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Proceedings of the first meeting.

Proceeding of the first meeting of the China Bharata Samskriti which was held at Chita-Bhanu on the 26th of Oct. 1951 :-

Members present,

Srimati Pratima Devi,
His Highness The Prince of Burma,
Sri Rathindra Nath Tagore,
Prof. G. Roerich,
Prof. Mee Wen Kai,
Mr. Shen Fu Min,
Mr. Hsieh Liu Sheng,
Mr. Chang Nai Chyan,
Dr. B. Bhattacharya,
Sm. Charu Mitra,
Sm. Hiralal Chakravarti,
Sm. M. Sakkar,
Dr. S.N. Chatterji,
Mrs. Ravi Shome,
Dr. Naren Boral and
Rameswar Agarwalla and
Sri. Dilip Banerji.

Swami Gangeshananda and Sri P. Roy were specially invited.

Sj R. Tagore was unanimously voted to the chair. It was resolved to open a centre of the China-Bharata Samskriti at Kalimpong. It was further resolved further resolved that the following members ~~wikixfxx~~ would form the executive committee.

It was resolved that the China-Bharata Samskriti, Kalimpong Centra would receive His Excellency Dr. K. N. Katju at Manjula for tea when he would visit Kalimpong.

SS/Ag.

China Bharata Samskriti.
Notice.

2

A meeting of the executive committee of the China Bharat Samskriti will be held at Hotel Hillview, Kalimpong, on the 29th June, 1952, at 3P.M. The members are requested to be present in the meeting.

Sd/- Charu Mitra
(Genl. Secretary)

Agenda:-

1. Confirmation of the proceedings of the first meeting.
2. To form a sub-committee to arrange and conduct classes on Chinese, Tibetan and Bengali from the first week of July, 1952.
3. To coopt members in the executive committee.
4. To fix a monthly subscription of the executive members.
5. Any other matter that may crop up.

Satiranjam Sen
Bratacharigram P.O.

Cal-27

ss/AG.

Present S. D. O. Mr Mandal

Mr Mahichand Pradhan

Mr Mohan

Mr H. Mookerjee (Manager
of Hotel Hillview)

AN APPEAL

On behalf of the CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI which is an organisation aiming to bring closer the cultures of India and China through teaching Chinese to Indian students and through other means, and further on behalf of BRATACHARI VIDYASRAM a High English School, and SILPAYATANA - an Industrial School seeking to spread education of a new type suited to the needs of the country, we beg to approach you for your kind interest and support.

The CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI has been recognised both by the Government of India and by that of West Bengal. Recently it has received a grant of Rs. 5000/- through the Education Ministry of New Delhi and this has been utilised in purchasing a plot of land near Bratacharigram on Diamond Harbour Road nine miles from Calcutta, where we intend to build its own habitation for the Samskriti.

The associated High and Industrial Schools at Bratacharigram and the Hostel attached thereto are trying to provide about 80 uprooted children from East Pakistan with a sound general education supplemented by such training in crafts as will truly rehabilitate them in future. Here the homeless children have found a happy home and live a busy, self-reliant life in beautiful surroundings under the fostering care of Sreemati Sujata Ray and her co-workers.

Distinguished educationists and social workers from India and abroad have expressed their admiration for the work, and Reginald Reynolds in his "LIVING IN MANKIND" and Vera Brittain in her "SEARCH FOR SUNRISE" have recorded their appreciation of the schools. We earnestly request you to pay a visit to Bratacharigram - Joka and form your own opinion about the work we are doing here.

The Government is helping the institutions, but for a full implementation of the scheme, public support is essential.

Variety shows on two evenings at Raj Bhavana are being organised for raising funds for these institutions. His Excellency Dr. Mookerji, has very kindly consented to preside.

The students of the CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI and BRATACHARI SCHOOLS will stage playlets in Chinese. There will also be Indian dance and music, Chinese songs and other items by well known Chinese and Indian artists.

It is hoped that you will help in the good work by your kind contribution.

P. O. Joka, Calcutta-27.
July 20, 1953.

VIDHUSEKHARA BHATTACHARYA

President.

SUNITI KUMAR CHATTERJI

Vice-President.

KALIDAS NAG

Vice-President.

SATYENDRANATH RAY

SUJATA RAY

NACHIKETA

CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI

An Institute For Sino Indian
Studies And Culture

THAKURPUKUR

P. O. JOKA, Calcutta-27.

July 24, 1953.

Dear friend,

You are cordially invited to attend the 14th sitting of our Samskriti which will be held at Dharmankura Vihara, 1 Buddhist Temple Street, Bowbazar, (near Bowbazar Police Station) on Sunday, 2nd August, 1953 at 9 A. M.

Dr. MAITREYEE BASU, M. B., M. D. will start a discourse on "Intermingling of Indian thought, language and script with Chinese Art in Central Asia."

Prof. O. C. GANGOLY has kindly consented to preside over the meeting. Leading artists of Bengal will take part in the discussion.

A small exhibition of paintings of renowned Chinese artists will be shown. The programme will include Indian songs and music as well.

Your presence is earnestly solicited.

Yours sincerely,

Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya

President

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CHINA - BHARATA SAMSKRITI

Synopsis of the programme of the function to be held at Raj Bhavan on the 12th of September 1953.

1. Svasti Vachana - Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Vidhusekhara
Bhattacharya.
2. Sarod - Indian String Instrument - Shri Subir Dutt.
3. Indian Manipuri Dance - Naga Nritya - Kumari Sreejata
Bhattacharya.
4. Reception to His Excellency the Governor by the members
of the Samskriti and other distinguished guests.
5. Chinese Playlet to be staged by Indian boys and girls.
The theme of the playlet is :-

A family scene of a Chinese peasant in a village. The village is in imminent danger of being inundated by flood.

Everybody is anxious and is speaking something or other about the flood. The grand-father says that he is not afraid of dying, he is only anxious for the younger generation. His daughter-in-law asks him whether he can say anything from his experience what may happen and he says that even Lord Buddha does not know it. A young boy of the family says that Buddha should be done with. He is responsible for this flood. The mother scolds him. Then the grand-father asks everybody to keep quiet and says that during his first experience of flood all his relatives died. He was then only seven years old and he is sixty five years now.

Then suddenly appears the young master of the family who was in the dyke all day watching it. He says that the danger is imminent, even the young members of the family should go with him to the dyke to protect it.

The daughter-in-law requests him to take her also along with him, he rejects the proposal and goes away with the boys.

Then appears a refugee woman. She describes how their village was inundated. She says that they had nothing to eat for two days. The housewife takes her in, to give food. They again come out and discuss about the flood. The refugee woman begins to weep thinking her lot.

Suddenly the sound of gong is heard. The watchman in the street calls everybody to come out of the house and to go to the dyke which is broken in some places.

Everybody in the house prays to Lord Buddha to protect all.

In the SECOND SCENE a street in the village will be seen.

The watchman goes calling everybody to come out of the house. Bands of villagers will be seen carrying their loads. The grand-father and his daughter-in-law will also

be seen going on the street. The grand-father asks her where they are going. She says that they are going to the dyke. The grand-father then asks her to go ahead and that he will follow soon. She goes away and the grand-father moves forward but stumbles down saying, "The astrologers have said that this year is the most dangerous year for me".

6. Chinese song to be sung by the Indian students:
The central idea of the song is:-

"The red dawn has appeared in the sky and the red flowers have blossomed in the ground. The strength of the people of China is great and the oppressors are afraid of her. The people of the whole world are united and will uproot the oppressors completely from their seats of power."

7. Bengali recitation by Victor Chin - It is a nursery poem written by poet Tagore. The central idea is :

"The little river of ours has a winding course. In the month of April, it contains only knee deep water. The bullock carts and cows cross it easily. The village folks come and do their daily duties here....."

