

Anshul: Hi Mr. Gautam, thank you so much for allowing us to interview you. We just have a few questions about your life back in Bhutan, and now that you're here in the U.S. we wanted to know your experiences, so we're glad that you're here.

Gautam: Thanks.

Anshul: The first question that we have on our mind is, where did you grow up? I mean, which city, which part of Bhutan? Do you remember how it was living there?

Gautam: Sure, I was born in Bhutan, a tiny Himalayan country which is sandwiched between China and India, and I was born in quite a remote area in Southern Bhutan, that's why we are the Lhotshampa, "Southern Bhutanese." It's a little off from the city and life there is really rural, so growing up there I remember my childhood days with my neighbors and friends still there everywhere in all parts of the world, but quite very far from the cities and school districts.

Anshul: It's really interesting because I myself am from the Himalayas, so that's a great place. So then, what was it like living in the refugee camps? How long did you live there? Did you have access to education, and what kind of daily necessities were provided to you in those camps?

Gautam: So, I lived in a refugee camp for about 15 and a half years because when I became a refugee - I became a refugee actually in 1992 along with my parents, and I was young at the time, at around 8 years old, and my entire life was spent in a refugee camp, and getting back to your questions of how it was living in a refugee camps, it was a really difficult situation living in a refugee camp because you will not enough to live, and eat, and the school system was available but only up to 10th grade, which was sponsored by CARITAS Nepal, other humanitarian organizations, but a lack of medical facilities there, there was no access to medical care, or mental health care, and a very basic amount of food rations is provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, that's what they call UNHCR, and there are other organizations and supporting organizations, but compared to the U.S. life there are lots of problems in the refugee camps. I remember early in 1992 lots of people were getting sick, there was a public health epidemic, and people were dying of malnourishment, malnutrition, and also diarrhea, cholera, malaria, and kinds of issues came up. Before there was infrastructure in the refugee camps, even after the infrastructure was established we did have to go through a lot in terms of getting education, and care, as compared to whatever happens to the outside world, and to the children of my age at that time. I remember walking barefoot and without having to go and use because there are not any other fences. People do ask me, "how do the refugee camp huts look like?" and sometimes I pull up the internet and show, and it's like very basic bamboo house, 15 by 20 square foot size, where there are no bedrooms, and there is no running water, and you have to go to the river to take a shower, and everyday is not possible, you have to wait until

seven days to do that, and it's a lot to tell in this interview for an hour but I would be more than happy to answer you these questions in our next interview.

Anshul: So just a follow-up question, so could you just expand a little bit on education? You said it was provided only for people after 10.

Gautam: No, up to the 10th grade.

Anshul: Oh, up to the 10th grade.

Gautam: Yes, that's for free. The instruction is in English medium, however not as perfect as this country because the teachers are from within the refugee camps, they are not trained and they don't even have to go to school to do Masters or PhD to teach. It's like utilizing the volunteer capacity within the refugee camp, and the standard of education was a little bit lower as compared to the European and American system of education, but that's what was available, and I did go through the refugee camp school up to 10th grade, and I got lucky that someone helped me to get into my bachelors degree, and I'm here now.

Anshul: So how is it like traveling to the United States? Why did you travel to the United States?

Gautam: I traveled to the United States because as I said that I became a refugee, and my first priority, and not only mine but the entirety of refugee's first priority was to go back to Bhutan, which we call repatriation. Repatriation did not happen despite several rounds of bilateral talks between Bhutan and Nepal. There were not any tangible results, and Bhutan in fact did not want to acknowledge or recognize that we were Bhutanese, in fact they have forfeited and taken back all our citizenship rights, and they said that - Bhutan still says that these are the economic immigrants from Nepal, that they came a long time ago, and they were trying to settle here, and we are no longer responsible for these people, we were around 100,000 people who became refugees at that time, from the southern Bhutanese, we spoke Nepali and practiced Hinduism, because the Bhutan government evicted one-sixth of its entire population based on the ethnic cleansing policy, and they were deprived of their fundamental rights of religion and our right to place in publicity because you know many people started protests for their fundamental rights. They would take them to jail, torture, and there are horrible stories behind that, nowadays Bhutan still claims the notion of Gross National Happiness, well people are not aware about the plight of over 100,000 refugees. The thing is that we had no idea about coming to this country until 2007, because it was never taught, and I didn't even think that I would be coming to this country, because a refugee coming to this country? This is not something you think about, you can have dreams about these things but it was not really possible for us. But in 2007 after so many bilateral talks were failed and Bhutan did not want to take us back, and Nepal on the other hand

