

Riviera International Academy

Assignment-2077

(Shrawan 16, 2077, Friday)

Class: Six

Subject- Social Studies

Topic - Our National Personalities

Study the following text and answer the following questions:



Tulsi Mehar was born in humble middle class Newar family in 30th December 1896 A.D. at Kuli Mha Tole of Lalitpur District of Nepal. He was the only child of his family. Inspired by reading the book of Maharshi Dayanand "The Light of Truth" Tulsi Mehar brought himself changes in his own life. His self realization about the truth and observation of self-disciplined was the key message he was delivering to the mass people. In those early days when country was in the grips of the autocrat Rana regime when people were not allowed to educate and to express their views freely Late Tulsi Mehar Shrestha dared to disseminate the messages to the society about the importance of self awareness and urged to wake up against ignorance and evil of the society. He began appearing into the public and advocating on the wicked side of prevalent religion especially against rigid caste systems and oppression of people especially women. His vision towards social reform and development was to emphasize on women's empowerment and for which he was propagating about the need of education of women and income generation program to make women economically self-reliant. It looked simple but was very tough at that time when women were observing "Parda" veil system and motivating and driving women to economic activities was the heroic activities at those days.

Because of Tulsi Mehar's such deeds, the then Prime Minister Chandra Shumsher J. B. Rana charged him as an anti-national and awarded punishment of either life imprisonment or life long exile. Filled by far sighted mind and vision, Tulsi Mehar decided to accept life long exile since he thought he could not do anything for the country if he would be rotted inside the wall of the jail, so he pleaded with the prime minister to have him sent for exile.

With little money granted by Shree Tin Chandra Samsar, Late Tulsi Mehar Shrestha set out for India. His search for truth and his strong will and dedication to work for the society took him to

close contact with Mahatma Gandhi (the great soul) of India. He stayed in Savarmati, Wardha and Sewagram Ashram and dedicated his whole heart to learn spinning and weaving techniques. His time with Mahatma Gandhi gave him an opportunity to gain experience and insight to the liberation of suffering people and his commitment and conviction to fight back with evil in his own country became more firm.

After acquiring the expertise in the field of spinning, weaving etc, he returned to Nepal in 1923 with inspiration from Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi wrote a letter to the Nepali prime minister to allow Tulsi Mehar to come back to Nepal and let him work for the sake of Nepalese people. The Rana Prime Minister gave him consent and Tulsi Mehar started a small project of spinning and weaving some ninety five years ago.

The first place from where Tulsi Mehar commenced his journey to render service to the society was from Shankhamul Ghat (at the bank of Bagmati River) of Lalitpur District. In those days and yet, the river is regarded as the sacred place. Tulsi Mehar sowed a seed of cottage industry in Nepal through a gift of a bundle of raw cotton handed over by Gandhi, which he used as a raw material for a spinning programme. He established an institution named "Shree Tin Chandra Kamdhenu Charkha Pracharak Mahaguthi" in 1927 which is one of the first kind social service organizations. Following this, he also founded another organization in commemoration of Mahatma Gandhi named "Nepal Gandhi Smarak Nidhi". Through these two organizations he was rendering service to the society. In 1973, these two organizations were amalgamated into one under the name of "Nepal Charkha Pracharak Gandhi Smarak Mahaguthi". He was a orthodox follower of Mahatma Gandhi's principle of self reliance and practice of self employed.

Prior to Tulsi Mehar's effort to initiate spinning and weaving projects, people of Kathmandu Valley used to grow cotton in their own field and spin and weave on their own. The establishment of " Trichandra Kamdhenu Charkha Pracharak Mahaguthi" was the first initiative of the country to start such work in an institutional based and in organized way. Tulsi Mehar was able to impress the Rana Prime Minister from his skill and expertise in this field. He had also gained sympathy from Mahatma Gandhi which made the Rana Prime Minister grant him Rs. 750.00 to start the cottage textile industry, "A Khadi" project. A retail outlet was set up in the Mangal Bazar through which production, raw material collection and distribution was channeled. This small outlet later developed as "Mahaguthi, Craft With a Conscience" in 1984 which at present serves over 1000 producers throughout Nepal.

It was Tulsi Mehar's long cherished dream to establish an ideal residential type of training centre in Manohara, Kathmandu for the cause and care of the widowed and the abandoned women. The dream appeared nearing realization in 1977, when he was awarded "Nehru Award" for international understanding and recognition for his social service. He donated the whole amount of Rs. 145,000.00 to establish a residential type of training and rehabilitation center for the betterment and upliftment of widowed and destitute women of the society. This center provides training in weaving, sewing, knitting etc. to the destitute women and imparts education to their children as well.