8. Speech by Sm. Sujata Ray.

9. Address by His Excellency Dr. H.C.Mookerjee.

10. Giving away of certificates by Mr. Li Hua Nung, the Consul-in-Charge of the Consulate General of the Peoples Republic of China.

11. Indian song in chorus to be sung by the students of the Samskriti and who are also the students of Bratachari Vidyagrama and Silpayatana. The idea of this famous song of Poet Tagore is:-

"We evoke all. Come O' ye, who is eager, whose life is full of joy. Keep your hearts open. The days and nights here will bring new life to you. The sky and woods will make your heart sing. You will have your place where kindles the light of good in the pedestal of ever Beautiful."

12. Indian song in chorus - Indian students of the Samskriti and who are also the students of Bratachari Vidyagrama and Silpayatana.

13. Bratachari Dances by the students of the Samskriti and also of the Bratachari Vidyagrama and Silpayatana.

(i) The central idea of the first Bengali folk dance and song is "We are the children of Mother India and our body and soul, our dancing and songs everything is made out of the soil, air and water of Mother India. We shall honour the way of life of India and give to the world the special gifts from us."

(ii) The second folk dance and song describes the Lord Gouranga - the great religious reformer of India. "See that the moon has come down to the earth. His heart is full of stainless love. He does not care for money and honour, has left everything behind and when He utters the name of God, streams of tears overflow His eyes. He weeps himself and makes the world weep."

(iii) The third song is a rowing song of rural Bengal. It says - "Crows are eating away the paddy and there is none

to drive them away. There are so many mouths to feed but none is found at the time of work. Even if you have hands and feet you are idle and sit down to take your food without driving away the crow."

(iv) The soldiers in ancient Bengal at the time of recess were used to practice this dance (the fourth one) in order to keep their mind and body fit. It says "Brothers be careful in handling the sticks. If you are unmindful it may hurt you. Do not neglect this dance, it will make you quick in movements and strong in body."

14. Address by Mr. Li Hua Nung, the Consul-in-Charge of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China.
15. Vote of Thanks - Dr. S.N.Roy.
16. Indian National Anthem - to be sung by Victor Chin, Rosa Chin and Lincoln Chin.

The programme of the function to be held at Raj Bhavan on the 13th September 1953.

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1. Indian song - chorus.
 2. Musical drama - "Hsiad Hsiad Hua Chia" or the "Little Artist" - Chinese boys and girls.

The theme of this opera is:- "There is a born artist who does not like to read and write. Teachers after teachers came and get disgusted with her as she has no intention of learning any lessons.

"All the teachers come to her in a body and scold her and go away.

"She has as her friends the different boys and girls and street beggars of the locality.

"They came to her and she plays with them. The mother comes and scolds her.

"In the last scene the little artist is seen with her friends. They sing songs about different animals and the little artist draws the pictures of them."

3. Indian instrumental music - Sri Subir Dutt.
4. Chinese song by Indian students. The central idea of the song is: "Come forward and save the country. Let us march forward together. Let us gather all our strength and save our country."
5. Chinese Playlet - the same one of the 12th September 1953.
6. A Chinese song. It is a folk song describing the peasant life of China. "Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow new plants which will nourish us."

7. Indian. .

7. Indian Traditional Manipuri Dance (Holi Nritya) - Sreejata Bhattacharya, a student of the renowned dancing teacher Sri Brojobasi Sing.
8. Indian song - Sm. Benu Sen.
9. Bratachari Dance by Indian students.

(i) The first folk dance and song mean - "We the young generation of Mother Bengal are undaunted in spirit. We have no rest or tiredness, we are firm even in the midst of danger. We have as our tradition the strength and valour of the Pal Kings and the kings of Radh, we have as our tradition the rhetorics of the poets Chandidas and Jayadeva. Like the never ending strams of waves they always touch our hearts. We shall uproot the cause of poverty, shall banish the darkness of ignorance. We shall enlighten the lamp of the new era and thus shall wipe away the tears of suffering of our Mother Bengal."

(ii) The central idea of the second folk dance and song is - "Emancipate the race of mothers, otherwise who will push the chariot of victory in the forwarding march? She who does not get the light of wisdom is powerless, and the son of a weak mother is always defeated in every walk of life. The influence of a free mother will impart heroic character in her children. None will then leave you behind in ascending to the seats of honour in the assembly of nations."

(iii) The third dance was used to be practised by the soldiers of ancient Bengal when there was no fighting in the country.

10. Speech by Education Minister.

11. Vote of Thanks - Dr. Arabindo Barua.

12. Indian National Anthem - Master Victor Chin, Miss Rosa Chin and Master Lincoln Chin will sing the National Anthem.

The central idea of the song is - "Hail to the guiding spirit of India, which is leading the mind of the people of India. The different States of India have all been awakened. They are praying for your auspicious blessings. The night is over, the dawn has appeared. The birds are singing...."

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BHOTA BHARATA SAMSKRITI
An Association of Tibeto Indian Cultural Studies
Inaugural Meeting

Under the auspices of the China Bharata Samskriti the inaugural meeting of the Bhota Bharata Samskriti was held on Friday, the 8th October, 1953 at 8 A.M. at 38-2 B, Gariahat Road, Brahma Vihara, Calcutta, to start a sister institution for Tibeto Indian Cultural Studies including teaching and study of Tibetan language.

The following gentlemen were present:

1. Mahamahopadhyaya Pandit Vidhyekhara Bhattacharya (in the Chair)
2. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji
3. Dr. Kalidas Nag
4. Dr. Durga Charan Chatterji
5. Sri Rajani Mehta
6. Sm. Sujata Ray
7. Sri Satiranjana Sen

1. After discussion it was agreed that an organisation named Bhota Bharata Samskriti (in Tibetan འོ་ཇ་ཀུ་མར་གྱི་མཛེས་པོ་) an institute for Tibeto Indian Cultural Studies be established in Calcutta with branches as and when necessary in other parts of India.

2. The aims and object of the Society be similar to those of China Bharata Samskriti i.e.

To study the mind of India and Tibet with a view to an interchange their cultures and civilization of friendship between the people of two countries for the purpose promoting peace and amity in the world and inter alia the following:

- 1) Comparative study of Indian and Tibetan culture
- 2) To organise lectures on Indian and Tibetan cultures
- 3) To carry out research into and study of the religion, literature, history, science and art of Indian and Tibetan civilization.
- 4) To establish cultural institutes
- 5) To publish books and journals
- 6) To appoint and create agencies for sale of books on Indian and Tibetan cultures especially and also of books on world affairs
- 7) To establish and foster cultural contacts between the people of India and Tibet
- 8) To co-relate the activities of different Tibeto Indian cultural organisations
- 9) To open branches or give affiliation to other associations with similar objects,
- 10) To organise Indian cultural delegations to go to Tibet and Tibetan cultural delegations ~~xxx~~ to come to India for research work
- 11) To organise delegations to deliver lectures on Indian and Tibetan cultures in both the countries
- 12) To recommend Indian students for study in Tibetan culture in Tibet and Tibetan students for studying Indian culture in India
- 13) To establish a Tibeto-Indian Institute for Indian and Tibetan students to study in India

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- 14) To publish books and journals embodying the results of researches in Indian and Tibetan cultures and revealing the spirit and content of their respective cultures. Special stress will be given in restoring Indian texts whose original are lost and only Tibetan translations are remaining
 - 15) To found a Tibeto Indian Library and Museum first on a small scale within the scope of the Association and the institute, which shall be gradually developed and expanded into an independent library and museum
 - 16) To make arrangement for the purpose of receiving, guiding and accommodating Indian visitors to Ribet and Tibetan visitors to India
 - 17) To raise sufficient fund to establish the Bhota-Bharata Samskriti Institute and to do other activities of the association satisfactorily

