

oKw I vKwD cQ k

^vÜk nhi ks Hko*

DL(S)-01/3190/2009-11

R.N.I. No. 68180/98

eV; % ikp : i ; s

i sKd % MKND mfnr jkt ½jke jkt½ ps jeu & tFLVI i fcydska] Vh&22] vryg xko jkm] dukw lys] ubz fnYyh&110001] Qku % 23354841&42

Website : www.voiceofbuddha.co.in E-mail: dr.uditraj@gmail.com

o"KZ % 12

vad 19

i kf{kd

f}Hkk"kh

16 l s 31 vxLr] 2009

cgknj I kudj gR; kdkM ea I hchvkbz tkp o I v[kk&jkgr dh ekæ , oa egækbz ds fojkyk ea fo/kku I Hkk ds I keus fo' kky /kj uk

y[kuÅ] 28 vxLr] 2009-

vkt MKND mfnr jkt] jk"Vh; vè; {k} bAM; u tFLVI i KVhZ ds urRo eagtjka dh I ; k ea i KVhZ ds urkva o dk; zÜkk&ka }kjk foekku I Hkk ds I keus cgknj I kudj dh gR; k dh I hchvkbz tkp dh ekæ] I v[kk&jkgr dh ekæ o egækbz ds fojkek ea /kjuk fn; k x; kA MKND

mfnr jkt us/kjusea'kkfey ykxkadks I Eckf/kr djrs gq dgk fd 13 vi&y 2009 dks tk&ij I s bAM; u tFLVI i KVhZ ds mEhnokj cgknj [KVhd dh gR; k djds 'ko dks cmy ds i M+ I s yVdk fn; k x; k FkA 8 vi&y dks pk&h bpkTz vjg I hvks us dbz dj cgknj I kudj dks Qku djds feyus ds fy, dgk vjg tc ugha feys rks

bl jkj mYyk fl i hch

mUgkaus dgk fd tks [kpz gqk gS ml s yrdj ukæadu oki I ysyka 9 vi&y] 2009 dks Jh cgknj I kudj us i d okrkZ djds crk; k fd mUga vi uh tku dk [krjk gA gR; k, a rks gkrh jgrh gS yfdu turæ ea bl rjg dh ?KVuk dyrd gA bl dh I puk

ftyekkh'k] , I -i-h] papko i ; zskdk] gR; kdkM dks I hchl hvkbMh ds tfj, papko vk; lxx vjg ; gkard fd Mh-th- ijh rjg jQk&nQk djus dh I kft'k

To,



jk"Vh; vè; {k} MKW mfnr jkt & inskæ; {k} Jh dkyhpju I s ppkZ djrs gq , oa I kfk cBh I kfjdk pk&kjh o ep ij cBs vl; i nkf/kdkjh x.k



/kjus ea mi fLFkr tul eg dks I ækækr djrs gq bAM; u tFLVL i KVhZ ds jk"Vh; vè; {k} MKW mfnr jkt

i fyi] eQ; I fpo , oa xg I fpo %nO i D½ dks ckj&ckj nh tkrh jgh] fQj Hkh cgknj I kudj dh tku cpk; h u tk I dh vjg 13 vi&y dks budh gR; k djds 'ko dks i M+ I s yVdk fn; k x; kA I ph ek; korth] ftuds i kl xg foHkx Hkh gS us bl ekeys dh tkp I hchl hvkbMh dksek= bl fy, I k&h rkfd nks"K; ka ds f[kykQ dkbz d; k; bgh u gk I dA I jdkj vjg I hchl hvkbMh dh feyhHkr I s nks"K; ka dks i dMæ ds ctk; bl gR; k dks vRæGR; k dk : i ns fn; k x; kA MKND mfnr jkt us crk; k fd vHkh rd vijfkek; ka dks i dMæ ugha x; k gS ftl dh otg I s nfyra e] cMæ vkQsk k gA ; fn 'kh?kz I hchvkbz }kjk ekeys dh tkp djds nks"K; ka dks i dMæ ugha tkrk rks bAM; u tFLVI i KVhZ U; k; i kus ds fy, vknksyu rst djxhA ekjus dks I Eckfkr djrs gq dkyhpju I kudj ½ mZ foekk; d½ us crk; k fd nfyra dh fgrSkh ; g I jdkj vc i wZ : i I s nfyra fojkek h gks pph gS bl fy, cgknj I kudj jph tk jgh gS ftl s ge dÜkbz cnkZ r ugha djxa vjg bl ds fy, i ns kO; ki h vknksyu Hkh fd; k tk, xk vjg bl vknksyu dks ijh rjg ækjnkj cuk; k tk, xk] rkfd Hko"; ea ekfQ; kvka }kjk bl rjg dh ?KVukva dh i pjkofÜk u gkA bl I ky o"KZ u gkaus dh otg I s fdl ku] [krgj etnj] fo'k&kdj nfyra I ekt Hk fkejh ds dxkj ij vk x, gS yfdu bl vjg I jdkj dk dkbz è; ku ugha tk jgk gS mYVs egækbz crgkl k c+ jgh gA oLrpkva ds nke ftruh rsth I s fi Nys dN I e; eac+gS , d k 'kk; n igys dHkh ugha gqkA vkt nky yxHx 100 : i ; s i fr fdyks fcd jgh gS yfdu tc fdl ku ds ?kj nky i nk gkrh gS rks ml dh nj cMs m] kxi fr o 0; ki kjh tks r; djrs gS ml ea ykxr Hkh ugha fudyrhA fdl ku gh , d , d k mRi knD gS tks vi us }kjk i nk dh xbz oLrpkva ds nke Lo; a ugha r; djrkA ekjus ds ekè; e I s i ns k I jdkj I s fo'k&sk I v[kk&jkgr dh ekæ dh x; kA

i kBdka I s v i hy

oKw I vKwD cQ k* ds I Hkh i kBdka I s fuonu gSfd ftÜgkaus vHkh rd okf"kd 'kq'd@kq'd tek ugha fd; k gS os 'kh?kz gh MKWV ; k euhvkmj }kjk ^tFLVI i fcydska * ds uke I s Vh&22] vryg xko jkm] dukw lys] ubz fnYyh&110001 dks Hksta di ; k oKw I vKwD cQ k* ds uke MKWV ; k i s k u Hksta A ftu ykxka ds i kl oKw I vKwD cQ k* ugha i gq jgk gS os I nL; rk I ; k I fgr fy [kA dgh&dgha ij eupknh ekufI drk ds ykx bl s i kBdka rd i gpkus ea ckek i gpkrs gS ogka I ko/kkuh cjra vkfKZd fLFkr n; uh; gS vr% bl vknksyu dks I g; lxx nxs ds fy, [kydj nku ; k pink nA

I nL; rk 'kq'd
i kp o"KZ % 400 #i,
rhu o"KZ % 250 #i,
, d o"KZ % 100 #i,

MkND mfnr jkt
}kj k fyf[kr i t rd

t: jr u, vknsyu dh

okw l vkw cđ k ea Jā[kykc) : i l s i t rd ds l Hkh v/; k; ka dk i t k' ku fd; k t k j g k g s

1/2 rkd l s vxz

2. i fj l žk

vud tpr tkf@tu tkf
l xBuka dk vf[ky Hkjr; i fj l žk
dh LFki uk vDVicj 1997 ea gplz
vš fcul e; xok, 26 uoEcj]
1997 dks fQjst'kkg dkyv eñku
ea i kpa vkj{k.k fojkexh vkn'ska dh
okfi l h ds fy, jšy dh vk; kstu dj
Mky x; ka 16 uoEcj] 1998 ea
bl h eñsij ml jh jšy vk; kstr dh
xbA 13 fl Ecj] 1999 dks rhl jh
jšy gpa vc rd ljdkj ij nco
cuus yxk FkA 11 fl Ecj] 2000
dks jke yhyk eñku dh jšy us
ljdkj dks >d>šj dj j[k fn; ka
ifj.kke ; g gvk fd rhu vkj{k.k
fojkexh vkn'sk okfi l gq A

81oa l dškkfud l d kkeku ds
dkj.k l šoekku ea ubz ekjk 16 1/4 chz
t qh ft l s fjDr LFkuka vcsdykk
i k l v 1/2 ij fQj l s Hkrh'kq gpa 29
vxLr 1997 ds vkn'sk ds vud kj
csdykk inka ij Hkrh'bl fy, ugha dh
tk l drh Fkh D; kfd l qhe dšvz us
50 ifr'kr l s vfed vkj{k.k }kj k
Hkrh'ka ij ifrcdek yxk fn; k FkA
bl l syk[kka yxka dks ykhh i gpk vč
cšjst xkj ka dks Hkh ukšfj; ka feyha ; g
Hka ugha gskuk pfg, fd ; g yMbz
doy depkj; ka ds fy, gh FkA 82oa
l dškkfud l d kkeku ds dkj.k
l šoekku dh ekjk 335 ea vko; d
ifjor l fd; k x; k ft l s 22
tgykb] 1997 dk vkj{k.k fojkexh
vkn'sk okfi l gpa bl vkn'sk ds
vud kj foHkxh; ij h[kvka ea
eñ; kedu ea tks NW ; k vgrk
feyrh Fkh] okfi l gk x; h FkA
mnkg. kFz bl ds igys vk; dj foHkx
ea nfyf fujh[kd vk; dj vfedkj
ij h[kk vki kuh l s ikl djrs Fks vč
mPp in ij iek'sku ds fy, l keku;
oxl l s vfed drkj ea yx tk; k
djrs FkA tc rd ; g vkn'sk fujLr
ughagv[k] foHkxka ea [kktuk i M'k Fk
fd dorus nfyf deñ inkufur ds
fy, ij h[kk ikl dj pps gA 85oka
l dškkfud l d kkeku bl fy, fd; k x; k
fd 30 tuojh 1997 ds vkj{k.k
fojkexh vkn'sk us nfyf depkj; ka, oa
vfedkj; ka dks ofj"Brk ds ykHk l s
oñpr dj fn; k vč ml l s tM vU;
Ok; nka dks HkA gtjka dh l q; k ea
jy foHkx ea depkj; ka dh inkoufr
gkus yxha bl h vkn'sk ds dkj.k
jktLFku ea 8 vkbzi h, l - dks
jktLFku i qyl l ok ds dñj ea
inkour dj fn; k x; ka gfj; k.kk]
i atc l fgr vU; jkt; ka ea Hkh