did not want to assimilate us, and fortunately the U.S. government said “we are going to resettle 60,000 Bhutanese refugees, and that became the ray of hope for the refugees who were living in limbo for that long period of time, and I was the one in the first group of the refugees applying because you have to apply before you come here, and you have to go through all sorts of screening processes, they call vetting processes, to make sure that you are qualified to come and you have the background checks, Department of Homeland Security and counterterrorism interviews happen right there and with the Nepal government, and I applied and I came, and after three months of time I had my family members joined, and since then I have been living in Springfield, the great city of Springfield, and that’s quite a journey to explain in one sentence.

Anshul: So, what were some fears that you and your family had while traveling to the United States?

Gautam: There were lots of fears and anxiety, because the thing is that I had never traveled outside the world, in fact coming to the United States, that was the first time I took a plane. The orientation they do give for three days before you come, they call cultural orientation, but that’s not enough for you to spend your life in a new country, and for me my fear was even though I had my bachelor’s degree I was really worried about if I would be able to get a job in the U.S. because the English we spoke and the education we had in the refugee camp was not strong enough for us to compete with the American people here, and 2008 was the time there was a recession in this country, and we also used to hear from other people that getting a job was very, very hard in this country unless you are really at it, which came to be true at some point because I did have a lot of problems getting into a job, no matter how many places I went, I was always declined. Also, for my family, for me the cultural shock was not happening because I did have the understanding of Western culture and I was exposed to the college and friends, but for my parents the fear was that “what if I have no temple to go to, what if I have no people to talk to” because the fear was Bhutan kicked us because of religion and culture, and what if the United States again kicks us, and then where can we go? Those things were prevalent among most, including my parents.

Anshul: So, what is it like living in Springfield, in Massachusetts?

Gautam: I have been living here for almost a decade now, starting from 2008. I feel it’s a great place to live, and the thing I’m grateful for is that the whole community is here with me, and after I came in 2008 I was first of a lot of people coming, and I was in fact the fifth family, now we have over 3500 Bhutanese resettled in these places, and I have not only developed myself in this area but also developed the entire community. So we have been able to do great things here. I can tell that we have our community members opening up businesses. They have become true entrepreneurs to this place. Local businesses, stores, and so many people are becoming U.S.

citizens through naturalization processes, and they are contributing to the local economy, and I can tell that living in Massachusetts, Massachusetts is a great place, it's a great state because we refugees were not able to go to school because we were almost deprived of getting here. First, the government did not want us to live in that country, they kicked us out, and second in the refugee camp, even though we wanted to go to school we were really having difficulty because of the access to the education and healthcare, everything was really difficult for us, which was something that we never got an opportunity. Here we have everything. We have a community, we have a good government, and we have been able to maintain a very good relationship with the local policymakers and universities, for example UMass Amherst. We have been working with Dr. Chu who is helping us to navigate through the civic engagement pieces because what we refugee communities felt was like we were always stagnant, and always somehow disconnected with the local government, and with the help of Dr. Chu we were able to have a series of meetings with the Springfield city Mayor, and in fact we had an event yesterday, which was - we try to do multi-cultural, but the whole theme was for the cross-cultural event where Asian-American communities participated and in that event our mayor, Sarno, he did send the letter of proclamation declaring that there was a Bhutanese Society of Western Massachusetts, and that kind of word from the mayor really brings the community together. The reason is that we refugee communities were always treated badly by the government, and there was a fear from the government, any authoritative people they would not be able to believe that. In fact, in addition to the mayor we also had Congressman Richard Neal come to an event, and he was very happy to see the community doing great, and looking at our performers at the cultural event. He did encourage us to go to school and contribute to this economy. Cycling back to the history of how this country was developed and a contribution of the immigrants and Asian Americans to this country is really great.

Anshul: So, moving on with that, so how was your living situation like when you first moved to Springfield? Also, from your perspective, having lived here in the United States for so long, what do you think are some of the challenges that are faced by people of color and also both immigrants and non-immigrants who live in the United States?

