Programme Document

Bachelor of Arts in History and Dzongkha

Offered by



In affiliation with



Royal University of Bhutan



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Programme Definition

Basic Information on the Programme

College(s): Sherubtse College, Kanglung, Bhutan (home base)

Royal Thimphu College, Ngabiphu, Thimphu, Bhutan

Title of Award: Bachelor of Arts in History and Dzongkha

Duration and mode of study: Three years, full-time

Awarding/accrediting body: Royal University of Bhutan

Date of initial approval: April 26, 2016 (adoption resource check)

Date of start of programme: July, 2016

Aims and Learning Outcomes of the Programme

Aims of the Programme

For the Dzongkha component (extracted from the BA in Dzongkha definitive programme document, 2014):

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For the History component (adapted from the BA in History definitive programme document, 2016):

The History programme endeavours to provide students with a platform to examine and understand the facets of human interaction within the realms of social cultural life, the patterns of economy, and political thoughts. Students will be provided with the techniques necessary to raise questions and explore answers from different perspectives while studying individuals, communities, countries, and the world. The diversity and individualistic essence of studying history is intended to give students enough room to both explore the most ancient aspects of the world as well as analyse the most contemporary aspects of the world, in order to make them realize that the past as well as the present can be historically studied.

The programme introduces students to historical issues that are pertinent to contemporary life, and also helps them nurture skills of historical analysis, critical examination, and research while studying historical events presented in different ways by historians.

The programme is designed to help students acquire the aptitude to read and interpret the key fundamentals and ideas of history. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of history, students will find the application of historical methodology very efficient while researching on topics of their interest, while preparing for postgraduate studies or taking up employment in various government and private sector positions. The holistic approach to history enables students to apply humanistic ideas in shaping their livelihood as better citizens and human beings.

Learning Outcomes of the Programme

For the Dzongkha component (extracted from the BA in Dzongkha definitive programme document, 2014):

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ुं टाटे, जी ब्रूया ब्रैचीया तपु, सुया सुरी दिर्दा राष्ट्र सुरा क्षित्र। क्षेट्या जा सूचीया राष्ट्री, असून ये बर्टा राष्ट्र क्षा ब्रीजिया सुजया लिया दिया सुरा हिला क्षित्र सुचीया सामित ज्ञाय राष्ट्र जा असून अस्तर क्षित्र सुची क्षित्र सुची अस्तर सुचीया सुचा होया क्षित्र सुचीया अक्टर होता राष्ट्र ज्ञाय राष्ट्र जा अस्तर क्षित्र सुचीया सुचीया क्षित्र सुची अस्तर सुचीया क्षित्र सुचीया अस्तर सुचीया अस्तर सुचीय

For the History component (adapted from the BA in History definitive programme document, 2016):

The BA History (Three Years) Programme would produce graduates who are able to:

- 1. Describe the various events of both Bhutanese and world history.
- 2. Identify different perspectives on the socio-political and economic patterns of the world.
- 3. Use historical knowledge to interpret contemporary issues in the world.
- 4. Demonstrate the ability to read, write and communicate effectively using historical knowledge.
- 5. Express oral and written explanations of historical interpretations.
- 6. Apply historical research skills to conduct research.
- 7. Critically analyse the historical issues of the world through constructive debates.
- 8. Identify the socio-economic and political history of Bhutan.
- 9. Justify the importance of the religious and cultural history of Bhutan.
- 10. Practice independent learning.

Programme Structure

Curriculum Map and Structure (3 years, full-time)

Yr	Sem	Modules				
1	-	IHS101 Ancient Indian History	WHS101 Social Formations and Cultural Patterns of the World	RIG101 ସୋଖୁସ, ୧୯.୯ ୧୯/୨୬	RIG102 खुडा:कु:घ स्वापृ०्य	APC101 IT Skills
	=	AHS101 Growth and Spread of Buddhism in Asia	HSM101 Historiography	RIG103 कृषारायह्नपा स्वाप्टर	RIG104 ন্যাৰ্শ্ধ্ৰন গঙ্গন্থা ন্যাগ্ৰন	ACS101 Academic Skills
2	III	BHS201 Cultural History of Bhutan	WHS202 The Rise of the Modern West: Mid-15 th Century - 17 th Century	LAM201 ঘরকাগ্রন অন্তর্শুন্	LAM202 ત્રેવીય.વર્ધ્સ. ત્રાસ્ત્ર્યુંત્વર્ડ્ડ	DZG101 Dzongkha Communication
	IV	WHS203 History of Modern Europe: French Revolution to 1870	WHS204 America: Colonization to Progressive era	ZHU201 वृदःरादे:ग्रुपःस्रवत गुबुह्द२०१	ZHU202 अवक: ड्रेटे: वाइक ह्या इस	RIG205 ब्राट्स-पार्हेट्- त्रेषा-याद्यवश्च्य
	V	WHS305 Twentieth Century World History	HSM302 Oral History	IHS302 History of India: Mughal to National Movement	ZHU303 শ্রুদ:অছণাদদ:ম শ্রুদ:বংশ	RIG306 क्ष्याः कुत्र-प्टन्य देवाद्वर-प्टन्दि-प्टाः देवाद्वर-प्टन्दि-प्टाः
3	VI	BHS302 Political History of Bhutan	WHS306 Contemporary Issues since 1945	HSM303 Methodology of Historical Research	ZHU304 শ্রুদ:মভ্যা'য়ন্ত্রিম'ন গ্রুদ:২০২	RIG307 क्रॅवा कुन वादेशरा देवाद०४ (ब्रॅवा राज्य व्याक्त प्वॅर्वा कुन वादेश

All modules comprise 12 credits except for RIG101, which is 24 credits. The order of the modules is as defined in the respective original Sherubtse College definitive programme documents (subject to updates and changes by the originating college), except for the ordering of the APC101 IT Skills and ACS101 Academic Skills modules (ACS101 has been placed first here, as is the practice with all BA programmes at RTC given its importance early in the curriculum particularly, for Arts programmes).

For the Dzongkha component (extracted from the BA in Dzongkha definitive programme document, 2014):

Mode of study

- 1. For the full-time mode, students take 5 modules / semester over 6 semesters (3 years).
- 2. Student-tutor in-class contact is generally 4 hr/wk per module (for 5 modules, totalling 20 hr/wk over 6 days Mon-Sat over standard daytime office hours. The additional independent study hours amount to 4 hr/wk per module, or 20 hr/wk total. The total notional hours of effort required from students is 40 hr/wk during semesters over 15 teaching weeks.

Teaching and Learning Approach

None specifically indicated for the Dzongkha component in the BA in Dzongkha definitive programme document, 2014.

For the History component (extracted from the BA in History definitive programme document, 2016):

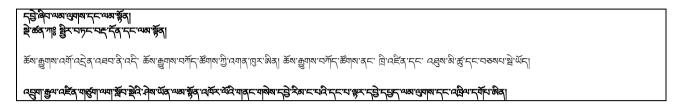
Five modules will be administered per semester (i.e. 60 credits). Teaching and learning strategies will include lectures, class discussions, class presentations, assignments, discovery learning, project work, comparative studies, case studies, critical inquiries and analysis.

After the first year, the lecturer will be more of a facilitator or 'guide' for the students. The students are expected to become more intellectually independent. Students will be encouraged to think more broadly, deeply and independently through approaches such as seminars, critical analysis, project, debates, workshops and presentations. The students will also be assisted in learning how to work in groups apart from working individually; they will learn how to submit reports, essay, reviews and select research topics. Furthermore the students will also be learning how to

assess themselves and their peers. These approaches will be used to insure that the students inculcate self learning rather than depending wholly on classroom lectures.

Assessment Approach

For the Dzongkha component (extracted from the BA in Dzongkha definitive programme document, 2014):



For the History component (extracted from the BA in History definitive programme document, 2016):

The History programme incorporates a variety of assessment methods that allow students to demonstrate the learning outcomes of the programme as the students' progress into the succeeding years. Each level reflects a different weight so as to bring out the desired learning outcomes.

Assessment is by a combination of coursework and end- semester exams. Continuous assessment will include assignments, presentations, class tests, project work, seminars, class participation and attendance. Though the assessment approach will be consistent and, as far as possible, uniform, the assessment weighting will be different and progressive as the students pass into the succeeding year and will be dependent on the nature of the module/s. The first year emphasizes on assessing the students on works that will mostly be guided by the lecturer but after the second year the methods used will focus on works done by the students independently and in groups.

Approaches of Assessment (General)

Table1: General manner of Assessment for First Year Students

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	10%
B. Assignment 2	1	20%
C. Class Test	1	10%
D. Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Table 2: General Manner of Assessment for Second Year Students

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	10%
D Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Table 3: General Manner of Assessment for Third Year Students

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	20%
B. Assignment 2	1	20%
C. Viva Voce	1	10%
D. Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end Examination	1	40%
TOTAL		100%

Table 4: Assessment for Oral History

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Minor Assignment	1	25%
B. Presentation	1	25%
C. Oral History Project	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Regulations

Entry Requirements

The same entrance requirements for the existing BA in Dzongkha and English programme at RTC are adopted for this BA in History and Dzongkha programme, with the addition of a requirement for History in Class XII.

Min. Entrance Requirements / Eligibility Criteria

- BHSEC Class XII pass (or equivalent for Bhutanese studying outside Bhutan)
- 55% aggregate in best 4 subjects
- 50% marks each in English, History, and Dzongkha

Assessment and Progression Requirements

The criteria for progression from one semester to the next and final award criteria are as per the guidelines given under section D1 in The Wheel of Academic Law, RUB (latest version available at http://www.rub.edu.bt/), subject to any amendment or revision as made by the Academic Board of the University. Briefly:

Students must pass all modules in a RUB programme in order to graduate with a degree. To progress to the next semester, students must not fail more than 30% of the total number of modules offered, rounded to the nearest number. In this programme, students must pass at least three out of the five modules each semester, or they are considered semester failures, in which case they may repeat the failed semester, if they wish to, in the following year with the junior cohort. To pass a module, students must obtain a minimum mark of 50% overall and at least 40% in both the Total Continuous Assessment (CA) and Semester-End (SE) Examination components. Any module failure must be cleared through reassessment or module repeat as set out in Section D6 of the Wheel of Academic Law of the RUB.

Overall marks (given as percentages) are aggregated in proportion to the module credit weight within a particular year. The final percentage mark over all three years of the programme is a weighted average of aggregate marks in each year in the ratio of 20:30:50 (1st year: 2nd year: 3rd year).

The final marks for each semester must be endorsed by the Programme Board of Examiners (see below, section on "Programme Management").

Planned Student Numbers

The planned student numbers for the programme at RTC include the phasing-in of 40 students per year into the new programme, as well as the phasing-out of students enrolled in the existing BA Dzongkha and English combination programme (full-time and part-time). There are currently no History combination programmes on offer at RTC.

	Cohorts					
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
New Curriculum: BA in	1st yr (new intake)	40	40	40	40	40
History and Dzongkha	2 nd yr		40	40	40	40
(full-time)	3 rd yr			40	40	40
Old Curriculum: BA	1 st yr					
Dzongkha and English	2 nd yr	32				
(full-time)	3 rd yr	24	32			
Old Curriculum:	1 st yr					
Continuing Education	2 nd yr	18				
BA Dzongkha and	3 rd yr		18			
English (part-time)	4 th yr	14		18		
Total		128	130	138	120	120

Programme Management, Quality Assurance and Enhancement

The roles of the Programme Leader, the Programme Committee, the Head of Subject/Department, the Head of the College/Institute, the Institute Academic Committee are as defined in the RUB Wheel of Academic Law (2011) Sections A7.6, A7.7, and F6. Briefly:

The RTC Academic Committee (AC) is convened by the President and chaired by the Dean of Academic Affairs. Members of the committee include the Registrar (head of Student Services), the Associate Dean, Senior Advisors, faculty representatives (all programme leaders and department heads), three representatives of non-teaching staff, the head librarian, and three elected student representatives. The AC is the overarching authority on all academic issues and ultimate guarantor of standards and quality at the college-wide level and for the University. All programme management committees and examiners report to the AC. The AC should be consulted at the beginning of each semester to approve minor changes to modules in the programme under guidelines specified by the University on allowable changes.

The programme will be run by the Dzongkha department and managed by a Programme Committee (including History faculty) responsible for the effective conduct, organisation, and development of the programme. The committee comprises all teaching faculty of the core departments as well as a Programme Leader who is also the Head of the host department (Dzongkha) and provides the academic and organisational leadership for the programme. These are indicated below under "Academic Staff". Representatives of other departments teaching within the programme are also committee members. Additionally, the committee includes elected class representatives (CRs) of each section of students in the programme at all levels. Student involvement in the monitoring of the programme is thus done at this level as well as the level of the AC. In addition, student-staff consultation is done regularly through meetings with CRs across all programmes with the Dean, as well as within the programme with the Programme Leader. In addition to addressing general programme-independent concerns, the consultations seek to incorporate constructive discussion of the programme, its demands on students, and possible improvements.

The authority for matters regarding assessment and progression is delegated to the Programme Board of Examiners (PBE). The board includes a Chair from outside the programme's management and teaching faculty, the Programme Leader, each faculty teaching within the programme, and an external examiner on a regular basis as and when appointed by the Academic Board. Each semester's results are declared after endorsement of the PBE. The PBE is accountable to the AC.

Additional quality assurance mechanisms within the College

- Quality Assurance and Enhancement Committee In addition to RUB quality assurance requirements, the College has instituted a Quality Assurance and Enhancement Committee (QAEC) with representatives from the Academic Affairs Department (Dean, Associate Dean, three senior faculty), the Student Services Department (Registrar), and the Finance and Administration Department (Department Head). The QAEC is responsible for providing a strategic view, guidance, and recommendations on overall institutional quality at RUB standards and in line with the Bhutan Accreditation Council (BAC) framework, principles, and specific guidelines and criteria.
- Faculty performance management and enhancement Faculty performance is monitored regularly and evaluated at the end of each semester. Each semester, programme leaders sit in on and complete observations of faculty in-class performance (quality of the teaching), and out-of-class performance (quality of the conduct of general faculty duties, student advising). Where issues affecting teaching-learning are identified, these may trigger specific action plans for the concerned faculty member to pursue to improve in targeted areas. Each faculty also completes a self-appraisal at the end of each semester, coupled to further feedback from the Programme Leader and Dean. In addition to general faculty meetings, the College's Academic Affairs Department also holds regular Continuous Professional Development (CPD) sessions for all faculty, incorporating guest presentations, teaching development workshops, and peer strategy sharing. These are held approximately every two weeks within a semester. Topics for the 2013-2014 academic year included: strategies for advising students, utilizing peer-tutoring to enhance learning among students, the art of statistics, workshops on plagiarism, navigating information and information literacy, and various presentations on strategies for formative assessment.

For diversification, stability and sustainability, and to improve the programme quality to a level at par with international standards, RTC may recruit more senior faculty, including some who may be older/retiring, from other universities on a contract basis. The College also recruits national adjunct/visiting lecturers (who are experienced in certain subject modules) on a part-time basis. The college also has been using the resources and expertise of some agencies to enhance knowledge and skills of the students, and this will be continued with proper formality and networking.

On the other end of the spectrum, to improve programme quality and make the programme relevant to changing times and needs, training will be provided as necessary to upgrade the expertise of faculty members who are in need of it. Moreover, faculty members new to teaching are asked to join the College's Teaching Development Group that works to enhance core teaching skills among its members through activities such as peer observation partnerships and teacher training programmes. The College also sends early career faculty to the Samtse College of Education to participate in its Post-graduate Certificate/Diploma programme in Higher Education.

- Module coordination Any module for which multiple sections are taught has a module coordinator who organizes and synchronizes the teaching-learning for the module across sections. For assessments that involve testing (quizzes, class tests, midterm and semesterend examinations), question papers are made jointly. Where possible, cross-grading techniques are also employed. In certain modules wherein the content is found to be modular (the order of teaching certain units can be switched around without affecting the logical flow of the syllabus), cross-teaching of specific units across sections is also employed to maintain maximum consistency.
- Student information systems The curriculum, class schedules, and mode of assessments and marks thereon are made transparent and available to students and other stakeholders such as parents/guardians through the RTC Classes database system.
- Student feedback A system is in place in the College whereby each student evaluates each
 module taught and the tutor at the end of each semester in order to help programme leaders

and teachers monitor the success and effectiveness of the delivery of the programme and make future improvements.

- Peer review The College institutes peer-review mechanisms within and across programmes for its examinations. The use of college-wide formal midterm examinations, with the same quality assurance mechanisms that go into semester-end examinations, helps ensure that continuous assessment in all programmes is proceeding on track and provides an opportunity for peer review and moderation at the halfway point in a semester. All question papers are peer-reviewed and moderated (involving the module coordinator and other tutors of a module, and at least two other reviewers). In addition to ensuring the overall quality of the question paper itself, this mid-semester event involves review of the progress of continuous assessment to date in each module. A similar peer-review and moderation is conducted for semester-end examination question papers and continuous assessment progress approximately two to three weeks prior to the start of semester-end exams.
- Module repeats If a student has failed a module (but not the whole semester) and has also failed in the reassessment of that module, the student must meet all assessment requirements, essentially repeating the module as per section D1 of The Wheel of Academic Law. However, as he/she has already progressed (albeit with a prior module failure), attendance in lectures is not mandatory. At RTC, a standardized mechanism has been instituted for conducting module repeats. Students must formally register for the repeats at the beginning of any semester in which the failed module is being re-offered. A module repeat tutor will be assigned (usually the same tutor teaching the module in its regular offering in the current semester). A schedule of meetings will be set in which the tutor and repeat student(s) must meet a minimum of two hours per week. A work plan is also set in which the coverage of syllabus topics and assessments are organized. Assessments are to be on par with what students would have to do in the regular course of that module.
- Student Advising All first years students will have faculty advisors support and advice on their studies, food, lodge, transport, and any other personal problems. Each tutor has five ten students to guide. Additionally, weaker students in the second or third year who have uncleared prior module failures will be paired with an advisor to guide and motivate them. The advisor and advisees meet in groups and individually four to eight times in a semester as necessary.

Module Descriptors

(extracted from the BA in Dzongkha definitive programme document, 2014, and the BA in History definitive programme document, 2016):

MODULE TUTOR: TSOKI DORJI

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- ११ श्रुव्रं रु'रा'त्र म्वारा'ग्री'तह्वा'रादे'त्रोरे पहेंत्'मुन'वे'खे'त्यात्रात्रात्रां विष्यां श्रेवा'वे

११ अपिषारप्रि: चुःचः र्रें अर्दे त्यदे त्यकुः कः त्यषाः स्वान्तुः वयाराः ह्रेंद् गिवे तदे वीषाः वेषा १८ धेगाः ह्रेन सुः ह्वेन संदि धेव मृत्र दर्वन सित्र

पिट्य वट्य क्षेत्र क्ष सःकुःक्ट्रीत्र्रित्राचित्रवाद्याग्रिष्वाद्याः अस्व देवाद्याः अस्व देवाद्याः अस्व देवाद्याः अस्व देवाद्याः अस्व कु:कूर्, १२० ध्रूरा विट. वट. ययर अव. तर रट. मेट. वी. व्या. तथा की. वी. तथा की. वि. वि. वि. वि. वि. वि. वि. वि. पत्ती वे रक्षं मी र्नेव रखा भवा भवेव रविष्ठा र्मिया खेवा रुषा क्रुव र क्रेंच रावित विराह्में व र ययर प्रतु भ्रम्यराखा र्या वी कु क्रूर रिधा पर्यो मिया था रिटा प्रविता हे त्या त्येय रिवर रिवर पर्वास्याग्रम् वराःसुःकुःर्केर्।१० শ্ল্বিব'ষ্ট্ৰব্

ट्री.बुट.प्या.जंदीयीय ब्रीट. प्रवा.जंदी. प्रवा.जं.ट्रा.च्रा.ट्रा.ज्य. तप्र.ट्रच.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.च्रा.च्या.जंद्ट.जं.भीवाथ.क्ट. ट्यमे.क. ट्यमे.ट्र.

र्वेग'स्'त्यद्'वे'क्षेत्र

ग्रे जद्य.प्यचीज.क्रु.य	20%
या येर्र सद्यात्यात्यात्व्यूटः	<i>7</i> 0%
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ल्ट्य.यङ्घ्यया श्रीयाद्य.	700 %

क्र्रेंव ग्विते देव र्क्व

२०) ह्र्य.पहेब.च.च.च्ट.चय.पसेज.

४१ र्ड्स तह्यायान्तरप्रस्यान्स्

८२/ क्र्यायह्यायान्यस्टित्यस्यातस्यानः ८०० क्र्यायह्यास्यान्यस्यातस्यानः

याबि हेव

यक्वं युद्

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य धटात्रोयाचिषापान्याताचित्	गुव प्रचर ह्या मुल				
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८ र्निन् कुं केंग अर्हिन केंत्र कें।					
र्य नम् धिया र्ह्मेन् स्री प्रतिष्य कुन्।	क्र.पेय.वियका.येटा				
र नम् धेवा गर्मर नश्चेवाया	র্ন্ন'অপ্রক্র'বাম্মান্র।				
ग्रवसर्वे १०१० में श्रे ह्व प्राये प्रधित	क्षेत्रग्रस्य प्रभूतः विदायोग्रां या वित्रा प्रभूत्र या धीव।				

क्रॅंब्र'ग्विते'बेट' शुक्ष'रु'रा| क्रॅंब्र'ग्वि'खट'देग'१०२/RIG102 तक्र्ट्र'तुब्र'रुप्थुब''' १२ MODULE TUTOR: SONAM TOBGAY

८ होगाना धुन्य

योश्यान्तः क्र्याःस्तान्तः विक्राः योश्याः विक्राः योश्याः नित्रः योश्याः विक्राः योश्याः विक

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- २- श्रे.र्स्त्रःग्रे.वट्यार्थ्यः ट्रान्ध्रवः क्षे.र्ट्याः व्यव्यव्यः व्यव्यः व्यव्य
- १- इवा परुषा ग्री वर्षा विषेता प्रति हित् सुत् ग्री वर्षा विषेता परुषा ग्री विष्ति प्रति हिता है । विष्य प्रति विष्
- ५- वै:शुंव्याविषात्वी वै: प्राप्त विषात्वा विषा
- ८- टे.श्. बट्यानेश्याद्वाना श्री बट्यानेश्याद्वाना विक्यापति में द्वान्य श्री द्वानी प्राप्त स्थाने स्थाने
- क्वारा। १) - चर्वाःश्चर्राः न्यावाःश्चितः व्याः म्वितः न्याः म्वितः व्याः न्याः न्याः च्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्याः व्य

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न्हें बिन यम सुम्मा

ब्रुॅंट-रेबर्पि-पूर्वाखु-पर्गिन्-ने-प्पन्-पिते-नेवर्क्त-स्ति-वर्षिन्-खु-भ्रुवाबर्क्न-पक्किकः पक्किः

र्वेषासु त्यन् वे श्रेवा

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रे प्रयात्वाया	<i>2</i> 0%
र्जे श्रूच । विद् रहेश ।	<i>7</i> 0%
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८) ८वा क्रुवाया खेत हो।	<i>7</i> 0%
५ इप्तः र्ह्स्यः पत्तुमा	<i>7</i> 0%
(প্র শ্লুবান্ট্রমার্ক্রমা	60%
<i>কু</i> যাঝা	
লুদ্ধ-এক্ট্রপ্রথ	<i>1</i> 00%

क्रॅ्व ग्विते देव र्क्व

४- पर्नेर.हैवा.वी.क्ष्री J- 8185 1551 द्र- अर्केन् नहेंन्। ५- धेरगेदिरन्डेरनर्टर्स्यरहेंबा य- यः र् ५- क्षे ख्वा (- 身下到 /o- কুব'স্থ<u>্</u>না 17- RB5:851 গ্রগ স্থ্য সভ্যা গ্র- দ্বি'ব্বম্ 10- 422.31 7년- 국민국 1월- 국민국 クイー ケケーショ パー 子割 20- 피드'흵 27- 万万可到 २२- ५गगः भ २३- क्र्यायानन्ट्रियाक्ता १५- नह्मन र्स्या मुंगे में देश १८- ग्रम्बर्गान्याः र्बेन् उत्तार हेंव पा 29- AREA BEY

याबि हेव

शक्व.चीट.

ईब्यपर्य

शुक्ष मुग्रवाय त्रोय पार्वे र तृते के लेट।

ह्मायाक्रवार्यायवार्यानह्यात्र्या

मुन्द्रम् सर्व्य चिट्ट

₹व्यापार्थे|

প্র'মামার্ক্র'না शुक्ष रहु राते स्ट्राचा

शे.पे.पंग्याक्ष्यंक्षेत्रं भेग्रापह्मा 3 शेरु प्रह केवा

क्षेया.यथ्या.ध्र्याया.र्ज्या

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ক্রুঅ'ব্বহ'ন্ট'ঝ पर्श्वार्थेयायन्।नग्रमायाय

<u> यर्ज्ञ अ.सर्-एस्र-फ्र्या प्रमुल</u> गार्वेव वु 'द्याद 'चरे 'द्यु द्या

मुल'न्चर'हे'आ

यावयार्थे १०१६मी श्रु ह्म प्रायी प्रचीव केंग्र १६० प्राया सुर विष्ये प्राया परिष्य प्रश्चित्र विष्य

क्रॅब्र'गबेदे'केटा ह्याय'ग्रे'वह्या'या

क्ट्रॅंद्र'ग्वि'छाट' रेग्'१०३/RIG103

तकन् नुव नुष सुव ...

