અહેંગર્'ર્ગ્સ્સ'સ્ટ્રેગ્ય શ વળભ ભુદ'રૈય હેય રેં બભ'શુય રું ગ્યુષ્ઠ શ

ઽૈશ્વ'શ્વેઽ'ૹ૾ૼશ'ૡૢૼૼૼૣૡૻૡ૽૿૱ૻ૿૽૽ૣ૾ૻૻઽૻૡૻૻૹૼૼૡૹ ૱ઽૹૻૹૣૹૻૻ૱ૡૢઽૻૻૡ૽૾ૺ૱ૹૻૹઽૻઌ૱ઽૻ૱ૼૹૣૼૼૡૼૢૢૢૢૢ * દ: સું દ: मलिव : श्रें : देश मार्वे के श्रें नश : २ र्जे र मुं श । ર્ેનાશ્વ સુવ મુભ નિત્ર પ્રાપ્તિ વ ખાદ શાદ ા พูสาซสาติ - จารสาธิสาวรุราชิวิ - พูรา แ สฺูนาวชุง จั้า วูจิ ซิ่าระบันี้เรา ออีเวอุไ สูาส์ๆสามุริกับิริาสารัฐการกักริกุรุน ଅଛିଁଟ୍ ଏହାଛା. ପିର୍ଦ୍ଧାନ୍ଥା ଥିଛା. ଅଞ୍ଚିଅରଥି ଅଞ୍ଚ ଅଞ୍ଚିଅରଥି ଅ ราดอูผมาดรัร สูรารสูง ณาตารชา <u>ଽୖୢ</u>ୢ୳ୢୖ୶ଽ୶୶୲ୄଈ୕ୄ୷୲ୢଌଽ୶୶ୖ୶୕ଽ୶୳୵୲ रेश्र सेन वुन नष्ट्र हो क्या हो र तर्ने मुश्र सरी। สูาารณิ เลสิจ เลสารัฐ เสสาสีรารา แ สูง อิमा 7 मी के मारा 7 मारा येंग त मामारा भारे राषा

महिमासायदे ग्रेन येन स्नुनसा सु देसायन देना।

୩٦ મુભ અંદસ ર્ઢંગસ ઢેવ ૧ ઘુસ મેવે ૪ ૧ વેર્ને મુખ્ય અંદ ગડુવ હ રેવ સુર વેર પ્રાયમ્ય સામય સામય સે સે વે ગ્ટર વે ગ્ટર સે અદ સેર સુ વસ ઘડ ગાર ૧ વે સસ ગ્લે ગુ નું જ દર નુ

લુ'નગેંચ'ય'એય |

२१८ द्नाय। मिमराय दे दिनाय दिवा

८२ नर्मुः ऊ भ्रुः भाषित अः श्रुनसः सर्वेविः क्रेवः र्ये सर्वेचाः वसः इंबःरेमान्दरः । कंवररेमा र्वेमान्टु नुसःहेसःस्नुवन्नुमासः प्रेद्रायतेः क्षे स्रामनाः वद्गगरः नर्स्ने दहंमासः नस्नुष्टः मुगुः ।

୴ୄୄୗ୴୴୴୶ୠୄୢୄୄ୷ୠୄୢୄ୷୷୶ୢୄୠୄୢୄ୷ୢୄ୷ୄୢ ୴୲ୡଽ୷ୠୄଽୖ୶ଽୄ୵ୠୄୢୄୣ୷ୄ୵ୢୄୢ୷ୄୢୗୄଽୄ୷୴୳ୄଽଽୄ୵ୠୄୢ୴ ଽ୶୶୶ୠୄୠୠୠୠୠୠୠୠୠୠୠୠୄୠୄୠୄ

मुभः २२ दिमास के मुभि सुरासे र देश स्वर्भ मुन्स के द्वा देव के लिमरिमा सा मुभः भेर देश सके मुभ त मुस से र जरेस स में जिस्स के जुम के र जुम सके जुम के स्वर्भी त मुस से र जरेस सम्बद्ध के स्वर्भ के र जुम के र

মকব লু ন্যু।

३ क्रुंग भर्भ र्हमास ९८९२ ९ षुस से माटस २२ॅ२ हे २ मेंस १८१० २ क्रुंग भर्भ र्हमास क्रुंभ भें माटस २२ॅ२ हे २ मेंसि १८१० २ क्रुंग भर्भ रहेमास क्रुंभ भें मार्भ केंग स्वर्भ २३२ महि

3'র্লু। १ রূম'র্ম্মিন্ম'র্কেশম'র্কি'র্র্রেশম'ন্দেন্ট্র'ম'র্ফ্রেম'র্ম্বে' ইৎ'র্লুর'মম'র্ক্রিশমণ্দন্ট্রিশ'ন্দ্র্বিম'ন্দ'র্ম্বন।

5 अभाशायसाय के मासाय द्या के के के स्वास के स्वा १ नगर प्रामाय कि स्वास के के स्वास के स स्वास के स्वास का स्वास के स्व

୷ୢୄୡୣୄୣ୷ୄଵୄ୕ୢ

র্দ্রামার্মি ক্রিন্দ্রামার্টের দ্রী দার্ষ্ট নে ইর্বা র্ট্রার্টন র্র্বার্থা গ্রিক্টর দ্রী দার্ষ্ট নে ইর্বার্টন র্র্বার্থা গ্রিক্টর দ্রামার্ট নি মার্টন র্যার্থা গ্রিমার্টন র্যার্থা ক্রিন্দ্র হিন্দার্থ বিদেশ বিদ্যান বিদ্যার্থা বিদেশ বিদ্যান বিদ্যা বিদ্যান বিদ্যা বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যা বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যান বিদ্যা বি