Tulsi Mehar died on 27th September 1978 soon after he received " Nehru Award".

From the collection of a handful of grains from individuals, Tulsi Mehar was able to inculcate in people's mind the habit of donating on a regular basis at those times. The campaign called " Musthi Dan" means keeping aside a handful of grains from everyday's meal and donate on regular basis

was initiated by Tulsi Mehar in organized way which in long run turned Nepal Charkha Pracharak Gandhi Smarak Mahaguthi, the one of leading non- governmental organization possessing huge fixed property at the present time. Many of present Nepalese organizations have followed the same principle of reducing dependency on foreign donation and marched towards the self- reliant. Tulsi Mehar's ideology was also inclined to the development of people within organization. He was putting much emphasis on training particularly in vocational skill.

Tulsi Mehar was recognized as the Social worker. Women were exploited in the society. He conducted education, short and long term training programs. Tulsi Mehar died on 27th September 1978 soon after he received " Nehru Award". He donated the whole amount of money for women's training center. Many of present Nepalese organizations have followed the same principle. There are various Organizations in the name of him. Some of them are:

- Tulsi Mehar UNESCO Club
- Tulsi Mehar Sadan Mahagunthi
- Tulsi Mehar Samaj Sewa Puraskar

1. At first, the Rana rulers punished Tulsi Mehar Shrestha for his efforts to aware the society but later they admired him for the same work. Why?
2. What did Tulsi Mehar Shrestha think were the major evils of the society?
3. What did the Ranas charge Tulsi Mehar Shrestha for?
4. How was Tulsi Mehar Shrestha awarded for his contributions to the society?
5. Write down any three organizations named after 'Tulsi Mehar Shrestha'.
6. Write down the major steps taken by Tulsi Mehar Shrestha to make our society better.
7. What did you most like about him? Why?
8. Make a list of at least 10 words and write down their meaning as shown below:

SN	Name	Meaning
Eg:	Humble	having or showing a modest or low estimate of one's importance

विषय - नेपाली

वालकृष्ण तन, ...

१५) तलका बुँदाहरूका आधारमा 'पारिजात'को जीवनी तयार पार :

पारिजात

कक्षा-६

नाम : पारिजात (न्वारानको नाम विष्णुकुमारी वाइबा)

जन्म : वि.सं. १९९० वैशाख, दार्जिलिङ

मातापिता : अमृत मोक्तान र डा. के.एस. वाइबा

- दार्जिलिङबाट शिक्षा प्रारम्भ, काठमाडौंको पद्मकन्या क्याम्पसबाट स्नातक उत्तीर्ण

- कक्षा ४ मा लेखन आरम्भ, 'धरती' पत्रिकामा पहिलो कविता प्रकाशित

- शिरीषको फुल (२०२२ साल को मदन पुरस्कार प्राप्त) अन्तर्मुखी, उसले रोजेको बाटो, पर्खालभित्र र बाहिर, अनिंदो पहाडसँगै (उपन्यास), आदिम देश, सडक र प्रतिभा, बोनी, बघशाला आउँदा जाँदा (कथा सङ्ग्रह), आकाङ्क्षा, पारिजातका कविताहरू, बैसालु वर्तमान (कविता सङ्ग्रह) प्रमुख कृति।

- जङ्गली फुलहरू टिप्ने, एकान्त प्रेमी, जुनेली रातमा एकलै घुम्ने, घरकोठा सजाउने, मिठो खाना पकाउने, निडर, साहसी, भावुक स्वभाव ।

- तेर वर्षमा हाडजोर्नी रोग, हातखुट्टा नचल्नु, ओछ्यानमा सुतेर साधना, बाथ, दम, अल्सरबाट पीडित अशक्त भएर पनि साहित्य लेखनका साथै अन्य थुप्रै काम गरेकी, २०२३ सालको राल्फ आन्दोलनमा सहभागी, २०३० सालदेखि प्रगतिवादी चिन्तनमा केन्द्रित, २०३६ मा अखिल नेपाल महिला सङ्घमा आवद्ध, २०३६ सालमा प्रगतिशील लेखक सङ्घमा सक्रिय, 'बन्दी सहायता नियोग' संस्था खोलेर जेल बस्नेहरूलाई सहयोग ।

२०५० वैशाखमा निधन

दिइएको बुँदाको आधारमा जीवनी तयार पार।

Subject- English

Creative writing

Write a couple of paragraphs on ' A cartoon character that I want to meet.' Explain briefly why you want to meet that character and what will you do after meeting that character.

The End.