

ISSN : 2582-1857
Text- 68 Pages, Price: ₹50

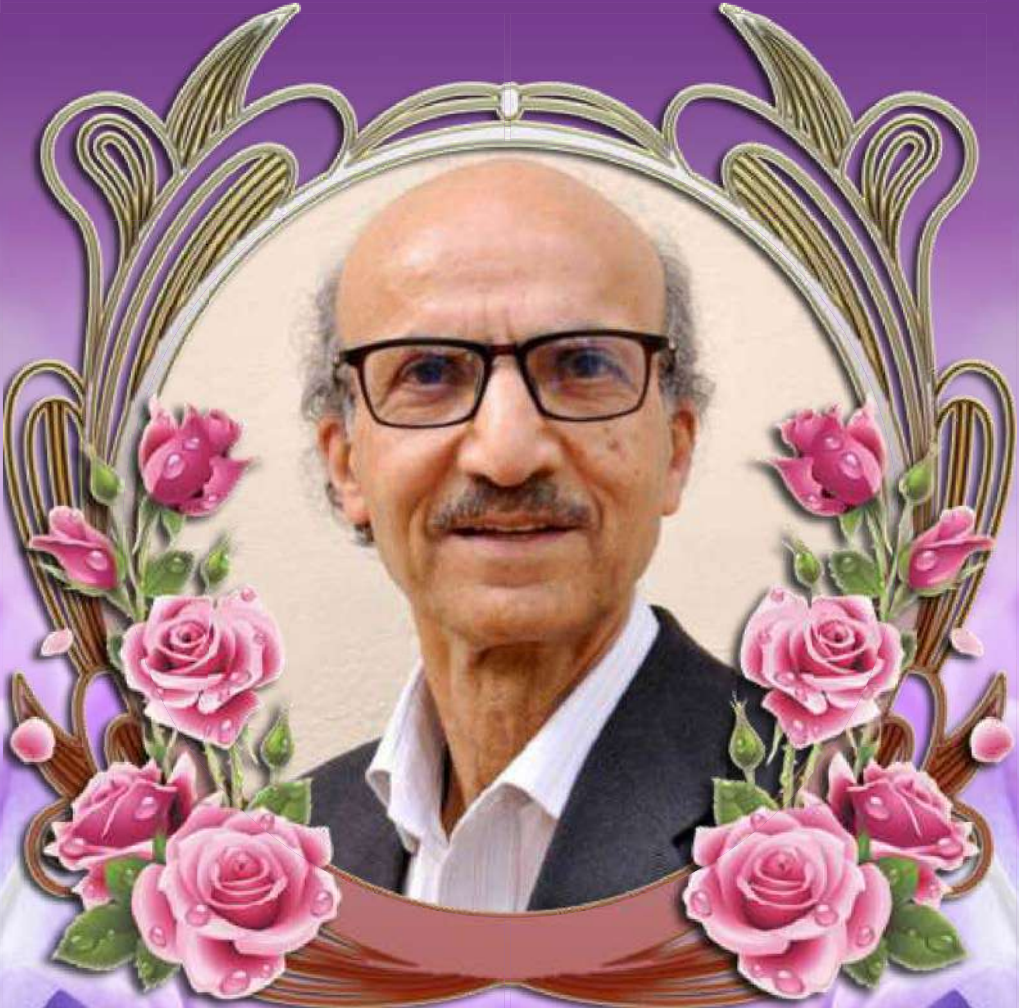
VOL XXXI No. 11
November 2021



AIKS ਫਾ **naad**

A Monthly Publication of ਅੱਲ ਇੰਡੀਆ ਕਾਸ਼ਮੀਰੀ ਸਮਾਜ

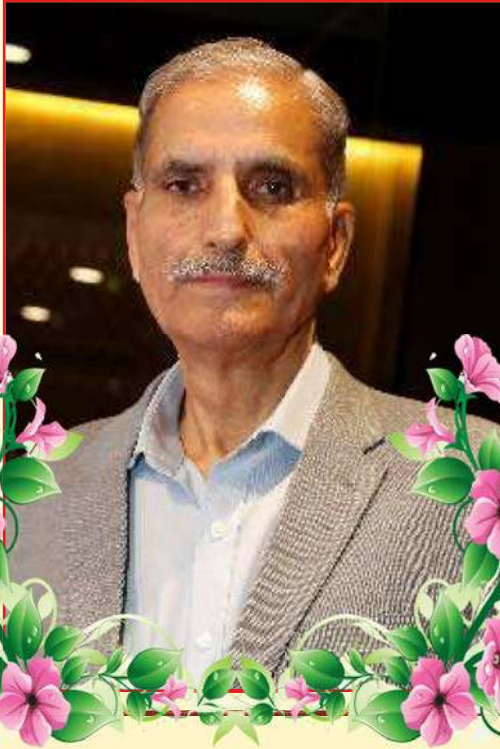
RESPECTFUL HOMAGE



Dr. Kundan Lal Chowdhury

(02.03.1940 - 31.10.2021)

Shradhanjali



Sh. Poshker Nath Moza

April 15th, 1941 to October 18th 2021

Our Dear Respected Gashajee,
Poshker Nath Moza,

Your departure from this mortal world on 18-10-2021 has left a big void in the lives of your near and dear ones, well-wishers and friends. Your life was an inspiration to everyone as you touched their hearts with your compassion and unconditional love. Always helpful and a believer in building bonds among family and friends, you have left a great legacy to carry forward.

We are sure while on the path of enlightenment for your noble soul, we will keep receiving your blessings in all endeavours of our lives, no matter what happens. You may have left our world, but your spirit will always remain in our hearts forever and keep guiding us mentally and spiritually.

May your noble soul rest in peace!

Grief Stricken :

- Usha Moza (Wife)
- Shammi Moza & Purnima Moza (Son & Daughter- in- law)
 - Manju & Sanjay Kher (Daughter & Son- in- law)
- Dhruv & Resham Moza (Grand Son & Grand Daughter- in- law)
 - Shivin Moza , Bamon Kher , Kartik Kher (Grand Sons)

**Mozas, Khers, Wangnoos, Rainas, Kudas, Thusoos,
Ganjoos, Razdans, Sarafs, Bhats, Motis, Tengs, Wazirs & Friends**

Contact Details

Shammi Moza

Mobile : 9811030535 | Email : shammi1992@gmail.com

Glimpses of First J N Kaul Memorial Lecture



Glimpses of AIKS In-House Meet at Constitution Club



EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
Uma Kant Kachru

EDITORIAL BOARD
Prof. R.L. Shant
Sunil Raina Rajanaka

AIKS Secretariat, New Delhi
244, Sector - 3
R.K. Puram, New Delhi
110022

**Circulation Manager,
Circulation Feedback
&
Data Processing**
Bharti Raina Kaul
8130538867

Layout & Design
Pranav Koul
Suman Kumar
M/s Print Orbit

DISCLAIMER

Articles and readers' letters do not necessarily reflect the views of the Editors or AIKS, Editors do not take responsibility for any errors of facts that may have been expressed by the writers.

THIS MONTH'S COVER

This Month cover is a
Respectful Homage to
Dr. Kundal Lal Chowdhury

INSIDE

- 06** Editorial - Uma Kant Kachru
- 07-09** President's Message - Dr. Ramesh Raina
- 10-11** Gen Secretary's report - Puran Patwari
- 12-13** Titan of a Beleaguered Community - Dr. K N Pandita
- 14-18** Dr. K L Chowdhury – An Icon of KP Community - Vir Ji Bhat
- 19-20** Dr. K L Chowdhury – A Eulogy - Alka Lahori
- 21** Tribute to Dr. K L Chowdhury - M L Bhat
- 22-25** M K Kaw – The Iconic Personality - Vijay Kashkari
- 26-30** Truth about the Accession and Legal Status of Jammu and Kashmir (Part-I) - Prof. Satish Ganjoo
- 31-34** Swami Jewan Sahib, A Healing Spirit - Surender Kaul
- 39-40** Roaring Lion Mellows in Kashmir - H L Raina
- 41-43** Kashmir Leadership is responsible - Dr. K N Pandita
- 44-45** Of Kashmir, killing Spree and Insensitive Governance - Yoginder Kadhari
- 46-48** Club Foot - Dr. M K Mam
- 49 -51** AIKS Communique
- 52-54** News Folio
- 55-56** Book Review - Tej. N. Dhar
- 57-61** Education Folio - Vijay Kashkari
- 62** Lockchaar
- 63-64** Matrimonial



Since the last issue of NAAD was released in October, there has been an unprecedented sequence of catastrophic incidents that have shaken the community into shock and despair. The brave hearts who weathered last three decades of terrorism and atrocities and put up with the hostile environment in their ancestral motherland, were shaken up, once again, by the dastardly killings of the minority brethren. It was a replay of the 1990 holocaust. What is appalling is that the UT government and the central intelligence network was caught napping. The flip side of it was an unparalleled show of unanimity and solidarity by all the KP organisations across the globe in rising to the occasion in condemning the incidents and demanding justice and a fool-proof protection mechanism for the minorities in the valley.

While the community was grappling with the shockwaves of the dastardly killings, came the shocking news of passing away of the tall community icon – Dr K. L. Chowdhury. It was not just passing away of a person. It was snatching away of the soul of the Kashmiri Pandit community. The soul that stood by the community, like a sheet anchor, in the most trying times that the community faced in its forced exile. His spirit of service, compassion, humanity and above all the Midas Touch in healing the wounded hearts, both physiologically and psychologically stood tall and unparalleled in dedication to the community. And all this in humble disposition and without any pomp and show. Multitude of tributes from across the globe on his attaining Moksha are a testimony to the incredible service to humanity by this crusader of human service. He was gifted with the celestial vision

that helped him in perfect diagnosis of the disease in a patient.

Having been himself a victim of post-independence discrimination against the Hindu minority, Dr Chowdhury, despite being a top ranker was denied a seat in the Medical College in his own state. Thus, he did his MBBS from Punjab and MD from Delhi and still returned to serve the people of his motherland, the then State of Jammu & Kashmir. The doctor in him, soon became known and compared with, none less than the legendary iconic physician, Dr Ali Mohammad Jan. Yet, he was grounded and maintained his connect with the people.

Like everyone, exodus and the ensuing hard times, left an indelible impact on Dr Chowdhury's psyche. While, many suffered miseries, he soon transformed into a multifaceted icon. The indelible impact of the suffering fellow brethren gave vent through poetry, prose, short stories and social service. His social service through medical camps gave birth to Shriya Bhat Mission Hospital through which he reached medical service to the suffering masses.

More than three decades in the service of humanity, Dr Chowdhury left for his heavenly abode, leaving unfinished tasks of bringing smiles to every displaced Kashmiri and a homeland for him. This is more than enough inspiration for every Kashmiri to get united and work towards his cherished goals. Our success is in actualising his aspirations and the unfinished tasks. And if we succeed, that will be the greatest tribute to this son-of-the-soil!

May Lord Shiva bestow Moksha to his Aatma! Namah Shivai!

युक्तकामरु Dr. K. L. Chowdhury



THE WRITING ON THE WALL REMAINS UNREAD

Amid a sense of distress and despair, Home Minister's recent visit to UT of J&K took place against the grim background of 11 killings of members of the minority community including five non-local labourers in one month. It was the second most high-profile political event related to Jammu and Kashmir since June when Prime Minister Narendra Modi invited a delegation of political leaders, including Farooq Abdullah, Omar Abdullah, and Mehbooba Mufti to New Delhi. The visit comes at a time when several targeted attacks have been aimed at 'outsiders' including poor labourers and Hindus and when an assortment of forces inimical even to the idea of India have gotten together and working in tandem to create a dangerous situation. It is borne out by the fact that anti-minority sentiment still

runs deep in Kashmir and the groups that launched an armed campaign against Indian forces in 1989 has seen an uninterrupted continuity which has left tens of thousands dead, mainly civilians. Consequently, the narrative of normalcy has been demolished in a matter of days. This year alone so far, 22 soldiers of the Indian Army, a dozen police personnel, three paramilitary troops, and about 34 civilians besides more than a hundred militants have been killed.

TRF (The Resistance Force) the name it has given to itself for unleashing the present wave of extreme fear, insecurity and terror to demonise the minorities and Kashmiri Pandits in particular, is a faceless organisation, nonetheless achieving the objective assigned to itself. A peep into it reveals that it has created a network of overground workers with a great possibility of stone pelting youth graduating to becoming terrorists with an avowed objective. These locally recruited and trained youths have regular jobs and are used as part-time militants known in strategic parlance as hybrid Militants who use basic weapons such as country made pistols. The possibility of a combination of Lashker-e-Toiba (LeT) and Hizbul Mujahideen (HM) behind this network cannot be ruled out. Given that the LeT is FTO and UN sanctioned terrorist organisation, therefore, Pakistan's role in these latest sprees of killings is a great possibility. Going by

the Statement of Home Minister in this regard ruling out any possibility of talks with Pakistan seems to justify that presumption.

The situation evolving thus has thrown up renewed challenges for Kashmiri Pandits to recalibrate their basic thinking on the general social psyche of the dominant community towards them which has largely remained socially spiteful and hostile. It is hard for them to ignore the distinct modes and methods these people have introduced over the past three decades which unhesitatingly point to the role of violence and terror as being acceptable to the society and politics of the state. Sucked into the whirlpool is a tragic testimony to everything that has gone wrong for KP's. A crucial factor here is that KP's see little space for the community in Kashmir. The present crisis has many interconnected dimensions with disastrous consequences which the minorities are forced to bear. While the impact of the present wave of protracted minority killings may take long to heal but its social cost and impact has been devastating.

While the current spree of target killings point to unspoken and undeclared premise to re-establish the supremacy of terror and gun, it indeed is a low-cost affair as it doesn't need a high profile killing but a sitting duck like Kashmiri Pandit and non-local Hindus which provides them the much required helping hand for sustenance. It suits them to remain in the reckoning and thrive amidst the resultant chaos and confusion. The ensuing situation, therefore, though dramatic but not quite unexpected, is characterised by uncompromising hostility towards Kashmiri Pandits. Built upon exclusive majoritarianism, the germination of terror ideas on the societal scale in a segment of

society is a successful advocacy of its agenda of Islamising Kashmir. A crucial factor here is that it is a code red for minorities, especially Kashmir Pandits. The warning signals for them are hard to miss.

Against this backdrop, analysing the import of Home Minister's three-day visit to UT of J&K, more so to Kashmir assumes significance. Important to note here is that this was also his first visit after the abrogation of Article 370 and Special and also the fact that UT has been under the direct central rule since 2018. In this context, it was not a routine visit merely to lay stress on the holistic development projects worth 15000/- crores which have been launched, but a pointer towards greater and faster development alongside wiping out Pak sponsored militancy, killing innocent people. Though the focus largely remained the development and progress J&K has made after the re-organisation, the underlying message of present political narrative on Kashmir was loud and clear and not lost in the din of resultant mayhem. The brief summary of the message is that:

- ❖ Centre has been successful in removing any clamour for Independence or Autonomy from the discourse on Kashmir.
- ❖ The policy put in place to build a new Political structure in J&K.
- ❖ To kickstart political process for Restoration of Statehood
- ❖ Outreach programme with the youth of the place.
- ❖ Sending right signals by visiting victims of recent violence.

Yet another smart move and a milestone was achieved, despite Pakistan's relentless campaign against India's Kashmir policy among Islamic nations, by

signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Jammu and Kashmir and Dubai, a powerful Emirate in the UAE for infrastructure development in J&K. Though signed after the recent wave of killings in Kashmir yet the MoU is being seen as a significant diplomatic success of the GOI. The Dubai--Kashmir MoU shall defuse Pakistan's anti-India campaign bomb.

In the face of the recent killings having, once again, ignited the anti KP sentiment and touched off a range of adverse emotions from sense of insecurity to pressing panic button in community members living in the valley, Home Minister and Central government are well advised to create minority specific concrete CBM's that will create a friendly environment for them to breathe easy. Otherwise, they will continue to remain as sitting ducks for trigger happy Islamic zealots.

Dr KL Chowdhury passes into History

The sudden and sad news of passing away of Dr K L Chowdhury, an eminent Neurologist/ Physician and a social activist sent shock waves across the community. The news is yet to sink in and it indeed is hard to believe that he is not amongst us and has left us for good. Dr Chowdhury was no ordinary person. He was a legend, a community icon whom the community looked up to in distress and despair for guidance and sagacious advice. His contribution to the cause and services to the hapless community, right from 90's till he breathed his last, is so enormous and monumental that earns him a special place in the annals of KP history.

Dr KL Chowdhury's service to the beleaguered community started when he saw increased mortality and morbidity rate among its members due to lack of

healthcare and non-existent medical facilities in the initial years of displacement. Dr Chowdhury plunged straight into service to provide much needed succour to the people. As a first step he started Displaced Doctors Association in 1991 and hired few rooms to deliver free medical aid. In this endeavour he was joined by many illustrious Doctors of the community to provide free medical aid to the suffering People. He reached out to the people in camps in remote areas and outskirts of Jammu, conducted medical camps, surveys and research. He highlighted the adverse effects of stressful environment consequent to life style changes because of displacement and coined new syndromes like 'Stress Diabetes and Psychological syndromes of exile.' It is on record that he held almost 123 medical camps during 1990 and 2000.

Realising the growing need for medical aid, he became one of the founding members of Shriya Bhat Medical Mission and started a Polyclinic on a piece of land donated by Sh. T N Saraf, a social worker and Philanthropist in Durga Nagar on the outskirts of Jammu which was commissioned on March 25, 2021. He became one of the founding members of Panun Kashmir and a strong votary of Homeland for Kashmiri Pandits. Driven by the horrors of terror, persecution and violence unleashed against the displaced community sparked a flame of activism in him which eventually made him a writer and a poet fetching him many awards that made him an iconic figure. With his passing away, an important chapter in post exodus history of Kashmiri Pandits has come to an end.



- Dr. Ramesh Raina



General Secretary's Column

The October month has been quite eventful and action oriented. It began by political heavyweight and former NC leader Devender Singh Rana joining the BJP along with Shri S.S Salathia, another Jammu based leader with mass appeal. The event was as important for the national politics as it had a far-reaching bearing on the community with respect to its eventual return to home. AIKS lost no time in calling on Shri Rana and Shri Salethia.

AIKS delegation meets Shri Devender Singh Rana: A delegation led by its President Dr. Romesh Raina and accompanied by S/Sh. Sudhir Sopory, Dalip Koul, Vijay Kashkari and Puran Patwari called on Sh. Devender Singh Rana and Sh. S. S. Slathia on October 14, 2021. Dr. Romesh Raina and the team felicitated them by presenting a Shawl and a Bouquet on their joining the BJP. The opportunity was also used to apprise Sh. Rana and Sh. Slathia about the issues confronting the displaced KP community and the feeling of insecurity caused by the recent spate of minority killings in the Kashmir Valley.

Dr. Romesh Raina, introduced AIKS, its aims and objectives and its role in espousing the cause of displaced Kashmiri Pandits and placing them before the powers that be. He presented them an

agenda, a road map prepared by AIKS in the several AIKS held conclaves to prepare a fool proof document which was presented by it before the Govt. of India and all its political institutions for the past few years. Dr. Raina gave a detailed account of the organizational engagement with almost all the Govt. agencies involved with Kashmir Affairs.

J. N.Koul Memorial Lecture: All India Kashmiri Samaj was honoured to hold its first **J. N. Koul Memorial Lecture** on October 17, Sunday at Kashyap Rishi Bhawan, Sector-34, Noida, in memory of late Padma Shri J. N. Kaul, former President of AIKS and a leading light of the displaced KP community. He played an important role in providing succour to the beleaguered community in early years of its displacement. The J N Koul Memorial lecture was delivered by Shri H.N.Jattu, a former senior vice President of AIKS, had been a comrade in arms with Late Padma Shri Koul in social service. A special issue of Naad was also released on the occasion and a documentary on Padma Shri Koul produced by Vyeth Productions was also released on the occasion.

