Editorial

Dear Readers.

The Royal Institute of Management was established in 1986 and was incorporated as an autonomous institute in 1990 under the Royal Charter with a Board of Directors as its governing authority. The Institute functions with the vision "To be a premier centre of excellence in management development and policy research in the region". RIM, therefore has been mandated to "impart, promote and improve professional knowledge and skills in management and public administration in both public as well as private sector in the nation" towards complementing the achievement of our national goal.

With contributions from the interested faculties and trainees, RIM Newsletter is a biannual production of campus events, poems and compositions. The second half of the academic year was showered with a number of exciting celebrations. With so much love and enthusiasm the trainees fully took part in the 22nd RIM Convocation held on 23rd of August, an event dedicated to the RIM graduates of 2016. The fac-

in the Annual Rimdro conducted for the wellbeing of the RIM family, marking yet another successful event.

The Zhenphen Tshogpa carried out major planned activities that included BCSE free coaching class, cultivating vegetables within the campus and volunteering for Drugyel Dzong Reconstruction Project. Sports event such as badminton, volleyball, basketball, snooker tournament were con-

ulties and trainees also took part | ducted. Inter-puen Dzongkha and English debate competition were also some of the exciting events organized in the second half of the academic year.

> With the hope of discovering more enthralling events and experiences, we present to you the November issue of the RIM Newsletter, 2017.

> > Happy Reading!!!



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Lodok Nam YSHI



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Author: Duba Tshering

My root teacher told me that whatever we do we should always remember Lodok Nam Yshi and do it. I have reproduce here below.

1. Difficult to obtain precious Human life.

-The freedom and the favourable conditions of this human birth are extremely difficult to obtain. The first of the attitudes concerns the precious human body. The most precious human body are the ones benefiting all sentient beings. In general, human beings are all very special. In particular though, the most precious human beings are those who are really working for all other sentient beings, who have positive attitudes and positive thoughts. These human beings are very rare and very precious.

There are many different qualities which make this human body very special for us, this human body, in this life situation, is free from many obstacles presented to other forms of lives. With our potential for positive mind, virtue, understanding, love, and compassion, we are different from other beings. We can see and understand things deeper than some other beings.

Therefore, our human conditions are very special. As students of the Dharma, we don't focus only on the surface level. We are looking for something deeper and want this to happen for other sentient beings also. We are trying to reveal our natural essence. This attitude, which we express with our body, speech, and mind combines with all the circumstances of our human body to make this human life very precious. It is important to recognize just how precious this moment is. We should be happy and have joy in this. It is very important. Right now, we are really free. We can do anything that we like. We have opportunity, freedom, and capabilities. Feel

joy in this opportunity and be a very happy person.

2. Everything Born is Impermanent and bound to die.

The second attitude is concerned with changeable natural states. Thinking about how the world is changing and moving is really very important. Everything is changing. The season, time, everything is always changing, not going to last beyond one moment. In gross level, in subtle level everything is changing. We are also changing all the time. Even though we have gained this precious human body and all our special circumstances, these are not going to last forever. The essential changing nature is part of everything. It doesn't happen just with us. Everything is changing, what you see, what you perceive, what you think. Everything is continually moving in a changing state. This is the natural system, a law of nature. Everything has to change.

We cannot prevent or stop things from changing. Rather than moving in the direction of the change, what we do is to practice clinging. Clinging (attachment) means trying to hold on to things as they appear to be right now. But even though you cling, change will not stop. When we develop the strong attachment to things as they appear to be right now, and then when we see them changing, we feel suffering and sadness. By our attachment, we try to prevent things from changing, things which by their very nature must change. This attitude can only produce suffering. When we truly understand that everything by natural law must change, then we will understand that there isn't anything to be attached to. Without attachment, we won't have too much suffering or sadness.

We must relax our mind, and let things move and change as is their nature. With this attitude we won't have worries. We won't have much suffering. You move your mind along the direction of change because you know that change had to take place. If snow falls it's OK. That is the nature of the winter. If flowers bloom, that is also ok. That is the nature of spring. We move along with the changes. Along our life path, many changes will come. If your mind is open and relaxed about the changes, you will get

some results. Right now we are here. It is November 2017. In November 3090, we will all be gone. That is the nature of things. No point in worrying about it now. What we have to do is not cling to everything. We must use the opportunity in this moment. This is really most important. We should use this opportunity and take advantage. We should not miss the golden opportunity. Every time is really the right time. Use this movement as a previous moment. Use this movement to move towards your purpose. This attitude will benefit you in this lifetime as well as in the next life.

3. The Law of Cause and Effect.

- The results of virtuous and unvirtuous action which are causes are inexorable. Now we shall explore the third attitude, the cause and effect system. This is also known as the understanding of the system of the causes and effect. Everything really depends upon the cause and effect system. The law of cause and effect is always working. If a cause and condition are present, there will definitely be a result. Results must come from their causes and conditions. Right causes and conditions produce right results or effect. This never alters. This always operations. If we don't have the right causes and conditions, there will not be right results no matter how much we hope or expect them. If we have the right causes and conditions, definitely the right results will come. It is inevitable. Even if we say we don't want them, the results will definitely show up.

Inwardly everything is like this also. Positive inwards causes and conditions bring positive inward results. Negative inward causes and conditions bring mixture of inward results or effects.

Knowledge of the cause and effect system is very important in Buddhism. Karma is the name of this system. You are the one who gets the results of your own causes and conditions. You are the producer of your own causes and conditions. You are therefore the producer of your own effects.

Whatever you do, the results will come to you. By understanding this system, we can learn the importance of having more positive attitude. Reduce your negative activities, and learn more positive activities. This is the lesson of this line of the text. Cause

and effect are inevitable.

4. The very Nature of Samsara is suffering.

- The three realms of cyclic have the nature of an ocean of suffering.

This line of the text bring us to the fourth understanding. The reference here to suffering reminds us of the natural changing state and our mind of attachment. As long as we have attachment and clinging, we will always react, and our reaction present a lot of difficulties. By the very nature of samsara we are not comfortable all the time. Actually, because our clinging mind continually reacts to change, samsara is always uncomfortable, for as long you don't give up your attachment and clinging. That is as long as your uncomfortable mood will stay. The whole point is that we should not be too attached to temporary sensory pleasure. They are going to change. Bring your mind more into the detached state. Then practice Dharma.

Think of all of these teachings. The precious human body. The changing impermanent state of everything. The system of cause and effect, the very nature of samsara as suffering. Don't be too attached. Use this precious opportunity. Do something good for yourself and good for others from now on. Turn your mind towards the positive. Turn your mind in the drama which is of benefit to You and benefits to others. Develop less grasping and clinging. For what is the real meaning of Dharma? Dharma means love and compassion or and non-violence based on the truth.

That is really Dharma. Continue on this path with your mind, speech, and body and you are turning in the Dharma.

To this point in the text we have spoken of the general Ngondro practice. We have been really looking at the samsara levels, not using any deduction, or reasoning. We have been looking at things as they are. This is general Ngondro practice. You need a good understanding of the general practice before you can proceed.

Know your Planet Earth



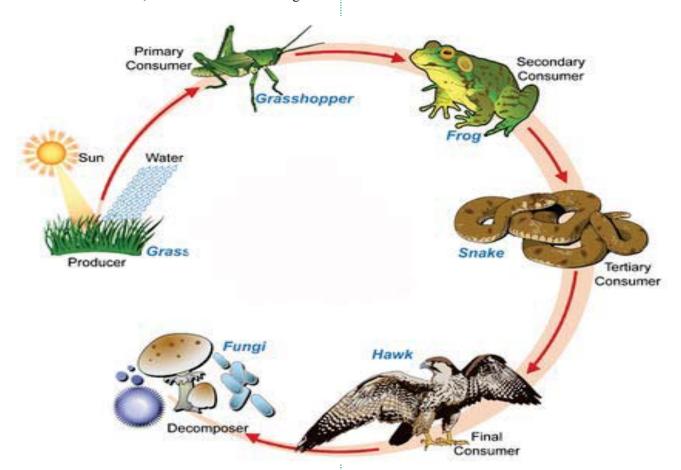
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Author: Kelzang Tshechi

Through the line of history and infinity of future, nature has done a great work, It is the heart and motive of entire human civilization enduring till now and ensuring in future. It is the ultimate source of food, water, space, and all other necessities that is required for survival. Today, human population has reached seven billion, and it is immense enough to

this planet to stand and realize that, the natural resources are on the verge of exhaustion and it should be used sustainably.

The very existence of humanity depends on the food resources. With the increasing population, food security becomes the prior concern worldwide. According to the World Health Organization (2014), the count of chronically undernourished people comes to 805 million. On the contrary, millions of people are overfed. As reported by World Health Organization (2014), 1.4 billion adults and 40 million children are overweight and obese. It signifies the food resources are not consumed sustainably in some developed countries that developed nations over utilize the food resources, thus depriving the



be supported by limited exhausting resources. Planet Earth is running out of arable land, clean water, fossil energy, and the food to feed growing population. Earth is in race against time and the changing climate to ensure baseline resources for all the lives it host. This is the time for every beneficiaries of

food security of some underdeveloped and developing nation. To cater to the demand for excessive consumption of food in developed nations and to reduce poverty in underdeveloped nations, arable lands are intensively cultivated to increase the food production which results into soil degradation. Ac-

cording to the study conducted by Cornell University (1995), it estimates that 75 billion tons of topsoil is lost annually and annual drop in productivity is estimated at 0.3 percent per year. If this intensive cultivation continues without sustainable use of food resources, it will come to a limit that there will be nothing left to squeeze out from the soil and crops won't bear grains. In order to minimize and avoid such factors leading to future food crisis and poverty, methods such as sustainable agriculture practices, efficient utilization of food, reducing left-over and controlling population should be taken into serious consideration.

Current human society is built up on energy and minerals provided by Earth. With increasing population and development, more pressure is exerted on minerals and fossil fuels such as petroleum, coal, and natural gases. According to Miller (2004), presently identified oil reserve would last for 53 years, gas would last 200 years and coal would last 225 years at the current consumption rate. These figures sound bit more but, it should be noted that consumption rate do not stay constant. Every year, increasing number of vehicles are introduced on roads, industries keep on booming, and more houses are built which require energy as light and heat. For the interest of economy, minerals are extensively extracted destroying landscapes and biodiversity. In fact, just little fraction of wealthy population owns the lion's share of minerals. These natural reserves are under intense pressure from over consumption that people consume millions of years' resources in just few hundred years. In response to prevent over utilization and rapid exhaustion of natural reserves, it is important that measures such as turning off switch when not in use, not using vehicle on errands and short distances and switching on to alternative energy sources like renewable energy should be taken as sustainable steps as current generation is living in a borrowed time of future.

ter. According to Lomborg(2000), ocean constitutes 97.2 percent of Earth's total water but unfortunately sea water is unfit for human consumption and uses, as it is too saline. There are only 2.8 percent of freshwater and of which 2.15 percent is trapped in polar ice and glaciers. Thus, only 0.65percent is accessible for usage in lakes, rivers and groundwater. Water scarcity and water stress is becoming one of the great challenges in many parts of the world. It became obvious that water shortage would draw conflict among regions and population if it is not managed properly and used sustainably. For instance, river Nile mostly benefits Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia, which all are water scarce countries. To meet the need of increasing population, Ethiopia and Sudan plan to divert more water from river Nile. Such upstream diversion by those two countries would reduce the amount of water available to already water-short Egypt and would eventually result in water war. In order to prevent such catastrophe, countries should cooperate in allocating water supplies, reducing population growth, controlling water pollution, and efficient water usage.

Thus, human activity is upsetting planet Earth molecule by molecule and one day, earth will urge humanity to survive rather than to prosper. Taking in account of the Earth's exhausting natural resources and increasing consumer population, responsibility to manage and sustainably use vital life sustaining resources such as food, energy, minerals, and water falls on each and everyone's shoulder. It is high time for humanity to work for measures to manage those natural resources from overconsumption and unjust distribution among population that pertinent global challenges become possible through the little efforts of individual. Moreover, human should never forget to thank Earth for providing all the necessities of living till now, and through learning to love Earth and its natural resources we will value of natural resources.

The exchange of the Milk-tooth.



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It marks an important transition in one's life, when your milk-teeth start falling. As a child, I eagerly waited for my new teeth to grow, as the old ones fell apart. How would it look like? Will it grow in the same place? Will it be the same shape? These wonders filled my little head and that aside, I was worried that I might have crooked teeth or worst, no teeth re-growth at all. A child's brain is fascinated with unusual solutions when there are plenty of questions. Nevertheless it becomes beautiful memories, worth remembering.

