



The God in Disguise

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ग्यग्यां श्रुयां प्रते श्रु

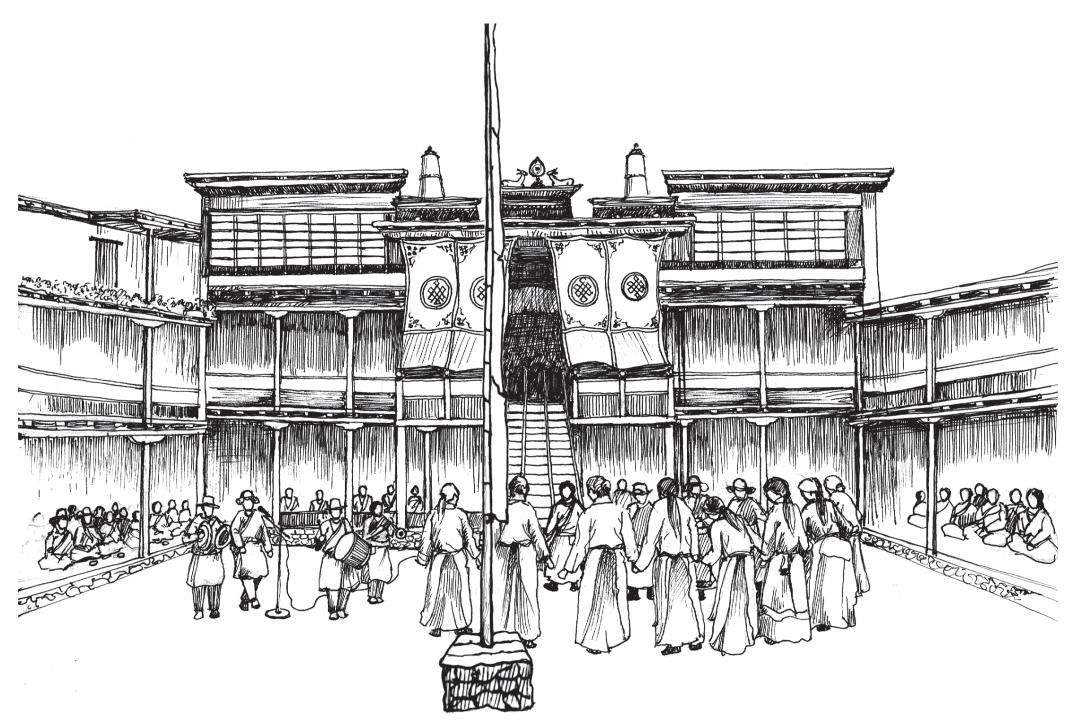
THE GOD IN DISGUISE



Naresh Kusi

ક્રિવાસાગ્રીયા. તેમાં માર્ગ ક્રિયા. શે. તેમાં ક્રિયા. શે. તેમાં ક્રિયા. શે. તેમાં ક્રિયા. શે. તેમાં શે. તેમા શે. તેમાં શે.

It was during April and the Rinchen Ling monastery in Halji village of Limi Valley had a special charm. The villagers had gathered in the courtyard to celebrate Pobsang' festival Nima Tshiring began to sing a historical song in the company of two other villagers who played the traditional musical instruments like cymbals, drums and trumpets. Dressed in their cultural robes, members of Limi Youth Club danced to the tunes of the song and music.





शुःगवयाग्रीःवरःर्देवःयदीःसूरःर्दे

चर्ष्व तर्चेट रेग मुन्दि तर्चेट देग तर्दे अर्थे व्यापन्य विश्व देश के विश्व के विश्

स्याध्याध्याची मात्रास्याप्याध्यात्र अर्थे त्राध्यम् । दर्वे त्याध्यम् । वर्षे त्याध्यम्य । वर्षे त्याध्यम् । वर्

The song narrated the following story

"One night yaks guarding Mansarovar Lake and Rakshesh Lake met in the middle of the two lakes."

You know, my descendants find it very interesting to mate with the domestic yaks of Limiwas in the Gyau khola Valley during the monsoon days!, said the Chan—yak (wild demigod) from Rakshesh Lake.

'Do you know that cross breeding between wild yaks and domestic yaks for many generations can cause your wild genes to disappear forever? You should discourage your descendants to mate with the domestic yaks!, the Lha—yak (God's yak) from Mansarovar Lake gave his opinion.