Gautam: So, I would say that discrimination exists everywhere, but I have not seen that Bhutanese people or Asian Americans discriminated based on their identity or race. There might be some systemic discrimination existing somewhere, but even in our community health assessments we did have some of the assessment questions whether they were discriminated from the employers so forth, and we did not find that the discrimination was prevalent in our community. The thing is that maybe it's not existent, most of our community members were starting out from the entry-level jobs, and discrimination is something, you know, it's really hard to find out. I was never discriminated, I'm not discriminated until this point, and I cannot answer that question, but what was the other question?

Anshul: I was just asking how was the living situation like when you first moved here?

Gautam: Sure, thank you for reminding me. The living situation for the first time I came was really funny because I remember that when I came to the Bradley International Airport here I had no idea where I was gonna be living, sleeping at that night. I was really tired, it was an 18-hour flight from Nepal to this country, and someone comes to the airport and says “Welcome to the United States. Tonight you are going to be living with someone else’s Nepali family, and you’re going to have dinner with them, and tomorrow we will see you at the office. I had no idea, I was very grateful that I got rid of the refugee camp, that’s it. Life becomes good, I’m here finally, so there was a long wait. And I realized that I was given only \$428 a month to live. And that \$428 was not sufficient enough for me to pay off my expenses. I ended up living with an American family, and that American family helped me to navigate into the American system, which I had no idea. I didn’t even know where I would get the groceries. It was challenging, even though I was an educated person it was really hard for me. There are so many difficult moments that I went through in the initial phases. But eventually as I got help from the other community members as well as the refugee resettlement agency did a great job in helping me to orient, and make sure that I understand the resources available to this community, and I didn’t take a long time. In fact I started helping other people, and I myself started working at refugee resettlement, I became a case manager, and I started helping other people, folks coming from my country. It’s a quite interesting journey, starting off with a scary thing but eventually I got to know those resources and was able to help my own community members. And still until now I have been involved with the community, which is really a good thing.

Anshul: So what did you study while you were here? How important was education in your life?

Gautam: I would say that education is really important for not only refugees but everybody, but for refugees I think that’s only the thing that you bring along with you wherever you go, because we had citizenship, we had land, we had property, everything. That was meaningless when you have to run away in emergency situations. But what the government, what other people cannot take away is the education. You have something that you carry, and you bring it to wherever you go. That’s what happened to me, that’s what happened to all the Bhutanese refugees. I did tell that the level of the education was not that competitive as compared to this country, however was each and every refugee was able to bring was that education. And they have been able to do so well with that education, and then integrating into this American educational system and they are able to promote that and do well. So, answering your question about what did I study, well I had my bachelor’s degree in Business Studies from Nepal. When I came here transferring credits and all became like a process which was new for me, and also I was really interesting in contributing to the community rather than doing the business. Some of the friends, they do business, which is a really great thing, but for me because I was involved so much in helping other people, I thought

this is a good cause to help people and I did my second bachelor's degree at the Western Union College Liberal Arts program, and up to that time I was also really interested in developing the community as I mentioned earlier, how do you develop the community and reach out to the mainstream community to promote the true integration because we needed that, and we still need that. I wanted to study my MPA, master's in public administration, and the local college available for me was Westley State and I went there, I did my MPA, and not only did I study my MPA I was also able to develop the whole community into a 501c3 nonprofit and started really working with the mainstream community. What I found was that we needed to bring out universities and local colleges and students and faculties and researchers so that they will be able to assess what's been available in the community because what happened was that we might say "Oh we have this problem in our community" but there was not any data for us to present, so with the help of UMass and Harvard School of Public Health, now we also have a good relationship with Boston College, we are trying to bring different kind of interventions, design the interventions by studying our population, and the whole philosophy is trying to engage the community members in the research process so that they are also empowered, trained, and then they become our resources, and we have really good models working out in our communities through the Harvard School of Public Health that we have community based participatory research and the outcome was designing the interventions and the interventionists and the research assistants are from the community and they are trained and they go to the community and they have the modules and the curriculum that is put together and they go and help our community members with different kinds of topics that were identified and I think this is really important which was not available back in the refugee camp. Here we are trying to really dig into that, and the hope is that there are so many residences and so many strength based interventions that we are able to tap, and they are happening. Without the education, I would not have done that and so many students are going to colleges and universities now. In the refugee camps it was not possible for them. In fact, we had two siblings from the same house who got full Bill Gates and Melinda Foundation and they are now coming back to the community, and so many youths are going and doing so great in their education. So I feel like Massachusetts is one of the best states in the world, which has got world-class universities and I'm so proud that myself and my community members are here and take the advantage of it.