gkgdkj ep x; ka
bl ds vfrfjDr gekjs
gh vknsyu ds iz kl
l segjk"v vč tEew
, oa d'ehj ea vkj{k.k
dkuu cukA

nks vkj{k.k
fojkexh vkn'sk vHkh Hkh
okfi l gkus gA 2 tgykb]
1997 ea in ij
vkekfr u, jkLVj
izkkyh dks yxw fd; k
x; ka bl ds vud kj ; g
dgk x; k fd nfyf dfež ka
dh ml h LFku ij fu; qDr
; k iek'sku gsk] tks
vkj{k.k fculq včVj lokb 1/2
budsgA ; g Hkh dgk x; k Fk
fd tc dkk ijk gsk tk,
rHkh ubz jkLVj izkkyh yxw
dh tk,] yfdu eupknh
ukšfj'kgh us bl ds igys gh
txg bl izkkyh dks yxw dšj
fu; qDr ,oa inkufur dks
i Hkfor dj fn; ka ij k jkLVj 40
lokbv dk Fk] ft l ea i Fk fculq ij
nfyf vč pks fculq ij vknok h dh
Hkrh' dh tkrh FkA bl s gVkdj u,
jkLVj ea l kroa fculq vč 14oa fculq
ij nfyfka dh Hkrh' dh tk, xh] bl
rjg l s; fn fdl h foHkx ea i kp ; k
N% in gš rks ml ea, d Hkh nfyf dh
Hkrh' ugha gskh] vxj 13 Hkrh' ka gš
rks ek=, d nfyf dh Hkrh' gsk i k, xhA
ejh cr&phr dbz ofj"B vfedkj; ka
l s gplz vč ; g tkudj v'p; Zgpk
fd mlGa irk gh ugha g s fd 77oka
l dškkfud l d kkeku ; fn yxw gsk tk,
rks mlGa cMk ykHk feyxa 16 uoEcj
1992 dks eñy tteñ ea l qhe
dšvz us dgk Fk fd inkufur ea
vkj{k.k nfyfka dks ugha feyuk
pfg, A bl fol xfr dks nñ djus ds
fy, 77ok l dškkfud l d kkeku tu
1995 ea fd; k x; ka l d kkeku dh
Hk"kk Li"V : i l s dgrh g s fd
inkufur ea vkj{k.k i R; d in vč
Lrj ij fn; k tkuk pfg, A 13
vxLr 1997 dks tc dkeñ ,oa
i f'k{k.k foHkx us bl l Ecdek ea
dk; kšy; Kki u tkjh fd; k] rks ml ea
dgk x; k fd oržku tš k gh
inkufur ea vkj{k.k tkjh jgskA vr%
inkufur ea vkj{k.k fupys Lrj rd
gh feyok] tš k igys FkA l d kkeku
dks; fn l gh : i l s yxw fd; k tk,
rks ofj"B vfedkj h tš s vkbz, -, l -]
vkbzi h, l -] vkbzvkj-, l -] MKVj]
bat hfu; j vkn tYnh inkufur i krs
gq vi u & vi us foHkxka ea vkw inka
ij igp tk, xš tš s foHkxke; {k]



I fpo
Hkjr ljdkj] jšyos cMz dk ps jeñ
; k lnl; vknA tš k Aj eñs
crk; k fd vfedkj; ka dks ; g irk Hkh
ughagA oklro ea ey l žk"z ea Jskh
rrh; , oa pñfz ds gh depkj h T; knk
vxks jgrs gš ft l dk ykHk l ekt
, oa vU; Jskh ds depkj h mBkrs gA
bl rjg l s nškk tk, rks
, d gh vkj{k.k fojkexh vkn'sk okfi l
gkus dks jg x; k g s vč ml jk ; Fkor
dh l Fkr dks n'kžk gA ifj l žk dk
iz kl nkuks vkj{k.k fojkexh vkn'ska dks
okfi l djkus dk gA MKND vEcMdj ds
thou dk og n"Vkr ; kn vkrk gš tc
mlGa us dgk Fk fd i <šfy [ks yxka us
gh ekš'kk fn; ka bu l dškkfud
l d kkeku ds fo:) ij kš : i l s
l qhe dšvz ds t tka us Hkh l keku; oxz
ds l xBuka , oa uskvka dks mdl k; k]
rkfd os vfed l s vfed l q; k ea
rhuka l d kkeku ds fo:) l qhe dšvz
ea ; kfpdk nk; j dj l dA ep s ml
l e; vk'p; Zgpk tc l qhe dšvz ea
bu ; kfpdkvka ij l qokbz gskj gh Fkh]
rks nškk fd l keku; oxz ds depkj; ka
, oa vfedkj; ka dh vkj l s l šlMha
; kfpdk, a nkf[ky dh xbA Fkh vč
cM&cM s odhy mudh vč l s i šoh dj
jgs FkA ml jh rjQ doy eñ gh i šoh
djus okyk Fk] rks vQI kd gvk fd
nfyf depkj h fdruk LokFkz gA pr u
vč vpru volFk ea ; s l kprsg fd
dkbz u dkbz bl ds fy, l žk"z dj gh
jgk gš rks mlGa vxks vkus dh D; k
t: jr gš bl rjg l s yxHk l Hkh
l kpus yxrs gš ifj.kke ; g gsk'k g s
fd dkbz vxks ugha vk i k rka ml jk]

bueaxyrQgeñ vč včdkj bruk
g s fd foHkx ea vEcMdj t; rh
eukus; k vU; NkV&ekv'sdk; Zdjus
l s gh ; s eku yrs gš fd cMk dke
dj fn; k vč budh vknr
cdokl djus dh rks g s ghA dHkh
uskvka dh vkykuk dšxš] rks
dHkh gekjhA rhuka l dškkfud
l d kkeku ds fo:) l qhe dšvz
ea l dškkfud cp ds rgr
l qokbz gpa ofj"Brk ds
l EcUek esa tc
vxLr&fl rEcj 1999 ea
l qhe dšvz ea l dškkfud i hB
ds l keus 11 fnu rd cgl
pyrh jgh] ifj l žk , oa vU;
l xBuka usepnea dh i šoh
ofj"B odhyka l s dškb]
ml ea yxHkx 8 yk[k
: i ; s yxs FkA kš & kš
l puk tkjh gplz fd o"ž ea
, d fnu dk oru
depkj h & vfedkj h nñ dñkd
dks NkMj 40 yk[k l s vfed nfyf
depkj; k & vfedkj; ka us , d k ugha
fd; ka yx mEhn djrs gš fd eñ
yMj l jk vfedkj nñ yfdu vi us
fxjcku ea [kp >kdj nška fd
mudk ; kxnu fdruk gš ckgusk
vč dñdñ vč ; g dg jgs gš fd eñs
jktu šrd i kvz cuk yh gš bl fy,
mlGa l g; kx nus l s ijgš gA 24
uoEcj 2002 dks tc jke yhyk
eñku ea jšy dh xbz Fkh] rks ; g
detkj jgh] tcd ml fnu rd
fdl h dks vkhkl ugha Fk fd eñ
jktu šrd i kvz cukus dh ?kš'k.k
d; xka i kvz dh ?kš'k.k ds ckn 14
fl Ecj] 2003 dh jšy dkQh cMh
jgh] tcd bl ds fy, dkbz fo'kš
rš kjh ugha dh xbz FkA uoEcj]
2003 ea fnYyh fo'ku l Hk papko ea
0; Lr gkus ds dkj.k ml l e; jšy dh
rš kjh ea eñ dgha ckj Hkh ugha x; k]
Hkys gh l u-2000 dh jšy cMh Fkh]
yfdu ml ea 'kfev gkus okyka ea
T; knkrj inkufur , oa ofj"Brk dk
ykHk yus dh yyp l s vk, FkA
ml ds ckn dh jšy; ka ea tks yx
l xBu eadk; j r-gš; k jšy; ka ea Hkx
ys jgs gš os fe'ujh] cfynkuh vč
ifj l žk dh vl yh rkd gA gekjs
vykok fd l us l ekt dks D; k fn; k\
vkj{k.k ifj l žk ds l žk"z l s cpkA
egku ckš ekež dh nh[kk ykMz cđ k
Dyc , oa ifj l žk ds gh >Ms ds uhps
vk; kstr gpa >Ttj dk ekeyk gsk
; k vU; mri hMte ds ekeys ml ij
ge gh yM'rs gA D; k fdl h us dHkh
l qhe dšvz dks ?kj g s\ bl l kgl d
dk; Z dks geus gh 10 vxLr] 1998