योशीयात्रीया रट.क्रुपुः ह्येट.ज्या.ट्रपुः मुष्यः ग्रीयायाः ह्यः पर्स्य पर्स्य पर्स्य पर्स्य पर्स्य पर्स्य प्रम

ह्रेयाबार्यते ने त्रिया हेर्न न्युया अळ्यबायनिवारणा याने बायळ्या याने स्थाया स्थाय स्थाय

'Why should I agree with you?", Chan—yak became furious. My descendants say that it is even exciting to harass the yak herders!"

'Such behavior is instigating the herders to kill your descendants.' Lha—yak exclaimed.

The discussion converted into a fight after some time. The two yaks fought violently for the whole night. They returned to their respective lakes as soon as the morning light descended on earth."



वृत्यार्थेर खुत्या श्री ह्र स्वया ग्री या र् स्व र स्





The villagers lit a bonfire in the courtyard in the evening and participated in the Syabru dance. They performed a circle dance around the bonfire by holding each other's hands. Everyone returned to their homes once they were tired. Nima Tshiring went to sleep recalling the yak song. Soon he saw a dream.

वःक्ष्र-ट्वाःर्यश्विः अःवित्र-एत्यः व्याप्ति वित्र-र्यः वित्र-वित्र-वित्र-त्विः वित्र-र्वे वित्र-र

In the dream he was roaming in Mergu khola Valley. A yak was grazing in the pastureland. Suddenly, the yak came running towards him and struck him hard with its horns. He fell onto the ground.

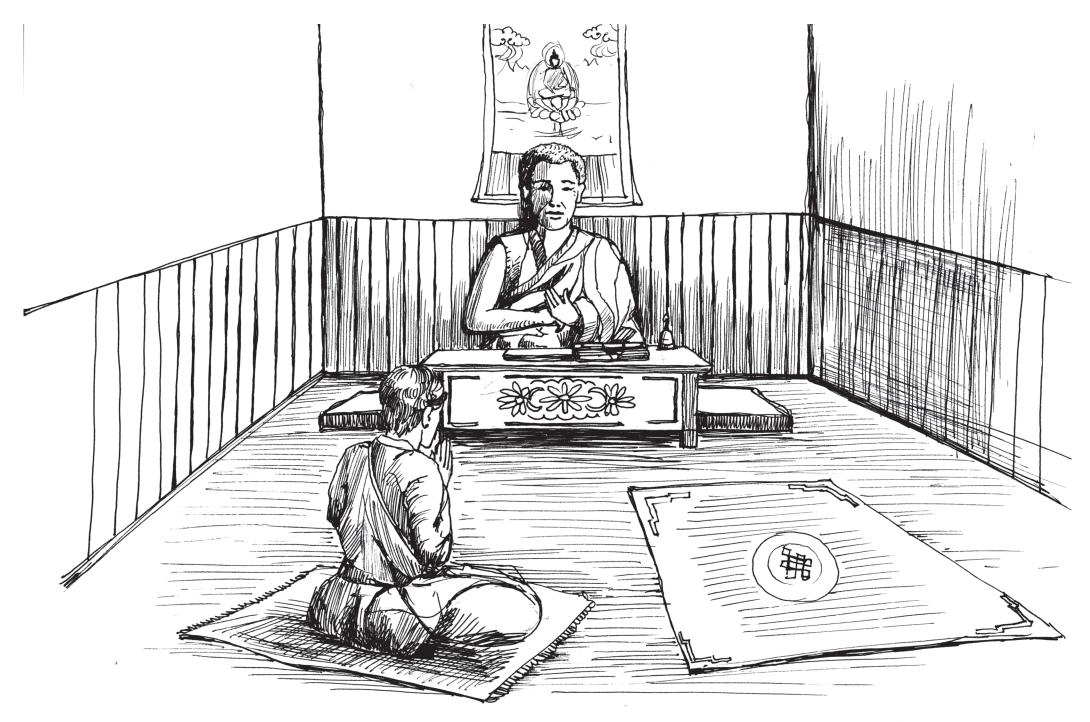
Nima woke up in panic. He could hear his own nervous breathes and he was sweating. Fear surrounded him from all corners. People in the community believed that a yak hits someone in the dream if she has done one or more misdeeds in life.