AIKS held broad based meeting on anti-minority wave IN KASHMIR: All India Kashmiri Samaj (AIKS) held a broad

based and extensive meeting on the prevailing anti-minority wave in Kashmir on Sunday, 24th October 2021 titled **Kashmiri Pandits – Way forward in the wake of minority killings in Kashmir** in Constitution Club New Delhi. The meeting was presided over by its President Dr. Romesh Raina. Dr Archana Kokroo, President KOA was the Chief Guest on the occasion and Lt. Gen Atta Hasnain, S/Shri Aman Sinha, Ashok Bhan, Dileep Mattoo of JKVM and Utpal Koul of GKPD were Guests of Honour. The proceedings began with the felicitation of KOA President Dr Archana Kokroo by the AIKS President Dr. Romesh Raina, M. L. Malla and Prof Sudhir Sopory by presenting her a traditional stole and a flower bouquet. It was her maiden visit to India after taking over as President of prestigious overseas organization, the KOA.

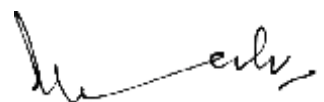
President Dr Romesh Raina said in his welcome address that the phenomenon of selective minority killings has had an uninterrupted continuity for the past 31 years while adding that the recent spate of killings has a larger design as it has widened its ambit beyond KPs and brought non- Kashmiri Hindus and Sikhs of the valley within its target range. He made a strong pitch for the inclusion of all the Kashmiri Pandit organisations as important stake holders in any decision-making process and demanded concrete CBMs as a way forward to act as reassurance to all the residual Kashmiri Pandits living presently in Kashmir.

Lt. Gen Atta Husnain, said, our security forces are fully equipped to deal with the aggressors and India will not let the perpetrators from across the border to succeed in their nefarious designs. Supreme Court **Advocate Aman Sinha**

expressed his strong anguish on the recent target killings and that the whole nation has taken a serious note of it. **Advocate Ashok Bhan** reiterated that KPs are the aborigines of the valley and they constitute an important core of a distinct Kashmiri cultural ethos which has a continuity of thousands of years reflected in its written history and age-old rituals and customs cherished till date by the community in exile as a rich heritage.

Dr Archana Kokroo said that the overseas KP organisations, be that USA, UK or Europe, lost no time in lodging protests in the respective countries against such target killings of minorities and our KP brethren in order to bring before the global audience the brutal face of Islamic jihad which has been targeting, from time to time, the hapless minorities in Kashmir. **Shri Dileep Mattoo of Jammu Kashmir Vichar Manch** gave vent to his deep sense of anxiety at the new wave of targeted minority killing spree in Kashmir, which he pointed out found expression at larger community level in the strong pitched protests and marches in Delhi and elsewhere. **Shri Utpal Kaul of Global Kashmir Pandit Diaspora** unequivocally demanded creating of conducive environment for the Kashmiri displaced people to return to the valley.

Prof. Sudhir Sopory, President, Kashmiri Sewak Samaj, Faridabad, in his Expression of Gratitude, thanked the distinguished speakers for their views and support for the suffering minorities in the valley.



Puran Patwari



- Dr. K.N. Pandita



The Titan of the Beleaguered Community

The outstanding physician of the State and the country Dr Kundan Lal Chowdhury is no more. He was diagnosed for lung ailment last year. He shifted to the US to be with his daughter for long treatment but lost the battle he courageously fought for a long time. Peace be to his soul.

He was a physician of the body. But he would cater to the soul as well. An intellectual of rare caliber, KLC was a poet, a philosopher, a humanist, a social worker, a community icon and also a silent introspecting savant. We often heard patients saying that a word from his mouth and a gentle look from his eyes or a touch from his hands cures them from the ailment.

After the exodus of the community, he got deeply involved in community affairs, its woes and misfortunes and cared with so many others about the



He was a physician of the body. But he would cater to the soul as well.



future of our coming generations. He was among the founding team of Panun Kashmir in winter 1990.

I had the good fortune of working very closely with him in and out of the organization. I had the rare opportunity of looking deep into his inner self. He was an embodiment of humanism, caring for the people irrespective of religion and ideology. He was in touch with hundreds of his Muslim friends or known people in the valley. As a professor of the Medical College Srinagar, a large number of his students often came to see him and pay their obeisance to him as their guru.

He was greatly worried about the diseases contracted by the internally displaced community of Kashmiri Pandits out of sheer ignorance and environmental effect. Once, in a very hot summer day, he drove from his residence in Rup Nagar, Jammu to the

city. It was mid-day. His eye caught the sight of a man walking along the footpath without anything to cover his head. He gently drove by his side and stopped a few yards ahead. He came out of his car moved towards the pedestrian, looked at his face and dealt him a gentle slap on his face saying, "Have I not told you not to go out in hot summer mid-days and if you have to go per necessity, you must have a head gear and an umbrella?" He pulled him by his arm and made him sit in his car and drove away to drop him where he wanted to go.

He often called a close group of social workers of the community to his place to discuss some serious issues, talked to them frankly, made them comfortable and relaxed.

KLC was a writer and a poet. He has several publications to his credit. He would usually invite about a hundred people on the occasion of releasing function of his new publication generally held in Jammu club. His poetic compositions are poignant as these are actually reminiscent of the life in Kashmir in pre-exodus times. I never heard him uttering any harsh and angry words about the perpetrators of violence in the valley. How could he?

KLC had a large circle among the VIPs of the State. e knew them from close quarters and treated them for their ailments. Ministers, law makers, bureaucrats, public functionaries, commoners and people from all walks of life considered him a friend and a well-wishers who spoke gently to one and all.

In any gathering or assembly where he was present, he was shown the highest respect by one and all. Some friends once asked me to define KLC to them because I knew him from closest quarters. I spontaneously said that he is the living Socrates – in poise, dignity, depth, brevity, wisdom, honesty, introspection and conviction. being

In his passing away in not too old an age, the community and the State has lost a rare jewel the like of which we may not find in centuries. In this hour of grief, my heart goes to Leela ji, his life partner, whom I know as closely besides being a relation of mine. I know and feel the pain and suffering she has had to go through this one year and a half of the prolonged illness of our departed KLC.

May God Almighty find place for the departed soul in the paradise and may God liberate it from rebirth so as to be part of the immense cosmos. Om Shanti.

AIKS Congratulates the Sapru Family

President Kovind presents Padma Shri to Prof Chamanlal Sapru (Posthumous) for Literature and Education. He spent his lifetime furthering Hindi language, education of women, social equity for the marginalised and the cultural ethos of India among students in Jammu & Kashmir.





- Vir Ji Bhat



DR. K.L. CHOWDHURY

An Icon of KP Community

Born in Srinagar, Kashmir (02.03.1940) left for heaven on 31.10.2021 in USA. He was son of Sh. J.L. Chowdhury eminent criminal lawyer of his times. His ancestral home was in Razweri Kadal (Wazapora) Srinagar. They were having a big house with four kanal of land. In his childhood his house premises was used as a play ground by all the Mohalla children which included Maulvi Farooq who happens to be his childhood friend. Dr. Chowdhury was a bright student and was always a topper in his school, but due to discrimination with KP community

told that Dr. Farooq Abdullah was always escaping from replying the queries of Dr. Chopra and was managing the diet etc. for patients in Medical College Hospital.

In 1990 he along with his family members first migrated to Delhi due to threat from militants. In just three months, he decided to be the part of his exiled community at Jammu. In June 1990 he organized a Displaced Doctors Association and started free OPD for the exiled population with free medicines. A dozen of reputed doctors of KP community like Dr. PK Hak, Dr. RK Khosa, Dr. SL Kachroo, Dr.

Dr. Sahab was fond of traditional Kashmiri dishes in non-veg, veg and even unique things like warimuth. His food habits were very clean and he was a non-smoker.

he was not given seat in the Medical College, Srinagar. With the result he did his MBBS from Punjab University and post graduation (MD) from Delhi University. He did his fellowship in Neurology from London. After post graduation he started his career as a faculty member in Medical College, Srinagar, as a clinician, teacher and researcher and became a professor, and pioneered Neurology as a sub-specialty in the Medical College. He had worked under Dr. Ali Mohammad Jan, the eminent physician of Jammu and Kashmir. Dr. Farooq Abdulla was his colleague and both have worked together under Dr. Col Chopra. Dr. Chowdhury once

Suresh Saraf, Dr. R.K. Sapru who joined him in the charitable work.

In 1990 Dr. Chowdhury started writing letters to Editors in the Jammu local dailies highlighting the problems of the exiled community. When Panun Kashmir took its birth in July 1990, in its first seminar in Gandhi Bhawan Jammu Dr. Chowdhury was invited as one of the speakers, Dr. Jitender Singh being a reputed doctor and columnist was also invited as a speaker. In that seminar Dr. Chowdhury opened his cards and appreciated the move of Panun Kashmir. In 1991 after Marg Darshan Resolution of Panun Kashmir, the philosophy

of Homeland for Kashmiri Pandits in the Valley was rejected by all the existing community leaders and organizations with the result it became very difficult to work on ground. Then Dr. Chowdhury wrote the book *Why Homeland* and justified it historically, geographically, mythologically and politically. That book really worked; with the result the well-meaning people of the KP community started thinking on lines of Homeland and started to provide support to the Panun Kashmir.

In 1992 Dr. Chowdhury formally joined the Panun Kashmir and he added its political affairs committee. In fact, he was providing the political direction to Panun Kashmir. After first world Conference in Sri Fort Auditorium in New Delhi on 28th Dec 1993, Dr. Chowdhury was given the responsibility of Vice President of Panun Kashmir and was the main person in the literature cell of Panun Kashmir. He even became the back bone of Kashmir Sentinel. In 2005 he gave the concept of Homeland as a City State for Kashmiri Pandits in the valley. In reality he was the author of all the publications of Panun Kashmir whether it was in the shape of booklets, pamphlets, resolutions or letters.

In 1994 after first world KP conference, Shiryia Bhatt Medical Mission was started under the leadership of Dr. Chowdhury assisted by Dr. Ranjana Dhar. It was supported by KOA and KPA Mumbai, but after second split of Panun Kashmir in 1999 by Dr. Ajay Chhangoo the Shiryia Bhatt Medical Mission got shattered. But in 2000 Dr. Chowdhury reaffirmed and formed Shiryia Bhat Mission Hospital and Research Center Trust and started its poly clinic at Durganagar Jammu (Densely populated area of KPs) where again on his appeal almost 15 reputed doctors joined the mission.

Under the Shiryia Bhatt Mission Hospital, free multi-specialty consultation and treatment was provided to the poor and indigent patients. He conducted medical camps, surveys and researches. He conducted pioneering work on the Health Trauma of the displaced populations and coined new syndromes like "Stress Diabetes", "Psychological Syndromes of exiles", "The 10-12 Syndrome", "The

metabolic syndrome in 'migrant' camp inmates" etc. and highlighted the adverse effects of stress and of environmental and lifestyle changes on a displaced population. Mission held 123 Medical camps from 1990 to 2020 on different diseases in Migrant camps and other vicinities of Jammu province where he provided free medical care. Even just before 15 days of his death he was providing the online consultation to the people.

The medical journey of Dr. Chowdhury is a great saga, but some of the events are:

1. In 2001, Dr. Chowdhury decided for a medical survey in migrant camps, thus a questionnaire was prepared and survey was conducted by interviewing 6000 camp inmates among which on the basis of inputs, 750 patients were identified and were examined in the Shiryia Bhatt Mission Hospital. After examining these patients continuously for two months, Dr. Chowdhury wrote papers on many syndromes and declared the stress diabetes among the exiled population.

2. Dr. Chowdhury was providing consultation to patients in the Shiryia Bhatt Mission hospital on every Tuesday. The famous poet of Kashmir Sh. P.N. Koul Sail, once while waiting in the Mission hospital on a Tuesday said, "Dr. Sahbaniath Bomwarilaj Achdariwochinay".

3. Dr. Chowdhury dovetailed two clinical labs of Dr. C.N. Tickoo and Sh. Tej Krishen with SBMH. With the result the free pathological tests were provided to the SBMH patients. Besides this, an X-ray plant of Sh. Vinod Raina was also available free of cost for SBMH patients.

4. The veteran para-medical staff, which had worked with Dr. Chowdhury during his services in Medical college, like Sh. J.L. Raina, Chand Ji Kak, Kiran ji provided their valuable contribution with Dr. Chowdhury in the SBMH as well.

5. In 2005, Mishriwalla camp got washed away by flash floods. The team of Shiryia Bhatt Mission hospital led by Dr. Chowdhury visited the camp and provided the necessary disinfectants, utensils, and furnishing to the camp dwellers. During that visit Dr. Chowdhury predicted that some epidemic may spread in the camp due to the floods. The prediction came true and Dr. Chowdhury

visited Mishriwalla camp continuously for seven days and examined the effected population, provided all medicines to them, with the result it prevented the camp from the epidemic causalities.

6. In 2006 Dr. Chowdhury decided to provide free vaccination to all the camp dwellers against Hepatitis B. Thus, continuously all the three dozes of the vaccine were provided to 10567 camp inmates in all the camps of Mishriwalla, Purkhoo and Nagrota.

7. In 2006 a medical camp was organized in BattalBalia Camp Udhampur. Despite assurance from a couple of doctors, none could make it. With the result, Dr. K.L. Chowdhury and Dr. Leela Chowdhury alone attended the medical camp and examined 300 patients in a day. During that camp Dr. Chowdhury found that the children of the camp are suffering from malnutrition. So, Shirya Bhatt Mission Hospital decided to provide midday meal to the camp children studying in the school which was established by Sh. K.L. Koul (USA).

8. In 2007 a team of dedicated activists comprising of Rajesh Dhar, Sudesh Dhar, Anil Chowdhury, Omkar Nath Bhat and R.K. Pandita under my guidance was given the responsibility of providing the midday meal to camp children. Thus, for one year, continuously, midday meals were served to 350 children daily with all seasonal fruits, rice, Dal, eggs, meat and even dry fruits. Dr. Chowdhury monitored the health of the children after every three months.

9. Next in 2008 and 2009 same programme was implemented in the Purkhoo camp school where again the midday meal was served to 450 children daily and there again Dr. Chowdhury held quarterly medical checkup camps for the children.

10. Besides, Dr. Chowdhury influenced some visiting doctors from USA and other parts of India to hold the camps in the Shirya Bhatt Mission Hospital during their visit to India/Jammu. Thus the Doctors like Dr. Shibani Warikoo, Dr. Sanjay Sarup, Dr. Ganjoo, Dr. Bhanetc.. held many camps in Jammu for next 5-7 years.

11. Dr. Chowdhury also provided the guidance to some students for perusing their researches on the diseases of exiled population. With the result one of the researchers Dr. Neel Agarwal from USA recommended the name of Shirya Bhatt Mission hospital for help from AAPI.

12. Recognizing the dedication of Dr. Chowdhury and Shirya Bhatt Mission Hospital, Justice Gulab of Jabalpur (MP) donated an ambulance to the Mission hospital in 2003, and thereafter in 2014 State Bank of India also donated an Intensive care ambulance to the Mission Hospital.

13. A Govt. Cooperative society was approached by the Mission hospital. With the result the Board of the cooperative society, while recognizing the work of Dr. Chowdhury, agreed to provide the land for the hospital on concessional rate. Thus, a land of 55 marlas was acquired in a very planned colony in the densely populated KP area of Jammu.

14. Dr. Chowdhury had a dream to establish a modern poly clinic there on that land, with minor OT facility and, living rooms for old age people having a community library and a cultural heritage center. The drawings of the same were even finalized by Dr. Sahab. But unfortunately, even during his last days he tried his best to get the sponsors for its construction.

15. Dr. Sahab never allowed Mission hospital for collection of donations from open public, however the money was being donated by some selected volunteers who were mostly his patients. Besides, the philanthropic patients like Pt. Moti Koul were regularly paying handsome amount for the missionary work. Also, the royalty of the books written by Dr. Chowdhury was also received by the Mission hospital as donation.

16. Dr. Sahab would always boost the young doctors who provided their valuable time in the Missionary work like Dr. Naresh Pandita, Dr. Ajay Pandita, Dr. Sanjay Raina and others. At the same time he had all the all love and praise for the senior doctors like Dr. S.I. Kachroo, Dr. Suresh Saraf, Dr. R.K. Khosa, Dr. G.L. Pandita, Dr. V.K. Kachroo, Dr. V. Koul, Dr. Indu Khodawho worked in the Mission hospital on his appeal.

17. Dr. Chowdhury was having all faith on his Mission comrades Sh. Moti Koul, Vir ji bhat, R.K. Pandita, Late Omkar Bhat & Ramesh Raina. Besides it, he was having all praise for Sh. Sanjay Dhar for his activism.

At the time of formation of Shirya Bhatt Mission Trust, Dr. Chowdhury told to me, "Throughout my life, I have been honest and never have deceived any person, so I am handing over the vital area of Finance of the Mission Hospital to you and I trust you more than myself." With his blessings, till date, I am taking care of that area of the Mission Hospital and presenting audited accounts every year and filing IT return etc. Providing the feedback to the Trustees and donors from time to time.

We often used to gossip on different subjects for hours together and many times I shared my spiritual experiences with him. Later on, he informed me that he is going to present them in the shape of short stories. Out of these, three have been published so far and couple of them were in pipeline.

He had a sharp memory but would not remember the persons who hurt him. In fact, he believed in forgiving. Once a self-styled leader of our community prepared a document rather a booklet against Dr. Chowdhury in which he denigrated him and got it signed from more than 100 so called intellectuals of our community. All the allegations leveled in the booklet were false. I got furious and decided to go for a scuffle with that person, but doctor Sahab did not allow me. Within a week I saw the self-styled leader visiting Dr. Sahab's clinic for treatment. I got astonished and told to Dr. Sahab that how dear he visited you. Dr. Sahab said, leave it ---most of them are patients (mental) so forgive them.

I have witnessed Dr. Sahab's medical journey for 30 years. He never compromised on the medical ethics. He would diagnose to the point and would prescribe minimum medicines. I have seen him diagnosing very strange diseases to healthy persons. Once, during our gossip, he told, "I myself did not know how I diagnose such things. Sometimes I feel that some body else in me guides me to do that. But such things I cannot discuss in public." The Son in Law of Sh. Chotala (ex-CM

of Haryana) who is having his own pharmaceutical companies visited to Dr. Chowdhury on learning that he is following the medical ethics strictly and does not believe in commission from any pharmaceutical companies or labs.

Once, Dr. Sahab told me that he never visited any spiritual personalities of his community but almost all of them were treated by him—like Krala Bub, Seda Bub, Swami Laximan Joo, Swami Khemraj Ji (Mantali), Swami Kumar ji (Ghari), Mata Lalita Bhat, Smt. Mohini ji and many more and told that I feel that though they came to me as patients but now I feel that it was something else—perhaps they at the same time came to bless me.

Dr. Sahab never gave any preference or weight age to any body's position or financial status. He would rather respect the ordinary persons. Once I saw him prescribing the medicines to a cobbler on the road side near Roopnagar patrol pump. I also saw him checking a post man just outside the Post office. Dr. Sahab had some regular visitors, rather friends, who were very ordinary people. He would love to serve them tea, snacks, fruits himself in his drawing room. I too was a regular visitor to Dr. Sahab and would often have breakfast with him.

Dr. Sahab was fond of traditional Kashmiri dishes in non-veg, veg and even unique things like warimuth. His food habits were very clean and he was a non-smoker. He was a regular visitor to Shankaracharya temple in Sringar before migration. After migration he would visit AAP Shamboo temple which is on a hill top just two kms from his residence in Jammu. He had some temple friends with whom he would often gossip. Actually, it is Dr. Sahab's interaction and affection with ordinary people and patients which provided him the real and practical incite of the society.

Whenever Dr. Sahab's daughters or brothers visited Jammu, he was organizing a party of his relatives in their honor in which I too was invited along with my wife. I have seen Dr. Sahab as a doctor, teacher, guide a well-wisher. When my son passed 12th with 91% marks Dr. Sahab gave him a costly pen which was actually purchased by him for his grandson.

When he gifted it to my son, he told him that you too are my grand son so I am sure by this pen you will achieve the highest level of your life. By his grace he passed NDA and this time is Commissioned officer in Indian Navy.

During the last four years of his mother, I have seen him serving her day and night like a child. Such Mata bhakti I have yet to see in any one. In short, I have seen the bhakti of Dr Sahab towards his mother and motherland which is an inspiration for our generations.

Dr. Chowdhury was engaged in multifarious activities as a medical professional, social scientist, journalist, poet and writer, essayist and reviewer. Besides, he also headed Global Kashmiri Pandit Diaspora and KMECT.

