ACROSS WATERS

CONTEMPORARY \ ARTISTS IN DIALOGUE WITH TIBETAN ART FROM THE JACK SHEAR COLLECTION

देरस्वरासेर्सेन्द्र्र्मिन्गुःसेर्स्यक्षुःद्रस्याहतेःविःवेस्याद्देशागुःत्वोस्रयार्द्र्या



WILLIAMS COLLEGE MUSEUM OF ART FEBRUARY 17-JULY 16, 2023



FROM THE JACK SHEAR COLLECTION देस्यमक देखें मानुसर्में दृष्टी के स्वाप्त करा के साम के साम

Curated by Ariana Maki

Associate Director of the University of Virginia Tibet Center and Bhutan Initiative

ष्यरपाद सदेवियायम्यादी

त्रबोधका केंद्र त्रेने के तृत्का क्षेत्र का क्षेत्र का त्र ना से के हिद्देश का ना केंद्र के के के के के के के कि का कि का कि का कि का कि का कि का ना कि का ना कि का ना कि का ना कि का कि क

Across Shared Waters encapsulates the diversity and richness of Tibetan art by presenting historical Buddhist art alongside contemporary works by artists of Tibetan and Himalayan heritage.

Much as high Himalayan glaciers provide the headwaters for rivers that flow throughout Asia, for centuries Tibetans actively contributed to the vast overland trade networks that connected societies across Asia and Europe. Artists and pilgrims moved alongside commercial goods, contributing to the stream of objects and ideas, which in turn supported the flourishing of a range of worldviews and religious traditions, including Buddhism.

More recently, Tibetans in China have had more opportunities to travel and study abroad, while an extended diaspora has led to the establishment of Tibetan communities around the world. These experiences within multiple cultures reverberate through the whole of Tibetan art as artists both traditional and contemporary engage creatively with established forms and innovate new approaches.

This exhibition draws from a generous planned gift of traditional Tibetan Buddhist art by Jack Shear to be shared between Williams College, Skidmore College, and શ્ર્વાના ગ્રી શ્રુપુ શ્રુપ્ત મહેના ને સહ્ય ક્ષેત્ર માત્ર હવા ભૂની ને ત્રાપ્ત મુશ્લાન ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્ર સ્થિય ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્ર પ્રદૂશના માત્ર મૃત્યો મુશ્લે ભૈયાના ગ્રી શ્રાપ્ત શ્રી વધુ સૂત્ર ને ભાગ ને ત્રાપ્ત ક્ષેત્ર પ્રાપ્ત ભાગ સ્થિય સ્

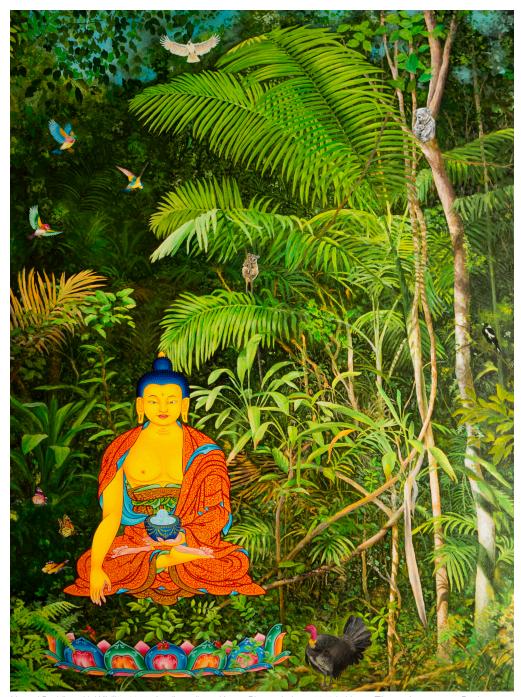
दुसासा-विद्यसक्ट्स् मैशासा-क्षेट्रस्या-दि-एक्ष्मा-स्मिन-क्रेट्रि-छिन-सूनी वक्षेत्र-छ्ना-सिन्स्य-सिन्स्य-सिन्स-सि