MODULE TUTOR: KARMA TSHEWANG

न्य्रेयाया धुत्य

ब्रेट्ग्विदे संक्षं अविदार्शियाया मित्राया मित्राया मित्राया मित्रायह वा वी संक्षं अविदार्शियाया मित्राया मित्र म्वायाणी नृष्ठे न निर्देश पार्टिय पर्देर निर्देश पर्देश निर्देश पर्देश की पर्देश के कि निर्देश की की पर्देश की चळ्यारा.र्यट.वी.वुर.जंयाचीया.वी.पर्देवा.क्ष्ता.वी.वू.र्यूच.र्यट.युच.यूचप.र्यट.प्रंचा.प्रंचा. क्ष्यान्तः नुषाम्बुअः श्चिप्तः च्चित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्रा वित्र বতমাশ্রী'দ্রম'বাইদ্'দ্দ'বতমাশ্লবার্দ্ভবামার'দ্দ'মেন্রীর্দ্ভবামধাবার্নীরী

শ্বুব'নেপ্রমা

क्रॅब्र ग्रंबेर्न अह्वा प्रश्नुसर् क्रॅवर्स्वा र्ख्र वोबर १- अट ग्रिते र्थे अं अ वेट नेव मु अं अं ग्रिय प्राप्त कर ग्री मुग्य ग्री प्रो प्राप्त हैं व अ तर्ह्याप्य त्यन् र्क्ष्याया

२- ह्रॅब्रत्ह्यार्स्र्यंअवेट्नेव्रत्यंत्र्यंपठकाग्रीःह्यकाग्रीः द्वीर्यः ह्याकाग्रीः वह्यार्स्यः

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१ = ह्याप्तह्यास्यां अराधितायी म्याया ग्री द्याप्तिय प्ताय म्याया श्री अर्पात्र विष्या प्राया स्वाया स्वाया स्व यक्याःग्रे मित्रे में राष्ट्रिया प्रतिया याववा निया याववा निया याव्या मित्रा मित्रा मित्रा मित्रा मित्रा मित्र न्म करत्य प्रमेरत्व वार्षि र्ख्या न्येर प्रमेर प्रमेन प्रमानिक वार्ष प्रमानिक विराद्य प्रमानिक विराद्य विष्णा <- त्राम्युवाधीः प्राप्तिकः तर्तिः प्रोप्तः प्रोप्तः विष्ठः विष् ५ - द्याम्युखान्चे न्याप्तः देवे कावद्वे द्ये र वहेद त्वी के द्रा में देव प्रमूत्र ८- दूबाग्रुअाष्ट्रवास्त्रकान्द्रान्देवे कायद्वे द्वेर्या वर्षे द्वेर्या वर्षे वर्षा वर्षे ० - त्राम्बुसार्धरास्तर्तार्तार्दितः कायन्तिः त्रोर्रात्ते प्राप्तिः विष्यास्त्रायाः० - त्राम्बुसार्धरास्यायाः० - त्राम्बुसार्धरास्यायाः० - त्राम्बुसार्थरास्यायाः० - त्राम्बुसार्थः० - त्राम्बुसार्थरास्यायाः० - त्राम्बुसार्यस्यायाः० - त्राम्य

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क्ट्रेंव क्ट्रेंव पर्ट की ट्रेंव सार्धिया पर्ट्रेयया कु क्ट्रिंग १० व्या पर्वा स्थित स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स बरःश्लॅंचःश्लॅंबःश्चेःदेवःशुःतुरःबावतःकुःर्क्षेद्रः८०८वीयःक्षेत्रादेःधारःचतुवःध्वाःनेःशुःकुःर्क्षेदः६नेः तन्निन्नु स्वा १५वी रेट सुर्जेन हूँ व तन्निन् वीचा क्षेवा व स्वा का कुर्केन पिट वटायन् सेवायम् म्हारामी विष्यायम् स्वायम् विष्यायम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्वायम् स्व लुब्र प्रच्य र्यूरा क्षुब्रिय क्रुब्र श्रूच प्रमाय ब्या स्था श्रूच रवन् प्रमाय स्था स्वा की क्रुं क्रि न्ध्र नर्गे मुन के न्दर त्रिय ने त्यम येव त्रवन नर्गे

र्क्षेतः हेंबः पर्वे स्वाः १५ वरः सः स्वाः १५ वरः स्वाः

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শ্বিনষ্ট্রবংর্দ্রব

१- श्रेट्रं याबिदे हियाबागी प्री प्र

१- ईव पह्यायी म्याया ग्री प्रो

यग्'अर्देर'चष्ट्रव'या

५- हेरायह्यायी ह्यारा गुःन्डी या

य- वर्ष्ण्यात्र्यायह्यायायह्रवाया

५- हे क्षर पह्या पर छे र पर दे

इ्य.प्टिंग. प्टिंग.क््रांग्री.लथ.

বর্ষ'ঝর্জঝর্ষাষ্ট্রহ'বা

५- लब.मुश.चन्नदःत

र्देष'यहेंव'श्चेर'पश्चरप

१११- वे.हीर.पहेंग्रेंसर्ट्रे.प्रशासक्स्रमा

य हेते द्वीर तह्या या

११- वार्विट वार्विवार्यं पूर्विवायावाट श्वेर तह्वाया

यटःह्येरःप्रह्याःग्र

१५- ह्रॅब तह्ये. वेब रे. क्रूर ट्यूबरा वाट हिर तह्या या १८- ह्या तह्या यी ह्या या सुरा वासुरा हु

বন্ত্রী'বা

१२०- वटामिकासुम्ग्रानम् ५.५.५३। य

বষ্ণুব্'বা

१८- ह्रायह्यायाटायायह्याया

२१- हे सूर तह्या प अर्देर पसूत्र पा

१३- वटःग्रोबेषःशुःविचःमुःवह्याःर्ख्या

४५- इ.श.वट. क्षेत्र. पश्चित्रा

२/१- क्यान्डे:न्राक्ष्याःसन्डिरायदेवःर्ख्या

११- इस्रान्डी मार्श्यामान विवासह्या या

४- श्रम्यावि.जयाङ्ग्याङ्ग्यान्च्यान्यः

१०- यद्या याब्रुव रुष याब्रुव मी अर्वे याबि

१२- क्रॅब्र तह्या सं तः धेवा वीक न्वॉक

१८- इव.पहेब.ध्र.ट्व्या.

१८- म्यायाने स्थयायह्या पासर्

२०- यटायेशायह्याया

११- शुःतह्याः श्चेरःतह्याः र्ख्या

१६- र्वायह्याः अर्देरः पङ्गवः य

४८- ही.अ.बट्डिंस.पर्केंस.य.अट्र्स.यहेंब.

१५- वरागकेकातह्याः र्ख्याः अर्देरा

२०- स्ट्रिंगु वट वार्यस्य वाट विवादह्या या

अन हेलरह्मामीर्न्स्यरार्न्स्यरम्बरम ४२- थे.मे.पह्यातप्रात्र्यंश्रासाङ्गा ষ্ট্রিদাম'ব্রম''বঙ্গুর'বা ११२ थे में तह्या पान्न्रव प्रते प्रमुव पर्रेश प्रदेश प्रवेश प्रदेश प्रवेश प्रदेश १६- ८र्ग्रायाप्तराष्ट्रीयाप्तरार्श्चेवापा 44-AET: 351

याने हेन।

₹व्यापार्च

बुबाक्षात्वीयायार्वेत्राचुतिः ब्रेग्बॅटा

ह्र्याय.कुष.त्रापव.त्. त्र्युष.पर्चीय.त्राचट.त्री

अर्क्त्र मुद्रा अर्क्त्र मुद्रा - रहे

ईबरार्ये।

প্র'মি'শম'র্ক্ন'না श्रुव्रास्तु प्रति स्राच

श्रीमु त्रम्या केत्र सु मिया त्रोट सिया सि मु प्रहा केत्।

लेग्न्यायभूत् भूताया झेवा.प्रथा.स्वायास्या

ज्यायान्त्रन्त्रियाः हो होग मित्राज्ञयायावयायव स्वयायाया

श्रुम्भातम्बार्यः भ्रम्भात्रम् 4 कें 'नृव 'विषय' र्चुट |

मुल'द्यद'ने'अ <u> नर्ष्ट्र अ'सन्'न्ग्र तस्</u>रेट'न

्यर्ज्ञेश.जूज.प्य_.पड्येट.क्र्या.पर्ज्ञेल. गर्बेन नु 'न्यात' नते 'न्युन्या मुल'न्नम्'हे'स्र

क्ट्रेंब्'ग्विंदे'क्रेट्' ट्या'क्ट्रेंब्' ब'ट्टे'य्या'ख'ट्टेंदे'च्या क्रॅं**व म्विते छाटा** देया १०१ (RIG104

तकत्रत्रत्रत्रस्थ्रतः १ १ १ MODULE TUTOR: TSOKI DORJI

न्रीग्राष्ट्रायाः

क्रॅंब गवि वर्ते क्रॅंच क्रॅंब वर्त र्वे रावेर र्वे रावेर र्वे वाका र्वे व रें अर्ट क्र्या क्रं वीका थे गुर्वे वाका कवारा ब्रेट्राचर भ्रवा वे प्टा धे गुते भ्रेटा व तहिया पर तही वे हे व के किंदा है पर है व विट.क्र्या.वर्षित्र.वी.विट.तर.ही.क्र्याय.त्र श्रट.टट.वी.क्र्या.विट.क्र्या.वर्षित्रावी.पंजील.ता. पदी.यी. र्ट. शुट.रट.वी.क्र्या.विर.क्र्या.विश्वा.वी.रतुर.यक्ट्र.विश्वा.च्री.विश्वा.यक्ट्र.विश्वा.विश्य জিব্য

क्रुंच ग्विन् अह्व ग्वस्थान स्थान क्रिंच क्रुंच स्थान स्

- १ धि.वी.च्रवीयाकवायाञ्चन.त्रन्यम.क्षेवीयानपुष्ट, मुवा.क्ष्यायाच्या
- र लुवा इंच रची क्वायन है रचा स्वा इंचा
- ४ श्रम्प्रम् अर्वा विष्यं क्ष्या विष्यं क्ष्या विष्यं क्ष्या विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं विष्यं
- श्रट.टट.चि.क्र्वा.विट.क्र्वा.विश्वेषा.वी.पर्जेषा.टा.पर्चा.क्र्याया
- ५ श्रेट. ट्र. च्र. क्र्या. विट. क्र्या. विश्व अ. च्री. ट्री. ट्री. च्री. व्री. व्री.
- क वर्षिट.वी.टित.क.क्.वी.श्र.पंजील.वी.पंजील.वर्षट.भेटा.क्वांबा
- ५ कॅरान्तात्रेयाचित्रक्षाचित्रक्ष्मार्स्य क्ष्मि
- (रट विषा हे आ आ स्वापायि द्ये कि वे वें दें व ह अआ हे बार्ख्वा वा
- १० श्रेषाः ह्रेच तहिता हे स्प्राची के स्वार्थ हिता तर्म हिता तर्म हिता व
- ११ शुर्वा द्वारा मित्र के वार्वा स्वारा मित्र प्रमेर पर्दे दे में प्रमेर के खे प्रमाय प्रमाय के वार्ष दिया
- ११ क्षेत्र म्या यी निर्मा पर्हिन मुन विते अध्वा मीत क्षेत्र यावी ति स्था त्युम्य छीत्।
- १४ अपिषापितः चुःपः हैं अर्वे तिर्दे पक्षु कः यषा खः पद्धः चर्षः माने पानि तिरे पीषा नेषा
- १८ लेगा ह्येच सु ह्येच मार्य स्पूर्व म्व प्रस्ता स्रीय।

ষ্ট্রবাষ্ট্রবাহ্যবাহ্য

क्ट्रैंव क्व पट्टी मी ट्व स प्राप्ट राजा प्रहें राजा कु क्रिंट प्र ० विच प्रमेश क्षेत्र स्व मुन क्षेत्र क्षेत्र पिट्य म् में निर्मा मे कुःकूर्तात्र्वात्रावराष्ट्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्राच्याः भूतात्रात्राव्याः भूतात्रात्राव्याः पत्त्री.वु.क्.मी.ट्र्य.जी.जमी.जुय.प्रच्या.ट्रम्ता.क्ष्यी ट्रिंशःक्र्ये.क्र्या.क्र्या.क्र्या.क्र्या तन्नित्रः भूनरातुः र्वेषाः वी कुः क्रिन्नि नर्वेष्मुन की न्नित्रः के त्या वित्रः ने वित्रा ने वित्रा ने वित्र ब्रॅ्च न्त्र्व चर्न्व स्वाग्री वराखे क्र्रिं (०

দ্রন্থ প্রেম্বর্মা

ब्रैंट-रुबायटी-पूर्वाखानमेंट-टे-ल्र्ट-प्रवे-ट्रेब-क्व-इति-बट-प्रवेट-खाःभ्रुवाषाक्ट-चक्कुः कः चक्किः

र्घेग्'स्यन्'वे'क्षेत्रा

🃝 जयायग्रील.क्रु.च	<i>2</i> 0%
यो ४/ जद्य.प्ययीज.क्ट्रंट.	<i>7</i> 0%
जया ४/ शूच.पट.शूट.	<i>7</i> 0%
क्रीया। इ.स.चट.क्र्य.	<i>7</i> 0%
イ/ 系.ム.莫ェ.ヨヒ. 	<i>7</i> 0%
ক্রীবাম. ১ খ্রীবা-2িথাকুথা	60%
स्ट्याचङ्ग्रयया	100 %

क्ट्रॅंब ग्वैति देंब र्कंब

ঠা বাকুদাণীছৌ र रे क्र्यायह्यायान्तरास्यायस्यावः ह्र्य प्रह्मा न्या प्रस्था प्रदार का अर्थे व ही क्रियान्य व्याप्ति वासी भी रामुटावी है। ८ / क्र्य.पर्ध्या.र्या.पर्सेजारा.क्री क्रे यान्मायार्गामाञ्ची र रे ल.भेट.वी.ही ज्र्वातह्वात्यात्यात्र्याः श्रे १० र नः मुद्राची हो। ११) र्ड्रेन तह्या ८ ५८ त्यातस्य प्राची १११ र संयान्याकार्वे ना १८ / क्र्य.पर्या.प्यापस्यायाक्षी १३६ वामुटावी हो। १७० र.८८.४.अर्ग् अ.ही १८ र र्जन्य में ११ ईं व 'तह्वा'वा'न् मार्च तस्या र हो। १० मान्या वर्षा र र हो। २३१ क्रॅब पह्याप्य पस्तार अर्थे र हो १६ र क्रमूट यी हो

रत्रे क्र्यापद्याः यार्टापया पर्तापाः क्रुं य १ ६ मिटा वी क्री २०/ र्जूब तह्या अन्तर तथा तस्या हा य री रायमें हा हो रिं क्रिं प्रहेग् प्राप्तियार अर्थे हिं हो द े सामिट यी ही अर्भ विकृत्यी है। ३२/ क्र्य.प्टिया.या.टट.यय.प्टिया.ख.क्री ३ ८ र्ड्रेब तह्या या निम्निया तस्या तस्या अही १३१ ज्ञामुहानी हो। द १८ वामिटावी ही अन्ति यःमुद्राचीःह्ये ३०/ र्ड्रव तहवा वाया तस्या पार्डी ३ ८ र मिट वी ही अर्भ क्र्यापट्यातयापस्याम् हो ०० पामिटायी.ही ८) १ मुन्यी थे। ४) क्र्य.पर्ट्या.या.ट्ट.यग्र.पर्त्य.चे.क्री ८३० ४१-१० १० ००० व्याप्त व्यापत व्याप्त व्यापत व्य ८५८ ५.मिट.वी.इ ८ (४) सामिटामी ही

यावि हेव

यक्य चिर

मुलायटा पह्रम्यायान्य्यामुला १००० रिट्मा मुचारम्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्यायान्या

कुपाहेवा की प्रांधी **ई**ब्यपर्ये| यक्व.चिट. למשועבישַ . هُذَ ' בו ट्याः क्षेत्रः सः पा ट्याः क्रेंब्र केंब्रा देखीया यिं तु 'पष्ट्रेत् 'यहेंत् 'कुल' सर्वत् स्या. ब्रुच. एक्वा. पंजीय. ब्रैट. यो याजा. ब्रुच. ख्री. च्री. च्रुच. क्वे. च्रुच. च्रुच. क्वे. च्रुच. च्रुच लट.पंग्रीज.वीय.त.र्वाय.वीटी टगः क्वेंत्र तर्रोयायायायायाये के लेंटा व्याकेंत्र प्राची विया क्वा 4 र्नि कु केंग अहिंद केव कें। नम् धेषा व्यव शे न्वीं म्या कुवा か क्रें 'हव 'विचया' हुट'। বহু অবা বাধ্য বিশ্ববিদ্যা র্ক্ল'অপ্রব'বমঝ'गদ্ব 4

गव्यार्थे यू १ १ १ हो हो ह्वा प्राये प्रदेश प्रदेश मुक्त स्थाप सुन्न स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप

क्रॅब्र'ग्रिंदे'क्रेट' प्रमेष'प्रतिः ह्येट'र्थिय

รัฐสาฦคิชเรา ผสาฐัณา201/LAM201

तकत्रवातुषाध्वा ११

MODULE TUTOR: KINLEY TSHERING

न्द्रीयात्रास्प्रत्यःःः

क्षान्तः ते भ्राम्यान्यः भ्राम्यान्ध्याः । त्राम्यान्यः । त्राम्यः । त्रामः । त्रामः

योषुर्ट्रस्त्रित्रहेत् भ्रूर्वेषाक्षेत्रं वेत्राभ्रत्यम् योष्ट्रस्त्रम् योष्ट्रस्त्रम् योष्ट्रस्त्रम् योष्ट्रस्

न्द्रेव न्त्रिव स्वाया क्रिया क्रिया प्रति । प्रति ।

मुलायाः र्स्याकान्तरा हेवान्तरा सार्च्या स्तरा प्राप्ता मुलायाः स्वाकाः स्वाका

श्रुं अ'त्र्यं मुं' दें त्य्वाबाय्यं प्राप्त विदायाव्यः । श्रुं अ'त्र्यं मुं' दें त्य्वाबाय्यं प्राप्त विदायाव्यः ।

युःचन्न् र्स्यूष्यायाये।प्रमः स्टावी स्रेअषान्द्राव्या स्रेष्ठा प्रति र्पेष्ठा विषया प्रति ।प्रमा स्टावी स्रेष्ठा स्रेष्ठा ।

शुपातह्य

ब्रेंब मिन प्रह्मा पश्चा पश्चा क्रिया क्रया क्रिया क्रय क्रिया क्

१- तर्वर प्रति लेखान्य विषा

१- लबः हुः तज्ञबान्यव्दः देवः दः वी

४- पर्मे. य. मुबारा हैवा. वी. हैवा. यहारा वा. में ही लूट. वा. में बा

<- हेरा:5व:5्वांची:वीं:र्नेव:श्वच:र्ख्याया

५- यर द्वित हुँगांगी के अवित द्विताल र्श्वेट र्ख्य नेया

८- अर्घटायमणीर्टं र्चर्ट्र र्मेग्रं र्चर्चर र्मेंग्रं र्चर्मर र्मेंग्रं र्चर र्मेंग्रं रच्या रामेंग्रं रच्या रामेंग्रं रच्या रच्या रामेंग्रं रच्या रच्या रामेंग्रं रच्या रच्या रच्या रामेंग्रं रच्या रच्य

ये- क्षें अ'या अ'ग्री'हें 'दें 'दर्ग क्षा प्रमाप्त 'या 'प्रमुह् 'के ब्रा

<- प्रभागक्षियायायासुस्राची में में द्वापन् स्थ्वास्य

শ্ব্রিব শ্বত্রত্ত প্রথা

ষ্ট্রবাষ্ট্রব

नत्र स्वा ११५८८ ख. कु. कू. ५५

न् वे वित्र त्या त्या त्या वित्र वित्र त्या त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र

	लूट्य.टाङ्केषया	<i>7</i> 00%
पी	ষ্ট্রব'ব্ঝ'র্ক্রঝ'র্ক্তুবাঝ	40%
3	श्चॅरापट केंग्र	<i>7</i> 0%
3	<u> </u>	<i>7</i> 0%
3	লম্বন্ধ্যমক্রনা	20%
办	धूँच'षट'झेब'तन्त्व	<i>7</i> 0%

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१ - प्रमेषाश्चित्वी'अर्ळव'र्देवा

४- पश्चिम:सिया

3- USA'UX'ZA'USR'U

€- प्रिट्य.त.श्चिट.च।.

८- इ.ह्य.च्या

ये- गर्नेटाहेबार्वा

४- र्ख्याविषयाहेषान्त्रा

(- यमाम्) दं र्याप्य स्थित द्वा मदिर प्रमुन

71

10- Ba'u'anux'anc'u	<i>11-</i> এর্ছন:এ.ঞ্জনটোমনা
গ্রন ক্র্মান্ত্রিঅমান্ত্রী ক্রমান্ত্র	<i>13</i> -অপ্রবাধ্যমান্যার্থিন্'না
१६- नग स्त्रायव स्व स्व प्रव निवानित न	१५- ঘর্ল ঘর্ল মার্ব শ্রেণ মার্ব
ब्रिं श्वेंट चर ग्रिक्ष या	
१८- तर्वेव तहेंव हैंट चर ग्राम्यया ।	৫৯ বাৰ্ব্ শ্ৰম্ম শ্ৰী দ্ৰেদ্ নম
१८- विं.यप्रमेव.क्वा.क्वा.क्वा.क्वा.व	१९- ग्राम् याम् वर्षेत्र प्रमानु प्रमानि
र्०- पर्वार्भिर'न्या'पर'अर्द्ध्न्य'परि'पर्सेन्य	
२१- ग्वम मुं सुन् सेन लग न्यन रें सुन यर	
न्ननःर्भे'शुनःचरःगन्स्रसःय।	
१३- ८०८ र्गः स्थार्थिय परि क्षेत्र	
१६- प्वटार्गः क्रॅंश्राध्यायायां प्रक्षां यातर्	ॅ्रावस्रमागुः तर्देर् प्रते गार्सः र्चे सुन् सेर्गुः सुम
लूट्य.थी.चुबाराया.क्याबारा.झूटाचा	
१५- १६८.स.ब्रैट.क्ष.चेय.वय.क्याय.स.ब्रूट	राय। १८- ग्योटायदिःग्रेवर्याः
万芒刻	
२०- गलेव रां ख्व के ख्व क्षेत्र प्रव प्रमा	24- য়८:집:ळू४:चয়८:८८४
१ - इवापान्द्राक्ष्याः	२०- ने श्रॅम न्व्रीका र्ख्या
अन र्वेरलाञ्चल व्यक्तान्त्रे पाञ्चेर प्रम्तान	
११- वॅर ग्रायेट मी गानेन र्रित र्यन थॅन	११- गनेव र्रेन् निम्म निम्म
न्ध्रे याया	
४६- अट.वि.विभावया	44- ⁴ 2.24.89x.80
१८- पः चरा पङ्गेव रह्नेय	द्ये- गतिवट्रात्याळग्यार्याञ्चराया
१५- अध्व सुँग्या कर् से प्रति सुराप	३(- ८६ॅर्भागवि'यसम्बान्द्रायवि'
मुंश्रायम् वात्रयापा	
८०- नवे श्वा श्वे यह नम्	८१- भ्रेष्ट्रियाने वित्रं वित्रं प्रमेष
ळेत्र क्रेन् प्राप्त्यम् या	
८१-१८ देव में में नाया में टार्ख्या	< न वित्तिः प्राचीयाः प्रदेवः पा
८८- इट्डाग्नेवर्दिः भ्रविषामुग्रायाया	र्क्ष्य
८५- अर्देव् अर्थे प्रदर्भ सेवार्या वित्र गी स	
८८- टेस लेगून गुं र न तहिग हेत स्राय	न्वाप्यर तन्वापते सुप्त
च– व ८:ववांवों।व८वां अ८:व ५वं त्थाऽववःवः	यां ५५- यद्याः वीः हेवः सुदः र्घे त्थः
555.41	