Publications:

Dr. Chowdhury had published papers on various subjects – medical, scientific, socio-cultural, and political, making a mark in the literary field with the publication of his three highly acclaimed anthologies: He wrote a dozen books in his life and was always providing complimentary books to his literary friends including me. Some of the books he wrote were :

- ❖ "Of Gods, Men and Militants" (Minerva Press India). 2000
- ❖ "A Thousand-Petalled Garland and other poems" (Writer's Workshop, Kolkata) 2003
- ❖ "Enchanting World of Infants" (Peacock Books, Atlantic Publishers and Distributors, Private Ltd., New Delhi). 2007
- ❖ Why don't you convert.
- ❖ Exodus Diary
- ❖ My Medical Journey in Exile - stories
- ❖ Dialogues between mother and son - poetry
- ❖ Return to Homeland after 18 years –Travelogue
- ❖ Roller coaster poetry

Awards:

Dr. Chowdhury was a recipient of many awards, among others :

- ☛ Sahitya Academy award by J&K Govt.
- ☛ 'Kashmiri of the Year' 2007 by e-journal 'Shehjar', for his service to Healthcare and Literature.

- ☛ The RajiveGhandi Shiromani award in September 2007 by National Integration and Economic Council, for his outstanding service in various fields including health, community work, literature.
- ☛ Pt. R N Koul Memorial Trust award, 'The Smiriti Samman' of 2006, for his missionary work in the field of Health and Disease for the poor and needy population.
- ☛ Pt Prem Nath Bhat Amateur Journalist award 2004
- ☛ The "Best Book Award for Excellence in Literature" in English, for the year 2008, by Jammu and Kashmir State Academy of Art, Culture and Languages was conferred for his work entitled "Enchanting World Infants"
- ☛ Maa Sharika Sammaan' from Kashmiri Sewak Samaj, Faridabad for his contribution in the fields of Health and Community Service.
- ☛ He was also a special invitee in World meet of Association of Physicians of Indian origin in USA (AAPI) in 2012 at Ahmadabad. Due to the ailment of his mother, he sent me and Sh.R.K. Pandita to attend the same. The conference was headed by personalities like Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam, Sh. Nariender Modi and Sh. Gh. Nabi Azad. In the conference the philanthropic work of Dr. Chowdhury and Shiryia Bhatt Mission Hospital was applauded.
- ☛ He was felicitated by all the Kashmiri Pandit forums including AIKS, JKVM, KSS-Faridabad, Sanjeevni Sharda Kendra, KP Sabha Jammu and All State Kashmiri Pandit Conference.

His writings have been published in Indian Literature, South Asian Review, Journal of Commonwealth Literature, Indian Book Chronicle, PoetCritic, Shehjar, Aalav, Naad, Koshur Samachar Sharda Tarangini and Milchar.

Dr. K.L. Chowdhury's wife, Dr. Leela Chowdhury is presently with her two daughters in USA.



Dr. K L Chowdhury - A Eulogy

Every society has a father figure, every movement a motivator, every generation a mentor, every struggle a leader and every community a patron. Dr K L Chowdhury was all these rolled in one for the beleaguered community, struggling to keep itself afloat in alien culture and adverse conditions. He was a father figure, a motivation for a large band of activists working on ground, he mentored them on most tricky aspects of social service and helping hand to humanity, indeed he was a leader with a vision and far sight, a patron to the community in perpetual state of distress and despair.

Dr Chowdhury was a man of many callings, an ace neurologist/physician by profession who literally had the finger on the pulse of the distressed community; an instinctive and prodigious writer who would pen down his thoughts the very next moment in lucid verse or prosaic verbosity; a social scientist by temperament thrown into quagmire of activism by adverse situations and circumstances the community found itself post exodus. And it goes to his genius that he was able to do justice to all these areas of his activities. In early 90's all-pervading atmosphere of desperation and hopeless eeriness, he stood tall like a Light House guiding wandering ships in the tempestuous sea.

As a doctor Dr KL Chowdhury was a neurologist and physician who had kept himself available for the community all 24 hours of the day. In Jammu the common refrain of someone sick would be—Then I went to see Dr Chowdhury--, which spoke volumes of him as an outstanding doctor whose clinical sense, diagnosis and treatment everyone swore by.

He was proverbial last word in the field of medicine. He was like the legendary doctor Dr Ali Mohammad Jan of yore who patients would make a mandatory visit if illness became somewhat stubborn and difficult to handle at home. They say that as doctor Dr Chowdhury was in the mould of old generation physicians like Ali Jan who would tell the nature of malady/disease/ affliction merely by looking at the face or gait of the patient and which invariably would be corroborated by pathological tests. There are many diagnostic and treatment miracles attributed to him. His demise literally marks an end of an era of a distinct genre of medical practices prevalent for generations in Kashmir's history of medicine.

My association with Dr Chowdhury has been more in the realm of creative writing and journalism. He had a regular column in Naad when I was its editor. He was an immaculate time manager and his write ups would land on the desk much before time. Dr Chowdhury had a natural flair for writing and had a facile pen. He would write about anything under the Sun, anything that caught his imagination. He would give lucid expression to his wanton thoughts to create beautiful lyrics; they are runny like flowing river, musical like water fall and exhibit a distinct musical tone like a meandering river wading its way rhythmically through hills and valleys. He had an enchanting way of telling stories about small incidents/happenings which ordinary people like us pay no attention to. One such story which readily comes to mind is a story about the 'revenge of crows', how sharp memory crows have and how they too mourn the loss of a member of

their flock. That is a captivating story and the incident involved his own inadvertent brush with crows. But as a writer he had a very sensitive side to him too. In his myriad writings and articles, he has documented the psychological after effects of exodus and physical pain and mental agony displacement has wrought upon the community.

Dr Chaudhry's journey as a social scientist and activist began in the aftermath of 'en block flight' of the community from the valley. He was moved by the sheer devastation that the displacement had brought in its wake for the community and rendered it so fragile and vulnerable. As a clinician he tried to apply balm on bruised nerves and psychological wounds and as a social scientist he studied their physical behaviour and mental responses of the community to an altered situation fate had thrown them in. It is here where he discovered atypical syndrome in community that he called 'stress diabetes' and 'Psychological Syndromes of exile', 'The 10-12 Syndrome' and 'Metabolic syndrome in Migrants Camp Inmates'. Thus began his tryst with the Charitable work for the community which began by organizing displaced doctors of the community to provide free medical care to thousands of migrant camp dwellers. But very close to his heart was Shriya Bhat Mission Hospital and Research centre in Jammu which, besides providing free multi-specialty medical consultation treatment to the poor patients, also conducted/conducts medical camps, surveys and research profile of diseases. He was also very closely associated with KMECT, a very successful flagship community initiative for providing financial help and medical consultation to poor and needy patients of the community.

As a political ideologue, Dr KL Chowdhury was the founding member of a once very popular KP movement called Panun Kashmir, steered it as its vice President for 15 years. Till his last breath he remained a strong votary of homeland. In his somewhat political treatise 'Why Homeland', he gave the concept of a city state for the KPs in the valley.

As Dr KL Chowdhury had carved a parallel career in literature too, any tribute to the community icon would be incomplete

without a mention to his monumental and voluminous works which includes Poetic anthologies-- Of Gods, Men and Militants; Thousand Petalled Garland; Homeland after Eighteen Years; Final Frontier: and Books of short stories—Faith and Frenzy; Why Do Not You Convert; Room in our Hearts. There are also reams and reams of research papers and articles on his medical journey. His last poem 'The Secret', a very sombre theme, came just a few days before his ultimate union with that ultimate truth called Immortality, ostensibly written on his death bed, the poem evokes a sense of pathos as Dr Chowdhury urges the Death to come quickly as he was ready to take it into embrace as he was weary and done with 'assisted and nightmarish home care'

"There is no Secret, it is the Breath, the air, the Oxygen,

That fuels life's processes, the energy that sustains Life, that keeps it going

The essence of life is the breath Without it, all life activities stop and life ends,

There is no other secret of life, the end of life, Is the end of story.

There is nothing beyond, except the big void. No heaven or hell, no afterlife,

No cycle of lives, no immortality to seek, Death is that Mikhail that immortality

Humans often speak about. Come Immortality, Let me embrace you happily.

Assisted homecare has started. Since last week it has been nightmarish.

I wait for release."

Messiahs and Angels come but only rarely in the history of humanity. They walk on earth like Colossus and leave foot prints on the sands of time. They have all human attributes like us but magical powers to create something monumental out of ordinary. They outgrow in stature, beyond time and space, shining bright and further illuminating galaxy of stars.

And we, as community, are fortunate enough that we have had such Colossuses walking along us, guiding us, lending helping hand and securing our future through myriad measures and leaving footprints on the sands of time, and then quietly passing into history—be it Lalaji (Vaishnaviji), Papji (Padamshri JN Koul), MK Kaw Sahab and now Dr KL Chowdhury.



- M. L. Bhat



Tribute to Dr. K L Chowdhury

Dr Chowdhury was, or I should say is, a true giant of our community. I feel privileged that I got an opportunity to call him my friend. In the loss of Dr K L Chowdhury, I don't know whether to grieve more at the loss of a friend or at the loss of a community leader of unparalleled abilities.

I had known of Dr Chowdhury back in Srinagar but I got to know him personally only in the tragic aftermath of our forced migration. He had issued a call for people from different fields to get together so that we could collectively provide direction to our beleaguered community. It was friendship at first sight and it grew in intensity over time. As I got to know him more, I realized that he was a polymath in the truest sense of the term: a medical doctor par excellence, an inspirational & visionary leader, a sensitive poet and a fantastic story teller. His ability to describe day-to-day mundane transactions, in the most flowery language, was second to none.

As a community we will be forever grateful for Dr Chowdhury's visionary leadership. He did pioneering work regarding the health trauma of our displaced community, which drew global attention to the tragedy of our exodus. But his contribution went far beyond that. At a time when our community was facing an existential crisis, he demonstrated great political acumen and leadership qualities. He put our community ahead of himself, and in the process earned the complete love, respect and trust of our community. Who can forget the video



conference that he anchored just a few months ago, at the height of the COVID pandemic in India. At a time when he himself was unwell, he gave great solace, comfort and reassurance to our community that we would weather the COVID storm.

The whole community joins the Chowdhury, Dhar and Wakhlu families in grieving the loss of our friend, philosopher and guide. May his soul rest in peace!



- Vijay Kashkari

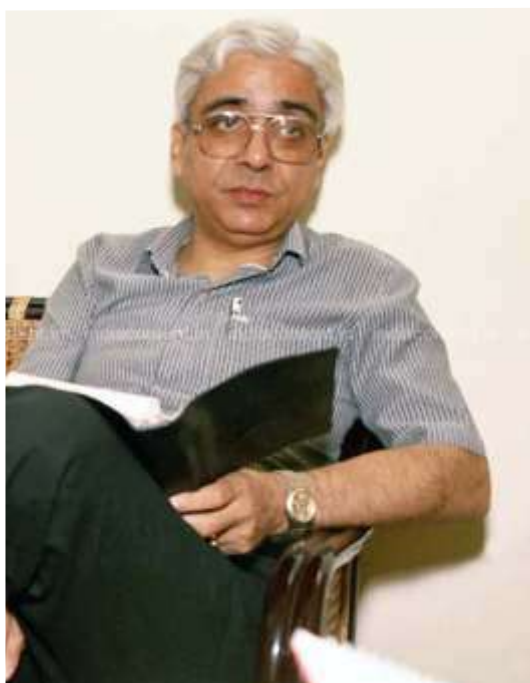


M K KAW

–The Iconic Personality

M K Kaw is widely known and acknowledged, especially for distinctive excellence as a bureaucrat, an iconic skilful writer and a community icon. M K Kaw, full name Maharaj Krishen Kaw, was so organised that he achieved supremacy in all his endeavours. As an Indian bureaucrat, his articulation and a unique breed of scholar-administrator will be evoked from time to time. His colleagues in civil services say that he was an epicure of refined and gentlemanly tastes. He was a public servant of exceptional receptiveness and ability.

M K Kaw was born in Srinagar on November 10 1941. His family migrated to Delhi in the late forties in search of better career probabilities. An extraordinary student, he did his matric at the age of ten. He completed his post-graduation in economics at sixteen. He qualified for IAS in the first attempt at the age of twenty-three in 1964. His rank in civil services was thirteen, hence offering foreign services. Instead, he preferred Indian Administrative Services. He was allotted to the Himachal Pradesh cadre. In Himachal Pradesh, he served as the Deputy Commissioner of Kangra and Solan District, Director of Industries, Finance Secretary (1987–90) and Education Secretary (1984–87). He was also Principal Secretary to Virbhadra Singh, Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. While on deputation to the Central Government, he served in the Ministry of Rural Development, as Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Defence and as Additional



Secretary in the Ministry of Finance. He also served as the Member Secretary of the Fifth Pay Commission for central government employees. He was Secretary to the HRD (now education ministry) when he pulled out from government services in 2001, after completing qualifying service for earning a pension.

An ardent devotee of Sri Sathya Sai Baba, he provided his services to the Sri Sathya Sai Baba International Centre for Human Values New Delhi as its Dean. His services were expertise for AICTE (All India

Council for Technical Education) as a member of its advisory.

He is an "author extraordinaire" as his writings are strongly thematic, piquant and humorous. He wrote books of peculiarly pleasant and fascinating subjects, and his authored books are in a style of showing his personality on paper. A few of his publications are; 'Bureaucracy gets Crazier', 'An Outsider Everywhere', 'Revelations of an Insider', 'Science of Spirituality', 'Kashmir and its People', 'Caw-Caw', 'Life is a Squirrel (Poetry)', 'An Oasis of Solitude in the Sahara of Multitudes', and 'Look closely at Om'. On one of his works 'Kehna Hassan Hai', Door Darshan produced a thirteen-episode serial. He wrote in English and Hindi.

'Bureaucracy Gets Crazier' is about the insider view of his clan. Through the book, he has torn off the mask and exposes the face of his family of civil services. He informs his talent in his autobiography 'An Outsider Everywhere'. The title of the book does not match his personality. He had a quick wit that was pleasing when we were in conversation with him. His book Caw-Caw is full of wit and exuberant vitality. The book is to giggle you. His books have been reviewed by many of the writers and journalists meticulously. In his book 'Kashmir and its People', a reviewer commented that the book was biased. Shri Kaw's reply was, "I read one of the person states in their review that the book was biased and stated the Muslim poets to be treacherous and conniving. I think it is quite accurate in that. Islam is a religion that has to reform in its teachings. Most Muslims deny that because they are in fear, and some are still questioning what is wrong and what is right.

As a Kashmiri Pandit, I know the history of Kashmir that was passed down to me orally from my mother. There was a lot of ruthlessness in the Muslim rulers, and lots of forced conversions used to occur in Kashmir."

The community he belonged to, was close to his heart. As Secretary to HRD Ministry, he worked with AICTE and all the Universities of India. His administrative articulation with the Minister and the quoted

organisations succeeded in getting seats reserved in the professional colleges all over India for the wards of persons displaced from the valley. He loved his mother tongue Kashmiri and his perception to promote the language was to work for getting recognition to Devnagri as its alternative script. This idea was mooted in a seminar by KECSS (Kashmir Education Culture Science Society), New Delhi, presided over by him. Promoting Kashmiri was one of his dream projects. As president AIKS, he brought out 'Vaakh', a journal in Kashmiri.

To make the community hounded out of Kashmir for centuries, a cohesive, safe, confident, prosperous and free of poverty, he joined AIKS (All India Kashmiri Samaj) as president in 2003. His two terms of six years as president of AIKS was respect for rights, differences, and dignity. He dealt with honesty and integrity. He possessed the ability to inspire all members of his team to work together towards a common goal. He believed to focus on effectiveness. His courageous step was to file a petition in the Supreme Court of India under Article 32 of the Constitution of India in 2006. The petition has started to bear the results.

This treatise will be incomplete without the mention of what he perceived for AIKS.

Shri Kaw took over as the seventh President of AIKS in March 2003, and the tenure ended in March 2009. His leadership style was charismatic, and his ideas were persistent and focused. He listened to others and acted upon the suggestions. One of the steps he took on assuming the office of the President was the adoption of a new and detailed constitution for the AIKS. An uppermost amendment was the provision that no one could be the organisation's President for more than two terms.

AIKS had a meeting with the Prime Minister in September 2004. He led the delegation of AIKS; the discussion led to the formation of the Sushma Chaudhary Committee. This Committee submitted its report to PM, in which the Committee had amplified twenty-four recommendations. In

May 2005, the PM approved eighteen of the recommendations. Shri Kaw's drive persuaded PM to construct 5242 two-room flats at Jagati, Nagrota, Purkhoo, Roopnagar and Butanagar.

AIKS filed a writ petition in the Supreme Court of India; the Court forced the Central Government to announce the Prime Minister's package for Kashmiri Pandits in May 2008. which paved the way for fifteen thousand jobs to the Kashmiri Pandit youth.

Contesting vigorously the petition, filed by Shri Kaw's predecessor with NHRC, the commission issued a few interim orders to take the steps to better the community. Demands included vacation of the encroachments on the properties belonging to KPs and protection of the properties by Divisional Commissioner Kashmir by way of the custodian of these properties.

Recognising AIKS as a vital organisation of KPs, the Central government invited Shri Kaw to the Prime Minister's Round Table Conference in 2005, Prime Minister's All-Party Interaction in October 2008 at Srinagar and the Governor's interaction with KPs in December 2008 at Jammu.

During his tenure, AIKS also interacted with the diplomatic mission of foreign powers and UN agencies. he also had an audience with Baroness Nickelson, Member, European Parliament, and this was to apprise them about the KP view in view of Indo Pak relationships.

AIKS, under his leadership, firmly believed in assuming the management of the Kashmiri Pandits' temples and shrines through the passing of a Shrines and Temples Bill. AIKS drafted a bill adopted by National Conference and presented it as a private members bill in the J&K Legislative Assembly in February 2007. Pertinent to mention here that AIKS supports Pt. Prem Nath Bhat Memorial Trust (PNBMT) in getting the bill enacted as a law.

Another development in his tenure as President was the response taken by the Parliament of India about the exiled KPs. Parliamentary Standing Committee on Home Affairs chaired by Late Smt. Sushma Swaraj,

then MP (Rajya Sabha), constituted a sub-committee on Civil Defence and Rehabilitation of Jammu and Kashmir Migrants on April 13, 2007. The sub-committee adopted its report on April 11, 2008, and presented it to the Committee on Home Affairs Chairperson for consideration. The Committee adopted the announcement on February 10, 2009. The information was given to Rajya Sabha on February 13, 2009, and laid on the table of Lok Sabha on the same day.

This written communication will be incomplete if Shri Kaw's aspirational work for managing two Shakti Nagar Plots, allotted to Koshur Sumchar, is not cited here. In October 2008, AIKS agreed with Koshur Sumchar to handle the Shakti Nagar Projects, and AIKS and Koshur Sumchar performed Bhoomi Poojan on the plot.

His other initiatives included :

- ❖ Constituting a forum called "Friends of Kashmir".
- ❖ Starting a helpline for students and job seekers.
- ❖ Creation of the website.
- ❖ Involving corporate leaders in the problems of KPs.
- ❖ AIKS held a corporate conclave in March 2005.

Several of his published papers found his awareness, comprehension, or understanding of Kashmir and Kashmiri Pandits problems. He blames Indian State for not having a cohesive, coherent, consistent and effective policy on Kashmir. He presumes it to be an ad hoc policy. He very well knew KP was a silent, suffocated sufferer. The State and National Government ignore their travails. He would, in his discourses, ask KPs that they had a permanent and inalienable right to occupy the territory of Kashmir, whatever may be the length of time they are in exile. Quoting from one of his papers, 'A National Initiative on Kashmir', he wrote, "... the nation has to grasp the real question that is at stake. Kashmir is not a movement for secession as was the case with Khalistan. It is not a communal problem, as was the case with

Gujrat sometime back. It is not a border dispute of the kind we have with China along the McMahon Line. It is all these and something more."

The members and affiliates discussed his strategy for the eventual return of KPs to the Kashmir valley in several AIKS meetings held at Delhi, Jammu, and Bangalore and Kolkata. His vision of the way forward was to demand from Indian State to publish a white paper on exodus. He wanted the Government of India to define national policy on Kashmir.

For the return of the community to the valley, his milestones were: to deal with those still in the valley; giving the community back what was their own like buildings, shops, educational institutions, creating economic opportunities, a physical space to live in; creation of political freedom; enacting the Hindu shrine bill, and making an implementation network in Delhi's power

corridors. Proposing an implementation network, he outlined that a full-fledged Secretary to the government should head the Department of Kashmir Affairs.