ચાલા રાત્રું હ્યા નક્ષેત્રં તથા શૂંખ ક્રિવ કુશૂ ન રેન્ડ્રેન્ડ રેન્ડ ન ત્યાર ક્ષેત્ર ન ત્યાર ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્ર ત્યાર ક્ષેત્ર ક



Shakyamuni Buddha with Arhats and Four Guardian Kings, 1700–1799. Distemper on cloth, Central Tibetan style. Maker(s) not known by WCMA. The Jack Shear Collection of Himalayan Art

वाबका सन्तरी हर् क्षा प्रमाणिक सन्तरीय विकास के अपना कार्य क्षी अपने सुर्य कार्य कर्त्र की वाबका सन्तरीय क्षिय के स्वावका कार्य कार कार्य कार कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य



Natural Buddha with Wildlife, 2018. Acrylic on linen. Karma Phuntsok, born 1952 in Lhasa, Tibetan Autonomous Region, China; studied in Kathmandu, Nepal; lives and works near Kyogle, Australia. Courtesy of Faith Stone

र्रे-नुबार-रञ्जर-रञ्जन विवायमान के के स्था निवाय के स्थाप के स्थ



Untitled, 2010. Resin cast sculpture with bronze finish. Gonkar Gyatso, born 1961 in Lhasa, Tibetan Autonomous Region, China; studied in Beijing, China, Dharamsala, India, and London, England; lives and works in Chengdu, China. Image courtesy Frances Lehman Loeb Art Center, Vassar College

ક્ષ્યા 1 2010 ત્ર્યા કેન્દ્રકુર્તું વ્યવગર્ફા ત્રદેવસું ખાસન્ય સ્વાન્ય વેતા કેર્કાય અરસ્થિત કર્ફ કેન્દ્ર એમએ અવેલ્ય અરસ્થી ના કુર્વાય હેન્દ્ર ના કુવાય હેન્દ્ર માં ના પ્રકૃત કે ત્ર્યા અરસ્થી કુર્વાય હેન્દ્ર માં કુર્વાય હોના કુર્વાય કુર્વાય હોના કુર્વાય હોના કુર્વાય હોના કુર્વાય હોના કુર્

Vassar College. These works highlight the sophistication of Tibetan Buddhist philosophies and practices, and the talents of historical artists who gave them form. The degree to which Buddhism has shaped Tibetan culture is significant, reflected in the frequency with which some contemporary artists respond to, reimagine, and repurpose traditional Buddhist forms to express their lived experiences and to comment on globalization and commercialization. Of course, not all Tibetans are Buddhist, and not all contemporary artists of Himalayan heritage employ Buddhist imagery in their work. In these paintings, photographs, and sculptures we can find themes that include exploration of identity, cultivation of inner worlds, and confrontation of others' expectations.

Buddhism is the predominant religious tradition throughout recorded Tibetan history, and it remains a cultural force in

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many Tibetan societies today. At the core of Buddhism are the life and deeds of Siddhartha Gautama, the man who would become Shakyamuni Buddha, and whose teachings help followers cultivate wisdom, overcome suffering, and remove obstacles to progress.

Much as the life of Shakyamuni Buddha is the touchstone of Buddhism, his form is the gateway to learning traditional arts. The first lesson given to aspiring traditional artists is how to properly draw the Buddha, a process that takes many months of consistent effort. By the 2nd century CE, artists were producing images of Shakyamuni Buddha, and the Buddhist tradition had spread far from its Indian homeland. As Buddhist philosophies diversified and different lineages emerged, artists were commissioned to produce the paintings, sculptures, and ritual objects that are at the core of these traditions' material culture.

Drawing in part from Indian antecedents known as paṭa, artists active in Tibetan areas developed rolled, portable paintings called *thangka* that are hung during Buddhist rituals, festivals, initiations, and contemplative or instructional exercises. Buddhist devotees and masters may commission a painting—or a set of paintings—as a merit-making act, as consecrated images are believed to have the capacity to educate and enlighten, benefiting patrons and viewers alike.

By educating followers about the countless setbacks Siddhartha Gautama suffered and the innumerable insights he experienced before achieving enlightenment, his life—and previous lives—provides practitioners with a template for success. Paintings and sculptures have been critical instruments in sharing key Buddhist lessons, especially prior to the mid-20th century, when most Tibetan audiences were not formally educated.