র্ম্বি করি ব্ব কাম কিঁশামা জুশামা কিঁশা শানী জ্বি বিবাহা । বিঁ করি জি শ্রু শা র্ম্বি করি ম্থা মিরা হা দ্র্যু মার্টা দেশ কিঁশা মার্টা কিঁশামা করি শ্রী জিঁশামা নির্বাধী কিঁশামা করি শ্রী কিঁশামা করে শ্রু মার্টা শার্গা মেরা হা লি মার্টা কিঁশামা করি শ্রী কিঁশামা করে মার্টা লি মার্টা মের্টা মার্টা ম মার্টা মার্টা

ଽ ଶ୍ରୁଲ'ଭିଦ୍ୟାର୍ଜିମ୍ୟାନ୍ଧିକ୍ ମ୍ବି'ମିଷମ୍ୟାମ୍ୟକ୍ରାର୍ଜିମ୍ୟାନ୍ଦ୍ର'ର୍ଜ୍ଦ ଅଂଜ୍ମିଦାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ୍ମୋମ୍ଟ୍ର ଅନ୍ମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନୁମାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅନ

างเกาฐ์จาฐีนาไ วิัฐาร์ฐาติ กรุฐาน ? สูกาพันง র্কশামান্টবশ্রী দে ধ্রুমান্মা স্ত্রা হে দেবমার্ক শামান্টব ইন্যা শাম। ইন্দ ગુર કર્યા નાર જુય સૂર ખ શેલ મેર દિશ્વ માર નાર રેડર

મુંભાઓ દર્શા ર્સનાશ સેવ મુંગ ત્ શુશ્ર સેવે ન સેનાશ

३ केंगुश्च केवर मुंग मार्डे तहेंवर नृष्टा मार्डे तहेंवर मार्वेवर मते. র্মনাধ্য গ্রহার্থনা এমা র্যানাধ্য মন্তর্ম ক্রীলা সূচ্য পুনিধা প্রদীয় প্রায় হয় র্মিমান্নিমঝান্ডলামার্যলাক্ষালাচ্বাব্দিনমান্ত্রালু।

< র্ক্রশাধ্য ক্রবন্দ্রী শান্ত বিদ্রারণ বিষ্ণ বিষ্ণ নার্ভি বি নার্ভি বি নার্ভি বি নার্ভি বি নার্ভি বি নার্ভি বি ઢેય: ભ શુશ્વ સૌભે ગિંદ શા તથા સુન મા ના વા વા બાદ સૈના શા સેવા ૡૡૢૹૻૹ૾ૺ ૹૻૡૡૻૻૼૼઽૡૻૹૢૹૻૻ૱ૡૹ૾૾ૹૻૻૡૹૻૻ૽ૼૡૼ૱ૻ૽૽ૢૼૹૻૻૡ૽ૻ૱૽ૼૡ૽૿ૼૡૼ ૡૹૡૻઽૻૡૢ૽ૼઽૻૡૡ૽૾ૼૡ૱ૹૹ૽ૻ૽૽ૢ૿૿ૹ૾ૣ૱ૹૻૹ૽ૻઽઽૻ૽૽ૼૡ૾ૺૡૹૡૻૻઽ૱ૡ૽ૼૡ૽ૻૡ૽ૢૼ

ବଳ୍କି ମ୍ବମ ସ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ।

આવ્ય છે? સેગ્સા જ શેસ. છુ. આલ્ય હુના ગ્યુન. નોજા રાષ્ટ્ર છુ.

ୄଵୄୢ**ଽ୶ୖ୶୶ୄ୲୴ଈୖ୷୶ୄ୶୷୶୶୶୶ୄୠୖୖ**୲୷୲ୖୖୣଽଵ୕ୢ୕ ଢ଼୲୰ୢୄୠୄୖ୶ୖ୷୶ୖ୶ୢଌୄ୶ୄୢୖୄୢୠୄୄ୵୷ୢ୷ୖ୷୷ୢୄ୷୷ୢୄ୷୷ୢୄ ୠୄୢ୳୶ୖ୶ୖୠୄଽୖ୲୷ଢ଼୶ୢୄୠୄ୷୶ୄୠୄ୴ୄୠୄ୴୶ୄୠୄ୴ୄୠ୵୷ୖୣ୷ୢ୷

ત્ર્વેય વ્યવર ઉર્ાં |

૱ માતૃશ્વ સુભ માલિય મુંગ્લેમાં નું મુભ બેંદશ શ્રેમાં સેત્ર કેત્ર મુંગ ત્વુશ શ્રેન્ડ સેમાં સેન્ડ ન્યૂલ્ય વાય વિંચ કર્યું નું મુંગ્લે સેન્ડ સેનાય સેન્ડ ન્ટ ત્વય સેન્ડ સેન્ડ સેન્ડ સેન્ડ સેન્ટ સ

ૡશુષ્ઠ સુગર્સ અન્ય ત્યું હુન હુન નુન્ન ભશુષ્ઠ સુગર તે કે સુગ્રે સ્ટે સુગ્રે સુગ્રે

ર મુભા બેંદ્ર સંગ્રે ત્વુ છે. જે જે જે સુવાય સુવ રેદ જેવાય. ર સુભા બેંદ્ર સંગ્રે સંગ્રે જે જે જે સુવાય સુવ રેદ જેવાય.