v k T k n h v k s i ø p k ; r a

nš k 15 vxLr euk jgk gā mēkj i p k ; r a x y k e h e a t h u s d s f y , y k s k a d k s < d s y j g h g ā v k t k n h d o y j k t u s r d g h u g h a g k f l y d h x ; h F k h c f y d v k f f k z l] l k e k f t d] 0 ; f D r x r v k s j v i u h v f H k 0 ; f D r d h L o r æ r k v k f n d h H k h A v a x t h g e p l e r e a H k h b u r F k k d f f k r l o [k k i i p k ; r a v k f n d h b r u h f g e e r u g k r h f d o s l j d k j d s f u ; e & d k u u d k s r k d i j j [k r s v k s j v i u h l M a x y h e k u ; r k v k a e a y k s k a d k s t h u s d s f y , e t c j d j r h a M K D v E c M d j u s d g k F k f d j k t u s r d t u r æ r H k h l Q y g k s k t c l k e k f t d t u r æ l F k k f i r g k a b u i p k ; r a u s l f o e k k u d k s B æ k f n [k k f n ; k g ā > T t j f t y s d s < j k . k k x k o e a x k s = f o o k n e a 9 v x L r d k s i p k ; r u s Q s y k l p k ; k f d l a x k s = ' k k n h d j u s o k y s t k m s d k s i j h m e z H k j d s f y , x k o l s c k j f u d k y f n ; k t k , v k s j y m e l s d s f i r k d k s r h u

eghus ds fy, A bl ij Hkh Øij dkn; ku [kki ipk; r l r t v ugha gpa johlnz dsfi rk fj l ky fl g rks rhu eghus ds fy, ckj jgxa gh ml ds l kfk&l kfk ml ds nks p k p k Hkh xkō l s ckj fudky fn, x, A bl h fnu 9 vxLr dks gh bl h ftys ds xkō fl okuk ds nks i æ h i M + i j y v d s i k , x , v k s j i f k e n " V ; k ; g i k ; k x ; k f d ; g v k u j f d y a k d k e y e k g ā y x H k x 4 l l r k g i g y s t h u n f t y s d s f l g o k y k x k o e a y m e h d s i f j t u k a u s m l d s i æ h d k s i h v & i h v d j e k j M k y k a d n l k y i g y s d # { k s = f t y s d s g j l k y k x k o d s n f y r k a d s l k f k H k h , d k g p k F k A l s d m k a n f y r x k o N k m e j f t y k e q ; k y ; i j ' k j . k f y , A > T t j e a , d h g h e k u f l d r k d s y k s k a d k c c j d R ; F k k f d v Q o k g e k = l s f d n f y r k a u s x k g R ; k d j n h] i k p d k s e k s d s ? k k v m r k j f n ; k x ; k A b l r j g

MKD mfnr jkt

vktkn nš k e a n k s d k u u & 0 ; o L F k k l e k u r j : i l s p y j g h a g ā u k x f j d k a d h l k p i j u d o y n š k d h , d r k v k s j v [k m r k f v d r h g s c f y d v k f f k z l , o a l k e k f t d v k f n { k s = k a e a H k h m l u f r g k r h g ā , d h i f r f Ø ; k o k n h l k p d s j g r s g e k j k n š k i j h r j g l s v k t k n u g h a e k u k t k l d r k A j k t u f r d v k t k n h t : j f e y x ; h g s j y s d u l k e k f t d , o a v k f f k z l { k s = e a d k b z f o ' k k m i y f c e k u g h a f n [k r h A , d r j Q g t k j k a d j k m + d s e d u e a , d i f j o k j j g r k g s r k s n i j h r j Q n š k d h 7 7 i f r ' k r t u r k i f r n u 2 0 : i ; s ; k m l s H k h d e d h v k ; i j x o t k j k d j j g h g ā ; f n c c j l e k t v k t H k h v i u k v f L r R o c u k , g q g s r k s b l e a l j d k j H k h f t E e n k j g ā l j d k j v k f [k j e a j t u f r d h i f j . k f r g h g ā y x H k x l H k h j k t u s r d n y d o y v k f f k z l

, o a j k t u s r d e q s r d v i u s v k i d k s l h f e r j [k r s g ā v k t k n h d s y a s v a r j k y r d v k e t u r k d h H k h l k p c u x ; h g s f d j k t u f r d k e r y c d o y v k f f k z l , o a j k t u s r d l e l ; k v k a d k g y [k k s t u k a o k L r o e a ; g x y k e h d h i j a o j k d k s c u k , j [k u k g ā v k t k n h d s i g y s j k t u s r d n y k a d k v k f o H k k z b g e k j s n š k e a g k s p a p k F k A l H k h t k u r s g ā f d v k e k f u d t u r æ d k t l e ; j i k i e a g p k a o g k a d s l e k t e a l k e k f t d v l e k u r k b r u h u g h a F k h] b l f y , j k t u f r e w : i l s v k f f k z l , o a j k t u s r d f c l u n q i j g p z v k s j v k t H k h g l s j g h g ā ; g r k s r ; g s f d t u r æ l s c g r j v k s d k b z ' k k l u i z k k y h u g h a g l s l d r h A ; f n g e u s t u r æ d k s v i u k ; k r k s v P N k f d ; k i j U r q n š k d h f e v v h d s v u u i b l s u g h a < k y k a ; f n , d k g k r k r k s v k t ; s i p k ; r a v f L r R o e a u j g r h a j k T ; d k i H k k o g e k j s t h o u d s l H k h i g y p k a i j i M f k g ā f ' k { k k v k s e h f M ; k d k r k s f o ' k k : i l s l k p d s { k s = e a v l j g k u k g h p k f g , A o g f ' k { k k f d l d k e d h f d u k s j h i k u s d s f y , y k s k a d k s r s k j d j s v k s b u l k f u ; r u f l [k k , A o r æ k u e a r k s v k b z h] v a x t h] x f . k r] H k k s r d ' k k L =] f c t u s l e s t e a w] Q S k u f l t k b f u a x] b a t h f u ; f j a x] e s m d y v k f n d k s g h T ; k n k e g l o f n ; k t k j g k g ā b u d k s i < e u s l k s l k e a r h l k p d k s r k m k u g h a t k l d r k A l e k u r k] J e d h e g l u k k] U ; k ;] v k t k n h v k f n d h f ' k { k k l e k t e a i g y s l s g h d e g s v k s L d n y o d k y s t e a H k h ; g u f e y s r k s l o [k k i i p k ; r a v f L r R o e a j g a c h g h A b u d k v f L r R o l e k t e a j g j g s y k s k a d h l k e a r h , o a Ø i j l k p , o a v l e k u f o p k j e k j k d k i f j . k k e g ā

ik [kām; ka dh gh pyh gš ftlls Lorærk] Hkkbōpkjk] cjkjch] ekuokfekdkj] 0; fDr ds vius 'kjhj vksj eu dk vfekdkj tš hijäjk, a ugha vxks c<+ l dhā vc Hkh jktuhfr l kelftd {ks= ea gLr {ki djrh ugha fn [krhA ; g bruk cMk dfBu dke gš fd pn cō] thfo; ka vksj vEcMdjokfn; ka ds cl dk l kelftd dks+ feVkuk l Hko ugha gā l Hkh jktuſrd nyka dks tkfr feVkuš ekuo ds vfekdkj vksj mudh vfHk0; fDr vkfn dks eqk cukuk i Mæka efgyk vksj i # " k dk HknHkko D; ka ugha papkoh eqs cu l drs\ jktuſrd ny l s T; knk rkdfoj vksj dkbz l ekt e a l æBu ugha gskr tks brus cMæ dke dks dj l dā dōy dkuu cuk nus l s [kys fopkj okys yksx ugha i šik gks tk, æā v k f f k z l { k s = e a g e u s H k æ . M y h d j . k & m n k j h d j . k d k s r k s v i u k ; k y s d u l k e k f t d { k s = e a g B o k n h] i f r f Ø ; k o k n h , o a n f d ; k u i h g h j g x , A i p k ; r h l k p j [k u s o k y s y k s x T ; k n k n k s j s p f j = o k y s g ā o s v i u h c g u & c f v ; k a d s f y , v y x l k p j [k r s g ā v k s n i j k a d s f y , r k s i n k s g h e r A x k o & n g k r k a , o a f i N M s - { k s = k a d s y k s x T ; k n k ' k g j k a e a y m f d ; k a N M æ u s d k d k e d j r s g ā t c f d v i u h e k & c g u k a o f j ' r n k j k a d s l k e u s f e Y d y v k n ' k o k n h c u s j g r s g ā T ; k n k r j f o k k i u e a l m j y m f d ; k a d s ' k j h j g h D ; k a f n [k k , t k r s g ā D ; k i d m r i k n d t k u r k g s f d v k e y k s k a e a n c h H k k o u k b l r j g d h > y d d s f y , v a n j c y [k k r h j g r h g ā [k y k i u g l s t k , r k s b l r j g d h e k u f l d c h e k j h d e g l s c h v k s j i p k ; r a d k H k h v f L r R o c c j Q j e k u t k j h d j u s d k u g h a j g t k , x k A n p l k k ; l s g e k j s ; g k a d s y s [k u o i = d k f j r k } k j k H k h ; g d k ; l u g h a f d ; k t k l d k A n f u ; k d s y k s x ; g t k u d j D ; k l k p s a \ D ; k < j k . k k d s j o h l n z v k s j f ' k y i k d g l d s a f d o s v k t k n H k k j r d s g ā d k s u g ā ; s y k s x t k s n i j k a d s e u v k s j ' k j h j d k s d h f d , g q g ā H k k j r d s l f o e k k u l s D ; k ; s Å i j g ā f d l h n š k e a j g s j g s y k s k a d h l k p l s g h m l d k f o d k l r ; g k r k g ā v s j ; s i p k ; r a c r g k l k e g x k b z i j D ; k a u g h a d n d j r h a l k e a r h , o a i f r f Ø ; k o k n h l k p d s f [k y k Q ; Ø f d , f c u k n š k i j h r j g l s v k t k n u g h a g l s d r k A