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८ वार्या में भी कार्य के प्रति । स्ति वार्य के प्रति वार्य के प्रत
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47- এখ্লব্যবাধ্যুষ্য মন্ত্রীস অধিস আ
५१- व्यातके क ये न प्याप्यय है ये ह्या पर हैं या ५६- वके न ने या पर प्राप्त या है ये हिया
বাষ্ট্রপ্রাবা
५५- इंगराम्बद्धाः न्याया मुर्गे के म्यारा क्षेत्राया
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    ५८- ८६४। गुन् म्न पारा से
यः श्वामः पश्चा प्राम्य
५७- बिरःक्लेपानम्बर्ख्या
                                                                                                                                                                                                                            हेवरे'ल'च्चेग्'प'र्चे्ट्र'प'र्चर'पर'
                                                                                                                                                                                  44-
বম্পুর'ঘা
५८- अधिय.मुव.प्र्यूर.ज्.यषु.यक्षेव.ता
                                                                                                                                                                                  ८०- ८वो प्रते प्रमेषायाने व हो ह्या पु प्रमूप
                                                                                                                                                                                                           ५४- पर्वर निवः केषा निष्ण मार्चर
८१- प्रयोजामीय सार्विसारा प्रमिट चितार्ख्या
বম্বুব'বা
८३- न्मायानेवरिकाराकेन्यमाधिन्यम्वरेकेन्यते र्ख्या
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        क्रिंग'या मेन्'यम्'येन्'
यहवाओपार्ख्य
८५- द्ये अवतः अन्ते अन्य विष्यं धिन् नित्र वेन रहें व
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 अर्हे'न्यव्'य'नेष'पष'धेन्'
नह्रव सेट्र र्ख्या
(४०)- होत् मुकारायाधित् पत्त्व केत् रावे र्क्षा
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         म्विष्याधिन्द्रित्याधिन्द्रित्
ब्रेट्रायंद्रिक्ष्य
८१- ग्वमापना प्राप्त प्रमुव से प्राप्त र स्था
                                                                                                                                                                                                            % - र्श्वेत्यायने प्रात्मायन् प्राप्तायन् व
बेद'दांदे'र्ख्या
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     गेर- ग्री पहिंद्र के प्राया धेर
ग्री- ग्रिंट्यार्ड्डेंट्रके.य.ज.लंट्रायम्बरम्यात्रेर्या
नह्रव से द रादे र स्वा
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            र्यक्षेत्रायपुरस्य प्रम्यः
ग्रेय- टे.सेर.प्रेयावयार्वातर.ह्येट.तर.वटिश्याती
ग्रेप- ट्रेट.र्इवा.यह्मवा.ट्रेस्य.चेय.तर.वे.या
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          व्यातवृत्पति: प्रायः प्रायः
ग्रेंगे- पर्वीट.य.धु.पर्वूट.तपु.क्षाः ह्येर.पथ्याती
                                                                                                                                                                                                           ग्रेन पर्विटाबाझायबूटातप्राध्याची
되회,건화화,건
ग्री- पर्वटाव के पर्वा निवास के विषय क
                                                                                                                                                                                                            ८०- इंग्रायइल.ग्रु.लेब्.ज.प्रथा.त
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र्य- २८.५म्.ब्रीयु.र्झ्या.यर्ज्ञलाला √३- ईवा.यईज.ट्रेपु.की.ब्र्ट.ट्य्य.त। ব্যথ্য বা <- तृ.ट्वायाग्री.र्ज्ञवा.यज्ञलाश्ट्रर. र्द- श्रे.चर्या.ष.पर्स्र्यायपुरर्झ्या.यज्ञला বম্বৰ'বা रत- लु.रेबोबा.ग्री.र्ज्ञवी.यज्ञल.रेट्रबी ५७- देन्हेन्ड्यार्बेटान्देन्धुवा ४४- क्षेत्र.र्झ्या.यज्ञल.यर्ट्र्य.यक्षेत्र.ता ५७- देते कु रेंश वहें व विष्ट द्वी री- ट्रेय.र्क्न्य.यक्षत.मेथ.तर.यचट.त (७- झे.थ्रेथ.एचटा.क्ट्रेंट.ग्री.र्ज्ञवी.यर्ज्ञली (1) - भ्रे.पः भ्रेंगापिः पर्वेशपितः मुः अर्ळवा (१५- क्रे.च.चूंब.स.स.ट्ब.स्.स्वर.सर. বাব্রথানা (१३- तर्वरंबान् वरायायाधित केबायरानु व ८०- अर्घट.जश.ग्री.ट्र.य्.चेट.ळेंेंें. (५५- वेष,वेर्यव्याप्त्रं क्ष्याप्त्रं केषाप्त्रं क्ष्याप्त्रं क्ष्याप्त्रं क्ष्याप्त्रं क्ष्याप्त्रं क्ष्याप्त (%- होत्र हें त्यंपा मु ख्याया प्रति । स्व प्रति । स् (१- मूंबामी मूर्यात्रायाया प्राणव त्या तम् नित्रा १००- में प्राणव र्ष्या तम् १०१- हेव.८शव.लट.श्चेत.राषु.श्चे.वय.८विवाय.८विट.च। १०४- वेशय.वेट.९४.ट्रेज. यप्रःश्च्रिं वया न्युवाया न्युन्या १०५- वृषाः र्क्नः वृष्यः राष्ट्रः वृष्यः प्रमः प्रविषयः प्रवृतः प। १०६- प्रवे पः पर्षे प। 100/- प्रश्चित्रम्य स्त्रम्य स امراء طقع عادراً

यावि हेव" यक्व निर्म

यमेशःश्चितः अक्षवः त्रमेशः पत् अः त्रापः र्वतः श्चेतः य

भ्राप्यान्त्र में के

क्या हेवा

यक्त्राश्चरा यह्ना यह्ना यह्ना यह्ना यह्ना यह्ना यह्ना यह्ना यह्ना यह स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्यान स्थान स्थान

यमेषाञ्चित्राग्ची तम्रोताया अह्ट.या १ श्ट.प्रम्थानिकः

र्र-अन्तःगर्बिव वु र्भुं र्गुषःग्रीषः हे प्रोप्तियः मेन केना

गवयार्था १०१८मी श्रेश्चा प्राये प्रमेव स्थित । स्था प्रभुत्र विषय विषय पर्से प्रमुत्र विषय ।

क्रॅब्र'ग्विते'बेट' येग्रथ'चर-चर्निप्य'सेव्र'र्चे केते'ग्रिस् **क्रॅ्रें पाविष्यम** सम्बर्धिय १०१/LAM202

नक्रानुन्यसुन् १२ MODULE TUTOR: DORJI TSHERING

न्द्रीयात्रासुत्रा

ट्रे.लट. ट.चळ्थ.रपु.पर्वेग.मैज.पिच.बट. चग्रुब.पर्वेब.धॅ.टट.चेज.चपु. ट्रांज.थु.ट्यट. यह्रवारा छट्र से हो 'द्राट हुवा' अर्क्रवा वी ख्रिवारा ग्री 'द्र्योटरा प्रवेट ' कुवा प्रेटरा द्र्याटर ही द्र्या यह्मार्या में त्र्याय त्या हिता हिता है स्तर है स्तर है से स्तर है म्बीट प्रटा रहा पर्वत्र प्रहार पर्दे श्रुट मी मिना शुराविन पर्वे पार्केत स्टार्से ते श्रुव से स्वार्थेत स्वार्थेत तपुः गूरःशुःश्चराचि ८८.ताशपुःश्चराचिः क्ष्ःजयाञ्चयायातपुःश्चराचिः जुवायायप्तराप्तराचिः स्तितालया स्ति ग्री क्रियायाक्षेत्र स्ति प्रविष्य स्ति विषय स्वाया स्विष्य स्वाया स्विष्य स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया बेर अपिकारार्ख् यीका वया पर्वत यावत वया यावत देव ते त्याप हेव क्षेत्र स्वार्ख्य यी वत यी।

शुपायम्ब

क्रूंच मावि ने अह्वा नष्ट्रसान क्रूंच स्वार्ख्या र्ख् मीया

१- क्र्याह्रागुव्रान्वायाकुषाः अर्क्वरान्याय चन्द्रायाः विवासिक्या

१- अपिकार्याचेरां श्री गाप्त नुसासु स्रीता क्षेत्र शेषा

४- ८००० विकास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विकास क्षेत्र विकास क्षेत्र विकास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विकास क्षेत्र क्षे

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५- ८व.राषु.ब्रैंट्र.रा.चुर.श्र.ट्रश.पह्र्य.पयट्र.ट्रे.ब्रट.घट्य.चेया

८- रटाविवाद्याकाषायाद्याचात्राचाराव्याचे। र्ख्यावेषा

৯- ছ্র্পান্ট্রাপার্জ্বারার্জ্বারা

श्रृंच श्रुंद वर्ष या क्ट्रेंब क्टूब पटी में प्रेन्त से प्राप्ट माना महिमा सह किता में प्राप्त के विकास में प्राप्त से किया मिला प्र बरःश्चेंनःश्चेंबःग्रीःर्वःशुःतुरः अध्यः कुंकेंद्रः ४०८वेंदाः क्षेबादेः यरा पर्वे वार्यः सेवार्यः सेवार्यः कुंकेंद्रः ६रेः त्यन् यन्त स्वा १५वी रेट सु र्जेन र्जेन रिन प्रमा क्षेत्र र वित्र स्वा र रेवी र रेवी स्वा र रेवी र रेवी र रेवी बटायन् अवायराम्याम् वी विवायमाञ्चन वी नियायमाञ्चन वि नियायमा मुत्र.पह्य.र्यूत.क्षुत्रीर्थाःक्षेत्र.धूरा.विट.वेट.जी.धूराःहूंव.पर्यट.यपुःश्लेपका.जी.प्वी.वी.की.कूर् र्धः पर्वे मुपः क्षे र्रात्वियः हे या ये वा ये वा राष्ट्र र्वे

श्चॅ्रच स्ट्रेंब पर्व स्वा १५५८ तुः छ र्कें ५ २५५

हुन देवा तरी रूँगू खु नर्गित हो खेत प्रति हैं क्ष्य प्रवित वित वित खेता शुम्मी वा क्ष्य प्रमुक्त का नमुक्त । इंदेर क्षेत्र का तरी रूँगू खु नर्गित हो खेता प्रति हैं क्ष्य प्रवित वित क्षा हों के लिए हो स्वाप का निर्माण क विषासुरस्पन् वे स्रिवा

ो भूग'षट:श्रेब.	<i>7</i> 0%
तन्त	
रे पर्यात्यायाः के ना	<i>2</i> 0%
के लग्नात्यायाः क्टाया	<i>7</i> 0%
र् भूग पट क्रा भेग्रा	<i>7</i> 0%
त्रि श्रूच.र्थ.क्ष्य.	40%
<i>ক্রু</i> যাকা	
लूट्य.टाङ्क्ष्यय.	<i>700</i> %

र् <u>ट</u> ्रेंब र्क्क	
भू तह्र अर्ग्न राज्य मी इस घर अर्दर पर्देश	3
र्याचेत्रत्राच्याययायायम्ग्याया	
क्र र्ना हित्र गानिकारा धार्यका नम्माकारा।	3
र्याचेत्रग्रुअरम्बुवर्ये यह्मग्राया	
प्र र्याचेत्रविष्याञ्चयायम्ग्रया	B
र्याचेत्रस्यान्वार्चेत्रप्रम्याषाया	

भे रय.मुर.र्यंग.त.रट.यधुर.यभेगंश.ता र्याचेत्रप्तुव्याक्षः सेग्वायापात्त्रम्याया (रे रवानेतावम्याया र्वेन्द्रम्याः स्थान्य व्याप्त विकास्त्र विकास स्था विकास स्थान

70

याबि हेव

यक्व चिरा

येग्रायरप्रत्वर्पः स्वर्धः केदेः गिनेस् ব্যৰ্ক্তব্য

याञ्चा प्राहाळेवागुवाद्यादाज्ञाया

मुपाहेवा

মর্ক'রিন।

১ প্রদেশন্থি

นักงานอีนานาฮกา HTTP://www.sambhota.org/Tibetan/Gedhen_Lekshey.html

के ज्याबायन्त्राबेराबुवाडीयाबाया न्यवार्वे मुनामुला

น์ตุงานุฐัญานาฐตา http://ti.gzznews.com/html/wenxue/sanwen/11/11/content_20 1111302911.HTML

ब्रियेषायायम्प्राच्याच्याच्याः

นักงานฐินานาฏกา HTTP://ASK.BODYIG.ORG/?CATEGORY/VIEW/20.HTML

गव्यार्थाय् १०१६मे श्रुष्त्रास्य प्राप्ति प्रचिव स्टेंग १६० प्रमुद्र विच येग्राग पर्स्य प्रभुप्र प्राप्ति।

क्रॅन्न्यविदेखेट' वटायदेख्याचा **क्ट्रॅंब्र'ग्रेबि'खद्र'** ग्रावृद्र'२०१ / zhu201 নেক্র'নুব্যাধ্রব্য গুরু MODULE TUTOR: DORJI GYELTSHEN

न्य्यायायायाया

अ.स्मे.यपु.यपुन्यमेन्यानेष्यः महेष्यः त.स्रुषः श्र.ह्यः प्र.ह्यः तत्त्रक्षः तत्तः सीकाः सीकाः मोलाः भ.क्ष्मेन्यः तत्त्रीकाः मोष्ठेषः यहेष्यः त.स्रुषः अत्

स्य विट से तर्देन प्रामुट मुट र्घवा मुर त्य्य से के स्वि स न्युवा पर सुट स विषय विषय स्वि विषय स्व विषय स्व वि

यत्वाने क्रियान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक् यत्वतान्वि विष्यान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्यक्षान्य

क्ष्यान्वित्र स्वाप्त क्ष्य स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स्व स्वाप्त स

रार्टार्टी.श्राताविषा भीषा. इत्रिचायक्षार्ट्यक्षेत्राज्ञेषा भीषा.

#\[\frac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2} \rac{1}{2} \racc

पर दर्वेच पति र्स्य मेग्रय नर्वे दी

शुपायम्ब

ब्रूंच वाबि दे अह्वा पश्चिस द. श्रूंच स्वा ख्रं वोषा

१७- क्षेत्रम्प्रत्याक्षेत्रः संक्षेत्रः संक्षेत्रः संस्थि। स्यान्त्रः क्षेत्रः स्यान्त्रः कष्टाः स्यान्त्रः कष्टाः स्यान्त्रः कष्टाः स्यान्त्रः स्यान्त्यः स्यान्त्रः स्यान्त्रः स्यान्त्रः स्यान्तः स्य

- २- वेगान्मव ग्री तर्नि पा श्री निर्मा श्री निर्मा श्री निर्मा स्त्री तर्मि स्त्री तर्मि । स्त्री निर्मा श्री न
- विगान्सव मुं तर्नि पार्श्वे नियस स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य
- श्रम्भार्यक्रां प्रति प्रति प्राप्ता वाष्ट्राया स्वाप्ता स्वापा स्वा
- ५ न्नु'अ'रादे'तर्न्न'रा'व्रम्'ग्रोक्षेत्र'न्म्'रार्ख्ग्रा
- ८- व्याप्त्रम् की पर्ट्रिप्य ही प्राप्त अर्दे हो प्रियं विष्ट रहा पर्ट्रिप्य प्रम्य किया विष्य
- 9- श्रम्भ र्या प्रति त्रेत्। या वाष्य त्रित् श्रित् र्युवा श
- ५- ५नुः अ'रादे 'दर्दे द्'रा'व्द ग्रोबेष' ५८ 'राउवा हे 'श्रुय' र्कुण्या

ষ্ট্রবাষ্ট্রবাহ্য

हूँ व.कूव.पट्ट.ग्री.ट्र्व.जी.लूटबार्च्झबबाक्क.कूट.१४०व्याट्ग्यालाक्षव.उटाटिबाक्किव.धूटा.वटा

त्ति.त्र्यू.भेच.श्र.ट्ट.पद्यिज्ञ.ट्र.जवा.जुब.पच्च.ट्यू जुब.पच्च.पुंच.शुब्द.पुंच.शुंच.शुंच.शुंच.शुंच.पच्च.ट्यूत.शुब्च.पच्च.यु.स्वा.शुंच.शुंच.त्र्यं बट.पचट.शुब.त्र.प्ट.भेट.वी.ह्या.जब्द.शुंच.पच्च.ट्यूत.शुव्यात्यंत्र.युंच.पच्च.थु.ख्ं.वी.ट्र्यूच.पव्या. पचट.पचट.शुव.त्र.प्ट.भेट.वी.ह्या.जब्द.शुंच.पचट.ट्यूत.शुव.पचट.प्युत.शुव.पच्च.थु.ख्ं.वी.ट्र्यूच.पव्या. बट.शुंच.शुंच.शुंच.शुंच.पुंच.शुंच.शुंच.शुंच.शुंच.पच्च.पुंच.शुंच.शुंच.पचट.प्युत्त.शुंच.शुंच.शुंच.पच्च.

श्रॅन हेंब नित्र वित्र वित्र वित्र के किन्त किन्

न्ही बैच लया सुग्रामा

चकुते र्वण तु त्वा तु प्रेंच । त्या प्रेंच

प्रचित ो/ श्रृंच.पिट.श्लेब.	<i>7</i> 0%
र्रे यश्रात्यायःक्रेग्ना	20%
के जयात्वायाक्टाचा	<i>7</i> 0%
्रे श्रूच'तिट'क्ट्रग'क्रेयोया	<i>7</i> 0%
र्/ श्रूंचर्न्यःक्र्यः	40%
<i>ক্রু</i> যাকা	
লুদ্ধ,শক্ত্রথা	<i>700</i> %

र्देव र्क्ष्वा

- १ यविष्यात्र त्याच्यात्र प्रत्यात्र वो प्रते क्रिया श्रुपा प्र
- द रटावी सेस्रमार्धेट्यासु दुयाचत्रसा वि चरावा स्वापित र्स्त्या चार्म्य पा
- ८ श्रे.र्वो.यपुंग्यवेश.वायेषे अस्ति स्थित.जा.जिर.स्वायायर्थे मीया.मीया.त्रेयायाय
- ५ वित्र में रायि हो स्वा ५ रहा रावित
- य विर्म्भाष्ट्रवार्म्भायदेना ५ मे मिन्ना श्रापित पर्नेना
- ए बर्टे हैं पति तर्देर प
- ११ क्रेंब्रक्र चंद्रे तर्दे द्वा ११ रहा क्रिया ११ रहा क्रिय ११ रहा क्राय ११ रहा क्रिय ११ रहा क्रिय ११ रहा क्रिय ११ रहा क्रिय ११ रहा क्राय ११ रहा क्राय ११ रहा क्राय
- *1ব* হলে:বঞ্জুম:বন্ধ:বর্দুদ্রা

बर्ह्न्यर्थे|

धेन् प्रवेत अहँन् ग्री शुन अवत पश्रुषाय

तह्रवासर्ग्व से स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र

ক্রু'অর্ক্র্

धिन् प्रवित्र अहिन् मु केर त्रोय प्र येतु न्या प

गुव्र अष्टिव् ग्लॅंट केव रूप

は回望さ

कुप्त हेवा यर्क्त्र

बर्ह्य प्रार्थे।

थेट्र'चित्र'सईट्रा

ग्व'अष्ठिव'र्ग्नेट'केवा

१- धेट्र प्रवेत सहंद्र र मेथा

गुन्याचेन सून केना

य- ग्रीन'अवत'अह्नी

गुव अष्ठिव ऋँ ८ केवा

चीय.तपु.श्रघपु. ईश.तर.वार्चेवा.त.पर्वेज. धूट. गर्नेट सेतु सु न्वट्यागुव याव्वेव यया प्रवट ग्रांच प्रति क्षेत्र हो।

गुव्रावुव्रत्ह्यान्व्रत्यान्वर्या

ষ্ট্র, মার রাঁশ প্রষ্

श्रेया.क्ट.ज्.र्यं.य

ग्रीय:अघप:गीव:चेबा:अघप:पग्रीय

स्वा.क्ट.ज्.र्थ.ट्रं.ट

ब्रि.बट.क्ष.बीय.क्री.विट.तर.य्ट्र्ट.ता.ब्री.य.बट.त्यु.ब्री.टीट्या इ.ट्वा.यर्थे क्षेत्र

ह्ये.बट.बीटा.शहपु.ईश.टार्ख्या.

हें 'द्यो 'यद्व' देव 'केव

ग्रवसर्थे १०१८मी श्रुः ह्ना प्राये प्रीव केंग्र १८० प्रमुक्त विचायेग्र पर्के प्रायुक्त प्रायेव।

क्ट्रेंब्र'ग्वेंबेट्र' अप्यर्थ:च्रिते:याब्रय:र्न्य **क्ट्रॅंद्र'ग्वि'खद्र'** ग्विट'२०२/zhu202 तळत्रत्रत्रत्रस्थ्रतः ११ MODULE TUTOR: TSOKI DORJI

न्य्रयाया धुत्य

स्टार्स् स्टार्ट्स स्वाप्त स्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त श्रेव पाया श्रेंग्रायापति सर्व व तेत् प्तर

र्ने पः देवः रूटः प्रवेषः गाप्त्रुमः श्रेषः व रूटः वेगा केषः क्र्याप्वे सवयः वयः प्रायः प्रवे स्वा ८८. पूर्यायला ह्यायारा क्रवार्यप्राप्ती स्वा सहितास्रित मेर्यापर्ने दी

शुपातह्य

क्रॅब्य ग्विन्दे अह्वा प्रकृता द्र क्रेंच सुवा र्क् वोका

१- सिट.स्.क.टट.तीज.इप.ट्र्यायह्र्य.टट. तीज.टट.तीज.क्य.पद्याचाच्याचट्य.प्रेया

५- भ्रे.अक्ट्रामी.म्.र्य.र्ट्य.ट्र. लेज.जे.लेज.क्य.भ्रे.क्ज.च्या

<- हेत्रत्वेषाम्। प्रेंग्पाप्ति प्राप्ति क्ष्मिषाः क्षमिषाः क्ष्मिषाः क्षमिषाः कष्मिषाः कष्मिष्ठिः कष्मिषाः कष्मिष्ठिः कष्मिष्य कष्मिष्ठिः कष्मिष्ठिः कष्मिष्ठिः कष्मिष्ठिः कष्मिष्ठिः कष्मिष्

५- ग्वमान्यावमाधेवारावे र्ल्यामी में द्वानेमा

८- व्याक्रिव क्रियापित्र में मूच निर्मा प्रवित क्रियापित्र विवासी

୬- शवपःविज्ञान्त्वः अप्तः प्वेः प्राप्तः भूः प्रवः । विष्यः । विष्यः । विष्यः । विष्यः । विष्यः । विष्यः । विष

क्रूंच.क्र्च.पट्ट.ग्री.ट्र्च.जी.ल्र्ट्य.पङ्च्यय.क्र्य्य.क्र्य्ट.पेंचे.क्र्य.पट्ट्य.क्र्य.च्र्य.क्र्य.पट्ट. वटार्श्वेचार्श्वेचाग्री:र्वेचायु:लुटायवतःकु:र्केट्।४०८र्वायाःक्षेवाट्रेःयटाचिवःधवाःरेःखःकुर्द्रः ८रेः वटायन् स्रेवायर स्टामुटावी र्स्वायस स्वादी निर्धाय स्वाया स्वीता स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्वाया स्व मुब्र प्रच्य र्यून क्षुव्र र्यून क्षुव र्यून विट वट स् र्यून सूव प्रचर प्रदेश स्वापित न्ध्र नर्गे मुन से न्दर त्रिय हे 'यग ये त्र त्रवन न्वे

श्चॅ्रच स्ट्रेंब.