१ मुभाओं इशा केंगा शा केवा कहा केंगा शा भाषा सेंगा सेंग संगत सेंगा स संगत सेंगा स संग

নন্মিমামাম্মন।

२ शुरू के दिष्टुर र मिंहि । २ इसके के दिप्त हे से कि मिंहे र र १ १ मिंग २ मिंह के के मैंगे र हे के के के कि मिंही र है के के कि मिंहे र के के के मिंहे र में र के र र र र र से मिंहे र के के के मिंग से र र र र मिंग र र र र मिंग र र र र र र र र मिंहे र र र र र मिंग र र र र स र र र र में र र र र में र मार र र मिंग र र र र मों र मिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र र मिंग र र मिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र सिंग र सिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मेंग र मिंग र मिंग र मिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र मिंग र मिंग र सिंग र मिंग र

৺ ক্রাম' ऒঁদেম' র্কীশামা দেন্টু' ক্রি' রমার্ক্তশামা শ্র্টী' ক্লাবমার্ম্ড' প্রথ্না মদি' ন্যাদমা দেবনি' র্রান নিদেমা মদি' ক্রি' র্কীশামা দেন্টু' র্ল্রামা ক্রুওম। আদের' দের্ম্বামনি' ন্যাদমার্ক্র' রাজিনেমা মেন্ট্র' র্কাশামা দেন্ট্ মন্দেন্ট্রানেমার্ট্র' নার্ক্তমার রিজিনামা দেন্ট্রি' নার্কী দের্টা নির্দিন মহার্ক্র' শ্রেমার্দ্র' মেরা মহার্ক্র' শ্রিমা দেন্ট্রি' নার্কী দেন্ট্র' নার্কী দের্দ্র মেন্ট্র' নির্দান দিন্ট মহার্ক্র' শ্রিমান্দ্র' মেন্ট্র

૱ મુત્રા ઍઽશ ઢેંગશ ઢેવ ઢેંગશત્વુ વસ હંગશા ગુપ્ત વુશ

ૡર્ઝેં સ`ટ્રેં સ'પ્રે 'મેગ્સ |

વિં ગુંદ. કાંચ. મુંશ્વસા વિટ. હુના. વેજ્ઞ. નોશ્વતા વસીવોજા. છું. દુનો.

سا) વીતા ભ્રુટશા પ્રુદ્ધાયા પ્રુચ વશા દિશાયા ઉત્તારા કેન્ટાન દેશા શ્રે મે તે શાંદેશ નાશ્રા ગ સ્તુનાશ દેવ પાતે ભાશા નું દાવના સુદા દે શેવ ୩લુ८'વિંદ શ'મિ' એંદ્ર પશ પદ્ધિ એય જે મુશ

ঀয়ৢয়৾য়য়য়৾৾য়য়৾য়৾য়৾ঀ৾য়ৣ৾য়৾য়ঀ৾৾৾য়৾য়য়য়৾য়৾য় പ > मैंग. भूटश. कूर्याश. कुरंगी. पं वेंश. भूट. पर् मेश. पहुं. भ. पू रंग. यतम। त्रुशः भेते विंग् वः मुभागते क्रुंग्रें त्री सुम

નેગેંદશાલમિંભાએના મુખ્ય સુવા છેવા દુવા હતે મેદ જેવાયા લુનુ ૹંદ સર દે લુવાય સ ગુદ છે તે નુવાય જેવાય છે તુથય મે મેવ यर देश तहेर्न मार्श न सुमार्श नुश त मुश । ते व गुट के मार्श के व ର୍ଜ୍ୟାକ୍ଷ କ୍ଷୟ କ୍ଷ ଛିମ୍ବାକ୍ଷ ନ୍ମୁ ସନ କର୍କ୍ଷକ୍ଷ ନ୍ଧି ଅଭି ମହା ନିର୍ବ ଅଭି ନିର୍ବ ଅଭି ନିର୍ବ ଅଭି ନିର୍ବ ଅଭି ନିର୍ବ ଅଭି ନ નસુર અન્ નલના જે સુવશ રે નવિ જેનાશ રવન છેવા નાવશ દે શેવ **૱૱૱૱૱**૱ૡ૱ૡ૱૱૱૱૱૱

< મુન્ય એંદશ ર્સનશ હેવ માં ત્વુશ શે લિન સેના સંસ્વય જ

ଽয়৽ঀড়ঀ৾৽ড়৽ঀঀঀ৾৽ঀ৾ঀ৾ড়ঀ৾৽ঀ৾৽ঀ৾ড়৽ঀ৾৾৽ড়৾৾৽৽৾ য়৾ঀ৽ঀয়৾৽ঀয়ড়য়৽ঀ৾ঀয়৽ঀৢঀয়৽৾ঀয়৽ঀয়ৢয়৾ড়৾৽৾ঀ৾ড় ড়ঀ৾৾৾৾য়৾য়৽য়৽ঀৠয়৾য়৾ঀ৾৽ঀ৾য়৾য়৾য়৽য়ৠয়৾য়৾৾ড়৾৾৽ ড়ঀ৾৾৾৾৾য়৾য়৾য়৽য়ৠয়৾য়ঀ৾৾৾ৠ৾য়৾৽ঀ৾য়৾ঀ৾৾৽ঀ৾৾ড়৾৾য়৾য়৾য়৾৾

এইর'নুঝ'র্নদাঝ'নতঝ।

র্রী নউনি নের্নী নদদার্ম দ্রুর্ম মিদার্ম। ডৌ ক্রুনি অঁদেরা র্রদার্ম ক্রিব রর্ম দাদরা না মনামনি দ্রিয়ারা ম্রানার্ম দাদান্দ্রদাদরা আদার র্রদারা ক্রিব রুয়া রাজি মান্দ হিঁরা।

๚ๅ โร้พพ.ฮัน.นพล.นพีนพ.ฏ.วิ.ษัช.มีน.พ. ซิน.