3. For the time being a committee with the following ladies and gentlemen be framed with powers to coopt, to devise ways and means, and ~~to~~ to collect funds for the work of the society as envisaged above under item No.2:

1. Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Vidhusekhara Bhattacharya
President
2. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Vice-President
3. Dr. Kalidas Nag
4. Dr. Satkari Mukherji
5. Dr. Nalinaksha Dutt
6. Dr. G. Roerich
7. Dr. Durga Charan Chatterji
8. Sri Anukul Banerji
9. Jho Lama
10. Dr. S.N.Ray
11. Sm. Sujata Ray
12. Sri Rajani Mehta
13. Dr. Maitreyee Bose
14. Sri Sibdas Banerji
15. Dr. A. Barua
16. Sri Suniti Pathak
17. Sri Satiranjan Sen, Secretary

4. Resolved that steps be taken to appoint a suitable person to teach Tibetan particularly modern under the auspices of the society. In this connection the Secretary be requested to contact Sri Jho Lama, Lecturer in Tibetan in the University of Calcutta to help the Samskriti by holding classes and to arrange with him about his remuneration.

5. Resolved that Secretary be requested to prepare a statement of immediate capital expenses as well as monthly expenses for the period of one year.

6. Resolved that a letter be drafted by Dr. Nag and the Secretary requesting financial assistance for the work of the society from the Chief Minister of West Bengal to help in connection with Tibetan studies in the Society and that this letter be forwarded over the signatures of the President and Vice-President and Secretary.

7. Resolved that a notice be issued in the newspapers informing the public of the formation of the society and of the arrangements that are going to be made for the teaching of Tibetan language.

8. Pending the appointment of Tibetan Instructor applications from prospective students ~~are~~ invited.

9. It was resolved that the Secretary be requested to keep in record the names of the persons who were invited in this inaugural meeting

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The Secretary reported that in order to make this association a representative one the following persons were invited to the meeting:

1. Mahamahopadhyay Pandit Vidhusekhara Sastri
2. Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji
3. Dr. Satkari Mukherji
4. Dr. Nalinaksha Dutt
5. Dr. Durga Charan Chatterji
6. Sri Anukul Banerji
7. Dr. S. N. Ray
8. Sm. Sujata Ray
9. Sm. Maitrejee Bose
10. Sri Sib Das Banerji
11. Sri Rajani Mehta
12. Dr. A. Barua
13. Dr. R. C. Majumdar

The meeting came to a close with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

Sd/- Satiranjana Sen
Secretary

Sd-/ V. Bhattacharya
Chairman

Tentative Programme of the Proposed Chinese
Show to be held at Rashtrapati Bhavan on
the 5th November, 1953 at 7 P.M.

1. Garlanding the President	}	3 minutes
2. Garlanding the Prime Minister		
3. Chanting Upanishadic Mantras in Sanskrit by a Chinese student	2	"
4. Bandemataram song to be sung by the Indian students of the China Bharata Samskriti	3	"
5. Introductory speech by Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterji	2	"
6. A Bengali song of Poet Tagore to be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti	5	"
7. A Chinese song by the Indian students of the Samskriti	2	"
8. The Chinese Drama "The Flood" in Hindi to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti	15	"
9. The Chinese Drama "The Flood" in Chinese to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti	15	"
10. Chinese song to be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti	3	"
11. Recitation of a Bengali Poem of Poet Tagore by a Chinese student	3	"
12. Folk dances and songs	15	"
13. Opinions	4	"
14. Indian National Anthem by a Chinese student	3	"
		<hr/> 75 minutes

*This report
has been sent to
different newspapers
in Calcutta & Madras*

CHINA BHARATA SANSKRITI

A party of the students of China Bharata Samskriti went to Delhi to hold a Sino Indian Cultural Show on the 5th November, 1953, at Rashtrapati Bhavan under the direct patronage of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ the President, Republic of India. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Sri Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Sri C.C. Biswas, His Excellency the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China and many other distinguished guests were present on the occasion and enjoyed the entertaining programme of folk dances, music and drama in Chinese and Bengali.

The happy thought of the sponsors to have a little Chinese boy chant a poem in Sanskrit from the Upanishads, recite a poem in Bengali from Tagore, and wind up the proceedings by singing the Indian National Anthem holding the Indian tricolour flag in his hands, also struck a note of deep Sino-Indian friendship.

The Indian students of the Samskriti sang several Chinese songs, staged a small playlet in Chinese and presented a few folk dances of Bengal.

Sitting through that one hour programme one kept wondering how well with perfect intonation and account, could Indians speak Chinese and the Chinese Indian languages.

When asked about the pronunciation and the fluency of Chinese, among many of the Chinese present said, "It is excellent, it is unbelievable". The show was completely a unique one and no other country in the world has ever presented before the audience a playlet in a language completely alien to the vernacular of the students.

Dr. Saniti Kumar Chatterji, the Vice-President of the Samskriti in his introductory lecture spoke about the age old friendship between China and India and how the mutual influence helped in developing the culture of these two great countries.

Sri Satiranjjan Sen, M.A., the Secretary and Principal of the Samskriti first spoke in English and then in Chinese and expressed his gratitude to the distinguished audience for patronising the Samskriti with their presence and expressed how in all earnestness his young students have taken up Chinese studies in addition to their ordinary curriculum of education.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the President was so pleased with the achievement of students that he sent Rs. 250/- as a token sum towards the fund of the organisation.

The Chinese Ambassador being equally pleased with the students, entertained them with a Chinese buffet dinner at the Chinese Embassy on the evening of the 10th November, 1953.

"The History and development of Chinese studies in India" - a lecture in Chinese by Prof. Sen and the Chinese songs sung by the Indian students were recorded by the All-India Radio and they will soon be displayed in its external services and will be broadcast to China.

The party stayed in New Delhi for ten days and presented a similar Sino Indian Show at Kalibari, old Delhi. This show was organised by the "Sakti Sangha" of Kashmere Gate and the Sangha presented a sum of Rs. 100/- to the organisation towards its fund.

On the occasion of the "Bhai Phota" ceremony, the Samskriti invited many Chinese brothers and sisters and the Indian and Chinese sisters put 'Chandan Phota' on the forehead of their Chinese and Indian brothers. Sri Sen in his speech in Chinese explained the inner significance of the ceremony to the Chinese brothers.

~~XX~~
~~XX~~

The party on its way back to Calcutta visited Agra, Allahabad, Benares, Patna, Rajgir and Nalanda. In Patna the party presented two similar shows in two different places of the city on the 16th and 17th November, 1953, and the shows were largely attended by the distinguished elites of the city.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations helped the Samskriti by donating Rs. 1000/- towards its fund for the purpose. Sri Jugal Kishore Birla arranged the boarding and lodging of the party during its stay in New Delhi. The Samskriti also received all kinds of help and co-operation from many distinguished persons in different cities of Northern India.

Sino-Indian Cultural Show

*Under the Patronage of Shri Rajindra Prasad,
President, Republic of India*



*Tun Huang Cave
The famous seat of international Culture*

Sponsored by

THE INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS
NEW DELHI

And

CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI
CALCUTTA

Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi,
5th November 1953.

Preamble

This cultural show is being sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi and the China Bharata Samskriti.

THE CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is an organisation which has taken up Chinese studies and research as its main objective. It is trying to create an interest in Chinese studies and culture of the people of India in different parts of this sub-continent and to facilitate the possibilities of studying Indian languages and culture by Chinese scholars and students.