, d vPNs nklr dh i gpku

l f j d k p k s k j h

vki vius eu dh cr i fjokj dsfdl h nL; l s d j a ; k u d j a ; g , d v y x c r g s j y s d u v i u s f e = l s t : j d j r s g ā v k i d k f e = v k i l s d e m e z d k H k h g l s l d r k g s ; k f o j T ; k n k m e z d k H k h A d g k H k h x ; k g s f d v k i d k n k l r v k s j v k i d k M K D v j ; f n v k i d s g j l d k v k s n d k e a l k f k g l s r k s b l l s c f < k f d l e r v k s j d k b z g l s g h u g h a l d r h A b l f y , d k b z v k i d h v P N k b ; k a v k s j c j k b ; k a d k s v i u k r s g q v k i d k n k l r c u r k g s r k s o g h , d v P N k v k s j i d d k n k l r g k r k g ā o g v k i d s l g h v k s x y r n k u s r j g d s f u . k z k a i j f u " i { k g k d j j k ; n r k g s v k s j v k i d h [k q k h n e p a h d j n r k g s & n d k r u k o d k s c k a / y r k g ā e r y c n k l r v k i d s i f r : i d h r j g g k r k g s f t l d h m i l F k f r N k ; k d h r j g v k i d s l k f k j g r h g ā , d l P p k n k l r g k u s l s v k i d k l g j k f e y r k g ā b l d s v y k o k v k s j H k h c g r d n f e y r k g s t k s ' k c n k a } k j k 0 ; D r u g h a f d ; k t k l d r k A y s d u , d l P p k n k l r f e y u k v k i d s [k m d s 0 ; o g k j i j] v k i d h l k p i j , o a v k i d s 0 ; f D r R o i j f u H k j d j r k g ā D ; k i d v k i d k t s k u t f j ; k g l s c k v k i o d k g h i k , æ j f o j p k g s o g l Q y r k g k j f j ' r k a d h x g j k b z g l s u k s j h g l s ; k l k e k f t d n k ; j k g l s ; k f o j v k s j d k b z H k h { k s = D ; k a u g k a D ; k i d ; g k a i j e a n k l r h

dh cr dj jgh gærksml h rd l hfer jgæhā dbz ckj , d k g r k g s f d t c d k b z n k l r v k i d s f d l h d k e e a d e h c r i d j m l s l æ k j u s d k s d g r k g s r k s c t k ; b l d s f d m l x y r h d k s l æ k j j v i u k f o d k l d j j v k i m l s d f e ; k a f u d k y u s o k y k n d e u l e > u s y x r s g ā n i j h v k s j p k i y i l k n k l r v k i d h g l a e a g l a f e y k u s o k y k v k i d k g e n n z l P p k n k l r y x r k g s y s d u v k t d h l P p k b z ; g g s f d , d k p k i y i l ; k d g a f d e l i z n k l r v k i d h t k u r d d k s e f ' d y e a M k y l d r k g ā m n k j . k k f k j f d l h j k t k d s j k t e g y e a , d c a n j l o d d s : i e a d k e d j r k F k A c a n j v i u s v k i d k s c g r r s t v k s j c g r T ; k n k c f] e k u l e > r k F k k n i j h v k s j j k t k u s , d d i p k s d k s H k h i k y k F k k t k s l k r k a f n u j k t k l k g c d s n j o k t s e a j k t k l k g c d h j [k o k y h d j r k F k k] i j j k t k d i p k s l s T ; k n k c a n j d k s e k u r s F k A j k t k m l c a n j d k s c g r f o ' o k l i k = v k s j i d a k n k l r H k h l e > r s F k s c a n j j k t k d s f u t h d { k a r d e a c j k d & v k d t k l d r k F k A , d f n u j k t k l s j g s F k s v k s j c a n j i d k k p y k j g k F k r k s c a n j u s n d k f d , d n d e u H k k c n y d j j k t k d s d { k d s v a n j v k x ; k A t c f d c a n j d k s e k y e F k k f d ; s n d e u j k t k d k s

ekjus vk; k g s c a n j u s l k p k f d v x j e p s b l n d e u u s n d k f y ; k r k s j k t k d s l k f k & l k f k e p s H k h e k j n s x k A c a n j v i u h t k u c p k d j H k k x k A j k t k d s i k y r w d i p k s u s t c c a n j d k s H k k x r s g q n d k k r c m l s ' k d g p k v k s j o g d i p k j k t k d s d { k i j i g p x ; k A d i p k s u s n d k k f d , d 0 ; f D r j k t k d s i k l r y o k j f y , [k m k g s v k s j j k t k l s j g k g ā t s s g h m l n d e u u s r y o k j l s j k t k d k s e k j u k p k g d i p k j k t k d s Å i j f x j i M k A d i p k s d h p h [k l p d j j k t k t x x ; k A j k t k u s n d k k f d n d e u e p s e k j u s v k , F k s i j d i p k s u s e j h t k u c p k b z v k s j [k m e j x ; k A r c j k t k d k s K k u g p k f d f t l c a n j d k s m l u g h a u s v i u k n k l r e k u k o g r k s t k u c p k d j H k k x f u d y k v k s j f t l d i p k s d k s m l u g h a u s f l Q z i k y r w d i p k k l e > k o g h j k t k d k o Q k n j l k f k h f u d y k A b l f y , g e k j k d g u k g s f d v x j v k i f d l h d s n k l r c u k s r k s d i p k s t s h o Q k n j h d j u h p k f g , A d i p k k d k e k f y d v e h j g l s ; k x j h c y s d u d i p k s d k s b l c r l s d n y u k & n s u k u g h a g k r k i j d i p k k e k f y d d k s e k f y d g h l e > r k g ā e k f y d f d l h H k h i f j l F k f r e a g l s i j o g d i p k k e k f y d d k o Q k n j g k r k g ā d i p k s d k s i j h r j g H k k s t u u g h a f e y r k A d i p k k g e s k k H k f k j g r k g s r c H k h o g e k f y d d k o Q k n j d i p k k g k r k g ā , d l P p k l k f k h H k h g k r k g ā + + +

l k p d s { k s = e a v l j g k u k g h p k f g , A o g f ' k { k k f d l d k e d h f d u k s j h i k u s d s f y , y k s k a d k s r s k j d j s v k s b u l k f u ; r u f l [k k , A o r æ k u e a r k s v k b z h] v a x t h] x f . k r] H k k s r d ' k k L =] f c t u s l e s t e a w] Q S k u f l t k b f u a x] b a t h f u ; f j a x] e s m d y v k f n d k s g h T ; k n k e g l o f n ; k t k j g k g ā b u d k s i < e u s l k s l k e a r h l k p d k s r k m k u g h a t k l d r k A l e k u r k] J e d h e g l u k k] U ; k ;] v k t k n h v k f n d h f ' k { k k l e k t e a i g y s l s g h d e g s v k s L d n y o d k y s t e a H k h ; g u f e y s r k s l o [k k i i p k ; r a v f L r R o e a j g a c h g h A b u d k v f L r R o l e k t e a j g j g s y k s k a d h l k e a r h , o a Ø i j l k p , o a v l e k u f o p k j e k j k d k i f j . k k e g ā j k T ; v x j p k g r k r k s l j d k j h e ' k h u j h } k j k , d s t a x y h o l k e a r h l k p d k s [k R e d j u s e a v c r d l Q y g l s x ; k g l r k A p h u e a t c n f d ; k u i h , o a l M æ x y s f o p k j u g h a l e k t r g l s j g s F k s r k s j k T ; d s } k j k l k d f r d Ø k æ r y k ; h x ; h j v k s j m l h d h o t g l s v k t p h u g e l s c k n e a v k t k n g k u s d s c k o t m d b z x o p k v k x s c < x ; k g ā u d o y f ' k { k . k l æ F k k v k a d s } k j k c f y d l j d k j v i u s l H k h ; k s t u k v k a d s e k e ; e l s H k h v k e k f u d f o p k j d k l e k t c u k l d r h F k A b l n š k e a c f] t h f o ; k a d h c r d e e k u h x ; h v k s j r F k k d f f k r x q v k a , o a