ૻ मॅंदि' माश्रम' अध्नत' अते' मे' ऊंद' मिमा माश्रुस' दृष्ट' त्रिंदि' गश्रम'र्देद'मादन' दुस्र'श्रुद्दा मुगि'र्भेट्र अत्रेमास'र्द्रद्रमुग्ने' दुस'क्षे श्रु'र5ट'दस'त्रकर'मांखि'द्दट'र्मो् स'र्ट्रेट' माट' र5ट' त्र्मेंट्र' त्रुम' दृष्ट' द्

૨ માલુ દ ન સ તે મોં મોં તે માર્કે દ ન માં સ છું તે જ માલે તે કે મારુ

শাবন-শাধা-প্রাও দেইলা-পর্নারা-মোন্ধা-প্রাব

٣٦ मुलु८ માં આવેલ પ્રચાયક કરી નાય છે. આ બુલ્ટ માં આ પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્રચાય પ્ર ચાલે અટ બાર્મે કે બુલ્ટ માં આ બુદ્ધ પ્રચાય પ્રચાય

ঀୢୖୠୄୣଽୄୖୄୢୄ୴ଽୖୄୢୡ୕୶ୄଵୄ୕ୢ୲

ૡૻૻૡૡૻૺ૱ૡૢૡૹ૾ૹૹૢૡૡ૽ૣૻૡૼૡ૱ૡૡ ૾૾ઌઌૡૡૹૡૻૻ૿ૡૢ૱ૡૢૼૡૻૻૹૻૻૺઽૹૻૡૼૼૼૼૼૼૹૻ૱ૡ૾ૻૡૼૡૻૻ૱૾ૡૻૺ૱ ૱ઌૡૻઌૡ૱ૡ૱ૡૡ૾ઌૡૼૼૼૼ૾૾ૡૻ૾ૡૼઌૡ૾ૺ૱૾ૡૻ૾ૼ૱ૡૡ૾૾૱ૡ૾ૻ૱

ଅ୮.୬.୯୭୪.୩୫.୫୮.୯୮.୬୭.୬୬.୧୬୬.୩୬.୯୭.୬. ଅଧିୟାଧିୟା

৺ मुलुष्ट मी'ॲट २ नम्बेमाक्स २ में में मिर २ नगुः भोजे के भाषित्र भी के भाषित्र भी के भाषित्र भी के भाषित्र भी क '' न्यूय २ २ २ २ १ में कि स्वास के भाषेत्र भाषेत्र भी न्यूप्त भी न्यू '' के स्वार रहे भी मार स्वार्थ स्वार्थ के भाषा मार भाषेत्र । '' के ने पर रि भोगा करा नगाना भी मार भाषा मार भाषा ने भी न्यूप्त भी न्यू भी में जिल्ला में के भी में के स्वार्थ

শৌ ইমমান্দ কেন্দ্র কেন্দ্রের্ট কিন্দ্র দেশের দেশের বিদ ইন-২০ বিদেজ কেন্দ্র কেন্দ্র কেন্দ্র বিদেশের বিদেশের বিদে

৫ ইব শক্তি শন্দ হিন হেন বিদ দিনা।

માનુસામાશ્રભ । سَرَ سَبَرَتَ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ المَّاتِ اللَّهُ المَّاتِ المَاتِي المَّاتِ المَاتِي المَّاتِ المَاتِي المَاتِي ال

३ मबिट.मा. लट. प्यत्र. मुमा. पक्ष. मट्ट. रम्राक्ष. पर्या. मुप्र. मना.

المركع كالعاري المحدية المحافظة محافظة المحافظة محافة محافظة المحافظة المحافظة المحافة محاف

ସ୍ତିମ୍ବାଷ ଦ ମୁଁଷ ମ୍ମିଦ ଛିମ୍ବା ସ ଷ ଦିଶ୍ୱ

স্থ্যাঁম সম্ভূম স্প্রাম স্থায় স্থায় মার্থ বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় করা বিষয় শান্য বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় শান্য বিষয় শান্য বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় শান্য বিষয় বিষয় শিল্প মার্ল বিষয় শান্য বিষয় শিল্প বিষয বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় বিষয় শিল্প বিষয় বিষয়

নইঁর্টু

ଞ୍ଚିମାଦାୟଂନ୍ ମୁଁ ନ୍ରେମ୍ବାୟା ନିଁଶ⁻ଇଁଶ⁻୮-ମ୍ବୁଣ୍ୟା ଶୁନ୍ଦ ଭିଦ୍ୟୁ ଅଁମାୟ ଅଟିଶ୍ୟୁ ଅଧ୍ୟୁ ଅଧିକାୟ ନ୍ରିନି ନିଁଶ୍ୱ ଇଁଶ୍ୱା ମ୍ମମା ମାବିନ ମଣ୍ଡଦ ଅଁଦ୍ୟୁ ଅଁମାୟ ଅନ୍ମ ଅଧିକାୟ କରି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦ ଅଁତ୍ରି ଅଁଶ୍ୱ ମୁକ୍ରା ମୁକ୍ରିମା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅଁ ଅଭିନ୍ତର ଅଁ ଅଂଶ୍ୱାୟ କରି ଅଂଶ୍ୱ ଅଭିନ୍ତର ଅଁ ଅଁଶ୍ୱ ଅଁଥି ଅଁଶ୍ୱ ଅଂଶ୍ୱା ଅଣ୍ଟ ଅଣ୍ଟ ଅ