The main centre of CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is situated in a village called "Kalua" about nine miles away from Calcutta towards south on the Diamond Harbour Road. It is an autonomous organisation working in cooperation with the federation of "Srividya", an incipient rural University.

Srividya is a recently started organisation under which as many as fourteen different institutions are carrying on their social and cultural work. Educationists and social workers of international repute have joined the working committee of *Srividya*.

As a section of the *Srividya* we have a *Vidyarthi Bhavana*—a hostel where there is arrangement for the boarding and lodging of about 100 boys. There are about 70 orphan boys with ages from six years and onward. They are being brought up here with other paying students under the fostering care of Sm Sujata Ray M.A. M.Ed. (Leeds) and other teachers. Sm Sujata Ray is the founder of many of these different institutions. About 300 boys and girls of the Institution take their daily lessons from these different institutions.

An attempt is being done here at Srividya and the China Bharata Samskriti and other allied institutions for carrying out in practice the great ideal of combining knowledge with a sense of dignity of labour in education of the young for which Mahatma Gandhi had striven. Our ideal is the Internationalism which Tagore sang through his poetry and the service of man which Swami Vivekananda preached.

Many distinguished educationists of India and abroad have expressed their admiration in the social and nation-building work done here. Interested persons are heartily invited to pay a visit to the institutions once whenever possible.

Programme

1. **'Bandemataram' song**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti.

2. **Chanting of a prayer from the Upanishad in Sanskrit**

By a Chinese student of the China Bharata Samskriti. The Central of the prayer :

Let me lead from unreality to reality, from darkness to light, from death to eternity, Oh, Ever-manifested One, manifest Thyself to me, O Destruction, protect me always with that ever-merciful face of Yours.

3. **Introductory speech**

Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji,

Vice President,
China Bharata Samskriti

4. **A Bengali song of Poet Tagore**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

The poet compares this land of ours with the shore of an ocean of Mankind and invokes the mind of Indians to rise to the occasion and to adore the 'Man-God'.

The poet refers to history and says that nations all over the world streamed only to be inter-changed and merged in India.

To participate in the worship of the 'Mother', the poet in the conclusion invites, Aryans, Non-Aryans, Hindus, Muslims, in this Indian Soil, sanctified with the assembly of men of different races, castes, religions, all alike,

5. A Chinese song

By the Indian students of the Samskriti. The Central idea is :

Come forward and save the country. Let us march forward together. Let us gather all our strength and save our country.

6. The Chinese Drama

'The Flood' in Chinese to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti The theme of the Chinese playlet is :

FIRST SCENE

A family scene of a Chinese peasant in a village. The village is in imminent danger of being inundated by flood.

Everybody is anxious and is speaking something or other about the flood. The grand-father says that he is not afraid of dying, he is only anxious for the younger generation. His daughter-in-law asks him whether he can say anything from his experience what may happen and he says that even Lord Buddha does not know it. A young boy of the family says that Buddha should be done with. He is responsible for this flood. The mother scolds him. Then the grand-father asks everybody to keep quiet and says that during his first experience of flood all his relatives died. He was then only seven years old and he is sixty-five years now.

Then suddenly appears the young master of the family who was in the dyke all day watching it. He says that the danger is imminent, even the young members of the family should go with him to the dyke to protect it.

The daughter-in-law requests him to take her also along with him, he rejects the proposal and goes away with the boy.

Then appears a refugee woman. She describes how their village was inundated. She says that she had nothing to eat for two days. The housewife takes her in, to give food. They again come out and discuss about the flood. The refugee woman begins to weep thinking her lot.

Suddenly the sound of gong is heard. The watchman in the street calls everybody to come out of the house and to go to the dyke which is broken in some places.

Everybody in the house prays to Lord Buddha to protect them and the village.

SECOND SCENE

A street in the village is seen.

The watchmen go calling everybody to come out of the house. The grand-father and his daughter-in-law is seen going on the street. The grand-father asks her where they are going. She says that they are going to the dyke. The grand-father then asks her to go ahead and that he will follow soon. She goes away and the grand-father moves forward but stumbles down saying, "The astrologers said that this year, was the most dangerous year for me."

7. **A Chinese folk-song**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow more new plants which will nourish us.

8. **Recitation of a Bengali poem of Poet Tagore**

By a Chinese student. The central idea is :

The little river of ours flows in a zig-zag way. In the month of April, it contains only knee-deep water. The bullock carts and cows cross it easily. The village folk come and do their daily duties here.

9. **Folk dances and songs**

The central idea of the first dance is :

Oh brothers, everything is good and good to you all. We shall take the sacred name of the Prophet Allah and dance and sing.

Oil is extracted from 'Til' and curd is made from milk and 'Mudi', 'Chida', and 'Khai' are the product of paddy.

We shall sing the 'Jari' and sing the story of 'Karbala' which moves everybody.

All Hindus and Muslim brothers assemble together. We offer salute to Muslim brothers and we bow to the Hindus. Lay

the foundation of your building in the name of 'Allah', thatch its roof in the name of 'Rasul' and then be at home. The Muslims invoke the lord in the name of 'Khoda' and the Hindus in the name of 'Hari', but the two lead to the same goal.

The central idea of the second folk dance is :

The soldiers in ancient Bengal at the time of recess were used to practice this dance in order to keep their mind and body fit. It says, "Brothers be careful in handling the sticks. If you are unmindful, it may hurt you. Do not neglect this dance, it will make you quick in movements and strong in body."

10. **Opinions** of the invitees present.

11. **Indian National Anthem**

By a Chinese student of the Samskriti.

<i>For</i>	DINNER & DRINKS	<i>Remember</i>
YORKS		
AIR-CONDITIONED		
CONNAUGHT CIRCUS		NEW DELHI
OVEN BAKED CHICKENS		
KULFI FLUDA		
OUR SPECIALITY		
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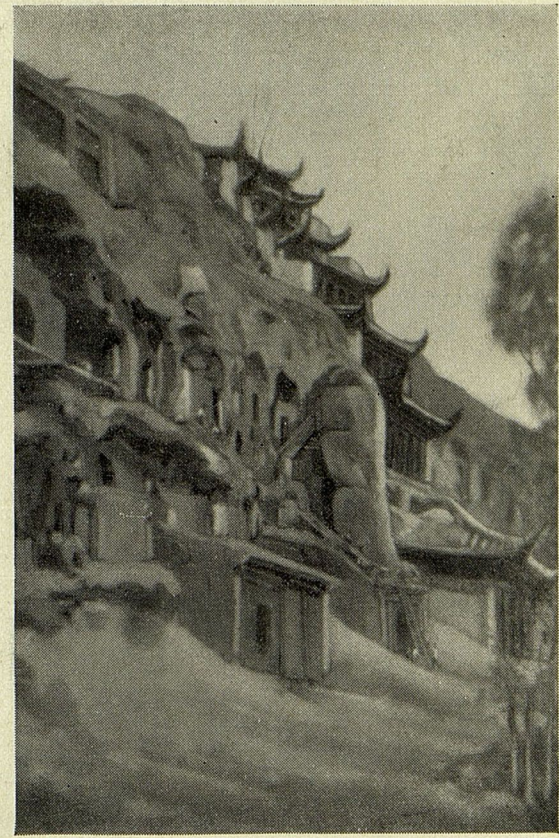
Secretary

Hindustan General Insurance
Society Ltd.

64, QUEENSWAY, NEW DELHI.

Sino-Indian Cultural Show

*Under the Patronage of Shri Rajindra Prasad,
President, Republic of India*



*Tun Huang Cave
The famous seat of international Culture*

Sponsored by

THE INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS
NEW DELHI

And

CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI
CALCUTTA

Rashtrapati Bhavan,
New Delhi,
5th November 1953.