Anshul: I'm glad to hear that. So moving on to some cultural questions, what are some Bhutanese traditions or customs that you still practice?

Gautam: There are so many cultural things that we practice. We just did one yesterday because what happened was we come here and then unlike in our countries we don't have lots of temples around here and traditions that we used to do, it's really difficult in the mainstream community. It's not that hard for me, I mean I must get exposed but for my parents it's really hard because the closest temple is in Connecticut, which they would love to go there everyday and it's hard

here, it's not possible. Also the children are so busy in their job or school and our parents, they are illiterate in their own language and there is nothing coming up in the TV, there is no newspaper written in Nepali language, and if they have any rituals that they want to perform it's in fact very hard for them to find the priest. Those are some of the challenges, but tradition wise we try to do these annual cultural events, just like yesterday we did one. We had like 200 people coming together. It was a public event supported by Mass Cultural Council and other individual donors and community members. But the topmost challenge that our parents say is "Oh my son and my grandchildren, they are now American". They are telling that if you don't speak Nepali then you are American. That's how they say, and children they spend a lot of time in their school and daycare, and sometimes it's really hard for the parents to expect what they expected before when they are grown up. I do have a daughter, she's 11 months now. My expectation is that I would like to make her bilingual. I would like to try to involve her in those kind of charity and giving back, and tracing back to the history of how we came I might take her back to Nepal and India and other places so that she will be able to see the rest of the world.

Anshul: So, coming back to your life in Bhutan, how did the religion that you're affiliated with and your community affiliate with affect your life and your community's life in Bhutan?

Gautam: The Bhutanese government really adopted the ethnic cleansing policy depriving the Nepali ethnicity in early 1990s. That's how they evicted more than one-sixth of its population. And because the majority of the Southern Bhutanese practice Hinduism and spoke Nepali, when the government restricts everything it's really difficult for the people to practice there because you have to hide to practice your faith. That's really scary. And that's what happened to my parents there. Luckily in Nepal, because everything is similar in Nepal, we have so many temples and practices which there were not any restrictions. We were pretty much assimilated, not in terms of real assimilation but in terms of the religious practices and all. And here in this country it's challenging, however there is a freedom people can exercise, and I have heard that so many Bhutanese people are becoming successful and they are building up their own temples. They are looking for the plots, and they build their temples which is really a good thing to hear.

Anshul: How has religion impacted your outlook on life? On the way you live your life? Both before coming to the U.S. and after you've lived here for so long?

Gautam: I have to tell that I'm not a very religious person, however I think that religion shapes the person's life. I'm a Hindu and I believe in karma. If you do the right thing now, today, you'll not have to repent in your life. And keep on doing the good thing, believe in yourself. There are some of the texts I do sometimes read like Bhagavad Gita, those are the scriptures which give you the wisdom. And also, that teaches the whole thing of how to supervise your children, how do you talk with other people? I don't have to go to parenting school, classes and all if I follow

my religious books and texts and all, respecting the seniors, and that's the basic philosophy of the life. I think religion plays a really important role along with the tradition and culture and the values you bring to be a successful person, and not only be a successful person for yourself but also helping, guiding, and being the role model in your community, if not for the whole nation.

Anshul: Moving on to the organizations or programs that are existing in Springfield, can you please elaborate on what kind of organizations contact you and support you and the Bhutanese community?