Shakyamuni Buddha is frequently encountered in the posture associated with the

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कुरी यद्रकृष नेटलेंबाल में मुस्सिक्त क्षेत्र मुद्दलेंबाल कुर्य स्थान कुर्य स्थान कुर्य स्थान कुर्य स्थान कुर्य जबस्थान देशकान व्याप्त कुर्य स्थान स्थान कुर्य स्थान स्थान स्थान कुर स्थान स्थान



Thirteenth Karmapa Düdül Dorjé (1722–1798) Surrounded by Lineage Masters, 19th century. Distemper on cloth, Eastern Tibetan style. Maker(s) not known by WCMA. The Jack Shear Collection of Himalayan Art

यद्वेत्र्यतम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम् त्युक्षम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्गनम्बर्



Abstract Sound #4, 2010. Ground mineral pigment on wooden panel. Pema Rinzin, born 1966 in Tibet; studied in Dharamsala, India; lived and worked in Nagano, Japan and Wurzburg, Germany; lives and works in New York, New York. Courtesy of the artist

moment of his enlightenment, seated cross-legged with his right hand stretched down to touch the earth. His status as a Buddha, or Awakened One, is reflected in the multicolored light that surrounds his body and the lotus that supports him, as well as the protuberance from his head (tsuktor) that is said to have spontaneously emerged at the moment of his transformation from Siddhartha Gautama into Shakyamuni Buddha.

The rest of Shakyamuni's time on earth was spent teaching what he had learned. Among those he gathered as disciples were royalty, laypeople, monks, and nuns. Sixteen of his closest and most accomplished students, "Realized Ones" known in Tibetan as drachompa, appear around him, while four monk attendants stand on either side of a table piled with offerings. Two other attendants appear at the bottom center: the rotund Hva Shang, who is associated with children, and Dharmatala, who carries texts on his back as he walks alongside his tiger companion. Armor-clad figures in the bottom corners

protect the four cardinal directions—north and west on the bottom right, and south and east at bottom left—indicating that the entire composition is considered sacred space.

After perfecting their ability to make the Buddha image, artists working in the Tibetan Buddhist tradition expand their skills, ultimately mastering hundreds of deities and teachers; however, the Buddha's multivalent symbolism and international ubiquity have made his form an endless source of inspiration for contemporary artists, some of whom are traditionally trained. One of the Tibetan pioneers of contemporary art, Karma Phuntsok, draws upon his mastery of line to render an iconographically perfect image of a golden-hued Shakyamuni Buddha at the moment of enlightenment. Yet instead of surrounding the Buddha with elements rendered in the highly linear style of most traditional Tibetan painting, he is presented amidst a photorealistic lush tropical environment that situates him firmly within the natural, living world.



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Another leader in the Tibetan contemporary art movement, Gonkar Gyatso, has revisited Buddha forms throughout his career. In an untitled series, he used a three-dimensional scan of a 14th century sculpture of Shakyamuni Buddha's enlightenment to make a mold. Whereas traditional sculptures are handcrafted using special metal alloys, Gyatso's molded, easily reproducible forms are made from comparatively inexpensive resin with bronze finish, which can be read as representative of the impacts of commodification. Headless, the figures have no mechanisms for expression, thought, or sensory input, perhaps symbolizing the impossibility of meaningful engagement when the rational mind is not present.

Other works by Gyatso explore expectations often imposed upon modern Tibetans by non-Tibetans. Both he and Nyema Droma, born in Lhasa, the capital of the Tibetan Autonomous Region, spent time in England, where they were exposed to foreigners' presumptions about "Tibetans" as a constructed—and often misinformed category. Both artists turned to photography to express their experiences. Gyatso partnered with photographer Zhadui to take a series of portraits of his family members in their various occupations and lifestyles tour guide, postal worker, policewoman, nun, student-to illustrate the diversity within a modern, multigenerational family in Lhasa. Droma's portraits of Tibetan youth inside and outside China push viewers to confront their expectations of what Tibetans "look like." Her series Performing Tibetan Identities presents Tibetans in pairs of portraits: one rather muted, in which the subject wears traditional dress; in the second, each sitter presents themselves in ways that reflect their vibrant, multifaceted lives.

