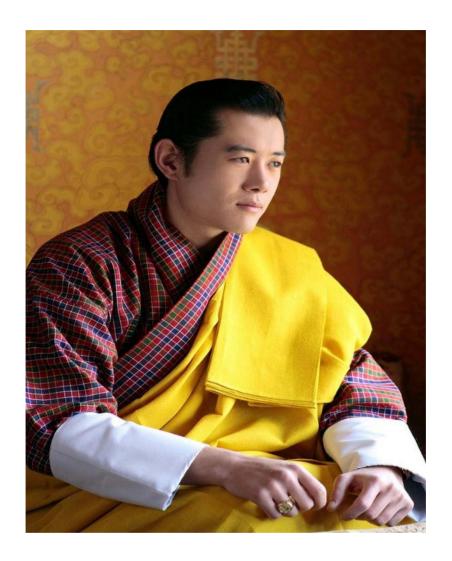
Non-Formal Education

INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE FOR ADVANCED LEARNING COURSE



Department of Education Programme
Ministry of Education and Skills Development
Royal Government of Bhutan



"Your parents, relatives, and friends would be very proud of what you have achieved. At your age, to have completed your studies is your personal accomplishment. Your knowledge and capabilities are a great asset for the nation. I congratulate you for your achievements.

Finally, your capabilities and predisposition towards hard work will invariably shape the future of Bhutan. You must work with integrity, you must keep learning, keep working hard, and you must have the audacity to dream big."

- His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck

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Together, your collective efforts have paved the way for the advancement of the Non-Formal Education Programme, empowering learners and enriching educational experiences. Thank you for your unwavering dedication and support.

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Royal Government of Bhutan Ministry of Education & Skills Development





Foreword

It is with great pleasure and enthusiasm that the Ministry of Education and Skills Development introduces the Instructional Guide (IG) for the Advanced Learners' Course, a pivotal component of our ongoing commitment to enhancing education and empowering learners within our communities.

This comprehensive instructional guide, comprising 80% skills component and 20% of the course curriculum, covers a diverse array of subjects including English, Dzongkha, and relevant topics such as the utilisation of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for daily tasks, digital literacy, financial literacy, environmental awareness, gender equality, and more. Through this curriculum, we aim to equip learners in the Community Learning Centers (CLCs) with essential skills that extend beyond traditional literacy, enabling them to thrive in an ever-evolving world.

At the heart of this endeavour lies our dedication to fostering inclusive and holistic education, ensuring that learners have the tools and knowledge necessary to navigate and contribute positively to society. By incorporating a range of subjects and topics, we strive to create a dynamic learning environment that encourages critical thinking, creativity, and active participation.

This IG will serve as a vital resource for instructors at Community Learning Centers, providing them with structured guidance and innovative teaching methodologies to effectively deliver the Advanced Learners' Course. It is our fervent hope that this guide will empower instructors to inspire and motivate learners, fostering a culture of lifelong learning and personal growth.

The Ministry extends our sincere gratitude to all those who contributed to the development of this IG, including teachers, curriculum developers, experts, and stakeholders whose expertise and insights have enriched its content. Special thanks are also due to the Korean National Commission for UNESCO for their generous support under the 2023 Bridge Bhutan Project, which has made this initiative possible.

As we embark on this journey to empower CLC learners with skills that transcend traditional literacy, let us remain steadfast in our commitment to education as a catalyst for positive change. Together, let us strive to build a brighter, more inclusive future for all.

Tashi Delek!

(Tashi Namgyal)

Director

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Introduction

Non-Formal Education (NFE) stands as a beacon of opportunity in the educational landscape, offering avenues for learning outside the traditional classroom setting. In contrast to formal education, which often follows a structured curriculum and rigid assessment methods, NFE embraces flexibility, innovation, and personalised learning experiences tailored to the unique needs and aspirations of learners.

In the realm of NFE, the focus transcends mere accumulation of knowledge; it extends to the cultivation of essential skills, values, and behavioural changes essential for holistic development and societal engagement. Recognizing the limitations of conventional pedagogical approaches, NFE leverages the transformative power of interactive methodologies, harnessing the potential of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) as both tools and ends of education.

Embracing a learner-centered paradigm, NFE emphasises active engagement and participatory learning experiences, where learners take ownership of their educational journey. By reducing the emphasis on rote memorization and instead fostering deep learning through exploration and inquiry, NFE paves the way for meaningful skill acquisition and knowledge application.

Themes serve as catalysts for experiential learning, connecting theoretical concepts to real-world contexts and encouraging learners to critically examine societal issues and cultural practices. Grounded in epistemological theories tailored to the nature of the subject matter, NFE promotes critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving abilities essential for navigating an ever-evolving global landscape.

Continuous Formative Assessment (CFA) takes precedence over summative evaluation, providing ongoing feedback and opportunities for reflection, thus nurturing continuous growth and development. By aligning curriculum design with the realities of learners' immediate environments and societal beliefs, NFE fosters personalised learning experiences that inspire innovation and cultivate a passion for lifelong learning.

Within the framework of NFE, instructors undergo a transition into facilitating and guiding, empowering learners to explore, question, and discover knowledge autonomously. The Instructional Guide (IG) for NFE serves as a roadmap for instructors on this transformative journey, equipping them with the tools and methodologies necessary to cultivate transversal competencies and 21st-century skills in learners, preparing them for success in an increasingly interconnected world.

NFE transcends the confines of traditional education, offering a dynamic and inclusive platform for lifelong learning and personal growth. By embracing innovation, adaptability, and learner empowerment, NFE holds the key to unlocking individual potential and fostering positive societal change.

Purpose of the Instructional Guide

The purpose of the Instructional Guide is to streamline teaching and learning by adhering to the NFE Curriculum Framework while also promoting the development of knowledge, skills, and values among learners. It aims to:

- encourage learners to analyse, evaluate, and synthesise information to make informed decisions and solve problems effectively;
- provide opportunities for learners to express themselves clearly, both verbally and in writing, and to engage in effective communication with others;
- foster the ability to work cooperatively with others, listen to different perspectives, and contribute to group goals;
- stimulate imaginative thinking and the generation of new ideas, encouraging learners to approach tasks and challenges with originality and ingenuity;
- equip learners with the skills to identify issues, explore alternative solutions, and implement strategies to address problems effectively;
- help learners develop the capacity to adjust to changing circumstances, overcome obstacles, and persevere in the face of challenges;
- provide instruction on how to effectively navigate digital tools and technologies, critically evaluate online information, and use digital resources for learning and productivity, and
- sensitise learners on the available educational opportunities after the course completion to encourage lifelong learning.

Teaching Learning Approaches

Teaching and learning approaches refer to the use of strategies most appropriate and effective while teaching a particular concept or skill. In its broadest sense, effective pedagogies should build interdisciplinary skills, concepts, knowledge, and values while facilitating integration of knowledge, skills, and values within and across the disciplines thereby promoting enduring understanding and deeper learning. Effective instructional strategies should build collaboration, cooperation, and shared learning to promote active engagement of the learners in the learning process.

In teaching adults, methods and principles called Andragogy are used or followed. It refers to a theory of adult learning that details some of the ways in which adults learn differently than children. For example, adults tend to be more self-directed, internally motivated, and ready to learn. Thus, andragogy is an approach in participatory learning based on the premise that adult learners are propelled to learn in real life situations as they can bring their own experiences and knowledge into the classroom and can immediately practise to their lives and careers. There are many specific teaching methods that can be used to support adult learning.

Principles of Andragogy

Since the target of NFE programme is the adult population, the following principles of andragogy should be the basis while implementing the curriculum:

Adult learning is based upon comprehension, organisation and synthesis of knowledge rather than rote memory. There are seven Principles of Adult Learning:

- 1. **Adults must want to learn** –They learn effectively only when they are free to direct their own learning and have a strong inner and excited motivation to develop a new skill or acquire a particular type of knowledge, this sustains learning.
- 2. Adults will learn only what they feel they need to learn Adults are practical in their approach to learning; they want to know, how is this going to help me right now? Is it relevant (Content, Connection and Application) and does it meet my targeted goals.
- 3. **Adults learn by doing** Adolescents learn by doing, but adults learn through active practice and participation. This helps in integrating component skills into a coherent whole.
- 4. Adult learning focuses on problem solving-Adolescents tend to learn skills sequentially. Adults tend to start with a problem and then work to find a solution. A meaningful engagement, such as posing and answering realistic questions and problems is necessary for deeper learning. This leads to more elaborate, longer lasting, and stronger representations of the knowledge (Craik & Lockhart, 1972).
- 5. **Experience affects adult learning-**Adults have more experience than adolescents. This can be an asset and a liability, if prior knowledge is inaccurate, incomplete, or naive, it can interfere with or distort the integration of incoming information (Clement, 1982; National Research Council, 2000).
- 6. **Adults learn best in an informal situation-**Adolescents have to follow a curriculum. Often, adults learn by taking responsibility by the value and need of content they have to understand and the particular goals it will achieve.

Being in an inviting, collaborative and networking environment as an active participant in the learning process makes it efficient.

7. Adults want guidance and consideration as equal partners in the process-Adults want information that will help them improve their situation. They do not want to be told what to do and they evaluate what helps and what doesn't. They want to choose options based on their individual needs and the meaningful impact a learning engagement could provide.

Source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andragogy

How to Use the Instructional Guide?

The Non-Formal Education draws inspiration from the principles of experiential learning in educational practices. Therefore, the function of the Instructional Guide is to facilitate deep learning and foster the learning of how to learn through active engagement and provisioning of diverse learning experiences. They include, but are not limited to, real-time interaction with life realities, designing and modelling artefacts, knowledge acquisition through diverse sources — books and digital, and the epistemological processes of investigation and analysis to generate knowledge and create innovative solutions to suit the situation and the problems.

The Instructional Guide is arranged and aligned with the Non-Formal Education Curriculum Framework. The content of the Instructional Guide for Advanced Learning Course is organised as follows:

Theme: Each Theme is introduced with a broad overview of the bigger ideas, issues and concerns setting context of the learning and sensitises learners of what learning experiences they are to engage in. This context serves to arouse curiosity and concern about the issues and challenges related to the content, society and the environment.

The instructor presents the theme with brief explanations, sensitising learners through thought-provoking questions to stimulate the learner's thinking and curiosity. Learners, in turn, engage with the overview, formulating their expectations and aspirations regarding what he or she aspires to gain from the theme.

Topic: Each theme contains two or more topics in order to cover the desired essential concepts and principles necessary for the development of intellectual, social, physical and emotional competencies including digital skills through their unique epistemological processes. Each topic begins with an overview of the fundamental concepts, ideas, laws and principles, issues and concerns to set context

of the learning and sensitise learners of what learning experiences they are to engage in.

Learning objectives: The learning objectives are statements of what learners will know, be able to do, and be able to display by the end of every lesson of experiential learning. Every learning objective contains action words relevant to the domain of cognitive, psycho-motor and affective learning. The learning objectives guide the selection and design of learning experiences for learners. They clarify the intended outcomes of teaching and learning for instructors and learners.

Learning experiences: This section is crucial in the Non-Formal Education Instructional Guide. Learning experiences are a wide variety of experiences across different contexts and settings which transform the perceptions of the learner, facilitate conceptual understanding, yield emotional qualities, and nurture the acquisition of knowledge, skills and values. Learning experiences are ideally challenging, interesting, rich, engaging, meaningful, and appropriate to learner needs. Previous learning experiences are considered to be key factors predicting further learning. As such, learning experiences in this IG are based on specific content knowledge and skills that facilitates experiential and deep learning. Such experiences foster the development of critical thinking and problem solving, creativity and innovation, communication, collaboration, citizenship and sensitivity to social and cultural values and practices.

Instructors assume the roles of facilitator, guide, motivator and evaluator while learners are the active players in the learning paradigm. In order to facilitate uninterrupted learning as influenced by the situation, the design of the IG and selection of learning experiences are based on the Blended Learning and Flip Classroom models. This approach emphasises experiential learning, uninterrupted progress and cultivates self-directed learning skills. Instructors have the freedom to deploy diverse teaching methods, manage classrooms, and implement continuous formative assessment.

Learners are expected to participate in every learning activity and they are empowered to continue learning independently anytime and anywhere. In the blended learning and flipped classroom approaches, Instructors create their own audio-visual materials to inspire learners. Instructors guide learners using various sources of information and ideas by using websites and library resources as stipulated by learning experiences. The instructor also leverages digital tools for assessment. However, it's crucial to ensure accessibility and connectivity to prevent digital barriers to learning.

Questions: Learning experiences encompass a range of activities, such as visual viewing, reading, completing classroom tasks, conducting investigations, or making field observations. The set of questions are designed to help learners

construct knowledge and generate ideas. Instructors use these questions to evaluate learners' active engagement in the learning process and assess their understanding. These questions can be integrated into continuous formative assessment (CFA) or used by learners themselves to stimulate reflection and enhance their awareness of how they learn.

Note: Notes on various activities and contents act as a roadmap to keep the lesson moving forward. Notes ensure consistency among all instructors nationwide. They guide the instructor to create lessons that are aligned with the needs of learners, to prepare lessons effectively aligning with the objectives, contents, key concepts, materials, and activities. Notes can include information on the objective (s), key concepts that will be taught, materials and resources needed for the lesson, and any activities or assessments that will be implemented.

Assessment and Reporting: There are many types of assessment that education institutes and related agencies use according to the needs and purpose. The assessment of intellectual, psychomotor, social and emotional competencies are imperatives; unfortunately, they cannot be assessed at the end of the teaching, rather must be assessed on the real time basis when learners are displaying their competencies and dispositions. The continuous formative assessment (CFA) is conducted throughout the educational process with a view to enhancing learner's learning. It implies: eliciting evidence about learning to close the gap between current and desired performance; providing feedback to learners; and involving learners in the assessment and learning process.

Uncertain of diversity of learners and purpose and context of assessment, the IG does not provide specific assessment techniques and tools, rather the instructors can use appropriate assessment tools and techniques of CFA based on the topics and lessons. Instructors may use any appropriate techniques and tools leveraging on digitised assessment, both for gauging learning progress on a continuous basis, recording and reporting.

Resources: This section provides an overview of resources - digital - online and offline, and physical materials. It must be noted that in Non-Formal Education, textbooks are to be used as one of the resources. This discourages textbook teaching, but promotes facilitation of learners in learning.

Annexures: In helping the teacher and learners in effective teaching and learning, there is a need for pertinent information, ideas and clues which cannot be covered in the main text. Such resources are generally annexed for ready reference and information.

The instructors and learners refer to sample assessment techniques and tools in using CFA during the teaching and learning process, clarify their misconception by

referring the assessment scheme and modes with the assessment matrix, and plan lessons based on the topic-wise weighting and instructional time for each topic.

Assessment and Evaluation

Assessment is the evaluation of a learner's progress in learning and their achievements in performance. The assessment shall be both formative and summative. The main purpose of assessment is to obtain evidence of learning achieved by the learners for each level as per the learning outcomes/objectives. Therefore, assessment should be an integral and designed feature of the curriculum and support the teaching and learning process.

The purpose of assessment and evaluation is to inform teaching and to encourage and promote learning. It is necessary then, for instructors to collect data in a variety of formats and examine the data to determine what it tells about learners' learning as well as their own teaching. Instructors should not rely on a single test or exam to determine performance levels; instead, should use multiple sources of information collected in a variety of contexts over a period of time to evaluate learners' achievement and growth.

A balanced assessment and evaluation model consists of anecdotal notes based on several observations, checklists, learner's inventories, face-to-face and remote conferences with the learners, portfolios and some tests. In addition to these tools, instructors also should use samples of learners' work such as projects and presentations to provide evidence of learning. All of these assessment tools provide information to help evaluate learners' growth as well as provide valuable information about what needs to be done to enhance learners' learning.

In the NFE programme, the emphasis of teaching is to build skills for communication, livelihood, and a vocation which will improve learners' productivity and their living standards. To this end, the assessment approach of the NFE programme is based on the following principles:

Principles of Assessment

1. Focus on Learning and Skills Acquisition: Assessment practices should guide and lead learners towards acquiring new knowledge and skills that are outlined in the learning objectives. Where appropriate, it is important to separate behaviour issues (such as being late for class, handing in late assignments, or talking out of turn) from learning and achievement. Learners should be encouraged to do their best and use performance tasks and class discussions as opportunities to display new skills and understanding they are acquiring. Instructors should be aware of different learning styles, paces of learning, and background cultures and provide opportunities for all learners to document their achievement.

- 2. **Equality and Trust:** Assessment practices should be inclusive of class, race, age, gender, sexual orientation, and disability. If a learner cannot make it to class, he or she should be provided with a make-up assignment to cover the concept or skill area that had been missed. Group works and discussions should ensure that all learners have the opportunity to participate. Assessment process and practices should be such that learners trust the instructor's judgement.
- 3. **Recognise Limitations:** All assessment practices will have limitations; they should be acknowledged as they arise and, when appropriate, spell them out in the syllabus. (For example, tell learners whether they will be penalized for not meeting deadlines.) This is valuable information to learners who may choose to take a different course or redesign their study strategies based on the acknowledged limitations.
- 4. **Mutual Support Among Learners:** Competitive assessment practices frequently tend to adversely affect relationships within a group of learners. Instructors should promote cooperation and respect in the classroom that would build mutual support for learning. For instance, peer assessment with positive feedback will help build healthy relations. Involving everyone in the discussions on the assessment, evaluation, and reporting could help the group to work collectively in achieving the objectives of the course.
- 5. Learners as Active Participants: Invite and value self-assessment and peer assessment and use them as evidence for determining levels of performance to decide next steps. Allow learners the opportunity to practise and redo their work until they meet the learning objectives. Learners might be encouraged to share their work with each other during the first part of their class, allowing them to do a quick self- assessment. Then learners can decide whether they need to redo the assessment or it is truly their best work, ready for the scrutiny of the instructor. Learners should be made aware of assessment criteria and rubrics for assessment. Wherever possible, involve learners while developing assessment criteria and rubrics. This way they will not only know what is expected of them, but will also be able to tell the difference between an 'excellent' work with one that is 'mediocre'.
- 6. **Periodic Review and Renewal:** To cater to the changing societal needs, the NFE programme is flexible in nature and is, therefore, open to change and development. A change in the programme or a course would lead to a corresponding change in assessment practice and strategies.
- 7. **Reliability and Validity:** Assessment strategies and tools used should be such that they match the knowledge and skills that are being assessed, and that they are used uniformly, in a consistent manner to assess all learners.

- 8. The assessment scheme that shall be used in assessing Advanced Learning Course (ALC) during the year will consist of the following:
 - 1. Continuous Formative Assessment (CFA)
 - 2. Continuous Summative Assessment (CSA)
 - 3. Test
 - 4. Project work

Teaching Learning Method and Approaches

Teaching and learning approaches refer to the use of a pedagogy that is most effective in teaching a particular skill or concept. The term teaching method refers to the general principles, pedagogy and management strategies used for classroom instruction. Your choice of teaching method depends on what fits you-your educational philosophy, classroom demographic, subject area(s) and mission statement.

A teaching learning method comprises the principles and methods used by instructors to enable learners learning. In its broadest sense, effective pedagogies should build interdisciplinary and cross-curricular skills, concepts, knowledge, and values while facilitating integration of knowledge, skills, and values within and across the disciplines thereby promoting enduring understanding and deeper learning.