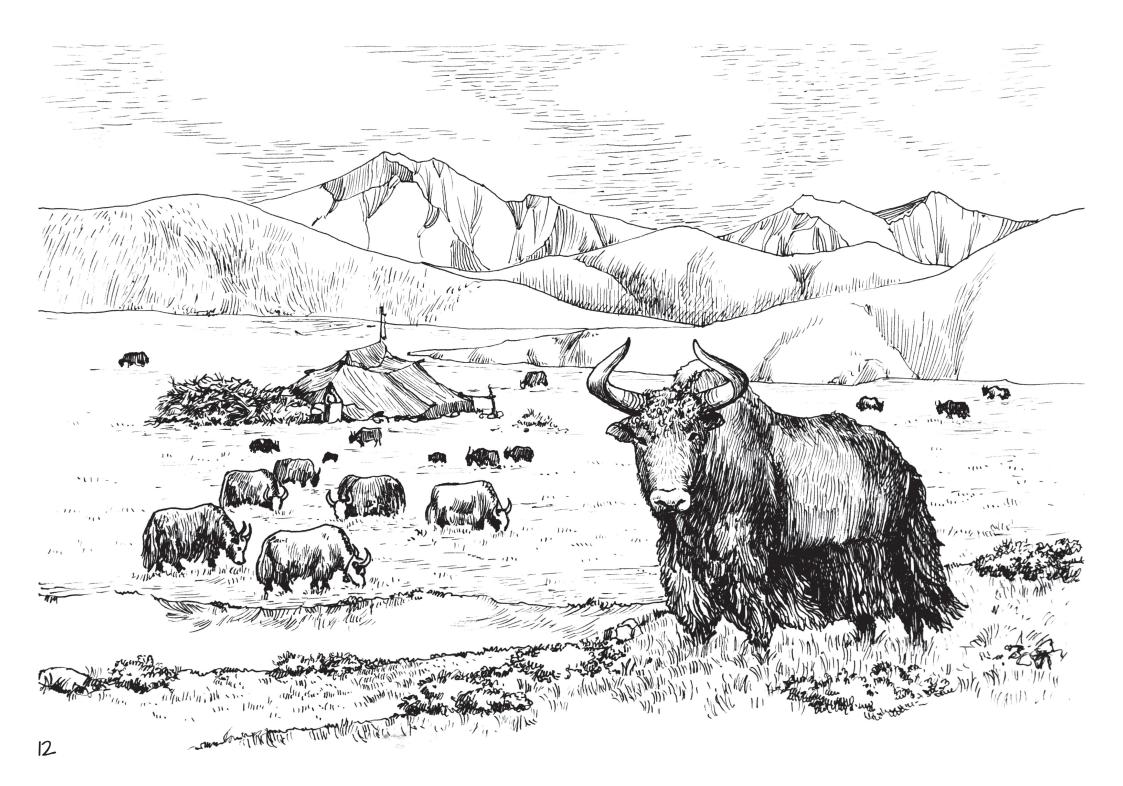
য়ড়्य.त्रीतःल्य. १८१३ वि. १८१४ वि. १८११ वि. १८११

म्ना अभाक्षेत्र प्रमानक्षेत्र व्यापाश्चरमा मुना प्रमाण्य स्थान स्

Without caring that it was the middle of the night, Nima went to the monastery to see the head lama. Nima explained his dream to the lama.

The lama read Nima's astrology and said, 'You have been grazing domestic yaks in the natural habitat of wild yaks since a very long time. You even killed five wild yaks together with other herders in the last ten years. You harassed a hungry snow leopard mother with two young cubs. The dream is a reflection of those misdeeds.'





कु.श्रम वीम.तम.रूम.यम.तम.तम.ट्र.ट्र.तम.कूवा.घटम.सी.वीट.चिम.य.ज्रावाम.म्भा विम.वीमा

म्यान्यरुपःचह्न्वः र्यः यहूँ वाःचित्रां क्रियः वाःच्याः वाःच्यः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्याः वाःच्यः वाःचः वाःच

'What should I do now?', Nima asked.