I remember my grandma telling me to preserve the fallen tooth, and wait till the full moon night to exchange my teeth with Mr. Moon. There's a funny belief that Mr. Moon owns a lot of conch teeth and thus when the full moon night approached, I followed my grandma's instruction, religiously, to have a conch teeth of my own.

The exchange ritual was simple. All I had to do was shout a request in the empty space, facing the moon, of course. It was to be made in a sing song way. I was to address Mr. Moon as 'Acho Daka' which literally meant brother moon, I haven't got a clue on what basis Mr. moon is addressed as brother moon but whatever the reason be, I was told to address him that way.

I wanted to be heard, so I climbed a higher elevation and began my bargain with Acho Daka.

My grandma reiterated the bargain phrase, and I repeated it to myself several times before standing before the mighty Mr. Moon. The phrase went something like this:

"Acho Daka, Let me exchange my tooth made of

bones with your conch teeth, Please."

Shouting the request loud and clear in the space, I wilfully threw the tooth upwards, as far as I could, with every bit of energy left in me.

The hope for the conch teeth super-ceded every bit of logic. Yet, this tradition of exchanging the tooth with Acho Daka was a well known practice amongst the kid of 9- 13 years of ages, in my locality.

Apart from such practices, Some believed that the fallen tooth should be kept hidden in the holes of walls, hoping for Mr. Mouse to take it and in return get the sharpest and the best of teeth like little mouse have ... similarly it is believed to be of bad omen, if a hen or a rooster eats your fallen teeth, since those creatures has no teeth, one believes that the teeth will never grow again.

Other beliefs related to milk tooth, is that when the milktooth becomes loose, you should keep it hidden from women who are conceived, for it shall take ages for the re-growth of the teeth. People say, it might take 9 months, the exact time of gestational period of the unborn baby.

To sum up, growing up with such beliefs made it,

Change



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Author: Leki Choden

"The only thing that's constant is change", they say, but little did I know that all changes were upon my way.

I grew up with a dream to be a tutor. Having seen my teachers had me aspired to be one. The aspiration changed as I was introduced to science subjects, especially biology, that I was pretty good at. I then dreamt of being a doctor.

My dreams were shattered to earth as I went through my BHSEC result. My numbers were too less to apply for the medical studies. The result had me cry for an hour, as though it would bring in alteration. I had no idea as how to go about. Life suddenly was a web of confusion. I really had no idea as how to proceed on.

Nevertheless, my parents had taught me to be optimist. They were of a faith that my marks would at least be welcomed in a few of nursing colleges, self-funding though. With love they had me pampered, for they knew I was uneasy with the result despite the hard work I have put in.

I then had myself registered for the RUB colleges. Unexpectedly, Sherubtse had me selected for Dzongkha and Media Studies. Without second thought I had it confirmed, although I had no idea what the course was about. I then, decided to be happy and convinced my parents to let me take up the course.

I had less or no idea what was expected from me being a media student. In the introductory session when I was asked to reason out as to why I was interested in the course, honestly, I had it revealed, that I came to Sherubtse having no other option. The class had me laughed upon. However, there were a few more who had the same response. Gradually, I developed interest in the subject.

I now realize that I was meant to be at Sherubtse. More than anything else, having chosen to be a media student would be the greatest accomplishment evermore. Fate had me dropped on the platform where my interest was situated. I always had been interested in writing and taking pictures, though I was good at neither of it. There was no better course than media which fitted in with my passion. Owing to lessons that I have learnt, today I take better pictures at least, even if I couldn't be a journalist that I

was expected to be having studied journalism.

Opting to sit for the Civil Service Examination yet again opened up a new route. I am now being trained to be a Public Administrator. From taking up computer applications as the major subject to being a science student, pursuing a Degree in Journalism and training to be a Public Administrator, the journey never was easy, yet motivating it was. I am now happily looking forward to make the best of everything that comes along.

Enabling Women, Bhutan's Silent Towers of strength-Mission 2018



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Author: Kinzang Namgay

Women can really make a good set of leaders and a strong foundation for Bhutan's growing democracy. Though a deep-rooted concept "women's best place is in the kitchen", but it's a matter of inequality now. It is prerequisite in the democratic setup to have balanced representation of voices irrespective of gender. When the world today is massively advocating on the importance of the third gender, why not, at least for our women first.

As of now Bhutan has a woman Minister, constitutional post holders, Ambassadors, Dzongdhags (District Governor), Drangpoens (Judges/Justice), Politicians, Nyikem (red scarf recipients), Local Leaders (Gups, Mangmis and Tshogpas), Doctors, Engineers, Pilot, Army officers, Teachers, Authors, Painters, Cabbies, so on and so forth. In a way, the women leadership is likely to outnumber henceforth. I personally feel the importance of woman's voice in every nation building and policy decisions for better, sound and healthy democracy.

The tiny Kingdom of Bhutan, became democratic in 2008. The Democratic Constitutional Monarchy was instituted as a unique form of government with the formal inception of democracy in Bhutan. Bhutan thereby, witnessed two successful parliamentary elections in 2008 and 2013 respectively. Yet again Bhutan is preparing for the third round of democratic elections in 2018. Besides parliamentary elections, local government has given equity of repre-

Generally the principle of democratic institution mandates equal representation despite differential races, ethnicity, gender and religion, as democracy is peoples' government. The unequal representation in democracies across the globe and in particular, the Bhutanese democracy is an emerging concern. As Bhutan embark and prepares for the third round of parliamentary election, it is likely to increase the women participation. The formation of new politi-



sentation despite gender. However, in the mere past one decade, women has least representation be it in parliament or in local government. Compared to the first parliamentary election the number of women in politics decreased in 2013 election. Yet Bhutan has its first woman representative in cabinet (first woman minister) and two women local leaders elected in second local government election in 2016. Perhaps women have taken over various leadership positions in diverse capacities in Bhutan and at various international level. Perhaps the women leadership do not proportionate to that of their male counterparts, nonetheless even in small proportions, women in Bhutan have tremendous contributions in strengthening democracy, good governance, decision making and nation building activities.

cal parties in addition to existing political parties are expected to have good proportions of men as well as women representation. Bhutan as a young and growing democracy, require remarkable efforts from women in making policy decisions. Woman can be the best person in understanding the issues relating themselves and children. Although the country's demography represents 50% women population yet it is absurd to have so less women leaders in the country. Furthermore, the adequate women leaders in parliament or cabinet can only achieve equal representation and healthy democracy.

Women also have overwhelming roles in the pursuit of good governance. Women leaders will ensure laws and policies to be in line with the ground realities of not just men but also women and children.

Some of the policies such as Domestic Violence Bill, setting the legal age for consensual sex, punishment for rape, Tobacco Act, Youth policies, Education policies, Health policies could be effective and comprehensive with more women leaders and politicians. In Bhutan, women exhibit significant roles as mothers, wives, sisters and daughters. Besides numerous positive qualities, women are considered to be best nurturers, best advisers, best homemakers and source of love and inspiration. The integrating of such positive qualities at national leadership level would further strengthen the vibrancy and diversity of our young democracy. Thus it has been vital to include women in leadership positions.

Gender equality is not a big issue in Bhutan but traditional and social norms inhibit women to come forth in any leadership positions. In addition, lack of support from their spouses and lack of qualifications also greatly hinder women's participation in politics. Perhaps quota system and seat reservation for women in any political parties may encourage women but in the current context it is not so applicable in Bhutanese democracy owing to small constituency representation of just about 47 seats. On the other hand, the ah-hoc enforcement of such system may likely bring several grievances.

Meanwhile as the 2018 democratic election draws closer, I expect more women candidature in political parties to give tough competition to their male aspirants, to bring about better systems in growing democracy of Bhutan. I support and encourage our girls and women to be resilient, and uphold enigmatic strength and be a beacon of hope to the world. Let the TOWER be on the foundation of equity, justice and respect.

The Setting Sun in a Foreign Land

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Author: Namgay Choden

I remember the times in India when going out at dusk would practically become very hard, not because of the extraordinarily heavy traffic jam and not because of any other 'Crime Patrol' or 'Savdhaan India' incidents but only because dusk would always somehow remind me of the smokes bellowing out of the chimneys of the homes in my village back in Bhutan. The setting sun painting the evening sky with vibrant colours would always make me remember the evening tea by the side of the furnace, surrounded by my loved ones, rendering me homesick.

We dream of the days in the future when Bhutan would become like the developed western countries. We talk about elevators and escalators, of Gucci bags and Chanel perfumes and of many other western world things whose names we have hardly ever heard of in our lives. But the question is, do we really want these changes to take over Bhutan? Do we really want to give up our invaluable culture?

Spending three years of my life in Bangalore has made me realize that I would never want Bhutan to become Bangalore. The time I spent outside Bhutan is not much but it has instilled in me a respect and love for my people and culture which was not there before. Even if I have to eat rice and potato for my entire life, I will do it because I know everybody around me is doing the same. Even if I have to wear gho and kira my entire life, I will do it because I know that every time I wear it, people around me are not staring at me as if I have come running out of a circus performance. I will visit different countries in the future and I will experience different cultures

but I will never forego the values instilled in me by my culture. The setting sun in a foreign land made me realize the importance of my culture and deepened my respect for it.

Nothing to lose, nothing to fear.



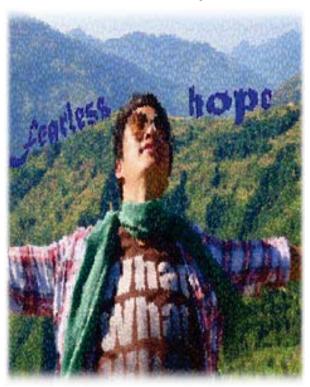
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Author: Tenzin

Inspired by the quotation:

"Expecting the world to be fair just because you are fair, you are fooling yourself. It's just like expecting a lion not to eat you because you don't eat him."

Pravinee Harbungs.



A man with nothing to lose is a man with nothing to fear. You may consider this as an idealistic doctrine.

However, that is the truth. The truth of doing things, which becomes "Right kind of wrong." That is why people fear to the extent of losing faith in God, trust in oneself and others, loyalty in a relationship, values in work, and honesty in speech. Never in this more than 7 billion human species would one be without something to lose. A person without parents will have relatives. A person without relatives will have friends. A person without friends will have oneself. That is where we become so dependent and ignorant which ultimately leads to irrational behavior, insane thoughts, and mischievous deeds.

If you are wondering, why there are so many people who are corrupt, drug addict, disloyal, unfaithful, and inhumane around you then the answer is quite simple and plain. We exist and they do. In fact, co-existence would rather be a good explanation. Everybody is having a tough time looking for a better tomorrow. Everyone is struggling, day in and day out, to become a better human being than yesterday. It is just that people are driven by their own ideology. So, then the difference in you and me. The difference in how each one of us endeavour. The difference in what you think and what others do.

When we have something or someone to lose, we become fearful. In the process of becoming too protective, people immediately take that one extra step, a step that might change your entire chapter of life. Why would anyone dare to lose his/her own family? Why would anyone become careless about his or her loved ones? Why would anyone not lie to protect his or her friends from getting worse off? Why would anyone dare to lose his/her status in the society? Basically, people become corrupt to make his/her families better off. People lose faith in God because not all the prayers are answered and wish fulfilled. People become disloyal because they do not have that innate ability to lose one over another. People become inhumane sometimes because they do not trust others. In a nutshell, we are all fearful of losing someone or something. The very reason why we get involved in such socially unacceptable thoughts and deeds is that we do not want to lose someone whom

we consider is important in our lives.

Therefore, a person with nothing to lose is a person with nothing to fear. Only if we have nothing to lose we shall then be fearless. Only if we become immune to the fear of losing someone we shall remain clean and perfect.

Trashi Delek!!!

Achu Daka



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Author: Phub Dema

Once upon a time a witch visited a village and ate all the people there. Only a girl was left to be eaten and her name was Pema. She was very witty that the witch could not catch her. The witch chased Pema all over the place but she climbed a fruit tree and hid herself. The witch disguised herself into an old women and came up to the fruit tree.

"Where are you coming from old women?" Pema asked.

"I am coming from Tshochokha village." Witch answered.

"The witch has eaten all the people from our village. Why didn't she eat you" Pema Asked.

"I am old and weak. I don't have flesh to eat or blood to drink. May be that is the reason why I am still alive." Witch answered.

"Can you please give me a fruit from your tree? I am thirsty and hungry." Witch said.

"I just have few fruits left. But since you are hungry I will throw you one." Pema answered.

"Ok I will catch from here." Witch said.

Pema threw a fruits

"I could not catch the fruit and I can't bend down to pick it up too. Can you please come down and pick it up for me?" said the witch.

"I won't come down. I climbed up to hide myself from the witch instead I will throw you another one. You better catch it?" Pema said.

Pema threw one more fruit.