Gautam: We have mostly the universities and research institutions partnering with us. As I have mentioned that we started off a long time ago with the Harvard School of Public Health, because the thing is that people started coming to this country and so many people started dying. They started hanging, and the CDC published a report that the suicide rate among the Bhutanese refugees was twice the national average of this country. Research Institutions also found they wanted to help us and we collaborated with them, and as I mentioned how we work. It's really working with us, including the research institutions like Harvard, UMass, Boston College, we do have other community-based organizations that we meet and share our best practices, and we have a very good relationship with the Western Mass Refugee Consortium here, we meet here, and school departments, police, now we have been trying to reach out with the Congressmen and Senators and city officials so that the government officials also know what's happening in their area, and there are some policy issues that we continue to advocate because what we have realized is that if we do not bring up those things they may not be aware of what's happening, and with the help of researchers, with the help of professors, the community leaders and other stakeholders we are really fortunate to have gotten those guidances and help for us to enable us to bring out our problem, and the whole hope is to solve it if we have some issues in our communities, and integrate into this mainstream community as fast as possible. The reason is that unlike other immigrants Bhutanese refugees have no place to go back. Sometimes people do have misconceptions about refugees and immigrants; let me clarify here taking this opportunity: immigrants can go back to their countries and contribute to the socio-economic development of their countries. Refugees, they cannot because the government would not accept them to go back. I cannot go back to Bhutan even if I applied, they would have the discretion to reject my visa. In fact, so many people were rejected. I have nothing in Bhutan, I have nothing in Nepal. I was a refugee. I became a citizen of this country by naturalization. I am a naturalized U.S. citizen. That means whatever I do it would be for this country, and I have no places to go. I have no second chances to go. That's why refugees really have to integrate into this community because they have no other choices, and I always feel like we are fortunate because one thing is we don't have an option, the second is that we never thought of coming here and then everything is happening, and that happened for the reason, and we have to be great all the time, and I'm so

grateful for the community, of the work they do, and the greatness they bring, and we cherish those kind of moments and happinesses and success stories.

Anshul: So what do you think are the roles played by university faculty and students like us to help your community?

Gautam: Sure, they have played a huge role, first of all without the university professors trying to study the problem, we would not be able to present those findings to the policymakers and to the local government. The researchers, they play really a great role in terms of bringing all the data, scientific data. With the help of this data we will be able to design interventions to address our problem. And the students, particularly because each university professor works with the students, and students are really powerful in terms of training our community members and helping them to become the researchers, research assistants. They collaborate the process. It's a collaborative process, not like one university coming and then they're going back with their finding and publishing but also really working with the community members in a holistic way. And each of you who come from different universities, not only from the research perspective, also from volunteering perspective, we get lots of questions and interests in our website. People come and ask students from UMass and other areas how they would like to contribute and some of them for example I can say that one Amherst College student was asking me if she could help me to revamp our website. That's really a good thing for us because we wanted to engage and we want to make our website quite amazing and then she was studying some kind of digital technology and then we really wanted these kind of students coming and try to help. There are so many areas they could work with us, but sometimes we did not know how to get a hold of them, and then they didn't know. Because if we never existed, even though if we existed and then they would not find us that was the problem, but with the help of that website thing, and the social media now we are getting to know that the interest rate has been becoming really interesting, and a growing number of students are coming and showing their interest, and we would really like to work with the students so that they will help us to design and develop some of the programs, and we will be more than happy to work with their faculties.

Anshul: So, from your perspective, what are some of the current challenges faced by the Bhutanese community here in the United States?

Gautam: Along with the success stories they do have challenges. For example, the English language acquisition is not something that happens overnight, even though they try really hard. I would say that the language barrier has become really a huge problem because if a person has never been to school all their life and they are in their 60s and 70s and then the requirement to become a U.S. citizen is you have to pass the U.S. history and civic tests to be able to continue getting your benefits, that's becoming really scary for them. I know that the younger generation,

40s, 50s 60s, sometimes they work hard and then they have been becoming citizens by studying and passing those tests, but that group of people who may have had serious mental health problems back in Bhutan, they are really having difficulty. I know that there are some waivers available, they are taking advantage of that, but not everyone will be able to qualify. The second is the health problems and the mental health problems. Imagine someone being jailed for like decades, they were beaten up, tortured, raped by the authorities in Bhutan, and these people never had any kind of treatment, any form of treatments in the refugee camp for that 20 years, 25 years of time, and then all of a sudden they are coming here and they started getting this Western medicine treatment so rapid fast which has become overwhelming for them, and also because of the language barrier, even though the services are available, health services are available, healthcare is available, the translation becomes the issue. Even though they have a Nepali interpreter along with the doctor, not everything will be translated. There are so many cultural pieces that are lost in the translation, so I would say that language barrier is a huge issue, and also the unemployment is also a problem because people may have had done a good job, they have a history of working back in Bhutan, but they have a 20 years of gap in their job history, and then they come here and they have to really be smart to get a job in this country, and mismatch of expectation is a really hard thing which I had when I came to this country. Everybody, all people who come to this country, they all have these kinds of challenges, and there are so many other challenges Bhutanese people face, but I would say that there are more successes than challenges. Those challenges will be overcome in a period of time, but as a community whole we have more successes than challenges.