Technology has become an increasingly important part of learners' lives beyond the classroom. Besides face-face teaching and learning, using ICT within and outside the classroom help increase learners' understanding of complex concepts. It also encourages collaboration among peers and with their instructors. ICT should be integrated into the curriculum as a teaching and learning tool to enhance deep and independent learning.

Some of the suggestive methods and approaches are as follows:

- 1. **Lecture Method:** Lecture method is the oldest method of teaching. It is based on the philosophy of idealism. This method refers to the explanation of the topic to the learners. The instructor clarifies the content matter to the learners by using gestures, simple devices, by changing voice, change in position and facial expressions.
- 2. **Inductive Method:** It is a teaching method that promotes learning through inductive reasoning where skills of observation, comparing, classifying are used to arrive at generalisations or definition of concept. (specific observations to broader generalisations). In inductive learning, the flow of information is from specific to general, and it is more focused on the learner. The activity or test is introduced first before a discussion of the concept is initiated.

- 3. **Deductive Method:** Deductive reasoning, or deduction, starts out with a general statement, and examines the possibilities to reach specific, logical conclusions/concepts. (General to specific). The deductive method introduces a concept and its process before applying it in a test or activity.
- 4. **Field Trip:** Field trips describe opportunities for incorporating outside experiences into a particular course. This may take the form of field trips to relevant locations, or it may be more project-based field work with learners regularly visiting or working at one site as part of a course project.
- 5. Place Based Education (PBE): PBE is an approach that connects learning and communities to increase learners' engagement, academic outcomes, and community impact. According to educators, Place Based Education emphasises on "hands-on, real-world learning experiences" and gives learners opportunities to connect to the culture, ecology, and economy of local places. In the Bhutanese context, a place can relate to ecology, economy, culture, and governance of a place. It engages learners in local heritage, cultures, landscapes, opportunities and experiences, using these as a foundation for the study of topics across the theme. PBE emphasises learning through participation in service projects for the local school and/or community.
- 6. **Role Play:** Role-play is a technique that allows learners to explore realistic situations by interacting with other people in a managed way in order to develop experience and trial different strategies in a supported environment.
- 7. **K-W-L Chart:** KWL, an acronym, know, want-to-know, and learned, is an effective way to read with purpose. KWL is easy to apply and can lead to significant improvement in learners' ability to learn efficiently and to retain what they have learned. Before reading, assess and record what learners know. Set a purpose for their reading.
- 8. **Independent Reading:** Independent reading occurs when a learner can read without the assistance of another person. It allows learners to practise and extend newly acquired reading competencies and to select books from areas of their own interest. It is important, at this stage, for learners to be exposed to a wide variety of books at their own reading level and to be given opportunities to read in order to develop into an avid reader.
- 9. **Choral Reading:** Choral reading is group recitation of poetry or prose that allows learners to explore together the depth and various meanings of literature and to experiment with words and phrases. It is a useful classroom tool, especially for learners who are shy, withdrawn or experiencing speech problems.

How to get started:

- Instructor reads a selection. (A short, lively poem works best for beginners)
- Instructor re-reads the selection and discusses the words and meaning.
- Learners read again and again and ask learners to join in on specific parts.
- Learner lessens the amount he/she reads, allowing learners to read alone
- 10. **Buddy Reading:** As the term suggests, buddy reading happens when two or more friends take turns to read aloud to each other. However, instructors can take the role of a friend and take turns in reading aloud with the learners. This helps in enhancing reading fluency and listening skill.
- 11. **Independent Reading:** In Independent reading learners are involved in choosing and reading material for their independent consumption and enjoyment. Learners that read independently have an emphasised creative choice in what they want to read and choose to learn.
- 12. **Group Discussion:** Group discussion is a discussion involving a number of people to talk on specific topics or issues. Everyone gets the opportunity to share their ideas.
- 13. **Blended Learning and Use of Technology:** Using ICT within and outside the classroom helps increase learners' understanding of complex concepts. It also encourages collaboration among peers and with their instructors. ICT should be integrated into the curriculum as a teaching and learning tool to enhance deep and independent learning. The use of ICT as a teaching and learning tool enables learners' access to large quantities of information online. Teaching Approaches such as blended learning can be effective and useful in different settings.

Blended learning is learning that is facilitated by the effective combination of different modes of delivery, models of teaching and styles of learning and applying them in an interactively meaningful learning environment. It is a mix of face-to-face and online learning. Blended learning comprises web-based lessons, webinars, video lessons, simulations, mobile learning and many more. Instructors can use a range of available blended teaching and learning tools. Instructors can take advantage of teaching through online platforms such as blogs, Wikis, and online discussion formats where learners can post and answer questions on these platforms to expand on the topics. In addition, WebQuests are a good platform to guide learners through project works, writing short stories, essays, and other forms of writing. This way learning becomes more meaningful and learners take ownership of their learning.

Sample Yearly and Daily Lesson Plans

A Year Plan is an annual planning of the syllabus given in the units, wherein the syllabus to be covered is tentatively distributed into a certain number of weeks along with the total number of hours allocated for each theme based on the number of topics given to that theme.

Unit	Theme	Торіс	Duration
	2.2. গুৰ [্] শ্লুশ্	 २.२.२ व्यवस्य व्यवप्र द्वर्षा २.२.३ त्येवास्य व्यवप्र द्वर्षा २.२.३ त्येवास्य व्यवप्र द्वर्षा व्यवस्य व्यवस्य	- ₹ <u>₹</u> , <i>n</i>
	?.२. ञ्चन\र्हेब्स् 	२.२.२ इट स्वी र्से चे बचका ह्या १.२.२ के के दिन स्थाने चने सुदाय सेन्या प्रति । १.२.३ वह स्वी स्वी बचका ह्या प्रति । १.२.३ वह स्वी स्वी विचका ह्या सेन्या स्वी स्वी स्वी स्वी स्वी स्वी स्वी स्वी	₹£, ≈.'n
I	?.३ _. ৭ <u>ই</u> *স্থা	२.३.२ चर्गेत् र्वेषाचग्द है। २.३.२ धेषा प्रश्चाय श्ची देषाया २.३.३ ईस त्र क्षेत्र तुम्म	<u>ڠ</u> ۥٛڲٚٵؚ؞ ٮ
	२.≃. ॠ५ ^{:२०} वाःक्व्यां	 つ、こ、2 智能可用である。 こ、こ、2 智能可用である。 こ、こ、2 おいまでは、 こ、2 おいまでは、 このは、 このは、 このは、	€.કૂર્ટ્ય. હે.ત
	१.५. क्षेत्रासर्वेदः।	2.५.२ ধ্রীনাধ্যমান্ত্রীন্মা 2.५.२ ধ্রীবেশনাধ্যমান্ত্রীনার্বশক্ষ্মা	ન્હઃર્ક્કૅર _{. ગ} ંત

Unit	Theme	Topic	Duration
		?. ખ ઼૱ સેઃર્કેઅ:નાર્ક-:અ:નાર્ફ:કુના	
		२.५. ८ वहेबा हेब रेब सहब हें राया	1
		२.५.५ र्हे र्थ्न ह्य नि	
		ን.৬.৬ ব্যর্থ:শ্লুম্	
		2.1.1 Effective Communication and Speech	
		2.1.2 Independent Writing	671
	2.1. My Home and	2.1.3 Features of Texts	6.7 hours
	Community	2.1.4 Phrasal Verbs	1
		2.1.5 Figures of Speech	
		2.2.1 Gender Stereotypes and Social Biases	
	2.2. My country and Governance	2.2.2 Compare and Contrast Beliefs and Values	3 hours
		2.2.3 Nation Building Dynamics	
		2.3.1 Quantifiers	
	2.3. My Farm and Community	2.3.2 Community Farming Practices	5 hours
II	Community	2.3.3 Values and Responsibilities	
		2.4.1 Importance of Health, Hygiene, and Nutrition	
		2.4.2 Global Perspectives	9.5 hours
	2.4. Health, Hygiene and Nutrition	2.4.3 Types and Formats of Formal Communication	9.5 Hours
	Nutrition	2.4.4 Determiners and Connectors	
		2.4.5 Adverbs of Manner and Frequency	
		2.4.6 Exploring Varied Sentence Structure	
		2.5.1 Information Transfer	
	2.5. Financial and	2.5.2 Paragraph Writing	6 hours
	Media Literacy	2.5.3 Correlative Conjunctions	0 nours
		2.5.4 Coordinating Conjunctions	
III	3.1. Environment and Environment	3.1.1 Environmental Degradation and Conservation	4 hours
	Degradation	3.1.2 Environmental Protection Policies	

Unit	Theme	Торіс	Duration	
	3.2. Sustainable Environment	3.2.1. National and International Environmental Policies	4 hours	
	Practices	3.2.2. Global Environmental Challenges and Solutions	4 nours	
		3.3.1. Sustainable Lifestyle		
	3.3. Environment	3.3.2. Green Employment		
	and Lifestyle of People	3.3.3. Sustainable Land Use and Land Management	9 hours	
		3.3.4. Waste and Waste Management		
		4.1.1. Introduction to Computer Fundamentals		
	4.3. Technology	4.1.2. Installing Computer Software	12.1	
	Operations	4.1.3. MS Office Application	12 hours	
		4.1.4. Digital Payment		
		4.1.5. Graphic Design		
		4.2.1. Google Workspace		
		4.2.2. Online Communication Tools		
	4.2. Communication	4.2.3. Internet Search		
IV	and Collaboration	4.2.4. Social media	8 hours	
		4.2.5. Government to Citizen Services (G2C)		
		4.2.6. Education Management Information System (EMIS)		
		4.3.1. Data Backup		
	4.3.2. Privacy Setting			
	4.3. Safety and Ethics	4.3.3. Fake News	9 hours	
		4.3.4. Online Security) Hours	
		4.3.5. Cybersecurity	_	
		4.3.6. Safe Use of social media		

Daily Lesson Plans

A lesson plan is the first and most important task toward creating an effective opportunity for learning. Adult learners have a greater desire to be in charge, apply their learning to their outside lives, and feel like there are good reasons to learn the subject. They want to bring their own experiences to the classroom. If you plan well, you can offer your adult learners exactly what they need.

Every lesson plan should provide each of the following:

- Objectives (what the learners will be able to do after the lesson)
- Assessments (how the learner's capability will be tested)
- Activities (how the learners will learn the skills)
- Application (how the learners can connect the learning to their lives and to the next lesson)

Sl. No	Components	How to write/what	
1	Date/Month/year	 Mention date, day and month If you are unable to teach the lesson on the mentioned date then you should change it. Mention the date, month and year of the day you teach. 	
2	Lesson Objectives	Lesson objectives should state specifically the new things the learners will be able to do when the lesson is over. Objectives should be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Timely (SMART). Objectives should include the answers to these questions: 1. What will the students be able to do? 2. Under what circumstances will they be able to do it? 3. How will their success be measured?	
3	Teaching learning materials	Chalk board, textbook, instructional guide and work-book are not only the materials to be relied on. • Use relevant materials that are locally available • Use improvised materials • Use materials such as charts, flashcards, videos • Use real objects • Use mobile/computer/ laptop and internet	

4	Teaching and learning methods	Use varieties of methods to encourage active participation and make teaching and learning more effective.	
5	Introduction	 In the lesson introduction provide equal opportunity for the learners by: asking questions to get the learners to think about the topic of the lesson. showing pictures that relate to the lesson topic. telling a story to show the importance of the topic. bringing in real objects related to the lesson show videos and ask questions. 	
6	Lesson Development	 mention topic for the day provide clear instruction for all the activities mention specific time and methods for all the activities 	
7	Activity	Activity should be: • in line with the objectives • followed by presentation or sharing • relevant to their learners' life and applicable in their daily life	
8	Assessment and follow-up	Assessments should be included in your lesson to: • identify the learner's strengths and weaknesses and the gaps they may have in their learning/skills. • make teaching effective	
9	Closure	Summarise the lesson by explaining the key points asking questions asking learners to share what they learned 	

Lesson Plan Sample

Unit: 3	Theme I: Environment and Environmental Degradation	Date: 6/11/2024
Topic: 1.1 Environmental Degradation and Conservation	Time: 1 hour	Day: Saturday

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner will be able to:

- explain the ecosystem and its components
- explain the causes and impacts of environmental degradation

Teaching/Learning Materials: Chart paper; YouTube video- https://shorturl.at/aksP3

Teaching Strategy: Group Discussion

l eaching Strategy: Group Disci	1881011	
	Introduction	
Instructor's Activity	Learner's Activity	Time in Mins
 Ask learners to name the things that they see around outside. Classify as living and nonliving components. Introduce the topic and write the definition of the ecosystem on the board. 	 Look around and name the things they see such as trees, flowers, stone, soil, birds, dogs, people, etc. Identify the things as living or nonliving. Write the definition of ecosystem in the notebook. 	10 minutes
	Lesson Development	
Instructor's Activity	Learner's Activity	Time in Mins
 Display the picture of the ecosystem through Projector or a drawing on the chart. Explain briefly about the term ecosystem and its 	 Comprehend what an ecosystem is. Describe some common 	

- functioning.
 Ask some common human activities that they feel are disturbing the functioning of the ecosystem.
- Briefly discuss the degradation of ecosystems and environment caused by human activities.
- Describe some common human activities such as deforestation, construction of roads, houses, industries, etc.
- Comprehend the relation between human activities and environmental degradation.

10 minutes

Show the YouTube video given on the link: https://shorturl.at/aksP3 Ask learners to take note of the causes and impacts of environmental degradation shown in the video and write in the chart paper. Ask to share their points with the other learners in the class.	 Watch video After watching the video, get into small groups and write down the causes and impacts of environmental degradation in the chart paper. One of them share the noted points. 	25 minutes	
Follow-up Activity			
 Ask one member from each group to present their work. Provide necessary feedback after each presentation. 	One member from each group presents their work to the class.	10 minutes	
Closure			
 Summarise the lesson by asking questions emphasising on the important points. Ask to answer the questions provided at the end of the topic. 	Answer the questions asked based on their understanding from the lesson.	5 minutes	

Disciplinary Core Idea Wise Weighting and Instructional Time

NFE Level III - Advanced Learning Course is designed for one year with a total duration of **200 instructional days with a minimum of 600 contact hours** to teach 80% Skills component and 20% Literacy component. A minimum of **10 instructional hours per week** (**2 hours daily**) should be allocated to teach the skills component and **5 instructional hours per week** (**1 hours daily**) should be allocated to teach the literacy component.

Different marks are allocated for assessing each topic for English, Dzongkha, Environmental Awareness and Sustainability, and Digital Literacy as given in the

table below. At the end, you must add the marks scored and convert them into 100 marks/percentage. After completion of assessment, marks scored must be entered in the NFE-MIS which would contribute to award of certificate for completion of course.

The table below shows the disciplinary core idea wise weighting and instruction time:

Sl. No	Disciplinary and Sub-disciplinary Core Ideas	Instructional Time (mins)	Weighting (%)
UNIT I - DZONGKHA			
2.2.2	न्यायायम् निर्मेन् सुर	૯૦	2.4
7.7.2	<u> ব্ৰথ্য দ্ৰ'ব্</u> হ' স্কৰ্মী	७०	2
7.7.3	ज्ञेबाश्चर्यं स्तरः निः बाहुका	૯૦	2.4
2.2.5	ले'र्थ'त्थवा'त्थेद्	८०	2
7.2.7	क्षर.श्री धुः.च्री बंचया.खो	૯૦	2,4
7,2,2	शुक्रेते दरः आर्यः यदेन श्र	૯૦	2.4
7.2.3	지도'월지	૯૦	2.4
7.3.7	चर्गेन् र्वेन् चर्गान दी।	ço	2.4
7.3.2	এবা ,দ্রবান,দ্রী,দ্রবাধা	120	2
7.3.3	ફ્રિય: નેર. સેર. શ્રું ન	૯૦	2.4
2.≃.2	न्नून [,] धेना नी नुर्वे अप्य न्दर्भ देशेना अ।	७०	2
2.5.3	श्चेरः स्वाप्त महेर्द्र पति इस मानमा निर्माणका हो हो।	૯૦	2.4
7.5.3	श्रेर-५२: वु:क्रॅंग	७०	2
フ .ಀ.ಀ	ૹ૾ૼૼૼૼૼૺૼૺૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼૼ	૯૦	2.4
2.5.4	इन्'ग्री'र्ब्ह्य'मञ्जूर'वेग	120	2
ی.ت.د	ત્રન્વા <u>ર્સ</u> ્તર-શ્રુર-સદ્યત	७०	2
フ಼⊏಼ ဎ	चि.क्ट्रचा.ची.क्ट्रचा.चूंचाब्य.र्नर. ५५३४.क्ट्रचा।	૯૦	2
2.4.2	শ্লু-শৃথক, শ্ৰী-শৌ	૯૦	2 <u>.</u> 4
7.4.2	र्द्धे: _ब रः नाबरःनाबुक्षःग्रीःनार्हरः <u>स</u> ्	ço	2.4

Sl. No	Disciplinary and Sub-disciplinary Core Ideas	Instructional Time (mins)	Weighting (%)
7.4.3	য়৾ॱ৳৾য়৽য়ৢৼ৾ৼ৻য়৽ঀড়ৢ৽ৼৢয়ৄ	૯૦	2.4
2.4.5	व्रद्देवा हेद नेंद सब्दर हुँद या	७०	2
2,4,4	र्ह्च द्वा द्वा प्रति	७०	2
2,4,6	지크다'워크	७०	2
	UNIT II - English		
2.1.1	Effective communication and Speech	120	2
2.1.2	Independent writing	120	2
2.1.3	Features of Text	50	1
2.1.4	Phrasal Verbs	50	1
2.1.5	Figures of Speech	60	1
2.2.1	Gender stereotypes and social biases	60	1
2.2.2	Compare and Contrast beliefs and values	60	1
2.2.3	Nation Building Dynamics	60	1
2.3.1	Quantifiers	120	1.5
2.3.2	Community Farming Practices	60	1
2.3.3	Values and Responsibilities	50	1
2.3.4	Summarization	60	1
2.4.1	Importance of Health, Hygiene and Nutrition	90	1
2.4.2	Global Perspectives	120	2
2.4.3	Types and Formats of Formal Communication	120	2
2.4.4	Determiners and Connectors	60	1
2.4.5	Adverbs of manner and frequency	120	1.5
2.4.6	Exploring Varied Sentence Structure	60	1
2.5.1	Information Transfer	120	2
2.5.2	Paragraph Writing	120	2
2.5.3	Correlative Conjunctions	60	1
2.5.4	Coordinating Conjunctions	60	1
	UNIT III - Environmental Awareness and Sustainability		
3.1.1	Environmental degradation and conservation	120	2

Sl. No	Disciplinary and Sub-disciplinary Core Ideas	Instructional Time (mins)	Weighting (%)
3.1.2	Environmental protection policies	120	1
3.2.1	National and international environmental policies	120	2
3.2.2	Global Environmental Challenges and Solutions	120	2
3.3.1	Sustainable lifestyle	120	2
3.3.2	Green employment	60	1
3.3.3	Land Use and Land Management	180	2.5
3.3.4	Waste and Waste Management	180	2.5
	UNIT IV - Digital Literacy		
4.1.1	Introduction to Computer Fundamentals	120	1
4.1.2	Installing Computer Software	120	1
4.1.3	MS Office Application	180	2
4.1.4	Digital Payment	120	2
4.1.5	Graphic Design	180	2
4.2.1	Google Workspace	120	2
4.2.2	Online Communication Tools	60	1
4.2.3	Internet Search	60	1
4.2.4	Social Media	60	1.5
4.2.5	Government to Citizen Services (G2C)	120	1.5
4.2.6	Education Management Information System (EMIS)	60	1.5
4.3.1	Data Backup	60	1
4.3.2	Privacy Setting	60	1.5
4.3.3	Fake News	60	1.5
4.3.4	Online Security	120	1.5
4.3.5	Cybersecurity	120	1.5
4.3.6	Safe Use of Social Media	120	1.5
Total 7200 100			100

The total time required to complete the topic is 7200 minutes or 120 periods of 60 minutes in a period.