Preamble

This cultural show is being sponsored by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi and the China Bharata Samskriti.

THE CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is an organisation which has taken up Chinese studies and research as its main objective. It is trying to create an interest in Chinese studies and culture of the people of India in different parts of this sub-continent and to facilitate the possibilities of studying Indian languages and culture by Chinese scholars and students.

The main centre of CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI is situated in a village called "Kalua" about nine miles away from Calcutta towards south on the Diamond Harbour Road. It is an autonomous organisation working in cooperation with the federation of "Srividya", an incipient rural University.

Srividya is a recently started organisation under which as many as fourteen different institutions are carrying on their social and cultural work. Educationists and social workers of international repute have joined the working committee of *Srividya*.

As a section of the *Srividya* we have a *Vidyarthi Bhavana*—a hostel where there is arrangement for the boarding and lodging of about 100 boys. There are about 70 orphan boys with ages from six years and onward. They are being brought up here with other paying students under the fostering care of Sm Sujata Ray M.A. M.Ed. (Leeds) and other teachers. Sm Sujata Ray is the founder of many of these different institutions. About 300 boys and girls of the Institution take their daily lessons from these different institutions.

An attempt is being done here at *Srividya* and the China Bharata Samskriti and other allied institutions for carrying out in practice the great ideal of combining knowledge with a sense of dignity of labour in education of the young for which Mahatma Gandhi had striven. Our ideal is the Internationalism which Tagore sang through his poetry and the service of man which Swami Vivekananda preached.

Many distinguished educationists of India and abroad have expressed their admiration in the social and nation-building work done here. Interested persons are heartily invited to pay a visit to the institutions once whenever possible.

Programme

1. **'Bandemataram' song**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti.

2. **Chanting of a prayer from the Upanishad in Sanskrit**

By a Chinese student of the China Bharata Samskriti. The Central of the prayer :

Let me lead from unreality to reality, from darkness to light, from death to eternity, Oh, Ever-manifested One, manifest Thyself to me, O Destruction, protect me always with that ever-merciful face of Yours.

3. **Introductory speech**

Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji,

Vice President,
China Bharata Samskriti

4. **A Bengali song of Poet Tagore**

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

The poet compares this land of ours with the shore of an ocean of Mankind and invokes the mind of Indians to rise to the occasion and to adore the 'Man-God'.

The poet refers to history and says that nations all over the world streamed only to be inter-changed and merged in India.

To participate in the worship of the 'Mother', the poet in the conclusion invites, Aryans, Non-Aryans, Hindus, Muslims, in this Indian Soil, sanctified with the assembly of men of different races, castes, religions, all alike,

5. A Chinese song

By the Indian students of the Samskriti. The Central idea is :

Come forward and save the country. Let us march forward together. Let us gather all our strength and save our country.

6. The Chinese Drama

'The Flood' in Chinese to be staged by the Indian students of the Samskriti The theme of the Chinese playlet is :

FIRST SCENE

A family scene of a Chinese peasant in a village. The village is in imminent danger of being inundated by flood.

Everybody is anxious and is speaking something or other about the flood. The grand-father says that he is not afraid of dying, he is only anxious for the younger generation. His daughter-in-law asks him whether he can say anything from his experience what may happen and he says that even Lord Buddha does not know it. A young boy of the family says that Buddha should be done with. He is responsible for this flood. The mother scolds him. Then the grand-father asks everybody to keep quiet and says that during his first experience of flood all his relatives died. He was then only seven years old and he is sixty-five years now.

Then suddenly appears the young master of the family who was in the dyke all day watching it. He says that the danger is imminent, even the young members of the family should go with him to the dyke to protect it.

The daughter-in-law requests him to take her also along with him, he rejects the proposal and goes away with the boy.

Then appears a refugee woman. She describes how their village was inundated. She says that she had nothing to eat for two days. The housewife takes her in, to give food. They again come out and discuss about the flood. The refugee woman begins to weep thinking her lot.

Suddenly the sound of gong is heard. The watchman in the street calls everybody to come out of the house and to go to the dyke which is broken in some places.

Everybody in the house prays to Lord Buddha to protect them and the village.

SECOND SCENE

A street in the village is seen.

The watchmen go calling everybody to come out of the house. The grand-father and his daughter-in-law is seen going on the street. The grand-father asks her where they are going. She says that they are going to the dyke. The grand-father then asks her to go ahead and that he will follow soon. She goes away and the grand-father moves forward but stumbles down saying, "The astrologers said that this year, was the most dangerous year for me."

7. A Chinese folk-song

To be sung by the Indian students of the Samskriti. The central idea is :

Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow more new plants which will nourish us.

8. Recitation of a Bengali poem of Poet Tagore

By a Chinese student. The central idea is :

The little river of ours flows in a zig-zag way. In the month of April, it contains only knee-deep water. The bullock carts and cows cross it easily. The village folk come and do their daily duties here.

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Secretary

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64, QUEENSWAY, NEW DELHI.

FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN INDIA & CHINA

Folk Art Programme At Rashtrapati Bhavan

An interesting programme of Chinese and Indian folk art was presented on Thursday evening at Rashtrapati Bhavan under the patronage of the President and in the immediate presence of the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Chinese Ambassador. Sponsored jointly by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and the China-Bharata Samskriti of Calcutta, the programme consisted of a variety of folk songs and dances, both Chinese and Indian, and a drama in Chinese, "The Flood."

A remarkable feature of the programme was its careful avoidance of 'art' effects, the better to render the spirit of the individual items.

The happy thought of the sponsors to have a little Chinese boy chant a prayer in Sanskrit from the Upanishads, recite a poem in Bengali from Tagore, and wind up the proceedings by singing the Indian National Anthem holding the Indian tricolour in his hands, also struck a note of deep Sino-Indian friendship.

It was also a source of great pleasure to the Indian audience present that, though the Chinese that was spoken was perhaps unintelligible to them, it was nevertheless all spoken by Indian students of the China-Bharata Samskriti. The Chinese who were present no doubt understood the Indian articulation of their language, to judge by their smiles and applause.

Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee welcomed the distinguished guests. He referred to the long history of friendship and association that has existed between China and India which had been interrupted in the recent past. For some time India had come to understand China only by way of Europe. Now, he said, direct relations between the two great countries of Asia had been restored. The evening's programme was an attempt to present each country to the other.

Sri Satiranjana Sen, the General Secretary of the China-Bharata Samskriti, explained the objectives of the organisation which he manages and guides, speaking first in English and then in Chinese.

The main purpose of his organisation, he said, was to create an interest in Chinese studies and Indian culture in different parts of this sub-continent, and to help Chinese scholars and students to study Indian languages and culture. To this end the Samskriti had taken up Chinese studies and research as its main objective.

The China-Bharata Samskriti showed by its fine rendering of the many items of Chinese and Indian folk art it presented, that it has undertaken this pioneering effort in a spirit of sincere understanding of the traditions underlying the culture of the two peoples. Sm. Arati Sen also deserves credit for her skilful management of the entire performance.

21
September 13, 1953.

THE SUNDAY HINDUSTHAN STANDARD

CHINA-BHARAT SAMSKRITI

Celebration Of Second Anniversary

By A Staff Reporter

The second anniversary of the China-Bharat Samskriti, an institute for Sino-Indian cultural studies, was celebrated on Saturday.

At a gathering held in this connection at Raj Bhavan, Calcutta, in the evening, Chinese and Indian songs and dances were performed by the boys and girls of the Samskriti. A playlet in Chinese was also staged by Indian students.

West Bengal Governor, Dr. H. C. Mookerjee and Srimati Mookerjee, Mr. Li Hua Nung, the Consul-in-Charge of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of China, Sri Salla Kumar Mookerjee, Speaker of the State Assembly, attended the function. Pandit Vidhusekhar Shastri presided.