ik [kām; ka dh gh pyh gš ftlls Lorærk] Hkkbōpkjk] cjkjch] ekuokfekdkj] 0; fDr ds vius 'kjhj vksj eu dk vfekdkj tš hijäjk, a ugha vxks c<+ l dhā vc Hkh jktuhfr l kelftd {ks= ea gLr {ki djrh ugha fn [krhA ; g bruk cMk dfBu dke gš fd pn cō] thfo; ka vksj vEcMdjokfn; ka ds cl dk l kelftd dks+ feVkuk l Hko ugha gā l Hkh jktuſrd nyka dks tkfr feVkuš ekuo ds vfekdkj vksj mudh vfHk0; fDr vkfn dks eqk cukuk i Mæka efgyk vksj i # " k dk HknHkko D; ka ugha papkoh eqs cu l drs\ jktuſrd ny l s T; knk rkdfoj vksj dkbz l ekt e a l æBu ugha gskr tks brus cMæ dke dks dj l dā dōy dkuu cuk nus l s [kys fopkj okys yksx ugha i šik gks tk, æā v k f f k z l { k s = e a g e u s H k æ . M y h d j . k & m n k j h d j . k d k s r k s v i u k ; k y s d u l k e k f t d { k s = e a g B o k n h] i f r f Ø ; k o k n h , o a n f d ; k u i h g h j g x , A i p k ; r h l k p j [k u s o k y s y k s x T ; k n k n k s j s p f j = o k y s g ā o s v i u h c g u & c f v ; k a d s f y , v y x l k p j [k r s g ā v k s n i j k a d s f y , r k s i n k s g h e r A x k o & n g k r k a , o a f i N M s - { k s = k a d s y k s x T ; k n k ' k g j k a e a y m f d ; k a N M æ u s d k d k e d j r s g ā t c f d v i u h e k & c g u k a o f j ' r n k j k a d s l k e u s f e Y d y v k n ' k o k n h c u s j g r s g ā T ; k n k r j f o k k i u e a l m j y m f d ; k a d s ' k j h j g h D ; k a f n [k k , t k r s g ā D ; k i d m r i k n d t k u r k g s f d v k e y k s k a e a n c h H k k o u k b l r j g d h > y d d s f y , v a n j c y [k k r h j g r h g ā [k y k i u g l s t k , r k s b l r j g d h e k u f l d c h e k j h d e g l s c h v k s j i p k ; r a d k H k h v f L r R o c c j Q j e k u t k j h d j u s d k u g h a j g t k , x k A n p l k k ; l s g e k j s ; g k a d s y s [k u o i = d k f j r k } k j k H k h ; g d k ; l u g h a f d ; k t k l d k A n f u ; k d s y k s x ; g t k u d j D ; k l k p s a \ D ; k < j k . k k d s j o h l n z v k s j f ' k y i k d g l d s a f d o s v k t k n H k k j r d s g ā d k s u g ā ; s y k s x t k s n i j k a d s e u v k s j ' k j h j d k s d h f d , g q g ā H k k j r d s l f o e k k u l s D ; k ; s Å i j g ā f d l h n š k e a j g s j g s y k s k a d h l k p l s g h m l d k f o d k l r ; g k r k g ā v s j ; s i p k ; r a c r g k l k e g x k b z i j D ; k a u g h a d n d j r h a l k e a r h , o a i f r f Ø ; k o k n h l k p d s f [k y k Q ; Ø f d , f c u k n š k i j h r j g l s v k t k n u g h a g l s d r k A

yw l s ugha rj hds l s i j gst

MKND mfnr jkt

Hkz'Vkpj ds nks oxtidj.k gks l drs gš , d gš nškh rjhds l s Hkz'Vkpj rks nš jk vkefudA tks de i <šfy [ks gš ngkrh gš ; k cō] dk blrēky ugha djrš mUga nškh rjhds ds Hkz'Vkpj l s gh l rks'k djuk i Mfēk gā vfr 'kkfrj] Hkē.Myhjdj.k ds nkō&i p l s vkr&i kr] vkbZ/h , oa byōVfud fofek l s i s s d k vknku&inku djus okys ykx vkefud fdLe ds Hkz'Vkpj djrš gā bluga idMēk eif'dy gkrk gš vks yw Hkh cgr cMē gkrh gā l jdkjh fohkx ea nks fdLe ds Hkz'Vkpj fd, tkrš gā igyh] l jdkj ds }kjk fohkku ifj; kstuvkēafd, tk jgs [kpZ dh yw vks nš jh] ; fn vfekdkjh&depkj ds iki turk dks dñ nšs ; k enn djus dk vfekdkj gš rks ml ds , ot ea Hkz'VkpjA l jdkjh i s k [kkus l s 'kij&'kjkck de gkrk gš vks turk l s l hēks yus l snukeh T; knk gkrh gā nškh urk Nks' Hkz'Vkpj ea cnuke gš tkrš gā vks vkefud rjhds l s djus okys Hkz'Vkpj h tYnh i dM+ ea ugha vkrš vks fl j Āpk djds Hkh pyusea dkbZ vMpu ugha gā fyyk; ā vfuy ēkh: Hkz'Vkpj xij us vkijs yxk; k gš fd i vksy; e ea=ky; , uVhi hl h l s fyyk; ā bMLVht dks xš dh dher l s 80 ifr'kr T; knk Hkz'Vkpj djus ds fy, dg jgh gš ftl xš dh dher dks fyyk; ā bMLVht us viuh bPNk l s , uVhi hl h dks nšs ds fy, dgk FkA bl dh otg l s , uVhi hl h dks 30

gtkj djkm+dk ?kkvk vks fyyk; ā bMLVht dks 50 gtj djkm+ dk eukQk gkskA ; g Hkh vkijs yxk; k fd i vksy; e ea=ky; us fyyk; ā bMLVht ds dsth- Mh&6 xš {k= dks 400 ifr'kr T; knk epxh ifj; kstuk dh vuēfr nh gā bl dh otg l s tks 12 gtj djkm+ : i ; s [kpZ gksuk pfg, Fk vc bl ifj; kstuk ij l jdkj 45 gtj djkm+ : i ; s [kpZ djsx ftl l s l jdkj ij 30 gtj djkm+ : i ; s dk Hkz' i MēkA ; g Hkh vkijs yxk; k x; k fd varjZVh; cktj ea xš dh dher ea yxHkx 80 ifr'kr dh fxjkoV vkbZ gš tēd i vksy; e ea=ky; Hkz'Vkpj mojd , oa ĀtkZ {k= l s , d o'iz igys dh xš dh dher l s 20 ifr'kr vfekd c<kj fnyokuk pkrk gā fyyk; ā bMLVht yxkrkj l jdkjh vkmV l s cp jgh Fk vks vc 'kij&'kjkcs ds ckn rš kj gōZ gā vkmV ea D; k fudyuk gš ml dk ifj.kke ge l Hkh ykx yxHkx tkurs gā T; knkrj l jdkjh ckcqka dh [kjh dh dher fdrh gš ; g dkbZ Nq h ckr ugha gā D; k fdl h vks nš k ea ; g l hko gš

dk tgkt tūefnu ij Hkz' fd; k] ftl ea ekLVj cM: e] ckFk: i] ckj : e] eukjatu d {k} l vkykV Vsyfotu] okw jyd l pkj dh l fōekk vkn gā eptsk vctuh eipbz ea , d ?kj cuk jgs gš ftl dh dher yxHkx 5 gtj djkm+ : i ; s gkskA bl dh Āpkbz 173 ehVj gkskA ; g 60 eity dk edku gksk] ftu l fōekk vka dh dYi uk dh tk l drh gš os l Hkh bl ea gksk vks bl dh nš Hkky ds fy, yxHkx 600 ykx gksk fi Nys o'iz vejfdk ds v [ckjka ea Hkh bl dherh edku ij gks jgs [kpZ ij Hkz' h i n'ku dh Vhdk&fV l i .kh gōA ywus l s bruk ijgst ugha gš ftruk fd yw ds rjhds l A fdl h Hkh {k= dh yw gks ; fn yw dk rjhdk kjhd ugha gš rks cnukeh T; knk gš vks yHk deA tēdV ; k dVVs ds l gkjs yw djus okys T; knk cnuke gā >kj [km eifdr ekpZ ds l hēk&l hēks vknokl h l kd nka dks tc l eFkZ ds fy, i s k fn; k x; k rks mUga dñ l w-k gh ugha vks l hēk tkdj uxnh cōd ea tek dj fn; kA l hēk&l hēks ; g i ēk.k muds xys dk Qnk cukA ; fn ; s 0; oLFk ds u, rjhdk dks tkurš 'kgjka ea i <šfy [ks gkrš] nš k fonsk dk vutlko gōk gkrk rks vycūkk ; s udnh yrs gh u vks yrs Hkh rks de l s de l hēk cōd ea u tek djkrA bl Hkz'Vkpj dh jde dks yus dk rjhdk cgrj gkrk fd gokyk ds tfj, i s k ysfy; k tkrk

vks fdrk Hkh l j ekjus i j idMē gh ugha tk l drk FkA puko ds nš ku 'kij&'kjkck gōk Fk fd 72 yk [k djkm+ : i ; k Hkz' ds ykxka dk LotVtjyM dh cōdka ea tek gōk gš bl dks ykuk pfg, A tēg l h ckr gš fd nškh rjhds l s Hkz'Vkpj djus okys ykxka dk i s k bl ea ugha gā ftl rjg l s fpduh&pi Mē vks l cdk [kqk djus okyh ckr l s turk [kqk jgrh gš yxHkx ogh vnt Hkz'Vkpj txr ds fy, Hkh l p gā dñ l ky igys Hkz'Vkpj dks ykx cjk ekurs Fks vks vc rks ; g thou ds gj igy dh l Ppkbz cu x; h gā puko ea [k'ye& [k'yk dks eku dk blrēky bruk c<x; k gš fd ; g vntk dkbZ Hkh yxk l drk gš fd 'kr&fr'kr mēhnokj dks eku dk blrēky djs gh puko tax ea l Qyrk ikr dj jgs gā buea os urk Hkh 'kifey gā tks cgn bēkunj ekus tkrš gā dy feykdj puko h jktulfr l s bēkunjka dh Nēh gks x; h gā 'kjk' mi gkj] udnh] xkmē dk [kpZ vks reke , d s rjhds gā ftu ij Hkz'Vkpj dkyeku yxkdj puko dks i Hkz'for fd; k tkrk gā D; k fdl h vks nš k ea l cōdñ 'kkr rjhds l s pyr jgrk gš tgka ij nky 100 : i ; s fdyk gks x; h gā l Cth vks Qy ds nke vki eku Nijgsgk nš k dh 70 ifr'kr l s T; knk turk 20 : i ; s ; k ml l s de ifrfnu dh vk; ij xqtkj dj jgh gā i hēk djus okys dks , d pkrk bz nke Hkh u feys vks fcpky, ekyky gks jgs