UNIT I - DZONGKHA



१.१ वर्ष्या

यद्देश हुँ र त्येत त्यर हैं तो देवा स्वा स्वा स्व त्येत त्ये के स्व विषय विषय त्येत हैं तो र्ने के त्येत त्येत के स्व के त्येत के

१.१.१ न्यायाम् मृत्रान्तर हेत् सूर्

(শ্বহ:শ্ব:৫০)

- 2) वार्ययाच्यान्त्र वार्यार्स्यार्स्यार्स्यार्स्यार्स्यार्वे अर्थाः विद्यार्थाः विद्यार्थान्त्रे वार्याः विद्यार्थाः विद्यार्यार्थाः विद्यार्थाः विद्य
- 2) वादवार्द्धवायाः व्यविष्याद्वः वादर् देवः वाद्वेदः क्षेत्रः वादवर् दुरः वाद्यवाद्वेवायवर् देः वादवर् विष्यवाद्वेवायाः विवायवर् देः
- ३) नादर-र्देव हेना थुः नाले नलना क्षेः हेर् सूर रचन दे र्दर नायाय मन् नाम दे दे सेना हत्य हैं। वर्षेन हिनाय र्नो

র্রত্ব-প্রব-ওরগ্রন্থ

स्थानंदित्वत्यन्तर्मः स्विकात्तर्मः स्वित्त्यात्त्रः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्तः स्वत्त्रः स्वत्तः स्वत्तः स्वत्तः स्वत्तः स्वत्तः स्वत्तः स्वत्तः स्वतः स्वत्तः स्वतः स्वत

ब्रैंट.प्यं.७ त। पूर्य.ची. लुचा.चैंचिश.पट्ट. क्षेचा.क्रे. ट्रे.टर.पड्डेल.चतु.ट्रं.च.क्र्युंट. लब.मैच. चडीचा.ड्री

मुल.रच.ग्री.कें. इ.वर्श्वरायहत्रातिकारियरमाती. वार्षालस.चरेच.रेश्रीतपु.श्रीरी

ૹઃત્રવા-ધૈઃયવત્ર-વાયનું. શ્રીજા. ૬. મું. શ્રીવે. તો. ત્યાનું કર્યા. જ્વાના કર્યા. તા. નૃષ્ણે ક્રાના કુને ન્યા પ્રાપ્તા કર્યા. સ્વાના કુના ન્યા કુના કુના ન્યા કુના કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના ન્યા કુના કુના ન્યા કુન

हे. वहां जान का क्षेत्र क्षेत् भाष्ट्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्

ररासुः रेवारायरीरार्धिरायाहेद्या न्याकार्द्धायरा क्राविवायाहेत्रायहेवायहेत्याहेवा क्रीताह्यात्रावादीरा व्याविवायाहेत्रायाहेत्या देवा याची र्वेचा यश হ্রমথ:প্রথ:বার্থ:শ্লুমথ:মর্চ্র:চ্র वहसार्हेराहें वनर ररावी से कें वाडेवा वी रेरासु रे'वर्रेन'नर'र्नेब'नवार्द्धः वशुवार्द्धवार्थायवे'नवीर्थायार्श्वेद्धार्थेनयाकीद्या ने'त्वन्स'यथ। हेंबासु'न्वेंन्'नें की'र्वेन्धा र्कर् सेर्थर्थ हैन न हो रूरे 55.4. यार्श्रायस्य प्रमात्रियः विद्यास्य स्थान्यास्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य स्थान्य ५५ य न श्रे ५ दे न श्रे व्यक्ष न ५ न य छ । इ. पर्श्व. पहस्र. रस्या र घटर्या सी. वर्रे में सूरावर्षणयेग्रार्थेश वर्षेत्र दे छोत्र साम्या इ.चर्थ्य.वहत्र.रहाज.रहाट्य.पी. २२.रेश.केंर.जु.मु.मु.जय. वेश्वजस.चथेत.रेब्र्री. यात्र के में राजिया होता

तहस्र न्युरका मुक्रिय तर्ने नका

यक्ष.स.ल्.। म्य्रिं स्वाराह्म स्वार

- → नै:र्ह्युं १४ द लिवस्थायस्थाः सम्मान्धेः चर्तेः माबन् नेंद्रः नमान्यः छैमाः मीनिस्थाः चलिवः नुः भें चर्मोन् १२ वर्षः माबन् ने वर्षः निम्नान्ति।
- → निषर्'र्नेब'रे'र्ख्, कें.क्ष्यं बर्टाती. ब्राज्य कें. रेसर्याय स्थित विधान

→ न्यादी त्यादी क्ष्यां के किया क्षेत्र क्ष्या क्

	वास्त्यानम् १५८ हेर् सूर क्षेत्रस्तुः स्रेस्यातुः स्रेस्यात्र विस्ता		
6 42.1	র্বৈষ্ণ বেঘদ 'শ্বীবৃধা	র্বৈশ্বেবন'র্জব্দা	
2	चालब.क्री.क्षर.चट्ट्रब.ट्रे. रक्षय.सच.मैच.ड्री	चाबर जी. चा.ट्रे.रचा.रचा.चीश.बचश.क्ची.च्च्चा.जश. श्वयःब्री	
2	गदर'र्नेद'र्र' द्वेष'य'सेर्'सेर्' क्वेंर्ट्ड श्वय'दी	नाबन-'र्नेब-'नर-'यद्यीत्मः ।वना'क्रे-चती-'र्नेब-क्र्यनः श्चमः'बी।	
3	ર્હ્યાએ વ. શું ક્યાય શુરાવ ફેવ કો	ब्रूं.चोश्रीभ.चोश.तपु.ब्र्चा.जम. श्रीय.द्री	
ح	বর্ত্ববা,বাদ্প, বৃহ, ক্র্রুন,স্ক্রুব,ধ্বী	लचा.लुब.एचच.बु। लिज.र्-र.चक्रैब.तपु. चील.बंचल.कु. क्ट्र्चा.क्ट्य.श्रव.	
ч	શુ- श्चित्र त्याचार क्षेत्र क्षेत्र स्थान हो। श्चीत्य त्याचा स्थान	क्युत्पायमःग्रीःमादशःश्रुरशःन्दः श्रेन्।ब्रुशःन्दःतन्नित्पःमतेः क्युत्पायमःग्रीःमादशःश्रुरशःन्दः श्रेन्।ब्रुशःन्दःतन्नित्पःमतेः	

ब्रैंट.जॅ.उ त

- → ॐच.ब्रैट.स.च.ष्यच.द्रेट.कुच.चुंथ. चर्थ्य.ब्र्या.चेर. क्षेत्र.खे.त.ज्यांथात्र. चर्थर.ब्रेच.चर्द्र. चर.द्रेट.कुच. चरुष्ट.ब्रुंचा.मेच.क्रे.
- ⇒ ३९ श्र.क्.य्येत. यादर्र्य्य. यादर्र्य. या. इ.प्. या. इ.प्. श्री. र.जाया. क्षाय. ये. याया. या
- → र्रावीशः बैदार्वे नर्गेन् र्षेन् की नादन्ते नदने की दें रोने ने नविदानु त्युः न्यर्थायर न्यन्ति देवैः वे अन्यान्य निवानि की निवानिक निवानिक
- → श्रॅ्वनःश्रृंद्र-य-वीवा वादनः र्न्द्र-यन्तरः वर्षनः यन्त्र-य-विवाधाः वाद्यः वव्यव्याधाः विवाधाः विवाधाः

न्द्रे:वैय:न्रः स्रृद:ब्रा

रड़े.बुंच.त्यर बुंचु.रूर्य.सी. क्र्य.सीच.कुंचु.रुवो.क्ष्य.त्यर बुं। पड़ेल.लूर्य.योर.रूर्य.ह्या.सी. वेष.सीच.कुं.रुवो.क्ष्य.यो.र्ट्यू.सीच.व्ह्य.क्ष्याया.र्

জ্বহ'	শ্বন ব্	र्धेन्दर 🔽 ५८: ब्रेन्दर 🗶 नगावःदी
2	विष्य के यदि बाद १ देंद र्क्ट के यमें ५ विष्ठ १ दें प्रेंद के दी	
2	माबन-'र्नेब:क्टं व्यःमाश्रव्यावयन् यर्गोन्:ने: व्यन् खेन्।	
3	नडुन्'र्नेन'वोर्डींक्' रेंब'व्यीक्वावनन्ते' स्पिन्'खेन्।	
ح	বদূব:ম:বদূব:শ্ৰী:বনম:এক:২ক্ট'নম্বী:শ্ৰুঁৰ:নবন্-দ্ৰ- শ্ৰ্ৰি-মৌন্	
ч	न्यवर् देव हैं रक्षरक व्ययः दृष्क न्याकाय व्यवर् च्यावर् देव सेंद् से द्	

द्भारा विश्वेत प्रत्या प्रत्याचा प्रत्याचन प् ৰহ:অম্য:এইব:র্থ্যুমা

श्चित्र श्चित्र यहना पश्ची

ક્ષેત્ર-ક્ષેત્ર-ત્ર-શ્રું-લી. ટુ.ય.નેવાન.ફવા.યાૂર્ટ-ટુ. ખર.શ્રેય.યકેવા.લુરાય. યજાજા.જુર.કુરે. જાદેવા.યર્જ.કુી

इै'यदै'द्ये।

- २) २ देशकी. र्रेशक्षराजनाक्ष्यास्य द्वास्ताक्ष्याः २ तम्मान्याः हिन्तीयाः चार्त्रेः सामान्यस्तान्यस्य दिन्ती स्

अव्यक्ति क्षित्र क्षा १) वालर स्वा रिका नेवा २) हूं अन्त्री १ अ विवाहित अप्ति क्षा

वर्त्रेयार्षेत्र र्षेट्यावर्त्रेयार्श्वेयायम्

- ?) ঐ'ব্বহ'বর্বা'ক্রুঅ'বর্ন্ন'বাধ্বহ'বপ্বা https://n9.cl/exaryv
- 2) भ्रे: ५ पर : अर्टेन : ने : न : https://n9.cl/6hgkr
- \sim) र्क्षेत्र सुनानी र्ने न्यानर्खना त्रमुत्र निम्नुत्र निम्नुत

(इदःम्बेर्ग) अर्थे क्या नावदः परः ह्यून नर्धदः स्ट नीयः नरुदः ह्यूना मुनः नर्यो।

१.१.३ विषयाद्य दूर इर हैं।

(শ্বহ্নস্থা ৫০)

युवासुदायकार्देवा र्सूवार्स्नेदातदी सहवारम्भातः युवासुदायार्द्धःवीयः....

- 2) बयराखान्दर सरास्त्रार्ख्यक्षेत्रकाने सराचीयायार तहसायरसाद्वेना पस्रमार्ख्यायान्त्री।
- 2) वनशाखान्दः इरार्केन्यायाञ्चेना वर्धेदार्ख्नाशान्त्री।
- 2) वनश्राद्यान्दरम्रद्धां बदायशा न्येन्दर्भे बहुं नृद्धीः नृद्धीं वहुं नश्रास्त्री
- ८) विनयास्त्रान्तः स्टार्झायायान्तेत्राने सेन्स्यास्त्रान्त्राम्यास्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रान्त्रा

র্মন:শ্বীদ:ঔপ্রধার্থীদা

ક્ષેત્ર.ક્રેરિ.લત્તર-ફ્રિયાન્સ.લુ. હુ.લવ.લી. રેજીયાન્સ.કુ. ટ્રેય.ક્રેર.લે.ક્રેરિ.લત્તર-ક્રિ.લુવી હયન્સ.લે.ર- ક્રેર.બ્રાન્સ.કુર્ય.કુ. ટેન.ક્રિય.નર.ટ્રેય.ફ્રેરિ.લુવ.લત્તર-ટ્રેયુ.ટ્રેય.લી. જુર.ક્રુય.ઋરિ.લુયા.નયા.નુય. યા.ર.તુન્ના ક્રેન્ના.સાક્ર્ય.સુર.ત.કુર્યા.લુવી પ્ર-.તુન.સુન.યાના.કુ.મ.લુવી કે.ન્ના.સુર. પ્ર-.તુની.ક્રેરિ.લી. જેવ.ક્ર્મ.ગ્રી.કુત્વા.ક્રેત્ય.લક્ર્ય.કૃત્યા.લુવ.કૃતાના.તુન. હિર્-ક્ર્મ.ન્નાલેય.કૃત.ન્ના.લુવી.લુવી પ્ર-.તુન.કૃત્ય.લુવી. તત્વા.કૃત.તુન.તુન.ન્ના.કૃત.કૃતા.ના.નુ. હિર્મ.સ્ત્રા.તુને.કૃત.સ્ત્ર.બુ.તુને. ફ્રેય.તુન.તન્ના. પ્રથી તાનવ.તુ. તન્ના.કૃત.કૃતા.લુવા.સુન.સુન.કૃતા.કૃતા.કૃત

ब्रूरखु: १ य

- शह्र्यक्तां आध्राक्त अवात्त्रवेदा के. शुर्क्ष्यां श्री. त्राचे क्षेत्र. व्याप्ते अवाक्षेत्र व्यवप्त क्षेत्र क्ष
- → बिनशः खः तर्ने दरः सुः रसः मीशः नुशः दशः धरः स्थाः स्थाः
- ⇒ ક્રું.क्ष्य. ४८.अ. शुर.क्ष्र्या.क्ष्.्या.क्ष्.्या.क्ष्.्र्य. चा.र्.क्ष्रे.लचा.लुब. ४४४८ ख्रुब.४५२ क्रुंब.४४५८ ब्री
- ॐ.क्ष्र.वर.चावृत्य.त्त्रील.चावृत्य.त्त. श्रिच.बुतु.श्रीर.च.तवर.चव्यी
 ⇒ ख्यल.ख.वर्नु.रेर.चव्येल.चतु. श्रुर.क्ष्र्य.बु.च्यू.्रवर्च.श्र.व्यं. व्यव्या.श्रेर्या.श्र.च्यु. ह्र्र.क्ष्या.वर.चव्य्याल.छे.
- → स्ट.ब्रु.यु.ब्रे.क्थ.थट.ती. शुट.क्रूचे.ब्रुंश.ब्रेंथ.वयरे.ल्र्. शु.यर्. रेशरश.वय. वोशल.खे.वयरे.वर्थेवे.थ्री

लया. ज्या. पुर्वा च त्रवा द्वा व्यव विषया विषय क्षेत्र क्

र्बेर मुन्द मा देवा सुर देवे र्बेर विषय हिम सुर विषय हिम सुर हिम हिम सुर हिम सुर हिम सुर हिम सुर हिम सुर हिम सुर हिम ह

युःर्के क्षिं रृःग्री माञ्चमार्थ माले पर्दे।

स्रुक्, ख़्र्य, त्यान्य व्याच्यात्य विक्षात्य । भ्रिष्टी, यस्त्र म्यून, स्त्रीय व्याप्त विक्षात्य विक्षात्य वि

द्धाः अन्दर्भः तेन् चेरः यरः ते । । नगरः ग्रथः अद्देशः यदेः हुन् र्शः तुगाः । व्युः व्यव्याः अद्देशः यदेः हुन्

त्रकुर्वा क्षेत्रकुर क्षात्र क्षेत्र स्त्री । त्यु चुना क्षेत्र स्त्री क्षेत्र स्त्री । त्यु चुना क्षेत्र स्त्री स्त

चुक्र.क्वी.क्वर.क.क.ख.ख्यूर.चर्च । सर्व.खुर.च.क्र्य.च.क्र्य.खुर.ख्या। चुक्र.क्वि.क्वर.क.क.ख.ख्यूर.चर्च । सर्व.खुर.च.क्र्य.च.क्र्य.खुर.ख्या।

ર્સ્ ત્ર કરે. હુજા.જાર ર.જા. ચૈજા.તર ી હવી .જીય. હા.લી .જી. કુરે છી થી લી.જી. હુરે .હું કો.લીજા.તુર જા. ફુંરી નિજ્યું વા ત્રાસ્ત્ર કરે કે કે કે વી

द्युःश्चित्रं क्युः देवा व्यव्यक्ति । त्यह्मार्चेत् रह्य क्युः क्याया स्वरः ह्यूंत्रः क्ये स्वा

म्निन:हेबीम्नु:नेन:म्नु:नाक्षर:प्रका:ह्रेबी (२००८ फ्र्नि:म्बर्थ:३६३-३६८)

- \rightarrow છ્વન $\frac{1}{8}$ ત્તાર્શ છ. $\frac{1}{4}$. $\frac{1}{8}$.
- → रिये 'र्-र-र्त्र्व' स्थव' स्थव 'रेंब्र्च' वाद्य 'रेंब्र्च 'वाद्य 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्य 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्य 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्र्च 'रेंब्य 'रेंव्य 'रेंव
- जया. जुर. तर्म . बुर. व. यर्ग . क्रंट्य . क्रंच्य . क्

- स्वान्यक्ष्वांत्वेदादः देन्द्रः देवायान्यदेः निय्द्र्वायान्यदेः निय्द्र्वायम् अध्याद्वात्वे। → नेत्रवाद्वाःत्वेदाः द्वावान्यदेशः नियद्वायान्यदेः नियद्वाद्वाः व्यव्याद्वाः व्यव्याः व्यव्याद्वाः व्यव्याद्याः व्यव्यायः व्यव्याद्याः व्यव्याद्याः व्यव्याद्याः व्यव्यायः व्यव
- → स्रः वीश्राच झ्रुश्रश प्रिंन् प्रते विषश (द्वारत) वान्त्रश न्त्रुव (वेद्वरव) विषय क्षेत्र (वेद्वरव) विषय विषय (वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव) विषय (वेद्वरव) विषय (वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव) विषय (वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव (वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव (वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव (वेद्वरव) वेद्वरव) वेद्वरवेद्वरव (वेद्वरव) वेद्व
- ⇒ श्रें क्वर नालव ग्रीका नियं निर्मे के विकास स्वर प्रिंग स्वर ग्री निर्मा निर्मा

ब्रैंट.जॅ.उ ध

चीरकातवृष्ट्रम् स्थात् क्षेत्राचन क्षेत्राचन क्षेत्राचन क्षेत्राचेत्र क्षेत्राचन क्षेत्राचन क्षेत्राचन क्षेत्र क्षेत्

- $\rightarrow \ \, 4 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac$
- अस्त्र्राह्मर्याचीयाः वाक्षाः द्वाराण्याः वाक्ष्याः त्राचाः त्राचाः त्राचाः वाक्ष्याः वाक्षयः वाक्ष्याः वाक्षयः वाक्ष्यः वाक्षयः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्ययः वाव्