M.K.Kaw was the leader of an authoritative expertise in his field of work. He gave democratic leadership to the community. His functioning was in a managerial style, and everyone in his team had an equal say to build commitment and consensus. He allowed for more participation in the decision-making process than commanding. His style motivated his team and leaders of the AIKS affiliates by making them believe their opinion counted. In this way, he explored commitment from affiliates to achieve the goals and objectives of AIKS.

His vision for the future of the community is the need of the day. AIKS should ensure that his dream becomes a reality by stating clear goals.

AIKS Pays Tribute to Mr. Bharat Bhushan Dhar **(IFS, Former Principle Chief Conservator of Assam)**

Bharat Bhushan Dhar, lovingly called Lalji was loved, respected, and admired by one and all who have known him. Bharat Ji breathed his last on 10-10-2021, at HL-508, Phase-9, Mohali after fighting a four-year battle with cancer. Shri Bharat Bhushan Dhar, IFS (Retd.), former Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Assam, was the son of Triloki Nath Dhar and Smt. Raj Mohini Dhar original resident of 8, Kanth-Pirastan, Safakadal, Srinagar.

Bharat Bhushan Dhar 1980, IFS batch retired as Principle Chief Conservator of Forests. He had a penchant for continuous learning even though he was M.Sc. Botany when he joined the forest services, continued to add qualifications of MBA, MAJM, PGDHRM & LLB. Bharat Ji was respected and admired for his enduring commitment and outstanding contributions to Natural Resource Management and had a robust experience in Human Resource Management for the last 38 Years. Bharat ji was not only a progressive Community member but was also held in highest esteem and regard by his Kashmiri community. While paying tributes to the departed soul on his 10th day, a remembrance meet was held at Chandigarh Club. Many people shared their experiences of his philanthropic nature and how he helped them to set up their businesses. Many said we have known him as a man of compassion and service, personal warmth, intellectual and a generous soul. The last rituals of Bharat Ji were performed in Chandigarh. Bharat Bhushan Ji was the eldest of all the siblings and was the elder brother of Dr. Manorama Bakshi, Vice President, AIKS. His other surviving siblings are Sh. Ashok Dhar, Dr Rajinder Dhar, Sh Patanjali Dhar and Dr Raj Shree Dhar.

He is survived by his wife Smt. Santosh Dhar, daughter Smt. Priyanka Dhar Kapur, IRS married to Shri Rajanvir Singh Kapur, IAS (Son-in-law)





- Prof (Dr) Satish Ganjoo



Truth About the Accession and Legal Status of JAMMU AND KASHMIR



State of Jammu and Kashmir (now Union Territory), was created in 1846 under the Treaty of Amritsar signed between the East India Company and Maharaja Gulab Singh. The Maharaja became the founder of the Gulab Singh Dogra Dynasty and the first ruler of the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir by paying 7.5 million of Nanak Shahi rupees (the ruling currency of the Sikh Empire) to the British and bought Kashmir Valley, Ladakh Wizarat (comprising of Baltistan, Kargil and Leh) and added it to Jammu which was already under his rule. Gilgit Wizarat (comprising of Gilgit and Pamiri areas) were conquered later. In 1947, India gained independence from the British

imperialism but unfortunately the country was partitioned and Pakistan carved out of it. About 562 Princely States existed in British India before the partition, which were not formally part of British India. Its rulers were allowed to govern internal matters like law and order, health, education and economic development. These Princely States enjoyed internal autonomy while, by treaty, the British had a control over their Foreign Affairs and International Relations. During partition, the State of Jammu and Kashmir was ruled by Maharaja Hari Singh under the paramountcy of British India. The British offered individual rulers of Princely States the right to accede either to India or Pakistan by executing an

Instrument of Accession signed by the Ruler and accepted by the Governor General of either Dominion - India or Pakistan. The decision to accede to either Dominions was an exclusive right of the ruler. Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir wanted to accede with Indian federation. But Lord Mountbatten, 'British' Governor-General of Independent India, had promised a deal with Mohd Ali Jinnah and was inclined towards Pakistan, gave the cold shoulder to Maharaja Hari Singh. Jawaharlal Nehru, in his 'self-ego' and personal relations with Shaikh Abdullah, wanted the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir to handover administrative powers to the Shaikh before signing the Instrument of Accession. Feeling humiliated and ignored by the hostile attitude of Mountbatten and Nehru, Maharaja Hari Singh offered to sign Standstill Agreements with both the Dominions. Pakistan immediately signed the Standstill Agreement while India asked for further discussions on its contents. Neither Mountbatten nor Nehru were interested in standstill agreement with Maharaja or early accession of Jammu & Kashmir, but wanted to isolate him on one pretext or other. Under these circumstances, the representative of Jammu and Kashmir did not visit Delhi and no Standstill Agreement was concluded between the State and the Dominion of India. Pakistan violated the Standstill Agreement soon after it was signed when it began to organize raids and distribution of ammunition to the population near its border with Jammu and Kashmir. The State Prime Minister made two formal requests to the Pakistani Government to stop the continuous border raids, but Pakistan resolutely denied both its support to the raiders and their actions. On 22nd Oct 1947, Pakistan invaded Kashmir and Jammu

“

Hari Singh wrote to the Governor-General of India: “With the conditions obtaining at present in my State and to great emergency of the situation as it exists, I have no option but to ask for help from the Indian Dominion.

”

provinces from the north. The invaders comprised hordes of tribesmen from Pakistan's North West Frontier Province (NWFP) and regulars from its Army. The invaders were organized in company-level units and armed with lethal weapons. Houses were burnt, property looted and destroyed and large-scale rapes and abductions of women took place. On 26th October 1947, the intruders massacred about eleven thousand residents of Baramulla (North-western city in the Baramulla district of Jammu and Kashmir) with the help of local sleeper-cells and destroyed the Mohra Power Station that supplied electricity to the capital city of Srinagar. The panic-stricken Maharaja made an appeal to India to come to its rescue, to which India agreed after the strong intervention of Sardar Patel, asking the Maharaja to sign an Instrument of Accession. On October 26, 1947, Hari Singh wrote to the Governor-General of India: “With the conditions obtaining at present in my State and to great emergency of the situation as it exists, I have no option but to ask for help from the Indian Dominion. Naturally they cannot send the help asked for by me without my State acceding to the Domination of India.

I have accordingly decided to do so and I attach the Instrument of Accession for acceptance by your government. The other alternative is to leave my State and my people to diabolical killers and beasts. On this basis, no civilized Government can exist or be maintained. The alternative I will never allow to happen as long as I am Ruler of the State and I have life to defend my country.” The 'British' Governor General of India Lord Mountbatten was left with no choice but to accept the Accession of Jammu and Kashmir with an unofficial remark, “It is my Government's 'wish' that as soon as law and order have been

restored in Jammu and Kashmir and her soil cleared of the invader, the question of the State's accession should be settled by a reference to the people". For no other Princely State such remark was given. However, the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to the Indian Union is complete, legal and constitutional as that of other states. If Instrument of Accession is in anyway disputed, then Indian Independence Act, Partition of India and Creation of Pakistan in itself are under scanner. Unification of India is only other alternative. The Instrument of Accession is a legal and final document executed by Maharaja Hari Singh for the entire Jammu and Kashmir State, as executed by other Princely States, on 26th October 1947, thereby agreeing to accede to the Union of India. Consequently, to the signing of the Instrument of Accession, the first war was fought between India and Pakistan over the Princely State of

when India invited mediation by the United Nations. The UN Security Council adopted its first Resolution, 39, on 17th January, 1948, and United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (UNCIP) was established to investigate and mediate the Kashmir dispute between the two countries. On 21st April, 1948, Resolution 47 was adopted. The Security Council called for cessation of hostilities, withdrawal of all Pakistani troops and tribesmen, allowing return of refugees, release of political prisoners and holding of a UN supervised Plebiscite in the Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir under a Plebiscite Administrator to determine the aspirations of the people. On 13th August 1948, after discussions with both the governments, the Commission unanimously adopted a three-part Resolution, amending the UN Resolution 47. The Commission gave numerous assurances which include not recognizing the

If Instrument of Accession is in anyway disputed, then Indian Independence Act, Partition of India and Creation of Pakistan in itself are under scanner.

Jammu and Kashmir from 1947 to 1948. In 1948, Indian forces successfully thwarted the Pakistani attack and were ready to invade Mirpur and Muzaffarabad (now under illegal occupation of Pakistan). On the night of 1st January 1948, PM Nehru, under the ill advice of Shaikh Abdullah - who had a following in the Kashmir Valley only, called back his forces and a formal cease-fire was declared. Not only this, Nehru took matters to the UN Security Council contrary to the caution of Sardar Patel. While PM Nehru had the legal authority to exercise the legality of the Instrument of Accession vis-à-vis the whole State of Jammu and Kashmir (including the parts which are currently under illegal occupation of Pakistan), it is unclear why he didn't; and, chose to take the issue to the international theatre. By the end of the war, India was able to clear the regions of Kashmir Valley, Jammu and Ladakh from invading forces. The first Indo-Pakistan War lasted for more than a year

Government of Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir and reiterating that India would be responsible for the security of the territory. In January 1949, another Resolution laid down conditions for holding a Plebiscite, one of which was Pakistan withdrawing its troops from occupied area and handing it over to India. Pakistan, however ceased to follow this dictum and also had objections over disarmament of Pakistan occupied Jammu and Kashmir, hence making Plebiscite impossible. The UNCIP did refer the matter over to Security Council, which in turn appointed several mediators without any result as Pakistan is determined not to vacate the occupied territory and even illegally gifted a large area of occupied territory to China. India and Pakistan signed the Karachi Agreement on 27th April 1949. This was an agreement between military representatives of India and Pakistan regarding the establishment of a cease fire line in Jammu

and Kashmir supervised by the subcommittee of UNCIP called United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). On 30th March 1951, following the termination of UNCIP, the Security Council, by its Resolution 91 (1951), decided that UNMOGIP should continue to supervise the ceasefire in Jammu and Kashmir. Now UNMOGIP's functions are limited to observing, reporting and investigating complaints of ceasefire violations; submitting its finding to each party and to the Secretary-General. The Secretary General, in his report of September 3rd 1965, stressed that the cease fire agreement of July 1949 had collapsed owing to the military hostilities between India and Pakistan which had erupted on a large scale along the ceasefire line in Jammu and Kashmir. On 4th Sept 1965, the Security Council, by Resolution 209 (1965), called for a ceasefire and asked the two Governments to cooperate fully with UNMOGIP in its task of supervising the observance of the ceasefire. The Council adopted Resolution 211 on 20th September 1965, by which it demanded that a ceasefire take effect on 22nd September 1965, as the hostilities had spread to the international border between India and West Pakistan. The Secretary General decided to set up an administrative adjunct of UNMOGIP, the United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission (UNIPOM), as a temporary measure for the sole purpose of supervising the ceasefire along the India-Pakistan border outside the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The invasion led by Pakistan on Jammu and Kashmir was against all canons of International Law and a clear contravention of the UN Charter. In July 1948, the Pakistani Foreign Minister admitted delinquency but cited fear of Indian aggression as a main reason behind Pakistan's actions, of which there were no evidences. Furthermore, in accordance to the United Nations Charter, Pakistan had "no right of self-defence in the absence of an armed invasion or attack on its territory". The Pakistani Foreign Office in a letter to the Security Council, signed by

Pakistan's Foreign Minister Zafrullah Khan enquired if the words "Future Status" as stated in the Resolution of 13th August 1948 could mean an Independent Jammu and Kashmir. The reply was that the Kashmiri people could have an Independent Jammu and Kashmir if that was the majority's decision. After receiving this reply, the Pakistani Government decided to suggest an amendment to this Resolution and in a letter to General A. G. L. McNaughton, President of the Security Council, dated 28th December 1948, Pakistan proposed a change in this clause for the words, "The future status of State of Jammu and Kashmir" substituting it with, "The question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India and Pakistan". Pakistan proposed this change to which India did not object and as a result of this request the next Resolution which was passed on 5 January 1949, read:

- 1) "The question of the accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India and Pakistan will be decided through the democratic method of a free and impartial plebiscite".

The second clause was:

- 2) "A plebiscite will be held when it shall be found by the Commission that the ceasefire and truce arrangements set forth in Parts I and II of the Commission's Resolution of 13 August 1948 have been carried out and arrangements for the plebiscite have been completed".

Part II of the Truce Agreement stated:

- 1) As the presence of troops of Pakistan in the territory of the State of Jammu and Kashmir constitutes a material change in the situation since it was represented by the Government of Pakistan before the Security Council; the Government of Pakistan agrees to withdraw its forces.
- 2) The Government of Pakistan will use its best endeavour to secure the withdrawal from the State of Jammu and Kashmir of tribesmen and Pakistani nationals not normally resident therein who have entered the State for the purpose of fighting.

- 3) Pending a final solution, the territory evacuated by the Pakistani troops will be administered by the local authorities under the surveillance of the commission.

This was formally agreed upon by Pakistan on 25th of December 1948, and conveyed to the Security Council. Till date Pakistan has failed to implement its clauses, and as such, the UNCIP was unable to communicate to India ratification of implementation of the Resolution of 13th August 1948 by Pakistan. With that, the question of a plebiscite fell through and was never revived at the UN level. The factual situation is that these resolutions are based on choice between India and Pakistan; these do not allow unlimited self-determination which means a choice without limitation. If the resolutions were based on self-determination like East Timor, then under the UN Charter, the Secretary-General could move the case at UN level. In such a situation he was not obliged to wait for the willingness of India and Pakistan to discuss the matter in the UN. This was precisely what two former General Secretaries, Boutros Ghali and Kofi Annan have stated.

Chinese claims of India being a threat to its rule in Tibet, veritably became one of the major reasons for the Sino-India War of 1962. On 20th October 1962, China invaded Ladakh, and across the McMahon Line in former North-East Frontier Agency. The war continued for one month and ended when China declared a ceasefire on 20th November 1962. China occupied a large area and Indian posts were removed from Aksai Chin (Part of Jammu and Kashmir) which came under direct Chinese occupation after the end of the conflict. China claims that Aksai Chin is a part of Western Tibet whereas India claims it to be a part of Ladakh (State of Jammu and Kashmir). In fact, China wanted this area to establish its road connectivity between Sinkiang and Tibet. Even today, China has same approach of hostility and aggression. In addition to the Aksai Chin plateau, China also occupies a large territory of Baltistan that was “ceded” by the Pakistan Government to China

for the construction of the Karakoram Highway as part of the China-Pakistan Border Agreement signed on 2nd March 1963 between Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi and President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto of Pakistan, which re-established the border between China and Pakistan. Politically, the agreement further dimmed hopes of any settlement of the Jammu and Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan. Pakistan treats the occupied areas of Jammu and Kashmir as its colony, while China has virtually subjugated Pakistan. The position of Pakistan today is that of an Autonomous Republic of China; and, its desires of subjugating Afghanistan and Kashmir Valley are virtually shattered. In 1965, India and Pakistan fought their second war when Pakistan attacked India in an operation code named, 'Gibraltar' on 5th August, over the status of Jammu and Kashmir. The war was one of the most intense wars that the two countries fought and witnessed the largest engagement of armoured vehicles and tank battle since World War II, causing mass casualties on both sides. On 22nd September, the UN Security Council unanimously passed a resolution calling for an unconditional ceasefire from both sides. Soviet Russia hosted ceasefire negotiations in Tashkent, now in Uzbekistan, where the Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and President of Pakistan, Ayub Khan, signed a Peace Agreement on 10th January 1966, announcing the withdrawal of all armed personnel on both sides to the positions they held prior to 5th August, 1965, and adhering to the terms of ceasefire not later than 25th February 1966. The declaration further stated that the nations would not interfere in each other's internal affairs; economic and diplomatic relations to be restored, ensuring an orderly transfer of prisoners of war and that the two leaders would work towards improving bilateral relations. The troops were withdrawn by both countries, fulfilling the provisions of the Security Council's Resolutions, as was reported by the Secretary General of the UN on 26th February 1965 and which led to the termination of UNIPOM on 22nd March 1966.

..... to be contd.



- Surender Kaul



Swami Jewan Sahib

A Healing Spirit

Jewan Sahib was an accomplished and proclaimed spiritual saint of his time, during the atrocious Afghan rule in the eighteenth century in Kashmir. Hailing from Motiyar, Rainawari, Swami Jewan Sahib's progeny had preserved the remains of his low-lying wooden plank over which he remained absorbed in Divine bliss in a wood casing with glass lid. His descendants, Master Shaivji Peer followed by his son, Shyam Lal Peer, a retired Director, Information Department, J&K Government, had built a single story one room outhouse to house Swami Jewan Sahib's Takhta as revered symbol. Shyam Lal Peer's sons Maharaj Krishen Peer and Hari Krishen Peer carried their legacy further and the shrine was repaired and renovated in 2019 by Hari Krishen Peer. Master Shaivji Peer was a teacher in Mission School, at Fateh Kadal, in Srinagar.

His spiritual power and divine strength were overflowing with compassion and piety. It was said that even the born enemies lived in peace and harmony under his sublime grace. The worn and weird came to seek his benediction, found solace and confidence in his company. The painted picture of Jewan Sahib with the presence of cats, pigeons, rats around him picking up their grains exemplifies his effulgence of Godly mercy. Cat, the predator of mouse and pigeon was meek and harmless under



his supreme aura.

For many, Jewan Sahib was a soothsayer. To many he was prophetic counselor and seer to draw them out of mental abysmal. For spiritual seekers he was the apostle of divine energy, who longed for his divine transmission.

The contemporary Afghan Governor

Azad Khan was a cruel ruler who kept the public, particularly Kashmiri Hindus, under his communal juggernauts. Their survival and day to day life was always in danger of being punitive of acute inhuman nature. So, the people visiting him in such uncertain political circumstances were to find Jewan Sahib their saviour and hope of survival. His miracles and prophecies spread throughout Rainawari through word of mouth and public contact within the vicinity.

Branding Jewan Sahib Kafir for fanning un-Islamic actions, two Afghan soldiers were deputed to kill him. It is said that when the Afghan soldiers opened the door of his mud hutment room, they got terrified on seeing two lions on either side of Jewan Sahib. Both the Afghan soldiers took to their heels to save their lives. Actually, two wooden logs were kept ready for pushing them into the Dhoni lit by Jewan Sahib round the clock. This incident caught the minds of the people like wildfire and his popularity gained ground.



Branding Jewan Sahib Kafir for fanning un-Islamic actions, two Afghan soldiers were deputed to kill him. It is said that when the Afghan soldiers opened the door of his mud hutment room, they got terrified on seeing two lions on either side of Jewan Sahib.

Jewan Sahib was born in a normal family in 1783 with ordained spiritual proclivity. It was the period of brutality and reign of terror let loose on the people of Kashmir by successive Afghan Governors. Among his followers, there was one Dilla Ram Kullie who was frequently coming to Jewan sahib's ashram. Dilla Ram Kullie was not much educated but was well versed in Persian language. He was in hunt of a job to supplement the meager earning of his parents. Dilla Ram Kullie purposely was coming to Jewan Sahib to seek his boon and blessings by attending his personal services. His regular visits paid him bonus in terms of him getting daily some good grub that were

brought for Jewan Sahib by his followers to eat. It was said that Jewan Sahib had no appetite for mundane food. He was always in trance while in yogic posture of Khag Asan (crow form) seated on raised wooden planks with an intense contemplative mood. With the result, Jewan sahib would signal his disciples to dump their food brought for him in an earthen vessel kept on a side without disturbing his meditative posture.

At times the dumped up cooked meals in an earthen pot was stinking and greenish coat of fungus over the sides of food layers was also visible. Invariably, Jewan Sahib would ask Dilla Ram Kullie to have the meals from the earthen pot. One day its

happened that Jewan Sahib asked Dilla Ram Kullie, soon after entering his room, to have meals from the earthen pot which was filled with various dishes including mutton pieces. On looking into the pot Dilla Ram found some insects over the surface of the pot, which resulted into sulking of his face. Jewan Sahib noticed his bad mood and advised him to get some curd from the market to mix the curd with the food to eat. Dilla Ram, caught in catch situation, followed Jewan Sahib's instruction and gulped the food from the earthen pot without looking here and there. As his meal was over Jewan Sahib told him to carry an ink pen of reed with him and walk towards Kohan Khun opposite to Chinar bagh near Dal gate. Jewan Sahib in a mystic ascent mumbled a few words, "would you like to be Diwan in place of the brother-in law of the Governor?" Dilla Ram heard the words while stepping out of the room and hurried in the direction of the route given by the Jewan Sahib.