gā fcuk egur fd, thou dh l kjh , s ksvkjke dh l fōekk, a eggš k gks vks nš jh rjQ Nkrh QMēj dke djus okys fdl ku vks etnj dks t: jr dh l fōekk, a u miyCek gā ekuk fd 'kjh'jd Je dh dher de gš yfdu bruk OdZ ugha gksuk pfg, fd ekuf d Je djus okys l s tehu vks vki eku dk OdZ gā fodfl r nš kka ea bruh tYnh dkbZ vjci fr& [kji fr ugha gkrk ftruk Hkz'Vkpj ea l hko gā vejhdk , oa ; jki ea eifdr vkrkZ d 0; oLFk gš yfdu bl dk ; g eryc ugha fd jkrkjkr dkbZ vjci fr] [kji fr cu tk, xkA vejhdk dh dā uh , ujku dk dPpk&fPBBk i dMē x; k rks ml ds ekfyd dks vkrēg; k djuk i Mē vks dā uh ds eif; dk; Zkjh vfekdkj dh ān; xfr : d tkus l sēk gks x; hA phu ds l cl s cMē nš js uēj ds 0; ki kjh dks vkrēgZ Hkz'Vkpj ds fy, l tk&, &ēk nš nh x; hA nū; k ds fdl h Hkh nš k ea bruh [k'yh yw dh Lorērk ugha gksk] ftruh gekjs ; gā gā nš k dh turk tkfr vks ekeZ ds vkekkj ij cōd gōZ gš bl fy, pks epxkbZ gks ; k yw gks cxtor djus ds fy, rš kj ugha gā v'k'k Hkh cgr cMē dkj.k gā Hkz'Vkpj dk l cōk dōy vkrēgZ xrl s gh ugha gš cōd l keftd , oa jktuērd nū; k l s bl dk ij k l cōk gā tkfr dk urk fdrk Hkh Hkz'V gkx oZ l s nēk tkrk gā fdrk Hkh Hkz'Vkpj djks i jUrqē; ku jguk pfg, fd rjhdk l jguk ugha gksuk pfg, A bl rjhds l s cnukeh T; knk vks yHk deA + + +

R.B. Kaul Appointed National Vice President Of Indian Justice Party

New Delhi, August 14, 2009. Dr. Udit Raj, National President of the Indian Justice Party, today, appointed Shri R.B. Kaul, as National Vice President of the Indian Justice Party. Shri R.B. Kaul has not only been a former think tank of Bahujan Samaj Party but also a very active leader of the party. Due to the totalitarian attitude of Ms Mayawati, he left Bahujan Samaj Party and worked for

other organizations. Prior to this, he had also set up Bahujan Shakti Party. According to Shri R.B. Kaul, there is no effective Bahujan Movement in the country which can claim to work for compulsory education, right to work and social equality in the society. He said that such a Movement was possible under the dynamic leadership of Dr. Udit Raj. Dr. Udit Raj that there

is all round frustration among Dalits all over the country. During the last term of the UPA Government, the Reservation Act should have come into force but it did not happen. During the present term of the UPA Government, nothing has so far been done in this regard. He said that vacant posts are not being filled up and very soon a strong movement will be launched for this purpose. Dr Udit Raj said that on the 30th

September, 2009, a conference of national level leaders and workers will be held in Delhi, to chalk out a comprehensive policy for achieving the goal of reservation in the private sector. Dr. Udit Raj further said that prices of day-to-day commodities have gone so high that it has become very difficult for the common man to make both ends meet. This situation has been brought about due to the weak policies of the Government.

Agriculture has become a losing proposition. In fact our policies should be such which can bring about prosperity among the rural people and just as in the urban areas, people make their livelihood by doing business or small jobs, agriculture should also become a profitable business. In the end, Dr. Udit Raj said that there is a very strong need to push up the goal of reservation in the private sector with redoubled energy. + + +

Lord Buddha and Buddhism

R. D. Sonkar

When you visit a foreign country, people ask you there the country you come from. And on hearing 'India' from you, they exclaim "Welcome! You come from the land of Lord Buddha." India is known by them as the land of Lord Buddha. Similarly when you visit a book-shop abroad, you will find many books there on Lord Buddha and Buddhism in more than one language. Statues and icons of Lord Buddha are available in the markets of most parts of the world. That is why, Lord Buddha is called the Universal God and Buddhism, the Universal Religion.

For the cause of humanity, he renounced the kingdom of Kapilvastu and became a 'Sanyasi' at the age of twenty nine. For full six years he underwent very hard sacrifices and penance, without even taking food, for many and many days in search of Enlightenment, at Bodhi Gaya beneath the Bodhi tree. On attaining Truth (the Enlightenment) he was called 'Buddha'. Thereafter he traveled throughout the length and breadth of the country to teach and preach the path of humanity, fraternity, equality, morality, non-violence, love and compassion. For long 45 years, he preached all and sundry until his last breath before he attained 'Mahaparinirvan' at Kushinagar. Noble Truths – Lord Buddha summarized all the problem of the worldly life in 4 Noble Truths known as 'Arya Satya'. They are the Noble Truths of sorrow, its cause, its End and the way to its end. Everything in this world is full of sorrow and the cause of sorrow is Craving. The end of sorrow is 'Nirvan' and the way to the end of sorrow is the Noble 8 fold Path known as 'Arya Astangik Marg'. The Buddha said that he was Enlightened only after he understood these Four Noble Truths. The Noble Eight fold Path has eight parts or factors – (1) Right Understanding (2) Right Thoughts (3) Right Speech (4) Right Action (5) Right Livelihood (6) Right Effort (7) Right Mindfulness and (8) Right Connection.

Noble Eight fold Path – (1) Right Understanding means to know and practice the 4 Noble Truths : (2) Right Thoughts – means to think 3 kinds of thoughts : (i) Thoughts of renunciation or thoughts which do not have lustful desires (ii) thoughts of goodwill to others which are

opposed to ill will. (iii) Thoughts of harmlessness as opposed to cruelty. (3) Right Speech – deals with refraining from falsehood such as telling lies, slandering or saying bad about other people; harsh words or frivolous talks such as gossiping. (4) Right Action – deals with refraining from killing, stealing and sexual misconduct : (5) Right Livelihood – deals with the five kinds of trades which should be avoided in order to lead a noble life. They are trading in arms, living beings, flesh, intoxicating drinks and poison. (6) Right Efforts has four parts : (i) to try to stop evil thoughts that have arisen. (ii) to prevent evil thoughts from arising (iii) to try to develop unrisen good thoughts (iv) to try to continue good thoughts that have arisen. (7) Right Mindfulness – is also fourfold : (i) It is mindfulness of the body. (ii) mindfulness of sensations. (iii) mindfulness of thoughts passing through the mind and (iv) mindfulness of Dhamma : (8) Right Concentration – is the one pointedness of the mind which stays on one object as opposed to the distracted mind which jumps from one thing to another. These eight factors can be grouped into three small groups as follows : Sila (Morality) – (i) Right Speech, (ii) Right Action, (iii) Right Livelihood : Samadhi (Concentration) – (i) Right Effort, (ii) Right Mindfulness (iii) Right Concentration. Panna (Wisdom) – (i) Right Understanding, (ii) Right Thoughts. Sila, Sasmadhi and Panna are the three stages on the path to mental purity whose object is Nirvana. These stages are described in a beautiful verse: To cease from evil. To do what is good.

To cleanse one's mind. This is the advice of all the Buddhas across all barriers of time and space.

Rational religion : Buddhism is said to be the religion of Buddhi i.e. the intellect and the reasonable. Buddhism however does not end in reasoning though it starts with reasoning. That is why Buddhims acts instantly on the intellect. A new chapter of the humanrace started with Lord Buddha. What Buddha taught about 2550 years back is still relevant and true. And it shall hold good in the coming centuries too. Lord Buddha gave a micro-analysis of every thing which no other person has been able to do. He gave answers of the problems of life, not from scriptures but from

the process of analysis. Lord Buddha is the first scientist of religion. One does not need faith and reverence to follow Buddhism but instead understanding is needed. Faith will follow the understanding. Buddha says not to believe a thing since because it is written in the religious books. It should first be tested on the touchstone of reasoning and discretion. Believe it only after finding it true on analysis and experience. Lord Buddha also delivered discourses on the qualities of a married woman that tends to her welfare and happiness in this world and the next. Herein a woman does her work well, she manages the servants, she respects her husband and guards his wealth. And she has confidence in the Buddha, Dhamma, Sangha, virtue, charity and wisdom. Sanyas – It is generally believed that Siddhartha used to feel sad on seeing sick, old and dead persons. And he used to feel happy at the sight of hermits. He therefore resolved to renounce the world in search of Nirvan from all sorts of sorrows. This is not true. Main cause of his renouncing the world was the dispute on Rohini river – water between the Shakya and the Kauliya rulers. Both sides failed to solve the dispute peacefully and so they resolved to settle it in the battle-field. Siddharths the crown-prince opposed it vehemently as he was a great lover of peace and non-violence even from his Childhood. Hence the Shakya Mahapanchayat decided to punish him for defying its verdict. The punishments to be given to him, under the law, were (i) death sentence or (ii) exile from the country or (iii) confiscation of his property. That was the main reason Siddhartha went on self-exile so as to save this family from the immense sorrow in the event of his punishment under the law. Thus Siddhartha became an ascetic and attained Enlightenment to save the suffering humankind from all sorrows. Non – Violence – Lord Buddha was the greatest crusader against violence. During that period, no 'Yajna' was performed without animals' sacrifice, even human sacrifice was also made in some cases called 'Narmedh Yajna'. In all religious, social and cultural ceremonies, animals namely cows, oxen, goats, sheep, pigs, fowls, etcetra were killed as offerings

to the gods. Goats, sheep, pigs, fowls, etcetra were killed as offerings to the gods and deities whereafter their meat was distributed as 'Prasad' among the community or eaten together by them in the feasts. Lord Buddha revolted against all such killings preaching Non-Violence which was not confined to killing of animals only but it was all pervasive that no injury should be caused to any living being by action talk and thought even. People were so much sick of animal – sacrifice that his path of Non – Violence was readily accepted by one and all. It is said that one day in Magadha, he learnt that Kutadant (Brahmin) was going to sacrifice 700 oxen, 700 goats and 700 rams in a big feast. To prevent so many killings Buddha at once went to Kutadant and persuaded him not to kill the animals. Thus he saved lives of 2100 animals that very day. Such was the psychic power of Lord Buddha! Golden Path (Madhyamik Marg) – Buddha preached to avoid extremes and follow the mena – called Golden Mean or Golden middle path. This Golden Path can be applied in all walks of life that would yield peace and happiness in one's life. Golden Path was very well brought a home by Lord Buddha to Sona Monk who used to play lute (guitar like musical instrument). He told Sona if the strings of lute were tightly wound, no music could be produced. Similarly if the strings were too slack, no music could be produced either. In other words one should follow 'moderation' in one's life. Doctors also advise their patients 'moderation' for keeping good health.