<u>ჾ.</u>Ლ21

भ मावर नमा नद्वला मुंग तर्गे केंट्रा नगेंका रेमाका मुला केंट्रका केंगाका केवा ला के का तकरा सुला हैं। तर्गे केंट्रा नगीत तर्मिका केंद्र ला के का तकरा सुला है। तर्गतात तर्मिका केंद्र ला केंद्र ला केंका तकरा सुला है। तर्गतात तर्मिका केंद्र ला केंद्र नगीत प्रत्निका केंद्र ला केंद्र ला केंद्र ला केंद्र ला केंद्र ला तकरा सुला है। तर्गतात तर्मिका केंद्र ला तकरा सुला केंद्र ला त्य ला के केंद्र ला केंद्र ला के के ला ला के ला ला के ला ला ला के ला ला के ल

९७२२मिबिमिमा भर्केमा सकर मझूभा मुँ। र्नेन कंन टुमा डाया ९३२ महि विमा मुभा भेंद्र से केंगसा केन का माइन ९ नेनसा हेन मधुन भरेतु सामी के सम्मिन्स केन के मान स्थन

ર્ને નું નગર તજી તે જ્યાં પર તે તે હું તે તે તે તે વ દેં નું નગોં તે નું નું સંસ્થા અદ્યુ સુધાય સ્થય વગ્ય ગય છે. જેન સંસ્થે તે નું તે વુસ્ય સે સું સુદ ' મેસ' તે નદ ' સું તે ' તે ' તે નો ' તે ન જેના સંસ્થે તે તે ' તે નો ' તે સું ' સું ' તે તે ' તે નો ' તે ન

< র্নামার্মির্মের্কেন্সমার্করণ্বদানী দের্নী প্রেন্সমান্দা। একা

র্নুম'র্ম্ডিন্**ম**'র্কিন্ম্ম'র্কিন্ম্ন্র্র্টি'মে**ম'র্নি, মে'** ব্লিমঝ' · · · বিন্দের্ম স্থেন দাউর্ন মি'র্কিন্সামা বিব কার্ব নি নাউন্সামা १ ব্লিমঝান্দেরে বিজ্যান্য আঁন মার্কিনা মার্কির ব্যানি নাজনা মা গ্রিমঝান্দেরে বিজ্যান্দির্মা আঁন মার্কির ব্যানি নাজনা মার্কির নাজনা মার্কির ব্যানি নাজনা মার্কির মার্কির নাজনা মার্কির ব্যানি নাজনা মার্কির ব্যানি নাজনা মার্কির নাজনা মার্কির নার্কির নাজনা মার্কির নাজনা মার্কির নার্কির নাজনা মার্কির নার্কির নাজনা মার্কির নার্কির নার্বার নার্কির নার্কির নার্বা নার্কির নার্বার নার্বার নার্কির নার্বার না

୧୮୧୯ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ

અભશ્ચ અર્દદશ અર્ત્તુ સમામાટી મેં તે સ્થાન મુંને ખુૈશા અદ અદ લેવ સેંગ વસ્ત વર્ત્ત સ્વાપ્ત નાંધ્ય પ્ર ગુન સન વર્ત્ત સ્ટ્રેદ સ્થય ખુદ નવુશ્વા ા ને ભ લુવ સ રૂદ સેંદ સથ્ય ખુદ નવુશ્વા

ଌୖ୕୕ଈ୕୳ଽୄଽୢଵ୕ୄ୷ୄୖଈଽୄୠ୲ୠଽଽୄୄ୶ଽୖ୶ଽୖୄ୶ଽୄ୳ ୖଡ଼୕ୄଽଈୄୢୢୢୢୢୠ୶ୄୣଌ୶୲ୠୠ୶୵ଽଽୄଽୠୄଽୄୢୠ୵୲ୡୖୄଋୄ୲୲ ୶ଽ୲୶ଽ୴୲ୄୢୄଌଽ୲୴୶ୠୖ୶ୖୄଈ୴ୠୄୖୄୖୢୖୖୠ୶୲୶ୢୠ୶୷ୄୣ ୠୄୖୢୖୠ୶୶ୢୠ୶୶ୄୢୠ୲୴ୠୖୠ୵୴୲ୠୖୠ୲୴ୢୖୠ୷୲

าฐารัฐ์ศพาพักราชิพมาศราศรรราศิเวาร์จัศาราวุรรัศัพ พรามารถเพิ

พิสารุราลุสมมายการอิเอลาร์ มีลิเปรา

মিন্ধমাদেশ সেই নিমাণ্ট মুদা ৭ র্লা বিগঠন মিলার্গ মা। १ র্লামাদেশ ট্রিন্দ্রী দ্বিমমান্ডলাম্ব নেল হিরাদ্বিমমা দেশ মই নিমানাউলা বেলা মেন্দ্র মিন্দা দ্বিমমাদেশ বিধ কা দেশ মই নিমানাউলা বেলা ক্রিমানাউলা বেলা ক্রিমমাদেশ বিধ কা বিবার ক্রিন্দা বর্ষা নাদমা স্রীন্দা নাব্ব মাই ইবা নন্দা লিবা বলা দ্বিমমান্দ্রিমান্দ্রনা বিধ্যা নাব্ব মাই ইবা নন্দা লিবা বলা দ্বিমমান্দ্রমান্দ্রনা বিধ্যা নাব্ব মাই ইবা নন্দা লিবা বলা দ্বিমমান্দ্রমান্দ্রনা বিধ্যা মান্দ্রমান্দ্র মান্দ্রদান্দ্রমান্দ্রদান্দ্রমান্দ্রন্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রমান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দ্রান্দ্রমান্দ্রমান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন্দান্দ্রন

NG.22211 দ্বিধ্যমাণ্টু ক্লিন।

দেনা'ম'নস্থুর'নার্ব মের্ছ ব'বর্নীর্ঝ'র্মি ব

વવસર્જેગૃાસઢવાવસ્કુભાર્થેલાગ્રુદાવાભસ । ે ને સૈવાભસાષ્ટ્રિતા સુવ ભ^{દ્}રાગ્રાનું !