पर्व :धग:१५व८:ख:æ:र्केंट:८५

८ हैं वर्ष्य त्या त्या वर्ष्य वर्ष्य वर्ष्य क्ष्य क्

चकुदे र्चेग सु तन्द के खेता

介	र्ध्रेन'पट'धुव'	<i>7</i> 0%
त्तुत्य		
刭	লহা,বের্যাল,জু,বা	<i>2</i> 0%
3	とれ、ひばと、倒り、ひ	<i>7</i> 0%
3	<u> রূব'দেন'র্ছুখ'</u>	<i>7</i> 0%
ক্রুযাঝা		

47	শ্ল্বিন-বূঝ-র্চ্চ্রঝা	40%
<i>ক্রু</i> যাঝা		
র্মান্থ্যবাষ্ট্রপ্রথ্য		<i>1</i> 00%

क्ट्रॅंब ग्वैति देंब र्क्व स्र्रार्थे| ८ इव तहीया श्चे.शकुटी प् ग्रवसाद्याम्याम्याः योवस्या चवा.पळ्य.घ्ययं.ठट.र्ज्या.पॅर्ज्ञल.य शुःत्वः त्यम् त्या १० ५तुः स्राप्तः स्वितः वित्यत्याः स्वेतः वित्यत्याः स्वेतः वित्यत्याः स्वेतः वित्यत्याः स् (शुःत्र अयात्र्यायां वे या १० ८चः अःस्टः कुटः देवाः अ ११७- रट.क्रिट.क्र्रां क्रांत्रां क्रियं ह्यां क्रांत्रां क्रियं ह्यां क्रांत्रां क्रियं ह्यां क्रांत्रां क्रियं ह्यां ह्यां ह्यां ह्यां ह्यां ह्यां ह्यां क्रियं ह्यां १४- ट्यं.श.चल.चल.पर्केंर.त ठाळॅठ्य यह्र्य राज्य অবিষান্ত্রি'বাব্ষান্ত্র অবের ইো বাবর দ্বানা क्या हेवा बर्ह्न्यर्थे| व्यावका चित्रे वात्रका चुवा अप्यत्र'र्च'यावव'र्चाया अपयःरेव'र्च'के। প্রাবশাস্ত্রী द अपकारह्यां यी त्रोतारा भागवः र्यः वुषः स्व। भागवः रेवः र्यः के। ८ अधिया.पटियो.क्रूआ.चिट्री क्रूयाह्मागुन-प्राय-मुखासर्ग 4 श्रावद्यार्यात्यः तहिषाः रातेः क्षे क्रॅन'न्ध्रेन'न्डिग'गुनेन् यर्देव'राम'यर्हित्। ग्वयार्थे १०१६में श्रुष्त्र प्राप्ते प्राप्ते प्राप्ते वित्र क्षेत्र प्राप्ते प्रापत

क्रॅंब्र'ग्रिकेट' अटॅब्र'प्ट्रेंट्र' क्रॅंब्र'ग्रिकेट' देग्र'य्०प्/RIG205 प्रकट्र'त्व'र्द्युव्य ११ MODULE TUTOR: KINLEY TSHERING

न्रीयायाध्या

क्र्-रेग्न्याः भेटात्वर्याः प्राप्त्याः प्राप्त्याः प्राप्त्याः स्वाप्त्याः प्राप्ताः स्वाप्त्याः स्व

গ্রুব'নের্মা

ब्रॅंच ब्रेंट रं र्क् वीय ब्रेंव गवि तरी यह वा सु चते निस्ता

- चिट्यायाय प्रति भागे विष्णु व
- द्र-पर-पर्न-स्व-प्ताः स्व-प्ताः स्व

विट.कूथ.वय.ज्या.जुय.पचटा.चुया

- ४- याञ्चान्तः याञ्चेत्वतार्थन्। स्वान्याः व्यान्याः व्यान्यः व्यान्याः व्यान्यः व्यान्याः व्यान्याः व्यान्याः व्यान्याः व्यान्याः व्याय

ब्रॅंबरक्कें वर्षेत्रप्ते म्याः क्रियाः क्रियाः क्रियाः स्वराह्य स

त्र वीट वी अट क्षेत्र के दे तहायाया । प्र वाट वी अट क्षेत्र के दे तहायाया । प्र वाट वी के के वाट का प्र वाट का प्र वाट का प्र वाट का प्र वाट का प्र

প্রমার্ক্ত্র্যামা

क्र्या. भ्रूंब. स्ट्राचन. ख्रेच. १८ च्या. प्राच्या. प्राच. प्राच्या. प्राच्

तह्रेन्या रुव मी र्क्ष्या र्ड्डे्न या वा लेव तम्बन मिट क्रिं में तिटा

श्रुंच श्रृंव विचया नेया

ষ্ট্রব'হ্মব'নেন্দ্র'ন্ত্র'শ্রেন্থে'নাষ্ট্রমম'স্কু'র্স্কন্'গুব'ন্ত্রন'ন্র্ন্রন'ঞ্জিব'রন'নুম'ন্তুর'র্ম্নুন'নেন'

श्च्रीयः स्वाग्यप्रस्वाग्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्वान्यप्रस्

रग्ने.र्ष्यात्रयात्रा

त्रवा त्या प्राप्त में प्राप्त प्रति क्षेत्र प्रवित क्षेत्र प्रवित त्या भी व्याप्त क्षेत्र विवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विवास क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विवास क्षेत्र क्

🏸 जद्य.प्रचीजा	२०%
रेरे धूँय प्रमः श्रेयः वी	<i>२</i> ०%
द्री श्रेट्यी:इस्याम्यार्द्यः विवववर्गेट्रक्षा	20%
र् भूय.र्थ.क्ष्य.क्ष्य.क्ष्य	60%
ऍट्य.चर्झेयय।	100 %

र्नेव र्क्ष्वा

J- 8185 35 1

マー 動業であれる酸子でする養子です

१- ने:क्र्यःभून:नु:श्रुर:पा

८- अर्केन्यः रार्हेन्य।

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८- ४८४.मैथ.८८.वि८.क्य.मुश्याता ४८.मैज. थेय.ब्र्याचर्याग्री.शक्य.ग्री.प्रक्ताग्री.प्र

v- अर्घि:रेश:८८:ईते:श्रेट:वी:क्याग्रद्या

५- ब्रे झिते ब्रेट वी क्या मृत्या

(- यभिवःहितःश्रेटःयोः इयः ग्राट्या

१०- श्रेव संति श्रेट वी क्या ग्राट्या

- ११७- छः सुः ८८: ह्यु८: ८८: ह्यु८: सुते: स्रेतः स्रोटः वी: इस्राम्या
- ११३- झ.श्रुय.मी.श्रूट.मी.स्थाम्या
- $\frac{2}{4} \cdot \hat{g}_{1} \cdot \hat{g}_{2} \cdot \hat{f}_{1} \cdot \hat{f}_{2} \cdot \hat{g}_{1} \cdot \hat{g}_{2} \cdot \hat{g}_{1} \cdot \hat{g}_{1} \cdot \hat{g}_{2} \cdot \hat{g}_{1} \cdot \hat{g}_{1} \cdot \hat{g}_{2} \cdot \hat{g}_{2} \cdot \hat{g}_{1} \cdot \hat{g}_{2} \cdot$
- के.श्रेवाब्राचेट्ट खे. श्रावच्यट्ट चड्ड्ट्ट्ट श्राज्यट्ट श्रीक्ट्ट श्राक्ट्ट श्रीक्ट्ट श्रीक्ट श्रीक्ट विक्राक्ट हैं से श्रीका क्ट्ट्ट विक्राक्ट हैं से श्रीका क्ट्रेट विक्राक्ट हैं से श्रीका क्ट्रेट हैं से श्रीका हैं हैं से से हिंद हैं से हिंद के से हिंद क

- श्रम् म्याम्या स्थाम्या स्था स्थाम्या स्थाम्या स्थाम्या स्थाम्या स्थाम्या स्थाम्या स्थाम्य स्थाम्या स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य
- (3句)といとに、製にてた、はいかにた。 (3句)という。
 (3句)といたに、影母、思いたに、はいかにた。 (3句)といたに、 (3句)といたに、 (3句)とに、 (3句)とは、 (3句)とに、 (3句)とは、 (3句)とは、
- मीन्यास्तर्याः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्रास्तर्याः भीवत्रास्तर्याः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्रास्तः भीवत्त्रास्तः भीवत्रास्तः भीवत्तः भीवत्रास्तः भीवत्र
- त्र क्रान्तिर्ध्यक्षेत्र प्रमाणकात्तिः न्याः क्ष्रिं प्रमाणकात्तिः न्याः क्ष्रिं प्रमाणकात्तिः विष्यः क्ष्रिं प्रमाणकाः विष्यः विष्यः क्ष्रिं प्रमाणकाः विष्यः प्रमाणकाः प्रमाणकाः

८८. श्री.प्रेयो.८८. श्री.प्रे.परुषा.ग्री.श्रट.ग्री.क्षा.ग्रीटश। क्र.८८. क्षियोबा.८८. बटबा.८८. जावर.प.८८. रावोब.८८. विदा.जुब.ट्र्.८८. वीली. तर्रास्वा.८८. ग्रीमी.प्रे.८८. श्रम्.८८८. क्र.चुजा.८८. वोब्रुस.८८. ८९जा.८८. परिजा.

२१- श्रद्धः के न्द्रः के श्रुः नदः के अर्क्ष्यान्दः विदः के नदः चर्षेवः सः नदः मदः नव्ययान्दः यवि.रेट. अर्थ.रेट. रज्ञाम्.रेट. ग्रु.सिय.रेट. भूग.रेट. रेशयो.रेसेट.रेट. रेशय. र्च. ट्रेट. ट्रेश्व.ट्र्य. ट्रेट. विश्व. प्रचीट. ट्रेश. च. ट्रेंग. च्रे. ट्रेंग. च्रेंग च्रेंग. र्ट. वोश्र्रात्रात्रात्र रू.र्टा. वालीजामिजार्टा. प्राःश्चिवाबार्टा. हिंखे. प्रवाबार्टा. श्च्रा वयान्तः वेदाया वेदायावियान्तः यावतःवेदान्तः क्रियान्तः वर्षान्तः वर्षान्तः कु.र्ट. रूबे.त.र्ट. स्व.थ. रट. र्जिंट.त.र्ट. श्रैश.श.र्ट. स्वी.क्ट.य.र्ट. घर. क्ट.र्ट. ब्राह्मर.र्ट. है.य.र्ट. हैं.य.र्ट. है.क्रूर.र्ट. र्यार.ल्ज.र्ट. |14.当かんて、残し、ないして、ないして、多りといって、 強されていして、 は、当れていして、 強されていして、 は、 לב. שלב.משַּמוֹ, טַילב, בּ.מַבְילב, צַילבימּמוֹ,לב, מַצַּילב, לַצַּיָם,לב, שָּבָּ रा.र्टर. ब्रे.क्र्ट. रेट. श्रेट.रेट. बे.स.रेट. रेट्र्ब.च्रे.रेट. रेश्नरंब.पुराब.रेट. ह्रेट. क्रिट्रां आपव र्ट्ट, विभाभावव र्ट्ट, भवार, वार्ट्ट, द्रांभू, भविव र्ट्ट, झैटावाँचे आवव र र्ट. भें.बाधुर्रिंट्र. क्रूब्र.ची.बावब.र्ट्र. क्रैंब्र.यञ्च.व.र्ट्र. श्रेंट्र.ची. र्ट्र. श्लेंब्र.येट्र. सेट्र. שבי בי אבי בי ליבור משיבר בשמיבם בבי בשימיבר בי ביבורב פחמיני र्ट. ब्रि.र्ट. यूट.वि.र्ट. बालूबा.सू.र्ट. कूत्राभीब.र्ट. रविजासू.र्ट. श्रैट.सू.र्ट. न्यन र्ये पठका ग्री केन वी क्या ग्रन्या

गविम्नेवा

यर्ळेंद्र

यह्र प्रार्थे

अस्य.यर्स्ट.मी.अष्ट्रुट.की.ह्ययंत्रागी.स.पंगीता

কৃষ্'হ্ন'হা

कुपानेवा

यर्क्क्

बर्ह्न्यर्थे।

अर्देव प्रहें प्रप्रप्राप्त से प्राप्त

र्यकाषर क्रिया

र्वा याने र

ग्वयार्थे १०१८मी ही ह्ना प्राये प्रमेव केरा १८० प्रायक्ष्य वित्र वेग्राय पर्क्य प्रभूत्र प्रायेव।

क्रॅ्रव याबिते केट

ब्रैंट्रप्ट्रियाद्राप्ट्रिक्ष्याय्यात्र्र्वात्याय्यो

क्रॅ्व याविष्ट

বার্দ'র্০র / ZHU303

ዻፙጚ'**ኇ**ቒ'ጚጜሢቒ' MODULE TUTOR: SONAM TOBGAY

न्र्यम्बर्ध्य

र्जा पर्चिर क्षे जिया स्व क्षेत्र की प्राची मानवा वार्ष का वीया के प्राची पर के प्राची पर की प्र चिट ख्रा सेस्रा ग्री यत पॅत प्रट दे त्य

यक्रवोद्यात्रात्रात्रः अक्रूत्रात्रात्रात्रे त्रित्रात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्र्यात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रात्रा यभ्वाषाः र्क्ष्याः सूर्ययाः पवि । प्रत्यायावे ।

विट. श्रेम्रमः ह्मं प्रबेट. य. देट. यदाविष्ठं त्वादः भ्रुंभाराः चर्माः प्रदेशे प्रवेतः चर्माः प्रदे रट.क्रिट.ज.चहुव.क्ज.टट. चेब.चवुव.

म्री.स्.र्टट.यब्रीट.वि.क्रूंश.तपु.रवि.य.रट. टे.मुश्चश.श्.यर्झ.क्ष्य.रट.. प्र्ट.प्रि.प्र्ट.प्रि.प्र क्ष्यान्त वर्षेत्रप्ते न्हे वान्त क्ष्याक्ष्य

८८. जु.जूपु.८चे.ट.८८. ट्र.चू. पक्कि.पचीयाग्री..८चे.ट.८८. ट्र.चू. पक्कि.व्यूजायक्यानेयता বর্স বী

ग्रीय.पर्यश

क्रॅ्रेन ग्विन् अड्ग'न् सुग'क्र्र्यास्य

- २- ब्रॅंब्र पहुण चुर कुरा बेबबा देव र्ये केते पव प्रंव प्रं हित प्रव प्रंव प्रं हित कुरा बेबबा प्रव प्रं প্রমান্ড্রমার্মার্ক্রমান্র
- ४- अर्केन्'प्रते'न्वे'न'न्न्'अर्केन्'प्रस्थ'वन्याः अर्वेन् प्रकुन्'न्न्'प्रक्याः भेषा
- ह्वारायम्बर्णस्कृतस्वराद्वितः क्वार्यस्वराद्वितः क्वार्यस्वराद्वितः क्वार्यस्वराद्वितः व्यार्थस्वराद्वितः व्यार्थस्य व्यार्थस्य व्यार्थस्यः व्यार्थस्य व्यार्थस्य वित्रार्थस्य वित्रायः वित्र
- ५- वगार्थेन् ग्री'न्डी'वन्न वगार्थेन् रस् कुन्तु वहेन् हन्या नेया
- ८- नेयानविषामी में प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रिया के स्वाप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प

শ্ব্রিব'ৰ্ষুব্'ৰ্ঘ্বব্যথ'নীমা

र्श्नेन न्त्र्न न्त्र्न न्त्र्न न्त्र्न न्त्र

न्ह्रे बिच यस्य सुम्ब

a	र्पट्य.टार्ड्घ्या	100 %
47	শ্ল্বিন'দুম'র্ক্রম'র্ক্সুম্বার	40%
3	धूँच.विट.क्ट्य.कीवोय	<i>7</i> 0%
3	<u> </u>	<i>1</i> 0%
र्	মধ্য'নেগ্রাম'ক্ট'ব।	<i>2</i> 0%
办	新日、日内、別母、兄母と	<i>7</i> 0%
	<u> </u>	

द्रवर्ळवा

१- वर्ष्ठवः द्वा

४- पश्चिमःस्व

द- अर्केट्रप्रप्टेंट्रप् ५- खुषाहेत्रकेट्रप्रायानावर्त्राच्य ८- क्वॅन तह्या व्व कॅट यी पन र्रो र्नेत्र-त्गुर्यानह्नेत्र-प a- श्रॅव पहिण र्शे सिंदे सर्व ने ने प्रमेव पा ब्रॅ्च सेम्बर्गी यव स्वर्धित ही ह्या 795'4 (- पर्वाक्षेत्रकाःग्री:सवःग्री:स्वाःप्रःचम्दःस १०- ग्लेंब्र-सेस्रमाग्री:श्लेंब्र्यान्यम्याया ११७- प्रह्मा सेस्रा ग्री प्रष्ट्यायाया ११२- ८.क्रें. यज्ञ्याया की. अक्ष्य. यक्षेय. ता १३- येतुते अर्ळवा १८- वर्षाःस्थाःस्यास्यास्यान्त्रः वर्षे अर्केन् १५- वर्षाःर्यश्राधेरशः अपन्तिः परिः अर्केरः प १८- वर्ष्ट्रमानासमानी मक्री न १७- धर्मा मुका श्रुवा प्रति सर्केन पा १८- श्रॅव लयः श्रॅन्यः ग्री यकॅट्रा १८- मः व सेट्रप्ते अर्केट्रप २०- वर्ष्ट्रेन्'च'न्च्नागु'अर्केन्'च य)- ह्या.पक्त.यपु.लय.जय ४१- भ्रियमासु'तर्मे प्रते प्रवा २३- इसरासुन त्रीन प्री में प्र १८- भ्रियमासु तर्मे पा हेव मी हूं यम १५- द्वेव कर र्झ्य सेयस स्रूर कुर ग्री र्झ्रियम य्८- जेतुते अर्ळेन। १४- छेर लेब की क्रिंव तर्मेश क्रिंट प २७-वर्षान्याः स्वायाः यान्ति स्वार् १८- ८५४।यावि। च्राटा सेस्या द्या प्राचीटा पा ३०- रट.र्वाय.य.स्थ्राया यद- जातियः अक्या अन्वावन प्वायः चः र्स्वायः प्राव्याः या ११- मुं अर्ळव् अर्देर पष्टेव प्राचा प्रेंट पर हो । १६- पर्येट प्रेंट प्राच्या हो प्रा ळॅट्रप्रचुरा १५- हेन्र-त्यात्र्र्य्र-त्याप्रवाहे प्रवाधित्यम् न्या १५- ह्या न्या व्यवस्थान्य विवस्थान्य व्यवस्थान्य व्यवस्थान्य विवस्थान्य विवस्य विवस्थान्य विवस्य विवस्थान्य विवस्थान्य विवस्य विवस्य विवस्य विवस्थान्य विवस्य वि ह्रे'चग'र्धेद'चर'चु'च ११० वावर्ग्याः अह्वा पश्च प्रमाप्तवा र्येत् प्रमान्या १५-वेद्वित अर्ळवा

क्या। क्या।	६०- पश्चित्यवि येषाया तेषा सेस्र सं पञ्च
८१- श्रुट-छेट-५व-वेष-कुट-ल-पहेव-र्ख्या	ব- প্রমার্শ্রিন।ই্রমাননি র্কুনান্রিমমা
< - प्रो'प'र्क्स'झूप'ग्री'र्ख्य'विसम्।	८८- अर्वि'राः च्चेत्र'या
८५- व्रुव्यसः श्रुःच	८८- यह्याः हेवः द्वः अध्वः या
८०- गर्वा इते देव हैं राया	८५- वेषापिवयां में दिर्पे सहयाप्य प्रा
्र - तोतुति'ठार्ळवा ५०-	· [成二] 所以 「
47- カガス・ベル・イガー	५१- इवा नर्था न्र सेव मी नर्भिन म
५४- वर्षेट्रचेट्रचर्हे.श्रेश्वरप्रेयचेंट्रच। वर्चेट्रच।	५६- क्रॅबायाटेबायर बेबबायते
५५- קลัך שֶׁמִיבַ קּבָּיק	५८- वोत्वि अर्केव।
(少- 製厂、可含み、だ、近、だめ、口利厂、ロ 口製み、ロ	त्र- जु.जू.वाश्वयःग्री.की.पर्यका.अट्र्र.
५८- ब्रॅंबरायरायहें त्राये ये ये	(४०- चु.च.ट्व.बेव.ग्री.ज.ज्
८१- श्चित्रत्या पत्या नेत्र पङ्ग्या पति से से स्वा	८४- पर्झ्रेष.पर्यंश्रज्ञान्यप्र.चैं.येया.
८४ श्र्यातपुर्यतित्र्यी त्र्वालीयारी प्रदेगाता क्षेत्री	व'रा'भ्रे'द्य ४६- यहेव'राते'र्न्स्ट'र्न्यत'
८५- ८वाय.यपु.स्टी वार्ष्.ज.भावस्तराः क्षे.सी	पःक्षःस्य ४४- ह्रमःन्तेरःन्स्रमःक्ष्रेयःसः
(४०)- वितेष्ट्रियः स्थितः यो क्षेत्रमा	८४- यर्षाः केर्रार्यस्य स्थितः
८०- लेखित सळ्या	

यावि हेव যৰ্কব্য

ब्रिट्रप्रह्मा अळव त्रम्या

यह्रें राये

यावयःर्राःगावयः प्राया

क्च्या हेव प्रयोक

যার্ক্তব্য

यहर् राधि

অবিষ্ণেশ্যুর বার্ল

ব্বম্ম শ্ৰুৰা

र्रे श्चिट.पर्च्याताप्रवीयायप्तिट.में अक्टू

मैज.र्स्य.र्टज.क्.ह्याय.श्री

यावयार्थे १०१८मी श्रे ह्वा प्राये द्वीव केंग्र १८० प्रभुद्र विच येग्र पर्के प्रायुक्ष प्राये ।

क्रॅब्र'ग्विते'बेट' क्रॅब्रा'क्केब्रट्ट'य। र्रस्ट'चबेब्र'चक्रेट्र'य'अष'र्देब्र'व्वब्र'चमॅर्ट्र'चस्रेर्

क्रॅंद्र'ग्विंदे'स्पट' सेवा'३०५ / RIG306

MODULE TUTOR: DORJI TSHERING

न्र्यम्बर्ध्य

क्र्वा क्रेंब व्या क्षेव त्या वी पक्षेव पङ्गा पर्ट होता क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रति वी त्य क्षेत्र स्वा वी र क्रिंत, क्रुवा,यबर,रेटा, क्रुवा,झैबा,बी,बिर,तर,रेटा, क्रुवा,यबर,र्श्र्व्याक्ष्य,लुबा,पर्वी,रेवा,लबा, के.स.स.५५-४-१५ त्य.क्षे.स. विट.तर क्षेत्र.त्य. यो.टत्रर.यक्ट्र्ट.पद्य. त्या. या.पद्य. नर्वाकार्यात्राच्याकार्यात्राच्यात्राच्यात्र्यात्राच्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्यात्र्या सःर्रवःर्रितेः श्वापान्तः त्रष्टुवः वे वा श्वरः हे गुवाविषयः तर्रात्रः हित्यः ह्वा क्वरः वे वि वित्रः वितः वित

शुनादन्या

- क्षेत्र क्र्या क्र्या क्ष्या स्वाप्त प्रदेश ह्या ता त्री क्र्या या
- থ- শ্লব ই্ষ্য ক্র্যাম নতদ ই্যা এ ই্ষ্য ক্র্যামা

- ट्रॅब्रामुब्राब्रास्त्रीयर्पाचेषाप्तराप्तराप्तर्थायर्ष्यात्रेत्राप्तराप्त्रीयर् র্কুবাহ্যা
- क्र्वायानवर् व्याता भ्रम क्रिया त्री भ्रम्या नेया ****
- ह्रिन् ह्रीन् क्वां शुः ह्रव 'नवा ह्रीनः र्ख्यः नेवा
- द्रो-द्र्व-ध्रुंत्र-र्ख्य-ध्रेषा-प्रमाया-प्रमादा-भ्राम्

র্ম্ব্রবাহ্বর প্রবাহ্বর প্রথ

वरःश्चॅनःश्चॅनःग्रुःन्वःशुःतुरःअवतःकुःर्कॅन्४०न्वॅनःक्षेवानेःयरःनतृवःधवाःरेःशुःकुःर्कॅन्४रे त्वन् चर्वे च्या ११५वी रेट सु र्वे न स्वर् स्वर् प्रवर् प्रवर् प्रवर्ष स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर् स्वर वटायन् सेवायम् म्हार्षा विष्यायम् स्वाति । विष्यायम् स्वाति । विष्यायम् । लेव 'तवन'न्वेंच'क्षेव दुर्म कुव 'ब्लॅन'वट वट से 'ब्लॅन हेंव 'तनन 'नते 'भ्रेनम'से 'वें 'कें केंट ' न्ध्रान्वें मुन्ते अन्तर्वे न्या वेष्ट्रान्वें

র্মুব:ৼ্টুৰ: ব5্ৰ'শ্ৰবা'/প'ৰ্ন'শ্ৰ'ক্টেন্'শ্ৰ্প

८९) वित्रात्मसायुग्य ब्रिट्रिट्रिस्सायदीयाय क्रिट्रिट्रिस्सायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थायुग्यस्थ चकुते र्व्वासाय प्राप्त विष्टे

१- श्रॅग'पट'श्रुव'तत्तुय'	<i>7</i> 0%
র- অম্বর্মা	20%
३- ४८. क्रिंग श्रेष तरीया	20%
८८रोर'याईट.	<i>7</i> 0%
त श्रूंच.र्यं क्र्यं भेवाया	&0%
ऍ८४.८ङ्ग्रथ	700%

र्नेवर्ध्वर

श्रेव : ह्या खेतु : चर : प्रते : हें ह्य १ क्विन केवा क्विन की अर्कन नि ८ न्ये मुन्र सुवा दुः सं गाने वा रट'प्रविव'पर्हेट्'प्रते'क्विव'प्रवि

२० ट्रंब.वावय.ट्यांट.टा.ट्यमेटी २ ट्रंब्य.वावय.ट्यांट.टा.ट्यमेटी यायाया छेट कुर परु र्चय तर्गेया मुन् लेर याशुवा

यवि हेवा अर्क्त्रा

बर्ह्य पर्धे

क्षेव.पंग्रेज.र्चिर्य.क्षे.र्म्येय.संपु.रूज.संबू প্র,নেপ্র,প্রপ্র,পঞ্

क्रुपः हेव। अर्ळवा

यह्र्य राज्य

श्रुव 'द्या' से 'सेंद्र' स्या

नृज्याया छन्।

र्ट्डे'यथर्'ड्डेर

यूर्य अधियाता

र्वेट्य. २४. ट्यं. यी. मूजा अकू

ॅ्र्यचट.ट्टाज.र्जय.ट्र्र्ड्.ड्र. प्रथय.र्ज्ञेज.यंश्चेय.टाष्ट्र.थ्रे.थ्र

क्ट्य.श्रमं.यर्थर.तपु.श्र.र्थिट्य.

र्वेर पर्हेर सुंग्राय पश्चिग्राय

यव्यार्थाय् १०१६मी ह्ये ह्या प्राये प्रमेत क्षेत्र १६० प्रायम्भूत्र वित्र विवायिषात्र पर्वेत्र प्रभूत्र प्रायेत्र

ब्रिट्-एह्वा.वावेश.न र्चयायाने य.जुति.जय.यहवी.चर्ड्.चपु.जुतुते.