Welcoming the guests and explaining the aims and objects of the Samskriti, Srimati Sujata Roy said that Chinese, which was supposed to be one of the most difficult languages in the world, was extremely popular with their village school children and "they began to pick it up wonderfully quickly." The President of the Board of Secondary Education, she added, had been very much impressed to see the interest of the children in Chinese and now Chinese had been included as an examination language in the School Final Examination from 1955.

22

6/11/57

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD
NEW DELHI

China-Bharat Samskriti

Programme Of Song And Dance

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT]

The President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and the Chinese Ambassador saw an enjoyable and entertaining programme of folk dance, music and drama, in Chinese and Bengali, by students of the China-Bharat Samskriti (Calcutta) in the ballroom of Rashtrapati Bhavan on Thursday night.

(Sitting through that one-hour programme, one kept wondering how well, with perfect intonation and accent, could Indians speak Chinese, and the Chinese Indian languages.)

The programme opened with *Vandemataram*, sung by a group of students. This was followed by the chanting of a Sanskrit prayer from the Upanishads by a 10-year-old Chinese boy who in his white khadi kurta and dhoti and his Gandhi cap looked a picture of smartness: "Lead me from unreality to reality, from darkness to light, from death to eternity."

Then in sweet, soft cadences followed a song of Tagore in Bengali on the unity of races and communities. After this came a Chinese song by Indian students. The song had a fast tempo and was rendered with vigour. "Let us march forward together and save our country!" was its theme.

The students then staged two scenes from a Chinese play, *Flood*. All the dialogue was in Chinese, and the Indian students did it well to the admiration of all. It was the story of a peasant family in a Chinese village which was threatened by flood.

CHINESE FOLK SONG

After the drama a Chinese folk song was sung. Singing lustily, the students swung their arms to express the central idea of the song: "Let us go to the field and cut the grass with spades in our hands. Let us grow more new plants which will nourish us."

Then a six-year-old Chinese boy recited a Bengali poem of Tagore, *The Little River*. It was followed by a number of folk dances and songs lifted from the village life of Bengal. The dances and the songs portrayed with gaiety and hilarity the ideals of communal unity and the unity of faiths.

One folk dance, in which each of the seven students carried two sticks, and danced and whirled on the stage with mounting fervour, was especially appreciated.

ANCIENT LINKS

With a short speech, Dr Suniti Kumar Chatterji, Vice-President of China-Bharat Samskriti, welcomed the President and emphasized the ancient links between Chinese and Indian culture.

Mr Satiranjana Sen, honorary General Secretary of China-Bharat Samskriti, who has done pioneering research work on classical Chinese literature, spoke briefly in Chinese and English. Many admired the long-bearded professor for his beautiful way of speaking Chinese.

The programme came to an end with the singing of *Jana Gana Mana* by a small Chinese boy who, as he sang, held the National Flag in his hands.

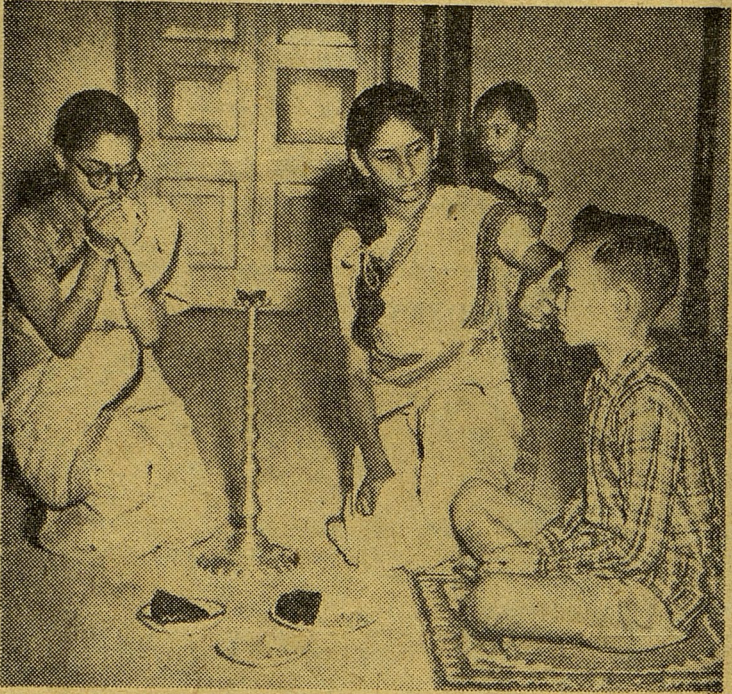
At the end of the programme, Gen. Yuan Chung-hsien, the Chinese Ambassador, expressed deep appreciation and thanks to the students of China-Bharat Samskriti for their performance.

Founded two years ago, China-Bharat Samskriti is engaged in Chinese studies and research and is trying to create interest in Chinese studies and culture among Indian people and to encourage the study of Indian languages and culture by Chinese scholars and students.

16. 11. 53

24

HINDUSTHAN STANDARD
NEW DELHI



BHAI DUJ (Bhratri-Dwitiya) CELEBRATIONS: An Indian girl putting the 'tilak' mark on the forehead of a Chinese boy at a function held at Kali Bari, New Delhi, on Sunday afternoon.—Photo : H. S.

BHAI DUJ CELEBRATIONS IN DELHI

Bhai Duj (Bhratri Dwitiya), which follows the Diwali festival, was celebrated in Delhi on Sunday.

Sisters greet brothers on the day, offer sweets and receive presents.

The China-Bharata Sanskriti, Delhi, organized a function at Kali Bari in the afternoon. Chinese women applied the holy tilak on their Indian "brothers" and Indian ladies on Chinese "brothers."

An announcement made on the occasion stated that Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, had donated a sum of Rs. 250 to the Sanskriti.

CHINESE DELEGATION
81754.
Reception At Dharmonkur
Vihar Today

Chinese Cultural Delegation, now in Calcutta, has accepted the invitation of China-Bharat Sanskriti, Thakurpukur; to attend the reception to be given to them at Dharmankur Vihar, 1 Buddhist Temple Street, Calcutta, to-day (Friday) at 3 P.M. The programme will include staging a piece of Chinese drama by the Indian students of the Sanskriti. They will also sing Chinese songs. The Chinese students on the otherhand will recite Vedic Mantras and sing the Indian National Anthem

Among those expected to be present at the function are Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, Dr. Kali Das Nag M.P. and Prof. Tripurari Chakravarty.

26

BHOTA BHARATA SAMSKRITI

Ranganathpur,
P.O. Barisha,
Calcutta-8
2. 8. 55

Notice

The Annual General Meeting of the Bhota Bharata Samskriti will be held on Sunday, the 4th September, 1955, at 9 A.M. at Brahma Vihara, 38/2 B, Gariahat Road, Calcutta. Members are earnestly requested to be present.

Agenda

1. To adopt Annual Report for 1954-55
2. To pass audited accounts for 1954-55
3. To pass the Budget for 1955-56
4. To elect a President and 3 to 5 Vice-Presidents
5. To elect members of the Managing Committee.

S. R. Sen
Secretary

N. B. Immediately after the Annual General Meeting is over, a meeting of the newly constituted Managing Committee will be held at the above address to consider the following agenda:

1. To elect a Secretary, a Treasurer and one or more Jt. Secretaries.

S. R. Sen
Secretary

AN APPEAL

During the short period of its existence, the Bhota Bharata Samskriti has been able to make much headway towards its progress, but it has still to go a long way to reach its desired goal. We feel the extreme necessity of publishing a journal in which the results of researches might be published. We are also in need of a piece of land where we plan to erect a house for our Institution. For all these purposes and for smooth functioning of the Institution we are in need of money. Our earnest appeal to you, with whose help and co-operation we have been able to attain success to a considerable extent, to come forward with subscription and donation to help us in this great mission.