Unlike Gyatso and Droma, which features the work of Tibetans with varied experiences and careers, until recently, the surviving Tibetan historical record focused almost exclusively on the religious, social, and त्युः स्थायायायायियायाय्ये स्थायायायाय्ये स्थाये स्थायं स्थाय्ये स्थायायायाय्ये स्थायं स्यायं स्थायं स्यायं स्थायं स्थाय

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Inner Dialogue, 2021. Oil paint, paint marker, and enamel on canvas. Marie-Dolma Chophel, born 1984 in Châtenay-Malabry, France; studied in Paris, France; lives and works in New York, New York. Courtesy of the artist

લ્વા ધૈનાવના ફ્રેન્ડિન્ડ્રેન્ડિકોના તમાના નાવના મુધ્યાન ક્રિયા ક્રિયા ક્રિયા કર્યા કરમા કર્યા કરમા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરમા કર્યા કરમા કર્યા કરમા કર્યા કરમા કરમા કરમા કરમા કરમા કર્યા કરમ



Family Album, 2016. Gonkar Gyatso, born 1961 in Lhasa, Tibetan Autonomous Region, China; studied in Beijing, China, Dharamsala, India, and London, England; lives and works in Chengdu, China. Zhadui, born 1976 in Tibetan Autonomous Region, China; lives and works in Lhasa. Lent by the Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University. © Gonkar Gyatso and Zhadui, 2016. Images courtesy of Pearl Lam Galleries

প্ৰুৰান্তৰ নাৰ্থ-বাৰুৰ মূল। জনসংক্ৰম নাৰ্থনাৰ স্থান স্থান স্থান লাল্ডৰ প্ৰতিয়াল কৰিছিল। প্ৰতিয়াল কৰিছিল কৰিছ প্ৰস্থানৰ নাৰ্থ-বাৰুৰ মূল। জনসংক্ৰম নাৰ্থনাৰ স্থান স্থান স্থান সংক্ৰম নাৰ্থ কৰিছিল। শিক্ষাৰ স্থান স্থান স্থান জিল স্থানৰ নাৰ্থনাৰ সংক্ৰম নাৰ্থনাৰ স্থান স্থান

political elites. These individuals, overwhelmingly male, constituted the successive lineage traditions that passed cumulative knowledge across generations. One lineage, the Karma Kagyü, is credited with establishing reincarnation as their mechanism for transferring leadership. Each time that the head of the tradition, called the Karmapa, passes away, his rebirth is sought out and confirmed by a group of close advisors, who then assist in training and educating the reincarnated master until he is able to assume the throne. This system of knowledge sharing situates the reincarnation within the tradition's larger continuum and also establishes his legitimacy to lead. It proved so efficacious that by the 14th century, other Tibetan Buddhist traditions also began recognizing reincarnations.

Given their importance, the successive incarnations have often been the subjects of paintings. Compositions may be condensed, with the full lineage in a single work, or each incarnation presented individually, so that the full lineage necessitates a set of paintings. As an example of the latter, Sachen Künga Nyingpo, a master of the Sakya tradition of Tibetan Buddhism, is considered a previous incarnation of the Dalai Lamas. He is shown in hierarchical scale, seated near a table laden with ritual implements and offerings, with his home monastery shown in the distance. Above him in the sky are a blue meditational deity and an Indian master credited with contributing many teachings to the Sakya canon. At lower right is a dark blue figure surrounded by flames—the Lord of the Tent (Gurgyi Gönpo), one of the foremost protective figures for Sakya tradition practitioners.

When encountered by cultural outsiders, protectors such as the Lord of the Tent often cause misunderstandings, with uninformed viewers at times mistakenly presuming the figures were demons. In fact, the Lord of the Tent and other wrathful-looking figures are representations of the power available to initiated practitioners—a power that helps them overcome obstacles. Obstacles can refer both to external forces that cause problems, such as illness, or internal impediments like anger or ego that are preventing progress on the Buddhist path. Essentially, these figures, and the images and practices associated with them, are considered beneficent embodiments of fierce compassion, like parents removing obstacles that could harm their children.