Caste-system (Varnavyavastha) – at the time of Buddha, the caste system was firmly established in India. As per the caste-system, a person's position in society was determined from the time he was born. Buddha condemned the caste system which he considered unjust and inhuman. He believed and preached equality and fraternity. According to Buddha, it is the good and bad actions of a person and not his birth which should determine his caste. He introduced the idea of placing a higher value of morality and the equality of man instead of which family or caste a person is born into. A Brahmin is regarded as a priest since he performs duties of a priest in temples. But if he does thieving, he will be called a

thief and not Brahmin. It was also his first attempt to abolish discrimination and slavery in the history of mankind. He admitted Sunit a sweeper, Sopak an untouchable, Upali a barber, Chandali a untouchable, Amrapali a courtesan, Angulimal the dreaded criminal and the like in his Sangh (Order of the monks) for the first time much against the opposition of the so called high castes including even his own disciples. All of them proved true followers of Buddha and later on they also became saints (Arhant) and propagators of the Noble and Golden Path of Buddhism: The Buddha declared:

"By birth is not one an outcaste.
By birth is not one a Brahmin;
By deeds is one an outcaste,
By deeds is one a Brahmin."

Hidden Buddha (Prachchhanna Buddha) – Sankaracharya is said to be the greatest critic of Lord Buddha whilst he was called a hidden Buddha by his contemporary critics. The reason is that Shankar's 'Advaitva' (non-dualism) was mostly influenced by Sunyavad of Buddhism. This sunyavad is however different from 'nihilism' of the Western philosophy. Instead it is Infinitism meaning infinity. It is also said that Sankar received his early education in a Buddhist monastery and he had also studied Buddhism in depth. When asked about Lord Buddha – "He has been the greatest teacher of the world" – said Sankar. And about the Yog of Buddha, Sankar told that Lord Buddha was the Chakravarty emperor of all the Yogis in the world. This shows how great Lord Buddha was in the words of His greatest critic himself. Inference – of all the mountains of this world, the Himalaya is highest, greatest and unique. And so is Lord Buddha, of all the teachers in the world. To quote Rajnish, the Osho, in his own words – "As Himalaya is just like Himalaya : Gautam Buddha is just like Gautam Buddha. In the history of the entire human race, none else is as godly as Lord Buddha who has enlightened the largest number of people of this world especially those who are intellectual, thinkers and philosophers. His teachings are par-excellence and divine."

Justice K. Kannan's bold step has given a new direction to Judiciary

New Delhi, August 24, 2009.

Dr. Udit Raj, National President, Indian Justice Party, has said that Justice K. Kannan of the Punjab and Haryana High Court has given a new direction to Judiciary all over the country by publicity disclosing his property details for which he needs to be congratulated. When the Central Information Commission said that the Judges should make a public declaration of their property details, Delhi High Court stayed the decision of the Central Information Commission on the plea that people could mis-use this information. The decision of the Delhi High Court was a mockery of the judicial

process and indeed unfortunate. The Judges themselves keep on probing the personal assets of all and sundry but when it comes to them, they do not want to part with this information.

Justice K. Kannan deserves all the praise of the people by taking such a practical approach to this vexed problem. Delhi High Court's stand that bureaucrats and Ministers should not be compared with the Judges does not stand to reason. At it is, people are mortally afraid of the Judges and despite some of their patently wrong judgments, neither media takes any cognizance nor are any dharnas or demonstrations

held against them. Many Judges of some High Courts were found to be involved in sex scandals or economic offences and who does not know of the involvement of a High Court Judge in the DDA Scam. Neither media raked up these issues nor was there any public protest. Another argument that is being put forward that if the people frequently seek information on the property details of the judges, they feel embarrassed and disturbed is also quite funny. Surely the Property details of the judges will not run into several pages which would take much of their time. Even if a list of the property details is made available once a year, it would not take any

time to give it to the public by just updating, it if there has been any addition or deletion in the property details. Under normal circumstances, common people hold the Judges in such a great awe that they would rarely pick up the courage to ask for these details.

Dr. Udit Raj said that like Justice K. Kannan, most of the Judges should have voluntarily disclosed their property details. Out of the three important pillars of the Government, Judiciary is considered to be most uprighteous and trustworthy. By not doing so, judges are unnecessarily giving the impression that they have something to hide. The

Judges should first themselves voluntarily declare their property details and only then they have a moral right to ask for these details from politicians and bureaucrats. Dr. Udit Raj said that no where in the world Judiciary generates so much fear and awe in the minds of the people as is the case with the Indian Judiciary. At present, Judges are being appointed by Judges which is against the spirit of our Constitution whereas this system is not being followed anywhere in the world. No where in the world judges are as much protected as our Judges and there is no reason why they should feel hesitant to give publicity their property details. ✦✦✦

When will the Brahmin-Bania hegemony end? The Brahmin and the Bania still control the economy, but now the Shudra controls politics

On 9 April, the Supreme Court rejected a plea that the 2011 census be caste-based. CII and Ficci oppose job reservations in the private sector, but Manmohan Singh is keen. India's population of Brahmins and Banias and Jains all together is 6% or less.

Ruling axis: Jawaharlal Nehru, a Brahmin, became Prime Minister with the blessings of Mahatma Gandhi, a Bania. The Sensex comprises the 30 largest traded companies of India.

ACC is run by a Brahmin (Sumit Banerjee), Bhel is run by a Brahmin (Ravi Kumar Krishna Swamy), Bharti Airtel is run by a Bania (Sunil Mittal), Grasim and Hindalco are run by a Bania (Kumar Mangalam Birla).

HDFC is run by a Bania (Deepak Parekh), Hindustan Unilever is run by a Brahmin (Nitin Paranjpe), ICICI Bank is headed by a Brahmin (K.V. Kamath). Jaiprakash Associates is run by a Brahmin (Yogesh Gaur), L&T is run by a Brahmin (A.M. Naik), NTPC is run by a Brahmin (R.S. Sharma), ONGC is run by a Brahmin (also called R.S. Sharma). Reliance group firms are run by Banias (Mukesh and Anil Ambani), State Bank of India is run by a Brahmin (O.P. Bhatt), Sterlite Industries is run by a Bania (Anil Agarwal), Sun Pharma is run by a Bania (Dilip Shanghvi) and Tata Steel is run by a Brahmin (B. Muthuraman).

Punjab National Bank

is run by a Brahmin (K.C. Chakrabarty), Bank of Baroda is run by a Brahmin (M.D. Mallya) and Canara Bank is run by a Bania (A.C. Mahajan).

Of India's software companies, Infosys is run by a Brahmin (Kris Gopalakrishnan now and Narayana Murthy and Nandan Nilekani before him). TCS is run by a Brahmin (Subramanian Ramadorai). Wipro is owned by a Khoja (Azim Premji). Khojas are Shia of the Sevener sect, converted from the Luhana trading community (same caste as L.K. Advani and M.A. Jinnah).

India's two largest airlines are Kingfisher, owned by a Brahmin (Vijay Mallya) and Jet, owned by a Bania (Naresh Goyal).

Of India's mobile phone firms, Reliance Communications (Ambani), Airtel (Mittal), Vodafone Essar (Ruia), Idea (Birla), Spice (Modi) are owned by Banias. BSNL is run by a Bania (Kuldeep Goyal) and Tata's TTML is run by a Brahmin (K.A. Chaukar). Cricket in India is run by a Bania (Lalit Modi) and before him it was run by another Bania (Jagmohan Dalmiya).

Media in India is almost entirely controlled by Banias and Jains. Of the two largest English newspapers, TheTimes of India is owned by Jains and the Hindustan Times is owned by Banias (Birla). The third largest English paper, TheHindu, is owned by Brahmins (Kasturi Iyengar

family). The Indian Express is owned by Banias (Goenka). Zee TV is owned by a Bania (Subhash Chandra Goel). Of the two largest Hindi newspapers, Dainik Jagran is owned by Banias (Gupta), and Dainik Bhaskar is owned by Banias (Agarwal). The Agarwals also own Gujarati daily Divya Bhaskar. The largest Gujarati newspaper Gujarat Samachar is owned by Jains (Shah). The largest Marathi paper Lokmat is owned by Jains (Darda). Rajasthan Patrika is owned by Jains (Kothari). Navbharat Times is owned by Jains and Hindustan owned by Banias (Birla). Amar Ujala is owned by Banias (Maheshwari).