Life Membership fee - Rs.100 or more payable in one lump
Ordinary membership fee - Rs.10/- per annum payable in one instalment, or
Rs.1/- per month.

CHINA BHARATA SAMSKRITI

Ranganathpur
Thakurpukur
P.O. Barisha
Calcutta - 8
2nd Sept, 1955

Notice

The Annual General Meeting of the China Bharata Samskriti will be held on Sunday, the 4th September, 1955, at 8 A.M. at Brahma Vihara, 38/2B, Gariahata Road, Calcutta. Members are earnestly requested to be present.

Agenda

1. To adopt the Annual Report for 1954-55
2. To pass the audited accounts for the year 1954-55
3. To pass the budget for 1955-56
4. To elect One President and 3-5 Vice-presidents.
5. To elect the members of the Managing Committee

Satiranjana Sen
SECRETAR

N. B.:- Immediately after the Annual General Meeting is over, a meeting of the newly constituted Managing Committee of the China Bharata Samskriti will be held at the above address to consider the following agenda:

1. To elect a Secretary, a Treasurer and one or more Jt Secretaries.

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-----O-----

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During the short period of its career the China Bharata Samskriti has been able to make much headway towards its progress, but it has still to go a long way to attain its desired goal. We feel the extreme necessity of publishing a journal in which the results of researches might be published. We have purchased a plot of land where we plan to erect a Chinese styled cottage. For all these purposes we are in urgent need of money. Our earnest appeal to you, with whose active sympathy and co-operation we have been able to attain success to a considerable extent, to come forward with your subscription and donation to help us in this great mission.

28

The story of "The Feather Code Letter" tells of a peasant lad who took an urgent message to the guerillas engaged against the Japanese invaders during the War of Resistance to Japanese Aggression (1937-1945). It describes how this clever and brave boy, putting his people and country above everything else, outwitted Japanese and puppet troops and successfully carried out the assignment that he had been entrusted with.

29

The Trade Agency of the
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

AT

KALIMPONG

Present their

COMPLIMENTS

on the occasion of their

NATIONAL DAY

AT

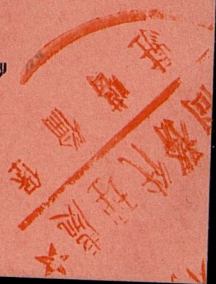
A PREMIER SHOW OF

"THE FEATHER CODE LETTER"

in the NOVELTY Cinema

at 10 A. M. on 30th Sept. 1956.

(Please present this card at the gate)



30

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*On the occasion of the Seventh
Anniversary of the
People's Republic of China
The Trade Agency of the
People's Republic of China
at Kalimpong
request the pleasure of the company of*

Dr. George Reerich

*at a Reception
on Monday, the 1st October, 1956,
at 6:30 p.m.,
at the Premises of the Trade Agency,
Kalimpong.*

R. S. V. P.

PLEASE BRING THIS CARD WITH YOU



爲慶祝中華人民共和國
七周年國慶謹訂於一九五六
年十月一日下午六時半在本
處舉行招待會

敬候

光臨

中華人民共和國
駐噶倫堡商務代理處

請回柬

32

INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY KALIMPONG. AN APPEAL.

The question of Peace is the foremost question that confronts mankind to-day and to save humanity from the holocaust of modern nuclear warfare every right-thinking person should defend and consolidate cause of Peace. To this end a friendly relation and better understanding are the vital links through which peaceful co-existence of countries with different political systems can be achieved. India and China are the two great and ancient countries of Asia with rich civilization and cultural heritage. Friendship and better understanding between the peoples of these two great neighbouring countries are all the more necessary for the promotion of Peace. **INDIA-CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY** is the organisation to carry out this noble aim. Further, the aims of the Society are :

- (a) To bring home the progressive development and construction works and peace-loving policy of New China.
- (b) To popularise the principles of joint Five Point Declaration of Sri Jawarharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India and Mr. Chou En-lai, Premier of Peoples' Republic of China issued on June 28, 1954 when Premier Chou En-lai was in India.
- (c) To promote among our people an appreciation of the cultures of the Chinese people and the principles of fraternal co-existence.
- (d) To urge that advances be made towards a full-fledged trade and commercial relation between India, China and Tibetan region of China.
- (e) To counter such malicious and false propaganda and rumours that would prejudice the friendly relation of our people with the Chinese people.

We appeal all the honest and peace-loving citizens irrespective of any political conviction to extend their sincere hand in co-operation to strengthen the Social, Commercial and Cultural ties of India and China.

**Long live India-China Friendship !
LONG LIVE PEACE !**

भारत र चीनकी मित्रता अमर रहिस !

बनाउन सकी ।

जनताकन भारत-चीन-भूमी संघ-लाई सहयोग प्रदान गर्न आर्षील गर्छौं । यसरी जनसुके राजनैतिक मतका भए पनि हामी सारा इमानदार तथा शान्तिप्रिय

तथा द्वेष जनित प्रकार र अफवाहदेहको खण्डन गर्नु ।

(क) चीन र भारत बीचको भूभौगोलिक सम्बन्धमा धका पुग्नुअनु कतिपय सूक्ष्म

आहोर-दोहोर पूरा मात्रामा होआस मत्र करामा जर हिउं;

(घ) भारत, चीन र चीन देशका तिब्बती अञ्चल बीच व्यापार-व्यापारिक सम्बन्ध अमर बलियो बनाउनु;

(ग) हामा जनतामा चीनिया सङ्केतिक परिचय पुग्नुअनु अलि माइवाराको सम्बन्ध मुख्यक पञ्जाबिला वीप्यागा लाई जनप्रिय बनाउनु;

(घ) २० जून १९४४ मा चीनका प्रधान मन्त्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू र चाउ एन-लाइले दिएका

व्याख्या हामा जनताकहाँ गर्नु;

(क) नयाँ चीनको प्रगति, निर्माण कार्यहरू र शान्तिप्रिय नीतिको चाँहिँदो

चीन-भारत-भूमी संघ को । फरि, संघका अरु उद्देश्यहरू यी पनि हुन :

शान्ति कयम राखनको निम्न मन आवश्यक छ । यी महान उद्देश्य पूरा गर्न लक्ष्य नै छ हुँद महान हिंसेको देशका जनता बीच भूभौगोलिक माव र असल विन्दारी हिउ न विषयमा महान र पुराना देशहरू हुँन जसको सन्धता र सांस्कृतिक दौवा अलि धनी छ । यी शान्तिपूर्ण सह-अस्तित्वको एकतामा बाँधन सफल । भारत अलि अलि परिश्रमाका हुँद र असल विन्दारी नै हुँन ती संघ जसले सिन्द-सिन्दै राजनैतिक पद्धति हुँन देशहरूदेखिदेखि शान्ति रवी पविषुद्ध, शान्तिनालाई अम सुदं वनाउनुपर्छ । यस हेरि भूभौगोलिक सम्बन्ध मानवतालाई आधुनिक पद्धती युद्धको संसारबाट बचाउनको लागि प्रत्येक निरन्तरशाल मानिसले शान्ति आज मानिसको मात्रको निम्न एक अलि आवश्यक बरुि भएको छ अलि