"Oh dear, I could not catch it again. Please pick it up for me. Please, please.... You are like my daughter. I will die out of hunger, dear" Witch said

Pema agreed and she climbed down. The witch caught her. The witch boiled water in the big pot, put Pema in big basket and hung her above the pot. She was going to cook her and eat. The witch goes outside and asks her husband to look after Pema till the water boils.

Pema however tricked the witch's husband.

"Look...that is very nice village over there. All the people look very healthy and even the children look very healthy. That village has lot of healthy people" Pema said.

"Don't lie to me. I can't see anything from here" Witch husband said.

"You won't be able to see from down there. I can see from here. Look over there; I can see healthy adults and even the children all so happy." Pema said.

"Are you sure?" he asked.

"Yes I am sure. I think you can't see from down there but I can see from the basket here" Pema said.

"In that case you come down; I will come up and have a look myself." he said.

The demon gets into the basket.

"You were lying to me. I can't see anything from here; I don't even see any healthy people. I don't see anything from here. Get me down now" he cried.

"If you wanted to come down, who told you to climb up? Few minutes earlier the two of you wanted to cook and eat me. Now I will cook you" Pema said. "Get me down!!" he pleaded.

But Pema, in order to survive, put him into the boiling water and runs away. When the witch came back, she got very angry and looked for Pema. The witch chased Pema over the mountain and down the valley. Pema saw a house and quickly hid herself. She climbed to the rooftop and shouted to Achu Daka for help.



"Achu Daka, Achu Daka throw me iron chain and not the cotton rope. Achu Daka please help me. The witch is coming to eat me. Achu Daka, Achu Daka throw me iron chain and not the cotton rope. The witch has already entered into the groundfloor.... Achu Daka." "Wait... let me get up!" replied Achu Daka.

"Achu Daka, Achu Daka throw me iron chain and not

the cotton rope. The witch has already climbed first floor Achu Daka." Pema screamed.

"Wait...let me wash my face!" Achu Daka replied.
"Achu Daka, Achu Daka, the witch has reached the attic... Achu Daka" Pema screamed.

"Wait ...let me have my breakfast!" Achu Daka responded

"The witch has climbed onto the roof. She is very close to me now; please pull me up, Achu Daka" Pema screamed.

Just then, Achu Daka threw an iron chain toward Pema. Pema caught it and Achu Daka pulled her towards him. The frustrated witch climbs on the roof and called Achu Daka just like Pema did.

"Achu Daka, Achu Dak, throw me cotton rope and not the iron chain, Achu Daka" Witch called.

Instead of asking for an iron chain, the witch mistakenly asked for cotton rope and then Achu Daka threw down the cotton rope. The witch caught the rope and was pulled up. On the half way the rope broke and the witch fell off the sky. She banged her head on the rock and died. Pema lived happily ever after.

Seven billion dreams, one planet, consume with care

The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Author: Ngawang Tshendu

"When the last tree has been cut down, the last fish caught, the last river poisoned, only then will we realize that one cannot eat money"

-Ted Poole.

The world population tends to double itself every twenty five years, thus increasing in geometric ratio while even under the most favorable condition, agricultural produce increases each twenty five years only by an equal quantity, thus increasing in arithmetic ratio as explained by Robert Thomas Malthus in his Malthusian theory. There are limits to the Earth's potential to supports human. Currently, earth sustains about seven billion people. However, Botkin and Keller believe that Earth could only support a human population of 15 billion. Human and nature are intimately integrated. People in industrialized countries make up 20% of the world population but consume 80% of the world's resources. This is due to the pattern of the economic development that ensures that people go on consuming even more than they actually need.

Besides dwelling on earth, menkind are engaged in rapid consumption depleting the resources that are components of the earth for being stable. Individual minds are filled with transcendent desires and these desires are eventually quenched by the available natural resources. Earth is a home for seven billion people for now but after few decades when the population is double fold, it will be dwelling place for 14 billion people. The needs of this huge number of human beings cannot be supported by the Earth's natural resources, without degrading the quality of human life. If one does not take initiatives to reduce one's ecological footprint, eventually it will result in demise of earth. Nevertheless, increasing population contributes towards making the earth warmer place and the USA military despite being large and powerful in the world still fear the effect of climate change which they succinctly called" the single greatest threat to humanity'. When there is more consumption, more resources are extracted from the environment thus destabilizing the earth in long run. If one looks upon the trends of production and consumption of energy globally, one can foresee the times when fossil fuels from oil fields will run dry. It will also be impossible to meet the demands for

the food from existing agro systems. Pastures will be overgrazed and industrial growth will create ever greater problems due to pollution. The lakes will not have enough fish and larger holes will be created in ozone layer due to discharge of industrial chemicals. If there is economic growth due to industrial revolution or increased amount of food by green revolution it will automatically favour the population growth, thereby increasing consumerism. Consumerism is related to constant purchasing of new goods, with little attention to their true need, durability, product origin, or the environmental consequences of their manufacture and disposal. Consumerism interferes with the sustainable use of resources. Assadourian believes that consumption is increasing as individuals require more resources to support their life style demands.

If every person in the globe started living like an average American then consumer lock-in situation will be confronted which literally means the buyer getting trapped in constant purchase of goods generating unsustainable practice. Rapid consumption rate will encourage more production from industries. Industrial sector will extract more resources from the environment making the Earth weaker place with passing time. One is considered wise if one knows that there is only one planet that supports life but one is wiser if one believes that planet holds the dreams of approximately seven billion people besides fostering them. Consumption includes everything such as food, land, clothes and many more that are required to sustain lives on the Earth. Rapid consumption means it will make an existing industrial sector go more active.

When the industrial sectors are involved in economic development, many disasters come attached along with its service. If there are failures in its management, it will cause drastic disasters such as Bhopal Tragedy that occurred in 1984 where Union Carbide's plant leaked 43 tons of methyl isocyanines that is used in the manufacture of pesticide and Chernobyl nuclear meltdown which occurred in 1986 where Nuclear power station at Chernobyl in

the erstwhile USSR developed a problem that led to a fire and a number of explosions in its reactor. The radioactive dust spread and covered not only Europe but also North America. These disasters occurred due to industrialization which is encouraged by mankind for economic development so that every person is provided with adequate food supplies and associated facilities for betterment of living standard. However, if every person in the world is acquainted with the disasters that have already occurred and the hazards that are likely to occur due to rapid consumerism, it will put fear in the minds of people and might help to reduce their ecological footprint, thereby giving the Earth longer duration to flourish.

The current consumption patterns are depleting non renewable resources, poisoning and degrading ecosystems and altering the natural processes on which life depends. Consume with care because one would never like to see the resources go into waste and degrade the quality of the only planet we have- The Earth.

Mr. Wood



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in National Law (PGDNL B)

Author: Thinley Wangmo

At first, Mr. Wood reminded me of someone's grandfather. He was pushing seventy years and had reached retirement. He got around just fine, but his step had a little hobble. The soles of his black shoes were thick to support his lower back. After all, he was on his feet all day. He had been in the district so long, jokes went around that claimed he had been teaching since the founding of the school in the early 1900s. He always wore a plaid button-up, the kind grandpas wore. That kind of button up those hands-

on jobs required. Not the creased, business kind of button-up. His sleeves were always rolled up and ready. Suspenders wrapped around his shoulders to hold up his tan khakis. I remember walking into his classroom the first day regretting scheduling such a "boy class." As I sat on the far side of the room, I watched boys walking into the classroom and picking a desk. The bell rang that signaled the beginning of class. The door in the back of the room opened slowly and the class dropped silent. Mr. Wood slowly walked across the classroom. Each step seemed to symbolize a story-Heavy and wisdom laden. His footsteps demanded respect. He was just a little under six and a half foot tall and weighed at least two hundred fifty pounds. He has grown like a bear. The room was still as every eyeball was focused on the quiet pat his shoes made. He did not say anything as he descended across the cold tiles. Finally, he made it to the big, old wooden desk at the front of the room. He turned slowly to face the class. His eyes were sunken in and his shoulders held a little hunch. He was still silent for a second, and then he let out a sound. He growled. This growl was not an accidental sound, like the ones from your grandpa due to old age. This growl was deep and long. It was purposeful. We sat there in utter confusion questioning if this was somehow a greeting. Though we were still in the first two minutes of class, I felt as if I had been sitting, watching, and anticipating for hours. That was the first impression of Mr. Wood. His name perfectly described him: Wood. That is also what he did: woodshop. Between each of his class periods, he would hide away in the shop where the door in the back of the classroom led. The shop had interesting lighting. It was darker than classroom lighting, but bright enough to cut wood. The whole room had a blue tint to it. The shop was always cold and had no windows. There was a collection of saw machines and a smaller room that held all of the handsaws, sanders, and other various tools. The period passed only by five minutes, but he always found time to escape to the shop. Mr. Wood often appeared from the back of the classroom two to three minutes after the bell rang. We had to do book work and pass a test before we were allowed to start working in the shop for the semester. One day, after Mr. Wood entered the classroom from the shop, he started to instruct the class. One of the boys mouthed off loudly to him, "Why do we have to do all of this stupid book work?" Mr. Wood slowly stood up and started to take those familiar deliberate footsteps towards the boy's desk. Once he finally reached near him, his eyes popped out of the glass and sat it right on the kid's desk. The class was silent. Mr. Wood took his time going back to his old, wooden desk. The tap of each step seemed to echo across the classroom. He sat down and stared at all of us. He was not angry, though. One could tell by the look in his eye that there was sorrow. Then he spoke. "I've seen things." I think the pun was intended, however the moment was too serious and the feel of the room was too tense for it to be funny. I think it was more for emphasis and a symbol of what Mr. Wood was about to tell us. Mr. Wood continued, "I fight to continue to keep a woodshop class offered each year. There have been accidents, not fatal, but accidents are serious." His voice was quiet yet stern. "In order to keep your mouthy ass safe, we take precautions." The room was already still, but to hear a teacher cuss in only seventh grade was mindblowing. After that statement we sat there quietly thinking about what Mr. Wood had said until the bell rang, dismissing us from class. My mind wandered about all of the possible accidents that could have happened. Mr. Wood carried a heaviness to him that was more understood after this class period. After a few days, that same boy asked Mr. Wood another question, "How did you lose your eye?" Again, Mr. Wood was silent for a few seconds; a sweet smile began to form. He started his story. Ten to fifteen years before, Mr. Wood took a solo camping trip. He described to us about how he was quite the outdoorsman. He took his small, two-door truck out to the woods to find a clearing where he could set up camp. His trip was planned for only the weekend,

and as the sun came up Sunday morning, Mr. Wood was out on the bank for fishing. It was silent and peaceful. The sky was glowing pink and orange light and the colours danced on the fog above the water. Suddenly, he was knocked to his knees from behind. He turned to see what struck him; there was a bear towering above. He reached for a stick and hit the bear. He ran toward his campsite and the bear quickly followed him. Mr. Wood drove under his truck and rolled to the far side. The bear slowly walked around the truck a few times as Mr. Wood lied completely still. His paws took firm, purposeful steps. He stopped on the driver's side. The air was completely still for a long moment. The bear swatted his paw once, striking Mr. Wood's face and he ran off into the woods. The story may have sounded far-fetched, but no one seemed to question it.

POEM SECTION

The remembrance

the day you were angry and went the flowers on the peach trees were pink

the day I thought I missed you
at the coffee-talk
the evening was calm and lazy
and the floral fires of bottlebrush fragrant

when I sat on a culvert for an hour because my vision did not serve me (and you offered me a guiding hand) it was a bright day a bright sunny day

but the night my friend messaged me about
your passing away
in the middle-east bombs were going off
and outside my house
there was a heavy rainfall



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Benu Prasad Dahal

Our Stay in RIM

Reached with excitement,
Introduction was at its peak among new faces,
Morning was freezing but excitement provided warmth.
Words were exchanged with respect unlike before.
Soon bonding was commenced.
Some survived, some ceased over self-made matters.
Enjoyment chased by every trainee till
Painting of a white paper with ink approached
Albeit academic performance was a need but GDP, a debt
Motive behind was to attain intra and inter fellowship.
Habitually competition among heads were stimulated
Few did for fun

While many - to make a difference
Meantime, outing was fashioned by every class.
Sweet and lasting memories pictured,
Bit of rowdy cozies a drunk man returning back to room.
Seasonal change in weather was accompanied with seasonal RIM scrutiny.

By the end, jumping proficiency was perfected with enhanced nocturnal vision.

Many changed except one – mess;
Whining was dominant during meals,
Under compulsion some ate for survival and rest made
RIM dogs grow fat.

Lessons were learnt while complaining and adjusting
At first waited for 9 then 6 and now finally arrived at end.
Anxious is all, yet departure I fear,
United we have been and so shall we remain.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Management (PGDFM)

Biren Gurung

Doves

Don't turn from me because of what you see

Shall I release the doves for you?