Of India's steel companies Essar is owned by Banias (Ruia), ArcelorMittal is owned by a Bania (Laxmi Mittal), Ispat is owned by Banias (Mittals), Jindal Steel is owned by Banias, Bhushan Steel is owned by Banias (Singhal), VISA Steel is owned by Banias (Agarwal). State-owned SAIL is run by a Bania (S.K. Roongta) and Lloyd Steel is owned by Banias (Gupta).

Of India's cement companies, Ambuja is owned by Banias (Neotia and Sekhsaria), Dalmia Cements is owned by Banias, Ultratech and Vikram Cement are owned by Banias (Birla) and JK Cement is owned by Banias (Singhania). Hindustan Motors is owned by Banias (Birla) and Bajaj Auto is owned by Banias. Old economy, new economy:

All economy in India is owned and run by two castes.

The Brahmin used his monopoly on knowledge and the Bania used his high-trust culture of trade to become dominant. Their skills are world-class. Given the realities of capital formation, it is difficult for other castes to catch up soon. The largest caste in India is Shudra.

We think Shudra means untouchable, but it actually means peasant. The peasant castes, such as Patel, constitute more than 50% of India's population. Andhra Pradesh is run by a peasant Christian (Y.S.R. Reddy), Bihar is run by a peasant Kurmi (Nitish Kumar) and Gujarat is run by a peasant from the Teli/Ghanchi caste (Narendra Modi).

Haryana is run by a peasant Jat (Bhupinder Hooda), Karnataka is ruled by a peasant Lingayat (B.S. Yeddyurappa), Kerala is run by a peasant Ezhava (V.S. Achuthanandan) and Madhya Pradesh is run by a peasant OBC (Shivraj Chouhan).

Maharashtra is run by a peasant Maratha (Ashok Chavan), Rajasthan is run by a peasant Mali (Ashok Gehlot), Punjab is run by a peasant Jat (Parkash Badal), Tamil Nadu is run by a peasant Vellalar (M. Karunanidhi) and Uttar Pradesh is run by a Dalit (Mayawati).

Only one large state in India is run by a Brahmin and he, West Bengal's Buddhadeb

Bhattacharjee, is a Communist.

India's Prime Minister is a Sikh (Manmohan Singh) and President is a peasant Maratha (Pratibha Patil).

At independence, India was run by a Brahmin (Jawaharlal Nehru) whose mentor was a Bania (Mahatma Gandhi). The chief minister of Uttar Pradesh was a Brahmin (Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant), the first chief minister of Gujarat was a Bania (Jivraj Mehta). Madhya Pradesh was run by a Brahmin (Ravi Shankar Shukla), Rajasthan was run by a Brahmin (H.L. Shastri), Kerala was run by a Brahmin (E.M.S. Namboodiripad), Punjab was run by a Brahmin (G.C. Bhargava) and Assam was ruled by a Brahmin (G.N. Bordoloi).

At independence, the peasant had neither political nor economic strength. Democracy transferred power from the Brahmin to him. The Brahmin and the Bania still control the economy, but now the Shudra controls politics. The Brahmin and Bania oppose reservations in the private sector, which they totally dominate. The Shudra wants his share, but the Brahmin and Bania say their dominance is from merit. The Brahmin and Bania control the media, but the Shudra controls legislation. Sooner rather than later, reservations will come.

- Ravinder Singh
progressindia008@yahoo.com

✦✦✦

VOICE OF BUDDHA

Publisher: Dr. UDIT RAJ (RAM RAJ), Chairman - Justice Publications, T-22, Atul Grove Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001, Tel: 23354841-42

● Year : 12

● Issue 19

● Fortnightly

● Bi-lingual

● 16 to 31 August, 2009

Independence and Panchayats

The country celebrated Independence Day on the 15th August. On the other hand, Panchayats are pushing the people into another form of slavery. Real freedom is not only political but also social, economic and personal, including the freedom of expression. Even under the British rule, so-called Khap Panchayats would not have got such a free hand to flout the rules and regulations framed by the Government for their smooth running and forced the people to follow their age-old rotten customs. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had said that political freedom is meaningful if it is coupled with social freedom. In these Panchayats, constitutional provisions have been thrown to the winds. In village Dharna of district Jhajjar in Haryana, the Panchayat gave a decision on August 9, 2009, that a married couple with similar Gotra may be expelled from the village for life and the boy's father for three months. As if this was not sufficient, the Panchayat also gave a decision that the two uncles of the boy's father, Risal Singh may also be turned out of the village. On the same day, i.e. 9th August, 2009, in village Siwana, district Jhajjar, dead bodies of two lovers were found hanging from a tree which prima facie appears to be a case of honour killings. Nearly four weeks ago, in village Singhwala, district Jind, a girl's lover was mercilessly beaten to death by the relatives of the girl. A few years back, the same treatment was meted out to Dalits of village Harsola in Kurukshetra district. In this case, hundreds of Dalits left their homes and hearths and took shelter in the office of the district collector. It is because of the mind-set of some people of Jhajjar that just on the basis of a rumour spread out by some miscreants that some Dalits had slaughtered a cow, five

Dalits had been brutally murdered. There are thus two parallel systems working in the country

Not only unity and sovereignty of the country but also social and economic development of the country depend on the mind-set of the people. In the presence of such reactionary forces, our country cannot be said to be fully independent. We have definitely achieved political independence but social and economic independence has yet to be achieved. On the one hand, just one family lives in a house worth several crores of rupees and on the other, per capita income of nearly 77% of our people is just Rs. 20/- or even less per day. If some anti-social elements are still flourishing, Government is also partly responsible for the same. After all, political will of the Government is reflected in its policies. Practically all the political parties are concentrating their activities on social and economic issues only. After a fairly long period of our Independence, common people have come to regard resolution of political and economic problems as the ultimate goal of political freedom. In fact, this approach is just to perpetuate slavery. Political parties had come into existence in our country before Independence. Everybody knows that modern democracy took birth in Europe. In the European society, the social disparity was never so wide and as such the main issues were political and economic. It is a fact that democracy is the best form of Government. It is good that the country has adopted a democratic form of Government but it has not adjusted itself to the peculiar conditions prevailing in the Indian society. Had it been done, Panchayats with such out-dated mind-set would not have survived. Government policies affect every walk of

Dr. Udit Raj

life. Education and media particularly do have a great impact on the mind-set of the people. The education which trains you for some kinds of jobs only but does not give you basic training about human rights is of no use. In the present time, maximum emphasis is laid on Information Technology, English, Mathematics, Physics, Business Management, Fashion Designing, Engineering, Medical, etc. After undertaking such studies, the feudal mind-set of these people cannot be changed. Qualities of equality, dignity of labour, justice, freedom etc. are already lacking in the society and if these qualities are not inculcated in the students in schools and colleges, we are bound to come across instances where such Panchayats will continue to exist. The existence of such Panchayats gives encouragement to the feudal and cruel tendencies of some people. Had the Government been firm in its determination, the Government machinery would have completely demolished this anti-social infrastructure. When outdated and out-moded customs could not be rooted out from the society in China, a cultural revolution was brought about by the Government and it is because of this cultural revolution, even though China got Independence later than us, it has gone much ahead of us. Not only through educational institutions but through various Government policies, outlook of the society can be modernized. In our country, intellectuals have not been seriously involved in policy making but the so-called Gurus and non-experts had an upper hand because of which qualities of freedom, mutual understanding, equality, human rights,

personal freedom of one's mind and body could not flourish. Even today, political parties do not seem to be interested in social matters. This is such a difficult task that a handful of Ambedkerites and intellectuals cannot remove many of the social evils on their own. All the political parties will have to bring issues like the abolition of caste system, and human rights on their agenda. Why cannot gender discrimination be made a political issue? No organization is more powerful than a political organization and only a political organization can handle effectively issues of such great dimensions. Merely by making a law on a crucial issue like caste abolition, you cannot create intellectuals with independent thinking. In the economic field, we have adopted globalization and liberalization but in the social field, reactionary forces rule the roost. People having a Panchayati mind-set have double standards. For their own daughters and sisters, they have one set of norms and for others' daughters and sisters, another set of norms. Eve-teasing in cities is mostly done by people from villages and backward areas where the same very people pose themselves as great moralists. In most of the

advertisements, bodies and parts of only beautiful girls are displayed as the producer knows that the consumers are attracted by beautiful faces while before their mothers and sisters, they pose as ideal persons. Why only faces of beautiful women are shown in the advertisements? It is just because the producer knows that, beautiful faces are uppermost in the hearts and minds of the consumers. If liberalism is introduced in the society in this regard, the disease of pent-up sexual feelings can be cured to a great extent and the power of the Panchayats will also be clipped in issuing such brutal and anti-social diktats. Unfortunately, Media and writers have also failed to bring about this change. What will the people of the world think about us? Who are these people who are controlling the minds and bodies of other people? The progress of the people of a country can be ascertained from the mind-set of the people of that country. Why this Panchayat is not devoting its energies to the issues like sky-rocketing prices? The country cannot achieve complete freedom without waging a relentless war against feudal and reactionary forces. ✦✦✦

APPEAL TO THE READERS

It is good news for you that the Voice of Buddha will now be published both in Hindi and English so that brothers and sisters who cannot read Hindi find no problem in reading our message. I appeal to the readers to send the subscription amount either through draft or money-order in favour of 'Justice Publications' at T-22 Atul Grove Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001. Sometimes, it might happen that you don't receive the Voice of Buddha. In that case kindly write to us and check up with the post office also. As we are facing financial crisis to run it you all are requested to send the subscription.

Subscription fee

Five years : Rs. 400/-

Three years : Rs. 250/-

One year : Rs. 100/-

The amount can be remitted preferably by draft or money order. However, cheque can also be remitted in case of any difficulty, in favour of 'Justice Publications', T-22 Atul Grove Road, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.