देवा तुः इर के खुर हे बरक नी र्ये केवा वर्गे र दे केवा

শ্লুম: बेरबः १ पा পेद: श्रु।						
5[की	नु र्क्षे।					
કર વહિવાયન અહે કરાયા એ ફેવાન વાર એર ન્સર <u>ભૂ</u> ર મા	हिंन्दे छे र्नेवा से र्नेवा र दे से र र्वेवा से र्नेवा					
र्स्स्वीःसेसर्यायरःह्युंन्'यदी। से फ्रेंब्'ब्युडेब्'यस्य सेद्र'वनुवा	व्यश्चनः र्क्षेद्वाव्यकार्येन् द्या। यर्केन् चन्यवाद्यार्थेर व्यक्षां वी					
क्रेंद्र वेद्य २ म						
ने अन्वायावर्डअभीवानी। सुराअवसुराङ्ग्रीयनी।	न्यायःवर्द्धश्रार्ह्हेन् सुन्यहेन् सुन्। बेशवानी चक्के यानुनः यावदः सु।।					
यान्द्रायान्द्रासेन्यते श्चदासुरास्ता। याद्रेदार्सेवाश्वरायम्	र्ह्हेर्-प्र-यानुब्र-यानुब्र-अर्-स्डर-गायालब्र-प्र-र्क्ड-केयाःयाकुब्र-क्वायाग					
ब्रूंट छेटल ३ च न ने के द खी						
त्तरामु ताया हो से में जा से मार साम का मार साम स्थाप	यान्त्रःकुरायःयारः शुःचली। र्केन्।त्रःरः धरः अर्थन्य।।					
प्रथा:मेदः हिंदः ग्री: स्वयः ॥ वया यहिया: १००: उदः द्यादः प्रथा	न्वायः व रिंद्र- त्यार र्थेवा स्वी । रिंद्र- द्रन्द र र्थेद नि वो।					

न्द्रे:वैय:न्रः श्रृद:ब्रा

- अवश्वाद्यान्तरः स्टर्श्यपुराद्यन्यक्ष्वाकाः क्ष्याक्षाः नृष्ठोः लेवायनः द्वी
 अवश्वाद्यान्तरः स्टर्श्यपुरादयः क्ष्याकाः क्ष्याक्षाः विद्याक्षाः विद्यान्तरः विद्यान्तरः
- च्याः विश्वः विश्वः स्त्रीयः अन्तरः स्त्रीयः विश्वः विश्
- → इत्रांखन् नहे नदे अन्यात्यः त्र्वाची निये क्रेंब्रन्ते क्रंब्र्न्न नहे क्रंव्याव क्रंब्र्य नहे क्रेंब्र्य नहे क्रंब्र्य नहे क्रंब्र नहे क्रंब्र्य नहे क्रंब्र नहे क्रंब्र्य नहे क्रंब्य नहे क्रंब्र्य नहे क्रंब्र्य नहे क्रंब्र्य नहे क्रंब्र नहे क्रंब

इर वेंदि नृत्ते क्रिंत्

क्र्रीय:बेरका	\ 2\	ন্থ্য নার্ট্র। 2 0	হৰ্ম ক্ৰম কৰা কৰা হৰ্ম কৰা	可与5×3′55′ <u>美</u> 5′類 20	অৱ'ৰ্ষকা'ন্ট্ৰহ'। 20	র্ন্ত ক্রিক্ট্রন্থা ১০	১০ ^{ধুপ্ৰ} থেগ্ৰীম	७० ७०	হৰ:অৰ্থ্য
ব্ ৰুখ্য	నిళ్∤								
ادرك	नुर्देग								
মান্ত্ৰীশ্ব শ্বা	న్ఫిడ్1								
ורייפור	বুর্মা								
ETISTATI'ETT	న్రిత్)								
নাশ্বস:না	বুর্মা								

स्थाः बराजकायम्यार्थ्यास्त्वावा । इब्राज्याः बराजकायम्यार्थ्यास्त्वावा । इब्राज्यान्त्राः विद्यान्त्रात्वाच्यात्वाचात्रात्वाच्यात्वाच्यात्वाच्यात्वाच्यात्वाच्यात्वाच्यात्वाच्यात्वाच्या

श्चितः क्षेत्र सहगानशू।

- → र्न्द्रःक्द्रःन्दःविष्णविः द्वेषःन्वः व्यान्वःव्यान्वर्म्नःने अह्वान्वर्द्यःद्वी
- अंत-खुर.य.महंबा.चर्डी.धु। → रूवाय.मुज.बु.र्.य.स्.. रूथ.क्य.प्र.चु.य.भूर.ताय. प्रचा.कु.य.पु.वाय.र्.र्य.क्..वा.र. चर्डेर.यर्डी.कु.

सञ्चर मुन्दर सर्वे कर्मा

- १) सुर्नेयःर्त्ते ग्रथरः यसः द्वेत्।
- २) शुर्ने न न विदेश स्ति प्राप्त देशी (किया न विदः हैं साम स्तर हैं से हैं से मी)
- ८) क्षेत्र.क्ष्य.त्त्री.त्यायःक्षेत्रा (म्ब्राचाहेर.त्यःभ्रुत्राय्यःक्षेत्र)

वर्षेत्र र्षेर्यावर्षेत्र स्थाप्तर्

१.१.३ येग्रायम्द्रद्राद्येःगृह्या

(취^{조:전: 60})

भून श्रुद: त्यका र्देव। र्ह्हेन रेहेन सहना नर्ह्यम द. होन श्रुद: पार्ट्ड नीका....

- 2) वोदर्शःक्ष्याः याद्याः वोदर् देवः वाद्वदः क्ष्रीयः यथयः तयदः दुरः वश्यकः विवायवरः देः वज्ञसः विवायवर् देवे।
- अवाश्चरत्वर-दर-दिः विष्ठाः व्यवश्वरः स्टब्स-दर-दिवायः है। अवाः अवः दिवायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः
- रेतुःचिष्ठस्तरः स्वचारान्त्रस्त्रान्त्रदेशकः क्रिंग्यदेशकः क्रिंन् चिः क्षेत्रः चित्रः क्रिंन् चित्रः वित्रान्त्रः स्वार्यः स्वरः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वार्यः स्वरः स्वरं स्वरः स्वरः स्वार्यः स्वरः स्व

র্মনাস্থীদাওমধার্মীদা

याविष् क्रीका नेता क्षाची निका नेता क्षाची निका नेता क्षाची क्षाची नेता क्षाच

र्ब्वेदःखुः वा विन्यानम् र्क्वेनः र्बेदः नीर्देदः सुरे

र्देवाची त्येवायायभून र्स्ट्रायुः वाली पलवा होः ह्यूंट त्यूदे ही पार्स्ट्राची त्यस मुना

स्य दिर यद कूर सं यद्वेश । भार पूर्ट स्वावेश प्रायम् स्वावेश प्रायम स्वावेश स

- चूंयःक्रॅंन्यचरं, प्रचयःवर्त्वावरःवायावाविःवचरी
 चूंयःक्रॅंन्यचरं, प्रचयःवर्त्वावरःवायाविःवचरी
 चूंयःक्रॅंन्यचरं, प्रचयःवर्त्वावरःवायाविःवचरी
- प्रचाक्षःचत्र-भूक्ष्यःवाक्षेक्षःचःवद्गेत्यः चित्रवत्यःक्षेः स्र-चौःवक्षःक्ष्यःचन्चःवद्देवःवचन्-नूर्वः → भेषाक्षःचत्रन्भूक्षःवक्षः क्षेःक्षनःवद्गेक्षः चित्रविः चित्रविः चित्रविः विः चित्रविः विः विः चित्रविः विः व
- → त्र्वा.बी.श्रर.क्ट्वा.ब्रुंते. र्र्व.रेवा.ब्रुंशा
 - 2) वर्नेत् 2) श्रीत् 3) कनाया ८) नवसः श्रेत् ॥) स्रेंदर्या

र्बेर खु र वा र्रिये नहस्र क्रें न केर नी रें द खेरे

र्में निवासी के क्रिंट त्युं तर्मे तर्मे तर्मे त्यवन है। क्ष्य त्यन है। क्ष्य त्यन है। क्ष्य क्

ন্ ট্র-বাদুমা	<u>ફ્રમ'સુષ્ય'શૈ' 'चर' મોર્</u> દેન' મો'નુ વાષ્ય'શૈ'ને જેવે વાલે માલું કર્યું કરો
क्ष्म ंर्न्ज्।	ફ્રમ કેંશ સુશ્વ 'ग्રુ' चर अर्हे न दर क्रु ફેંસ વા ને 'કેવા 'લેંન 'ફેર' ને ને વાલે કેંત્ર 'યુવન 'સે' ન ને વિકાય ન વે 'લે' નુ વાલ ને ત્રાસ્ત્ર ' ત્રા વાલ 'ને સામ કેવા ' કેંત્ર 'સેંદ' ધારે ' ને વિકાય સાથ
र्नेद'न्य ^{-र्} रम्	શ્રે.કુવાતી. થ્રી.કૂર.પૂર્વન શ્રુર. ૧૧. વેશ.તત્ર. થ્રી.કૂર.તી. શ્રુવ.તા કુરતા.વા.કુ.તવા.તા.કુ.તવા.તા. વ્યટ. પ્ ત્યર.ત્ર્માય.શ્રક્ષ્વા.ળી.શષ્ટ્ર-રા.રેન્ટ.! ૧૧૧. ૨૧ શ્રૂર.ળી. શ્રુવ.તા કુરતા.વા.કુ.તત્વ. પ્રત- પ્રત- ૧૧૨ શ્ર ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧. ૧૧.
শেবা'শৈধা	કુર.શ્વેય.ડ્રે.સે. ચૈક્ર્યુર.ભૂરે.સ. જેવા.જ્રેર.ચૈ.જુવ.ર્યના જુજ્ય.જુર.જૈ. કવ.જુવ.ત્યા કુર.શ્વેય.યુ.પ્રેયના ખવાત.રેજ.રેવાય.પ્રવર્ટ. ર્જૂરે.જુ.કુવા.જો. * *જ્ય.યં.ગ્રી.વર.જાદૂર.યેર.! જુ.રેવાય.ગ્રી.રેવાય.ગ્રી.ર્યાય.વ્યકેર.ચૈર.! વાલય.જો.જ.રૂ.વાય.ત્યર.જા.વવરી! શ્રુૈય.સ.ત્તર. જા.વાધર.! રેત્યુર.જ્રજ્ય.જો. જાજૂર.ત.ત્તર.જ્ય.વર. રેતું.વાધ્ય.પર્ટ. જુ.ર્જ્ગીત્વાય. ચૈક્ર્યુર.તા.રે.કુવા ત્ત્ર્ય.જેર.ત્તર. **ર.જો. કર.પ્રસૂ.વાધર.જાયેજા. ત્વરયે.

ব্ৰীক্ষাচুক্ষা

- → ऋॅं श्रेःश्चनः बें र्श्चें? वादशः ब्रेटशः हैवाः वाययः पर्चे त्यन्।

 → ऋॅं श्चेःश्चनः बें र्श्चें? वादशः ब्रेटशः हैवाः वाययः पर्चे त्यन्।

 → ऋॅं श्चेःश्चनः बें र्श्चें? वादशः ब्रेटशः हैवाः वाययः पर्चे त्यन्।
- → श्रमःश्रीयः सर्वे चित्रः वित्रात्वे वित्रः वितः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः वित्रः
- → श्र.कृता. प्र्रम्, प्राथम प्र्रम्, प्राथम प्रायम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्रायम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्राथम प्रायम प्राय

न्द्रे:वैय:न्रः क्षुदःल्।

6 45.1	విక్చ	ন্দী	শ্বী	ক্রমান্থা	নশমার্শ্বীনা	क्रूंर-ध्रा	হৰ শৰ্মা
2	नष्ट्रदायद्देवः ईहि।	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	$\sqrt{}$	X	
2	নৰ্মিদ্ ৰুঞ্জান্মন্ত্ৰন্ধী	$\sqrt{}$	X	$\sqrt{}$	\checkmark	X	
3	ঝামন:নের্বী:নর-র্মা	√	√	√	√	V	ঐন্বাশ র্মা

ब्रैंट खें. र चतु. रेब्रे खेंची

स्थाः बराज्याः वर्ष्याः स्वीया। रहे. ब्रीयाः है। वर्ष्याः याव्यक्षाः पूर्याः ययन्तर्ना स्थाः वर्ष्याः वर्षाः वर्ष

श्चित्रः श्चेत्रः सह्याः पश्चा

- → लेवाश्वाचन्द्राण्चीः झर्क्चवार्द्धतेः व्यांद्र्यः लेवार्क्चरः क्षेवाः चन्द्रायः मुनः चक्कवाः द्वी
- → रियः वाह्रसः त्रवेतः द्वतः श्वरः कृष्वे सः वे सः स्वरः कृद्धः वे ते दे दे ते त्यः श्वरः विकरः वे ते विकरः विकर

इ.यद्धःरहो।

- → वज्ञतः अवज्ञत्व्यत्त्र कृष्ट्री त्यद् अव्यत् अव्यत् कृष्ट्री वेषः कृष्ट्री वेषः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विष

सञ्चर मुद्र ५५८ सार्वे कश्

- १) र्थं नाह्य र्दे नी कुराहा (हेराव मेरावेश प्रदेश केंग्र
- 3) व्रीयासपुरम्यायायप्रस्तर नहीं (र्या.प्रायायायायायायाया
- पह्नाः हेर्न्स् स्पृतः मश्चनः न्त्रा (ग्रीदः प्रचरः स्वैदः प्रका)
- ८) यञ्ज्ञेयते तुःसुःस्रस्ते यञ्ज्ञ्ञ्च (भ्रेषः देवा छूदः । यय

यद्येयास्त्रः स्टबायद्येयाङ्गेयायम्

- ?) र्हेर 'त में र 'तथे था 'ख़ब के विषया की 'हेर 'ता 'देशे 'वा हुआ' थवा 'खेब 'तश्व च 'श्वर था https://n9.cl/lrp57i
- २) इन्नित्र-प्राक्ति देवार्वे प्रत्येवार्यका सुरुषा (repository) https://n9.cl/ixa5p

११ ८ बे अप्यम्भेत्

(श्रूरःसः ७०

क्षेत्रक्षिरायशर्नेत्। र्श्वेतार्श्वेदायने सहयायश्वमान स्रेतास्त्रीयार्स्

র্মন:শ্বীদ:ঔপধাঞ্জীদ:

ब्रैंट.पं.७ म प्र्या.मु.ह्र.क्र्या.क्र्. जाया.प्र्या.चर्य

- ว) ब्रुअर्स्ट्रिन् हो नुर र्स्ट्रिन् तुग
- 3) श्रुंच.रेत्र्य.क्री.मेरश.शची.जग. उर्वेत.क्रुचे. उर्क्री.रेशी
- ३) इन्'र्व्याग्रीयः रासुःश्चनः रामीयायरः यदःश्चनःही
- ८) र.चरुश्रामुश्रा स्वावरश्रावर्मु।साम्त्रम्यायः वर्मान्य्वर्भःनेवीश्राध्यरः क्षेत्राश्र्याःसाम्वर्
- u) योत्. के.शयुःक्रॅ.धचयःक्रे. यव्येश्वर्यूरः।

र्बेर मृश्य मा देवा वी : बे अदे क्षेत्र कुं त्यवा त्येब त्यव हो देव त्यव न देव स्वते हेर्ने से मुन

ब्रे.बाद्र.क्रुचा	न्वेर [्] वर् <u></u> हिन्।
ন্থ্য-ৰা মন্ত্ৰাঝা	न्नुअ [.] ह्वे.गुर-चलुगश-हुग्।
শ্বীশ	
ঘৰ্নথা	
ন্মুমগ্	
গ্নীথ-পূজা	
ল্মঝ'ৰ্মা	

ब्रैंट.जे.उ रा

- त्रेच.क्रीर.त.क्र्. क्रि.क्र्य.वर.जी. वर्ज्.क्री → र्थ.क्रीय.त.क्र्. क्रि.क्र्य.वर.जी. वर्ज्.क्री. प्रशाययय.रर.पांडीज.यपु. चीश.खयश.जी.क्रुचा.जाचा.जुर. पश्चराक्र्यीश.ब्रुप्ट.र्र्य.जी.
- ्रकारचयः स्त्रीयः योषकाः श्रीयः क्ष्याः वीर्यः श्रीयः विष्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः वीर्यः विष्यः विष्यः वीर्यः वीर्यः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विष्यः विषयः विषयः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विष्यः विषयः विषयः
- → श्रें व्ह्वं दरनी शें रेंन्य र वरुत अरनिवृष्ण हें। तल्लव श्रुर वर्जे लिंद् शें तदे तल्लव हेंद तवद वरुव ही
- $\rightarrow \ \ \, \alpha \frac{1}{2} \, a_1 + \frac{1}{2} \, a_2 + \frac{1}{2} \, a_1 + \frac{1}{2} \, a_2 + \frac{1}{2} \, a_2 + \frac{1}{2} \, a_1 + \frac{1}{2} \, a_2 + \frac{1}{2} \, a_$
- → र्र्स्न स्वा ला त्युः र्ह्त त्यसः क्रुन र्र्स्ने र त्ये द र त्य हुन। **यदः द्वा**

न्द्रे:वैय:न्रः श्रृद:ब्रा

बे'श्वदें ऋँगा	न्धेर 'म र्हे न्।	न्धेर प्रहेंन् धॅनादः 🗸 ब्रार्थेनादः 🗶 न्याप्य दी।
ब्रुक्षः क्षेत्रां वे स्वारः क्षेत्र सुना।	ञ्चरः चबुनाशः श्चेः गुरः चबुनाशः सुना।	
दर्जुः नेश। श्रुंयः नेस्य जी:मन्सः सर्गाः त्रशः विषः हेमाः	ૡશું.નૃત્યો ૹૢૼ૱.નેતૃષ.ગ્રી.લેવના.૧૧વી.તના. પર્વેત.કુવો.	
दबोश्रःलरःजयःश्चयःह। दबोर्ज्ञ्यःचेशः दःत्युःश्चयःदः	૨.ત્રીય.તા૨.ડાય.લે.લી ૨ત્ય:સૂય.ગ્રીય.૨.ડી.યોશે૨૧૧.૨	
ૡઌૣૼ.ૺઌૢઌ૾ૺઌ. ૹ૿ૺૺૺૺ૱૱ઌઌૢ૿ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹૺ૽૽ૢ૽ૺઌૺૺ ૨.ઌૹઌ.૾૽ૢૺઌ. ૹ૿ૺૺૺઌ.ૡ૨. ૹ૿ૢૺૺૺ૾ૺ૾ૹૺઌૺૺઌ૽ૺ૱	ૡઌૢૣૺ.૮નૃત્ય.૮નું.ઌૢૢૢૢૢઌૹ૨. ૹ૾ૢૢૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺ૾ૺૹૼૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૹૺૺૺ૾ઌ૱ૺ ૨.ઌ૱ૹ.ઌૢૢૺૹ. ૡૺૺૺ.૱૨ૹ.ઌૹૢૣૺ.ૹ.ઌ૾ૺૺૺૺૺૺઌઽ૱	
म्त्रं, कुं.शयु.कूं.मचय.कुं. पत्र्यं पूर्ट.।	मर्रा. कुंशपुः चांसूजासः चर्षकः हेः उड्डियः पूरः।	