On reaching the Kohan Khun area, Dilla Ram saw from the distance the Afghan

governor was holding open Darbar under majestic rows of chinar trees in Chinar Bagh across the water way of the Dal Lake. Dilla Ram was moving along the bank on the given route under the intermittent gaze of officials of Governor Office. The Afghan Governor spotted Dilla Ram walking across on the road and directed his guards to get that Kaffir before him. The soldiers rushed across the waterway to bring Dilla Ram to present him before the Afghan Governor. He was unable to fathom the reasons for being dragged before the Afghan authority. Many thoughts cluttered his mind including the chances of survival under the wrath of a devilish, heartless Governor.

Dilla Ram, with shiver running down his spine, stood before the Governor in fear to receive further instructions. The Afghan Governor unfolded a handwritten paper and asked Dilla Ram to read the contents of the letter loudly in front of him. Dilla Ram had a quick cursory look over the paper. His eye caught the sight of a sentence which mentioned that the Afghan Governor was blessed with a son in Kabul. Being witty and



Renovated Jewan Sahib shrine in Rainawari, Srinagar

intelligent, Dilla Ram broke out this news that the Governor had become father of a newly delivered son by his wife. The Afghan Governor was highly overjoyed to hear the news about his male child. He had bouts of loud laughter in the assembly of his officials. At the same time, he went into a rage against his brother-in-law, who was his Diwan, for not letting him know that jubilant news. In the fit of anger against his own relation, Governor, dismissed his brother-in-law from the office of Diwan, and appointed Dilla Ram Kullie as his Diwan. Thereafter, Dilla Ram never looked back and achieved a high position in administrative hierarchy under Afghan rule and later became the Chief Minister. With his wisdom, sagacity and intelligence, Dilla Ram became a successful administrator who streamlined

the process of taxation under Afghan Governor's rule. Diwan Dilla Ram Kullie had insight and understanding of the issues, high probity and was equipped with sharpness of prompt resolution of burning matters. His exceptional qualities of state management made him popular among the top autocratic Afghan ruling class from Kashmir to Kabul. Consequently, Dilla Ram was elevated in his position and deputed in Kabul Darbar under Sher Ali Khan of Barakzai dynasty. In Kabul he acquired more accolades for his proficiency which earned him many years of stay in Kabul with the ruling dynasty. Later, he was again made the Chief Minister of Kashmir valley second time. His second tenure was short-lived due to his murder in palatial intrigues

J&K POSTAL CIRCLE RELEASES SPECIAL COVERS ON "UNSUNG HEROES"

Department of Posts, J&K Postal Circle today released two special covers on two unsung heroes of Jammu and Kashmir Shri Sarvanand Koul "Premi" and Mohd. Maqbool Sherwani.

These special two covers were released by Sh. Shailendra Dashora, Chief Postmaster General, J&K Circle in an impressive function attended by Sh. Rajinder Premi (son of late Sh. S K Premi) and other senior officers of the Department of Posts.



Speaking on the occasion, Chief Postmaster General, J&K Circle said that it is an endeavor of Government of India to recognize the role played by the unsung heroes for the betterment of the nation. He further said that J&K Postal Circle feels privileged in bringing out two special covers on two such unsung heroes from J&K whose contribution can never be underestimated.

Shri Sarvanand Koul "Premi" was a famous Kashmiri litterateur, social reformer and Gandhian. Mohd. Maqbool Sherwani was the person who saved Srinagar from the raiders (kabbailies) attackers in 1947 merely at the age of 19.

Sh. Rajinder Premi son of Sh. S K Premi in his address expressed gratitude to the department of post for recognizing the contribution of his father for the nation and society as a whole.

AIKS NEWS



AIKS President Meets President of KPS Amphalla, Jammu

AIKS President Dr. Ramesh Raina accompanied by Vice President Sh. A. K. Raina called on Sh. K. K. Khosa President, KPS Amphalla Jammu and his team today on November 9, 2021 at its office in Amphalla. The meeting discussed various community issues at length which found common thinking on most of the issues. The meeting concluded on a positive note.

AIKS President Meets President of Amar Balidan Trust

Dr. Ramesh Raina, President AIKS held a meeting with the office bearers of Amar Balidan Trust today on November 11, 2021 at its office at Buta Nagar Jammu. The meeting was attended by its President Sh. A.K. Raina, Sh. Vijay Kashkari Vice President, Sh. S. K. Bhat secretary, Sh. Manmohan Koul, Sh. Rattanlal Wali and Sh. Ashok Kumar Pandita members of the Executive committee of the Trust. Sh. A.K. Raina and his team felicitated Dr. Ramesh Raina on his assuming the charge of AIKS. Secretary of the Trust Sh. Bhat gave a brief resume of its activities followed by other members who chipped in valuable inputs. The meeting discussed wide range of issues confronting the beleaguered community and welcomed the AIKS initiative of resolutely leading from the front and contesting such inimical forces from time to time. The meeting found a lot of convergence on policy initiatives of AIKS in this regard.



Dr. K L Chowdhury

A Pictorial Tribute









- H.L. Raina



Roaring Lion Mellow in Kashmir

It remains to be seen whether the recent visit of the Home Minister of India to Kashmir after abrogation of Article 370 and BSA will deliver peace in the valley or the things shall remain fluid as it happened earlier. We have, therefore, to wait for the results instead of the experience of earlier governments.

soon after the arrival, he held the high-level meeting on security situation with heads of Security and Intelligence agencies at Raj Bhawan on 23rd October, 2021. It was deemed that the friendly tone and gestures were not enough to alter the Kashmir's reality but the tone and tenure of the home minister was much mellow than the electoral speeches in

other states. In fact, it is stated that the BJP office at Jawahar Nagar in the valley got more attention of security where home minister was likely to visit. Similarly, Sher-i-Kashmir International Convention Centre was also made out of limit for three days.

Home Minister, while addressing various security forces in J&K at Lathapora, Pulwama, where he appreciated the forces for their alertness after revocation of Article 370 and 35A, which ensured not a single life was lost and all speculations of a violent reaction and bloodshed were proved wrong.

It was stated that Modi Govt. policy was focussed on zero tolerance to terrorism. Those who are indulging in terrorism are committing



a horrific act against the humanity. It was, therefore, duty and priority of the government against them, which was soft and clear message to those who had recently indulged in killing some of the people belonging to other communities.

Instead of holding meetings with the perpetrators of misadventures, the Govt. would, rather, hold talks with the youths, brothers and sisters of the valley than with Pakistan as suggested by the NC chief, Farooq Abdullah. Honeymoon period has finished, so far as Govt. of India is concerned. Enough is enough. For the people of the valley, it is now business. India can be gentle and liberal but it cannot be taken for ride. It can be rougher and tougher as and when need arises.

While on his return journey to Delhi, he stopped at Jammu where he spoke that time of injustice to people of Jammu and the brunt of discrimination bourn by them earlier is over now. The greatest enemy of the people of Jammu and Kashmir is terrorism. Once it is eradicated, no civilian will be killed. The terrorism sponsored from across the border from Pakistan Occupied Kashmir areas will be contained by sealing the borders and the peace and tranquillity is supposed to get permanent seat in the Union Territory. The recent reforms and actions of the Narendra Modi Government had started showing the results, while attempts are being made by inimical elements to create a hurdle. The home minister stated that he had come to J and K for assuring the people that nobody shall be able to disrupt the peace and development.

The home minister described the land of Jammu to be of temples, Mata Vaishnavdevi, Pt. Prem Nath Dogra and the land of sacrifice of Pt. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee. We are bound not to allow disruption of peace in J & K and those, trying to do so, will not be spared.

Indian Govt. wants to create an environment where civilians or innocents don't get killed.

Referring to some people raising the question of targeted killings of civilians in the recent weeks in Kashmir, he put up the facts and figures while pointing out that between 2004 and 2014 when UPA was in power at the centre, 2081 people lost their lives in terrorism in J&K with an average of 208 people killed every year. In comparison, only 239 people were killed between 2014 and September 2021. However, he reiterated that they are not satisfied as they want to create a situation where no one has to lose his life and terrorism comes to an end.

He said, there are vested interests who believe that the government does not want to buy peace, perhaps hinting at those who were inciting people for bigger violence, but the government was firm on ensuring peace on the ground. Indian government can be gentle and liberal towards the peace-loving people, but it cannot be taken for a ride. It will take tough stand as and when the need arises. Experience has shown that some people of Jammu and Kashmir, especially of the valley, had thought abusing, slogan raising and unfurling of Pakistan flags, anywhere at will, was going to be tolerated, but the things have changed now. Everything has a limit and such nonsensical things shall not be tolerated now. If such things are happening now, they are sternly dealt with like the recent acts of sloganeering in a professional institution and elsewhere. Even some of the serving staff have been prematurely made to retire.

All these measures have been found to be paying dividends with things appearing to be mellowing down. May God bestow them the sense to be calm and quiet and let them think in terms of making progress in their fields of works for their better tomorrow.

OBITUARY

Shri Poshkar Nath Moza had been a Member of AIKS. He had been instrumental in employing hundreds of KP youth in their organisation, especially after the tragic events. Shri Moza's family continue their support to needy KP and other families all in different parts of our country. AIKS expresses sincere Gratitude to Moza Sahab and expresses heartfelt condolence to his family and Peace to his Noble Soul.



- Dr. K N Pandita



Kashmir Leadership is Responsible for **Kashmir Conundrum**



Two years after he had introduced the J&K State Reorganization Bill in the Parliament and got it passed with a majority vote, Home Minister Amit Shah visited J&K in its new avatar as J&K Union Territory minus Ladakh which has been made a separate entity and conferred Union Status as well.

For the Kashmir Valley leadership, the event has been a surprise and a shock which they usually spoke about but never believed would be translated into action. A constitutional provision designated as “temporary” had almost been construed permanent and then absolutely inviolable. Such was the political and circumstantial adherence to the temporary Act that the local

leadership warned the blood would flow if the special status was taken away or that there wouldn't be a single person to raise the tricolour in Kashmir if the Article was abrogated.

Nothing of the sort happened. Yes, public men and women suspected of whipping up anti-India passions and giving the episode a communal colour were detained and denied the opportunity to be the adept rabble raisers. Preventive detention in the shape of house arrest is a mild and democratic way of handling obstructionists who believe in misleading the proxies meaning the public in what they call expression of freedom of speech. Kashmir could be a fine example of misuse of democracy and especially the

freedom of speech.

The Home Minister has met with a number of delegations in the valley and in Jammu. He has personally heard their grievances. He has interacted with them. He has made an objective assessment of the ground situation.

The trouble in Kashmir is a creation of valley-based leadership. Jinnah's comment on Sheikh Abdullah was that he was not reliable but in this context Nehru put all eggs in one basket. He had to remove and arrest the Sheikh on the night of 8-9 August 1953. He would not want to be part of India even though he concluded an Accord in 1974 after conceding that "12 sal ham ne darbadari ki", meaning we wasted 12 years.

With sudden and almost senseless removal of Bakhshi Ghulam Muhammad from power under the dubious Kamaraj Plan, the then Central government lay the foundation for alienation of Kashmir and its gradual distancing from accession. It was Bakhshi who had piloted the ship through

national religious minorities and Muslims at the top of the list.

In his autobiography, Sheikh Abdullah went to the extent of labelling the Kashmiri Pandits as the spies of the Government of India. Three generations of the Sheikh dynasty ruled over Kashmir; their scions remained the ministers in the Central Cabinet; they enjoyed the freedom of grabbing large chunks of forest land and so did their blue-eyed boys and cronies one and all, in the name of service to the people of Kashmir, and yet not they, but the Kashmiri Pandits, who were toiling and eking out a living, were branded as India's spies.

Valley leadership's anti-India and anti-Jammu bias deepened while the Centre continued to pour in huge instalments of money under the nomenclature of developmental projects. State bureaucracy seldom submitted utilization certificates despite repeated reminders and punitive measures by the CAG. The fate of the centrally sponsored developmental projects

The Kashmir valley leadership took full advantage of misusing Article 370 and 35-A. Its plank was that India was trying to snatch the autonomy of sorts given to Kashmir in the Indian Constitution.

storm after the Sheikh had reneged. Once the pilot was dropped there was no end to the ship tossing against the waves.

The Kashmir valley leadership took full advantage of misusing Article 370 and 35-A. Its plank was that India was trying to snatch the autonomy of sorts given to Kashmir in the Indian Constitution. In retaliation, as the leadership could not disarm the Centre, it turned its ire on Jammu region as a whole and subjected it to discrimination in various ways. Protests and anger of Jammu people did not help the Kashmir leadership see the reason. Besides, this leadership targeted the Kashmiri Hindu and Sikh minority also and stonewalled their role in the development of the State by denying them the recognition as religious minorities. At the same time, it genially accepted the Centre's policy of recognizing

for J&K is better not to be talked about. In most cases contractors were approved, funds released, a fraction of work done and then the projects abandoned for one reason or the other.

Projects, viable or non-viable, were almost offered on a platter to the valley whereas the people of Jammu region had to struggle, go on dharnas, bring out protest rallies, face the lathis and run from pillar to post to make New Delhi shell out some small and non-descript projects for the region. Tourism in Jammu is a case in point. In employment, promotion, postings and senior positions in public sector enterprises etc. Jammu region was given a step-motherly treatment.

The Congress regimes never restrained their bias and parochial approach in serving

the interests of these people without any discrimination. The rise of Theo-fascism in 1990 leading to the ethnic cleansing of Kashmir and extirpation of entire Kashmiri Pandit community never figured in the narrative of the Congress.

Denial of state citizenship to lakhs of Hindus and Sikhs who could escape the genocide in Muzaffarabad, Mirpur, Kotli, Poonch and other areas in October 1947, now called POJK, when they had found safety in Jammu for more than seventy years is unjustifiable and blatant violation of the human rights of the affected people according to the UN Charter on Human Rights of Refugees. On the one hand Sheikh Abdullah went all the way to Lake Success to tell the Security Council how human and civil rights of Kashmiris were violated by Pakistan-sponsored invaders of the Frontier and on the other he stubbornly denied citizenship to the displaced from POJK. How could this paradox be resolved, was a headache for the policy planners in New Delhi.

Kashmir valley militants, crossing over to the other side of the LoC were received warmly by the retired Pak army commanders in terrorist camps across PoJK. They were regular infiltrators and exfiltrators engaged in killing, kidnapping and mayhem in the valley. Many among them married in PoK/Pakistan and raised families. The J&K government announced amnesty to them if they returned home, promised jobs, documentation and also said all criminal cases would be withdrawn against them and they would be rehabilitated adequately. Scores of them have been allotted accommodation, given jobs and other perks. Compare this munificence with the scurvy treatment meted out to Hindu and Sikh refugees from PoK.

In a session of the last legislative assembly of J&K, the then chief minister, Mehbooba replying to a question admitted that four to five thousand Rohingya Muslims from Myanmar had come to Jammu and the government provided them some facilities. She did not go beyond that one sentence. But the reality on the ground is that no fewer than

89 thousand Rohingya have been allowed to settle down in Jammu by the PDP government. Please note that they were settled along the international border in Samba and Jammu. Within weeks they were provided with Adhaar Card, ration card, identity card, power connection, admission in government schools to their children. How come the defenders of the Special Status for Kashmir allowed 89 thousand Muslims to settle down in the State and particularly in Jammu region? Isn't it a clear attempt to bring about demographic change in Jammu? And still Kashmir leadership cries at the top of its voice that abrogation of Article 370 is intended to bring about change in the demographic complexion in Kashmir not a single outsider has been allowed to settle in Kashmir ever since NDA government came to power in 2014.

All this narrative explains fully that abrogation of the two constitutional provisions was not only legal but highly desirable to ensure the human rights of the people and to see that violence is curbed and firm steps taken towards strengthening normalcy. Home Minister has categorically stated that the era of discrimination of Jammu is a past story. His emphasis on development and active involvement of the youth of J&K is what should be given priority.

At the same time, his warning to the terrorists and Theo-fascists is loud and clear. No power on earth can separate Kashmir from India because Kashmiris have opted for accession to India, India has invested trillions of rupees in all round development of the erstwhile state and has helped raise income per capita in Kashmir which is around Rs, 9000/- perhaps the highest in the country. Indian army, paramilitaries and state Police Force have made great sacrifices in preserving the democratic and secular arrangement of the State. Kashmir has a very strategic importance for India and Pakistan is steadily selling out chunks of Indian territories in northern Kashmir to the Chinese to embrace the "iron brother" who may or may not let her breathe one day because of tight embrace.



- Yoginder Kandhari



OF KASHMIR, KILLING SPREE AND **INSENSITIVE GOVERNANCE**

A spate of recent reprehensible killings of innocents in Srinagar surprised none, not even the State Administration. Unfortunately for the grieving families, the State stood by shamelessly though forewarned through numerous written communications. After the unfortunate blood spilt on roads, the Government woke up to these warnings. It is the bureaucrats' writ that runs the administration reducing the Lieutenant Governor to a titular head. Ever since his investiture in the seat of power, the LG was not allowed to meet a delegation of local Kashmiri Pandits (KP). They wished to apprise His Excellency precisely about the realities that

unfolded to tragic consequences now. Alas! The bureaucrats stood in the way.

India can't afford a repeat of the 1990s in the Valley. Rhetorically, the then squabbling central government, supported by the party in absolute power today, may be blamed for the lack of strategic and nationalistic vision. Theoretically, one can't similarly accuse the present dispensation. History would neither spare those at the helm in the 1990s nor absolve those charged with the delicate responsibility now. True, insurgents hold the initiative in a conflict situation. Yet, the administration, security setup, including the intelligence mandarins, can't be absolved of the blame for not pursuing the credible trails to



the lurking threats.

Further, counter-insurgency is a battle of wits and not about interpreting the law in the offices. Split-second decisions on the spot are crucial to success in this fight, and for that, officers of JKP must work more on the ground than to superintendent fight from their plush offices. It is time some heads roll to ensure accountability for the dereliction. Thundering press statements scare none, insurgents the least.

Political executive in New Delhi is under the spell of the mojo stories narrated by their newfound party cadres in the Valley. A Union Minister from JKUT, post abrogation of Article 370, when questioned about the rehabilitation of KPs in the Valley, betrayed a confused understanding of the situation in the Valley. Another Union Minister's comments comparing the abandoned KPs to migrant labour elsewhere reinforces this disdain. KP cadres in the ruling party kept mum for fear of losing the chance to make a fortune. An expose about a KP lady corporator, with her hands in the till, might have been hushed up but it remains etched to the public memory.

A handful of left-over KPs in the Valley, spread over 272 locations, repeatedly requested the Union and the State Governments for secure accommodation at respective district headquarters only to be rejected offhand. On the other hand, similar privilege is allowed to the newly recruited political carders from the majority community. Why is the most vulnerable section of the society in the Valley denied this fundamental right to life? The 'retiree' KPs who wear lifetime 'leadership' headgears in community assemblages remain least interested in these issues of grave concern to the Community. Post recent killings even the migrant KPs posted invectives against the non-migrants. Do they wish to justify their cowardice by the use of such language? KP Community must learn to square up to its tormentors and not take pride in running away. This behaviour is despicable.

Navreh Milan address by the Second-in-Command in the RSS or heralding a phony

return of KPs to the Valley by the State BJP's organizing secretary are statements to befool the Community. While BJP-RSS milked the KP plight to the last drop during elections nationwide, neither the Government nor these organizations are serious about addressing their concerns. The neglect of this minuscule ethnic minority's rights and aspirations has been absolute during the current regime's tenure thus far. Hoodwinking the Community by creating an online portal to reclaim left-over properties is a gimmick to keep the people busy in futility.

Why can't the Government provide secure accommodation to those who seek it? An audit of the available government accommodation or JK Police resources frittered away on non-essentials would spare enough resources to house and secure the harried lot in the Valley. The establishment would never undertake such an exercise, for, in a feudal structure, none wishes to part with privileges enjoyed on taxpayers' money. It is a deep-rooted nexus where the in-service benefits extend into retirement.