In addition to protectors, Buddhism provides followers with multiple tools and resources to navigate problems. Among the tools are mandalas, which support Buddhist initiates in their visualization practices. Each mandala is specific to a particular deity and their retinue, and

स्रैपुजाशाजीयातायमूर्यायद्वर्याचीयास्त्रियास्त्रियान्त्रीयाः स्तिराक्षेत्रया स्त्यक्षिरियरायक्षेत्रची स्वीयासाध्यसस्य त्रियाचीयास्त्रीयः

मुद्र खुवा के क्रूश हों वाल की चूर एड़ जाल का बात में माझू मधुद लूरी ।

मुद्र खुवा के क्रूश हों वाल की चूर एड़ जाल का बात मुद्र मधुद का की अपना का बात का की जात का वाल की जात का वाल की जात का जात का जात का

સ્. चट्यी. देश. त. ट्री ट्रेयूच्यलीय चड़ेश्वरा. जै. जीडू. उपूच्यी. जाूरी. કુશ્યા जुष श्रद्धा त्या ट्रेटी जा कुश्या जुष्या कुश्या त्या प्रत्ये हुत्ये अश्यय जुष्ये श्रद्धा जुष्या य प्रकृष श्चिरश्चर श्रासी ट्रीजा त्या प्रत्ये हुत्ये श्रुष्य प्रत्ये त्या त्या कुश्या ज्या प्रत्ये श्चिरश्चर श्वर्या स्थित हित्ये स्था त्या प्रत्ये त्या स्था प्रत



Tsepakmé, the Buddha of Unlimited Life, 19th century. Distemper on cloth, Eastern Tibet style. Maker(s) not known by WCMA. The Jack Shear Collection of Himalayan Art

क्रेन्द्रचाओन्। नुस्यस्यस्य नुस्यस्य प्रस्याविष्ठेवाची प्रवाद्वेद्रेयां व्दन्वरहेवायाची स्वीर्ज्ञा WCMA स्वेद्रेयां वेद्रेवेद्रेव् विदस्य दश्यामध्य स्थने। हरोती सेरचीयाक्र स्वाय श्रम्य स्वाय श्रम्य स्वाय स

situates them in a multistoried, ornate palace in which each figure's gesture, position, and implement represents an aspect of Buddhist philosophy. Ideally, as a practitioner meditates on each element of the mandala and its symbolism, they increase their understanding of Buddhist principles, which include cultivating recognition of the inherent "sameness" of all things, so that the palace of the deity is interchangeable with the physical world in which the practitioner lives, transcending the tendency to separate internal and external space. Explorations of the conceptions of space and time also fuel the work of contemporary artist Marie-Dolma Chophel, in which abstract forms invite viewers to contemplate what constitutes space, how we create and perceive it, and how we can imagine ourselves within it.

Tibetan artists, based around the world, continue to adapt and create, drawing from their rich and varied lives to produce meaningful and thought-provoking work. At the same time, modern technologies have provided Tibetans with more opportunities to represent themselves before larger, truly global audiences. Artists working in contemporary modes provide incisive commentary and critique, offering viewers avenues for reflection, exploration, and connection. The historical works in Across Shared Waters share some of the wide range of functions and forms that constitute traditional Tibetan Buddhist art. Works from the Shear Collection provide opportunities for understanding the many ways that thangka function: to educate viewers on the life and teachings of Buddha Shakyamuni and other masters, to document and honor Tibetan teaching lineages, to provide support for meditational practices, and to aid followers as they encounter challenges in their lives. Talented master painters continue to train students of all backgrounds in Tibetan styles of Buddhist art, with the goal of ensuring that these traditions continue to flow into the future.

ભારશાહ્યું પ્રદેશ સ્ત્રુર! કે હું વ. પેન્ડ ત્રંકુળ ના વિનાય ત્રાવળ કે વે તે ત્રાહ્ય ત્રાપ્ત મામ આ વ્યાન કર્યા કે વે ત્રાપ્ત પ્રથમ સ્વયુપ્ત પ્રાથમ ત્રાપ્ત કર્યા કે ત્રાપ્ત પ્રથમ કે વ્યાન કર્યા કે ત્રાપ્ત કર્યા કે ત્રાપ્ત કર્યા કે ત્રાપ્ત કર્યા કે ત્રાપત કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્યા



Related programming

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Opening Celebration for Across Shared Waters: Contemporary Artists in Dialogue with Tibetan Art from the Jack Shear Collection February 24, 2023 4–6 p.m.