क्रिंदायु: १ मदीद्वीदिन।

- 🔿 बे अदे हैं वा ह्यं त्यवा त्येद त्यव हो दें अत्यव प्रत्य क्षेत्र त्यव प्रत्य क्षेत्र व्यव हें विवाय विवाय क्षेत्र विवाय विवाय क्षेत्र विवाय क्षेत्र विवाय क्षेत्र विवाय क्षेत्र विवाय
- स्यः म्यूचिशायनर् 'रेज्ञ्। अवात्त्रेर् । त्रेश्वरः हेर्च । द्र्यायनवर् र्रायविशः हे । यनात्त्रेर् त्यवयः सः ह्र्याश्रायः हेर । श्लें वर्षेर्यः स्वेराः

क्वेंद्रायु यदी द्वी विषा ग्री द्वी क्दी

ब्रें क्वं ग्री केर

<u> </u>	저 (3)	वर्ष ी र (३)	গ্ৰ (?)
बे रू य्यम येदा	ૡ૱ઌૢૢૢૢૼ૱ૺ ૢઌઌઌ ૺૹ૽૽૱૽ૢ૾ઌ૱ઌૢ૱ ૡ૽ૺૹઌૢ૱ૢૢૹ૽૽ૺઌઌઌઌ૽૽ૺૹ૽૽ૹ૽૽ઌઌ૽૽ઌૢૡૺૺૺૺ	बे:শন-শ্রুবা:२० অশ:२ ५ ন্ন:মম:অবা:মক:নেরবা:র্ট্রেন্	ल्यनःस्ट्रेन्यः २०२४मः क्रुनः
মধ্বধী অব্য'শ্বৰ'ৰ্ম্ভ্ৰ্'অ'	बे'अदे'ळेब'र्ज्जुं'ब्'र-'र्देश'दवव'र्धेर्'य दे'व्यर: र्ज्जुं'र्य्'र्द्र-'अद्युद्गर्हेव् हें'व्यर् अव्याप्येद'दवव'र्धेन्य	য়য়৽য়	त्रेशतेःकेंग्राह्यं से से माहेश माहेशामुस्यामहेग् देशात्र्यमा सेंद्रायते।यस देशाद्र्यमा सेंद्रायते।यस देशाद्र्यमा सेंद्रायते।यस देशाद्र्यमा सेंद्रायते।
ঠ্রীন'র্নুহ'র্নুবা'ন শ্রীন্ম'শ্রা	ब्र.श्र.त्यां.श्रंब.ल्यंन्यां चन्नुचाश्रःक्ष्यं.ल्यंच.श्रंब्र्यं.यंचनं. चन्नुचाश्रःक्ष्यं.ल्यंच.श्रंब्यं.यंचनं. इन्.क्ष्यं.ब्यं.ल्यंच.श्रंब्यं.यंचनं. इन्.क्ष्यं.ब्यं.ल्यंच्यं श्रंब्यं.क्ष्यं.ल्यंच्यां	હ્યું સાર્સ્ટ્રિયા અના ક્રિક્સ અના ત્યું સ્ટિક્સ સ્ટ્રિયા અને ત્રું સ્ટ્રિયા	त्र-स्त्रिया क्रायन्त्रीयाः स्त्रित्यः स्त्रियाः क्रायः स्त्रीयाः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रियः स्त्रीयाः सः स्त्रीयः स्त्रियः स्त्रीयाः सः स्त्रीयः क्रायः स्त्रीयः स्

<u> इब.चार्</u>श्रा

→ रेडे.बुच.सचयात्रभाविष्यातर. पूर्याययय.रेट.पड्डिम.हे. प्राङ्गेर.जुयाल्य्यी श्रृंच.श्रृंष्यायु.जश.श्रृंष्यी 3033 श्र्य.स.

सैंचराश्चारम् वृ.ख्येरमा स्रुक्षरमा स्रुक्षरमा स्रुक्षरमा स्रुक्षरमा स्रुच्यान्य स्रुच्यान्य स्रुक्षरमा स्रुक्षरमा स्रुक्षरमा स्रुच्यान्य स्रुक्षरमा स्रुच्यान्य स्रुक्षरमा स्रुच्यान्य स्रुक्षरमा स्रुच्यान्य स्रुक्षरमा स्रुच्यान्य स्

श्चिन क्रेंब सहगानश्च

- खे.ब.बर-श्रिय-वर्श्वयाद्री। → श्रृंय-ह्रेंब.त.चीश. रीश-ब्रीब.जचा.ज़ब.उश्चय-द्री.लूर्य.तथ. सज.श्रीर-क्री.क्रुच.रेचा.स.कृच.श्रिय-क्रें. क्रेंच-ब्रीर-त.क्र्यं.

र्दे नदी नदी

- ?) 'द्रुवा' बेराकी वर्री लेखित दर वारे खेर्स स्वर्त वर्षे श्रेश
- 2) ' मिन्स्य ' बेर मित्रे ले स्परि हिंगा पर्ने स्पना त्येत प्रवन हो हें र हिंगा हैना मिन्

सञ्चरमुद्र-५८ सर्विक्स

2) सत्यः सून् विः यतिः इसः मावनाः सूनः स्रोतिः र्वेन् (हिनः विः विनिः तसेवाः सूनः हिन्याः

वर्षेयार्थेन् र्थेन्सावर्षेयास्थ्रेयायम्

- ?) স্থ্যান্ত্র- ব্রাক্তির বিশ্বনি ব্রেমি ব্রেমি ব্রেমি ব্রেমি (repository) https://n9.cl/lrp57i
- ર) ફ્રેંપ્રત્યાં વેપ્રત્યાં સુત્ર ફ્રેંગ્ન લે. લે.સ.પ્રત્યાં સુત્રાં ના https://www.dzongkha.gov.bt

१.२ ध्रुनाः ईसा

र्ह्रीयश्राह्मयः सुः भुः भूर्यः स्वर्धः मृत्यं स्वर्धान्यः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः स्वर्धः सुन्तः सु

१.३.१ इर में हैं हो बनमाह्य

(श्रूराया ६०

युनःश्वरःत्यवा र्देवा र्ह्येनःर्वेदायने सहवाःत्रश्वरः दे युनःश्वरः पार्द्धः वीवाः

- 2) क्रुच. यक्र. क्रिंच. च्राक्र. व्यक्त. श्राक्ष्य. र्रे. त्यक्ष्य. श्री. र्रेच. व्यक्ष्य. र्रेच. व्यक्ष्य. र्रेच. व्यक्ष्य. र्रेच. व्यक्ष्य. व्यक्ष्य.
- 2) हेंब्र देवाबर ही. वाबर देंबर वाबर प्रवाह रही पड़ी वाहिक्ष हे. ख़बा हे ख़र रूप र खेर वाबर हिंवाबर र्वी।
- 3) श्रदार्ड्स कु: देन वार्त्त स्वा लिदादा श्रदार्ट्स नायन येदा यह नासे हिंदा कुरा कुना हिंग वार्त्त

জ্ব-শ্বীদ.ঔপধাঞ্জীদা

ર્ક્કુમ્પ્યુ ૧ નિ જ્વર્કેઅપ્યયત્વિકૃષ્ણ સૂનાવેદે મેનાકુપત્વેનાકુપત્વેનાકન્યાયું સૂનાકુમ તેને કુમ્પ્યું નામુક્ષ્ય સુક્રિમ્પ્યુ ૧ નિ જ્વર્કેઅપ્યયત્વિકૃષ્ણ સૂનાવેદે મેનાકુપત્વેનાકુપત્વેનાકન્યાયું સૂનાકુમ તેને કુમ્પ્યું નામુક્ષ્ય

- (ऊँचा.बुटु,श्राष्ट्र क्या.क्ट्री. पूचा.जी. श्राष्ट्र क्या.चंटर.श्रधेष.मुंब.बंटर.चमूट्रेन्,जूट्री)

 मू.च.गुष. हे.जैचा.बु. पा.शूचाश.तपु. जैचा.बंटश.चीटर.क्ट्रिचा.जी.जैचा.चर्डचा.बुी

 मू.च.शुष.बुट्ट.प्रचा.बुट्ट.प्रचा.चर्डचा.बुी जैचा.तपु.श्रीचश.जी. चंटर.मुट्ट.प्यचट्रेचि.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जैचा.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेचा.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेचा.बुट्ट.जेचा.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट्ट.जेच्या.बुट.
- चीर-अची,जयः स्त्रीय-अधवा.द्यी (ब्रर-चोर्थयः सम्बुद्धी)
 → क्रूंब.आज्ञा. क्ष्र्य-क्ष्र्य-साच्चीया. क्षेचा.द्रेषु:श्राष्ट्र-क्ष्या.वर्षु:द्रेष्टर-जया. तार्थ-जवा.ची.र्ट्य-क्ष्य-स्त्री स्त्राक्षेत्र-साच्चीया. क्षेचा.द्रेषु:श्राष्ट्र-क्ष्य-वर्ष्ट्र-वर-जया. तार्थ-जवा.ची.र्ट्य-क्ष्य-स्त्रीया.

শ্বহাৰ্থানী:ব্ৰী



- श्चर-पश्चीही

 → क्षेत्रश्चर-पश्चीलः क्षेत्रः वर्ते वर-कार्ट्र-पश्चेलः देवेलः वीतः वीतः वीश्चेत्रः विदः विदः विदेशः विदेशः विदः विदेशः विदेशः
- $\stackrel{\text{def}}{\to} \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{2$
- → नार नीय मेथा है। श्रुर क्रियम ५. ने बर नी नयस्य एक्स साय मार्च नी में नी में ना मार्च प्राप्त ने मार्च प्राप्त मार्च ना स्थाप क्रिया क्
- म् त्राज्ञद्राष्ट्रे प्रमान्त्रे प्रमान्

(यूज् देवे आर्च करा हुं' वेजा सु' आर्च करा ५५ अद्भव क्रेव दर चर्गे ५ दे थें ५।)

- → तर्ने नी र्न्दा सुन सुर पर देर त्र त्री ।

 ﴿ अंतर हेंद्र पर नी सा देन त्री पर केंद्र त्री कि तर्हें स्व केंद्र त्र केंद्र स्व केंद्र केंद्

ब्रैंट.फॉ.उ त। क्षेत्र.ब्र्श.क्षेत्र.क्षे. ब्र्श.मैंच.ब्री

अब्धित्यां प्रदेश के विद्या के

च्यान्त्र क्षेत्र ख्रीय वृत्त्र वृत्त्य वृत्त्य वृत्त्य वृत्त्र वृत्त्य व

क्ष्रवः क्षेत्रः खीः नियो	क्षुब र्स्टेंब 'दर्ने 'वी'र्वे 'च।
લ્યત્ર: ત્વાત: શ્રુૈન: હ્વન: પ્રસ્તિના કૃત્વસ્ત્રના ની: શુખ: ત્વન: પ્રેના દાતકર્મા શુ: શુખ: ત્વન: પ્રેના લ્યત્ર: ત્વાન: શ્રુૈન: હ્વન: પ્રસ્તિના	લેકુલ ક્રી. શ્રું સ્વાર્ય સ્વર્ક સ્વર્ય સ્વર્યને) લેકુલ હું દાયમના ત્વર્ક પ્રાપ્ત સ્વર્યા સ્વર્ધ સ્વર્ય સ્વય સ્વર્ય સ્વર

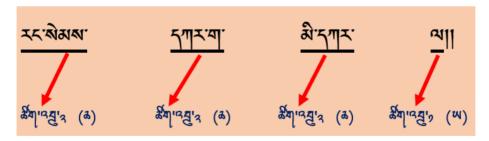
 $\rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \cdot x_1 \cdot x_2 \cdot x_3 \cdot x_4 \cdot x_4 \cdot x_5 \cdot x_$

रर श्रेस्रश्रद्गार वासी द्रापर व्या

वर्रे कृ केंश यदे हा व तर्

न्यायःवर्द्ध्यःवेन्:बेरःवरःयादरःह्ये।।

क्रैंनायबुक्तर्भः व्यायवर् अनावर्भः ग्रीःन्ये।



उद्देश्चर मुंद्रेच्या क्षेत्र अभ्यायम् मत्वा निर्मा (भ्रूम क्र्रेव मान्नेया क्षेत्र मान्नेया क्षेत्र मान्येया क्षेत्र मान्येया क्षेत्र मान्येया क्षेत्र मान्येया क्षेत्र मान्येया क्षेत्र मान्य क्षे

न्डे'वैय'न्ना श्रृब'ला

. ક્રીક.હોત.હન્દર.શુંતુ.દ્રેષ.લો. ૨૮.હેરે.ટ.કે.હુત.હન્દર.શું! ક્રીક.હોત.હન્દર.શુંતુ.દ્રેષ.લો. ૧૮.હેર્ષ.ટ.કો.હુત.હન્દર.શું!

ररःक्षेर्-र्नुडे:बैचःग्री: वडीःर्मेव-र्नेश

ट्यीयः क्षेत्र हुमःत्रट्ट हिन्मुकाल्या क्षेत्र हिन्मः	चार्नेश्चड्याः व्	चायेब ईवा	গ উশ?		1	g.g.v
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ब्रैंट प्राप्त प्रति पार्ट प्रति प्

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2	ঝাঘন:নর্ন্রী						
2	বৰ্ষ-ইম্						

ষ্ট্রব-ষ্ট্রব-মন্থ্য

- ्र्याःक्ष्याःमञ्ज्याःक्षेः भ्रह्याःमक्षेत्रो → द्रेश्यःक्षेयाःमञ्ज्याःक्षेः भ्रह्याःमक्षेत्रःमः द्राम्यक्षेत्रःमः स्त्राःमञ्जदः श्ल्याःमञ्जदः मुस्याःमञ्जद
- → र्ह्-निःश्वास्त्रान्त्रान्त्रः स्त्रवासार्व्ह्ववासायतेः स्तिन्तः स्त्रन्तः स्त्रवासायक्रेसायवन्तिः द्वीदात्री

सञ्चरमुद्र-५८ सर्विक्स

- २) श्रदः र्हेस्र सेन् ग्री: न्वादः र्हेदा (ग्रादः सेवास्य ह्रसः क्राया क्वें वाहेर: न्येः सूदः तरः)
- 2) ह्रिरावते र्स्ते हो (ह्रिराव व्रीर तथेल खूवा स्वीय)
- ३) र्ज्ञें ने नियाय प्रति र्ज्ञें का या मा (वे या मा
- ८) वर्षमानी सुन्ते। (मुखावहिंद नेवारेना र्क्ष्मवार्क्ष
- भ) भ्रें हो (स्र पात स्रेर तार पर्ने र सर्गे र
- ७) व्रैभायते त्रेन्यमान्त्र न्द्रा नक्ष्मा व्या (द्रमा में भारेन स्वास्त्र स्वराधाव स्थान)
- च) वहेना हेद में सेंदि नसून हा (गुद नबर मेंद अस)
- ११) नहें नदे नु त्यु संसदे नह्मन हु। (नेश देना सूद तिया)
- १२) र्हे चे खूरे से सर्। (हेर वि र्वेर विवेश खूर र्टेंग्य)

(इब.चार्का क्षेत्रावन नवे स्मनमासः देवार्क्य नियाना स्तिन्यवे सहका नियाना स्तिन्यवे सहका स्तिना विकास स्तिना स्तिना विकास स्तिना विकास स्तिना विकास स्तिना विकास स्तिना विकास

तम्रेयार्थेन् र्थेन्बातम्रेयास्रेयायम्

- ?) रैना मालु र : अर्थे : रैका र्र्यु न : म्यू न : $\frac{1}{2}$: \frac
- 2) सुरूपायसेंब्रायमान्दः सर्मेव्यसंक्रेंचेर-मेंक्क्षेंचे। $\underline{\text{https://youtu.be/-D7I4MCDyNY}}$
- 3) क्रुग्यत्रहेंब्र नेषान्त्रेण्यान्त्रेण्यान्त्रेण्यान्त्रेण्यान्त्रेण्याः स्टार्खेतिःसर्वर वेषा https://youtu.be/UtUjQurqVZ0
- =) ग्रुवः वर्षेत्रः क्रेवः क्रेवं क्रिंग् क्रेवं क्रिंग् क्रेवं क्रिंग् क्रेवं क्रिंग् क्रिंग् क्रिंग् क्रिंग क्रिंग
- भ) इम्बुर-५र-छ-१ देवा विद्र-प्रकेश त्यक्ष 'सुरक्ष (repository) https://n9.cl/lrp57i

१,२,२ अ.मू.४८८ अपू.चर. अपू.चर. श्रूर.ज.स्वाय.तर. व्यूवा.र्नेय.रर. क्षूवा.र्न्य.

(Mx.xi. Jao)

क्षेत्रक्षिरायकार्नुद्रा र्श्नियार्श्नेदायरी सहवायर्श्नियार सेवास्त्रीरायार्स्क्रीया

- 2) द्वर्या चरुन् भ्रुवाची वारुन् अर्द्धअरून् र तहिला सुन्तवावार्याय वार्यन् भ्रुवार्द्धवार नेवी
- 2) हिंसारेनायाणीः नावर रेव मनस्य रहीं रही माडीयाही यही हैं त्या दे त्या रही हैं निर्मा के स्वार्थ रही हैं निर्मा है स्वार्थ रही हैं निर्माण स्वार्थ हैं निर्माण स्वार्
- ३) क्रेन्स्यावृतुः विष्टं रेट्यामूल्यायन्यम् विष्याद्वीतियाः क्रियायाः क्रियायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः विष्यायाः
- ८) शुर-१८-छूना-१ेन-र्स् छूना-छू- नसुर-विनायन-र्स्नाय-१र्मे।

উব-ধ্বীশ-ঔপধাঞ্জীশ

क्षेत्रान्तान्त्रान्त्रहेत्रहेत्रक्ष्यां नेत्यन्त्रम्यात्रम् स्त्राह्न्याः स्त्राह्मात्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्राह्मात्रम् स्त्रम् स्त्रम्

र्ट्रेय.क्ट्रीयमतः यम् द्वेतः स्वास्यायक्त्यः क्विममायदे त्यास्य स्वास्य स्वा

ફ્રિંદ.ખં.ડ. તા ફ્રેંદ.ખ.સ. જેર.નશ્નેર.હુવ.તવર.નશ્વી.શું. વર્ષે કે. https://n9.cl/wusar બે.જ્ર્. રેવ.સું. તેવ.સું. તેવ.સું. હુવ.ત્યું. તેવ.સું. તેવ.સું.