क्रॅंब्य याविष्यट

যাব্রদ: ৭০২/ZHU304

तकरानुन रुषाधन

MODULE TUTOR: DORJI GYELTSHEN

न्य्यायाध्यय

क्र. रचयात्रात्र्यराचा क्र्यां या येटारा त्यया टा क्रिंदी चरात्र वा टाचरुया रती खेयया ग्री वावया स्ट्रेट्या वा दे श्वे र्षेत्र गति भ्रेंतर ५ अर्गे पर्श्वित दे र्षेत्र के दे श्वेत्र पर्रेत्य कु श्वेत्र पर्श्वित पर्या वर्षेत् त्यु तर देव भ्राम्बिय स्वित्र मार्थ पर दिन प्राप्त स्वर मिन स्वित्र मिर प्राप्त पर प्राप्त स्वर मिन स् चरुषारते से अषा श्चाप्तकेषा पर्केषया प्रश्चिषा प्रति । प्रषया गित्र से ति । यथा प्रश्चिपाय से स्विपाय से स्विप षया मिटा दे ति हैं या श्वाया रेया पर वें या पर वें या पर वें या पर वें या पर वें यो हो। दे हिंदा पर वें ये रे चर्वत्रातन्त्रिं तर्शे चरि श्वराशेष्ठारा श्री स्ट्रिन्या गानि श्वराधेन खिग्रवा विष्या विष्या विष्या विष्या विष वेट्रायुः स्वार्भवाः स्वार्भवायद्भायपद्भायपद्भायः हित्र स्टर्भवायः विषयद्भायद्भायः स्वेदः प्रोतुः द्यापाः

नन्गा बेन् में ग्राया प्रते भेषा सन् ग्री स्वर द्वित विन् स्वर क्व ग्री में ग्री ग्री स्वर स्वर विन स्वर स्वर स ह्मियाराये में तयर न्यं पायहैत है अव सामेयरा नहीं

মুদানেল্লখা

क्रॅ्रव मिले में अह्या प्रश्नुस प्र क्र्या सुवा रही वा रही में या

- न्यायान्त्रम्भैः देश्यादित्र त्याप्ति व्याप्ति
- বন্ধঅ'শ্বদূর'ন্ট্র'ন'ষ্ট্র'প্রশা **4**-
- द- वियावयाः स्वार्ख्यान् यी दिन्।
- वि.योष्या.ग्री.स्मा.टेषा.ग्री.श्रीट.र्ष्याया **&-**
- রিম'ম্ব'শ্রী'শ্র'র্ন্ম'ব্রুদ'র্দ্ভবামা 4-
- (<-প্রমান্য শূর্বী বাষ্ট্র ক্রিবামা
- यर्वा. अर. भूवायायदे . वेया सर. क्रि. ख. वा. रे. हो. यहेव. घर्या. वेया

ষ্ট্রবাষ্ট্রবাহ্যমূল

क्ट्रेंब क्ट्रेंब क्ट्रे की ट्रेंब से ऑट्य पर्झ्यय कु क्ट्रिंच प्रवेच प्रेंच क्रिंव क्र्रेंच क्रेंच क्र्रेंच क्रेंच क्र्रेंच क्रेंच क्र्रेंच क्रेंच क्र्रेंच बरःश्चॅनःश्चॅनःग्रीःर्वःशुःतुरःअधयःकुःर्केन्।४०न्वॅनःश्वेबानेःयनःपनुवःधवाःरेःशुःकुःर्केन्।८रे वटायन् अवायरास्यामुदावी विषायमाञ्चन वे न्दायमायम् विष्यायम् विष्यायम् मेव तवर न्वेंदा क्षेत्र निया क्रिव क्षेत्र विट वट से क्षेत्र स्व तर्द राति क्षेत्र स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व स्व न्ध्र नर्गे मुन से न्द त्रिय हे लग ले स्वन न्र्

र्श्वनः न्त्वः चन्त्रः न्त्रः विः कुः क्षेतः ६५

द्रों वियायम्यायम्या ब्रिट्र रेमा तर्दे त्या त्या प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प चकुदे र्झेषा सु त्यप्त है । क्षेत्र

办	धूँच.षट.श्रेष.पर्वेज	<i>7</i> 0%
र्	लब्रात्वाल के न	20%
3	<i>सम्रात्वासः</i> कृतःत।	<i>7</i> 0%

e)	धूँच.विट.कूथ.कैवीय	<i>7</i> 0%
43	ধূঁ্ব:৴৶.ড়ৄ৵.য়ৢঀৢয়	40%
ŬΕ	থে.শ্ৰন্থপথ.	<i>7</i> 00%

र्नेव र्क्ष्वा

9- বশম্মান্দ্রানী,শ্রু,মক্ষ্র,মার্ট্র,বর্মর,না २= इस्रायाधिट श्वट प्र्मिश प्रते क्रि.अक्ष्य.अट्रें र.चक्षेय.ता १ = ही क्रूंत्री पहिना हेत हाट प्रेंब परि क्रु अर्ट्य अर्देर प्रह्नेव प <- वटाचल्रुट्गांगुःबेब्बबंच्छाःवेद्याःहेवःशुःळग्वायायाःश्चिटाचा ५- धुःहेट्ग्चगुरःग्रीः पह्नाम्बर्धां कवाबारा ह्यें दा ८- प्रेव पं पहेन र्ख्या ग्रे= क्यार्हेग्। पर्देर प्रति कु अर्छव् अर्देर'पष्टुव'प (- धुःक्रेन्पगुरायाञ्चन्या ५- वट्रन्यट्र बेट्र वर्षेट्र वर्षेट्र व [전 건 १०-८नेव रंदि थॅव म्व ५५ ५ ५ १११ - বশস্ম না দ্ব স্থ্রী সার্জ্য ন্ট্রী স্ত্র্যু अर्ळव् अर्देर पष्ट्रव पा १२ चन्वा वावव अवया रा ते चर्या वानव क्षेत्राया ११३ - यद्याःग्वम् हेःपर्देः ব্যথ্য বাদ্র শ্রীপ্র বা १८= प्रथमः विषयः विषयः । विषयः व १५- मेतुते अर्ळवा १८- विराधिव के धिराक्वी रायते राष्ट्री राष्ट्री रायते राष्ट्री राष्ट्री रायते राष्ट्री राष्ट्री रायते राष्ट्री বম্বুব'বা १७- वह्याध्याचित्र रामित्रासुराहितासुरा १८ ८६वा अपन्य वाट ज्ञवा वाहेश सु

१८- व्यान्य व्यान्य विष्य गुप'पर'पष्टुन'प

टेशःर्खुत्या

२७- हैंगायोदि देंब द्वां अट्बा सुका देंब होत् सा सुता पर पहन पा

११- वे अते देव स नते न वि त हैं व अ शुन प्र न हैं व रा

२३- शेअसर्ज्यादेव द्यापित्राक्षेत्राची गाव पवि अ शुप्ताप्तर पञ्च प

१८- गुव गवि ञ्चित छेत अर्देव सुठा रत्ये वा मी ह्याया तर्ये वा पा

२०- धलायते. र्वे प्राप्ता सम्मारासा

१५५ - रटःरेवाः भ्रुपः छेट् रक्षां स्रध्व स्र स्र स्र रादे र द्ये वा रा १८- रटःरेगाञ्चितः छेटः हेराः द्यां द्वारादे द्वारा दर्वागाः पा २०- रटः रेगा ग्वन रेगा थें द से र सहित्य पति र सें न हीं द र न रा = ह्वातह्वामी पावेबारी हिंदा वेदा ४४- पश्चितः चित्रः ग्रांवः ग्रांवे तर्ग्याः पा गहरें तारप्रीयश्रामा २०- क्रॅंट तहें व पतिव रॉ क्रिंय च्या पानव या तरी तथा यो में या गी कें पाय २१ = रटार्देव केंबा भुति क्या ग्विग ११२ गाव्य में व गाव्य में व स्था বাৰ্বা ११ - अह्टिर्यादिश्वायशामीः इस्राम्बम १८= ग्रुप'अवते'तर्नेन्'र्कुत'र्सेन्'तेन्'री' र्ग्राचराञ्चाचा ४५- वयवायायि हेवाया रेवाया हें टा हे दाहिता स्मारा स्मारा हो दावीया हो दारा १८- पट्ने पट्टे मी मार्चे प्रीट में प्राप्त में प्राप् श्रेष्ट्रप्रस्थान ४४- क्र्या.यक्रल.ब्र्स्ट.यपु.शिट.पट्य.श्र.पघट.तम.चल.य १ वेंट निर्मेग्यापया हिट हे ही रहेंप **०=**क्रॅंट तेट में ग्राध्य स्थ्रीय ग्रीत स्थ्रेंट <ा-झूट्-तुट्-ह्यायानयाक्ष्यायि तह्यार्ख्या <ा- झूट्-तुट्-ह्यायान्यास्यान्यास्यात्वार्ख्या वाटा चर्चा 'झेव 'भ्रेका'ग्री' पर्वा अंद 'भ्रें अ र्ख्या ८८ गाव 'पंत्र प्रकार में वा यो 'पर्वा की 'पर्वा की 'पर्वा की 'पर्वा की 'पर्वा की 'प्रकार के वा की 'प्रकार के 'प्र শ্লুব্য র্জুব্য ८५- गुव निम्माराचेयार्वित निमाये निर्मेयार्ख्या **(**(s= नन्गा सेन् व 'यम् से 'यम् **ゼは、美二類ニ**」 ०० चन्ना अन्त्व क्षेटा हे अातवन्यते क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हो ०५ व्या यर्वाः अर्'व रत्य्रायः से **は出て、たけば、美人、製工」** अयाद्वाराने प्रमायना । ५०= र्क्षराचाद्वाराने चराचवगाया ५१ - कॅबाद्वायाने परमान्याया ५७- श्रेअषाद्वाराने न्यराचवगाया ५३ - धुयः चनेत्र गतिषा क्रे त्वन् पति हिन् ह्या ५८ -तीज. २४ . ४४ . ८ हो ८ . थु . प घट . राषु . **≨**∠.≅ౖ∠.1 ५५- दें दें द्वेंद्र या मुख्या दु च्रथा में देवाबाया ५८- कुः येदः परः तर्देदः यः सुः ह्रेग्रयः क्रिट.पत्रुच.त.प्र्यूच.ता त्र- क्रि.यावयः भ्री.पट्ट.ता भ्रा. भ्रेयाया निटा स्थि। ता तर्याया ना ५५- कुं पर्या क्रि. पर्रा राखा क्षेत्र वारा मार्था पार्था वार्ष

५०- वस्त्रान्त्रान्यान्त्रेन्यान्त्रेन्यान्त्रेन्यान्यान्य ८०- पर्यथायी.जार्नेत्रराल्य अराष्ट्री.पर्य्याची.प्रवायाची ८७- वानेमाना नहींन्यासु प्रति हो तर्वे वा वी सेवामानी सेवामा स *५२*= नेषःर्यः केवःर्यषःर्यः द्वः केषः यमुत् ः अर्षे ः श्लें अषः यथे ः श्लें प्र ५१ = हैट हे केव रॉक गविव र्व 5 केंग्र गविक ग्री प्रका हैव प्रिते हैं न प्र ८५- अर्र्र-तर्भूषाने पर्भेषा (८६ मेतुते सळंत्र ८८ ग्रवितः स्वःप्रः प्रः प्रदे प्रवे रस्षु र पर्षे प्रा ५०)- रट.र्ट्रब्र.विट.क्वरार्ब्धेट.राष्ट्र. **क्रिं**य.यर्ड्रे.य ८८- गृतिकार्द्रवायम्बर्धार्म्यम् अर्थाः प्रश्निष्ठाः । ८८- वास्तराद्वे पास्त्रावीः प्रमा 20- AET. DE! ふり- いがエーヨヒー यादी हेद **অ**ছ্ব'্য'য্ यावय.र्.यावय.र्याया. ब्रिट्-पहिंगा अळव प्रम्येयः क्चुन हेव कु न्ये क श्चॅराप्रंव विरास् र्शेट्रियास्य ब्रैंट्रित्र क्रिया क्रिया त्र्रोय तह्य प्राप्त क्षा लिया थारा आवत र्या गुत्र प्राचर प्राप्य स्त्र

६ वित्र त्योत्पर्गो क्रिया क्षेत्र प्रकारी क्षेत्र प्रकार क्षेत्र क्षेत्र प्रकार क्षेत्र क्ष

क्रॅंब्र'ग्रिवेट केट

कूर्वा.मैव.वाधुरात र्र्ह्वा.त.ठव.मी.मैव.जग्र.ट्रा्ट्याता.

मिल. राषा ८८०. क. ह्याया अरी

ठव मी पर्रि

क्ट्रॅंद ग्वेद अंदर

रेग्'३०० / RIG307

तळन् जुन मी नुषा धुन

MODULE TUTOR: KARMA TSHEWANG

ब्रिट्-पर्मेज.ज्यीय.यचेट.में.यक्र्

न्ययायायायाया

মুব'নেহ্রমা

- १- क्षेत्र क्र्या क्र्या क्ष्या स्वाप्त ह्या ता क्ष्या स्वाप्त ह्या स्वाप्त ह्या स्वाप्त ह्या स्वाप्त ह्या स्व
- ४= क्षेत्र.क्ष्याक्ष्यावान्यन्यः क्ष्याः क्ष्याव्यावान्यः
- ४= र्न्न मुन्न सं स्ति न्या सेस प्राप्त स्था सर्व स्ति प्राप्त स्था स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्था स्वाप्त स्था स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्
- क्यायानव्याक्र्याताः क्षेत्रात्त्रीः क्षेत्रात्रीः क्षेत्र्या नेया
- ५- ह्रेट.बुट.क्र्या.ज.क्षेत्र.स्या.बुर.क्ष्य.चेया
- ८- ८रो. ट्रें अड्डिं र व्हें प. क्षेया लका खे. प्रमूट र हे या

स्वास्त्र क्षेत्र व्यक्ष क्षेत्र क्षे

श्चितः हुँवः वित्वःस्वाः १५ वदः सः कुः क्विदः ६५

न्हें वियाययासुग्र

त्वाची द्वास्त्र प्रविदे र्व्या शुः भ्रुवाया क्ष्या स्वास्त्र स्व

रेरे जद्यायमा के.या	<i>2</i> 0%
के जयात्रम्यायाक्ताना	<i>7</i> 0%
र् रट.भैट.रेतुर.वर्ड्रेट.श्चेय.	<i>2</i> 0%
বস্থা	
पे श्वेंच ५ र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र र	6%
র্মান্থ্রবাধা	<i>7</i> 00%

देव र्क्ष्य

11				_
9	ই্বা'ঘ'তব'নন্ত্		2	শ্রীদ্র'ঘান্তর'বান্ত্যুমা
3	न्र्रुषान्हें न् नि		&	සිය.ව්ද.ඔ්අ.පමු
4	र्यः हैंगा कुव 'य5्व।	B	₹ .₽	र पङ् र्
2)	ম্র'র্কার'কান্তব্য		4	कते'कुव'चबी
C	रेअ'रा'ठव'ग्री'ग्रुव'ग्रेग		90	<u> </u>
<i>99</i>	নুমম'শুর'ন্কুব্		17	ग्रेन प्रहित् रहत मी मुद्र ग्रेन
13	इस्राम्द्रापर्हेन् पति कुत्राप्ठिय			শ্ৰব্যক্তী ক্ৰুব্যক্তিবা
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<i>37</i>	भ्रान्य अव पङ्गित् पति मुन्य ग्रिय		33	च्या पर्हें न क्व या सुरा
33	देश'पष्ट्रव'कुव'गठिश		36	झ्न रेवा पर्हे ८ क्विन यासुम
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Module Code and Title : IHS101 Ancient Indian History Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : Saurav Chaliha

General Objectives

The objective of this module is to introduce students to the history of Ancient India and make students understand the beginning of Indian History. This module will also make students understand the origin of urbanization through the study of Indus Valley Civilization. They will also be acquainted with different periods and the transformation of India with regard to her society, religion and the emergence of states in India.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module students will be able to:

- 1. identify the different sources of Ancient Indian history
- 2. describe the characteristics of the Harrapan Civilization
- 3. discuss the age of Rig Veda and the later Vedic period
- 4. describe the reasons for the origin and decline of Jainism and Buddhism in India
- 5. compare and contrast the roles of Buddha and Mahavira
- 6. recall the history of Ashoka and his role in the rise of Magadhan Empire
- 7. identify the state, society and religion of the Gupta Age
- 8. explain the origin and significance of Bhakti cult

Learning and Teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	4	60
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	1	15
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach: The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment: 20% of internal assessment

The students will have to write 2 assignments for this module. The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 10% and the second assignment will be a group work consisting of 10% and the remaining 5% will be assigned for Viva Voce

B. Class Test :20 % of internal assessment

Two class tests will be conducted after the completion of second and fourth unit respectively, each worth of 10%.

C. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

D. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Ass	essment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment		2	20%

B. Class Test	2	20%
C. Presentation	1	10%
D. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL	100%	

Pre requisite: N/A

Subject Matter

Unit I: Introduction to Ancient India

- 1.1 The importance of Ancient Indian History
- 1.2 Types of sources and historical construction
- 1.3 The stone age and the chalcolithic farming cultures in India

Unit II: The Indus Valley / Harrapan Civilization

- 2.1 The Discovery of Harappa
- 2.2 The great cities of Indus Valley
- 2.3 Harrapan Culture, Society and Religion

Unit III: Maturity and the end of Harrapan Civilization

- 3.1 The Aryans and the Rig Vedic Age
- 3.2 The Aryan society, Culture, and religion
- 3.3 The beginning of the Aryan dominance in India

Unit IV: Later Vedic Period

- 4.1 The transition to state and social orders
- 4.2 The Iron Phase culture and the Later Vedic Economy
- 4.3 The State politics and the society

Unit V: Growth of Jainism and Buddhism

- 5.1 Causes and the origin Jainism and Buddhism
- 5.2 The teachings of Buddha and Mahavira and their contribution
- 5.3 The difference between Jainism and Buddhism
- 5.4 The importance and the influence of Buddhism and Jainism
- 5.5 Causes for the decline of Buddhism and Jainism

Unit VI: The Magadhan Empire

- 6.1 The formation of territorial states and the rise of Mauryas
- 6.2 Chndragupta Maurya and the imperial organizations
- 6.3 The socio-political and economic structure of the Mauryan state
- 6.4 Ashoka and his contribution to Buddhism

Unit VII: Gupta Empire

- 7.1 The rise and growth of Gupta Empire
- 7.2 Contributions of Samudra Gupta and Chandra Gupta II
- 7.3 The Socio- economic life in the Gupta period
- 7.4 The decline of Buddhism and the Hindu Synthesis

- 7.5 Origin and growth of Bhagvatism
- 7.6 Literature, science and technology under the Guptas
- 7.7 Decline of the Gupta Empire

Reading List:

Essential reading:

Basham, A.L. (1992). The wonder that was India: South Asia Books

Jha, D.N. (2003). Ancient India: An Introductory Outline. New Delhi: People's Publishing Private Ltd

Majumdar, R.C. (2007). Ancient India. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Das Publishers Ltd.

Smith, V.A., & Spear, P.(2008). *The Oxford History of India.* 4th edition. New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Tripathi, R.S. (2006). *History of Ancient India*. Delhi: Motilal Banarsi Das Publishers Ltd. Hyderabad: Orient Longman.

Additional reading:

Burns, E., Ralph, P., Lerner, R., & Meacham, S.(1991). World Civilizations. Vol-A. New Delhi:

Goyal Saab Publishers & Distributors

Chandra, L. (1990). *Cultural Horizons of India*. (Vol-I to VII). New Delhi: Crescent Printing Works.

Kosambi, D.D. (1981). *The Culture and civilization of anceint India.* 8th Edition. New Delhi: Vikas Publsihing Private Ltd.

Rangarajan, L.N. (1992). The Artha Shastra. India: Penguin Books.

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title: WHS101Social Formation and Cultural Patterns of the World

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This module will enable the students to explain the bio-cultural evolution of humankind. They will also be able to explain the fundamental ideas about the early social formation and political development starting from Stone ages to the Iron ages. The module deals with various theories regarding sociopolitical developments of early humankind and attempt to interpret various views of historians on this. The module will also acquaint the students on socio political evolution of classical civilizations. The students will also be introduced to the features and architects of Athenian democracy and Roman republic and empire.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain the Charles Darwin's Theory of biological evolution of mankind
- 2. describe the socio-economic factors that led to the evolution of society and polity during stone age
- 3. discuss the different theories on socio-political evolution
- 4. recognize the legacy of the classical civilizations
- 5. identify the causes of various wars and social disturbances
- 6. discuss the factors that led to the rise and decline of Classical civilizations
- 7. explain the role of Cleisthenes and for the rise of Athenian Democracy
- 8. describe the factors for the rise of Julius Caesar, Octavian and Pax Romana in Rome

Learning and teaching approach:

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Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours	
Lecture	4	60	
Tutorial	1	15	
Assignment	1	15	
Independent Study	2	30	
Total		120	

Assessment approach

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment: 15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write 1 assignment for this module. 5% from the 15% will be assigned for Viva Voce

B. Class Test :25 % of internal assessment

Three class tests will be conducted after the completion of every unit and the total marks obtained by the students from the three test will be converted to 25%

C. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

D. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment	1	15%
B. Class Test	3	25%
C. Presentation	1	10%
D. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Pre requisite: N/A

Subject Matter:

Unit I: Bio-cultural evolution of humankind

- 1.1. Biological evolution from primates to homo-sapiens
- 1.2. Creation and evolution the theories of Lamarck and Darwin

- 1.3. Cultural evolution Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic
- 1.4. Beginning of agriculture and Animal Husbandry

Unit II: Bronze Age Civilization

- 2.1 The state, religion, society and economy of Egypt: Pyramid , Mummification, rituals, Technology
- 2.2 The state, religion, society and economy of Mesopotamia: Political Organization: Hamurabi's Code of Law, Gods and goddesses, Agriculture, Trade and Commence
- 2.3 The state, religion, society and economy of China: Political organization, belief system and agriculture, trade and commence

Unit III: Iron Age Civilization

- 3.1 The state, religion, society and economy of Ancient Greece
- 3.2 The state, religion, society and economy of Ancient Rome

Unit IV: Political Transformation in Greece and Rome

- 4.1 Athenian Democracy: The role of Solon and Cleisthenes
- 4.2 Roman Republic and its features
- 4.3 Civil War and Revolt in Roman Republic
- 4.4 Rise and fall of Julius Caesar, Octavian and Pax Romana
- 4.5 Division of Roman Empire
- 4.6 Crisis and Decline of Roman Empire

Reading List

Essential reading:

- Burns, E., Ralph, P., Lerner, R., & Meacham, S.(1991). *World Civilizations*. Vol-A. New Delhi: Goyal Saab Publishers & Distributors
- Craig, M.A., Graham, A.W., Kagan, D.,Ozment, S., & Turner, M.F.(2000). *The heritage of world civilization*. Vol I (5th ed.). New Jersey: Printice Hall
- Farooqui, A. (2002). *Early social formations. (2nd ed).* New Delhi: Manak Publications Private Limited
- Freeman, C. (2000). *The Greek Achievement: The Foundation of western world.* New York: Penguin publishers

Additional reading:

Dally. S., & Reges. A.T., et al. (1998). Legacy of Mesopotamia. UK: Oxford Press

David, AR. (1996). Pyramid Builders of Ancient Egypt. New York: Routledge

Gibbon, E. (2004). Fall and Decline of Roman Empire. New York. Penguin Publishers

Harris, W.V. (1996). *Demography, Geography and Source of Roman Slaves*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publications

Jones, A.M.M. (2004). Athenian Democracy. London: Oxford University Press

Keeley, L.H. (1997). War before Civilization. UK: Oxford University press

Thomas, J. (1999). Understanding the Neolithic. New York: Routledge

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : AHS101Growth and Spread of Buddhism in Asia

Name of the programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This module aims to give knowledge on the importance of Buddhist councils. It also provides information on the emergence of Buddhist schools and their differences. It also highlights the contributions of prominent Buddhist masters and Buddhist learning centers.

Learning Outcomes

On Completion of the module, the students will be able to:

- 1. explain the early life of Buddha and his basic teachings
- 2. describe the reasons for convening the Buddhist councils and its outcomes
- 3. differentiate basic features of Mahayana and Thervada
- 4. discuss the contributions made by prominent Buddhist masters
- 5. identify factors for the growth and development of Tantric Buddhism
- 6. recognize the causes for the rise and decline of the Buddhist learning centers
- 7. examine the reasons for spreading Buddhism to different Asian countries

Learning and Teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach:

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment: 20% of internal assessment

The students will have to write 2 assignments for this module. The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 10% and the second assignment will be a group work consisting of 10% and the remaining 5% will be assigned for Viva Voce

B. Class Test: 20 % of internal assessment

Two class tests will be conducted after the completion of second and fourth unit respectively, each worth of 10%.

C. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

D. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment Quantity Weighting
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A. Assignment	2	20%
B. Class Test	2	20%
C. Presentation	1	10%
D. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Pre requisite: N/A

Subject Matter:

Unit I: Socio-political and economic background of India during 6th century

- 1.1. Early life and spiritual journey of Gautama Siddhartha
- 1.2. Enlightenment
- 1.3. First sermon and teachings of the Buddha

Unit II: Four Great Councils of Buddhism

- 2.1 Reasons for convening the Buddhist councils
- 2.2 Major outcomes and its significance of the Councils
- 2.3 Factors for the emergence of Theravada (Hinayana) and Mahayana

Unit III: Features of Mahayana and Theravada

- 3.1 Basic teachings
- 3.2 Differences between Theravada and Mahayana

Unit IV: Masters of Mahayana

- 4.1 Asvagosha: Early Life and his contribution in Mahayana Buddhism
- 4.2 Nagarjuna: Early Life and his contribution in Mahayana Buddhism
- 4.3 Shantideva: Early Life and his contribution in Mahayana Buddhism
- 4.4 Vasumitra: Early Life and his contribution in Mahayana Buddhism

Unit V: Tantric Buddhism

- 5.1 Historical development of Tantric Buddhism
- 5.2 Characteristic of Tantric Buddhism
- 5.3 Basic teachings

Unit VI: Major Buddhist Learning Centres (establishment; role; masters; downfall)

- 6.1 Nalanda University
- 6.2 Vikramshila
- 6.3 Takshila

Unit VII: Spread of Buddhism (Who spread? When? How? Impact?)

- 7.1 In Southeast Asia (Sri Lanka, Thailand, Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia)
- 7.2 In Central and East Asia (China, Korea, Japan)
- 7.3 In the Himalayas (Tibet, Sikkim, Bhutan, Nepal, Ladakh)

Reading List

Essential reading:

Keown, D. (2000) Buddhism: A Very Short Introduction. Oxford University Press.