अर्पण

कालिप्रसाद

भारत-चीन भूमी संघ

ग

རྒྱ་གར་དང་ཐོད་གྱི་མཁུན་ལྟེལ་ ཅི་ལྟར་དང་རྒྱ་གར་མཁུན་ལྟེལ་གནས་(ལྷོ་རྒྱ་ཏུ་)ཞེས་པའི་
 ལམ་(བུ་ལྷོ་མི་ཏུ་)ཚེས་པའི་གནས་ཁང་དུ་སྤྱི་བྱེད་ཚེས་ དེས་གཟུང་པ་སངས་ཞེས་
 པའི་ཚུ་ཚོ་དེ་ལ་ཡང་དག་པར་འདུས་ནས་ ཐོད་དང་རྒྱ་གར་བྱུང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་སློབ་པའི་གྲུ་ཞིག
 འདྲི་བྱ་རྒྱུ་དེས་པ་ལས

འདུས་པར་གནས་པ་པོའི་མཚན།

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|------------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|
| ཚོ་རྒྱ་མཁུན་པོ་ཚེ་ཐོའི་ཚེ་ས་ | པཱི་ཏུ་ | བུ་ལྷོ་གི་ཁར་ | ལྷོ་རྒྱ་ཏུ་ |
| གཉེས་པ་ | སློབ་དཔོན་ | སྤྱི་ཏི་གུ་མར་ | ཅོལ་རེ |
| གསུམ་པ་ | སློབ་དཔོན་ | གུ་ལྷོ་དུས་ཉི་ག | |
| ཐཞི་པ་ | སློབ་དཔོན་ | དུར་ཅུན་ | ཅོལ་རེ |
| ལྷ་པ་ | དཔལ་ | རྒྱ་མཚོ་མེ་ཏ | |
| དུག་ | དཔལ་ལྷན་མ་ | སྤྱི་ཏུ་ར་ཡེ | |
| ཐདུན་པ་ | དཔལ་ | ས་ཏིར་རྒྱན་པེན | |

ཚོགས་འདུ་བྱས་ཇི་སྲིད་ཐོད་དང་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་འདུས་པ་གལ་ག་ཏུ་རྒྱུ་གས་རྒྱ་གར་ལོལ་
 ཞིང་ ལྷོ་རྒྱ་ཏུ་དང་དགོས་པ་དང་ཡན་པ་བྱུང་ཚེ་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་ས་གནས་གཞན་དུ་འདུས་
 ཚོགས་འདྲི་བྱས་པའི་མེ་ཐ་དང་། ཐོད་དང་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་འདུས་པ་མཚུགས་པའི་དགོས་
 པ་ཞི། རྒྱ་གར་དང་ཐོད་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཁུན་ལྟེལ་ཞིང་འཕེལ་ཡོང་འདོད་ཚེ་དང་ འཇིག་
 ཉན་གུན་ཏུ་བཏོད་སྤྱོད་སྤེལ་ཐོའི་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་ཏུ་ རྒྱ་གར་དང་ཐོད་གྱི་སྤྱི་ཏི་གུ་གྱི་སེམས་
 གྱི་རང་ཐཞིན་ངོ་འཕྲོད་པའི་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་ཏུ་

- དོན་ གེ་ རྒྱ་ཐོད་གཉེས་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལ་དཔྱད་ཞིབ་བྱེད་པ་
- དོན་ རེ། རྒྱ་ཐོད་གཉེས་ཡོན་ཏན་ལས་སྤྱི་ཏི་གུ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་ཏུ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་ཏུ་

དོན་ 3། རྒྱ་གར་དང་འདྲ་གྱི་ཚེས་ རྩེ་མ་ཡ་ རིག་གཞན་གྱི་རྩེ་མ་ཡ་མེད་པ་
ལ་ཞིག་འདྲུག་ཉེ་དུ་ཉུ།

དོན་ 4། རྩོམ་གྱི་འདྲི་ལས་ཉུ།

དོན་ 5། དཔེ་ཆ་དང་གསར་འགྱུར་གྱི་མཐོང་མཐོང་ཉེ་དུ་ཉུ།

དོན་ 6། རྒྱ་བོད་གྱི་རྒྱུ་ལས་ཐམ་ཁོ་མའི་ཚོང་འདྲུག་ལས་ཉུ།

དོན་ 7། རྒྱ་བོད་ཟུང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་གྱི་མཐོང་མཐོང་ལས་ཉུ།

དོན་ 8། རྒྱ་བོད་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་སྤོང་གུ་ལེ་ལུ་ཉུ།

དོན་ 9། ཚོགས་པའི་ཡམ་ལག་འདྲུག་ལ།

དོན་ 10། རྒྱ་གར་ནས་ཡོན་ཏན་མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་མཐོང་མཐོང་ལས་ཉུ།

དོན་ 11། རྒྱ་བོད་གྱི་ཡོན་ཏན་ལས་ཉུ། རྩོམ་ཉུ།

དོན་ 12། རྒྱ་གར་གསར་དུ་ཡོན་ཏན་སྤོང་གུ་ལེ་ལུ་ཉུ། མཐོང་མཐོང་ལས་ཉུ།
སྤོང་གུ་ལེ་ལུ་ཉུ། རྩོམ་ཉུ།

དོན་ 13། རྒྱ་གར་གསར་དུ་ཡོན་ཏན་སྤོང་གུ་ལེ་ལུ་ཉུ།

དོན་ 14། དཔེ་ཆ་དང་གསར་འགྱུར་གྱི་མཐོང་མཐོང་ལས་ཉུ། མཐོང་མཐོང་ལས་ཉུ།

དོན་ 15། མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་ལས་ཉུ། རྩོམ་ཉུ།

དཔེ་ཆ་དང་གསར་འགྱུར་གྱི་མཐོང་མཐོང་ལས་ཉུ།

དོན་ 16། མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་ལས་ཉུ། རྩོམ་ཉུ།

དོན་ 17། རྒྱ་བོད་ཟུང་གི་ཡོན་ཏན་སྤོང་གུ་ལེ་ལུ་ཉུ།

ལྷོ་ལོ་དོན་ 3། མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་ལས་ཉུ། རྩོམ་ཉུ།

ལྷོ་ལོ་དོན་ 4། མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་ལས་ཉུ།

དོན་ 5། མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་ལས་ཉུ།

ལྷོ་ལོ་དོན་ 6། མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་ལས་ཉུ།

ལྷོ་ལོ་དོན་ 7། མཐོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་གཏོང་ལས་ཉུ།

དེ

སྐྱོན་གྱི་

རྩ་བའི་དོན་ པེ། བོད་ཡིག་སློབ་ཡུལ་འཇུག་མ་སྐྱེས་པ་གསར་འགྱུར་དུ་ཡི་

གཤམ་འཁོད་པ་བྱེད་ཀྱི།

རྩ་བའི་དོན་ དེ། བོད་ཡིག་དགེ་ཚུལ་མ་རྟོག་ཅིང་། བོད་ཡིག་སློབ་འདོད་

ཡོད་ཅིང་འཕེལ་སྐྱེས་ལུ་ལེན་ཀྱི།

རྩ་བའི་དོན་ པེ། ཚོགས་འདུར་དང་པོ་ཡོངས་མཁའ་གྱི་མཚན་དུང་ཡིག་ལས་

མཚན་ཐོར་བཤོད་ཀྱི།

རྩ་བའི་དོན་ པེ། ཚོགས་འདུར་གདམ་དྲུངས་སྐྱེས་མཚན་རྣམས་གྱི་མཚན་ཐོར་

- ཀྱི།
- ཀྱི།
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- ཀྱི།

༧༥

ཚོགས་འདུར་གྱི་ལ་སྐྱེས་པ་འདུས་སྐྱིད་དང་ཚོགས་འདུར་གྱི་ཕར་འདུས་ཚོགས་

མཁའ་དྲིན་ཆེ་ཞེས་གསལ་བ་ཡིག།