ह्यैर पहर रें क्वेंना	
शुर में कीर	શુદ તર્ત્વે સેતે સેદ
शुर-वी-नृत्ते:नः	
ररःबी'यश्रसःतकरःन्दातुरश् (श्रुरःयन्बी'र्भ्नेरःत्यशः ररःबी'यश्रसःतकर)"""
श्चरःमी पञ्चरः र्नेदा	
શુદ્દ સ્કેન્દ્ર મેં મુંન	
?) शुर हेर्प नहीं र्ने	
२) शुर [्] क्षेत् ^{य दे} र्बे्त्	
र्ह्नेग्रच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्याच्या	
٦ <u>Έ</u> ς-Ϋ́д	
মह্ব'নধু	

द्याम्बर्ग श्रीर प्रश्नीर विच त्यन द्वर या वायाया प्रवाद रे त्या था अध्य मित दर अर्थ क्या मी के विच प्रवाद प्र

ब्रैंट.जॅ.७ च। ४८.त.र. जैय.ब्रैंट.त.व्हें.जे. जूब.ब्रे. ट्रंच.ब्र्यु.ब्र्ब.जे. ब्रॅश.बॅर.उचर.च?ंब्यी

- २) र्टे.स.क्वे.र. श्वर.च हर दे.स्र्र.च?
- २) श्रुष:वाहर:नवीं यदे: नवीं ष:य:वा हे र्र्श्ने?
- ३) श्रुव महरमान् स्थान्द स्थायात् र्द्ध स्थूद मान्ने मन्यस स्देरमार्क्स १
- ८) त्याची. यमा विश्वाच स्वायाचा वरी. यारासरास्या देवी सुराव हीता

र्याः व्यान्ताः सर्वाः सर्वाः सर्वाः स्वाः सर्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः स्वाः सर्वाः सर्वः सर्वाः सर्वः सर्वाः सर्वः सर्वाः सर्वः सर्वाः सर्वः सर्वः

বেধবাশ্ব:মন্মীশ:মষ্ট্রবাশ:মা

यह्मान्त्राचा मुंद्राह्म स्वास्तर मुंजा । विभावाय हुं भ्रीता स्वस्त्र में स्वस्त्र माने स्वास्त्र में स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र में स्वस्त्र स्वास्त्र स

त्र्रम्द्रिन्यात्रक्षयात्रव्यात्रव्याद्वयात् म्यान्त्रव्यात् । विष्णान्त्रम्यान्त्रव्यात् व्याप्त्यात् व्याप्त्यात् व्याप्त्यात् । विष्णान्त्रम्यात् विष्णान्त्रम्यात् । विष्णान्त्रम्यात् विष्णान्त्रम्यात् विष्णान्त्रम्यात् । विष्णान्त्रम्यात् विष्णान्त्रम्यात् । विष्णान्त्रम्यात् विष्णान्त्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्त्रम्यात् । विष्णान्त्यात् विष्णान्त्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्त्यात् विष्णान्त्यात् विष्णान्त्यात् विष्णान्त्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्णान्यात् विष्यात् विष्णायात्यात् विष्णायात्वत्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्यात्

वर्ने श्री सम्रान्देव भें किये मासुद खेता

<u>न्द्रे:वैय:न्द्रा श्रृद:ला</u>

র্মুব-র্মুব্-অধ্বল-বস্থা

नयाःचैनानक्ष्यानायः क्रायाचेनायहराष्ट्रीः श्रुवःर्रह्नायहनायश्रुःही

सञ्चर मुेद ५८ अर्कि कश्

- तर्वियाः मुन्तः स्वीदः स्वीद्वीया स्वीदः स्वादः नियादः स्वीदा नियान्तरः । (ह्रातः स्वीदः त्रवितः स्वीदः स्वीवायः ।
- त्रीयान्त्र
- उचिवान्त्रीयः सुर्वान्त्रभ्यः सुर्वान्यः स्वतः स

वर्त्रेयार्षेत्र र्षेट्यावर्त्रेयार्श्वेयायम्

- ?) शुर-वृङ्गुर-विच-त्रवर्-धर्य। https://n9.cl/wusar
- 2) ধ্রু-বেশ্বু-বেন্-বেন্-বেন্-বেন্-বিন্তা https://www.youtube.com/watch
- ३) র্ম্ম্বর্ম্মানাধ্রমান্ত্র্মান্ত্রমান্ত্র্মান্ত্র্মান্ত্রমা
- ব্ৰন্থন্ন্ৰীক্ষন্ত ক্ৰম্ব্ৰাক্ষন্ত https://n9.cl/ic85g
- भ) ग्रॉबेल'वर्नेवब'वहेव'हेब'न्वर'हुवा https://n9.cl/15oyc
- ७) इन् भ्री न्या Buddhist Prayer https://n9.cl/yyv8n

(श्रूराया ६०)

क्षेय.ब्रैर.जब.र्न्था श्रृंच.र्ह्र्य.उर्ने. शह्या.यर्हेस.र. केंच.ब्रैर.त.क्व्यीय...

- 2) व्रवाख्या भराख्या सराख्या झ्रेराख्यार्द्धातुःत्रुः तर् श्रुष्टा तरार्द्धवायार्र्
- 3) यथर.र्ट्य.यर.प्र. कुया.ची.क्र्या.सी. क्षेत्र.खी.क्ष्.क्षेत्र विया.क्षेत्र. क्षेत्र.खस्त. स्ट.खस्त. क्षेत्र.खस्त.क्ष्या.ची.

র্মন:শ্বীদ:ঔপধার্প্রীদা

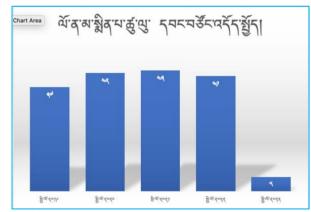
हैं। पूर्वा ची चिष्ठा क्ट्रीन स्ट्रा न्याया क्ट्रीया साम तुर्ग क्रिया क्षेत्र प्राप्त निष्ठा क्षेत्र प्राप्त निष्ठा क्षेत्र क

र्बेट त्यू ? या देवा त्यु र्बेट त्यू ते देवे र्क्टन हैवा नर्गेन र्वेट हो त्यु त्य नित्य वा हो। हो र्क्ट त्य त्य त्य त्य कि स्वय त्या हो।

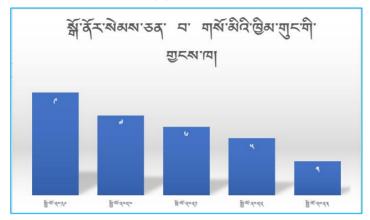
वहःश्चुरःग्री:द्वे:र्क्र,७ य

इदःग्रेंश र्वार मी मिन ख्रिस दर पेंदि पारी पर देंदा हैं रेंस सेदा

(म्."जाला क्र्.चड्ड्बं क्ट्रंब) ह्यां दृ ख़ुब्स स्ट्रंबं हेला क्ष्यं प्रदृ प्यं, चड्ड्बं ख़ुंबल प्रचं हुं क्र्यं प्रचं प्यं ख़ुं स्वाप्तं प्रचं प्रचं



વ.જ્વર.⁵⁻⁵ નેર.³⁻⁶⁻³..લે. શેરળાય.⁵⁻³.લે. તાર.ઝુર.લશે.ત્વરાજીવ.તથો છુવ.કેર. કૃ.કૃંતર્સ પ્રથેન્ટ્રિ.સ્ટ. યોલવ.ત્વર. કૃૈપ્ત્.³⁻⁶⁻⁴. ત્રુખ્ય.લે. ખૂ.વ.લાઝુવ.લુ.જેર.³⁻⁶. .લે. નેતર.તકૂર.લડ્નેર્ટ્સે.શે.રલને.ત્વરેત.જીવશાસથી કૃૈપ્ત્.³⁻⁶⁻⁶. ત્રુખ્ય.લુવ.કૃ.સ. કૃ્નેય.જીવશાસથી નુ.વલેશ.શે.લુંશ. ત્યાં વે.જીવશાસથી નુ.સ્ટે.તથા. વા.નુ.લકૂશ.સ્વાય.સ્વાય.કૃવા. હકૂશ.નેત્વરાત્વરી કૃંપ્ત. ત્યારે (ખૂ.⁶.તથા.³⁻⁷.તથા.³⁻⁷.સંવ્યા.³⁻⁷.વથા.³⁻⁷.સંવયને.શુ.સ્વ.લે. નેતર.તફૂર.લન્ટ્રેન્.ફૃં.સ્વરને.વ.કુવ. વફૂવ.લુંશય.નેશુ.સ્થ.વોહેશાસ. ह्मन्यः ख़िब्द्यः सम्बा ह्या स्था हुन् सुन्यः स्था त्र हुन् सुन्यः स्था त्र हुन् सुन्यः खुन्यः सुन्यः सुन



ने.जय. श्रदाखे.उने. नेशरशायर क्षेत्री.यर्थेया.यु

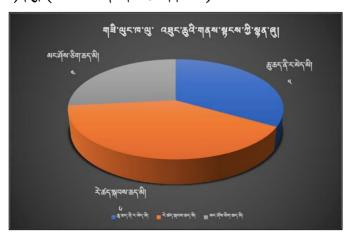
(इन नर्स) मूर मु: स्था पर सूर मूर मु: स्था अव)

\$4.6...

वर् श्रुराग्री न्वे र्कर्त या

मर्गे[५:क] त्या ने स्वराव के प्रत्य के स्वराव के प्रत्य के स्वराव के स्वराव

क्षुद्राल् (वेद्यासुःक्ष्याक्षेतेःदरः क्रुतेःद्गातःदय)



ষ্ট্র-শ্রেমা

रत्यविद्यक्ती में वर्ष्य प्राप्त प्रविद्यक्त क्षेत्री नेतृ चीका प्रवस्य प्रविद्या क्षेत्र प्रवस्य प्

ભાષા સ્વાર્ક્સ ભાષા કુષ કુષ તેર. ભાષા ક્રી. વ. વા. હુંગ તેર. જારા કુષા કુષા ત્ર. જે. જી. વા. પ્રાપ્ત કુષા કુષા ત્રાપ્ત કુષ્ણ તે તા હોય કુષ્ણ કુષ્ણ તે તા હોય કુષ્ણ કુષ્

नर्ग्रान् की त्या ना क्षेत्र बि.परी. क्षेत्र की की स्वा होना होना होना होना होना स्वा स्वर होना नहीं निर्मा होना

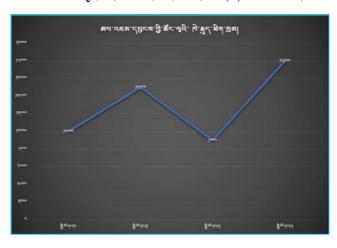
क्षेत्रिं। (ब्रुश्रस्याः क्रूरः त्ययाः मी: मीर्रः द्याः रे:रे:प्रविदः मी: श्रेतः यार्थः क्रूर्यश

શુર્ફ્સિયસત્તર શર્મ્સ ક્રેયો ભૂરેતા જીવી આઈ. ચૂર્સ ક્રેયો ક્રિયો ક્રેયો અ. સર્યાનુ ક્રિયો ક્રેયો ક્રેયો ક્રેયો ક્રેયો ક્રેયો ક્રેયો કર્યો ક્રેયો ક્ર ક્રેયો ક્રેય

(में इ.ची सूब खु बद पेंद रावे यह देव ईं रें स सेब)

ब्रिंट प्रें द्र वा व्यानी ह्या विष्य प्रें च वह हो हे न हिंदे प्रवाही वा

ম্বৰ'ৰা



571

- ว) लयः तहस्य निवस्य ग्रीयः विवस्य स्थाने स्थानः है द्वान ने सङ्गार्भवा ह्वा हिन सुना
- दूर विचया अर्थे भूषा प्राप्त हैं। त्री चार्ने आहेगाद हिंच द्वा ?
- प्रत्यवयः विरास्त्रारः द्वीत्रः वार्नेषः क्ववादः क्षवंषः ष्रावाः
- च.कु.ययर.पूर.कु.यवंश.कुच.यर्थेंच.रं क्री.जू. वरश.यचालां ८) कार.यह्य.रंवेरश.कूर.मैय.रं. क्री.जू. वर्.सेरंत.रं. उ०उउ व.पूर.ययय. केर.मु.यर्
- भ) हिं-रेग्नीश्वत्यन् प्रकृतः हिं-त्यायन् प्रति भीष्यः प्रत्यवनः प्राचिष्णः प्रकृतायाः प्राचिष्णः प्रकृतः विदेशे विदेशे

<u> ५३:विज:५८:क्षुब:खु।</u> क्ष्रूर:खू:५८:घवे:५३:वेज

चर्याच्यां भर्वाच्यां स्वाच्यां स्वच्यां स्वाच्यां स्वच्यां स्वच्

নহ'ৠৢৼ'য়ৢ৾'ঀয়ৢ৾'ঀয়ৢ৾

र्म्यः प्रात्ते।	ৰ্ব্ ট 'ৰ্কন্য								
र्क्-५'य बि	#7 : 851	લર.શુેન	રે અદ્યુક્	^{જુ:} વર્કેચ	ন্ৰ'ৰেৰ্ছন্ম্				
यादनः देवः वी हैं याचा	जनसम्बद्धान्यन् कृत्येकुर्वेन्य नहर्नेद्धंन्यः नहर्नेद्धंन्यः	नन्। ब्रह्म क्षेत्रप्त स्टम्बर क्षेत्रप्ता स्टम्बर क्षेत्रप्ता स्टम्बर क्षेत्रप्ता स्टम्बर क्षेत्रप्ता	લન લાગ વર્ષે કે લાગ	नम् वृत्यस्य स्थान्यः नम् देव् स्वास्य स्थान्यः नम् वृत्यस्य स्थान्यः	न्त्रं सः क्ष्यं याद्यस्य स्था चित्रं चाहेशः क्षयः याद्यस्यः स्वारं स्थाप्तः स्थाप				
यद् श्चुर वयन् धरवा	न्द्रां श्रुप्तः संदेशः स्त्रान्तः हेर्न् स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्त्रान्तः स्	લન, હવા, વર્ક ક્ષુર ત્વન ફુંય કું. સર બુંય. કુવા. વર્ક ક્ષુર ત્વન ફુંય કું.	स्तर्भाद्यस्य स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्	यम् श्रुपः त्रयम् सः स्वायः स्य स्वर्धः स्रम् क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्रम् क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं	चर् क्षुरावचर्या स्वाधायस्य स्वा				
^{ব্দ্ধী ফার্শ্} ন্।	द्वेत्राः स्टब्स्य स स्टब्स्य स्टब्स्य	जुवायायहूयायचन्द्रम्यायाप्त्रीया पूर्यायचयान्द्रायाच्चित्राकृष्यन्द्रस्य चर्ह्द्रायाद्व्ययाद्व्यः क्ष्रवायाद्व्ययाद्व्यः	જુવાયા. સ્ટ્રુશ. પ્લયને . નેશ્ર્યા. સૂર્ય વ. લે. છુવા . પ્લે. હવા . નેર્યાલયા. કે ભૂને . વાર્ફેને સજૂસતા. ફ્રેય. સજૂસતા. જુવા. સજૂસતા. ફ્રેય. સજૂસતા.	ત્રવાતા ત્રફ્યાયન - ત્ર્યાન ભૂતના ત્ર્યાયનન - ત્રવાન છે. જીના ત્યા ન ક્ર્યાયન ન ત્રવાન ક્રિયા ત્રવા ભૂતા ત્રાફ્યાય ક્રિયા ત્રવાન ન ત્રવાન ત્રવાન ભૂતા ત્રાફ્યાયન ન ત્રવાન ન ત્રવાન ત્રવાના ત્રવાના ત્રવાના ત્રવાના	થીતા.શ્રીય.શ્રીયાત્ર: તથને.નેશ્રીતા.જૂનેલી વર્દ્દન.જાજ્ઞ્યાર્થ્ણ. જા.ખુજાતત્ર. જૂવા.જાજ્જ્યતા. નૃષે.જાજ્ઞ્યત્ર.				
રીમ દિવા પાવા પોલા	વન નુંત્ર ફ્રુંવન શ્રેન્સ્વાફ્રંવાન ત્ર્યાવનન નન્યક્રિયાને વ્યાવનન નન્યક્રિયાને	त्यवात्रोदाययाः स्टान्याः देशायययाः प्रतायाः स्टान्याः स्थायप्रतायाः प्रतायाः स्टान्याः स्थायप्रतायाः प्रतायाः स्टान्याः स्थायप्रतायाः स्टान्याः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्यायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्थायः स्य	जयाज्ञदायद्वयः क्षेत्र्यंता दृशःयययः देरः शः यद्विजः यदः कृषः यययः देरः अद्विजः यदः अः यः विद्वाः	શ્રીય:શ્રું રાવવન્ ન્વારાણનિયાય લૂંશાવવવાન્ ન્યાલું શાકે. શ્રેન્યાનથા શ્રાપ્તિ શ્રાપ્તિ શ્રેષ્	થીતા.શ્રુપ.સૂંશ.૪. હ્વદને.નધૂનિ.જૂનેવો લ્યુગ.શરીય જવા.છેય હવદાશ.ખુશ.૧૧૪. જુન.જૂવો.લ્યું.				

জেহ:শ্রুহঝ	શ્રેમ્ય	<u> इर:बोर:प्र</u> बा	ब्रीर मले के र देंगा	श्रृंशः में नः र्देगा	न्गे ^{:चक्} षेदःमेन् ^{:देंग} ।	गाःसरः हो दःर्वेजा।	श्चर मेर केर दिना	दर्भे के दर्भिया	<u> </u>
2	锏	٧	1	√	4	1	X	٧	X
2	क्रूय.झूँयी	٧	1	√	٧	1	٧	٧	√
3	7]&1]	X	X	√	X	1	X	X	√

ब्रैंट ल्यू ३ धरे द्वे विग

र्मुः लेव-त्यस्यास्य वार-स्ट-क्रेव- त्यवास्य त्यवास्य त्यवास्य त्यात्व त्यवास्य त्यात्व स्व त्यात्व त्यवास्य त्यात्व त्यव स्व त्याः क्ष्य त्या

শ্বীন শ্বীৰ মাছৰা নশ্বী

रीलामधियः पूर्यात्ययानेन्द्रक्षेत्रातुः चयानकर्त्युप्तः सर्वज्ञ्यानासूनितानम् यद्भियःतयन्त्रम् विचानम् विचानम् यद्भियःतयन्त्रितुः मृत्याक्ष्याः सर्वानम् विचानम् विचानम्

श्रध्यामुदादर अर्धिकश्र

2) र्र्स्व देश, यदे. ह्रियावदे र्स्स्व देव त्यारा र्स्स्व (स्वाबुर दराष्ट्र देव विरायक्ष याया स्वर्य)

?.ঽ বন্ধীস্থনা

3.3. त्यूरि: सूचा त्यार वृी

हेंच. ह्रैंय: ह्रैंय: क्रिय: क्रय: क्रिय: क्रय: क्रिय: क

(對本:xi co)

क्षेय.क्षेर.जन.रूपी शूच.कूर्य.उर्ट. शह्य.वर्रेस.र. केंय.क्षेर.त.क्य्यीय...