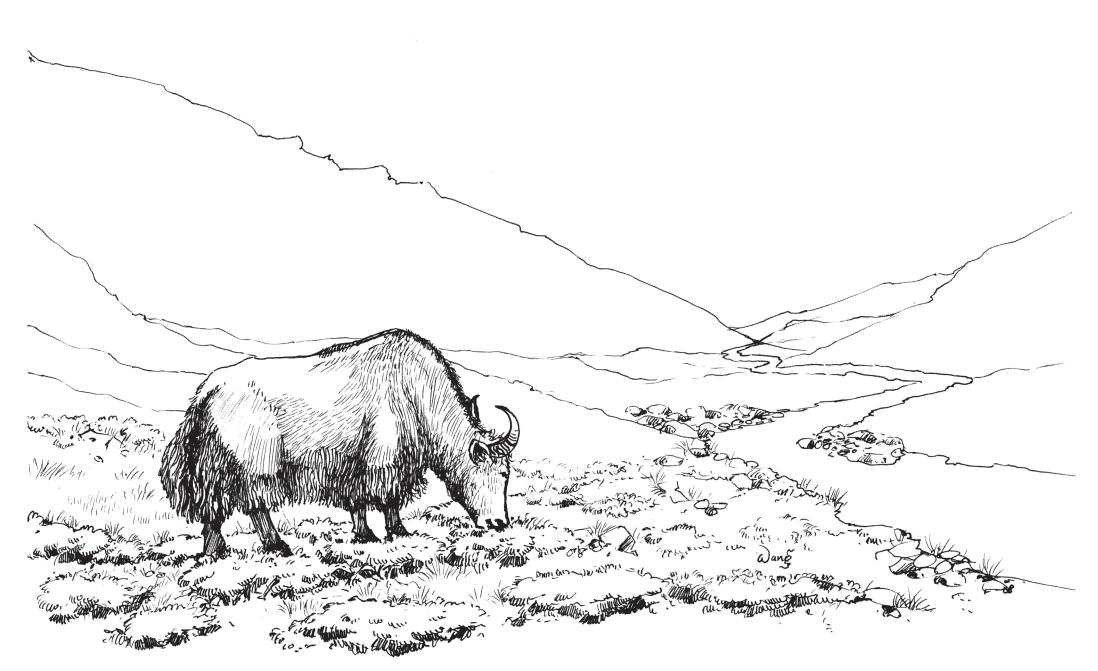
'God had visited you by disguising himself as a yak from Chang Tang in Tibet. You should summon in the name of the God that you will stop grazing domestic yaks in the natural habitat of wild yaks, that you will manage separate grazing grounds for the domestic yaks in pasturelands close to the village and that you will not kill wild yaks anymore. You must also promise not to attack snow leopards and their wild prey, and to not let others do that too. Then set free a horse as an offering to the God, it will appease him,' the lama replied.

कें अम्मात्त्रास्यम् गुम्मायते में विष्यायान्य पुष्या विष्याया विषया व

म्यान्य स्थाप्त स्थाप

'I have heard that wild yaks are found only in Limi at present in Nepal. Is that true?' Nima asked.

Many years ago, wild yaks used to roam in Dolpa and Mustang districts too. But they are locally extinct from there now. If we kill the few remaining individuals of wild yaks currently found here, our new generation will not have the opportunity to see wild yaks in Nepal. It's time all our villagers realize this bitter fact.'



ञ्चार्यात्र व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त विष्य के स्वाप्त क

Similar risks also threaten other wildlife including the snow leopard, wolves and their prey. All these animals play their respective important role in maintaining the ecosystem which is linked to our own well—being and sustainability.

As the lama finished saying this, sunlight had begun to paint yellow and red colours to the Himalayas to the east of Limi Valley in Nying khola Valley. Darkness of the night gradually faded. Nima Tshiring departed from the monastery with a promise of doing as suggested by the lama.

Resources Himalaya Foundation (RHF) is a non-governmental, non-profit making organization that has 30+ years of profound experience in biodiversity research and conservation aspects addressing the contemporary environmental issues linking with livelihood of the local community in the Himalayan arc region. The Foundation's working thematic areas are structured mainly on three domains: (i) innovative research and policy analysis, (ii) mentoring and capacity building of younger generation, and (iii) creating a platform for knowledge management and dissemination. RHF programs with cross-cutting themes are robust where quantitative biology and social science tools are used to triangulate livelihood and related issues connected with biodiversity conservation and climate change.

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WWF is the world's leading conservation organization, working in 100 countries for nearly half a century. With the support of almost 5 million members worldwide, WWF is dedicated to delivering science-based solutions to preserve the diversity and abundance of life on Earth, halt the degradation of the environment and combat climate change. WWF has been active in Nepal since the 1960s. It works through a landscape level approach in conservation by engaging the government, conservation agencies and local communities to save the country's unique and irreplaceable biodiversity. Learn more at www.wwfnepal.org