They're in my pockets with the rabbits

Believe in the existing but unseen

My shoulder is a wild blue tree

Can you afford to pass up love's canteen?

Take a drink against the dryness of the soul

And I'll release the doves and you will see

Jump out of yourself. Jump to me.

I'll do it with you—one, two, three—

let's drop these covers together

Don't turn away because of what you see



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate

Diploma in Financial Management (PGDFM)

Leki Zangmo

Loneliness

I want the taste of loneliness to come to my tongue

Like salted ice cubes or wined pomegranates.

I will grab it with my tongue, pin it against my palate,

Strangle it until it asphyxiates and chew it with my clattering teeth

I won't swallow it

I will keep it there naked, disarmed and I
will eat a ton of fire
To set my lips ablaze

I want its cold claws to dig into my flesh,

Its hands to touch my heart.

I want its hair to cloak my eyes.

I want it to leave careless footprints on my helpless papers

The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate

Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Tashi Dorji

I Wish You Knew

Straight in my eyes you stared

That majestic sight trapped me.

Waved all my nerves together

Not realizing the falling soul inside.

Could it be the same for her?

Am I the one in her search?

Well everyone needs love

But doubts scribbled my brain.

Seconds and hours, day and night

Let it move and remain patient,

Give it a chance and you will show

The brightest in me you will dig.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate

Diploma in Financial Management (PGDFM)

Thinley Dorji

Suicide

As I gaze at the stars above,
In this moonless night,
With all the thoughts running in my mind,
Feeling them closer as seconds passes by,
Saddened and sorry for all those youths,
Curious but why obsessed about SUICIDE!?

It is easy for you to tie your dear neck and hang yourself,

It is just a matter of few minutes, few struggle,
And you are done.

It's easy to be frustrated and opt to commit suicide
But dear, did you ever think about what happens to people you leave behind?

Seeing you lying there motionless,
Your father becomes speechless.
Unable to sink the news in,
Struck with pain more than his heart can take,
He gets ready for the day, yet he always dreads.

You mother faints.

She wants to be strong but she fails.

She keeps on thinking about her dear child and breaks down in tears.

Siblings, as they look at you who has now turned cold and blue,

They regret every fight with you.

My dear child, as you left, you took their happiness.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate

Diploma in Financial Management (PGDFM)

Tshering Lham

Estrangement of Intimacy

Sat by the corner I seemingly seethe
For the long last tedious thoughts throttle
The aching heart at its hardy breathe.
Squeezed I this odious mind to rattle,
I behold none but a subject of vain
Which hold no roomy outlet my pain.
My conscious laid like a witch's porridge;
Stagnant, stunned, stupefying and dull.
Yet I bewailed at length to bridge
The old man's utterance of technological cull.

By invasion the earthling it possessed,
By power it turned into their rudimentary need.
Of this epidemic emperor the earthling are obsessed
For it shall maim and slay those failing to heed.
Time; the noble stead it ride,
Feeding on manly wit
To magnify and expand its mighty tide.
And of impending annihilation it writ.

Of equals it meddle amongst the rich and poor,
Large and small, barren and green;
All through highs and lows, from gates to doors.
Like a lady who daily preen
Amid the countries' chemical warfare it sow.
Among the people, cyber threats it grow,
Yet like a maid it bow and tow
Away the time and intimacy that earthlings crow.

From our home, our love it snatches,
For mothers in kitchen they constantly hold
Whilst the daughters, a mobile she always catches
Scrolling facebook and casting an altered mold.
The computers toss the fathers in a work maze
While drugs heave the sons in a daze.
Yet like in debt, all our time to technology we owe
Deserting our love and disremembering to show
The intimacy and time that we together entail
To shelter our planet and to nurture humane love.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Kinley Wangchuk

The Girl

There is a girl Silly but brave

This beautiful woman you might want to know

She used to drink

Yet never drunk

She used to laugh

Listening to birds chirp

There was this girl

Flawed but always happy

This beautiful woman you might want to know

She has my heart

I see her

Everywhere in everyone

Always cheerful

Smiling so bright

And joyful

She is, yes,

The best mistake of my life



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Pema Seldon

Clover

Clover they say is weed,

But I say it is a lucky weed

An afternoon invested in finding

The four petals is the ray of hope

And hope is what keeps us alive, in times of despair

I see nothing but beauty

Beauty of growing against the odds of being weed

While others could only grow three,

You outnumbered and became four.

You my dear,

Is an epitome of beauty in odd!

It's a pity that others don't find you easily,

Its ill fortune that we couldn't grow four

But it's an honour

To be in this garden with YOU.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Nima Lhamo

A tribute to the 4th King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wangchuck

Certainly is our king (the great fourth) the true reincarnation of Zhabdrung Rinpochhe
Conceived a unique philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH)
Solemn thanks is ours for making Drukyul known to outside world
And we prostrate at the feet of your Majesty, the precious fourth.

To stabilize the future of our society

And to bring best integrity in the minds of youth

Solemn thank is ours for providing free access to education

And we prostrate at the feet of your majesty, the precious fourth.

Protecting the disciples with compassion, is our only king
Giving us the best taste and feel the aroma of happiness- present and future
Solemn thank is ours for providing free access to health services
And we prostrate at the feet of your Majesty, the precious fourth.

Letting other living creatures enjoy their environment privileges

And to prevent from certainly uncertain natural forces

Solemn thank is ours for conceiving environmental protection strategies

And we prostrate at the feet of your Majesty, the precious fourth.

For Bhutan (Drukyul) to hold its eternal sovereignty
Precious is his act of preserving age old values
Solemn thank is ours for diligently taming evil forces
And we prostrate at the feet of your Majesty, the precious fourth
Destined to be great leader as prophesied
Born nowhere else, but here in Drukyul- the land of thunder dragon
This precious jewel is indeed the fruit of our cumulative faith
And may the great fourth remain as our protector forever.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Management (PGDFM)

Phub Dema

Autumn of my life

Deep azure blue sky, yet clouded it is Golden splendid leaves, but dying they are Warm sun rays, yet cool dry winds Crystal clear rivers, but shrinking they are *The autumn of my life.* And I stand here, shriveled and frail With my sun clouded and gone *My hopes, they are dry. The wind wilts my soul,* And my energy ebbed away like the waves. Perhaps, to be a better me, I shall stand strong and tough And see this autumn pass. When the dear winter strolls and embraces me, *I shall walk the snow, search a seed,* The seed that would best define me. So when spring crawls along, I shall be planted anew Amongst the chirping birds, And budding plants, I shall grow my roots. *In summer, when the rainbow birth from rain, I shall grow towards the blue canopy.* When autumn of my life revisits, *I* would stand proudly in the golden hues. That autumn revisits, it is a joy.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Tashi Zangmo

Bhutan, a Heavenly Abode

Bhutan, a heavenly abode Timid but the only paradise on earth Serenity escorted with each rising sun Beams of expectancy everywhere We breathe in countless blessings everyday Reigned by a selfless monarch Blessed by a divine religious head Bound by a rich cultural heritage Guided by the principles of GNH We certainly trod on the path of perpetual peace King Khesar with utmost endearment Exhibit boundless affection towards his subjects The citizens with uttermost patriotism Unveil enormous loyalty and dedication We are certainly adored by the world As long as this world exists May there be eternal bliss May we be reborn here for generations May Wangchuck dynasty flourish endlessly May Dharma prosper for eons



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Tsheyang Choden

How did it happen?

Little do human care about one another

Wealthy one is yet little do one shares

Literate without humanity

Intelligent species only for destruction
and sufferings

Physically beautiful and radiate coldness
unto others

Advanced with technologies

And are busy building walls to shield
from one another

Celebrate one's victory over other's happiness
What happened to the beautiful world
everyone dreamt about?

I retreat myself with deep and shuddering
breath



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Namgay Wangmo

Rejected dejection

Thou traumatized me in paths I can't recount

Rejected, betrayed and dejected am I

Despair call of this heart, me can't exeunt

My throbbing heart echoed ah! Why, oh why?

This is even though; I so hard try in vain
With thy deafening silence, can love awake?
Mastered I, to daily live with grievous pain
Must my mind and heart, for you I forsake.

Away from me, took you my tender dreams

Wandered I to feel as some queasy trash

My tears drew not in droplets but in streams

As my esteem then crumbled with a crash

The dusk of August, you left me in blues

Blessing in disguise, thee now be my muse.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Kinley Namgay

He Was There!

He was there when I needed him, He was there when I asked for him. He was there when I wanted to see him. He was there when I wanted to be loved and He was there when I missed him. He held my hands with his fingers, And taught me to walk. He spoke a word; though I understood none, And made me repeat after him. He would run to make me stand. And he was there trying to catch me when I fall. But now, I see him no more: I know he hasn't gone back to God. He isn't there to catch me when I fall. He isn't there to watch me become a man. He isn't there to show me the right path. And he sees me no more. Like a desert longing for rain, I am here longing to hear from him; I wonder whether he does the same for me! The day he moved out from home, I understood that he isn't going to turn back. And here I am missing him sincerely. And now; I need him, I want to ask him why he left. I want to see him: I want him to love me: I want good things to happen again. I know that these things are hard to happen again: But I miss you and I love you-Dad.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Management (PGDFM)

Sangay Tenzin

Uncovering Novelty in Bygone Phase

I recall seemingly longing for this day Eureka! Truly the day is today. It has appeared just as wished I feel undoubtedly blessed. Sheesh! Those days were willy and silly I was then blunder, truly and wholly. Gone are now all those phases I am now left just with flashes. Gosh! Not gone are those beyond reminiscence I always feel their vivid presence. Crystal clear still is my bygone Lively, I feel like never actually gone. It's a fun going back those days It's nothing more than the feel of these days. Throwbacks are awesomely racy Albeit those days are now unlikely. I have gone too far from those delights Never had I been glued to their sights. Now I attend gone string of allures But now those appeals are just drosses. Over-walked is journey, I see I walk back to re-start never to flee. Those will now be held tight No more adieu to bygone delight. Jiffy and jiggle, I want my journey to be. Most apparently by your side, I would be. My return, I bet will be speedy No doubt you will see me glossy. I take pride holding back the past For those are genuinely our part. I am madly surprised doing so. It's magical so much and so.

Jeepers! Never gone yet is my no more glee

Miles to go still for it to be gone.

Fresh and new, I find and will be always

Charm of novelty is what it breeds.

Whether I have gone through those phases,

I wonder

How did I grow and reach this height, I ponder.

I remember those phases, I didn't bypass
Neither in those phases, I could surpass.

Anything I remember I had, find new
These are rather vivid and easy to view.
I cherish the comeback of my gone by
Hereafter, strength to strength I will hold by.

Now I am yet to do those done
And to enjoy the past to be treated gone.
Nothing I had once upon a time is memory
Everything I find in past is new glory.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)

Sonam Yeshi

The bird and the sky.

Profoundly and heavily, she gasped
Upon that dark clouded sky, she gawked
A mad monsoon, she imagined
So her white wings, she folded forlornly.
The rays, they caressed the cunning clouds
And ran through to fondle her eyes.

The winds inspired the clouds to run fast

To unveil the deep dear sky.

And she, though alien to flying,

The desire to see below burnt her soul,

And the sky, oh! How the dear sky welcomed her.

Like a thirsty child running to the mother

Fast she soared higher and higher,

And into that immeasurable blue, she spread wide

and happy

Before the siren she heard, Before she could ever sayour the moment. The clouds ran fast like they did before, And veiled the sky, the cruel clouds did. Numb, the innocent creature froze For everything happened within a blink. Fast and swift did she fall back, And greatly the clouds poured. Like a fool, she fell for the sky. Like a dupe, she believed the clouds would allow. Now soggy and scarred, she cried. But still, still dreamt of flying higher Above the clouds, devoid of rain. For where else is pleasure free of pain. When the sky clears again, When the sun peeps again, When the clouds play again, The white bird will fly again.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate Diploma in national Law (PGDNL A)

Dechen Zangmo

The Unsung Hero

Like a tree growing on rocks

That grows tall despite the odd

If pain should give strength

Then she has the greatest strength

Enduring the ruptures and wrecks

If love is what humanity is?

She can change this world with humanity

For no one loves more than her

And everything she touch becomes splendid

If she be the guardian

No one shall ever be slammed

A woman with a tender strong heart

That can shed tears and move mountains

Mothers truly are a handsome creation by god.



The author is currently pursuing Post Graduate
Diploma in Public Administration (PGDPA)
Nima Lhamo

CAMPUS EVENT

Annual Rimdro



The annual Rimdo for the year 2017 was performed on the 7th July at the institute's Chosham. The annual religious conduct commenced a day before with the Tshongop performing an elaborated Gae-tae of the whole RIM campus. The Rimdo was presided over by His Eminence the Geytshok Lobey from the Zhung Dratsang with 13 monks. All trainees, staff, faculties including Durector General and other important guests from outside visited the Chosham and offered their prayers along with nyendhar, tshog and druna. The annual Rimdo is conducted each year in the institute to invoke blessings for peace and happiness and ward away bad lucks and obstacles.