Bapat, P.V.(1987). 2500 years of Buddhism. New Delhi: Publication Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

Corless, R.J. (1989). The Vision Of Buddhism: The Space Under The Tree. Paragon House.

Dani, A. H.(1986). The Historic City of Taxila. Japan: UNESCO Publications.

Drub, B.R. (1986). The History of Buddhism in India and Tibet (Ed.Obermiller). New Delhi.Sri Satguru Publishers.

Additional reading:

Kern. (1968). Manual of Indian Buddhism: Varanasi (India)

Keyes, C.F.(1995). The Golden Peninsula: Culture And Adaptation In Mainland Southeast Asia. University Of Hawaii Press

Pandey, G.C. (NA). Origin of Buddhism.

Schober, J.(1997). Sacred Biography In The Buddhist Traditions Of South And Southeast Asia. University of Hawaii Press.

Snellgrove. (1968). A Cultural History of Tibet. Colarado (USA): Prajna press.

Tucci, G. (1980). The Religions of Tibet. Delhi: Allied publishers.

Tucci, G. (1988). Rinchen Zangpo and the Renaissance of Buddhism in Tibet. Delhi:Aditya Prakashan

Waddel, L.A. (1959). The Buddhism of Tibet or Lamaism. Cambridge (London): Ed. By Yoshinori, Takeuchi; Van Jan; Heisig, Bragt James W; O'leary Joseph S; & Swanson Paul L.

(1993). Buddhist Spirituality Indian, Southeast Asian, Tibetan, and Early Chinese. Crossroad Publishers.

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : HSM101 Historiography Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : Saurav Chaliha

General Objectives

This module will introduce students to historiography. The course will have an interdisciplinary character: This module will therefore make the students understand the meaning, nature and scope of history. They will also be acquainted with different historians of the world.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain the meaning, nature and scope of history
- 2. discuss the concepts of writing history applied by the Ancient Historigrapher
- 3. describe the concepts of writing history applied by the Medieval Historigraphers
- 4. recognize the concepts of writing history applied by the Modern Historigraphers
- 5. identify the characters of Ancient, medieval and Modern Historiography
- 6. examine the theological methods used by the historiographers to write history
- 7. review the Orientalists approach of writing history
- 8. differentiate the historical approaches employed by the Nationalist, Imperialist, Marxist and subaltern and post –Modern historians

Learning and teaching approach

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	1	15
Independent Study	3	45
Total		120

Assessment approach:

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment: 10% of internal assessment

The students will have to write 1 assignment for this module. The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 10%

B. Viva Voce: 10% of internal assessment

The students will have to sit for a Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 20 % of internal assessment

Two class tests will be conducted which will comprise of 20%.

D. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment	1	10%
B, Viva Voce	1	10%
C. Class Test	2	20%
D. Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Pre requisite: N/A

Subject Matter:

Unit I: Understanding History

- 1.1. Meaning and Nature of History
- 1.2. Scope of History

Unit II: Ancient Historiography

- 2.1 Role of Herodotus as the Father of History
- 2.2 Role of Thucydides as the Father of Scientific History in Peloponnesian Wars
- 2.3 Polybius and his contribution towards Ancient Historiography
- 2.4 Julius Caesar, Cato and Cornelius Tacitus's Contribution in Roman Historiography

2.5 Comparison between Roman and Greek historiographers

Unit III: Medieval Historiography

- 3.1 Al Beruni and Ibn Batuta's Contribution in Medieval Arabic Historiography
- 3.2 Characteristics of Arabic historiography
- 3.3 Unit III: Contribution of Modern Historiographers
- 3.4 Henry Adam
- 3.5 Turner
- 3.6 William Bradford
- 3.7 Hegel
- 3.8 Leopold Von Ranke

Unit IV: Approaches of History

- 4.1 Theological approach
- 4.2 Orientalist approach
- 4.3 Imperialist approach
- 4.4 Nationalist approach
- 4.5 Marxist approach
- 4.6 Post-modernist
- 4.7 Subaltern approach

Reading List

Essential reading:

- Benjamin J.R. (2013). A Student's Guide to History. New York: George Von Holtzbrinck Publishing Group
- Khurana, Dr. K.L. (2010). *Concepts & Methods of Historiography*. Agra: Lakshmi Naryan Agrawal Education Publishers
- Marincola. J. (2006). A companion to Greek and Roman Historiography. UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd
- Marwick, A.(2001). *The new nature of history: knowledge, evidence, language.* Basingstoke: Palgrave
- Rampolla, M.L. (2012). *A Pocket Guide to Writing in History.*(7th E.d). New York: George Von Holtzbrinck Publishing Group

Additional reading:

- Carr, E.H. (1961). What is History? New York: Vintage Books
- Eugene H., & Magnaghi. R. (2012). *Historiography of the America.* U.S.A: Greenwood Publishing Group,Inc
- Lowenthal. D. (1985). The past is a foreign country. UK: Cambridge University press
- Ryan A. (2012). *A History of Political Thought* .Vol I (*From Herodotus to the Present*). New York: Liveright Publishing Corporation
- http://www.trfa.org.uk/sixthform/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/HISTORY-What-is-history-E.H-Carr.pdf

http://enseignement.typepad.fr/printemps08/files/obrien historiographical traditions.pdf

http://www.unaoc.org/repository/9334Western%20Historiography%20and%20Problem%20of%20Western%20History%20-%20JGA%20Pocock.doc.pdf

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : BHS201 Cultural History of Bhutan

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : Rabilal Dhakal

General Objectives

This module aims to provide the background on the cultural aspects of Bhutanese society. It will also explore the change and continuity of culture in Bhutan. Furthermore, this module also aims to promote the understanding of social, cultural and religious change, and their importance in relation to the present context.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. describe the importance of culture for Bhutan
- 2. explain different types of festivals in Bhutan
- 3. describe the importance of Dzongkha as the National Language
- 4. recognize the significance of Zorig Chusum
- 5. Discuss the importance of foreign and Bhutanese literature in constructing Bhutanese history
- 6. assess the importance of festivals as an integral part of Bhutanese culture
- 7. differentiate the roles of different games as a means of fostering cooperation in a society
- 8. explain the factors responsible for the change and continuity of culture
- 9. identify the significance of art and architectural designs of chorten, Dzongs and monasteries

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach

Assessment for this module will be carried out on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 10% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 10%

B. Assignment 2: 20% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 20% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 10 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 10% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	10%
B. Assignment 2	1	20%
C. Class Test	1	10%
D. Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL	100%	

Prerequisite: N/A

Subject Matter

Unit I: Culture

- 1.1. Definition
- 1.2. Importance of Culture
- 1.3. Types of festivals: Tshechus, Lochoes, Dromchoes,
- 1.4. Approaches to understand culture: Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism
- 1.5. Bhutanese culture and its uniqueness

Unit II: Literature

- 2.1 Types and values of Bhutanese Literature
- 2.2 Foreign and Indigenous Accounts: Namthars, Debthars and Archaeological Sources

Unit III: Art and Architecture

- 3.1 Definition of art and its importance
- 3.2 Significance of Bhutanese architecture and its importance
- 3.3 Dzongs; Simtokha, Punakha,,Trashi Chhoedzong Trongsa, &Trashigang
- 3.4 Significant Chortens& Monasteries of Bhutan Thimphu
- 3.5 Traditional Houses: Materials and Technology and Significance
- 3.6 Zorig Chusum (Thirteen Crafts) Origin &Types

Unit IV: Language

- 4.1 Different types of languages of Bhutan
- 4.2 History, growth and development of Dzongkha as the National Language
- 4.3 Communication definition, channels of communication, Verbal and Non verbal communication, Edward T.Hall's High context and Low context theory

Unit V: Games - traditional and modern

- 5.1 Origin
- 5.2 Traditional Games and their status
- 5.3 Modern Games
- 5.4 Significance and changing scenario

Unit VI: Custom and traditions - What is custom? And what is tradition?

- 6.1 Food
- 6.2 Dress
- 6.3 Driglam Namzha
- 6.4 Marriage
- 6.5 Rituals
- 6.6 Folk Songs and Dance

Unit VII: Continuity and culture change in Bhutan since 1980s

Reading List

Essential reading:

Aris, M., & Hutt, Michael. (Ed.). (1994). *Bhutan: Aspects of Culture and Development.* Gatmore, Scotland: Kiscadale

Chakravarti, Dr. B. (1979). A Cultural History of Bhutan. West Bengal: Hilltop Publisher

Dorji, R. (1990). A Brief Religious, cultural and Secular History of Bhutan. New York: Asia Society Galleries

Lavenda, R.H., & Schultz, E.A. (2008). *Anthropology: What does it mean to be human?* NewYork: Oxford University Press

Dorji, R. (1989). *A Brief Religious, Cultural, and Secular History of Bhutan*. Asia Society Galleries Additional reading:

Choden, K. (1994). Folk tales of Bhutan. Bangkok: White Lotus

Dorji, C. (2001). The Clear Mirror of Archery in Bhutan. Thimphu: Chang Dorji

Dorji, C. (2004). Clear Exposition of Bhutanese Architecture. Thimphu: Chang Dorji

Dorji, Dr. C.T. (2008). A concise cultural history of Bhutan. New Delhi. Prominent Publishers

Gyaltshen, D. (1999). Driglam Namzhag Debther NorbuiT hrengwa. Thimphu: National Library

Pedey, K.(2005). *Ta She GhaChha : The Broken Saddle and Other Popular Bhutanese Beliefs.* Thimphu: DSB Publications.

Sithel, D. (2001). The origin and description of Bhutanese mask dances. Thimphu: Thimphu: D.S. Dorji

Sinha, A.C.(2001). *Himalayan kingdom Bhutan: Tradition, transition and transformation.* New Delhi: Indus Publishing Company

Solverson, H. (1995). The Jesuit and the Dragon, the Life of Father William Mackey in the Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan. Outremont: Robert Davies Publishing

Ura, K.(1995). The Hero with a Thousand Eyes: A Historical Novel. Thimphu: Karma Ura

Wangchuk, L. (2008). Facts about Bhutan – the land of the thunder dragon. Chennai: NPT Offset Press.

Zeppa, J. (1999). Beyond the Sky and the Earth: A Journey into Bhutan. New York and Toronto: Doubleday

http://www.bhutanstudies.org.bt/publicationFiles/OccasionalPublications/CultureAndModernisation/Chapter%204%20Culture%20and%20Tradition.pdf

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : WHS202 The Rise of the Modern West (Mid 15th – 17th Century)

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This module makes the students aware of the factors behind the transition from feudalism to capitalism, impart the ideas and ideologies of the western colonialism and the late medieval transition to the Reformation era It aims to help the students understand Europe's colonial and commercial expansion, and development of capitalism. This module will also facilitate students with the knowledge of economic system during the mid 15th and 17th century by exploring the shifts and balances of the economic system together with the development of democratic and parliamentary institutions in England.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain the factors responsible for the rise of voyages and discoveries
- 2. discuss the origin and spread of renaissance in Italy
- 3. describe the cause and effects of Reformation in Europe
- 4. examine the role played by Martin Luther for the spread of Reformation in Germany
- 5. analyse the factors responsible for the growth of capitalism and scientific revolution in Europe.
- 6. review the process of Constitutional development in England
- 7. trace the important events of the glorious revolution of 1668 in England
- 8. identify the contributions made by Henry VIII and John Calvin for the success of Reformation

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 15% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 15%

B. Assignment 2:15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 15% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test :10 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 10% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	10%
D Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: N/A

Subject Matter

Unit I: Geographical Discoveries of 15th and 16th centuries

- 1.1. Factors lead to the voyages and discoveries
- 1.2. Discovery of major sea routes and continents
- 1.3. Results of Discoveries (colonization, cultural transplantation, slave trade, commercial revolution, fusion of ideas)

Unit II: Renaissance

- 2.1 Origin and spread of Renaissance in Italy
- 2.2 Influence of renaissance on European Literature, medicine, science, politics, art and painting.
- 2.3 Humanism
- 2.4 Impact of renaissance on religion, politics, society and sensuality

Unit III: Reformation

- 3.1 Origin of Reformation
- 3.2 Reformation in Germany (Martin Luther and his works)
- 3.3 Reformation in England (Henry VIII and his works)
- 3.4 Reformation in France and Switzerland (John Calvin, Zwingli and their works)
- 3.5 Counter Reformation (Inquisition, Council of Trent, Jesuit order)
- 3.6 Results of Reformation

Unit IV: Economic origin of the modern western world

- 4.1 Evolution of new economic concepts
- 4.2 Capitalism (steps towards capitalism and its effects)
- 4.3 Commercial revolution (mercantilism and laissez-faire)
- 4.4 Industrial revolution
- 4.5 Scientific revolution

Unit V: Growth of Parliamentary institutions in England.

- 5.1 Constitutional struggles in England
- 5.2 Britain under the Stuarts
- 5.3 Civil war in England and the Restoration

- 5.4 The Glorious revolution of 1688
- 5.5 The Bill of Rights

Reading List

Essential reading:

Anderson, P. (1978). Passages from Antiquity to Feudalism. London

Burns, E.,Ralph, P.,Lerner,R., & Meacham, S.(1991). World Civilizations. Vol- B. New Delhi Goyal Saab Publishers & Distributors

Cipolla, C.M. (1993). Before the Industrial Revolution, European Society and Economy. 1000-1700. (3rd ed). London

Craig, M.A., Graham, A.W., Kagan, D.,Ozment, S., & Turner, M.F.(2000). *The heritage of world civilization*. Vol I (5th ed.). New Jersey: Prentice Hall

Epstein,S. R. (2006). Rodney Hilton, Marxism and the Transition From Feudalism to Capitalism.London.

Hale, J. R. (1971). Renaissance in Europe. London.

Additional reading:

Batho, G.R. (1974). *Modern History of Europe: Since 1600*. London & Toronto: Burke Publishing Co. Ltd.

Cipolla, C.M. (1980). Before the Industrial Revolution: European Soceity and Economy. 1000 -1700. New York.

Jelly, S. (1984). *The Aspects of European History (1494-1789)*. (2nd ed). New York: Methuen and Co Langer, & et al. (1975). *The Expansion of Empire to Modern World (Vol-II)*. New York: Harper & Row Publishers

Mckay, & et.al. (1983). History of Western Society. Vol-C. USA. Houghton Mifflin & Co. Ltd

Merriman, J. (1966). The History of Modern Europe. Vol I(From the Renaissance to the Age of Napoleon). New York: W.W.Norton and Company Ltd.

Parker,G. (2004). The World Crisis, 1618-1683. USA: Mershon Center for International Security Studies

Ramm, A. (1982). Europe 1880-1945. New York: Longman & Inc.

Rice, E.F.Jr. (1970). The foundations of Early Modern Europe 1460-1559. New York.

http://www.saylor.org/site/wp-content/uploads/2012/08/HIST201-3.1.1-EuropeanExplorationIntro-FINAL.pdf

http://healysocialstudies.weebly.com/uploads/1/3/6/4/13644299/explorers_raft_background_information.pdf

http://www.csun.edu/sites/default/files/Media03--Renaissance.pdf

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : WHS203 History of Modern Europe: French Revolution to 1870s

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : Saurav Chaliha

General Objectives:

This module aims to assist the students in understanding the crisis in France and the outbreak of the French Revolution. In line with the French Revolution, the module will also cover the political upheavals that took place in Europe. This module will give the students a detail view on the race for Industrialization and socio-economic transformations in the European Countries and the question of national identities among the European states.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain the causes responsible for the French Revolution
- 2. discuss the factors for the rise of Napoleon Bonaparte
- 3. describe the reforms introduced by napoleon Bonparte in France
- 4. analyse the impact of French Revolution in the world
- 5. identify the role played by Bismarck for the rise of nationalism in Germany
- 6. differentiate the roles played by Cavour and Mazzini in the unification of Italy
- 7. critically analyse the factors that gave rise to capitalism and industrialization in European countries
- 8. evaluate the roles played by different social classes that gave rise to capitalism in Europe
- 9. review the factors that gave rise to the liberal democracy

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 15% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 15%

B. Assignment 2:15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 15% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 10 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 10% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	10%
D. Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: N/A

Subject Matter

Unit I: French Revolution and its European repercussions

- 1.1. Causes of French Revolution
- 1.2. Role of intellectuals for the birth of French Revolution
- 1.3. Events of French Revolution
- 1.4. Results of French revolution
- 1.5. Impact of the French Revolution on rest of the world

Unit II: Napoleon Bonaparte

- 2.1 Early life of Napoleon
- 2.2 Factors responsible for the rise of Napoleon
- 2.3 Reforms of Napoleon: Educational, Socio-economic & Political
- 2.4 Factors for the fall of Napoleon

Unit III: Varieties of Nationalism and the Remaking of States

- 3.1 Cayour and his contribution to the unification of Italy
- 3.2 Mazzini and his achievements
- 3.3 The role of Bismarck in unification of Germany
- 3.4 Importance of Nationalism in Europe

Unit IV: Birth of Capitalism and the growth of Industrialization in Europe

- 4.1 Process of capitalist development in industry in Britain, France & German states
- 4.2 The role of Bourgeoisie, Proletariat, Land lords and peasantry class

Unit V: The Birth of Liberal Democracy in Europe

- 5.1 The role of French revolution in birth of parliamentary democracy and civil liberties in Britain
- 5.2 Forms of protest during early capitalism: food riots in France and England; Luddites and Chartism

Reading List:

Essential reading:

Hobsbawm, E. J. (1995). The Age of Empire; 1875-1914. New Delhi: Penguin Books.

Hobsbawm, E. J. (1995). The Age Capital 1848-1875. New Delhi: Penguin Books.

Hobsbawm, E. J. (1995). The Age of Revolutions 1789-1848. New Delhi: Penguin Books

Merriman, J. (2004). A History of Modern Europe. (2nd ed.). New York and London

Rao, B.V. (2011). *History of modern Europe (4th ed*). New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Pvt. Ltd Additional reading:

Batho, G.R. (1974). *Modern History of Europe: Since 1600.* London & Toronto: Burke Publishing Co. Ltd.

Brinton, C., & Christopher, J.B & Wolff, R.L. (1976). *A History of Civilization (1815 to the present)*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall of Pvt. Ltd.

Bond, B. (1983). War and Society in Europe (1870-1970). London: Fontana Press.

Cobban, A. (1963). History of Modern France. London: Penguin Books.

Craig, G. A. (1972). Europe since 1815-1914 (3rd Edition). USA: Dryden Press.

Derry, T.K., & Jarman, T.L. (1977). The European World (1870-1975). London: G.Bell and Sons Ltd.

Grant, A.J., &Temperley, H.(1982). *Europe in 19th and 20th Centuries-1789-1950*. London: Longman Books.

John & Stokes, G. (1984). *Europe and the Modern World (1870-1983*) 2nd edition. England: Longman Group Ltd.

Rao, B.V. (1985). World history. New Delhi: Sterling Publishers.

Thompson, D. (1988). Europe since Napoleon. London: Longman/Penguin Books.

http://www.mu.ac.in/myweb_test/M.A.%28Part%20-I%29%20History%20Paper%20-%20III%20-%20History%20of%20Europe%20%281789-1919%29%20-%20%28Eng%29.pdf

https://press.princeton.edu/chapters/s10187.pdf

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : WHS204 America: Colonization to Progressive era

Name of the programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This Module will help the students to have a clear idea and knowledge about the history of America (USA) from colonization to Progressive era. Since USA is playing an important role in various areas like politics, technology, science, diplomacy and statesmanship in global arena, it is necessary to know about the origin, growth and development of the democratic polity of USA. Thus this module deals with the freedom struggle of the colonies, establishment of democratic Govt., protection of human rights etc.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain the socio-political background that led to the colonization
- 2. discuss the roles played by May Flowers and Pilgrim Fathers
- 3. describe the causes and results of the American civil War
- 4. examine the role played by Abraham Lincoln in American Civil War
- 5. critically analyse how the Americans decided to form a democratic government with federal system
- 6. evaluate the roles played by James Munroe for the development of the American
- 7. analyse the contributions made by Roosevelt with his New Deal Policy
- 8. analyse the features of American foreign policy and dollar diplomacy

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 15% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 15%

B. Assignment 2:15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 15% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 10 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 10% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	10%
D. Presentation	1	10%
E. Semester-end- Examination 1		50%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: N/A Subject Matter

Unit I: European colonization

- 1.1. Religious and political situations in England that led to colonization
- 1.2. May flower and Pilgrim fathers
- 1.3. Role of Geographical discoveries
- 1.4. Early settlements
- 1.5. Relation between colonies and mother country
- 1.6. (Map work)

Unit II: Colonial exploitation by mother country

- 2.1 Genesis of nationalism
- 2.2 Political and economic factors
- 2.3 Evolution of 13 colonies and their identity
- 2.4 Influence of Puritanism

Unit III: American war of independence

- 3.1 Various causes
- 3.2 Course
- 3.3 Battle of Saratoga and Yorktown
- 3.4 Declaration of Independence
- 3.5 George Washington and other Leaders

Unit IV: American Constitution and its salient features

- 4.1 Role of Thomas Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, John Adams and James Madison.
- 4.2 Democracy and Federalism
- 4.3 Human rights and Secularism

Unit V: Westward Movement and Manifest Destiny

- 5.1 Expansion of colonies
- 5.2 Problems related to ethnic minority
- 5.3 Various political movements and debates

Unit VI: American Civil War

- 6.1 Factors responsible for Civil War
- 6.2 Events of Civil War
- 6.3 Abraham Lincoln and his role in the civil War
- 6.4 Results of civil War

Unit VII: Cessation and civil war

- 7.1 Issue of Slavery
- 7.2 Differences between Southerners and Northerners
- 7.3 Civil war and the abolition of slavery

Unit VIII: American Identity

- 8.1 James Munroe and Munroe Doctrine
- 8.2 Development of foreign policy
- 8.3 Relation with Europe
- 8.4 Shift in foreign policy

Unit IX: Progressive Era

- 9.1 Theodore Roosevelt and New Deal
- 9.2 Temperance movement
- 9.3 Economic crisis
- 9.4 New deal
- 9.5 Big stick policy and Dollar diplomacy
- 9.6 Emergence as super power

Reading List:

Essential reading:

Beard, Charles A., & Beard, M. (n.d). *The Rise of American Civilization.* New York: The Macmillan Company

Elson., & Henry W. (2012). History of the United States of America. UK: Forgotten Books

Cook., Chris., & Waller, D.(2001). *The Longman Handbook of Modern American History (1763 1996*.U.S.A. Longman Publishers

Mahmood. S. (2012). The history of America: from pre-colonial times to World War II. India:Dorling Kindersley Pvt. Ltd

Selcer, R.F. (2011). Civil War America – 1850-1875. New York: Info base Publication

Additional reading:

Bowman., & John S. (1995). *The Cambridge Dictionary of American Biography*. UK: Cambridge University Press

Ed. Foner, E. (1997). The new American history. Philadelphia. Temple University press

Faragher., & John M. (1998). *The American Heritage Encyclopedia of American History.* New York: Henry Holt & Co.

Hicks, John D. (2004). Republican Ascendency 1929-33. New York: Harper & Rees, Morgan G

L, Norman. (2011). Mastering modern world history. (3rd ed.). Delhi: Macmillian Publishers India Ltd

http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalogs/hup-brochure-2012-american-history.pdf

http://history-world.org/USA.pdf

 $\frac{http://www.thegoyslife.com/Documents/Books/A\%20People\%27s\%20History\%20of\%20the\%20United with the second second$

http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/lcco/lcco ef.pdf

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : WHS305 Twentieth Century World History

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This module aims to help the students understand important events which had taken place in 20th century. It will give them detail ideas on why UNO, NAM, EU, etc which is still existing today had been established. This paper will also make students aware about the first two world wars which have cause heavy destruction to mankind and environment.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain the meaning and emergence of liberalism, nationalism and socialism
- 2. analyse the causes and the results of the WWI
- 3. evaluate the nature of WWII
- 4. critically analyse the impact of WWI and WWII
- 5. examine the roles played by Hitler and Mussolini in World War II
- 6. critically review the roles played by UNO
- 7. evaluate the importance of NAM
- 8. demonstrate the roles of EU for the world Peace

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 15% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 15%

B. Assignment 2:15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 15% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 5 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 5% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 15% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	5%
D. Presentation	1	15%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: N/A

Subject Matter

Unit I: Legacy of nineteenth century

- 1.1. Development of Liberalism; Socialism & Nationalism
- 1.2. Growth of Capitalism in Japan, Germany, United Kingdom and France
- 1.3. Russian Revolution of 1905: Causes, Events and Significance

Unit II: Origin of the World War I

- 2.1 Causes and Events of the First World War
- 2.2 Results of the WWI: Paris Peace Conference: Aims of the conference; Terms of the Treaty of Versailles; criticism of the Peace Conference, the birth of the league of the Nations
- 2.3 League of Nations: Mandate; Aims; Membership; Structure; Power & Strength

Unit III: World during World War II

- 3.1 Rise of Fascism under Mussolini in Italy and Nazism under Hitler in Germany: Causes and spread
- 3.2 World War II: Causes, Events and Impacts of World War II

Unit IV: Growth of Internationalism after WWII

- 4.1 The United Nation Organization: Aims of UNO; Principles of UNO; Objective of UNO; Organization of UNO.
- 4.2 The Cold War: Stages of Cold War; Causes of Cold War; Causes of decline of Cold and war and its Impact.
- 4.3 The Non- Aligned Movement: Causes for formation of NAM; The Five Pillars of NAM; Challenges and failure of NAM; Success and Impact of NAM.