Anshul: So, just following up with that, how does your community address some of these challenges, especially in the Pioneer Valley?

Gautam: So, obviously other challenges were the intergenerational gap, and when the parents come here the role has been reversed. Wives were able to stay in the home and the husbands were the sort of breadwinners, and because of the role reversal and children spend most of their time in school and then the daycare, and then parents are home and there's a huge communication problem here so just to answer your question we have been trying to implement some of our educational pieces. As I mentioned that with the help of the university we were able to identify some of the problems and then prioritize them, and then develop the interventions, and our community members work with the university and they go to the families and teach those families how to improve the communications and there are lots of modules they use, they are like 10-12 topics, they go through each of them like budgeting finance, communication, parenting skills, and this is the kind of research thing where besides the research thing we do have weekly gatherings, weekly meetings. Our community members, they do the weekly curtains and buttons, that's really important for them to reduce the social isolation, and they have a group of people, like 20-30 people, they meet in their community members' homes, they rotate, and

also some of the educational pieces happening in those communities for all. I would say that I wish we had a space, and we do not have any big space like this. I wish we had a space where community members would come and we would like to engage them, but the resources have always been challenging. But we have been trying to raise our voices and we have been trying to go to different levels in different places, and try to bring up our problems hoping that if there are so many resources, if there are any more buildings and the city would like to give us some of this space we will be more than happy to set up office or at least some community hall, and we have been able to go to the West Springfield city mayor and put the proposal, and we have been to the city mayor of Springfield, and they are very positive and in fact we went to our governor Charlie Baker's office and Patrick Campbell listened to us and he was very supportive that he wanted us to develop something in terms of education. Education is a good thing when you ask me because that is only the hope, and the key for us to unlock the potentialities and bring changes in our communities.

Anshul: Speaking about hope, what are your hopes for the Bhutanese community in the future?

Gautam: I hope that the Bhutanese community will be able to sustain itself without relying on others, donors, and will be able to give back to the communities as fast as possible. So many people have become business owners and then they are starting to give back to the community, and I hope that our Bhutanese refugee communities will no longer be refugees identified as refugees. There will be no words of refugee, let them become all U.S. citizens and then let them become the success stories and I would say that I hope that this community will be evolved to be an example to the other refugee communities in the world that I have hope, myself being a refugee that I want to see my community become successful as fast as possible and then people in the colleges and the universities will say that "look at this Bhutanese community, how fast it integrated and look at what's happening". I hope some of our community members will be able to join the government offices, and they become the policymakers, and they will be able to understand better to address and help those refugees and immigrants in this country.

Anshul: Lastly, what are your thoughts about Bhutan in the 21st century?

Gautam: Bhutan is a great country. My thought is that whatever happened in the past, that happened and Bhutan has to really welcome these resettled Bhutanese who have become the successful, naturalized U.S. citizens, and open up opportunities like other countries like India and Nepal have given, because I know that they still claim that these are economic immigrants, which is not true because we do have the copies. My parents do have the copies of citizenship. And the world knows, the U.S. government knows that the Bhutan government kicked these people, and I hope that the new leadership, new generation, new government will be evolved to do some kind of reconciliation process, and give opportunities for non-resident Bhutanese just

like northwestern India Nepalese, so that they will have an opportunity to invest and then develop Bhutan, and maintain a good relationship with the tiny modern countries. I know that Bhutan is a really good country, in fact I heard that the state of California is trying to replicate the GNH, gross national happiness, and it's sort of such a beautiful country, but that didn't work with us. However we are very hopeful that the Bhutan government will be able to take back whatever the remaining refugees are in the refugee camp. There are a chunk of people, like 5,000-6,000 people still remaining in the refugee camp. They wanted to go back to - they still want to go back to Bhutan. I hope Bhutan will be able to take these people and give the justification at least by repatriating the remaining people if they could not do for the whole 120,000 people.

Anshul: Mr. Gautam it was a great interview. Thank you so much for your time. It was great listening to your experiences.

Gautam: Thank you so much for asking me these questions, and if you have anything you can always follow up later. Thank you.