Voluntary Labour Contribution to Paro Drugyal Dzong Reconstruction

On 15th July, 90 RIM trainee-volunteers proceeded towards Paro Drugyal Dzong for labour contribution as per Zhenphen Tshongpa's Plan of Actions. The much enthused volunteers begian collecting and carrying stones as soon as they arrived. Teas and snacks were served shortly followed by lunch

all funded from the Zhenphen Tshogpa account. The organizer, male coordinator of the Tshogpa 2017 said, "I choose to organize this labour contribution



because the dzong was a symbol of victory over a multitude of foreign and local enemies threatening the peace and sovereignty of the country in the past. And the government at the Royal Command had decided to reconstruct 'The Fortress of Victory' to commemorate three occasions: The birth of HRH the Gyalsey, the birth year of Guru Rimpoche and the 400th anniversary of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's advent in Bhutan. Therefore, given the significance attached to the fortress in the past and the importance it continues to carry in the present, I thought it is a big opportunity for me to be part of the reconstruction activity to restore the dzong to its former glory and grandeur."

Bhutan's Smallness and Vulnerability from a Geo-strategic Perspective

On 20th September, the faculty and trainees of RIM were honoured with the presence of Lyonpo (Dr.) Sonam Kinga, Chairman of National Council, as the eminent speaker to talk on a significant topic, "Bhutan's Smallness and Vulnerability from a Geo-Strategic Perspective". His Excellency highlighted the roles played by our Monarchs in safeguarding Bhutan's sovereignty. He also praised the diplomatic stance maintained by Bhutan because of which we enjoy cordial relationship not only with countries within the region but throughout the world. Lyonpo ended the session by reminding us about the crucial roles we are required to play not only as citizens of this great nation but also as future leaders. In between the doses of humour, the crux of the matter dissolved seamlessly into the minds of the audience.

What does it take to be Happy

On November 9th, Professor Rajagopal Raghunathan currently a Zale Centennial Professor of Business at University of Texas, Austin, concluded the Eminent Talk Series 2017 as the last eminent speaker for the year with his powerful and thought provoking presentation on, "What does it take to be Happy" a book he is currently working on. He began by saying as the country is mastery on the concept of Happiness, his researches and findings have similar elements that we find here in the form of 9 domains and 33 indicators. His book discusses two types of mindsets, Abundance and Scarcity which determines the level of happiness a person enjoys in life.

Professor is a recipient of numerous awards and honours, his book titled "If you are smart, why aren't you happy?" was rated top 10 books of 2016 and "A Life and Happiness and Fulfillment" was rated top 50 MOOC of all time.

21th Convocation of RIM

The Royal Institute of Management hosted its 21st convocation of 2015-2017 batches of graduates on Wednesday 23rd August 2017. Honourable Prime Minister Dasho Tshering Tobgay awarded the Diplomas to 323 alumni graduating in the field of Master in Business Management (MBA-EL) (5), Master in Business Management (MBA-PA) (9), Master in Business Administration (MBA) (31), Post Graduate Diploma in National Law (58), Post Graduate Diploma in Public Administration (37), Post Graduate Diploma in Financial Management (39), Diploma in National Law (DNL-Public) (27), Diploma in National Law (DNL-Business) (29), Diploma in Information Management System (24), Diploma in Financial Management (DFM-Public) (30), Diploma in Financial Management (DFM-Business) (34). The other guest presents were members of the Board of Directors, Representatives from the international agencies, senior government officials and RIM family. The trainees presented various cultural programmes.



Convocation is a solemn but a joyful climax of the years of hard work put in by the trainees and efforts put in by the members of the Institute. It is a moment of pride to the institute, faculty, staff and the trainees as this important occasion is a culmination of the successful efforts put in by them. The institute hosts the convocation for the graduates annually to celebrate the hard work of the trainees and the efforts of the faculties and the staff of RIM

रुषानेयान्ड्यास्त्रेश्चायुन्।

क्षीत्वाबिरतद्वयः स्था राज्याची स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्य

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नेत्व इस से रूट. नुस के ही के २००० के ते हैं इत्वहरूप हैं वीस तवन रहे. या देव से से वाहे चतःश्रुदार्ह्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्यानेर्द्ध्याने रु.सु.मैच.कुंत्र्र.तपु.चस्रैर.जग्न. ररश.कुच.सैर्.लुच.ब्र्रारपुजा.चोररक्वाग्नर. लुषी सैर्तताची मूरत्रनुजा चीरेर क्यीं मारा दुवे. ह्या रूचा बर ती ह्या स्वाका स्वीका स्वीका स्वीका स्वीका स्वीका त्र्यीः स्वीयमा क्षेत्र। र्रेका रेवा वरात्युः र्वेवा वाक्यवा वाक्यवा रेवा केता क्षेत्र। विकास विकास विकास विकास र्द्ध्नपः ख्रुषी भाष्यत्रात्रपुः च्यायायम् स्ट्रिन्य द्वेषः भ्रामीया पर्दे स्याप्त्रम् स्याप्ति स्यापति स्याप्ति स्यापति स्याप्ति स्यापति स् शर्चर.लूर.तपु.चस्रैर.जग.चे.च.च.कु.चस्रम.देर.र्न्थ.पर्चीयःक्ष्येशनाःश्रुष। र्न्थ.चीयःक्येशन ररः अर्वे ररः तर्देरमः नेरः दुरः देश देवा दरः प्रायः देव रायवः यरः देवी भावर्ने र क्वियातपुरायर मिलाययामी वियम्भेयालराररायविष्यम्भेया विरम्भे त्रियम्भ यरनर्रेव यनम्भेन्ववर बेर लु वे त्यवाया



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श्रीन्दरकुषाश्रवातुन्दर्भून्र्स्या

इ भर्ये ब.मी. में त्राप्त त्राप्त त्राप्त देशी हैं अर्थे में अर्थे के स्वित्त में स्वित्त में स्वित में स्वत में स्वित में स्वित में स्वित में स्वित में स्वित में स्वित में स्वत म जर्ष्ट्र. २४।। स्वा चार्रेश नेश रच रजा ही श्री वारा चरा चर्षेशशी। प्रवा चार्रेश स्वरा नेमासर्कुर होन्सन्य नातु त्रहेरा। वनमारी हे हे हुस्य से ग्रान्त नातु निमाही नर्रेशः बुवः र्स्रुयः ठेवा प्येः न्यः स्था। वयः कन् लेः वयः सर्दन् ठेवाः यहसः न्यायः न्वन्या। रचःरचित्रयः स.चीश्यः मी.राष्ट्रयः रची.ज्ञचायः क्रुँगा। जूरयः भी.श्वेर.रयः चात्रचीयाः मी. श्रु-रचा.लयाईशाक्चीजानरा। नेवर्रने हिंवा.तपुः वर्ष्ट्यासुश्रम् नेरायः वचरा। ही र्वे निर्देश्या ही ही दिन्दा निर्मा ही हिला के लिए हो में प्राप्त के हो में प्राप्त के हो में प्राप्त के कि के बर, इस, क्रिल, रेचर, ब्रै<mark>च, रेर, मिल्लेश, अकूच, इ.चर्थ्य, तर्</mark>युद्ध, स्त्रेय, स्त्रेयुद्ध<mark>या, से स्वर</mark>्थ, <u> २मातःब्लेरःगः सदयः धरेषे चरन्तु। अन् व्युरम्बयेयः ब्लेःम्बयायः खः ब्लुर्यः धरेः क्री।</u> श्चे चें त्वरशायर्वेरप्तवायः प्रवासी द्वारा स्वासी विश्वासी विश्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी स्वासी चर्चैरःचरःशक्रा<mark> चर्षरंतरःविशःश्यःष्टेश्चैशः</mark>चर्ष्यःश्वेषुःक्र्याना <mark>च</mark>श्रयःशावरःधः चयुः इत्त्वमुः दूर्रात्र्यम् हो। हुः स्र्यायन्व देश्वर्षे हर्यः मुखावनायरा मुखास्य तबुरमः चति महिमा चवरा दुवर र र्बेम् मा इस्त्रीम मिलिस सुरा दर्म सर्वे स्वाप रवारी। यातीयाचीरुचा.धिक्षेचीहेराचर्त्रेयातरं चतु। इ.श्यायहतातारार्ट्यान्य श्रुर्रासद्ग्रमञ्जा यर्ज्ञम्मर्त्रः स्रोर्ग्यक्षेत्रं द्रार्म्यम् सर्दरम् स्था। यर्ज्ञम् स्र ल्लाम् कार्यम् वर्षायान्यम् स्रायान्त्री। यात्रवेन स्टरम् वर्षायान्त्रम् स्वायान्त्रम् स्वायान्त्रम् स्वायान्त सक्रुवा। उष्टुःसुर्भरः बरःश्चेत्रं योचार्यः सूर्यारा २६८४ : एतुः रिवर्यः ग्रीः वार्थरः जायनाना संभित्ता नाम स्थित स्थान स्थित स्थान चलेब मुच प्रति देश्चेंब प्रदान । अर्वेर अर्बेंड् अंब माचले मुखामा प्राक्षेंड हिंद **શૈ:લવચ:શુ:વર્ડ્ડાયર:ફ્રેં**ફા)



क्षेत्र हुड़ी अर्थेत्र हुड़ी

सर्वे नते र्ने ब केर दुष नते केष न से मुषा

इम्स्यित्रम्वव्यास्त्रः निवस्यःस्त्रास्यःस्टर्डेस्त्रम्यः सर्युत्वयसाम्यवारम्यान्त्रम्यम्यः स्वरुषाम्प्रदेवाहेषान्त्रेषान्त्रभावतः सर्युत्वयःम्बर्धेन्द्रस्योत्तरः स्वावत्रस्यान्त्रम्

स.पुरा.त.वृथ. सहवा.भूँ.सर्ग्य्यंत्राच्यंत्राच्यंत्राच्यंत्राच्यंत्राच्यंत्राच्यंत्राच्यंत्राच्यं *ને*'ત્યરઃ કે'સ'ભવા'6ઉ.દ્રાં.કુંત્રજીવે,કુવા.તેર. ભવા.જર.ઉ.ફ્રીંય.બ.કુંત્રજીવા.કુંજી क्षेत्रप्रमा विस्तादेशातुः तुःनविमान्नायः हैना विन्याना हैन्यम् ते देवन हैं है नीमा विंदरम्बद्देशक्रम्बीयः छार्थेर्क्ववीः वेयर्धेद्वाचीः देदर्यः र्धेद्यर्यः मिद्राप्रदाययाचिद्र क्षेत्रभंदेवाबायबायर्केयाने लार्थार्द्धः म्रान्यस्येवाबार्वेद्धाः ब्रेप्ट्रेन्यार्द्ध्वाबयः तर्क्वीस-दः विद्यान्त्रविद्यात्याः सद्यान्त्रविद्यान्त्रवात्रविद्यान्त्रविद्यान्त्रविद्यान्त्रविद्यान्त्रविद्यान्त्र न्वींय हैना मुर्केन्सेय सुना नेत्यमा कामा करा सुर्केन्स या वरी कुर्केर मुसर्म मार्केन में देवीयः रावन्नेयानेः वेदयाविवात्ययावेदयाविवात्त्रीयं र्यायायान्यान्या વર્ષના.શ્રુંત્ર:મૈવ.કુ.લી.રંઘોડ.શી.રંઘોડાશી. ૧૧.લી.શ્રું.વ.૧૬શી.૧૬શી.પશ્રીમાનના ભારા २८३.त्.क्.वीराजरबारे. कर.बी.हेबारशुवाबाररायचेवा.भूरामेवाता.हबा. रूवाबा.बी. ष्टरमासूचातपुत्र्यः मैं मार्थः श्रीयातपुत्रयश्चराममाः स्राप्तेरयमाना द्वापाना हो। ही स प्रमाञ्ज्यात्वर्ष्णीः वयुः वञ्चरायायाः साङ्गिया वर्ष्ये दाराञ्चेतः । स्थाप्य सम्मान्यस्य वर्ष्याः वर्षाः वर्षाः वर्षः स्त्रेः क्षेःवरःश्चरःवर्वायः मृतःवरः अः वर्षेःवरः अः कवायवः वरः वर्षेदः द्वा देवीयः ક્ષે[:] ર્શે:મ્ટરે:વશ:૬૨:ક્ષુક;ಹર્ફુ:वीश:પડ: હાશ:ક્ષુ:વીશ:કુવ:મનગ:મુન:કે:વરે:હેક: प्तवार्ष्ट्रा श्चेन्त्रुनः द्वारा जेवन स्थान्त्रुन्त्रुनः वर्द्वस्य स्वतः क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वतः स्वतः स्वतः स क्ष्यारस्य वर्षा ह्रे वर्षा हे भूता हुत्य स्व हुत्य स्व हित्य स्व हित्य स्व हित्य स्व हित्य स्व हित्य स्व हित्य `र्हेप्पॅन्'रुटः येनका'केका'ग्री'र्द्रसा'नाबना'से'नेका'यका क्रब'पती'र्द्रसा'र्हेना'र्प्पेन'रुटः यानुसायबराद्यानुसी वीत्रया हीतुसासी नुपार्थित्सुरः हैसालैसार्थून्सी मेशायशा र्न्स्,वीक्षियेषाः में,शुश्रासपुः स्वास्त्रेस्यात्रश्चेरसात्रश्चा चवराचेराची. बी.मैयासाङ्ग्यासी श्रमः व्राप्ताचेत्राः क्रिंद्राचीश्रम् विद्यात्राच्याः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः व्याप्ताः र्तिः रामेशायन्त्रात्रहें दाववयायशार्वे राष्ट्रम् हेता ह्यन्त्रें द्रे । खायासु सेनशार्वे सा तन्देश्वश्चर्रम् कुःर्देन् कुःर्यम् त्रात्रे स्वर्त्ते स्वर्त्ते स्वर्त्ते स्वर्त्ते स्वर्त्ते स्वर्त्ते स्वर् नान्द्रः र्त्तेनाद्यः त्रिनाः त्रवाराद्यः प्रमादाः प्रमादाः व्याप्ति । त्रवाराः प्रमादाः प्रम कुवा जन्न प्रदास विकास निवास है। विकास विकास में प्रतास के प्रतास के प्रतास के प्रतास के किया है। दूर हिंदा तमर्नेनम्बनायदेशम्यः अर्थे र्द्धंमीश्रायस्थिनाभ्रामः अद्वाश्रायस्थिन्यः त्मर्थाः क्ष्रांची:क्ष्राःक्ष्टें:वर्दे:क्ष्में क्ष्रंवे:वर्षायायायायाः द्व्यायायाः क्ष्रां स्वयः क्षर्यं स्वयः वर्षः क्षेप्पन-पर्वाराधेदातुम्। दरासर्देप्पतीर्पेद फ्रिप्स स्थापका । प्राप्नाप्पतीसीमा क्रेची । वेरक्ष्यत्स्यार्मी