Reading List

Essential reading:

Greenville. J. A.S. *A History of the World: From the 20th to the 21st Century*. U.S.A: Routledge Publishers

Hallock, S.A.(2012). World in the 20th Century: A Thematic Approach. UK: Pearson PLC

John G., & Gay P. (2006). The Columbia History of the World. New York: Columbia University

L, Norman. (2011). Mastering Modern World history. New Delhi: Macmillian Publishers Ltd.

Rao, B.V. (2011). *History of Modern Europe.* (4th ed). New Delhi: Sterling Publishers Additional readings

Blainey, G. (2007). A Short History of the Twentieth Century. Penguin UK.

Gilbert, M. (1989). The second world war: a complete history (p. 295). H. Holt

Ponting, C. (1999). The Twentieth Century: A World History. New York: Henry Holt & Company

Keylor, W. R.(2011). 20th Century World: An international History. New York: Oxford University Press

http://www.edu.pe.ca/westisle/departments/socialstudiesdepartment/history521/World%20War%20I. pdf

http://www.ltisdschools.org/cms/lib/TX21000349/Centricity/Domain/287/chapater_32.pdf

http://www.uwosh.edu/llce/conted/lir/courselistings/The%20Great%20Depression.pdf

League of Nations, http://www. dhahranbritish.com/history/johndclare/League_text.pdf

http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/pols/Currentissuepdf/The%20fall%20of%20Soviet%20Uniion.pdf

http://pu.edu.pk/images/journal/pols/Currentissuepdf/The%20fall%20of%20Soviet%20Uniion.pdf

http://sam.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/BirolAkgunSabanCalis.pdf

 $http://www.uio.no/studier/emner/jus/jus/JUS5540/h11/Feminist\%20 and \%20 Third\%20 World\%20 Approaches\%20 to \%20 International\%20 Law.pdf\ ,$

http://www.helsinki.fi/eci/Publications/Koskenniemi/MKLEGACY%20OF%20THE%2019TH%20CEN TURY-07e.pdf

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : HSM302 Oral History

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : Saurav Chaliha

General Objectives

This module aims at orienting students to the aspects of oral history and its relationship to generic written history. It will also familiarize the students with various techniques and approaches to doing oral history as effective tool for collecting historical information.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, the students will be able to:

- 1. define oral history
- 2. differentiate between the oral history from written history
- 3. identify the resources required for doing oral history
- 4. develop interview questions and conduct effective interviews
- 5. develop research topics to carry an oral history project on a chosen topic
- 6. recognize the ethical issues while carrying out and disseminating the oral history work
- 7. critically analyse the sources of the Oral History
- 8. examine the purpose and application of the oral History

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	2	30
Hands-on practice Oral History (e.g. Teach practical lessons on how to Conduct interviews and make students carry out mini research work (Based on Oral History)	2	30
Field Visits and Report Writing	2	30
Research through library usage	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach

Because of the nature of the module and its contents there will be no semester-end written examination in this module. Consistent with the learning and teaching approaches assessment will be based on continuous Course Work and an Oral History Project as given below

A. Minor written assignment: 25%

The students will have to write a minor assignment comprising of 25%

B. Presentation: 25%

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor

C. Oral History Project (at semester end): 50%

Students will have to write a oral history project after conducting field work

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Minor Assignment	1	25%
B. Presentation	1	25%
C. Oral History Project	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: N/A

Subject matter

Unit I: Defining and Understanding Oral History Movement

- 1.1. Formal and rehearsed oral accounts of the past
- 1.2. Recording firsthand accounts of the past
- 1.3. Informal conversations about the old days among family members
- 1.4. Recorded interviews with individuals
- 1.5. Recollections of past accounts of someone
- 1.6. A self-conscious, disciplined conversation between people on a historical significance
- 1.7. Movement of Oral History and noted oral historians

Unit II: Purpose and applications of Oral History

- 2.1 Sources of new knowledge about the past and as new interpretive perspectives on it
- 2.2 Enrich the work of social historians by providing information about everyday life of ordinary people
- 2.3 An active agency of individuals whose lives have been lived within deeply constraining circumstances
- 2.4 Authentication of other forms of history
- 2.5 A new dimension to local and family history
- 2.6 In schools by young people to explore their own community: talking about the past brings young and old together
- 2.7 Community and residential work with older people to encourage a sense of worth and continued contribution to society
- 2.8 In Museums, galleries and heritage displays is used to inform and brings displays to life
- 2.9 Collections at local archives and libraries have emerged as important new sources for all those interested in history
- 2.10 Source for many radio and television programmes

Unit III: Interpretation of Oral History

3.1 Oral historical evidence in light of its immediacy and emotional resonance to interpretation or accountability

- 3.2 Internal consistency and reliability of the narrator, and the verifiability of the account itself
- 3.3 Possible disparities and influential factors: situation of different interviewees, different agendas, ideological shifts
- 3.4 Mining information to answering questions set out in the project
- 3.5 Sample study of Oral History interpretation
- 3.6 Hands-on interpretation of data

Unit IV: Sources of Oral History

- 4.1 The Interviewee
- 4.2 Audio recorded conversation
- 4.3 Video recorded interviews

Unit V: Ethics and roles of Oral Historian: The Interviewer

- 5.1 Ethics concerning planning and preparation
- 5.2 Ethics in accessing information and during the interview
- 5.3 Ethics regarding maintaining confidentiality of interviewee and information collected
- 5.4 Risks and opportunity of an Oral Historian

Unit VI: Interviews: the main tool of Oral History

- 6.1 Dos and don'ts of interviews: Sample and exercise
- 6.2 Checklist of an effective interview: Sample and exercise

Unit VII: Oral History Project

- 7.1 Every student is expected to write a major project putting all theories and exercises into practice. It could be a local history, family history or an individual history.
- 7.2 Structure of an Oral History Project Proposal
- 7.3 Sequence of Oral History research
- 7.4 Conventions and protocols of doing Oral History
- 7.5 Writing process of Oral History

Reading List

Essential reading:

Ritchie, D. A. (2014). Doing oral history. Oxford University Press.

Portelli, A. (2009). What makes oral history different. *Oral history, oral culture, and Italian Americans*, 21-30.

Thompson, P. (2000). Voice of the past: Oral history. Oxford University Press.

Oral History Association. (2001). Oral history evaluation guidelines. The Association.

Valerie Raleigh Yow. (1994). Recording oral history: A practical guide for social scientists. Sage.

Perks, R., & Thomson, A. (Eds.). (1998). The oral history reader. Psychology Press.

Additional reading:

Bartis, P. (1990). Folklife and Fieldwork: A Layman's Introduction to Field Techniques.

Washington, DC: Library of Congress.

Buckendorf, Madeline, & Laurie M. (1992). *Using Oral History in Community History Projects*. Pamphlet Series #4. Albuqueque: Oral History Association.

Coles, R.(1997). Doing Documentary Work. New York: Oxford University Press, 1997.

- Creswell, J.W. (2007). *Qualitative inquiry & research design: Choosing among five approaches* (2nded.). Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Dunaway, D. K. & Willa, K. B. eds. (1996). *Oral History: An Interdisciplinary Reader*, 2nd ed. Thousand Oaks, Calif.: Sage Publishers.
- Earl, B. (2007). The practice of social research (11th ed.). Australia: Thomson & Wardsworth.
- Earl, B., Halley, F. & Zaino, J. (2007). *Adventures in social research: Data analysis using SPSS 14.0 and 15.0 for windows* (6thed.). Thousand Oaks: Pine Forge Press.
- Ed. Charlton, T.L., & Sharpless, R.(2007). *History of oral history: foundations and methodology.* UK: Altamira press
- Fontana, A. & Frey, J.H. (2005). The interview: From neutral stance to political involvement.
- In N.K. Denzin & Y.S. Lincoln (Eds), *The Sage handbook of qualitative research* (3rded.). Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications.
- Frisch, M. (1991). Shared Authority: Essays on the Craft and Meaning of Oral and Public History. Albany: State University of New York Press.
- Frisch, M. (1991). A Shared Authority: Essays on the Craft and Meaning of Oral and Public History. Albany: SUNY Press.
- Gluck, Sherna & Daphne Patai, eds. (1991). Women's Words: The Feminist Practice of Oral History. New York: Praeger.
- Gluck, Sherna B., & Daphne P. eds. (1991). Women's Words: The Feminist Practice of Oral History. New York: Routledge.
- Grele, R.J. (1991). Envelopes of Sound: the Art of Oral History. New York: Praeger.
- Grele, R. (1991). Envelopes of Sound: The Art of Oral History, 2nd ed. New York: Praeger.
- Neuenschwander, J. (1993). *Oral History and the Law.* Pamphlet Series #1. Albuqueque: Oral History Association.
- Patton, M. Q. (2002). *Qualitative research & evaluation methods* (3rd ed.). Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publications.
- Perks, Robert, & Thomson, A. (1998). The Oral History Reader. New York: Routledge.
- Ritchie, D.A. (2003). Doing Oral History: A Practical Guide, Published by Oxford University Press,
- Schorzman, T.A. ed. (1993). A Practical Introduction to Videohistory: The Smithsonian Institution and Alfred P. Sloan Experiment. Melbourne: Krieger Publishing Co.
- Shopes, L. (1999). Making Sense of Oral History, *History Matters: The U.S. Survey Course on the Web*, http://historymatters.gmu.edu/mse/oral/, February 2002.
- ----. (1991). *Transcribing and Editing Oral History*. Nashville: American Association for State and Local History.

Audiovisual Sources

Ives, Sandy. *An Oral Historian's Work.* Northeast Archives. VHS. 33 minutes. Color. Distributed by Northeast Historic Film, P.O. Box 900, Bucksport, ME 04416.

Websites: Guides, Societies, Associations and Sample Oral History

http://memory.loc.gov/ammem/wpaintro/wpahome.html

http://www.aaa.si.edu/collections/oralhistories/

http://lcweb2.loc.gov/ammem/snhtml/snhome.html

http://www.lib.usm.edu/~spcol/crda/

http://www.ieee.org/web/aboutus/history center/oral history/oral history.html

http://www.ibiblio.org/sohp/laf/

http://www.library.kent.edu/page/11247

http://bancroft.berkeley.edu/ROHO/

http://fas-history.rutgers.edu/oralhistory/orlhom.htm

http://wpcf.org/oralhistory/ohhome.html

http://www.sohp.org/howto/index.html

http://www.dohistory.org/on_your_own/toolkit/oralHistory.html

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : IHS302 History of India: Mughal to National Movement

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This module aims to provide students with the information on the history of India from the Mughal period to India's freedom struggle. This module also examines the nature of medieval Indian society, economy, state formations, and the contributions made by different political leaders in gaining independence. It also gives insight to different events leading to India's freedom

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain the nature of politics and administration of the Mughals
- 2. critically analyse the political tactics used by the Mughal rulers to consolidate the diversified Indian regions under Mughal Empire
- 3. describe the working of regional politics under the Mughals
- 4. analyse different uprisings in the wake of Indian Nationalism
- 5. interpret different theories of argument on the formation of INC
- 6. examine the importance of Mahatma Gandhi and his ideologies
- 7. critically analyse various movements during Indian renaissance
- 8. evaluate the negative impact of the growth of communalism in India

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach:

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 15% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 15%

B. Assignment 2:15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 15% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 5 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 5% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 15% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	5%
D. Presentation	1	15%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: Should have completed IHS101: Ancient Indian History

Subject Matter

Unit I: Mughal Empire under the First Six Mughal Emperors

- 1.1. Socio political structure during the Mughal rule
- 1.2. Economy and religious transition under the Mughal rule
- 1.3. Art and architecture under the Mughal Empire
- 1.4. Problems and the declining power of the Mughals

Unit II: The British and India Patterns of Regional Politics during Mughal era

- 2.1 The arrival of the English and the establishment of British East India Company
- 2.2 Battle of Plassey and Buxar
- 2.3 Carnatic wars
- 2.4 Reforms of Warren Hastings, William Bentick, Cornwallis and Lord Dalhousie.

Unit III: The Indian renaissance

3.1 Arya Samaj, Brahmo Samaj, Ramakrishna Mission

Unit III: Impact of British Rule

- 3.1 The Revolt of 1857; its causes, course and its effect
- 3.2 Legacy of British Raj in India: Political, Cultural and Economic
- 3.3 The rise of modern Political figures; moderates, extremists
- 3.4 Gandhian era: Non- Cooperation Movement, Civil Disobedience Movement and Quit India movement
- 3.5 Formation of INC and its significance
- 3.6 Cabinet Mission, Mountbatten and his role in Partition and independence of India

Reading list

Essential reading:

- Bandyopadhyay, S. (2006). From plassey to partition: A history of Modern India. New Delhi: Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd
- Chandra, L. (1990). Cultural Horizons of India. (Vol-I to VII). New Delhi: Crescent Printing Works.
- Chandra, S. (2006). *Medieval India: from sultanate to the Mughals (1526-1748).* New Delhi: Haranand Publications Pvt. Ltd
- Gupta, P.S. (2008). Power, politics and the people: Studies in British Imperialism and Indian Nationalism. New Delhi: Orient Longman Private Ltd.
- Khurana, K.L. (2011). History of India from 1526 1967. Agra: Navrang Offset Printers
- Kundra, D., &Kundra, S.D. (2000). History of India. Bangalore: Navdeep Publication
- Rajan, M. S. (1969). The Impact of British Rule in India. *Journal of Contemporary History*, *4*(1), 89-102.

Additional reading:

Richards, J.F. (1993). The Mughal Empire. U.K: Cambridge University Press

Read, A., & Fisher, D. (1997). *The Proudest Day (India's Long Road to Independence)*. U.K: Jonathan Cape.

Smith, V.A., Spear, P. (Edited). (2008). *The Oxford History of India*(4th Ed). New Delhi: Oxford University Press

Stein, B. (2010). A history of India (2nd Ed.). U.K: Blackwell Publishers Ltd

Walsh, E.J. (2011). A brief history of India (2nd Ed.). USA: Maple-Vail Book Manufacturing Group

.

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : BHS302 Political History of Bhutan

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : Rabilal Dhakal

General Objectives

The module aims to acquaint the students with the concepts and ideas essential to understand the political structures and processes of Bhutan past and present. This module will provide students with the background of Bhutan's state formation and will also highlight the contributions of the monarchs towards the modernization and strengthening of Bhutan as a nation state. The module will also facilitate students to identify patterns of historical development and political behavior in Bhutan.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. explain various theories that concerned with the nomenclature of the name 'Bhutan'
- 2. discuss the emergence and importance of different ruling clans in Bhutan
- 3. examine the significant roles played by Phajo and his descendants in western Bhutan
- 4. critically analyse the contributions made by Terton Pema lingpa and his descendants in the central and eastern part of Bhutan
- 5. analyse the importance of George Bogle Mission in Bhutan in 1774
- 6. examine the factors that led to the outbreak of the Duar War in 1865
- 7. evaluate the contributions made by Desi Jigme Namgyel
- 8. analyse the significant achievement made by the First and the second Druk Gyalpos of Bhutan
- 9. examine the reforms introduced by Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, the third king of Bhutan
- 10. analyse the reforms of Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the fourth Druk Gylapo and Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck, the present king of Bhutan .

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 15% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 15%

B. Assignment 2:15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 15% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 5 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 5% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 15% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	5%
D. Presentation	1	15%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: N/A Subject Matter

Unit I: Historical outline

- 1.1. Nomenclature Bhutan Bhotaanta, Bhuuttan, Bhotanam, Bhotstan & Drukyul
- 1.2. Physiographic and geographic divisions and territorial extent

Unit II: The emergence of ruling clans

- 2.1 Lhagon Pelchen and his descendants
- 2.2 Lhasey Tsangma and his descendants
- 2.3 Phajo Dugom Zhigpo and the Drukpa lineages
- 2.4 Terton Pema Lingpa and his descendants

Unit III: Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel and the Choesid system

- 3.1 Establishment of Choesid system-The Dharma and Desids, administration and codification of laws
- 3.2 Consolidation and the process of unification under the first four Desis
- 3.3 Political developments under later Desis

Unit IV: Contacts with the British

- 4.1 History of the Duars, battle of Cooch Behar and the Anglo-Bhutanese Treaty of 1774
- 4.2 Bilateral Missions: George Bogle, Hamilton, Samuel Turner, Kishan Kant Bose
- 4.3 Pemberton mission, annexation of Assam-Bengal Duars

Unit V: The Creation of a Nation state

- 5.1 Desi Jigme Namgyel as a statesman and a nation builder
- 5.2 Importance of the institution of the Trongsa Poenlop
- 5.3 Ashley Eden mission, Duar wars, Treaty of Sinchula

Unit VI: The establishment of a hereditary monarchy

- 6.1 Sir. Ugyen Wangchuck and the beginning of the Wangchuck Dynasty
- 6.2 Young Husband mission to Tibet
- 6.3 Internal reforms and foreign policy

Unit VII: Consolidation and National Integration

- 7.1 H.M Jigme Wangchuck- internal reforms
- 7.2 Foreign relations and the Indo-Bhutanese Treaty of 1949

Unit VIII: Modernization of Bhutan

- 8.1 H.M Jigme Dorji Wangchuck
- 8.2 Bhutan and the world internal reforms a prelude to democracy
- 8.3 Initiation of Five Year Plans and Planned economic development
- 8.4 Foreign Policy

Unit XI: The GNH Nation

- 9.1 H.M Jigme Singye Wangchuck and the GNH nation
- 9.2 Internal reforms
- 9.3 Acceptance of GNH principles in world forums

- 9.4 Foreign relations
- 9.5 Security issues
- 9.6 Youth, culture and politics in Bhutan
- 9.7 The changing role of Bhutanese women

Unit X: Contemporary Bhutan

- 10.1 H.M Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck Early life and accession to the throne
- 10.2 Contributions and achievements of the Fifth Druk Gyalpo
 - 10.2.1 Social and political development of Bhutan
 - 10.2.2 Indo-Bhutan relations
 - 10.2.3 Bhutan and the world diplomatic relations and international organization

Reading List:

Essential reading:

Aris, M.(1994). The Raven Crown: The Origins of Buddhist Monarchy in Bhutan. London: Serinda Publications.

Dr. Kinga. S. (2009). *Polity, Kingship and Democracy: A biography of the Bhutanese state.* Bhutan: Ministry of Education, RGOB.

Hasrat, B.(1980). History of Bhutan: Land of the Peaceful Dragon. Thimphu: Department of Education

Mathou,T.(2008). How to Reform a Traditional Buddhist Monarchy: The Political Achievements of His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, the Fourth King of Bhutan (1972-2006). Thimphu: The Centre for Bhutan Studies

Phuntsho, K. (2013). The history of Bhutan. Random House India

Additional reading:

Aris, M.(1982). Bhutan: The Early History of a Himalayan Kingdom. Delhi: RoliBooks International.

Aris, M.(1982). Views of Medieval Bhutan: The diary and drawings of Smauel

Davies, 1783. Delhi: Roli Books International.

Das, B.S. (1995). Mission to Bhutan: a nation In transition. New Delhi: Vikas Publications

Eden, A.(1972) Political Mission to Bhutan. Delhi: Manjushri Publishing House

Nishimizu, M.(2008). *Portrait of a Leader: Through the Looking-Glass of His Majesty's Decrees.*Thimphu: The Centre for Bhutan Studies.

Pommaret, F.(2003). Bhutan- Himalayan mountain kingdom (5th Ed.). New Delhi: Pragati Publications

Turner, S. (2005). An account of an embassy to the court of the teshoo lama in Tibet. India: Pilgrims Publishing

Rajput, M. (2011). *Indo-Bhutan relations through prism of history*. New Delhi: Manak Publications Pvt. Ltd

Ura, K.(1995). The Hero with a Thousand Eyes: A Historical Novel. Thimphu: Karma Ura

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : WHS306 Contemporary Issues Since 1945

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This module is introduced in this Programme with a view that it will help the students to equip themselves intellectually with the latest updates of world events. It is an attempt to connect the students who study the past with the events of this century. Since the module includes the most important world issues, it will help the students to have better idea on the period in which they live and the issues they face.

Learning Outcomes

On completion of the module, students will be able to:

- 1. critically analyse the various events that that took place in the Middle East since 1946
- 2. examine the role played by Mao and other communist leaders for the rise and growth of Communism in China
- 3. differentiate the roles of G8 and G15 Nations in the development of Global economic welfare
- 4. evaluate the policies and achievements of BRICS nations
- 5. critically review the importance of Stockholm conventions and its deliberations
- 6. describe the significance of RIO Summit and its results
- 7. analyse the impact of Kyoto Summit in implementing the Environmental protection
- 8. examine the progress of Environmental awareness through various conventions

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total		120

Assessment approach:

The students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 15% of internal assessment

The first assignment will have to be written individually consisting of 15%

B. Assignment 2:15% of internal assessment

The students will have to write a second assignment as group work and 5% of the 15% will be kept for Viva Voce

C. Class Test: 5 % of internal assessment

A class test will be conducted which will comprise 5% of the internal assessment

D. Presentation: 15% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation each on a topic assigned by the tutor.

E. Semester-end Examination: 50%

Semester end Examination will be of 50% for this module

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	15%

TOTAL	1	100%
E. Semester-end- Examination	1	50%
D. Presentation	1	15%
C. Class Test	1	5%
B. Assignment 2	1	15%

Prerequisite: Should have completed WHS305: Twentieth Century World

Subject Matter

Unit 1: The Middle East

- 1.1. Origin of Tension in the Middle East
- 1.2. The war of Independence (Israel) of 1948
- 1.3. Consequences of the war till 1967
- 1.4. Political and social issues in Arab –Israel relations
- 1.5. War and Peace

Unit II: Crisis in the Middle East

- 2.1 Causes, course and consequences of the war of 1967 Formation of PLO and Yasser Arafat Yongkipur war (1973) and Camp David treaty
- 2.2 Role of Super powers in the issue
- 2.3 The occupied territories and Lebanon
- 2.4 Attitudes of Israeli Labour and Liquid parties towards occupied territories
- 2.5 Israeli settlements in the occupied territories
- 2.6 Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1978 and 1982
- 2.7 The Peace process
- 2.8 The intifada. Palestinian resistance and Israeli response
- 2.9 Success and set backs of the peace process
- 2.10 Assassination of Istak Rabin and the election of Netanyahu
- 2.11 Yitzhak Rabin and the failed mission

Unit III: China and communism

- 3.1 Communist Revolution in China (1949)
- 3.2 Long March and the Rise of Mao
- 3.3 'Great Leap forward' and 'Hundred flowers bloom' policies
- 3.4 Cultural Revolution and consolidation
- 3.5 The era of Deng Xiao Ping and policy shift in China
- 3.6 Emergence of China as Asian power with special reference to the period of Hu Jinato

Unit IV: Attempts towards Global economic welfare

- 4.1 G8 Nations and their role in global welfare and their achievements
- 4.2 G15 nations and their relevance
- 4.3 BRICS nations: Policies and achievements
- 4.4 Globalization and its effects in various fields

Unit V: Awareness on Environmental protection

- 5.1 Stockholm Convention and its deliberations
- 5.2 Rio Summit and its results
- 5.3 Kyoto Summit and its impact
- 5.4 Polluter pays principles and carbon credit.

Reading list

Essential reading:

Bill, J. A., & Springborg, R. (1994). *Politics in the Middle East* (pp. 150-75). New York: Harper Collins.

Cleveland, W. L., & Bunton, M. P. (2004). *A history of the modern Middle East* (Vol. 3). Boulder: Westview Press.

Harvey, D. (2005). A brief history of neoliberalism. Oxford University Press.

Lawrance, A. (1998). China under communism. Psychology Press.

L.Norman.(2011). Mastering Modern World history. New Delhi: Macmillan Publishers India Ltd..

Maguire, S., & Hardy, C. (2006). The emergence of new global institutions: A discursive perspective. *Organization Studies*, *27*(1), 7-29

Additional reading:

Agrawala, S. (1998). Structural and process history of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, *Climatic Change*, *39*(4), 621-642.

Atale, N. (2012). A Decade of BRICS: Prospects and Challenges for Next Decade. *Indian Journal of Management, Forthcoming.*

Carter. V. F., & R. John. (2003). Twentieth-Century World (5th ed). Boston: Houghton Mifflin

Dessai, S., Lacasta, N. S., & Vincent, K. (2003). International political history of the Kyoto

Ding, X. L. (2006). *The Decline of Communism in China: Legitimacy Crisis*, 1977-1989. Cambridge University Press.

Luckhurst, J. (2013). Building cooperation between the BRICS and leading industrialized states. *Latin American Policy*, *4*(2), 251-268.

Meynell, H. (1960). The Stockholm conference of 1917. *International Review of Social History*, 5(01), 1-25

Nilsen, A. G. (2013). Book review: The Poorer Nations: A Possible History of the Global South, by Vijay Prashad. *Capital & Class*, *37*(3), 516-518.

Ottaway, M., & Carothers, T. (2004). Middle East Democracy. Foreign Policy, 22-29.

Paul, B. D. (2008). A history of the concept of sustainable development: Literature review. *The Annals of the University of Oradea*, 17(2), 581.

Porras, I. M. (1992). The Rio Declaration: A New Basis for International Co-operation. *Review of European Community & International Environmental Law*, 1(3), 245-253.

Protocol: from The Hague to Marrakech and beyond. *International Review for Environmental Strategies*, *4*(2), 183-205.