By withdrawing the option for the migrants to fight their court cases through the virtual mode, the judiciary has piled misery and additional costs on the litigants of the unfortunate minority. Mind you, most of the litigations pertain to the usurpation of left-over properties. Surprisingly, the virtual mode facility is still available for those who can afford expensive lawyers or those with the right connections. Would the Hon'ble Chief Justice reconsider the decision?

Lastly, mainstream political parties and civil society in Kashmir have not risen to the occasion in this hour of tragedy. One can always throw a counter-argument. But the truth needs to be told. The social and professional profile of those killed would put even barbarians to shame. Remember, rearing a snake in the backyard is always a dangerous proposition. Afghanistan is a case in point.

Would the Government ever rise above petty political considerations to care for the ordinary people? I have my doubts.

(Author is a retired army officer)



-Dr. M.K. Mam



Club Foot

Club foot also called congenital talipes equinovarus deformity (CTEV), is one of the most common abnormalities present since birth. There is equinus i.e., foot points downwards and varus i.e., foot is deviated inwards with sole facing downwards and inwards. Its incidence is said to be 1 to 3 in 1000 live births. The deformity is bilateral in about 50 % of cases. It is more commonly found in boys. Club foot can cause lot of problems especially on walking as the child grows but with early and proper treatment most of children lead a normal active life.

Causes: Exact cause of club foot is not known. It is mostly idiopathic i.e., cause is unknown. Various possible theories and mechanisms have been suggested. It is thought to be a germ plasm defect or a form of arrest in the development. It could also be part or association with genetic conditions like arthrogryposis. As club foot can be genetic in origin as such it can run in families. Deformity in some cases could be because of disorder in nerves or muscles.

Presentation: The deformity of club foot is obvious at birth. The foot is both turned and twisted inward. There is downward deviation of foot, sole faces inwards and backwards. Outer border of foot is convex and inner border is concave.

The foot is usually smaller in size and



heel is poorly developed. There is a deep skin crease on the inner border of foot and on back of the heel. Deformity can be graded as mild, moderate or severe. Passive correction of deformity may be possible in mild cases, whereas it cannot be done in a severe club foot. Normally we can passively move the foot upwards till

upper surface of foot touches front of leg. However, in club foot it is not possible, we meet with varying degrees of resistance and cannot passively move the foot upwards. Leg especially calf appears thinner because of atrophy of calf muscles. The deformity does not cause any pain to the babies, but if not treated, it can lead to problems in walking as they get older. In a child having a club foot, it is mandatory to examine back of the child to rule out any birth defect in spine and spinal cord, as involvement of spinal cord and nerve roots can result in the deformity of feet because of muscle imbalance. We also assess foot sensations as they can be affected in patients where the deformity is due to problems in spinal cord or nerves. We also examine other joints for any deformity to rule out genetic conditions like arthrogryposis, where the deformities are severe and very rigid. Hip joints are examined to rule out any congenital anomaly of hips especially congenital dislocation of hip.

Investigations: X-rays usually are not needed to diagnose a club foot. X-rays help to assess severity, progress and correction of deformity after treatment especially in older children. With all the advances in diagnostics, club foot can be picked up during pregnancy on a routine ultrasound scan done at 18-21 weeks and it is reported to be accurate in about 80 % of cases.

Treatment: The main aim is to correct the deformity, then hold the foot in corrected position till adolescent age so that the deformity does not recur. It is important that we have a foot of normal shape that is supple and functions well. The treatment should begin early, preferably within first two weeks of birth. Earlier most of such patients especially in rural setup in our

country would present late and we would see lot many neglected cases of club foot, however with overall health awareness and education, most of them present early, so the results of treatment have improved a lot.

Conservative treatment is usually very effective in fresh cases. In a new born, mother is taught to gently manipulate-mould the foot 3-4 times during the day, till the child is 2 weeks. This may not correct the deformity but does stretch the tissues. Serial correction – stretching and plaster cast application is done, wherein we passively manipulate the foot once in 7 – 10 days and then maintain the correction by plaster cast. On every subsequent visit we assess the correction and gently manipulate the foot and put in the plaster cast. Manipulation has always to be gentle, we use minimal force. Usually after 5 manipulations or so, correction is achieved and corrected foot is further put in cast for 3 weeks. Most of the deformities except the equinus get corrected with serial manipulation and casting using Ponseti method. For correction of equinus, a minor procedure i.e., percutaneous tenotomy of heel cord - Achilles' tendon is performed under local anaesthetic. Following the complete correction with serial casts, a below knee splint-brace with straps is applied to hold the foot in slightly overcorrected position. Special club foot shoe is also advised to maintain the correction and prevent the relapse. Braces and special shoes are to be worn for full time for three months and then during night or nap-time for 4-5 years as clubfoot has a strong tendency to relapse, more so until four years of age. Relapse is common in clubfoot, so continued bracing is important. Wearing of splints and braces somehow has always been an issue, as it is considered a stigma

in the society. As such, it is essential to educate the parents and ensure that the child and the parents follow the advice of wearing braces and special shoes religiously. All along stretching and muscle strengthening exercises are also done to maintain correction. These children need to be assessed periodically for any relapse till adolescence. With all the advancements in conservative treatment, most of cases of club foot can be corrected by very well-done serial casts especially with Ponseti method followed by a percutaneous tenotomy of heel cord. The Ponseti method is accepted as the gold standard for treatment of CTEV. Excellent results can be achieved, when the treatment is started early and is done meticulously with proper follow up. Most of the children have pain free, normal looking feet. Affected foot may sometimes remain slightly smaller especially in children who have only one foot involvement. Higher rates of recurrence are observed in children with associated

neuromuscular problems and other congenital conditions. Excellent results can be achieved, when the treatment is started early and is done meticulously with proper follow up. We need to educate the people in general about the problem of club foot. This certainly helps in better compliance of the treatment and finally a better outcome of the treatment.

Surgical treatment is required in only a small percentage of children having club foot. Surgical correction is done when the deformity is severe and there is no progressive correction of deformity by serial manipulation and plaster casts. After surgical correction also child needs to have plaster cast for 3 months or so and this has to be followed by splints and special shoes to maintain the correction as is done for the ones treated non-operatively.

*Formerly Vice Principal, Professor. & Head of Orthopaedics,
Christian Medical College, Ludhiana, Punjab; Past President,
North Zone Orthopaedics Association*

Events of the Month

Bhai Dooj	06th November 2021
Gopala Ashtami	11th November 2021
Ekadashi (Shukla Paksha)	14th November 2021
Kartik Poornima	19th November 2021
Ashtami (Krishna Paksha)	27th November 2021
Ekadashi (Krishna Paksha)	30th November 2021
Amavasya	04th December 2021

Note

Panchak Starts on 11th Nov ends on 16th Nov 2021

Kartik (Shukla Paksha) from 05 Nov 2021 to 19 Nov 2021
Maarg (Krishna Paksha) from 20 Nov 2021 to 04 Dec 2021
Maarg (Shukla Paksha) from 05 Dec 2021 to 19 Dec 2021



ALL INDIA KASHMIRI SAMAJ (REGD.)

(APEX BODY OF INDIAN & OVERSEAS KASHMIRI PANDIT ORGANISATIONS)

244, Sector 3, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110022, Telephone : 011-26107431

Web: www.aiks.org; E-mail: aiksnd@live.com, info@aiks.org

No.:- AIKS/GS/PC- I (3) 2021-24

Date: 17th October, 2021

AIKS MEDIA COMMUNIQUE

DR. RAMESH RAINA, PRESIDENT AIKS RELEASES DOCUMENTARY ON PADMASHRI LATE J.N. KAUL

New Delhi: October 17, 2021

At an impressive function, “J.N. Kaul Memorial Lecture” organized by the All India Kashmiri Samaj, a documentary on Padamshri J. N. Kaul, former President of AIKS was released at Kashyap Rishi Bhawan, Noida by its President Dr. Ramesh Raina. Shri H. N. Jattu, former Sr. Vice President of AIKS was the chief guest on the occasion.

As an acclaimed philanthropist and an institutional builder, Late Padmashri J. N. Kaul became a symbol of providing succor to the members of the exiled community having fled from Kashmir in early 90s to escape the brutalities and murderous onslaught of pro Pak elements and terrorists. Speaking on the occasion, Dr. Ramesh Raina described late Padam Shri J N Kaul as a towering personality and a community leader, philosopher and guide who came to the rescue of the people when a helping hand was needed the most. Recounting his service and contribution to the hapless community especially in the field of providing education and employment to the displaced KP youth, Dr. Raina said that his contribution will remain not only etched in the collective memory of the Kashmiri Pandit community, but be recorded in red letters in our post exile history.

While making J. N. Kaul Memorial Lecture, Shri H. N. Jattu, former Sr. Vice President AIKS and a close associate of Late Shri J. N. Kaul said that it was difficult to have another community patron and benefactor like late Shri J. N. Kaul, referred to as Papa Ji or the Patriarch. Lauding his philanthropic ways and approach, Shri Jattu said that his service to society was laced with no politics and diplomacy and that he derived sheer pleasure from giving back to the community. He said that Papa Ji had only love and compassion for everybody especially those belonging to weaker sections of the society. He would go out of way to help the needy. He said it was his vision and love for community that institutions like a temple and Community Center Sharika Bhawan was created in the heart of Faridabad and replica of Hari Parbat, the central point of collective faith of community, recreated at Anangpur in Faridabad which has become a famous spiritual tourist spot for the exiled community. Kudos to his vision and team too who stood rock solid behind him and also saw three residential housing societies coming up in Faridabad. Our community owes a debt of gratitude to that noble soul. He also appreciated the initiative of AIKS to hold annual J.N. Kaul Memorial Lecture in his memory and described it as a befitting tribute to that noble soul. Shri Jattu also released the special number of AIKS monthly magazine Naad.

A documentary on J. N. Kaul produced by Vyeth Productions was released by AIKS President, Dr. Ramesh Raina. Dr. Raina complimented Shri Virender Rawal, the founder of Vyeth Productions for making this documentary on a legend and a community icon popularly known as Papa ji in the community. He also praised the producer of the film for touching many aspects of his life hitherto not known to the rest of the world. Dr. Raina also thanked all the members of the crew for their contribution in making the documentary.

Later, Shri Kamal Hak, President KMWa offered the expression of gratitude. The programme was conducted by Ms. Deep Shalini.

(Puran Patwari)
General Secretary

AIKS Affiliated Units at:

- Inland :** Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Ambala, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bahadurgarh, Baroda, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Delhi, Dharamshala, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Gurgraon, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indirapuram, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jammu, Jodhpur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Mumbai, Moradabad, Nagpur, Noida, Panchkula, Pune, Ranchi, Sahibabad, Shimla, Srinagar, Udaipur, Varanasi
- Overseas :** U.K. & U.S.A



ALL INDIA KASHMIRI SAMAJ (REGD.)

(APEX BODY OF INDIAN & OVERSEAS KASHMIRI PANDIT ORGANISATIONS)

244, Sector 3, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110022, Telephone : 011-26107431

Web: www.aiks.org; E-mail: aiksnd@live.com, info@aiks.org

No.:- AIKS/GS/PR- I (3) 2021-24

Date: 24th October, 2021

AIKS PRESS COMMUNIQUE

AIKS DEMANDS CONCRETE CBM'S FOR THE MINORITIES OF KASHMIR

Date: 24th October, 2021: All India Kashmiri Samaj (AIKS) held a broad based and extensive meeting on the prevailing anti-minority wave in Kashmir on Sunday, 24th October 2021 titled Kashmiri Pandits – Way forward in the wake of minority killings in Kashmir in Constitution Club New Delhi. The meeting was presided over by its President Dr. Ramesh Raina. Dr Archana Kokroo, President KOA was the Chief Guest on the occasion and Lt. Gen Atta Hasnain, Aman Sinha, Ashok Bhan, Dileep Mattoo of JKVM and Utpal Koul of GKPD were Guests of Honour. The meeting began with a two minute silence in memory of those who fell to the bullets of blood thirsty monsters in recent spate of killings. The proceedings began with the felicitation of KOA President Dr Archana Kokroo by the AIKS President Dr. Ramesh Raina, M. L. Malla and Prof Sudhir Sopory by presenting her a traditional stole and a flower bouquet. It was her maiden visit to India after taking over as President of prestigious overseas organization, the KOA.

To set the ball rolling for the debate President Dr Ramesh Raina said in his welcome address that the phenomenon of selective minority killings has had an uninterrupted continuity for the past 31 years since the religious extremism and terrorism took over the centre stage in the Kashmir valley; while adding that the recent spate of killings has a larger design as it has widened its ambit beyond KPs and brought non- Kashmiri Hindus and Sikhs of the valley within its target range. Strongly condemning the recent target killings of the minorities in the valley, Dr. Raina urged the Government of the Union Territory to strengthen the security of all the people who are vulnerable and sitting ducks for the Pakistan-sponsored and trigger happy terrorists in the valley. He also made a strong pitch for the inclusion of all the Kashmiri Pandit organisations as important stake



holders in any decision making process and demanded concrete CBMs as a way forward to act as a great reassurance to all the residual Kashmiri Pandits living presently in Kashmir who have stayed put in the valley even during the worst phase of uprising.

Lt. Gen Atta Husnain, in his address strongly condemned the recent spate of killings of the innocent people in the valley. He said, our security forces are fully equipped to deal with the aggressors and India will not let the perpetrators from across the border to succeed in their nefarious designs. He condemned the innocent killings of the minority people and urged the Govt. of the UT and at the Centre to strengthen the security of the vulnerable minorities in the valley.

Supreme Court Advocate Aman Sinha expressed his strong disapproval of the recent target killings and that no civilized society, howsoever tolerant it might be, will accept it. He reassured that the whole nation has taken a serious note of it and both union government and state administration have taken tough and pro active steps to stem this residual rot.

Ashok Bhan called this a continued genocide of the Kashmiri Hindus for the last three decades which has now been extended to other minority communities. He reiterated that KPs are the aborigines and that they constitute an important core of a distinct Kashmiri cultural ethos which has a continuity of thousands of years reflected in its written history and age old rituals and customs cherished till date by the community in exile as a rich heritage. He emphasized the need for creating a conducive environment for the minorities to live in peace.

Dr Archana Kokroo in her address said overseas KP organisations, be that USA, UK or Europe lost no time in lodging protests in our respective countries against such target killings of minorities and our KP brethren in order to bring before the global audience the brutal face of Islamic jihad which has been targeting from time to time the hapless minorities in Kashmir. She demanded that global regulatory body the UN must take note of nefarious activities by its member countries sponsoring trans-border terrorism take stern action against them and global comity of nations should shun such nations by treating them as political pariah. Not only this our organisations are preparing for a better coordinated followup of the efforts, should there be a repeat of such dastardly acts in future.

Daleep Mattoo of Jammu Kashmir Vichar Manch gave vent to his deep sense of anxiety at the new wave of targeted minority killing spree in Kashmir, which he pointed out found expression at larger community level in the strong pitched protests and marches in Delhi and elsewhere. He condemned such gruesome acts of terror aided and abetted from across the Border, he demanded immediate beefing up of the security of the vulnerable people in the valley and a better living climate for them.

Shri Utpal Kaul of Global Kashmir Pandit Diaspora unequivocally demanded creating of conducive environment for the Kashmiri displaced people to return to the valley. Condemning the recent spate of killings, he said the designs of Pakistan to derail the democratic system in the Union Territory will never succeed and India will defeat their nefarious designs.

Prof. Sudhir Sopory, President, Kashmiri Sewak Samaj, Faridabad, in his Expression of Gratitude, thanked the distinguished speakers for their views and support for the suffering minorities in the valley. He emphasized on the need for a collective and united approach to fight the enemies of the united India.

(Puran Patwari)
General Secretary

AIKS Affiliated Units at:

- Inland :** Agra, Ahmedabad, Allahabad, Ambala, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bahadurgarh, Baroda, Bhopal, Chandigarh, Dehradun, Delhi, Dharamshala, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Gurgraon, Gwalior, Hyderabad, Indrapuram, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jammu, Jodhpur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Mumbai, Moradabad, Nagpur, Noida, Panchkula, Pune, Ranchi, Sahibabad, Shimla, Srinagar, Udaipur, Varanasi
- Overseas :** U.K. & U.S.A



JKVM Organized the 1st M K Kaw Memorial Lecture

Jammu Kashmir Vichar Manch (JKVM), organised the 1st M.K Kaw Memorial Lecture in India on 30th October, 2021, at International Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

The programme started with deep Prajwalan and The Chief Guest Sh. Murli Manohar Joshi was welcomed by presenting him traditional attire, a Kashmiri Pheran and the Kashmiri Pandit traditional turban. The distinguished panel of speakers was also felicitated by presenting them a bouquet and a Kashmiri shawl. As also a bouquet was presented to Mrs. Raj Kaw as a mark of respect. A small documentary was displayed on the life and works of Sh. M.K Kaw with tribute from various community members. Addressing the august community gathering Sh. Murli Manohar Joshi Ji spoke extensively on the elaborate career of Sh. M.K Kaw as a bureaucrat, since both had worked together in the HRD Ministry. President JKVM paid rich tributes to late Sh. M.K Kaw for his contribution to shaping the educational careers of the Kashmiri Hindu Youth.

Apart from the chief guest the other guest speakers were:

1. Prof. S.K. Sopory, Padamshree (Former VC JNU)
2. Sh. Anil Razdan, Former Secretary Govt. Of India.
3. Smt. Renu Sahni Dhar, Former PR Advisor HP C.M (Chief Secretary Rank)
4. Professor B.B Dhar, Ex-President KECSS

PNBMT Paid Shradhanjali to Dr. K L Chowdhury

Emotional and reverential tributes were paid to Dr. K. L Chowdhury- a renowned





practicing physician, writer, thinker, social activist and an orator in a well attended solemn meeting held at KP Sabha Ambphalla and organised by Pt. Prem Nath Bhat Memorial Trust (PNBMT). The meeting was presided over by Prof. P.N Trisal while the Chief Guest was Justice (Retd.) Sunil Jee Halli Sahib. In the meeting speakers threw light on various aspects of the contribution to society the suffering people and in particular the Kashmiri Pandit Community post exodus .It is worth noting that Dr. Chowdhury was the Chairman of the Selection Committee in respect of selection of two journalists each year for receiving "Amateur Journalist Award" sponsored by the Trust.

Prominent speakers included S/Shri Justice (Retd.) Sunil Jee Halli, Prof. P.N Trisal, Dr. B.L Handoo, Dr. R .L. Bhat, K K Khosa, Shiban Khaibri, Surrender Ambardar, B.K Sanyasi, Ashwani Kumar Chrungoo, Shri M .K Yogi, Ajay Bharti, Ravi Jogi, R.K Wangnoo etc.

A two minutes silence was observed in memory of those of the members of the community who unfortunately passed away due to COVID -19 virus this year.

The program was conducted by Dr. M K Bharat Sr. Member of the Trust and introductory remarks were presented by Sundri Lal Koul secretary of the Trust.



AIKS Paid Shradhanjali to Dr. K L Chowdhury at PNBMT, Jammu

Dr K L Chowdhury's demise is an irreparable loss to the KP community and to the medical fraternity. He was a distinguished physician, writer, social activist and tutor for the entire medical fraternity. During covid-19, he advised the community through a webinar about the treatment and even responded to patients through WhatsApp messages despite his ill health. For me, he was a mentor and guide during my student career which continued even in my professional career. His literary work in prose and poetry reflects pain of the exiled community. KP community will remember him for his selfless contribution as a medical profession and an ardent social worker. We all pray for peace to his noble soul.

Om Shanti Om! – Dr Romesh Raina, President, All India Kashmiri Samaj

Above message was read by A. K. Raina, V.P AIKS Jammu.

KSS Celebrated Diwali Milan

Kashmiri Sewak Samaj organized Diwali Milan Celebrations, first of its kind, at Sharika Bhawan on 4th November, 2021. The programme started with a Meet-N-Greet session for participants to greet each other on this festive occasion. This was followed by a



session of lilting and melodious Bhajans by well known community artists like Sanjeev Raina Gautam ji, Dileep Langoo ji, Rohit Dass ji, along budding GenNxt performers like Shriya Wali, Sanna Bhat and Bhoomika Raina. Audience thoroughly enjoyed the lively performances of these artists.