<u> বুলা দেখি বুলা বিশ্বর স্থানি বিশ্বর স্থান</u>

इैदाकेदायायाद्वरायदेश्यदेदाधेवास्त्रदाईकानुः चैवादवायस्त्रा

३ अर्स्नेरतर्ने स्पातर्देशतम् अस्ति। क्षेरमी र्मीयात्रभागवेशयरतिहास ल्री। स.लीयाभिरःहरायेषयाश्चायधीयान्त्र्यात्री। ध्यावायक्रेतुःहेराकुरासायाः चार्द्धेश्वर्त्तर्त्वेरः।। स्तिर्द्धरायद्वेतायद्वदेश्वर्ष्ठश्वर्षायायद्वेशः। क्षेर्यराधिया प्रैयकार्भरायक्षेत्रात्यी। यश्चीतार्ताकार्यक्षेत्राकार्यमुकार्यावराष्ट्रिः स्त्री। स्विकार्य्यूत्र नर्चः दूर्र-सिर-रेव्यर-त्री। रेर-वर्षयायाः सै.यडियायान्यः हुर्द्धर-त्र्र-रा। वयारयाः इस्राचम् पर्श्वास्त्र स्त्राहेर् । केत्र द्वास्त्र स्त्र प्रमायान्त्रें स्वावस्य स्वादे देशके स्वा क्ष्या स्वाद स चर्स्नेस्वया। र्स्यन्द्रविभयःयन्यद्याः स्थायः नी। यद्यययः पदःश्चेरयो वाडेयः स्वा यु:सर:प्यरः।। नक्षुं:क्षेर्-५र्गेद्रक्षर्केनःनाशुक्षःक्षे:व्वनशःहे:५रः।। यकःर्क्केद्रनवनस्यः क्षेत्रयासद्वायस्य त्या । जैयास्राय स्पृष्टी द्रार पुरास्य । विकास्य मुलामबुरत्देबःर्भेर्द्र्यन्थेन्द्रा भेषान्तरेत्र्यायामान्द्रम्यायर्भेवावयान्द्रिवावयान्त्र स.म.र्य.तपु.चीरेर.रविरम.रची.स्.लमा। क्षेत्र.क्ष्य.वी.य.वि.क्षिरं.खेर.क्षेर.रवेशा यःसःगठेशःसुगाःवर्देसशःदशःसर्वेरःचतेःनुशा ररः धरः देखर् र स्थित्व र वादः दे क्षुया। तकामुः न्वरम् वार्षेयायवेषायते साम्याः मूर्यका विवाद्रेया साम्याः कुरिन्दुश्रासेन्गुरा। स्रूरायरश्चे त्रां मादेश स्रूरामर्श्यकुन्य स्रूराम्याया कुर-दुःर्द्रमः विवा द्वेषः हे सुर्या। स्वदाय देवा वी रराय विदेश रायाया। द्वायते चरिर्देवरम् स्वार्त्युश्चक्रुत्राचरम्।। रवीतासीलाचाक्रेचचरिमक्रुरासी।

भूषाक्षिरर्देश्यात्रुरर्ध्यस्य वर्ष्यस्य



वहेबायायो में हो।

क्षे⁻कें क्षेट्र कें न्क्या की गार्डिका

गागात्मानुक्रम्बास्यतेनुप्रसादित्री । ष्यःसुःर्क्षरःश्वेषाःरेषाःर्क्वेःब्वेश्यःब्वेशःवर्त्ता । बासिरार्हेबकाजानुवानुत्वरायः कुरी। ररः वी ख्रे पर्ने वाउन परिवाली प्रश्रासेन्। ङळबःकुःर्देरःयेग्बरःस्वायःसर्वेद्यःरासु। । कर्रेग्रथः र्दुः ग्रीयः वर्रे र्धः यात्र श्रीर्ध्यम् । इ: पर्वम्ब: पञ्च अ: स्वे: प्रेम: प्रे १ वित्र मुद्धान मुख्य स्टर्भ त्यस प्रमान विद्या हु राष्ट्र र्द्ध बेबबायायर इद हे वीवा । ब्र.कर्.स्र.र्रं स्ट्रंब्र.यर् स्थ.ययर् चर्। न्ःसःद्वीःसःसदःसदःन्यःक्र्यःद्वानया । ब्रक्तःमर्विब्रयतीतुषातुःश्रेस्रकारायोदस्। १ य दे रें दे अरम रुर सुर र्ड्य मुडेग । स.भ.र्सेय.क.पहूरायाता.सूर्याजया.क्षा । यः र्सेशः द्वृः वीः से 'र्नेवाः पर्देसः ने प्वत्रस्य । श.पूर्य.र.चश्य.पीय.त्तर.घरा.चर.पर्वीर। । र्द्र् रेड्ड्रियाः सार्यः चर्यः च इत्राचा स्त्री ।

लायालाइं द हे से ने सूसालादा।

लामालाइं द हे से ने सूसालादा।

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क्रीजालूटका.ब्रीषका.ब्री.ब्रीटःचर्ट्टर्गा शुची.र्रेषटा जैंथू।

ক্রুব:5:5বাব:শ্বী5:বাব্য:বন্তবা:উবা)

क्षे.रेचरत्ववी.मिज.चधु.तयु.चत्रुब.हुब.रेब.मी.रेबरबी

यम्भूया।

प्रमास्त्रियाः कृषाः भीतः श्रम्यः यन्त्रियाः सुर्वे सुर्वे स्था । यन्त्रे भीतः सुर्वे सुर

क्षे-द्वरत्रबुग्-क्वायाविष्यरावर्द्गेर्यते:ब्रु-द्वरमा

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प्रश्नुस्यायुर्द्धाः सुराव्यव्यव्यायह्वायार्थेत्या

নর্মির্বরমশ:হীর:ক্টর্বা দ্রীশ্রমশ:শ্রী:শ্রন্মশন্মন্থ্য

तबुगाक्तायावे यायायां क्रिन्यते रेस्या

इ रेतज.क्ट्र्य.केंब.क्रेंब.क्र्र्य.वर्चेच.लेंज.उर्नुच । क्वेंद्र.ट्यूब.कक्ट्र्च.चरीक. म्बी:बियाया. हु: २८: १ । ययर या. कूँ या. मुँ वे. मुँ वे. ताथा या बियाता ताथा । यस या या. सुव रकायां वेयाका ग्री इस खूका विद्यान । त्युकायां वे यहे प्रक्रे यदे के रावी प्रमा न्ययायहैवायासन्यहे त्यान्यम्यासहैया । भूतिस्थायासन्तिन्त्रम्याहेर् सहै। । खुर्अः श्चेर्रिपते विशेषा हिरसा चतुविशासर। । रसवा श्चेरियो रसवा रिवेरसर्वर नेवीया । ही:नेवा:पशःक्वीय:चरःस्यक्ष्यःक्री ।वादय:चलुवाय:य:वाडीय:उसः ष्टार्खेक्ट्रेंदरा । क्रुं मुबेरप्रस्तान्त्रा है मार्का क्रिया । पुराहमा पर्यक्र श्रेरस्रवतःर्देदाया । व्यवाशःश्लेरद्धशःक्षेत्रततेः क्वीताः दायी । व्रिः क्वीताः विवास त्यास्रापृद्धस्यते । ब्रेंकाचबर्स्यान्नवत्रक्षेतुन्द्रस्यात्र्देस्यान्। विद्युनाक्तुत्रा त्र्यायवीयात्माध्यावित्यर्थ्यायात्मा । हेराक्षेत्रात्मायक्षेत्रात्मायक्षेत्रात्माया |माहेर-र्यमासेर्क्षुःसर्कें केदार्थायय। | दूर-रेद केद-र्रेश सुर्वेन पासूरा | वर्षयाः भ्राज्याः स्वर्थाः मुख्याः स्वर्थाः मुख्याः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर्थाः स्वर शेन्। ।वादशक्तरंभं भ्रायरम्बेदाश्रे र्श्वाया । श्रेष्ठश्यायम् कृत्रेस्र्यम् नेनीया किंगायरयामुयानसूदायार्याता । ह्येराश्चेरावासुसायर्थे वती ह्मचा हेब त्यावा । श्री न्याय हुचा उव श्री तर्वो र्नेब त्या । श्रवाबा तर्वे स्वये पर्य यानविर्यायानम् । सिर्यायाचयाद्वस्यवययात्वन्यात्वीयानवयः । स्विर्यान्तेः नर्यान्त्रविष्यात्रम्भात्रस्थित्रदर्भन् । भ्रेत्रभू सी सुर्या सी में सिक्षा सी स चर्यासः हूँ दःविदर्षे रः सुः प्येषा । चरः न्यातः क्रीनः प्येषः प्येषः प्यायः प्यायः प्रायाः । वसुयाः कुत्यः र्यः क्षुे वेदर-द्रमः यः धोदा । धिः चलेदः रसः द्रगारः यास्याः क्षुः चः स्राप्ताः । बरः श्चनायः येयायः नुसः नगास्य देवाः वहिंदाः पति। । नयतः वहिवाः येनः ये ह्वेः यार्कदः २४.राष्ट्र्य भि.एक्वीर.श्र-राज्ञील.चक्चीर.चर्षेत्राश्र.वार्श्वजा ।



भ्रयः नवरक्ष्यः र्स्नुद्रा भ्रयः नवरक्ष्यः र्स्नुद्रा

कुलावनालान्डिकासूकान्चेन्यदेनानुकायन्न्गारकुकार्य।

> क्षे:न्वरःश्चवाशः क्षुः क्षेचत्वे क्षें:वाहेरः दशा । देव:बरः क्षेचत्वे:न्वरःश्चेन्द्व्यत्वेतः व्यवशः श्चेवः दशा । तदे:बशः नवादः श्चेन्द्व्यतः व्यवशः श्चेवः दशा । वयस्थः वर्षेरः यदे श्चेन्द्रस्य न्वावः

शःद्रस्थायः वाष्ट्रस्यः संस्थायः संस्थायः संस्थायः वाष्ट्रस्यायः वाष्ट्रस्यः संस्थायः वाष्ट्रस्यः संस्थायः संस

न्दायः सुन्यः अर्वे दः सुः यदेः द्वायः हेः न्दाः । वाद्येयः यः यः यत्र दः यदे द्वययः सुः न्दः । । वाद्ययः यः येः न्वदः द्वययः ग्रीः द्ववायः र्स्वेदः यया । व्यद्यः वर्षे दः र्षे द्वयः योः सुव्ययः वर्षे दः यया ।