Strong, M. F. (1993). Beyond Rio: prospects and portents. Colo. J. Int'l Envtl. L. & Pol'y, 4, 21.

Tauris.. Goldschmidt, A., & Davidson, L. (1991). *A concise history of the Middle East* (Vol. 8). Westview Press

Zubaida, S. (2009). Islam, the people and the state: Political ideas and movements in the Middle East.

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title : HSM303 Methodology of Historical Research

Programme : BA in History and Dzongkha

Credit Value : 12

Module Tutor : To be recruited

General Objectives

This module will focus on the philosophical and the methodological issues pertaining to historical research and writing history by providing selected historical themes. This will develop research and writing skills appropriate to graduate students of history. This module will also explore issues about historical discovery, assessment and treatment of primary and secondary sources in historical research. Further this module will make students familiar with the basic methods of modern historical research.

Learning Outcomes

On successful completion of this module, students will be able to:

- 1. identify the historical background of historical research during ancient and medieval period
- 2. analyse the development of scientific approaches to writing history
- 3. examine the importance of philosophy of history
- 4. critically assess steps and activities required to reconstruct the past
- 5. describe the historians' task
- 6. evaluate historical sources used in history writing
- 7. critically analyze the historiographic approach of writing history
- 8. analyse at least two approaches on how interpretation of historical evidences are carried out
- 9. analyse contextual use of quantitative and qualitative methods of writing history

Learning and teaching approach:

Approach	Hours per week	Total Credit Hours
Lecture	3	45
Tutorial	1	15
Assignment	2	30
Independent Study	2	30
Total	·	120

Assessment approach:

As the module will not have any end semester examination the students will be assessed on a continuous basis as given below:

A. Assignment 1: 20% of internal assessment

The first assignment will be an annotated bibliography on a selected historical theme

B. Assignment 2:30% of internal assessment

The second assignment will be a historiographical essay on a selected historical theme

C. Assignment 3: 40 % of internal assessment

The third assignment will be an essay on a selected historical theme

D. Presentation: 10% of internal assessment

For this module, students will have to make a presentation of the Assignment 3

Overview of the assessment approaches and weighting

Areas of Assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Assignment 1	1	20%
B. Assignment 2	1	30%
C. Assignment 3	1	40%
D. Presentation	1	10%
TOTAL		100%

Prerequisite: None

Subject matter

UNIT I: Usefulness and value of Historical research (philosophy of history in brief)

- 1.1. Understanding of the past
- 1.2. Importance of historical record challenges accuracy of assumptions
- 1.3. Provision of context for understanding why things are as they are
- 1.4. The great tradition (old history) and the new history

Unit II: A historical background of historical writing approaches (on selected ancient historical theme)

- 2.1 Ancient historians' approaches of writing histories (in general)
- 2.2 Criticism of ancient approaches of writing
- 2.3 Medieval historians' approaches writing of histories and its criticism
- 2.4 Age of enlightenment beginning of scientific approaches to historical writing

Unit III: Procedural approaches to Reconstruction of Past

- 3.1 Meaning and its philosophy
- 3.2 Historians' task (in general)
- 3.3 Historical evidences primary and secondary sources (eg. Books, object, newspapers, media periodicals, recordings, diaries/journals, photographs, letters, videotapes, living witness etc.)

UNIT IV: Historical Research Methodology

- 4.1 Scientific Approaches to Historical Research
 - 4.1.1 Identification of Research Problem with or without hypotheses
 - 4.1.2 How to collect historical evidences identification of sources
 - 4.1.3 External criticism
 - 4.1.4 Internal Criticism
 - 4.1.5 Cross referencing
 - 4.1.6 Synthesizing the information

(Writing process – a case study - tutor will select a historical theme)

4.2 Interpretation and Formulating Conclusions

Unit V: Qualitative and Quantitative methods

- 5.1 When and how *qualitative method* is used for historical writing is used to describe and analyse the sources primary and secondary sources and oral tradition.
- 5.2 When and how *quantitative method* is used for historical writing
- 5.3 used to evaluate the documentation of data

- 5.4 longitudinal historical studies
- 5.5 events showing in the graphic form

Reading List

Essential reading:

Bell, J. (2007). Doing Your Research Project: A Guide for First-Time researchers in Education, Health and Social Science. 4th edition. New York: Open University Press.

Bajaj, S.K. (2000). Research methodology in history. New Delhi: Anmol Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Danto, E.A. (2008). *Historical Research: Packet guide to social work research methods*.New York: OxfordbUniversity Press.

Gorman, J. (2004). Historians and their duties. History and Theory. Vol. 43, 4, pp. 103-117.

Jarausch,K.H (1991). Quantitative Methods for Historians: A Guide to Research, Data, and Statistics. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press.

Kuppuram, G. (2002). Methods of historical research. New Delhi: Sandeep Prakashan.

Additional reading:

Mellor,R. (1997). The Historians of Ancient Rome: An Anthology of the Major Writings. London: Rutledge

Sarantakos, S.(2005). Social Research. 3rd edition. London: Palgrave MacMillan.

Schutt, R.K., & Matthew, A.(1999). Study Guide and Activities to Accompany: Investigating the Social World. (2nd ed.). Pine Forge Press:

Topolski, J. (1990). *Narration and explanation: Contributions to the methodology of the historical research*. Editions Rodopi. New York:

Date: May, 2015

Module Code and Title: ACS101 Academic Skills

Programme(s): University-wide module

Credit Value: 12

Module Tutor(s): Dechen Palden, Rajitha Sanaka

Module Coordinator: Dechen Pelden

General objective:

This module aims to develop the knowledge and understanding of a range of academic skills required for study at university level. The module will focus on the development of academic writing, oral presentation, as well as listening skills to enable students to communicate effectively in both spoken and written forms. The module will enhance their learning throughout their studies at university and beyond, through close reading, discussions and critiquing of academic texts. Further, it will also enhance students' capacity to critically reflect on their own learning.

Learning outcomes:

On successful completion of this module, students will be able to:

- use effective note taking skills to extract relevant information from a range of academic texts.
- lead and participate productively in group situations.

- apply features of academic writing in academic discourses.
- apply learned strategies to avoid the consequences of academic dishonesty.
- employ a range of strategies and techniques to read academic texts.
- demonstrate information retrieval and analysis skills by identifying, assessing and using appropriate sources i.e. author, publisher or website.
- identify the content, viewpoint and relevance of articles and reports on a wide range of topics.
- write academic papers using a process approach: planning, drafting, eliciting feedback and revising, following consistent academic standards.
- construct a coherent and substantiated argument that integrates appropriate source material, and uses appropriate research and APA referencing conventions in clear and correct language in the form of an essay.
- produce academic essays using process approach: planning, drafting, eliciting feedback and revising using appropriate terminology and a consistent academic style.
- plan, organise and deliver a clear, well-structured academic oral presentation.

Teaching and Learning Approach:

Tutors will employ an interactive, student-centred approach, integrating language and critical thinking skills using the following strategies: demonstrations/modelling, practical exercises and activities, group work (discussions, problem-solving activities, collaborative and individual tasks, peer feedback and debates), academic essay writing (process learning with diagnosis, feedback and remediation), oral presentation, portfolio, independent study and VLE discussions over the 120 credit hours.

Approach	Hours per week	Total credit hours
Demonstrations/Modelling	1	15
Practical exercises and group works	2	30
Academic essay writing	1	15
Oral presentation	0.5	7.5
Portfolio	1.5	22.5
Independent study and VLE discussions	2	30
Total		120

Assessment Approach:

Since the module is entirely assessed through continuous assessment, a student must complete all five components of the assessment outlined below and get an aggregate mark of 50% in order to pass. Assessment will be carried out on a continuous basis through the following tasks:

A. Academic Essay: Portion of the Final Mark (30%)

Students have to write one 800 to 1000-word academic essay following the rules of academic standards, essay writing, APA referencing and mechanics of language in order to practice and develop academic writing skills at the university level. The academic essay will be written in three drafts; the first draft to be peer reviewed, the second and final essay to be assessed based on the following criteria:

Second Draft (10%)	Final Draft (20%)
	Content (10%) (Introduction-3%,
Content (4%)	Body-5%, Conclusion-2%)
Language (2%)	Language (4%)
References (2%)	References (4%)
Format (2%)	Format (2%)

B. Presentation: Portion of the Final Mark (15%)

Each student has to make one 5-7 minute presentation. This will help them acquire the skills necessary for carrying out effective oral presentations during the course of their university study. The

students can choose one presentation topic related to their Academic Skills module, programme or an evidence-based subject that interests them for this task. The presentations will be assessed based on the following criteria:

Greetings (3%)

- Introduction
- Topic
- Overview

Content (4%)

- Clarity
- Discussion
- Evidence
- Coherence

Delivery (5%)

- Pronunciation
- Grammar
- Tone and pitch
- Body language

Visual Aids (2%)

- Effectiveness
- Relevance

Time Management (1%)

- Coverage
- Conclusion

C. Portfolio: Portion of the Final Mark (25%)

Each student has to maintain a portfolio containing series of exercises from both within and outside the class. This is to ensure the development of independent study, skills and ability to work with other students. The portfolio will be assessed based on the following:

- Organisation (5%)
- Class Work (8%)
- Class Notes (5%)
- Homework (7%).

D. Class Test: Portion of the Final Mark (20%)

Students have to write one class test towards the end of week seven. The test will mainly focus on referencing skills.

E. VLE Discussion: Portion of the Final Mark (10%)

Students will contribute to VLE discussions on selected topics assigned by tutors.

- Frequency (5%)
- Relevance (5%)

An overview of the assessment approaches and weighting:

Areas of assessment	Quantity	Weighting
A. Academic essay	1	30%
B. Oral presentation	1	15%
C. Portfolio	1	25%
D. Class test	1	20%
E. VLE discussion	2-5	10%

Pre-requisite: None

Subject Matter:

Unit I: Academic Standards

- 1.1. Definition
- 1.2. Purpose of Academic Activities
- 1.3. Ethics and Integrity

Unit II: Note-taking

- 2.1. Basics of note-taking
 - 2.1.1. Storing information during lecture sessions
- 2.2. Types of notes and strategies
 - 2.2.1. Pattern Notes or Mind Maps
 - 2.2.2. The Cornell Method
 - 2.2.3. The Outlining Method
 - 2.2.4. Symbol and Abbreviation Method
- 2.3. Listening and note-taking
 - 2.3.1. Practicing Listening with the partners
 - 2.3.2. Listening to BBC service podcasts
 - 2.3.3. Listening to IELTS test samples

Unit III: Academic Writing

- 3.1. Academic Writing
 - 3.1.1. Definition
 - 3.1.2. Importance of academic writing
 - 3.1.3. Identifying various academic texts
 - 3.1.4. Applying academic features in writing for academic purposes
- 3.2. Features of academic writing
 - 3.2.1. Formality
 - 3.2.2. Structure
 - 3.2.3. Logic
 - 3.2.4. Evidence and sources
 - 3.2.5. Objectivity
 - 3.2.6. Precision
- 3.3. Types of academic writing
 - 3.3.1. Essays
 - 3.3.2. Reports
 - 3.3.3. Exam responses
 - 3.3.4. Academic assignments
 - 3.3.5. Proposals (Research and project)
- 3.4. Academic argument
 - 3.4.1. Definition
 - 3.4.2. Distinction between academic argument and everyday argument
 - 3.4.3. Facts, opinions and beliefs

Unit IV: Referencing Techniques and APA format

- 4.1. Types of referencing styles
 - 4.1.1. Documentary note styles
 - 4.1.2. Parenthetical styles or author-date styles
 - 4.1.3. Numbered styles
 - 4.1.4. Why and when to cite
- 4.2. Introduction to using source materials
 - 4.2.1. Defining sources
 - 4.2.2. Critical evaluation of resources
- 4.3. Using source materials for in-text citation
 - 4.3.1. Direct and Indirect/Reported voice
- 4.4. Making end-text/reference lists
 - 4.4.1. Writing references for books, newspapers, websites and scholarly journals

- 4.5. Referencing and academic integrity
 - 4.5.1. Understanding plagiarism and its consequences
 - 4.5.2. Maintenance of academic standards
 - 4.5.3. Honesty and rigor in academic writing and publishing
 - 4.5.4. Following academic ethics

Unit V: Academic Essay Writing

- 5.1. Writing Process
 - 5.1.1. Pre-writing, Drafting, Revising, Editing and Publishing
- 5.2. Understanding Written Assignments
 - 5.2.1. Instruction words
 - 5.2.2. Content words
 - 5.2.3. BUG method
- 5.3. Academic Essay
 - 5.3.1. Purpose and features of academic essays
- 5.4. Essay Format/Structure
 - 5.4.1. Introduction- Opening statement, background information and thesis statement
 - 5.4.2. Body paragraphs
 - 5.4.3. Conclusion

Unit VI: Academic Reading

- 6.1. Text features and organization
 - 6.1.1. Textual Features
 - 6.1.2. Graphic Aids
 - 6.1.3. Informational Aids
 - 6.1.4. Organizational Aids
- 6.2. Reading Techniques
 - 6.2.1. Skimming
 - 6.2.2. Scanning
 - 6.2.3. SQ3R
- 6.3. Introduction to Using Source Materials
 - 6.3.1. Locating, evaluating and selecting information
 - 6.3.2. Internet Source- Web endings
- 6.4. Summarizing and Paraphrasing academic texts
- 6.5. Critical reading (author viewpoints/biases, reading for detail)

Unit VII: Oral Presentations

- 7.1. Basics of oral presentation
 - 7.1.1. Definition and Examples
 - 7.1.2. Tips to Overcome Anxiety in Oral Presentation (Controlling Nervousness, Controlling Physical Nervousness, Capitalizing on the Law of Attraction)
 - 7.1.3. Organising the Content (Introduction, Body, Conclusion)
- 7.2. Strategies for delivering an effective presentation
 - 7.2.1. Signposting (Introducing topic of presentation, outlining the structure of presentation, indicating the start of new section, concluding)
 - 7.2.2. Using Visual Aids
 - 7.2.3. Sense of Humour
 - 7.2.4. Body Language
 - 7.2.5. Tone and Pitch

Reading List

Essential Reading

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

- Department of Academic Affairs. (2018). *Students' materials for academic skills*. Thimphu: Royal University of Bhutan.
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Additional Reading

- Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students* (3rd ed.). Abingdon, Oxford: Routledge.
- Butler, L. (2007). Fundamentals of academic writing. New York, NY: Pearson Longman.
- Gillet, A. (2013, January 15). *UEFAP (Using English for academic purposes): A guide for students in higher education.* Retrieved from http://www.uefap.com
- Gillet, A., Hammond, A., & Martala, M. (2009). *Inside track successful academic writing.* England: Pearson Education.
- Hogue, A. (2007). First steps in academic writing. New York: Pearson Education ESL.
- Oshima, A., & Hogue, A. (2005). *Writing academic English* (4th ed.). White Plains, NY: Pearson Education.
- Oshima, A., & Hogue, A. (2006). *Introduction to academic writing* (3rd ed.). New York: Pearson Longman.
- Ramsey-Fowler, H., & Aaron, J. E. (2010). *The little brown handbook* (11th ed.). New York, NY: Pearson Longman.

Date: 29 June 2018

Module Code and Title: DZG101 Dzongkha Communication

१ क्वेंट.क्व.ग्री.क्वट. : ह्वेंट.प.चर.ट्व.क्वेंट.जुवा

१ र्रेन'ब्रॅन'गेंगेन' गर्जुन'श्वा'गवि'र्नेस'र्देवा'स्रेन'र्बेन'र्नेन'र्नेन'

गर्जुग'यग'गंवे'रेअ'र्श्वेन'र्श्वेट'।

६ ब्रॅन्प्स्य : ११

५ र्ह्मेन सं ः हिंद विते क्षेत्र प्राप्त प्रमुद रा

८ क्विरायन्द्रायीयमार्देवः :

ये श्रूपार्श्वेपाय्यवा

ब्रैंट क्ष्य पटी स्वार्क्र पिर विषाता श्रींच क्रेंट पार्क् वीषा :

- ७.७ क्ट्रावितः अट्रियानी तिन्द्रात्मान्य क्रियान्ने प्रतिस्थान्य निम्नान्य । বাৰ্জ্ব'শ্লবাৰ্জ্বাৰা
- 10.2 र्या क्रिया स्वाप्तेय त्या त्या त्या प्रति । स्वाप्ति । स्वाप्ति । स्वाप्ति । स्वाप्ति । स्वाप्ति । स्वाप বম'লবা'লুথ'বেঘব'ৰ্জ্থাপা
- भ.४ र्थाः भ्रेंच.जवा.जुच.पचटा.र्ट्यू.राष्ट्र.थुटा.टी.कूवा.खिर.कूवा.कूवा.सूर्वा.स्वा.सूर्वा.स क्रिय. येवात.पयट.पद्य.<u>ष</u>्ध्वाया
- ७. € तीयार्थं योष्यां केंट्यार्टरायक्षेत्राचे खेरार्टराययाः भेर्याः विष्यायित्रायाः ন্যব্ৰ'ন্ম্ম্ৰন'ৰ্জ্যুমা
- ४.५ क्ॅ्राविट विवासुः विवासे क्रिंगिन के स्वास्त्र क्रिंग मित्र क्रिंग स्वास्त्र स्वास्त्र क्रिंग स
- 少.८ इट.श्र.८ट.ध्र.ब.८ही.वायेश.स्वाया.क्र.जवा.जुब.पचटा.क्वाया
- ७.७ पट्टोलाञ्चा-८८:छी८:ञ्चा-४००० कुत्र सुन्-ग्री-ळ्वा-४८-ळ्डा-ळा-८६ला-तर-लवा-लेत्र বেঘ্ৰব্যস্ত্ৰ্বাকা
- भे. प्रविटाङ्मेराणया त्याया यी स्वाया स्वी रही रही या वा
- ७.१० पद्मेः स्वाःवीः नेवाषायाः छेः मः श्रीवः उत्तः ह्रितः वितेः वतः नगादः त्यादः त्यादः वातः । ৰ্ক্তুবাঝা
- अ.११ ख्रिटायदेव'न्ट् क्वच'हेव'क्वे' व्याप्त्रायच्य स्वाप्त्राक्ष्य क्ष्याया
- देवा स्थाप्य मुख <u>इ</u>ट्रावते,श्रेट्राल्या.ची.र्या.श्या.यथी
- याव्यार्क्ट्

70

श्च्रित्र स्वर्प स्वर् पिट वट क्रेंच क्रेंव क्री देव खे लुट अवत क्रु क्रेंद ए०८ वेंच क्रीवा दे प्यट चर्व स्वा रे खे ढ़ॖॱक़ॕ॔॔॔ॱढ़ॸ॓ॱढ़ॸ॔ॱॻॸॖॖढ़ॱख़ॺॱ॔ॖॳॺॏॱॸ॓॔ॸॱॶॱक़ॣॕॸॱॾॣॕढ़ॱढ़ॸ॔ॱॸ॔ॺॕय़ॱऄढ़ऻॸ॓ॱॺॏॱख़ॖॺऻऒख़ॱ क्र्येत्रियः विटः वटः वयद् अवः यरः रटः मुटः वीः व्रवाः यवाः व्रीः द्रवः विः द्रियः व

पद्मे वे रक्षं मी र्रव र था तमा लेव रववर र में पर क्षेत्र दिया क्षेत्र र सें पर सिंद र सें पर सें पर सें व

त्यन् प्रते भ्रान्यायु र्वेषा वी कु र्केन् न्यु पर्वे भ्रान्य की न्या तिया ने त्या वी का त्या प्रतेष

ळुॱळॅं८्'१० श्चॅ्रच श्चेत्र

ეე 5 ন্ট্ৰ ৰীবা र्थाक्चिय.रोग्ने.धुरा ब्रैंट र्क्ष रदि वी देव ता ब्रुट क्रुवाय द्वी विट र्टर

यविषाकः रायमायेव प्रवतः हो प्रवे विपायप्र प्रमें प्रवे

ग र्याकुव रचे वेया भ्रावाया ५०%

जयात्रयीयः ४०%

र्भून'षट:श्रुव'लु· १५%

भूरावटावी भूटाया १५%

ष. ब्रैट.क्रैग्रथ.ट्रेड्र.ब्रेट्रा ५०%

কুথ্যপ্রী কুথ্য-শ্রীবাধা ন**ি** ১ लूट्य.यङ्ग्य्य.

१२३५ व कंट नेषा थेवा *ງ*፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጞ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጞ

र्देव.क्ष्य.यो.तो स्ट.ल्या.यो.ट्र.ब्रिटी (क्.क्ष्ट्र.४)

- १ ह्रिट विदे सिन् ध्रीत्र भीता वी विद्यार स्वा
- र ह्निः वि क्षेतः न्वें स्वेरः न्वें बार्य

र्नेव.क्ष्यं.व.ता श्रम.क्ष्यं.ह्रेंट्रतापुर्धं व्यायाविया (क्ष.क्ष्ट्रत.४५)

- श्रट
- य ज्ञु:केंवा:
- क्ष्याः क्ष्याः
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- क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रान्धे गान्यान्तः क्षेत्रः व्या
- ह्रिट्राय थेवा भेट्रवी श्रीट क्र्यो जवी जुष रघटा घट्या Z)

श्रटःक्र्याः नटः चिःक्र्याः विटः क्र्याः व्यः त्रायन्यः स्वयः त्यनः ययाः येवः スカロ・カケダ र्देव :क्व गाया हिंद ।पर्दे :द्या ग्रिश :द्द र द्विय हे :क्ष्या :व्या (कु :क्ष्ट :८) क्षेया'अर्ळअष'नठ८'टे'झ्या' घटषा हेरा तह्या यी शुः द्वेय तु पहुँ त पूर्व प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त ही.ही.हिवा.घटगा ह्यायह्याः स्ट्री स्ट्री स्ट्री स्ट्री स्ट्री र्नेत्रः र्वत्रं प्राप्ता विष्तुतिः क्वेंत्रः प्राप्ता (क्वः क्वेंत्रः ५) <u>प्रच</u>ेल.भ्रै. १ वेऽ শ্ব স্থ্যা বহুৰা ৬ ক্সব স্থিন। ट्रेंब.क्ष्य.ब.तां लग्ने.पंगील (क्र.क्ष्टे.५०) लुया.ब्ट्रिट.पट्टी.घटग य वार्येष 'खे.पट्टी घट्यां र वार्येष 'खे.पट्टी घट्यां < वु:धेवा:न्दःवु:क्वंवा:/न्वेर:धेवा:व्हे:ह्यद्या ৭ বাব খিবা বেল্ল গ্ৰহমা ए श्रेब खे. पत्री घट्या न ग्रम्भक्त त्री वर्ष ৴ দ্রিব'বশ্লুগ্রশ্য'ট্র'র্মগ্রম'নেই'প্রদ্র (तड्डी:व्रिया:वी:र्रयावा:च्याट:घटवा १० पर्चे क्रिंग पर्चे घट्या ११) र्क्षा भून लग लेव तथा धन्या ११ स्टायहेब प्राम्य केवा केवा की प्राम्य विद्या

१६ क्ष्मान्में प्रतेन्ये में

म र्ड्डेन क्व तरि हुन प्रतिष्ठा स्वर्म विषय स्वर्म हिता के ति स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वर्म स्वरंभ स्

कूर्येक्री चित्रत्वर्म् है। (3000) स्ट. शुपुः ग्री-ट्रेचः श्रुं प्राज्ञः ह्रेया श्रुं स्ट. (3000) स्ट. शुपुः ग्री-ट्रेचः श्रुं प्राज्ञः ह्रेया श्रुं स्ट. (3000) स्ट. श्रुं प्राज्ञः ह्रेयः स्राज्ञः ह्रेयः स्रितः स्रितः स्रितः स्रितः स्रितः स्रितः स्रितः स्र

ह्य क्षिक्षः गुः मोत्राय्येष्य। (२००१) ध्याप्यक्ष्यः स्वायाः क्ष्यः प्रचितः क्ष्यः प्रचेतः विष्यः म्याप्यच्यः क्ष्यः प्रचेतः विष्यः क्षयः प्रचेतः विष्यः क्षयः प्रचेतः विष्यः विषयः विषय

म्रमास्य (२००१) ह्रापितः क्ष्यः स्वास्य । स्व

ह्नायार्य्यास्त्रवास्त

यि. यूट्र प्रत्येय : क्र्यंया (४००८) ह्रिट्र विष्ठ : योष्ट्र योष्ट्

क्टा (प्राचीयाकु:प्रटा (४००५) तास्त्रयात्मसानियः प्रत्यात्मसानियः । (४००५) तास्त्रयात्मसानियः ।

र्क्ष्याया

पि.स्टि.प्टिला क्षेत्र क्ष्मेया (२५५०) क्ष्मे प्रियामेया स्टिन हिंदा है।

यस्याक्ष्यक्ष्याया इत्यावार्य्यायाक्ष्यक्ष्याया (१९९६) यहाः क्ष्याक्ष्यायाः देवा ह्यासी ह्राताः स्टा खेत्रामी.जयाङ्गी पश्च-विश्वश्च-प्रह्मि (४००२) ज्ञात्प्व्य-पञ्च गोन्नि-प्राचित्राची मोन्नि-प्राचित्राची (१८८२) ह्न-प्राच-पञ्च अस्ति मोन्नि-प्रक्षित्र-प्रह्मि (१८८२) ह्न-प्राच-पञ्च अस्ति अस्ति अस्ति ह्न-प्राच-पञ्च अस्ति अस्य अस्ति अस्

१५ नमुरुविनायन् नितं केषाम् निया दे १८/०१/१०१०१