KSS had Interactive Session with Dr. Archana Kokroo

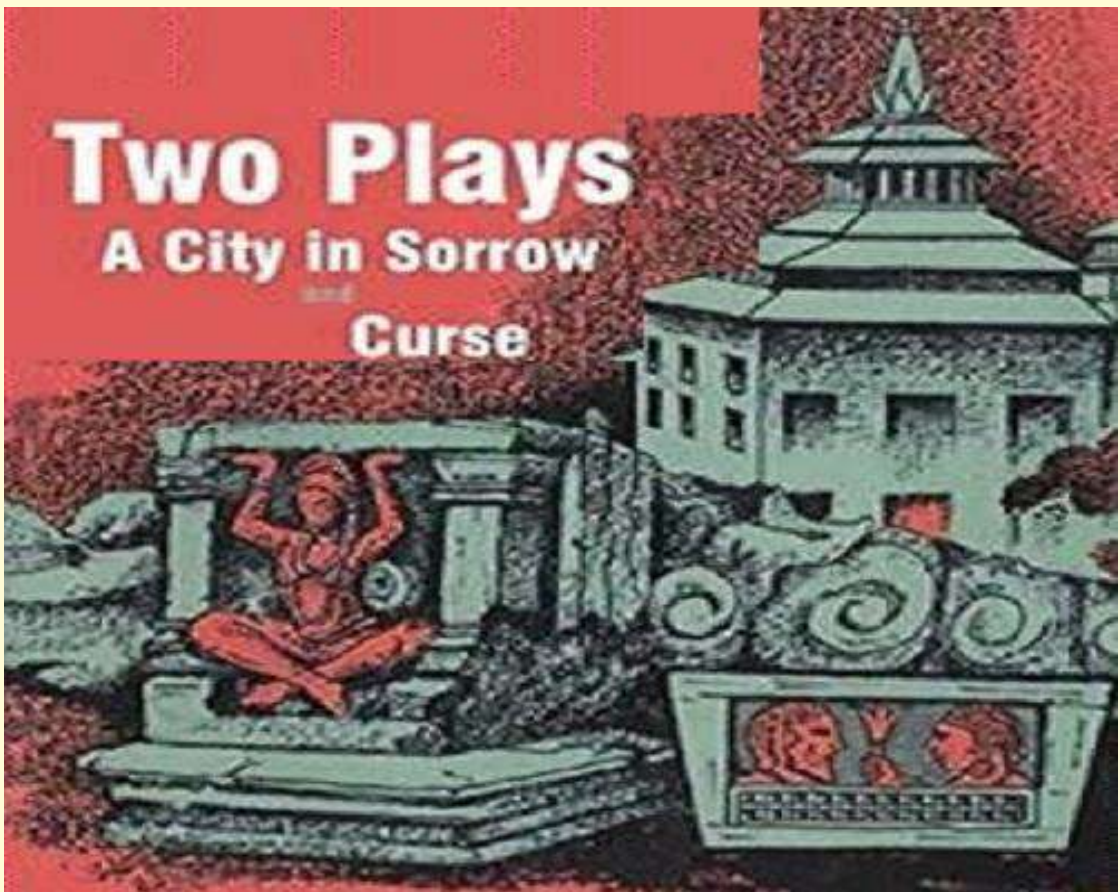
KSS had an interactive session with Dr. Archana Kokroo (President, Kashmiri Overseas Association, USA) who had specially come to meet and interact with Faridabad Biradari. Welcoming the dignitary, Dr. Sopory (President, KSS, Faridabad) said that Faridabad KP Biradari is proud of her as she has been a part of this biradari (Her parents as well as parents in-law are settled in



Faridabad). Dr. Kokroo, in her address, expressed that her present visit to India was specifically aimed at connecting with people and KP organisations in India to increase the interaction and cooperation of KOA with them and serve the community in a better and coordinated way. She also emphasized the need to involve the GenNxt in the community affairs. She expressed her innate desire to bring together the Talent-pool of the community on a global platform and also outlined the roadmap for community welfare and development. She

thoroughly enjoyed the performances of various community artists (especially the juniors) who presented enchanting Bhajans on this occasion. On behalf of KSS, Dr. Sopory assured her of close cooperation between KSS and KOA, as welfare of the community was enshrined in the DNA of both organisations. At the outset, participants observed a 2- minute silence in the memory of departed KP icon Dr. K L Chaudhari ji. Subhash Premi Media I/C, KSS.

- Subhash Premi, Media I/C, KSS.



Two Plays : A City in Sorrow and Curse

Author : Moti Lal Kemmu

Book Review By : Tej N. Dhar

Trans. by : Pankaj Bhan

Moti Lal Kemmu is a distinguished Kashmiri playwright and theatre person, who wrote, produced, and directed plays in Kashmiri for decades and won state and national awards for his services to the theatre. The two plays in the volume under review are based on incidents from Kalhan's *Rajatarangini*.

A City in Sorrow is the longer of the two plays and in four Acts. At its core is the conflict between Anantdev and his son Kalashdev, which has several dimensions. Though Anantdev has handed over his throne to his son and settled in a town away from the capital city, the son continues to threaten him, which causes pain to his mother, who is "riven by contradictory pulls" of being a wife and mother. So she sends a message to her son to avoid confronting his father.

Kalashdev returns to his city, but continues to cause trouble to his father, because of his evil ways. Many people approach the father to "set things right," which makes him think of handing over the throne either to the sons of Twang or his grandson Harshdev. Though he

gave the throne to his son on the suggestion of his wife Suryamati, he realizes that he did not take adequate care of him. That is why Kalashdev only amasses wealth and indulges in immoral acts. When Harshdev comes to see his grandparents, they speak to him of their plan to make him the king, but he tells them that he cannot take his father's place. Kalashdev too comes to see his parents, seeks their pardon for his doings, and invites them to his capital city.

When Kalashdev's parents go there, they are shocked to learn of his plan to imprison them. So they return hastily to their old location with all the valuables they had carried with them. They find that behind their back, the place had been attacked, the watchman killed, and the temple set on fire. There are more shocks for Anantdev. A couple has been forcibly engaged by Kalashdev to enact plays in public spaces to denigrate his parents. This compels Suryamati to think that perhaps Kalashdev is not her son.

Another attack by Kalashdev results in a big fire in his parents' place. When she sees people distressed by the loss of their homes, Suryamati gives them money to rebuild them. The people who had set the place on fire confess to Anantdev that they had been compelled to do so because their parents had been imprisoned and flogged by the minions of Kalashdev. Anantdev gets another shock when he gets a written note from his son that no repair work can be undertaken by anybody without his permission. Since he cannot take it anymore, he commits suicide and his wife, in spite of pleadings by her grandson, commits sati.

Kemmu makes a skilful use of the old dramatic device of the Chorus, which in the play consists of Brahmins, porters and city-burners. They appear at crucial moments in the play and help carry forwards its plot, comment on its evolving action, and implicitly shape the attitude of the spectators/readers.

The Curse is a much more sophisticated play, for it makes use of a host of new techniques of expressionistic plays, especially the use of lights, as well as of the innovations associated with the meta-theatre of Bertolt Brecht. The play in three Acts revolves round King Gonand, who receives a special message from king Jarasand of Magadh, that he help him militarily to fight the enemies of his son-in-law, Kansa, the ruler of Mathura. Although his wife tells him that Jarasand is an impious person and that he should be guided in his actions and decisions by his rajdharma, and not accept his call for help, he decides to take his army to help him. Once there, an old man warns Gonand of the fearful consequences of his action and his eventual death by Balram's plough. He does not pay any heed to him, and Gonand is killed as the old man had predicted, which makes his son go in mourning. When he is urged by his soldiers to return to his home and take charge of his country, he announces that because his father has been murdered deceitfully his dharma is to avenge his death, though the chief Queen does not approve of his proposed action.

When Gonand's son learns that the two brothers, Krishna and Balarama, the ones who had caused problems to Kansa, are to attend the marriage of the daughter of the king of Gandhara, he goes there to confront them. There Krishna cuts off his head. When the people of Kashmir request Krishna to be their king, he refuses, and tells them to accept Queen Yashomati as their ruler who, being pregnant, would eventually give birth to the new ruler. In this way, Krishna inaugurates the new convention of female rulers.

Pankaj Bhan deserves our thanks for his competent translation of the plays into English, which reads well. In his short but acute introduction to the volume, he makes valuable critical comments on the dramatic art of Kemmu and touches upon some interesting aspects of the art of translation.

» Vocational Education in India

Vocational education is the academic program for an occupation that requires a specialized skill. The education involves basic classes and manual training or a combination of both. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) starts vocational subjects as early as from the upper primary level (class V to VIII). It gives students the necessary orientation to explore different career choices at secondary (class IX and X) and senior secondary (class XI and XII) levels. CBSE gives the flexibility of vocational courses along with regular school education. Similarly, the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) offers the choices of vocational subjects in Mechanical, civil and telecommunication engineering. The other Vocational Education courses provided by ICSE are: offset printing, graphic designing, Air conditioning and refrigeration, Hospitality management, Crèche and pre-primary school management, Interior and exterior design, and computer theory and system analyst Business studies, Physical education and Office assistant courses.

Vocational training focuses on developing technical skills for a specific job or trade. Vocational training is the informal education system. Previously certification or a diploma course was imparted by Industrial Training Institutes. Now, vocational education is at graduation and post-graduation levels—vocational education tailored to a specific trade or field. The classes are directly related to the corporate requirements.

The classes are directly related to the corporate requirements. It is seen in the corporate houses that they prefer candidates

who possess the essential skills required by them. Concisely, Vocational Courses deal with the industry-friendly abilities provided to the candidates in diverse fields and aim to prepare them for a dedicated career.

The National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) was notified by the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) Vocational Education in India to regulate Vocational Education.

Vocational education is the educational program for an occupation that requires a specialized skill, and the education involves basic classes and manual training or a combination of both.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) started vocational subjects as early as from the upper primary level (class V to VIII). Early education gave students the necessary orientation at different career choices at secondary (class IX and X) and senior secondary (class XI and XII) levels. CBSE provides the flexibility of vocational courses along with regular school education. Similarly, the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) offers the choices of vocational subjects in Mechanical, civil and telecommunication engineering and courses like offset printing and graphic designing technician courses, Air conditioning and refrigeration, Hospitality management, Crèche and pre-primary school management, Interior and exterior design, Computer theory and system analyst courses, Business studies, Physical education and Office assistant courses.

Vocational training focuses on developing technical skills for a specific job or trade. Vocational training is the informal education system, and industrial Training

Institutes imparts certification or a diploma—the new policy of vocational education awards degrees at the level of graduation and post-graduation.

The objective of vocation education is to give career employability skills. Vocational education courses are custom-fit to a specific trade or field, and the career is directly related to the corporate requirements.

The corporate houses prefer candidates who possess the essential skills required. Concisely, Vocational Courses deal with the industry-friendly abilities provided to the candidates in diverse fields and aim to prepare them for a dedicated career.

On 5th December 2018, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) notified National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET) to regulate Vocational Education. On 04.11.2019, by an act, NCVET encompassed skills regulator.

The NCVET will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long & short-term, and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities. The primary functions of NCVET would be recognition and regulation of Awarding Bodies, Assessment Agencies, and Skill related Information Providers; approval of Qualifications; monitoring and supervision of recognized entities and grievance redressal.

There are over 115 Vocational Education colleges in India. Haryana State has a full-fledged skill development university, and Rajasthan State has a private University near Jaipur named Bhartiya Skill Development University, known as BSDU.

Certification and diploma courses are attainable for Office Secretaryship, Stenography and Computer Application, Accountancy and Auditing, Marketing and Salesmanship, Banking, Retail, Financial Market Management, Business

Administration, Electrical Technology, Automobile Technology, Civil Engineering, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology, Electronics Technology, Geo Spatial Technology, Foundry, IT Application, Ophthalmic Techniques, Medical Laboratory Techniques, Auxiliary Nursing & Midwifery, Architecture, X-Ray Technician, Healthcare Sciences, Health and Beauty Studies, Medical Diagnostics, Fashion Design & Clothing Construction, Textile Design, Design Fundamental, Music Technical Production, Beauty Services, Transportation System & Logistic Management, Life Insurance, Library and Information Sciences, Poultry Farming, Horticulture, Fisheries and Farm Management, Dairying Science and Technology, Food Production, Food and Beverage Services, Mass Media Studies and Media Production, Bakery and Confectionery, Front office, Travel and Tourism, Audio Technicians, Game Designer, Foreign Language Expert, Commercial Pilot training, Forensic Scientist, Air hostess training, Event management courses, Diploma in Hospitality, Law, Fashion technology/design, Journalism and mass communication, Web development and designing, Photography, Beautician course, Catering management, Disaster management, Physical education-Fitness and gym operation, Animation, Finance and Banking, Public Relations, Theatre Arts, IT and ITES, Printing Technology, Textile Technology, Data and Web Analytics, Visual Media, Network and Hardware Technology, Automobile Technology, Interior Design, Marketing/Advertisements, Acting and Filmmaking, Telecommunication, and Paramedical Training.

Diploma Courses are of 2 to 3 years. 10th passed students are eligible to pursue and conferred with D.Voc (Diploma in Vocation). 10+2 passed or equivalent

examination is eligible to pursue B.Voc (Bachelor of Vocation) for three years. Diploma Certificate Courses are of 1-2 years. Eligibility criteria may vary according to chosen courses. Certificate Training Courses are for six to 15 months. 8th or 10th passed students are eligible to pursue Certificate Training Course.

M.Voc. (Master of Vocation). Master's Degree is of 2 years. Students who have completed a relevant Bachelor's Degree course (B.Voc.) can pursue this course.

The courses are to shape to help in the development of careers. Vocational Education is an opportunity for those who missed formal education. A majority of the vocational skills are universal and shaped for employment in foreign countries too.

For the ambitious students to earn and give employment, vocational training in specific courses will make them the best entrepreneurs. For example Vocational training in Makeup and beautician training, Mehendi (henna) designing, Cooking and baking classes, Sewing, stitching and tailoring, Woodworking and carpentry training, Jewellery designing courses, Bike and car mechanic courses, Home appliance repair technician training (air conditioning system, refrigerator, air cooler and washing machine repair), Mobile, laptop and computer repair training, TV and radio repair training, Soap and detergent making, Battery charging, maintenance and testing, Laundry and dry cleaning, Shoemaking and repair activity, Soft toy making, Pottery, ceramics and clay classes, Air ticketing, Tour guide courses, Beekeeping training, Horticulture and cut flower courses, Sericulture (Silkworm farming) training, Plumbing, masonry and electrical training, Welding training, Accounting and bookkeeping courses, Pet grooming courses, Medical lab technician courses and Physiotherapy courses will prove rewarding to the person who starts the commercialism and to the persons employed by the entrepreneur.

Vocational training provides a good-paying position in a short period, which is more affordable than traditional education. NCVET was involved in the existing skill regulatory bodies, National Skill Development Agency (NSDA) & National Council for Vocational Training (NCVT). On 04.11.2019, by an act, NCVET encompassed skills regulator.

The NCVET will regulate the functioning of entities engaged in vocational education and training, both long & short-term, and establish minimum standards for the functioning of such entities. The primary functions of NCVET would be recognition and regulation of Awarding Bodies, Assessment Agencies, and Skill related Information Providers; approval of Qualifications; monitoring and supervision of recognized entities and grievance redressal.

There are over 115 Vocational Education colleges in India. Haryana State has a full-fledged skill development university, and Rajasthan State has a private University near Jaipur named Bhartiya Skill Development University, known as BSDU.

Certification and diploma courses are attainable for Office Secretaryship, Stenography and Computer Application, Accountancy and Auditing, Marketing and Salesmanship, Banking, Retail, Financial Market Management, Business Administration, Electrical Technology, Automobile Technology, Civil Engineering, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Technology, Electronics Technology, Geo Spatial Technology, Foundry, IT Application, Ophthalmic Techniques, Medical Laboratory Techniques, Auxiliary Nursing & Midwifery, Architecture, X-Ray Technician, Healthcare Sciences, Health and Beauty Studies, Medical Diagnostics, Fashion Design & Clothing Construction, Textile Design, Design Fundamental, Music Technical Production, Beauty Services, Transportation System & Logistic

Management, Life Insurance, Library and Information Sciences, Poultry Farming, Horticulture, Fisheries and Farm Management, Dairying Science and Technology, Food Production, Food and Beverage Services, Mass Media Studies and Media Production, Bakery and Confectionery, Front office, Travel and Tourism, Audio Technicians, Game Designer, Foreign Language Expert, Commercial Pilot training, Forensic Scientist, Air hostess training, Event management courses, Diploma in Hospitality, Law, Fashion technology/design, Journalism and mass communication, Web development and designing, Photography, Beautician course, Catering management, Disaster management, Physical education-Fitness and gym operation, Animation, Finance and Banking, Public Relations, Theatre Arts, IT and ITES, Printing Technology, Textile Technology, Data and Web Analytics, Visual Media, Network and Hardware Technology, Automobile Technology, Interior Design, Marketing/Advertisements, Acting and Filmmaking, Telecommunication, and Paramedical Training.

Diploma Courses are of 2 to 3 years. 10th passed students are eligible to pursue and conferred with D.Voc (Diploma in Vocation). 10+2 passed or equivalent examination is eligible to pursue B.Voc (Bachelor of Vocation) for three years. Diploma Certificate Courses are of 1-2 years. Eligibility criteria may vary according to chosen courses. Certificate Training Courses are for six to 15 months. 8th or 10th passed students are eligible to pursue Certificate Training Course.

Master's Degree is two years and awarded as M.Voc Master of Vocation). Students who have completed a relevant Bachelor's Degree course (B.Voc.) can pursue this course.

Vocational Education is an opportunity for those who missed formal education. A

majority of the vocational skills are universal and shaped for employment in foreign countries too.

For the ambitious students to earn and give employment, vocational training in specific courses will make them the best entrepreneurs. For example Vocational training in Makeup and beautician training, Mehendi (henna) designing, Cooking and baking classes, Sewing, stitching and tailoring, Woodworking and carpentry training, Jewellery designing courses, Bike and car mechanic courses, Home appliance repair technician training (air conditioning system, refrigerator, air cooler and washing machine repair), Mobile, laptop and computer repair training, TV and radio repair training, Soap and detergent making, Battery charging, maintenance and testing, Laundry and dry cleaning, Shoemaking and repair activity, Soft toy making, Pottery, ceramics and clay classes, Air ticketing, Tour guide courses, Beekeeping training, Horticulture and cut flower courses, Sericulture (Silkworm farming) training, Plumbing, masonry and electrical training, Welding training, Accounting and bookkeeping courses, Pet grooming courses, Medical lab technician courses and Physiotherapy courses will prove rewarding to the person who starts the commercialism and to the persons employed by the entrepreneur.

Vocational training provides a good-paying position in a short period. It is more affordable than traditional education.

»» Admission Alerts

- ✓ State Common Entrance Test Cell, Maharashtra State, Mumbai
- ✓ Counselling Dates, for Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh Migrant Candidates :

B.E./B.Tech

Counselling Round at "Director, Sardar Patel College of Engineering (SPCE),

Versova Road, Munshi Nagar, Andheri (West), Mumbai 400058”

03-12-2021 to 05-12-2021

B.Arch.

Counselling Round at “Sir J. J. College of Architecture, 78 / 3, Dr.D.N. Road, Fort, Mumbai”

22-11-2021 to 24-11-2021

B. HMCT

Counselling Round at to “The Principal, Maharashtra State Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology 412-C, K.M.Munshi Road, Shivaji Nagar Pune 411016”

22-11-2021 to 24-11-2021

Institute of Management Technology, Ghaziabad/Nagpur/Dubai/Hyderabad

PGDM, PGDM Dual Country program (DCP), PGDM Banking and Financial Services (BFS)

Minimum three years Bachelors’ degree or equivalent in any discipline with minimum 50% marks in aggregate*

Last Date to apply: November 25, 2021

Indian Institute of Management Lucknow

Post-Graduate Program in Management for Working Executives (PGPWE)

Executives with Bachelor’s degree in any discipline or an equivalent academic pursuit (i.e., 10+2+3), with a minimum of 50% marks or equivalent CGPA

End date to apply: December 20, 2021

»» Scholarships

UGC, PG Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders 2021-22 for PG Programs

The University Grants Commission (UGC),

Government of India, invites applications for Post Graduate Merit Scholarship for University Rank Holders 2021-22 from the first and second rank holders of graduation courses across the country.

The scholarship aims to encourage talented girls and boys towards postgraduate education and assist them in their expenses.