र्गे जि! बे'अर:वन्वार्स्नुस्यर्वे देख र्वेद्यवदेश्चुं स्वद्रस्य

श्रीम्यायाद्वर्यविद्वेश

चाबकाः क्र्रेट्सप्तेः स्रुचाः तुः प्यायः स्टरुका। चाब्रुचाकाः नृदेशः तुः क्षेन् स्वायः त्युः स्वायः क्रें।। चेत्रः स्वायः हेदावकाः त्युः स्वायः क्षेन्। त्यः स्वायः क्रें।।

> देते.चोदेद चॅच्चाया स्थाप्य प्रत्य प्रदेश हेवा स्वर्धा चुच्च प्रत्य प्रत्य स्थाप्य प्रत्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप चेत्र प्रत्य प्रत्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप्य स्थाप देते.चोदेद च्चाया स्थाप्य प्रत्य स्थाप्य स्

प्रसः क्रियंत्रे ची बैची श्रात्र खीं र च स्टर्शी विश्व ची हवे मी र क्यो श्रायत्रे स्टर देव र छो नी मुषे र देव स्पार्ट स्टर्श र स्वित्यत्र स्त्री।

> जीयाः इकार्म्याः चेताः चतुः क्ष्यां चक्रियाः परिया। बूद्राः जूर्याः क्षुं दिन्ध्यः पतुः चर्त्यः प्रदेशः विश्व मुद्राः पत्रक्षः प्रदेशः पत्रे क्षाः विश्व इयाः च इद्याः यो द्याः विश्व विश्वयः प्रदेशः।



चीताल्स्या.बुशया.बु.बु.स्यहंस्ता चीताल्स्या.बुशया.बु.बु.स्यहंस्ता

मुल'मलुरलद्देव'र्सेट्से्च र्युते'ल्वका'र्जे



येग्रथःर्द्भेदःल्या

বর্ষদ্রেমম ইর ক্রবা শ্রমম শ্রী মেলম সমদ্দে।

नक्ष्रनः चः चैदादीः सुः नहना न्धनः तननः नर्गेषा

नहना निधन्यायन नियः वर्षाया वर्याया वर्षाया वर यश्चिमाराशः मञ्जयः द्वाद्यीदाराः हेदः स्टः मी श्चिमाराः महिन्याः सद्वीरः देवे हेदः स्वाराः लूरितालायी रे.लारायासी.जायायाचेराजाया देयातायार्ययायास्याया । विषयासायी दाया श्रुप्ता श्रुप्ती विषया स्वास के दिन स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स्वास स तह्रवा हे ब ह्र्येची वृत्रचा श्रम्बर्धर अ ब्रुवा वृत्रच । व्युत्त्व । व्युत्त्व । व्युत्त्व । व्युत्त्व । शर्त्ररक्षेत्रयन्द्रः सराज्यायान् क्रिन्दर्यत्यक्षान्द्रायान्त्रयान्त्रया क्षे हिना छोद या होदः वित्ती त्यू ने दद दाय छोद यकाः सायन द वे सक्षेत्र दिना श्चिमायाक्षेत्रस्यातुः केत्रायमात्रबुदार्देराबेसाक्षेत्रयमा नियायमन्याकेतः क्षेः चित्रच, च्रीका. चार्तीका.धराची.धेचा.ताचवित्रा.दुचा.ताब्र्य.का.पावा. कंबा.तया.धेचा.ता डेवा'सर्वेर-डेन्नेर-सून'प'डेब' नायुक्ष'ग्री'से'र्स्ड'नीक' दुन्न'प'सूक्ष'रब'रेन्ने' नर्ह्मेन'वनकारा'तनन्तरः अर्वेदकी क्षे'नेत्युः नासुकात्युःकेरा'केर्रा हिन् ઌ૽ૢ૿ૹ੶ૢ૱ૢૻઌૹ૽૽ૼ૱૱ૢૺઌ૽૽ૹૹૢઌૺૺ૾૽*ૡ૽ૢૼ૱*ૹઌૹ૿ૺ૱ૢ૽૱૱ૡૢઌૺૡ૱૱ઌૡ૱ लुब्रनमा नृतन्तन्त्रातमः क्षेत्रन्त्रः श्रूमात्रः क्षेत्रात्रः श्रूमाः क्षेत्रात्रः स्थाः क्षेत्रात्रः स्थाः स्याः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्थाः स्था ङ्क्ष्रभादः न्याः तेः श्रेदः चलेदः दन्ता। तः रेवा चश्चनः दः रेदवा खः क्षेः भेवा विद्याः वीः पर्चर्यासुः हेर्या नदः संस्कृति। बेरान्द्राना सामा क्षेत्रा क्षेत्र क् ર્ધે સુવ પ રેન કેંશ ૧૬ લવાય ને સમા કેંવા સુવ મું કેવા યસ પન પાસુવ પ तःग्रदशःभ्रम्भः देगायः मर्दुसः भ्रूनः यः देवः मर्दिनः यः से व्युक्तदे छोदसः यसः नक्ष्मनः चुःचुक् के त्युः यस्त्र देशः न की चेरः न शुस्क्रासः की कार्यका की



รุลา เสรุสารุยณ สลรา

३ अरशः मुश्रानष्ट्रदायः न्यानतः विस्ता। तर्दश्यानुः न्नीयः नुभूशायः तरी। नृष्ट्रते सुका हेदा चवर ये ति ने ना नवर ये क्षेत्र से नुष्टा से स्यायावेकामी स्याप्तर्देशका। भारतकार्त्रस्य स्वरं स्वरं र्ट्स्निअ:अ:वेशःक्र्रेंब:बाब्ट्स्सी। र्ह्सेव:द्वेंब:दवो:चत्रेःचवेश:बाढ़ेब:या। मुंदेते क्षेद्रद्याचगातः देवातदी। देवाचक्ष्रद्राचेवादुः चयायाक्षेट्या . धुदान्दात्रदानते करेवाया ग्रीया। र्शेवाया रखा वारान्वाय धर्मा वादरायी। युः र्ह्युरो द्वीर्या र्यायः या रही। यथसा यहें र्या देशायसा यह सामा स्वी ्रभृष्ये विरान्तरायम् चर्त्राया कुर्यामाबुरायहेव स्ट्रीन से वरा। भ्रु: धी:तु: नृद: तुः र्वे: त्रहें अर्था। रद: प्यद: ने वृद: त्रहें रतः त्रे वृत्राधी ५वावःचत्रेःवर्द्धेदःर्श्चेदःर्श्चवःबृःदरः।। अव्ययःयत्रेश्चेवःन्धेदःअरःर्थःर्थेन्।। नम्रे नते ह्वीर र्शेन र्शेन अर पे तर्हे अया। नर्शे पते र्थे न क्रिन के कर रे तथे या। લેય.શેજા.કૂ.ચોજા.તપુ.ધૂં.ચ.કું.૧૮.II *પીય.*શીજા.શ.વ.કુ.ચજાજા.હચીવાI

गुरु ग्रीक रे केंद्र राज्य प्रतिहत्त्व मा प्रतिक राज्य का सुर सुरा स्वीता वि





श्री ह्या द्वापते द्विया

क्षुरस्स्त्रियास्य म्ब्रुन्यस्य स्वास्त्रियास्य स्वास्त्र स

र्वास्त्रश्चेन्द्रवास्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य स्त्रस्य

श्चीराम् स्थान्त्राच्यात्यात्

ર્ફ્સન્સિં ભૂનન ને માત્રવૃષ્ટી જ્યાન ક્ષેત્ર ભૂની! ક્ષેત્ર મુત્ર ત્વાન ત્વાન સ્થિત ત્વાન ક્ષેત્ર ભૂની! ક્ષેત્ર મુત્ર ત્વાન ત્વાન સ્થિત ત્વાન ક્ષેત્ર ભૂની! ક્ષેત્ર ભૂને ભૂને ત્વાન ત્યાન ક્ષેત્ર ત્વાન ત્યાન ક્ષેત્ર ભૂનો!

> नेश्वानःश्वेदर्यः स्रेद्यते चुःचाया। स्रोदर्यः न्यायते स्रोक्तयः द्वाप्यस्ता। स्रोदर्यः न्यायते स्रोक्तयः द्वाप्यस्ता। स्रोदर्यः न्यायते स्रोक्तयः चित्रस्त्रा

नर्सेन्द्रससःयोः भेषा क्षेत्रसन्दन्ताः र्सुन्सर्वे देसः वेद्सस्य स्था



श्रेश्वश्च द्वीत्रायः नियम्यतः स्त्रीत्यः स्त्रीतः स्त्री।
श्रेश्वश्च त्वीत्व स्त्रायः नियम् स्त्रीतः स्त्री।
श्रेश्वश्च त्वीत्व स्त्रीयः नियम् स्त्रीतः स्त्री।
श्रेश्वश्च त्वीतः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्री।
श्रेश्वश्च त्वीतः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्री।

त्रश्चर्रायव्यक्षित्रव्यक्ष्मित्र्यात्र्याः वर्षश्चर्यव्यक्षयः स्टेश्यः स्वाय्यक्षययः वर्षश्चर्यव्यक्षेत्रवृत्ते श्चेत्वस्यस्य स्वायः वर्षश्चर्यव्यक्षित्रवृत्ते श्चेत्वस्य स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः स्वयः

क्रीतात्वयः वृत्त्वरे न्यातः क्रीट्टर्ट् न्यादश्वा। बार्ट्ट्रियः क्रियाः स्वतः यहवायद्वरः यदश्वा। क्रियः त्यवः वृत्तः व्यवः यहवः यदश्यः यदश्यः। क्षेत्रः यहवः यो क्षेत्रः यहवः यवदश्यः यदश्यः। क्षेत्रः यहवः यो क्षेत्रः यहवः यवदश्यः यदश्यः।

त्युक्षः ग्रीक्षः न्योत्त्यः श्रीत्वात्रः स्ति । स्याः योक्षः श्रुः चतिः श्रुदः स्तियाः चत्रसः व्यक्तः ।। स्याः योक्षः श्रुदः स्तियाः विश्वः यास्य स्वयः व्यक्तः ।। स्याः गृः स्थित् चत्रः स्तियः चर्ते स्वयः विश्वः ।।



નમૃક તે દેવ સ્કૃત સેંગ્યા સે અન્વન્ય સુક્રિત્સર્કે રેસ મેન્સ્સિલે સુક્રેન્વફ રચા

गाः ईसारोसकाग्री तकवानाहमा

गुःषःनाश्वदः ५८: ५ ईं ५ खूब क्वें नाश्वः दें क्वें नाश्वा तःनाष्येरः क्षेना नाष्येरः क्षे ५ प्यरः न ५ नाः यः नाश्वा। नाः येरः वरः पतिः यक्षः ५ प्रक्वें प्यर्भे ५ द्वा। दःषे प्रक्राया ५ क्वें प्यर्थे ५ व्या ५ दिन्।

> केस्.सैयोका.मैका.यहचाका.जका.सूका.य.स्या। ह.कर.जर्ट्रेट्र.मैजु.सैर.चराका.खेषा.तरा। कर्म्योका.सकेसा.टे.सरात.यक्क्ता.सर्म्या।

> ૹ.ર્ટ્સ્ટરં ત્વતું વૈજ્ઞજ્ઞ.ર્ટ્સ મી ય.જ્ઞ.કૃંજ.વીયું જી.જૂં સ્વ્યુસ્ટ જી. સ.જ્ઞ.કૃંજ.વીયું જી.જૂં જી.જૂં જે.જું સ.જ્.પીયું વી.જું જી.જૂં સ્ત્રું જી.જું સ.જ્.પીયું વી.જું જી.જું સ્ત્રું જી.જું સ.જ્.પીયું વી.જું જી.જું સ્ત્રું જી.જું સ.જ્.પીયું વિજ્ઞજ્ઞ.ર્ટ્સ કું સ્ત્રું જી.જીં સ.જ્.પીયું તે જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું સ.જું તે જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું સ.જું તે જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું જી.જું સ.જું જી.જું સ.જું જી.જું જે.જું જે.જું જે.જું જે.જું જે.જું જી.જું જી.જું જે.જું જ

> ल..स्यम.सस्यातुः म्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्यायस्य स्य च.यद्यः इ.वृष्यः स्यायस्य स्यायस्य