- 2) उर्दे:भूबा-रर. वर्ग्यरं.भूबा. वर्गारः बुं.रर. ब्र्.लुबा.ब्र्. वर्ग्यरं.ब्र्बाबा.र्व्
- 2) स्रिन्यायम् मिन्यायम् के न्यरामान्यतः वर्षे स्वाप्तरः नर्गे द्वेषाः स्वापः स्वापः स्वापः स्वापः स्वापः स्वापः

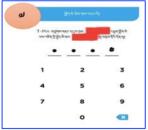
জ্ব-প্রুদ:প্রথম:শ্রুদ।

बूत्ताः क्ष्रैर-चुं चूर्या-तन्नाः दुं दुं, जेनाः लूप्यः व्ह्यः क्ष्येन्नाः चक्ष्यं कुष्णेषा बूच्यानाः प्रमापक्ष्यः प्रमापक्ष्यं भुः पर्दे त्यां चक्षेः कुं, ट्रेश्यः क्ष्येप्यः विष्यः विषयः प्रमापः कुष्याः ह्यः कृष्यः प्रमापः विषयः कृष्यः विषयः विषयः









(नवर् प्यरः MyBPC app (देश'स्वाय) ईरिवेन प्ययापरः शेवाय नहन नहन खेर)

क्रिंदाया देवाकी कर्गेद्र विवादि करा है।

ų			ममशुक्तम् द्विक हेम्पक्रिम्मञ्जूषेत्र सुर्वेभेदी I declare that all the information
	provided above is true and correct. If pro	ved to be false, I shall be liable for p	inishment as per the Law of the Land.
	ब्रह्मभवद्भित्र व्यप्-/Mobile No:	विभगकृष्ण। Affix legal stamp	रूपरपुरर्गे Affix photo
	ਬੁੰ ^{ਛੋਗ} Date:	सुक्रेमीव्यम्भेत्व Signature of Applicant	
6.	इन्द्रेन्द्रिक्षिण्डिं Supporting Documents		(প্রত্'র্বপশ্বীর্বনিস্ক/For official use only)
	्रिक्ष्यकेर्द्रम् /Original Card	सुब्र	**Extired*/Date of Expiry
	94 Others:	^X fn	ज्याचेर वष्टु भी/Card Fee (Nu.)
ψ.	मानार्डेक्समाधिका/ हा ००० व्याचा राज्य	ified and confirmed as One and Sa	
	বিশ্বস্থান /Application No.:		क्रूटमाया/क्राक्रेमे क्येस्ट्रक्लॉस्ट्रक्री व्यवस्थित्रक्र्या १००० स्ट्रक्लोक्ट्रिस्ट्रक्रमाया
	वर्ष्ट्रम् /Receipt No.:		Seal & Sig. of DCRCO/TCRCO/DCRC HQ
	हुँ केंब /Date.:		ਬੁੰਡੇਕ/Date:

र्जय ब्रैट त्यः क्ष्रे पड्रे. पूर्वा यमारकार अर्थ्य क्ष्रेय क्ष्रेय या बीय क्षेत्र रट तथ ब्र्वाया वायर रहेव्।

श्चित्रः क्र्रेव सहगानश्ची

चर्गेर्-पूर्वाःक्ट्यमर-पुरायःक्षरः प्ररायः वास्वराधर्यः प्रत्यः स्त्रीयः वस्तरः हेवः वस्त्रीयः वस्तरः हेवः वस्

यम्रेयास्त्र स्टब्स्यवम्यास्

- ?) G2C নী র্টার্ক্তর বিশ্বর ব
- २) ब्रुक्षात्रविरः मुंक्तिं वक्षात्ररः वर्षेत्राचतेः वक्षरः भू। https://eralis.rsta.gov.bt/services
- \mathfrak{F}_{n} র্ক্তিন্দ্রে বিশ্বর নির্মান্তর নির্মান্তর ক্রিন্দ্রে ক্রিন্দ্রে ক্রিন্দ্রে ক্রিন্দ্রে $\underline{\mathsf{https://ibls.moea.gov.bt/}}$

१.३.३ धैना'दशुत्र। (बु'धैना'५५'नाद'कु।)

(취조·전· 120)

क्षेय.ब्रीर.जब.रूपी श्रृंच.श्र्र्य.जर्. भह्या.यर्जेस.र. केंच.ब्रीर.त.क्श्यीय...

- 2) वर्त्रेयर्धिन गदनर्देशर्द्धंने क्रेंस्यकः बुध्येन न्दर गदाकुर्द्धः दीर्द्धन्य न्दर्भा
- 3) र्यायामीयान्त्रां प्राचीयान्त्रां प्राचीयान्त्रां स्वाचार्यां स्वाचार्याः स

র্মন:শ্বীদ:ঔপ্রধা:শ্রীদা

पुरानाम् कृति, पूर्य स्त्रीयात्रायाः विश्व कृत्यात्र मृत्यात्र मृत्यात्र स्त्रीयाः विश्व कृति स्त्रीयाः स्त्रीयाः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्त्रायः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रायः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीयः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त्राः स्त्रीः स्त्राः स्त

ब्रिंट.फॉ. श धि.लुच.एडी.घरश

खर्में वरः चोबर् हेंब्रचा क्षेत्रः स्ट्रह्म क्षेत्रं के क्षेक्षशायर चलवा चक्ष्या र्मो। स्ट्रां क्षेत्राक्ष स्वार्तरः चोक्ष्या प्रदेचकाः क्षेत्र क्ष्यां क्षेत्रं क्षेत

लु:धैमाव्द:र्क्:न्वें:धवे:मवद:र्वेंब्र लु:धैमाः वेंध:न्वेंवेंदिश

- 2) अर्था की अरक्षियी के वीयास्तर रेटारट मुद्देश के वीयर रेवार्ट्स की किया के विद्यान की अरक्षियी
- अनुत्यक्ता क्वांत्र क्वांत्र

दि शहिब त्यरमा सुर्वा सुर्वा

- खेशुन्दर्नेन्तुःश्चर्ना स्टन्नोर्ट्-र्श्चर्नो स्थाप्याचेरःश्चर्ते स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्टन्नोर्ट्-र्श्चर्ना स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्टन्नोर्ट्-र्श्चर्ना स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्टन्नोर्ट्-र्श्चर्ना स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्टन्नोर्ट्-र्श्चर्ना स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्टन्नोर्ट्-र्श्चर्ना स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याच्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाध्याक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्यः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्षेत्रः स्वाधिकष्टिक्यः स्वाधिकष्टिक्यः स्वाधिकष्टिक्यः स्वाधिकष्टिक्यः स्वाधिकष्यः स्वाधिकष्यः स्वाधिकष्टिक्यः स्व
- पद्मित्राक्षेत्राच्यक्ष्मित्राच्यक्षेत्रच्यक्षेत्रच
- य) अ.लुचा (सेज.स्ट.रंट.चेड्चा.घर. रट.ची.अ.लुचा.मैट.रंच्यी)

		নুষ:ধৰ		हूर.प्यच.क.
	ग्रेन्द्र्यः मध्यसः	ন্ধ.	गुरःखरः	লুকা
••••••	શુ.ધિરજા.દુ.કુર્ટીર.જાચા.છી૪.જાર.	***************************************	ক্রম:	पकर.धी. ह
	 শ্রহ:ঘশ			
र्नेब केर वी बर वा	a [°] ক্ৰম্ম ক্ৰম্ ক্ৰম্ম ক্ৰম্ম ক্ৰম	र्ते	(বাঞ্চনা-জুনাধ-শুনা-র্	र्दःर्धेर् सदेःर्द्वेर
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ଜ ୯. ସ ^{୍ଥିୟୁ} ୟସ୍ଥି	ন্দ্ৰা ৰীন	'বাধ্হ'ন্ত্র'শ্লবশ্র'ড	Ν ζ.	કુંદ વર્સે
ৡয়৽য়ড়ৢ৾য়৽য়য়৽য়ৢ৾৽	ग्रेवशःस्ट्रेरशःवरःद्ध्रीःर्धेर्यःत्रवः	ন্" বাধ্যুহমার্ট্রের্ঘ	জীব অবাশা নহী	ন্য ন্যুষ্যর্ম:হ
	તે. યેંગ.પીયોત્રા.કર્ય.દ્યી.			
	૨. લે.યું.જી.શૈય.જાનાથા !.ત્સું મ.છી.શૈય.જાના.જ્. નાયપ.કૃ	प्रसिद्धायलेबार्नुः ह्याःस	a:चल्दार्- श्चद् व	ষ'বেব ্ 'ব্ৰীঘ'ণ
<u> ই</u> শ্বীশ্বস্থস্	क्रिं अर्केवा की	₹1.	ন্যুষ:র্ম:২২:বী:২শ	ন:দেশ _্ রীর
রুম:অম:শ্বীব:শ্বুবা	'বাইবাঝ'ব্হ'বাইবাঝ'বলীর'র্ডি	र्'यदे'त्ररः र्'दुरः	तर. चालीका.झुँधु.	দ্রঝ'বৃহ'ন্তুহ'
	র্প্:মর্প্ট্রেশম:বেবর্: বর্দ্ধুবার্			
	৸৻ঽৢ৾ঀয়৻য়৻ঀৢ৻৾য়ঀয়য়৾৾ৢ			
म्त्र्राशक्र्याःग्रीशः	নীপ.পূ.x<.ধী. ধী	এপ.থিপপ.এই.ধূঁপ.ড	বেশ্বাইবাশটে	ष्ये.र्ट्.वेर.
লেহ.কথা.থাৰহ.ষঃ	वसःर्धेर्'यदेः श्चेर्'ङ्ग्वाचीःवर्धेत	म.पर्रेयस.बि.य. षाद्येष	'মেমাঝা ঐ্ধ'মার্ম'	Ų ∰
	गे. लट.यो खेबा ही.मू			

র্ষ্ট্র্র-ন্মুর-ই-বা

त्रुमःत्ययन्तर-दिख्यानः यरिकायःभियःबुधःदः बिलायाः सुद्धःस्याः द्याः स्वयतः यर्थय। यर्थयः सुव्याः प्राप्तः स्वा क्षियःस्रीतः सर्वे स्वीयः विलायाः प्राप्तः स्वाःस्व द्वाःस्व द्वाःस्व स्वाःस्य द्वाःस्व प्राप्तः द्वाःस्व द्वा

- व.लुचा.डुचा.झुंग।
 उ.) प्रस्कृतुः वालिका.झूं.वरः प्रधर.झे.लानका.लपुर नेपाय.रजा.लूर्या.लाका. नेपाय.रजा.यर्नु.चला.वावर.झंर. युरे.पूर्चा.येवा.ली.
- यर्थ्यम् भे. बि.लुचा.कुचा.मुका प्राप्तीयः र.जुर्ग्यात्रः श्राप्तेः चार्यसः क्षेरस्य जी.चाषु माष्यमः क्षेः चालीस्य प्राप्तुः मूचासाः वरः समुचा.मीचः चार्यसः मुद्रः चार्यः चीर्यः मूचः उ) काषाः मा.चेरः काराः प्रेष्टः जायोष्ट्रसः बीराचीत्राचायः क्षेयः स्थायक्षाः सायक्ष्यः स्थायक्षयः स्थायक्षयः स
- बे.लुवा.डुवा.बुबा। इ) रत्ती. के.वर.कापू.वषु. कूरे.बुं.रेर. चेर.पर्वेश. पर्वे.बैंषु. ब्र्ये.दुवाश.ब्र्र्स्ये.पष्टु.बूंस्पु.स्पु.ब्र्यं.प्रंत्यं.स्

यातचीचीतात्वर्ष्यंत्रापुं स्नैयकाजी. येटातचीचाचीयाचीयाची प्रच्चीचाचीयाची क्षेत्राण्येची प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्ष्यं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्ष्यं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्ष्यं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्ष्यं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्ष्यं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्ष्यं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्ष्यं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीत्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीत्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीतात्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचीत्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचित्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचित्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचित्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचित्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचित्वर्षयं प्रच्चीचित्वर्यं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वर्यं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्यायं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्यत्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्यायं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्यायं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्चीचित्वरं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं प्रच्यायं

न्य क्ष मुद्रा म

- 2) अर्थे कुरायहरायी अर्थे कुरा रिश्रे
- 3) श्रेष्ट्र.सर्व.क्ष्यं.चाहेश्रा

३) न्दरधेनानी न्दर र्देद त्र न्य न्या

- ८) यथःलयाः यत्रः यदः श्रास्त्रः
- भ) नादर-र्देब-५८-वित्य-नते सन्धरनाकेषा ग्री-वि स्टिना
- ७) इर्वे रे रेवे कुन यश कुन के रे

- य) अस्वरामाद्वेशामी नम्बर न्यराधी

नाद:कुदी:र्ध:र्रःय: दर:दश्नीना:नाद:कु।

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מור ורוררי רם	ı	ৰহ'বেবাবা'বাৰ'কা

3	ન .જાન.	ररःसुवाशःवादद	1. <u>4</u>	3 5.	<u>ਕ</u>	***********	कूब	••••••	55.	श्ची.क्रूग.
••••••	ી		ह्रिट प्रया	***************************************	में र दिया	মার্নীপ্র.		जब. ह	'ৰ্ম্বুর্'মেনা	ট্রহ'জেহ'
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নাপ্টপাশ্রী'ন	াম'ৰ্' ঘট	ৰ্টিউদ্'ঘই'বাৰ'এব	गःवर्रःदी वि	হ্ৰাষ্ট্ৰীৰ	বর্ব র্ক্তর্ম স্থ্র	বর্ষ্থ	बाहें बेंग	€70 देःह	বা:র্জুম:বর	:બૈળ:લી.
বম:ধ্:মু:ব্	बिशर्द्धःयर	. कुर्नःसर्भन्यः	शेव:उर:1	শ্ববাধ: ই. ই.	गुरा. र्ड्स	શ.कर.जी.	পূবাঝ:	વાતસ.ખશ.	বর্ষকা,	বর্ষজ.ম.
र्नेष:क्षेत्:ग्री:	'নুব্'নদুনাৰ	१.५क्ट्र्य.धे. ईर.ह्र्	য:ছ্ ৰ্যজ্ঞান	वदःस्प्रदशःकी	ব্য:মঝ					

प्रमासिर-बीयःतपुःचीरं,पहुर्यःसी प्रविद्यःसेन्द्रम् अप्तयःस्टरःक्षेत्रः ह्रीयाःक्षेत्रः यह्यायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वायः स्वयः स्व

- २)अग्रयम् र्हे हे मे ह्रयाया
- अशःश्रुःश्रुःर्सःनीःहनाशा
- ३)ई. हे. ची. मिय. भारायाय तर्ची. ची. देवाशा
- भूत्रें ती मुन से नर्भे न द्वर्य प्राप्ती मन्त्रें न द्वर्य प्ती मन्त्रें न द्वर्य प्राप्ती मन्त्रें न द्वर्य प्राप्ती मन्त्रें न द्वर्य प्राप्ती मन्त्रें न द्वर्य प्राप्ती मन्त्रें न द्वर्य प्रापी मन्ति मन्ते मन्ति मन्त्रें मन्त्रें मन्त्रें मन्त्रें मन्
- भ) पर्ह्या न्यर प्रमुद पर्ह्य ग्री म्या





म्बर्क्तुतै द्वे मङ्गेष्यः र्के र्केंट द्दः त्वे या चते मुद्दे द्वे।

বাৰ-প্ৰবা इ.स.च. प्राचीयाचित्राच्या प्राचित्राच्या प्राचीयाच्या प्राचीयाच्या स्थापन ह्र्र-प्रया मुर्-प्रया वार्तिश जथ र्-ह्र्ये-जयाः ह्रेर-त्रयाः ह्र्य-क्रव.म.तकर.मु. कारा.मु.मर्कू.रेर. ह्र्रायवा. मुरे.पूर्वा. वार्तींश. पश. क्रम.प्रकर.क्र. क्षम.भाषय.पर्जी. चार्डेम.ग्री.पर.य. र्रेःर्ह्येरायमान्त्रेराष्ट्ररा 1-E-2361 तनर्भे तर्रे हैं सून १२०,००००/-(तन्भानस्भानक्षेत्र) तनर् अभाभानतः तर्मे त्युः नर्हर्भाकी त्यात्रा सामयः त्यम् मीया द्वीयात्रां स्थान् मी में स्थान . ह्रीं-(लू-प.क्षुरी - नंदिज.क्रीचा.पीय. उ०००००\- (जर्धंश.चिश्वंश) जर्नु. बैंस.पक्ट्र.क्री.शुर.ह्यु. ड्रीं.क्ट्र.बुरंस.जया . हुँर दुं त्यर पर दर्र नियर तुं हैं दे वा हूँर वाया वरत मेर तुंया यहां वा तूर तुर वा ताया लाय वाया वा दे हूँ र वाया होर लार लूरित.क्षुषी.चाज.सुरे. चोष.यहूर्य.र्र.सु. चड्ड्.चर्सैचया.तपु.सीजा.मी. ऋ.च्.तपि.क्ष्य.चीकुया. ची.चीया.प्रयायची.सर. ર્વોર-વોશ્વત. વોષર-ફ્રેશ-ફ્રે-ટર. લવોતા-વહુ-દો-વ-ક્રુપ-કૃષ- લવલ-ટર-હેશ-હોશશ-ફ્રે. ટેનળ-કૅષ-લર્શવાનકુ-ख्रिस्रकारीयोकार्यस्य प्रमानिकार्यः विवालि कुरत्यत् । यकार्यस्य वीयात्राप्त विवासिकारी

- अँथायाव्यायक्त्र्यक्त्र्यः अत्राय्याः अक्त्र्यः वीः हवाश्रा
- अंश.प्रकृर.ब्रे.श्र.लास. सायपःपर्ये.यी.ध्यासा
- मुःसर्कें ने मुन्दे से क्रियास ने हिन्सा
- ८) शपतः वर्जे. ची. चीयः शुः त्येशः ग्रीः हेवाशा
- भ) ह्युः दुवः ग्रीः द्यदः र्धे ख्ययः व्यव्यव्यः यः वीः हवाया







শ্বরাক্ত্রাপ্র করি বি

- मूर.ली. चबि.मी.वु.रेनु.रेन्त्र.तर्नु. क्षेचा.बुब.ब. एट्रे.रेन्ट.क.उर्च.चवु.चबर.र्नुब.ली. चबु.चबचा.कुं. बन्द्रज्ञीचा.चबि.मी. कुचा.च्र्र्चा

- ३) दरावरीयायदासु यो नियं पर्ने खूबाक्षे में चार्यदाबिदादा वेंबायी है या हैं यो स्वीया
 - ग ग्रानुःवरेः चेक्षः र ग्रान्डेः र क्रिंटः र्वोधः वर्गः
 - प चराम् तर्ने दर् स्त्रिकः स्त्रिकः स्तर्कः स्तर्भः स्तर्
 - न नवतः र्कटरद्वरातुः वुःश्चनवायान्द्रेन्यतेः नुगतः स्वान्यक्षेत्रेत्वरेः नाःकेत्ववानहेदानेः छोदादः
 - र ब्रिंग्. बाका जी का बाह के का का के का के
 - ७ अशर्में हें तर्ने कर त्युः भ्वानशासाम्याम केन प्रवास कर की मानन्या सुरका माने से सेंन् मेंन्या केंन्या माने से सेंन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्य स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्य स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्य स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्या स्वास केन्य

<u>न्डे'वैय'न्या श्रृद'ला</u>

केवान्त्र प्रमाणा वि. त्या प्रमाणि केवान्त्र प्रमाण्डे प्रमाण्डे

জেহ:ব্যুহঝ	શ્રેર૧	डि अमृ.मीयी	প্রমীন.শ্রীথা	गुश्रप्रतः द्रः स्टः गैः दें श्चेत	শ্বন ব্ৰহ্ম	প্রধ্র নহনী	<u>朝</u> 홋에	শ-শ্রেম্বা
?	શ્ર'વ્યા							
2	গংগ.শ্রীথা							
3	জ্ব-ক্রি-চ্য							

ष्पर:द्

জেহ:শ্রহঝা	শ্বন নিৰ্	लूर.व. ४ ध्योश.रेट. कुरे.व. X ध्योश.तयोजा
2	थम्। श्रुवा (इ	
2	প্রখীন.শ্রীথ	
3	गुरुप्यतः १८: २८:वी रें क्वें	
ح	न्। वृद्धः देवा	
ч	প্ৰধী,নকী	
G	ন্ত্র:ঠেঁঝ:বৃহ:ঝ:আঁবা	

