

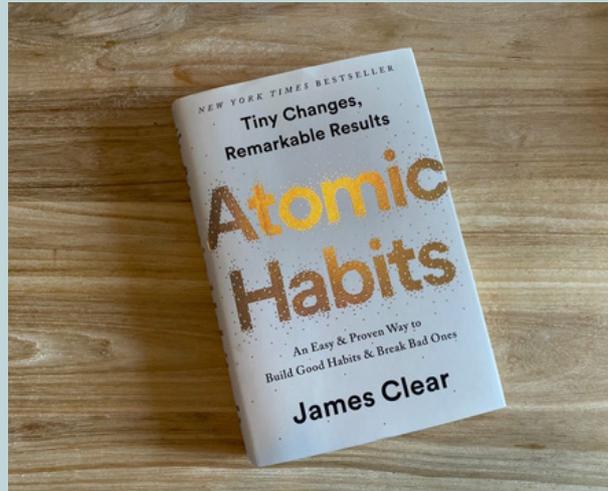


RTC- LIBRARY E-NEWSLETTER

WELCOME TO THE RTC- LIBRARY NEWSLETTER -MARCH 2024



Atomic Habits by James Clear



KINGA LHAZOM

This book offers various core needs towards becoming who we wanted to be. It opens us to tell about tiny habits that are required to bring huge changes in our lives. Starting from how a system goes wrong and people land up with wrong habits, and their ways through which that can be changed. A lot of examples from the real world have been cited and this makes it further more clear and encouraging. The book follows rules in sequence with clear explanations where it provides the essence of habit building.

And while reading through it, I practiced a few habits. One such is about , I will behave (current habit) at that (specific time) as mentioned in the book. Moreover, I enjoyed and made the strategy called “Paper clip strategy” to complete my task like the author has cited.

It was wonderful making small steps to improve life with the advice from the book. I hope whoever reads will enjoy it and will be greatly benefited.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF BHUTAN

British-India had hopes to establish trade routes through Bhutan to Tibet and wanted to resolve the atrocities (robbery, theft, kidnapping, etc.) committed by both sides at the frontiers. Due to the volatile state of the central government in Bhutan, no attention was given to the outrages that persisted, particularly in its southern duar areas. British-Indians also developed an interest in the fertile duar lands, which they learned were suitable for tea plantations. On November 1839, 2 duars (Khaling and Buri Gumar) were annexed and on November 11, 1841, all 7 duars were annexed by British India upon which Bhutan was compensated Rs 10,000 per annum. There was no resistance from Bhutan to this annexation.

On January 13, 1860, two more duars from Bengal (Ambari and Falakata) were annexed by the British in hopes of settling the border outrages, but to no avail as the Bhutanese were occupied by internal matters. Although it was made clear by the leaders in Bhutan that they did not want a mission, British-India instigated the Ashley Eden Mission in 1863, which failed in 1864 due to the terms not meeting expectations.

The Duar War was declared on Bhutan on November 12, 1864. The signing of the Treaty of Sinchula marked the end of the Duar War on November 11, 1865. Term 8 of the treaty was the onset of the impact on Bhutan's foreign policy in the future, which read, "arbitration of the Government of India in disputes between Bhutan and the British protectorates of Cooch Behar and Sikkim." A total of 18 duars were annexed by British India, which amounted to a staggering land loss of 3,433 square miles. Following the crowning of Bhutan's first monarch, Gongsu Ugyen Wangchuck, on December 17, 1907, the Treaty of Punakha was signed on January 8, 1910, where Bhutan agreed "to be guided by the advice of the British Government in regard to its external relations".

It is still argued to this day that, in 1910, Bhutan became a protectorate state of British India. However, in technicality and logic, Bhutan has always remained a sovereign and independent state since its founding in 1626 with the declaration of statehood of the state of "Druk" by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel. Bhutan's visionary monarchs maneuvered the tiny kingdom through much of the changing times in the early to mid-20th century. Bhutan's signing of the Treaty of Punakha has contributed to its awareness, and it's refraining from big-game politics.

On August 15, 1947, India became independent from the British, and after 2 years, on August 8, 1949, India and Bhutan signed the Treaty of Friendship (the Indo-Bhutan Friendship Treaty), which was a renewal of the Treaty of Punakha. Article 2 of the treaty reads that Bhutan will be guided by the advice of the Government of India regarding its foreign relations and that the GOI will not have any interference in the internal administration of the country.

In 1950, Bhutan followed the Look South Policy to establish friendly ties with the nations in the south, and Bhutan's border with China was sealed in 1959 following the annexation of Tibet by China in 1958. The foreign policy of the Kingdom of Bhutan further widened its aspects under the leadership of the Third and Fourth Druk Gyalpos after Bhutan explored opportunities to be members of international organizations. Bhutan first joined the Colombo Plan in 1962, became a member of the Universal Postal Union in 1969, and joined the United Nations in 1971.

This was a historic step taken by Bhutan in strengthening its ties with foreign nations, declaring and solidifying the already independently established state, and for a small territorial state, global recognition was crucial. The Indo-Bhutan Friendship Treaty was renegotiated in 2007. Article 2 of the existing treaty signed in 1949 was removed, and India is no longer involved in Bhutan's foreign affairs, and the state of Bhutan can make its own decisions regarding foreign relations and affairs.

Since the 1960s to the present, Bhutan has followed the Non-Alignment Policy (NAM), which keeps the nation away from entering big-game politics and remains neutral to global political conflicts. Bhutan's foreign policy also consists of the peaceful co-existence policy, under which the country will resort to peaceful means to solve issues with foreign states. The isolation policy also played a vital role in maintaining the country's sovereignty and independence. Although it was argued that this was an 'accidental policy' or a 'by-chance policy', it is creditable to the enlightened leadership that Bhutan has been blessed with for decades.

Reference: The History of Bhutan by Dr Karma Phuntsho.



Phuntsho Wangchuk Rinzin

**First Year Representative of the Student Government
BA Political Science & Sociology**

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

RTC Library is hiring Student Library Assistants for positions starting August 2024. Applicants must commit to 13 hours per week.



POSSIBLE SHIFTS:

WEEKDAYS: 5PM TO 9PM
SATURDAYS: 8:30AM-5PM
SUNDAYS: 5PM TO 9PM

COLLEGE BREAKS AND HOLIDAYS: OFF
STUDENTS WILL BE PAID NU. 50 PER HOUR.

POST OF STUDENT LIBRARIANS



APPLICATION DEADLINE:
MAY 15, 2024.



THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENTS ARE
REQUIRED FOR YOUR APPLICATION:

- Resume
- Introductory Letter
- Academic transcripts
- Valid Citizenship Identity card

DISCLAIMER:



Library shall not be responsible for the disqualification of your candidature resulting from non-submission of full and complete supporting documents within the application deadline.

FOR FURTHER DETAILS PLEASE CONTACT THE LIBRARY TEAM.

The Virtual Library



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KOHA ACCOUNT

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RENEWAL OF LIBRARY BOOKS - CAN BE DONE THROUGH EMAIL

Step 1: You will receive an automated email from the library when the due is near.

Step 2: If you would like to renew, Please reply to the same email.

Step 3: Library staff will renew your book and send you the new due date.