Public Tour of Across Shared Waters with Ariana Maki February 25, 2023 10–11 a.m.

An evening with Georges Dreyfus: What is a tantric deity and how to become one March 9, 2023 7–8:30 p.m.

Art & Mindfulness Meditation with Tashi Chodron Saturday April 15, 2023 3–5 p.m.

Artist Residency: Lama Tashi Norbu April 21–28, 2023 April 27, 5–7 p.m.: Public performance and exhibition viewing

Public Tour of Across Shared Waters with Ariana Maki & Closing Celebration July 14, 2023 5–7 p.m.

With additional programs in collaboration with AASIA (Asian American Students in Action). Visit artmuseum.williams.edu for updates.

શું છે. કુંગ્રેલ્ટર્કેન્સલે વ્યવસ્થ કુંગ્રુપાય કર્યો કુંગ્રેલ વ્યવસાય કર્યો કુંગ્રેલ વ્યક્રિયા કર્યો કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રુસ્થ વેલે કુંગ્રુલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ ૧૦૨૨ બેલે ક્રુંગ્ર ક્લેલ્ટર્કેશ ૧૮૯ કુંગ્ર કુંગ્રુલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રુલ કુંગ્રુલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ કુંગ્રેલ ક

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ત્રદેવદ શ્રુંવરો શ્રેપ્ટનિલે કો સહિત શ્રુંત્રી કો ક્ષેત્ર કે કેલેવા હ્યુંવર કે સ્વાનિલ કે કેલ્યા કો સ્વાનિલ કે ત્રિયા 2023 પ્રતિક્રિય વારે કેલ્યા કેલે કેલી સહિત સ્વેતિ ફર્કેટ વિદ્વારા જ્યા વર્ષી દ્વારા કેલ્યા કોન્યો કેલ્ય મહિત્વર દ્વારો ક

रेकें क्षु रूप पाद्वीयायां विश्वेरत्वेर याप्त्याप्त्याप्त्याप्त्याप्त्री ही केंग्र 2022 विश्वे हां ८ पतेळें अरण केंद्र ही ही हें केंद्र पृष्ट पत्या हां ८ पतेळें अरण केंद्र ही ही हें केंद्र पृष्ट पत्याप्त पत्याप्त हो हो केंद्र प्राप्त प्रस्ता केंद्र राज्यों अराष्ट्र केंद्र प्राप्त हो विश्वेर केंद्र हो हो से स्वाप्त केंद्र प्राप्त केंद्र हो हो से स्वाप्त केंद्र

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ట్టిక్కు ఆర్ట్ మార్లు కార్యాక్షాలు అధికే ప్రావేశ్వాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు మాలు ఆర్ట్లు అక్కార్లు మార్లు ఆర్ట్లు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు అధికాలు ఆర్ట్లు ఆర్ట్ల

ભાસે ત્રાંગ ભાગો માર્ગ્યુવ અલે દ્વાના મુખ્ય દેવાયા મન્દ્ર અનુ આ ખાય છે. ખાયા વસ્તર ના વાન અ છો મું દેવાયા લક્તિ પાસે વાચ વાચ પાસે વાચ પાસ માર્ગ્ય હોય પાસ વસ્તર ના વાન અ

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On the cover: Lama Tashi Norbu, Accepting Flowers' Culture, 2013, The Shelley and Donald Rubin Private Collection; Shakyamuni Buddha with Arhats and Four Guardian Kings, 1700–1799, The Jack Shear Collection of Himalayan Art

অনুৰ্বাশ শীৰ্ষা ব্ৰামানশ্ৰী পৰি কৰিছিল। ১৯০০ - ১৯৫৫ মিনা ছবলৈ প্ৰকৃতিক নিজনিক প্ৰায় কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল। কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰিছিল কৰ

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