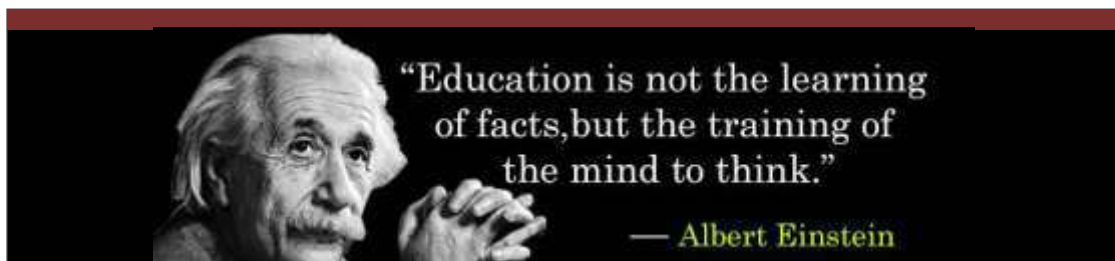
PG Scholarship For University Rank Holders is Open till 30th November 2021

To be eligible, an applicant must be below 30 years of age. Must be studying in a post-graduation course from UGC approved universities, deemed universities, private universities, 25 autonomous colleges and non-affiliated colleges. The applicant should be a rank holder in graduation. Must have completed graduation in Life sciences, physical sciences, chemical sciences, earth sciences, mathematical sciences, social sciences, commerce or languages. Must have scored a minimum of 60% of marks in graduation.

Scholarship benefits are financial aid of INR 3100 per month for the duration of two years. The scholarships shall be provided for the entire course of the academic year. Maintenance allowance will be given as fixed lump sum amount in an academic year

Applications are invited on the National Scholarship Portal of the Government of India , www.scholarships.gov.in.

Feedback:
vijaykashkari@gmail.com



Lockchaar - Kids Special

YOU ASK, WE ANSWER.



How did houseboats come to Kashmir ?



Better known as **floating houses** the origin of the houseboat lies in the chapters of Kashmir's history. It is believed that the native kings had forbidden foreign visitors, especially the British from owning land in the valley. To work around this restriction the foreign visitors began to build houseboats to live in during their stay.

Are there any islands in Dal Lake ?

Dal Lake has 2 artificially built islands - Sona Lank (Golden Isle) and Ropa Lank (Silver Isle) both with majestic Chinar trees.

Roph Lank located in Bod Dal, is marked with the presence of majestic Chinar trees at the four corners, thus known as **Char-Chinari (Four Chinars)**

Which is the largest lake in Kashmir?
Wullar Lake is the largest fresh water lake not just in J&K but also in India



The line of the lake is hemmed by beautiful flower gardens, hotels and parks. The gardens around it include Kashmir's famous Mughal gardens - Shalimar, Nishat and Chashma Shahi. Shankracharya temple overlooks Dal lake.

During winter, the lake freezes and you can enjoy skiing on the frozen surface of the Dal lake.

What is Around Dal Lake ?





AIKS Matrimonial Service



Seeking alliance for my daughter DOB: 10.08.1990 at Vadodara, Time: 12:21PM, Ht. 165 Cms. Education: Masters in HR Management (MHRM). Working as Sr. HR Officer in a Major PSU in Mumbai. Interested may contact on Mb: 9586878362 or at Email: jyotsna201610@gmail.com



Looking suitable match for our son born on 29 Nov.1982 time,12.57 a.m, height 177.8cm graduate in bio technology working as business development executive in eilisy's pune based soft ware company, at Noida. Interested may contact on 9414125738, 9116656996



Seeking suitable alliance for my son born on 23.11.1988 at Srinagar. Height 180 cm, pursuing MD (Anesthesia and Critical Care) from a reputed govt college. Residing at Gurgaon. Interested may contact at Email - aditya114@gmail.com, and WhatsApp no - 7827591418.



Looking for a suitable match for our son, born Sept 1, 1989, height 186 cm. A Computer Science Engineer from India and M.B.A from Stern Business School, New York. Currently working as Senior Consultant, operating from New York/ Chicago, and managing few India-based startups as entrepreneur, brand strategist and advisor. Girl, with pleasant personality, should be a Postgraduate from a reputed university either working in USA or willing to move to USA. Boy's family is Based in Dubai, with father working as a G.M of large US company



and mother a home maker. Younger sister, a Masters in Mktg from U.S, is working in New York. Interested please contact on mob no +971506196474, Email-deepak_71@hotmail.com



Looking for a suitable match for our Son born on 17 January, 1989 at 6.55 AM. Place of Birth: Srinagar, Height :5'5". He has done 4 year degree B.H.M. in Hotel Management from Acharya Institute of Management and Sciences Peenya Bangalore. Working at Chef de Partie, VOX Cinema Red Sea Mall, Jeddah Drawing Salary of 10 Lakh Per Annum. Permanent resident of Bulbul, Lankerji Ali kadal srinagar and Presently residing at: Shiv Dass Colony Tomal Anand Nagar bohri H.No. 9/2. Interested may Contact on MB no. 9419166991, 9797558803.



Alliance for my daughter, DOB. 23rd April 1989, POB Srinagar, TOB. 1.45 PM, Height. 158, Qualification, BE Electrical from Bombay University, Job description software Engineer In MNC Pune, Permanent Address: Ali Kadal Srinagar, Present address Pune, Contact Number 918605012408, Email address: newmatrimonial90@gmail.com



Alliance is invited for our 1992 year born daughter. She has completed BE in IT from Kurukshetra University and is presently employed in TCS. Family originally hails from district Pulwama presently settled in Jammu. For Tekni and Kulawali please contact 9419227270, 7780857090



Looking for a suitable match for our son, born 2nd January 1991 at 6.30 PM at Jammu. Height - 5'11", B.E (C.S.E) Computer Science. From VTU University. Presently working as LEAD INSIDE SALES in Metric Stream (MNC) Company at Bangalore with handsome package. Interested persons may contact on: - MB No. 7006171324, 9055272134, 8717090262 & 8717090264, WhatsApp No. 7006171324 & 9055272134 and Email-Id: - hldhar1958@gmail.com



Seeking Suitable Alliance for our Son, Ht- 5'.10", Born on 20/12/1991 At New Delhi. the Boy has done five years post high school education in Advanced finance/accounting and hospitality/hotel management. Presently Looking after well-established family business of well to do family settled in Canada (toronto) for over 25 years.

Interested may contact kaul123@hotmail.com or WhatsApp +14168719147



Looking Suitable Match for my Son, Born on 22.10.1992, 13.52 Hrs at Jammu, Height 5'11". Done B.E from Mysore and MS from USA. Working as Software Developer in USA on H1B Visa interested may contact raina50@gmail.com, Mobile 9419191462, 9419114335.

Suitable Alliance for our daughter Born 22 August 1993, Height: 168 Cms. Bachelor's in Architecture from I.P University Delhi, working with an MNC at Bangalore. Please send Tekni and kulawali at Email: dhruva62@gmail.com OR Mob. No: 9868901676 & 8383032306.

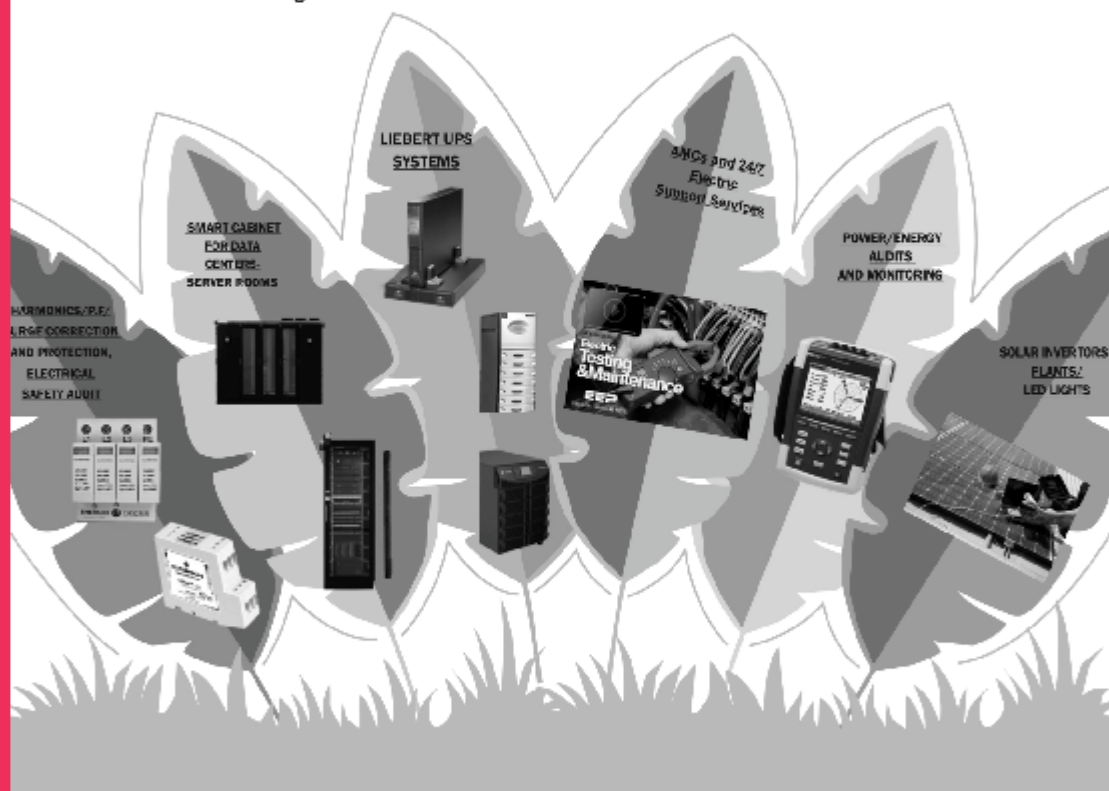


YOU RUN YOUR BUSINESS
We Keep Your Business Running



AUTHORIZED
Business Partner

- Liebert UPS Systems : 600VA To 4800kVA
- AMCs and 24/7 Support-Maintenance Services / Batteries for Back UP.
- Energy & Power Audits / Solutions for Energy Savings / Harmonic & Power Factor / Monitoring and Correction / Surge Protection / Solar Inverters - Plants / LED Lights.
- Smart Cabinets for Data centers - Server rooms / Planning and Monitoring for power and Air Conditioning for Data centers - Server Rooms.



OFFCOM SYSTEMS PVT. LTD.

Ensure maximum uptime with our Energy Saving Solutions

Reg. Branch Office : C-2013, (GF), Kalkaji, New Delhi -110019, India

Corporate Office : A-49, Sector-5, Noida-20301 (U.P.),

Mobile : 9811205605, 8800760018, 8826895461

E-mail : sales@offcomindia.com, Service Hotline : 9811500027, E-mail : wa.care@offcomindia.com,

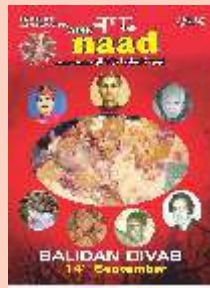
Branches : Mumbai, J&K, Chandigarh, Bhopal, Lucknow, Dehradun, Jaipur



Website : www.offcomsystems.com

AIKS naad

A Monthly Publication of **all india kashmiri samaj**



**Subscribe Naad
Online!!
www.aiks.org**

Subscription Charges
Price/Issue – Rs 50/-
Annual – Rs 600/-

Advertisement Tariff

Back cover	-	Rs 20,000/-
Inside Cover (Front & back)	-	Rs. 10,000/-
Full Page Colour	-	Rs.8,000/-
Full Page (B/W)	-	Rs. 5000/-
Half Page (B/W)	-	Rs. 2500/-
Centre Spread (Colour)	-	Rs.12,000/-
Matrimonial	-	Rs. 400/- Per Insertion

Subscribe to Vaakh – Kashmiri Half Yearly

Vaakh is an informative and compact literary half yearly in Kashmiri (Devnagri Script), containing very interesting material - prose, poetry, short stories and essays, of deep interest to our community members. Please subscribe to it for reading pleasure.

Annual Subscription – Rs. 200/-

Three year Subscription – Rs. 500/-

Modes of Payment

1. All Cheques/DDs favouring All India Kashmiri Samaj to be sent at 244, Sec-3, R.K. Puram-110022, New Delhi.
2. Subscriptions can also be remitted directly online to the following
A/C Punjab National Bank : A/c No. 0151000100442202
A/c Name : All India Kashmiri Samaj IFSC Code : PUNB0015100 MICR Code : 110024094

Note : After making the payment through Internet the subscriber must send intimation to AIKS on Mob No. 9958154848 through WhatsApp/SMS/Sending snapshot of the payment receipt.

BECOME A LIFE MEMBER
OF ALL INDIA KASHMIRI SAMAJ AND SUBSCRIBE TO NAAD MONTHLY JOURNAL

Application Form for Life Member
All India Kashmiri Samaj (REGD.)

244, Sector 3, R.K. Puram, New Delhi - 110022,
Telephone : 011-26107431, Mobile : 9958154848
Web : www.aiks.org E-mail : hqaiks@gmail.com

Application No. :

Date :

The President

All India Kashmir Samaj

244, Sector-3, R.K. Puram
New Delhi - 110022

Dear Sir,

I hereby apply for Life membership of the All India Kashmiri Samaj.
My Particulars are as under :

Name (In full) :

Date of Birth : **Father's/Husband's Name :**

Address :

.....

.....

..... **Pin :**

Tel : (Res.) : **Office :**

Mobile : **Email :**

I have studied the AIKS Constitution and agree to abide by the policies and programmes of the AIKS.

With best wishes
Yours Sincerely

Signature

A Cheque of Rs 5,000/- (Rs. Five Thousand) only favouring All India Kashmiri Samaj is enclosed here with.

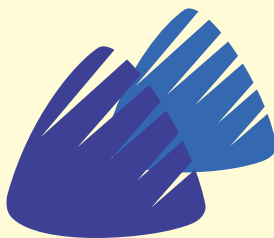
Cheque No. : **Drawn on (Bank) :**

Amount : **Date :**

AIKS Receipt No. :

(Life Members will receive a free copy of Naad for Fifteen Years)

❖ With best compliments from ❖



SUMO GROUP OF COMPANIES

SUMO INTERNATIONAL PVT. LTD.

425, Gemstar Commercial Complex,
Ramchandra Lane Extn., Kachpada,
Malad (W), Mumbai - 400 064.
Tel.: 0091 22 28449341 / 42
Fax: 0091 22 28819841
E-mail: sumo@sumointl.com
Web: www.sumointl.com

SUMO HI-TECH MARKETING PVT. LTD.

422-424, Gemstar Commercial Complex,
Ramchandra Lane Extn., Kachpada,
Malad (W), Mumbai - 400 064.
Tel.: 0091 22 42108888
Fax: 0091 22 42108899
E-mail: admin@sumohitech.com
Web: www.sumohitech.com

PCL-SUMO AIR TECHNOLOGY PVT. LTD.

425, Gemstar Commercial Complex,
Ramchandra Lane Extn., Kachpada,
Malad (W), Mumbai - 400 064.
Tel.: 0091 22 32108578 / 32107242
Fax: 0091 22 28819841
E-mail: info@pclsumo.com
Web: www.pclsumo.com

WE WILL MISS YOU

*The best and most beautiful things in the world
cannot be seen or even touched – they must be felt with the heart.*



Sh. Virender Malla

Our beloved father, sh. Virender Malla S/o Late Arjun Nath Malla passed away peacefully on 29th October, 2021 at Vadodara, Gujarat.

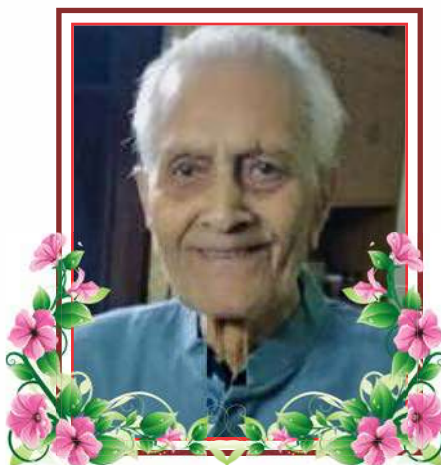
Your discipline and willpower inspired us to reach new heights and live everyday with honesty and integrity. Your legacy lives on with your loved ones.

Deeply missed and remembered by:

Sushila Malla	-	Mother	Anjali Bamzai & family	-	Sister & family
Nirmala & N.N. Zijoo	-	Mother & Father (In- Laws)	Kumkum & Rajiv Malla	-	Sister-in-law & Brother
Naina Malla	-	Wife	Sushma & Rajender Zijoo	-	Sister-in-law & Brother-in-law
Shweta & Smriti Malla	-	Daughters	Asha & Ajay Sumbly	-	Sister-in-law & Brother-in-law
Aarav	-	Grandson	Mattoo and Bhatt Family		

10, Anandvan Bungalows, Iskon Temple, Gotri, Vadodara-390021
Naina Malla 9909374360

REMEMBRANCE



Sh. Moti Lal Sopory, IAS

26 December 1926 - 06 December 2020

Son of Pt Jawahar Lal Sopory and grandson of Pt Jia Lal Sopory
Resident of Saraf Kadal & 23 Wazir Bagh, Srinagar/120 AD Gandhi Nagar, Jammu

A man of many facets, known for strong values of head & heart, humility, sense of humour, affectionate nature and impeccable honesty & integrity in the service career.

In childhood, he had the privilege to spend time during winter vacations in the Ishber Ashram, Nishat, Srinagar under the mentorship of his maternal uncle, Swami Ishwar Swaroop Laxman Joo Maharaj and Devi Sharika Ji & Devi Prabha Ji. This upbringing in the Gurukul in formative years had profound impact on his life and times. The values and teachings ingrained in the Ashram stood him in good stead in all situations in the journey of life.

Below lines describe him the best.

*He never looked for praises
He was never one to boast
He just went on quietly working
For the ones he loved the most*

*He stood with the nears and dears
Like a solid rock through the storms of life
And his sturdy hand was always around
To hold on to, in times of stress and strife*

*His dreams were seldom spoken
His wants were very few
And most of his worries
Went unspoken too*

*In times good or bad, one of our greatest
Blessings was the man we called Dad*

We are proud to say 'not in grief He is no more but in thankfulness that He was'

Asha Sopory - Wife

Wg Cdr Raman and Nina Sopory

(Son and Daughter in law)

Pramila and Chand Narayan Dhar

(Daughter and Son in law)

Dr. Poonam and Dr Surinder Bazaz

(Daughter and Son-in-law)

Girdhari Lal Ganju

(Brother-in-Law)

Ravinder Nath and Rashmi Sopory

(Brother and Sister-in-law)

Kapil Kumar and Kiran Sopory

(Brother and Sister-in-law)

Samast Sopory and Kaul Parivars

Shrāddhānjālī



Padma Shri Professor Chaman Lal Sapru

January 22nd, 1935 - November 17th, 2020

लभन्ते ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृषयः क्षीणकल्मषाः ।
छिन्नद्वैधायतात्मानः सर्वभूतहिते रताः ॥ २५ ॥

Yogis who are free from vice, self-controlled, whose doubts have been removed
and who are engaged in welfare work for all living beings
attain liberation in the Supreme — Chapter 5 Verse 25.

A devoted son, benevolent father, supportive husband and a giving brother.

It has been a year since you left us to join the Parmatman.

Your memories fill every moment of every day.

A true karma yogi, you sought the divine through noble actions. Selfless in your acts you were a pillar
that made possible the continued integration of our homeland and the Biradari with Bharat.

Today we remember you not just for the lives you touched but for the example you set for us.

You continue to inspire us to be a better version of ourselves.

On your first PUNYA TITHI we bow to you and your principles and fondly hold on to your memories.

SHARIKA (Wife)

VIJAYLAKSHMI (Sister-in-Law)

**SUSHEELA &
PUSHKAR NATH AMBARDAR**
(Sister & Brother-in-Law)

AUTAR KRISHAN (Brother)

Children

ABHINAV & GINA

RENUKA & SANJAY DHAR

SIDDARTHA & MEENAKSHI

ASHUTOSH & SUNITA

Grandchildren

ASHVIN & GYAN

SANJIVINI & HITESH JOSHI

ABHAY & SHEREEN

ANANT

Extended Sapru family, Hashia family, Friends & well-wishers



Taste the good life.

 /Golfer's Shot  /golfersshotofficial