মিন্দমাদমার দিন্দ্র দেন্দ্র দেন্দের দেন্দের দেন্দ্র দেন্দের দেন্দ্র দেন্দের দের্দের দেন্দের দের্দের দেন্দের দেন্দের দেন্দের দেন্দের দেন্দের

অঁমে উঁলাম কৰা ৰমা শ্লিমমা এলামা লাগৰা এননমাই নুমা প্ৰশ ম্ব্ৰীন্ ন্যু । ্ শ্লিমমান্দ মেই বিঁমা ট্ৰীমমান্ নিৰ্বাধমান্য কৰা কৰা লাগে এ

দ্বিমমান্দ্র্যির দ্রী দ্রিদামার্থিন র্মাদাম। রিজ করা ই দার্গ্রমান। १ দ্বিমমাদেশ মর্থ দেই দিয়া দ্রী দ্রিমমান্ট্র ইদামার্থ বিবাধনা দ্রামার্থ প্রমার্থ দেশ মর্বি দেশ মার্ব বিবাধনা দ্রামা উল্লোর্জ ক্রিণ রমান্দ্রীমমান্দ্রণ দেশ দার্গ দেন মান্দ্র ন্যান্দ্র জ্যেন্দ্র স্থিন দ্রামান্দ্র স্থা দেশ মার্দ্র স্

*સુનશ શર્મેણ દેવ મેં શહેમાં મુસ્તુ શતુ વર્ડા મથા બેવ તથા નહત. વગુવા દર્મોશ

ଦେଇବାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅଭ୍ୟାର୍ଥ୍ୟ ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅଭ୍ୟା ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତ୍ର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଅଭ୍ୟାର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ ଅଭ୍ୟାର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅଭ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟାନ୍ତର ଅକ୍ୟା ଅଭ୍ୟାର

२ विससः तमायः ५८ । क्षेत्रः स्टेन् रे रेमासः सम । माववः नमाः स्टेन् लुःमादः उद्यायदातः झेतेः विससामदः ५८ । ते स्वेवं वित्यः न्यों न् मदाममा क्षः विससः वित्यः नम् स्वित्यः तर्ने स्वयः मान्न्यायः त्यातः न्युनः हेवः मुदा में न्यावेः ने रानामायः का क्रेवा का मान्यायः त्यातः न्युनः हिं मुतेः विससः खमासः वटः मासयः का क्रेवः नस्य मान्यायः त्येनसः क्वेतेः विससः खमासः वटः मासयः का क्रेवः नदयः मान्यायः केमा क्रुः ५८ वि सिससः खमासः वटः मासयः का क्रेवः नदयः मान्यायः केमा क्रुः ५८ वि सिससः स्विससः अनिसः वटः मान्यायः का क्रेवः नदयः मान्यायः केमा क्रुः ५८ व वित्यसः सिससः अन्यातः त्यायः त्यायः को क्रियः नान्यायः केमा क्रियः क्रियः मान्यायः सिससः क्वाः स्वान्यायः स्वान्यायः का क्रियाः क्वाः क्रीयः त्याः वित्यसः माद्यायः स्वान्यायः स्वान्यायः कार्यायाः स्वान्यायः वित्यसः माह्ययायः स्वान्यायः स्वान्यायः कार्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः सिर्यायायः स्वान्यायः स्वान्यायः स्वान्यायः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायायाः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्यायायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्यात्याः स्वान्याः स्वायायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्यायाः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वान्याः स्वा वायाः स्वायायाः स्वायायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वान्याः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायायाः स्वायाः स्यायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायाः स्वायायाः स्वायायायाः स्वायायाः स्वायायाः स्वायायाः स्वायायायाः स्वायाः

নম্বৃন ক্রু

ୖ୶୲ୠଷ୲ୖୄୠ୕୳୩୬୕ୖଷାୖୢୄୠ୕ୖ୕୕ୖ୲୕୳୕୳ୠୖ୷ୖୠୄୖୢ୴୶୲୲ ষ্ট্রনাম স্ক্রুন নেট্রিনা নি নি নি নী মা তব মা অব না না শান্তু নি নি হি হোৱা দিমরা শী ফু হ বর্ত্ত মার্ঘ মা ઽઽૻૻૼ૱ૹૄઽ૱ૡૻૺૼૼૼૼૡૢૻૺૼૼૼૠ૱૽૽ૼૺૢૺ૾૾ૢઽૻૻૼૹ૾ૄૺ ત્રક્ષેત્ર શ્રેષ્ટ ભૂભ સું એંત ચેંગ ગારે ગારે જ જા สูนาใสิมมาผลังสิ่ง รุนายานองสูง มีราร์รัม ไ **૱૱ઽ**:ઽૣૡૡઽૻૡૼૡ૱ૢૡૡૹૻૻ૽૽ઌૢૻ૽ૹ૾ૺ૱૱૱ૡ૾૽ ર્ક્ષે નક્ષુશ્વ નુભગવે ગવા એનું ગેમ માર્ગ સુગઢા | <u>ଅ</u>ିଶ୍ୟାମ୍ଭରୋମ୍ବର୍ମ୍ନ ଅନ୍ଥି ଅନ୍ଥାରି 🛛