ૹ.चશ્ર.ૹ.ષ્ટ્રેન્.च.જ.વક્ષ્યું.જ.જ્યાં અ.હિવા.જેશ.સ.ચને.જ્યેન્ટકેન્ડજેવ.જી.શી અ.હિવા.જેશ.સ.ચને.જેન્ડકેન્ડજેવ.જી.શી જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જ્યે.શી જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટેન્ડિ.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વજ.વર્ષ્ટા જ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વર્ષ્ટ્રીન્ડલ્યું.જેવા જ.વર્ષ્ટ જ.વર્ષ્ટ જ.વર્ષ્ટ જ.વર્મ જ.વર્ષ્ટ જ.વર્ષ

> ५ 'संदेशे 'मृंगाय' सर्नेग 'सर्कर द' प्यत्। प्यद' देर 'से 'मृद्ध प्यदेश' 'दि स्व क्रिंग्या स्व प्यास्यते 'मुं 'नू र 'मुं सें 'हे सर्कर मुन्।। सें 'मृग' प्यस्था प्रस्ति स्व प्यत्वे स्व प्यस्था सें मृद्ध सें

ઇટ્ટે ક્યુંત્ય કે રેંગ્રા મેં રચતે ક્રેંડ્ય સ્ટો સ્ટાય સ્ટા

भ्रे'न्नरत्व्वुवाःकुत्यःवद्गे'यःभर्केवाःवीःभर्दन्द्रसःत्यःवर्द्भेन्य।

च्र-पा-य-२४-क्री-क्र्र-लाक्ष्रियाया।यरयायसम्बन्धान्यः स्त्रीपानः र्मलाः इत्यत्व्वा प्रतिमान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः भाषान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्यः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्तः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्तः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्त्यः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्त्रः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्यः मान्यान्यः म यो।यवरमाभुःम्राम्यन्भुनिःभुँरायुःह्यानितताभुःनवरायह्यामाभुन्भे पर्धिरम्।विजापुरमपुर्द्धारम् समाना विषयः मिलापुर्स् भे कूरमा समान हुरी मिलाप्यन कुल् मुकारा रायवया । शुरूर वी स्वरारा रहिया शुरू से शाहि भ्री,य.स.क्रे.प्यर-प्रेर.प्र विर्वाचीयाची, ख्रया सक्त्वी, ख्राय प्रवास प्रवास विर्वास विर वियाया क्विरिक्षिया र र क्विर हुवायार। रियीर ख्रियारियाया कुथा यञ्चया ख्रे ररा । भ्रुं म्बे महेर्म् मरम्या केर्द्धारा । त्रवर्या केर्यो संकार्या महेर्म्या चञ्चच्या व्रि:मैजावनाग्रीयन्दरमञ्ज्ञातमः सर्मायर व्याच्या हुँचोबाजबार्नेचीबामञ्जीचर्या । रचा हुँ। दराचोबराची श्रुवा हुँ रातरे रुपा जियम्बाक्षाः ब्राम्स्याक्षीः अधयः रूदिः सी विस्तः सी ब्रीक्ष्याः यन्ते विष्यायः त्या विषयमान्त्रीत्राचे के अ.चे क्षेत्राचा सम्बन्धान । निर्वा ने क्षेत्रचन सम्बन्धान सम्बन्धान ग्रीका । विराधिराधिराधिया प्रसामस्यापिया । विराधि । विराधिया विराधिका स्थार <u> ह्र</u>ियोयालयानुचीयाञ्चल। ।योदयान्द्रम्यूस्ड्येयायालयाञ्चलाघनयासी ।क्रूंया न्यः क्रियाः यार्वरः स्रोत्रयः होत्या । विष्यः यार्गिन् ग्रीः स्रीयः स्यावरस्यायसः यहेब्राञ्चित्रायहेवात्रायोन्केत्राण्णीः याचात्रायाचीत्रा । दिंद्रा वया सेविकेतायाचेत्रा नेवीकार्चीया । सर्वोदाञ्च दासेन्यते सुन्देदास्या । धिन्नन्न धारेरेस्य गुका वर्श्वेन् <u> नर्ज्ञसः स्त्री । स्वाःमुक्षः सद्देः नक्ष्यः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः । स्वाः मुक्षः सद्देः मुक्षः स्वाः स्वाः मुक्षः स्वाः स्</u> स्वात्रक्तान्त्रीयः स्ति। स्थिः श्रीदार्ह्यस्यात्रव्यान्त्रीयाः श्रीस्यात्रह्यायाः र्नेन बुक्ष स्ट्रेन्टर । । नृष्ठुकार्यायकार्यायाया सर्हन्या वरः (तृ। ।

<u> বুলা, এই ধ. ইনাজ, এছ হা</u>





ন্ম'নদুর্শী:ইমা

> श्र.रेचरःशक्त्वांचावातरः और स्वार्यस्या रेचादः हुँ। चश्चरः प्रेयं स्वारं स्वारं स्वारं हुँ। श्र.प्रेच्-रंग्यः संबुध्यः प्रेयं स्वरं स्वारं स्वरं हुँ।। श्र.प्रेच-रंग्यं स्वरं स्वरं

७, यरेकुषःस्, बैर्य्यः उर्दः लुकाकूचा। जूरे-क्रीकाययरकाकायरेक्ष्रीर्यः चर्यः रेटा। श्रीः योश्यरश्चेयाकार्यः जूषे प्रेष्यः प्रव्यः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षः क्षेत्रः व्यक्षः व

> श्चीयशः सर्योदः सम्यायाः सम्यायाः स्वायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्यायः सम्या श्वीतः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं सम्यायः सम

कुषःशक्ष्यःस्याःसः सर्याः स्याः स्य

चयसः र्न्द्र-प्री-चल्लेदः त्याचारा-चल्लेदः त्याः क्ष्र्र्यः त्याः व्याः क्ष्र्यः त्याः व्याः क्ष्र्यः त्याः व्य स्रोः त्याः स्रोः स्टेन्द्रः व्याः क्ष्र्यः त्याः व्याः व्या

देव-क्रेब-न्वर-तर्भुवा क्री-न्यर-वन्त्व-स्था



र्बराष्ट्रियः नहना निधनत्त्रम् । व्यापः स्टर्मा निधनत्त्रम् । निधनम् । स्टर्मा निधनम् ।

ૢૺૹ.૱ૣૢઌ૽૽ૣઌ૽૱૱૱૱ૢૢઌૢ૽૱ૢ૽ઌ૽૱ઌ૱૱૱૱ ૢૺઌૹઌઌઌ૱૱૱ૹૢઌ૽૱ૢઌ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ૹ૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽૽ૺૢઌઌઌ૽ૹ૽૽ઌ૽૽૱ઌૢ૽ઌ૽ૹૢ૽ઌ૽૱ઌ૽૽૱૱ઌ૽૽ याचलिक वर्त्त्वा रेप्यर भेरिका सूच से दे से की का सा हुता से की का सार्वे से दे दें বীঝ'ঝ'ঝর্ব'বম' ধ্রী'বন্ত্রুম'র্ডম'র্ড'বেবদ্রশ্র'অঝ' বর্রব'র্ডমের্বার্বাঝ'অনঝ' <u> हे. २८:स.प्र्यूटरस्त्र्य्य</u>्याकुर्यासाम्बद्धाः नेत्रीयास्त्रे:सं.याबुर्यास्त्र्यस्यान्यायायाः हें नियं क्रमधूर हैं न्दर मंबद विते भू भेषा निष्ठा तमन है भी हूँ। मालह पर के परि त्यं अरस वर्मीयी र्जेव मिव ही कर दर्शरही अयार दार्श्वेरे ही रसर वर्षर तनन्देशार्सन्यसारित्यू रदान्य देशकान्यस्यसायसा सूर्यून हो देवातु ह्मेअअ'श्चरतवावायाधरवेच वर्ड्वा न्वीं यति न्यातरस्य न्य वर्डेदा तर्वर वर्ड्स्यम् सं र्वेस्य प्रतिन्तावर्या वित्रम्यः वित्रम् क्रिंची र्वेस्यः र्वेस्य स्त्रम्यः बन्दर्भे निर्देशियाये भिन्ने वास्ति हिस्ति स्वार्थित्। नेर्ह्स्यार्था लमानहेत् बुद्धा क्रेंबिस केत्र वित्र वित्र क्रिया मान्य कर्म मान्य क्रिया मान्य प्रमान यश महें ब त्र हुर स छो ब मश ने म लु दी वंबतर्र्करमी भगवर्या वर्षे मार् ઌૹૡૢ૽ૼૡૺઌ૽૽ૢૢ૿ૢૢઽૹૹ૾ૢૣૼ૽૽૱ઌ૽૽૱ૺૻૻઌ૽૽ૢૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼઌ૽૽ૼૹૣૼૡ૽૽ૢ૽ૺઌ૽ૹ૽૽ઽ૽ૣઽૡૹૣઌ૽૽ૢ૽૽૽ૢ૽ૡૺ दब या नाहिका क्षे ना क्षेत्रा छोता केंद्र नी त्यका दब या फेर् नित्त न दुदा तस्या ही मुंबर्दर्सायस्य मर्जेमा हो। मबर्धेती मुंबर्दर त्रिष्टी मुंबर्धर हिंग्रेसा छेव. मबतर हर मी बर त्या वामा ही प्यर देया है वा र से त्य हुर हो र त्य दिया है। रवाराक्ष्यो भ्रीरायवाला वार्ष्ठवा रहार्स्रेन्यादेवार्ष्वर्वार्यस्यान्द्रा रहार्स्रेन्यादे हिसामाद्वेसायायायहर्मा ख्रीयाया <u> ২২ র্ষ্ট্র রুপরী অর্টির অত্যক্ষর বাই শ্রী</u> वहीरमार्श्वे वर्षा होत. रर. वी के प्रमान हो मान्य स्तर ही वारा में होता डेब से चहुंच। नथेरांब र्छन् श्रीसामते र्हें मासामत स्थान में राज्यों राहे रेहेंन र्ज्ञन, ययकातपुर्वेश हैं सैय क्ष्माय प्रत्यापन क्ष्मा नेय से अप परः चन्नत्राचरः छो।त्वाः यार्श्वनाश्चाराः द्वेशः नातुरः नरः साराध्वरः परः र्द्धेनाशः न्दायते ध्वेंनायात्युः संनायते हिया देना दार्श्वेन्य हैंदा नेदाना सर्श्वेन्द्वरः संस् याद्वेशःग्रीशः यार्द्वेशः प्रति दर्देशः प्रचातः स्वर्षः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः विष्याः *`*®अ:२ेद: मेुद:८द:३वा:५र्घदअ:५र्घद:अ:८र्ष्ट्र-प:यब: २ेवीब:ब्रे: चनद:र्हर: नेन्नारः श्चेन्दरायुः सायवाराम्बद्धायाः स्वीववारामः श्वेन्दराखीत्। वास्त्रेश्चे चेरा म केंद्र से मुलिध्याय हे सूर्य केंद्र से मेथा सा वर्टीया यदी वनस ने सामा देस ठैवानञ्जीवार्यासुरः से वीर्यासायर्क्षेवासर्राष्ट्रीत्रास्त्री रूपि द्ये देवतुस्राञ्चे र चडरा क्रीका प्यतः रदासु महिन सक्षेत्रीय देवर हिन संक्री तस्या समहिन्यः वड्रम हैवा स्पिन्द्रर सुन देर पति वङ्गरायम वोर्देन पत्रहुर रावहुर रावहुर हेर डेर बि.ची नेत्यनमात्मा बरावधीयान् क्षित्वाचयाना रूर् ह्राच्याच्याना प्रमुख्रा हिमानबस्स्य नक्षेत्रपुः स्वीयाय देन्स्य स्वायाय है । स्वायाय स्वयाय दर सम्भातः (Vastu) यात्रीयमा सुराया देशस्य । दर्शेय स्था

न्मो'तनुब्'न्धय'नबर'।



ESTABLISHMENT

The Royal Institute of Management was established in 1986 as the country's apex management institute. It has been mandated to "impart, promote and improve professional knowledge and skills in management and public administration in both public as well as private sector in the nation." It was incorporated as an autonomous Institute under the Royal Charter, 1990 with a Board of Directors as its governing authority.

VISION

"To be a premier centre of excellence in management development and policy research in the region"

MISSION

"To develop socially and professionally responsible and proactive leaders and managers with holistic values and competencies"

STRATEGIES

In order to achieve its vision, mission and milestones, the Institute has mapped out guiding strategies as follows:

- Re-positioning RIM as a mission-driven organization by developing critical mass of leaders and managers and serving as 'think tank'
- Differentiation of RIM's products in terms of special focus on best management practices, experiential methods of learning and integration of GNH values
- Local Governance Facilitate decentralization process and enhance community participation through capacity development
- Diversification of programmes to meet the needs of key stakeholders
- Benchmarking RIM's programmes for recognition and credibility both at the national and international level
- Developing partnerships and networking with the best management institutions

31 years of Dedicated Service towards Management Development of the Nation

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