અદ્ભ સ્થેલે સ્ટ્રાપ્ટના ર્વે કંવ રે ક્વાચા શ્રમ્ભ સ્થે સદ્ભ સ્ટ્રેલે સ્ટ્રીપ્ટ્રિગા ર્વે કંવ રે સંસ્ટેના વચાવરા ગરા રસ્ટ્રે રે રે રે રુ શ્વેદ સાય્ક્રીન્સ અર્વે કે સે સંસ્ટેના વચાવરા ગરા રસ્ટ્રે માલમા માતદ નવે સ્વેર્ રેડ્ રંગ્ રુ દ્વારા વ્યવ્ય સે સુધાઇન મારે નવે સંસ્ટ સેવા

 মদে স্থা নি নি দু দেবে জ্বা নি দি প্ৰায় দিন্দ্ৰ প্ৰতি প্ৰায় গ্ৰহ প্ৰায় গ্ৰহ প্ৰায় প্ৰায় কৰা মাজ কৰা প্ৰায় দিন্দ্ৰ প্ৰায় কৰা প্ৰায় কৰা প্ৰ প্ৰায় মাজ কৰা প্ৰায় কৰা প্ৰায় প্ প্ৰায় মাজ প্ৰায় প্

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३ ষ্ট্রি'চ্রিস্' দেশ'শের দেশ বির্বাদিশ দের্বি' বি' শেষা দেশ শেষা কেন্দ্রার্জ বি' কি' কি' কি' কেন্দ্র বি' কি' কি প্রি' কে কি' কে দেশ্রাম্য কে দেশার্ক কে দেশির কি' কি' কি' কি' কি' দেশ প্রার্দ্ব নে কি' দেশ নে কি' ন দেল দেশ প্রা

૧૧૦૧ઽ૧૨૧૧૧૧૧ ૧૱ઽ.ૡૹૢૢૢૡ:સુભ:૬ે.ૡ૽ૼૣૼૻૹ.ૡૹૢૢ૿ૣૣૣૢૢૢૢૢૣૣૹૹૻૹૡ૽ૼૡૼૺ૱ૺૡૼૻૼૼૼૡૢૻ૱૾ૡૼ૽ૻ મૣૡૢ૱ૻૹૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻ૱૱૱૱ૡૼૼૣૢૢૼૣ

৺ અદ્વઃશ્વેવે ર્સંગશ વર્ડુ ક્ષનશ મેંગ્રેવે પુર્વ ઢંડ વે ત્રિદ્ય શેં શે વે ર્સે વે ર્સંગશ વર્ડુ ડ્રદ સેં ર્દ્ય ક્વાશ તે શે વશ વાટા વે ગણ શાકા છે દ ગવશ તુા ડુશ પુરુવ વર્ડ ડ્વા સાદેવાય વર તે ગણ વર્ડુ વર્ચે વગુર ગરેંદ તું શેવા

ي اَقَدَ اللَّهُ المَّالَة المَالَكَ المَالَي المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَة المَالَكَة الم المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَ المَالَكَة المَالَكَة المَالَكَة المَالَكَة المَالَ

ଌ୕୕୩୕୲୶୲୴୶ଽୡ୶୶୲୶୶୲ୖ୳ୖ୵୶୶୲୵୶ୖୄ୶ୖୢୠୄୖୄୢ ଽ ୶୲୷୵ଽୖୄୡ୲ୖଽୖଽ୷ୖ୵୵ୖୠୖ୲୵୶୶୲୵ଡ଼ୖୢ୲ୢୢୠ୶୲ୢୠ୵ୠ୵ୖୡୄୢୖୄୢୢୄୠ୲

ૻૠૢઽૻૻૠૼઽૻૻઽૺૺૹ૿૿૿ૻૺૡૻૻૻૺૹૻૻૻૼૻ૿ૺૼૻ૾ૻૡૺૡઽૻૡ૽ૢૢૻૣ૽૿ ૱ૹઽૡૻૹ૾ૺૡ૾ૺ૾ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૻૻૡૼૢૡૺ૾ૡૹૢૹૻ૿ૹ૽૿૿ૡૡૺૹ૾૾ૡૻૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾૱ ૱૾ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૻૺ૱ૻૺૡૼૺૻૡૼૻૡ૾ૢૢ૾ૡઌૻૻૼૻ૾ૼૺૻ૾ઌૻ૾૾ૼૡૼ૱૾ૺઌ૾ૺૻ૾ૡ૾ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾૾ૡૺૼૼૼૼૼ૱૾૾ૡૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾૾૾ૡૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾૾૾ૡૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૻ૾ૺ

ਬੇઽૹ੶૨ે੶ઽ૾ૡ૾૾૾૽ૼૼૡૻૹૐૹૹૻૻૡૹૻૻઌ૱ઽૻૡૡ૾૾ૺૻ૽૱ૡ૽ૡ૽૾ૡ૾૽ૡૻૡૢૼૼૼૼૼ૱ૹૻ ਬੇઽૹ੶૾૾ૣૹૻૻૹૡ૾૾ૺ૾ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૹૻૻૡૡૢૼૢૻૢૻૢૻૻૢૢૢૢૢૢૢૻૻ૾ઌૻૻૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૡૻૹૻ

ઙૻૺૣઙ૾ૣ૾ૺ૾ૺૹ૾ૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૺૺૼૼૼૼૼૻૻૼૻૻૣૻ૱૽ૺૼ૾ૼૡૻૻૻૻ૱ૻૻૻ૽ૼૻ૾ૺ૱ૻ૽ૻ૽ૼૻ૾ૺ૱ૻ૾૾૾૾૾૾૾ૺ૱ૻ૾ૺ૱૱ ૱ૺૺ૾૾ૼ૾ૻૡ૱ૡૢૻૢ૾ૺૺૺૺૺ૿૾ૹ૿ૢૺૼૻૻઽૢૻૻ૾ૺ૾૾ૼ૿૾૾૾૱૽૿૾ૺ૱૱૱ ૱૱ઌ૽૿ૢ૽ૢૺ૾૾ૣૢ૾ૺૼ૱

মহা:স্ক্রুম।

اللَّامَةِ (المَحدَّة ، مَحَالَة ، مَعَانَة ، مَعَانَة المَحَالَة ، مَعَانَة المَحالَة ، مَعَانَة المَحالَة ا المَحالَة ، مَحَالَة ، المَحالَة ، مَحَالَة ، مَحَالَة ، مَحَالَة المَحَالَة المَحَالَة المَحَالَة المَحَالَة ا

२८१ देर्नाया भू मिन्समान्छर नेदर्गयस्य सर्वे संस्थाय प्रमान दर्शे देर्नाया भुर्हेमा महमामक्षेर नेदर्गयस्य सर्वे संस्थाय प्रमा दर्श्वे राज्ये मार्ग्य स्थानिमा

୶ୣୢ୮ୖୠ୕୶୳ଽୄଈୖୄୄୢୄ୶ୄୖୢ୶ୖଈୖୖୖୖ୕ଈୖୖ୶୕ୖଽଽୖୖୖୖୖୖ୳ଽୄୖ୶୲ ଽଽ୶ୖଌ୕୶ଈୄୖୣଈୄୠୄୖଽଽ୰ଽୢୖୠଡ଼ୗଈ୰୰ୠୖ୵ୠ୶୲ୖ୴

 الحَمْر اللَّهُ الْمَا اللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّ اللَّ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ عَلَى اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ اللَّهُ الْ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّةُ الللَّهُ الللَّةُ الللَّهُ الللَّة الللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّهُ الللَّةُ الللَّهُ اللللَّ اللللللَّةُ اللَّ اللللَّهُ الللَّ المُولاللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللللَّهُ اللللللَّهُ الللللَّهُ الللَّهُ اللللللَّهُ اللللللَّهُ الللللَّهُ الللللَّةُ اللللللللللَّةُ સુભાભ સેંમાન્ડમાં અર્ઢલ દ્વાબાભ શેં કે માયદાનું ગાસ્કુલિ ૫ સ્રુ ર્જે માસ રેમા માલુદા સે દેંમા ભરૂચ વલ્દા ચલે 1 સેંચ સેદ્દા અદેવ દ્વાવા સ્વ સુધા સેવા સ્વ દ્વાયા સેવ દ્વાવા સર્મોવ દુ ભરૂમોમાં સામે સુધા સુધા દ્વાવા સેવ દ્વાવા શ

ૡઽૣ૽ૼૡૼૺૺૺૺૺઽ.ઽ૾૱૾ૢઽ૱ઌૢૡ૱ૹૡૡ૿ૺઌઽૡ૾ૺ૱ઽૡ૱ ૡૺ૾ૢૼ૱ૡૹ઼૾૾ઌ૿ઌૡૡૢ૱૱૱ૡ૽ૢ૿ૺ૾૾ૣઽૡ૱૱૱૽ૺ

মিৰ্

 স্তুমিম্মানইনিউমেণ্ট্ৰাম্বিদ্মানুম্বা নিৰ্বাজকাৰ্বি শ্ব

 ম।
 গ্র্মা আঁন্ফা ক্রিনিয়া ক্রিয়া দ্বিয়া মার্কি মার্কা ক্রিয়া মার্কা ক্রিয়া মার্কা মার্বা মার্কা মার্বা মার্ব

মন্তু দ্বশ্যম। স্তামীপ্রধ্যমন্ত্র নির্তৃধ।

ૹૣઽૻઽૼૼૼૼઽૻઃૼૼૼૺૻ૾૿૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૱૱૱ૡૢ૿ૺૺૺ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૺૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૾ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱ ૱૱ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૺૻ૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱



ଵୢୄୄਸ਼੶୳ቚ୲ସ୕ୖ୕୕୕୕୕୕୕୕୕୕ଽଽ୲୴ୡ୲ସ୕୵୕୵ଽ୵ୖୄୄୄୄ୳ୖ୳୶ଵୄୄୢୗୄୗ ୖୣୖୄୖ୵୲୶୶୲ଽ୶ୢୄ୕ଽ୕୵ଽ୕୶୳ୡୖ୲ୖଽ୶୶୶୲୶ୄୖୄୄୄୠୄୖୣଽୖ୶ୄୗ ୖୠ୕ୄଽ୲ଌ୕ୖ୕ୡ୲ୄୣୠୠ୲୳ୡୄୖୄୠୠ୲୕ଽୠୡ୲ୄୠୄୣୄୣୄୣୄୣୄୣୗୠ୲୴ୡୢ୲୲

ભશ્ચ ભગ્ચ ૧૬૬ । ૧૨૯૪ સભ્ય સુવાય ક્ષેત્ર • મેંદ્ર શ્વ ક્ષુગ્ર શર્મોવ કેવ મેં શર્કેમાવય મુભ બેંદ્ર કેવાય કેવ ભ ગળવ ગદ્વ ર શ્રુદ્ર ગો ન્યુદ્ર ગો ન્યું ગો