र्ने. पर्वे स्ट्रिस् म्ह्र्यं स्ट्रिस्त्य स्वर्त्तः विषयः स्वर्त्तः विषयः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वर्तः स्वरंत्रः स् त्रित्त्वर्त्तः स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरं स्वरंत्रः स्वरंतः स्वरंतः स्वरंतः स्वरंतः स्वरंतः स्वरंतः स्वरं

खुःधेनायनन्त्री खुःधेनायनन्त्री

জ্বেহ'1	শ্ৰু শৃৰ্কি শ্ৰু শ্ৰু শ্ৰু শ্ৰু শ্ৰু	শুনাগা			
2	শ্বন ব্ৰিনা ক্ৰিনা ব্ৰাম গ্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰাম গ্ৰহ্ম ব্ৰাম ক্ৰিনা ক্ৰিনা ক্ৰিনা	ح			
2	৫ব্র.মর্गু-শ্র = পর্যু-ফ্রিঝা মে.গ্রহা গ্রী-মের এব্র গ্রহম-গ্রী-মের এব্যমা	2			
3	धैन'क्ट्रेंग = धैन'क्ट्रेन। धर'र्र'इंध'र्न्डो।	2			
ح	धैवा'वर्बे'5्र' वार्र्डर'ब्र्वा	2			
	ଲ୍ଟ୍ୟ ନୁଁଷା ମୁଣ୍ୟ ଫ୍ରିଆର ଓଡ଼ି ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ବିଷ୍ୟ କ୍ଷ୍ୟାର ଅନୁ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ି ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ି ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଓଡ଼ିଶ୍ୟ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ ଅଧିକ				

श्चिन श्रृद सह्या नश्च

- ्रें वा.चभरे.त.भेंच.वुरे.बुं। → बि.लुच.वु.चपुर.भेंचश.जै. क्ट्र.रेजू.तपुर.चेर्थ.चेर्थ.वुर्थ. जुचाल.कुर्थ.पचरे.चुर्थ.पचर्य.कुर्म.जश.
- अव्यक्तित्वीः व्यक्तित्वां अवाक्षः भ्रेषाक्षः अवाक्षः भ्रेषाः व्यवः कृताः व्यक्तिः विवक्तिः विविविविक्तिः विवक्तिः विवक्तिः
- → प्यचाक्रे:चादे-'र्नेदार्ख: चर्ख्न-प्रश्नु:क्षे: चन्द्र-'लेदाद: र्क्स्व-'र्क्ष्द्र-प्रह्या'चर्च्र-द्वी

सञ्चर मुन्दर सर्वे करा

- ว) उर्ज्ञवाची स्त्रवा प्रश्लेष र इस वालवा २०२२ उर सा
- 3) वादामि तरी, श्रींच रूपार्ची तालव कर ही. स्वाबिर बर लूरित जना रे ख्रींची श्रींच रेवी

वर्षेत्र र्षेर्यावर्षेत्र स्थाप्तर्

- ?) र्ह्राबदेधिया दशुवा १ मर्डे र्सू १ https://n9.cl/qpdgq8
- 2) र्ह्राविदेशीवात्रज्ञुवाय वात्रज्ञुवाय वात्रज्ञुवा https://n9.cl/pip53
- ३) र्हेर विते धेवा त्र बुता ३ मार्केर त्र बेला ५६ क्षेत्र त्र बेला ने त्यका धेवा देवाका वाब वा https://n9.cl/gi08r
- =) मृतुर-५-राष्ट्र-१-रेवा में र-त्रथेत्य-त्यथा सुर्या $\frac{https://n9.cl/ixa5p}{https://n9.cl/ixa5p}$

7.3.3 養知でない 科子を置す

(Mx.M. 60)

क्षेय.क्षेर.जन्म.र्नुषी श्रूच.हूंब.उर्नु. शहेब.वर्नेस.र. जैव.ब्रैर.त.व्.ब्रुज...

- प्रमास्त्रियः तक्ष्यः श्रूपः निरः क्ष्मका श्रुपः त्रां स्त्रुपः श्रूपः निरः प्रक्षः द्वे स्त्रुप्ता व्याप्ता स्त्रा स्त्रुप्ता स्त्र
- 3) खुर.सेर.रर. चित्रका.सेर.क्.ची. चवर.र्र्व. चा.इ.म.खुव.रर. क्र्याच.वर. सेर.सेर. सेर.सी. वयर.क्व्याक.रेज्य

র্মন:শ্বীদ:ঔপধাঞ্জীদা

उद्ये.श्रय-उयर-ईयोब्य-तापु, म्रोशबा-उद्युक्ष, क्ट्री-क्ट्रीयाका-तापु, प्रान्तव-क्र्रीयाक्षेत्री ट्रे.स.क्ट्रे. ख्रिट-श्री-द्रीय-प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त क्रिय-प्राप्त क्रिय-प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त

ลัฐราญารุราชา

- રો **દ્વાક્ષિત્ર**ો કુનાક્ષિત્ર કુત્ર કુત્
- 2) र्र्य. ब्रैंस् वृत्र ब्रैंस वृत्र क्षेत्र वृत्र क्षेत्र वृत्र क्षेत्र क्
- स्र-श्चिरः तयन् श्वी श्चर श्चेन् स्थान्य स्था

- ८) वर् ब्रैन् वर् हैं. वु.वु. पश्चीर वर्ष क्षेत्र वित्र प्रमान क्षेत्र क्षेत्

इद्रःयार्श्रा

च्युर-छदे-अन्-धिनाः बेर-के तदेः अन्-सुर-तनन्दी को दाकेः अन्-धिनाः तदे तुः र्वा सकी वा

(रेतृर.यी रर.यी रू.ब्रीरी यालीया.यी.यचेर.ता रेयाय.रया.रेट.यो रू.ल्राया यूचाती) व्यवर रूप.या.यर.अर.क्रेया.यी.क्र्या.वी. त्यर.यी रर.श्रुपु.प्यकर.क्रेंच.रेट. वेश्वया.क्रेंच.ल्र्य. अर.क्रेंच.व्यवर.येवा.क्रेंच

- → भ्रिन् श्रुर ग्री रेंद्र त्युः छोर भ्रिन् हेंदरावादे श्रेंवा स्वर्धन त्यायो दे त्यवा त्येद त्यवा है त्या स्वर्धन त्यायो के त्यवा है त्या स्वर्धन त्यायो के त्यवा है त्या स्वर्धन त्यायो के त्यवा है त्या त्यायो के त्यायों के त्यायो के त्
- ⇒ श्रीर्श्विराययरास्त्री क्षायरी क्षाव्यक्षा विवास्त्र । व्याप्त्र विवास्त्र । व्याप्त्र । व्याप्त्र । व्याप्त । व्याप्त्र । व्याप्त । व्यापत । व्यापत
- च्यां अत्याल्या व्यवस्था व्यवस्या व्यवस्था व्यवस्यवस्था व्यवस्था व्यवस्था व्यवस्था व्यवस्था व्यवस्था व्यवस्था व्यव

न्डे'बैय'न्ट्रा क्षुब'बु।

র্মহ'বাধাঝা	र्नेबर्क्वरन्दरविषहेर्व्याक्षी	ঠিন'র্ন্ব'নর্ত্তুনাঝ'রনঝা	बर्-१८-१स-१ नेवेदे क्वेंट-वा	क्रेय:क्र्रिय	ন্দ্ৰী:দৰ্শীবা	র্লুহথ-বর্ষুধ্বথা
	ح	ح	ح	~	ح	20

র্মুব র্মুব মন্ত্র্বা বস্থা

- → अर्-अुर-त्यन्दितः नेदिन्दि अर्-अर्-अर्-अुर-श्चिर-श्ची-निवेश्वाक्षः विवादि । क्षित्रस्य स्व निवेश्वादि । स्व
- अंशर्यात्वियात्रायक्षेत्रे-प्रवेया-रेत्य्। → प्राज्ञी-र्श्चियात्रे, श्रियात्राव्वर, त्यू-प्रायम् त्यूचात्रक्ष्यात्रक्ष्यात्र्यः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्युः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्युः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्यात्र्यः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्युः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्युः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्युः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्युः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्याव्यत्ये त्याव्यत्ये त्याव्यत्ये त्याव्यत्यात्र्यः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्याव्यत्यात्र्यः क्ष्रीयाव्यत्ये त्याव्यत्यत्ये त्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्यत्याव्यत्याव्यत्यावयः क्ष्रियाव्यत्यत्यावयः विष्यत्यत्यत्यत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयः विषयत्यावयः विषयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयत्यावयः विषयः विषयत्यावयः विषयः विषय

सञ्जद:मुद:५८: सर्वि:कश्

- → জীর নীপ ইন কেন্ট্রশ্ আর্হ্রি। English -Dzongkha Pocket Dictionary
- → નાલવ.તાર. તા.સેર.નાલવ. ફ્રૅર.તા.વર.સેર.સેર.લે. https://www.dzongkha.gov.bt

१.८ स्नुर धेवा र्दर धेवा र्स्ट्रिया

र्ट्र ति.क्षुरी लुचा ब्रैंट क्री. जी.चा.कु.चर्डिश उत्तृत्व क्रिंच क्रांचिर क्रिंच क्रांचिर क्रिंच क्रांचिर क्रिंच क्रांचिर क्रिंच क्रि

१.८.१ अन् रेषेनानी न्वे वायान्य प्रतास्त्र

(শ্বমার্মা ৫০)

क्षेय.क्षेर.जय.रूर्य। श्रृंय.र्ह्र्य.पर्ट्, शर्थ्य.पर्ह्यम.र. क्षेय.क्षेर.त.र्श्य्वा

- 2) अर्-लीवान्दः कुवार्षेदशः अर्-लीवानी-नर्वेश्वान्दः वदार्वेनाशः हैं वदीः श्वनःवनः हिनाशः नर्वे।
- 3) यर्चीमायसुर्वास्त वास्त्रवाधर्याची स्रूरायया ने व्यत्स्वाया रे व्या

জঁব-প্লীং-ঔপগ-প্লীং-।

यदः पूर्व ह्र्रीर जुर्य त्यन स्थ्वीयात्त्र, प्राप्तर ज्ञानी विकास स्थानी विकास स्थानी स्थान स्थानी स्थान स्

श्रीर त्राची प्रचीर पिरश सर्रे र प्रश्रीश



शु.अं.अर्थर भुेर.क्ट्र.कु.उट्टे.बुका. स्रै.सैट.ट्ट. प्र.सैट.बैट.थेची ट्रे.जका. सैट.लुच.क्ट्र.कुरारा चबुर.टे. ट्रा.बिट.बैटी ट्रा.त.र. हु.सूँटे.कु.उट्ट्या.हेर.उट्टे.क्यकार्थेची ट्रे.जका. सूच.क्यका.कु.उच्च्र.च.बैट.थेची ट्रे.क्श्र.च. शुद्र.उच्च्र.च.बैट.बुरारा



(শ্ৰুক্তী-ক্লুক'ন্ত্ৰুক': Google)

श्निन् धीया वी प्यदः र्वे वाया यो स्वः वित् प्यते । यदः र्वे वाया न्दरः द्वे वाया पर्दे या प्र

- ?) नर्दिन्द्रिंद्राचेद्रात्वद्राद्ध्याया
- 2) रर नी सेसस पर सर्वे से हुं नावव स् सुन हुंनाया
- ३) में नन्दर्श्वेरत्वर्र्स्वश

८) चाबब्दान्दान्त्विचात्त्वरः तत्त्रेतान्त्वात्त्वत्वत्वात् । याःश्रेन्यश्चात्त्वेत् यद्यत्त्रात्त्र्वेत्वात्तः त्रवेतान्त्वात्त्रः व्यवेतान्त्रः व्यवेत्रः व्यवेतान्त्रः व्यवेत्रः व्यवेत्यः व्यवेत्रः व्यवेत्रः व्यवेत्रः व्यवेत्यः व्यवेत्यः व्यवेत्यः व्यवेत्यः व्यवेत्

ब्रैर.जॅ.उ तो चैज.लूरश.और.लुची

- 2) हेंदरावादरी त्व्युवाची मुला खेंदरा स्नूद खेवा खेता
- 2) क्रुअ'वन'रर'र्नर'रर'वर्ड्रकुष्टी' रेंस्वाश सेंद्रअ'खेदा

क्रिंग्व बेर श्रुव द्वे प्यति खुर श

रवीया. में मालूरमा. में मालूरमा. संवास स्वास स्

- 2) श्रुरावार्ट्ररावना 3) ननरावनुषार्वे नर्द्ररावना ८) श्रुर्रेट्ररावना ५) नरानगर वर्ट्टरावना ७) हार्वार्ट्ररावना
- v) र्रे.ह्र्र.प्यच ८) सर्चर.श.ह्र्र.प्यच. ग्री.चार्लेश.सेरे.खुरी

ह्रिः ता वर्दे कुता चेरिका स्नूद चिवा विवद प्रविवा द्वी प्रवे तुरुषा

मिलाल्ट्याः स्रेन्, लावां व्यट् कार्यह्वां सह्ने चार्यर चार्यर सार्थर सार्थय स्थाना विकास स्थाने स्

શ્રુંશ.વર્કેર.હવર્ટ.ડુ. રેશરશ.ઘર.કોંચ.વર્કચી શ્રુંશ.વર્કેર.હવર્ટ.ડુ. રેશરશ.ઘર.કોંચ.વર્કચી

म्रिटामुन मा तन्त्रीयावधेत स्वाता स्वाता वन्त्रीया विकार विकार स्वाता विकार स्वाता

- → ध्रॅ.पर्न. चार्न्राच्चेचात्वराश्चिताद्वर. श्च्रिचाद्वेचा. श्रुंत्राद्वेचार्चर. व्यॅराद्वेचाय्रवायर. व्यूकायते. व्यूकायते. व्यूकायते.
- → र्क्वेचरत्ववनमुनक्षे क्षुनक्षेक्षेद्रायर र्रेव्यक्षामुक्केक्षिक व्यवस्थित
- ⇒ र्ह्वें तर्रे: इवाचगाया हे सुवादें सेदायमः ले चर्वे वेंवायका सुवाद्वीं।



यम् श्रीकुराहेश www.bt.bt

तज्ञुत्य तस्री इत्र दर्जे स्त्रुच वरका ग्री द्ये द्र या

धेवार्ट्यर्वरायमः वर्वे द्वेवर्वे वार्येमः वार्षवात्रकेषात्रीत्रेवात्रुः रे भ्र.मेश्रमात्रवर् तश्चुत्रातस्विरावाहरामवे ব্য:মূহবা वर्षे दर्धेद्या कर्मे वर्षे ? निर्धेनात्र्वेत्यःश्री श्रेक्टिन निर्शे? याक्षायम् तश्चरावद्येषायम्बस्यार्श्चे? वर्षे द्रिक्ष । प्याप्त स्वार स्व मार्थिमा'नर्कैत्य'सी|""र मा'की द र द की द है। गाःकेष्यमन्दि? श्रीत्रुः सर्हेवा वा स्य र र त्तुवा वा तवा वा सर्हेर् पर र । त्रकीं दर्भे । छोरः वालव द्राया वाले वार्षवाःवीःवीः स्नुवशःवरीः हिर्त्यः ही दादी विषय र छोदा छोदा उ क्षिरिः र्त्ते स्थान वर्षा र स्थेर्य यथा शु.पब्च.पश्री বার্লুবা.বঙ্কুব্য.খ্রা.... र्वोद्यम्भामा होता त्याचा হ'মহ্ল'জীৱ'অবাঝা प्रकेरिद्ध्याश्रेर सेना

নন্মুঝ'নন্ত্ৰীৰ,ৰ্ব-ই্ৰিক্স্বান্ত্ৰহক্ষান্ত্ৰী'বৃথি'নাষ্ট্ৰীক্ষ'না

धेवार्क्टरदरायमा वर्वे द्रिव हैवार्योमा चाल्चा.उष्ट्र्य.श्र.श्रचा.सी. र्र.म.चेश्रय.प्यरं. पर्वीय.पर्ह्यय.योधर.सपु.योथ থ-ঈুহথা वर्षे द्रिंद्या जिले वार्श्वे? विद्यात्रक्ष्यासीयग्राया र.शरश.भेश.ध.र्र.जयश दुःवाःवाशुरुअःक्षेदःदःर्ह्वे? यवाशा त्रवीं द्रवेद्दा चित्र देश द्रिया विकासी द्रा वा ? चार्ल्याची क्रेंट्रायश र्भे :कुष :केम :क्षुन के :वन - वन - छोद :बा गारी र गशुर दे पेर गार्श्वे? यग्रा त्र**वी द्रित्री**रथ रदश ग्री वर्गीश्वाचने त्येवाश्वास्त्री हिन् र्ह्वे स्ववाबन्या यादसःसेन् सःसेन् त्येयासःस्त्राध्यन्यः यार्ल्याची तर्वे स्मयन्त्र तर्दे छिन् ग्रीन र्वेच के दुवा। दरशपा थश धिवा र्कर दर र्वेग:बेर:क्ष्रन:वे:वनन:क्षेत्रा न्यें ना त्रें क्या की व्या शार्शी यादसःसेन् संभितः चगातः देवः के स्थे त्यवासा

র্ম্ব্র-শুর-ই'বা

- च्री.चाक्रेल.क्री.खरी.तत्र.चा.पु.झ्री.य. परीचा.चा. खरी.तत्र.क्री.चईचा.ब्री
 च्री.चाक्रेल.क्री.पच्रीच.पद्राचर.चा.पु.झ्री.य. परीचा.चा. खरी.तत्र.क्री.चईचा.ब्री
 च्री.चाक्रेल.क्री.पच्रीच.पद्राचर.चा.पु.झ्री.य.घरल.क्री.पंत. पर.स.पर.चाक्रेल.त.पद्री. ज्याचा.च्रीच.पचर. क्रिचा.ख्रीच.व.
- → विषय् निर्मालया स्थाप्तान्ति वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्य वर्षेत्र वर्येत्र वर्येत्र वर्य वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्र वर्षेत्

न्डे वैय न्या क्ष्र ला

- → और.लुच.रर. भैज.लूरअ.और.लुच.च्.र्यूय.त.रर. तथ.ध्चाया.क्. त्या.स्चा.रच्.खुय.उत्तर.खुर.य. श्रृंच.शूंव.त.चीय.
- च्रिकासाञ्चिकान्त्रचे; ल्विनायन्तर्ने।
 च्रिकासाञ्चिकान्त्रचे; ल्विनायन्तर्ने।
 च्रिकासाञ्चिकान्त्रचे; ल्विनायन्तर्ने।
 च्रिकासाञ्चिकान्त्रचे; ल्विनायन्तर्ने।
 च्रिकासाञ्चिकान्त्रचे; ल्विनायन्तर्ने।
- → र्क्केवर्स्वर्यस्य विश्वः वर्षस्य से बार्चिवर वि

श्चित्र क्षेत्र सहया पश्ची

- → अन् लेग'नर कुल'र्लरअप्त्रीन्लेग'नी केर्प्तराया वायाके निर्देश्वर निर्देश नि
- च्येर.ट्रे. स्ट्यायर्श्ये ही।
 → प्राश्चियः वर्षाय्रे ही।
 → प्राश्चियः वर्षाय्रे ही।

 अविवासिक विवासिक विवासि

सञ्चरमुद्र-५८ सर्विक्स

- 2) र्क्केन देश = यायम १७३ मार्स्क वी सूर् पेवा वी र्क्केन रेवा
- व्रीट देश ह्रियावते पद्माविदा (ह्रियाव व्रीट त्रिये प्राप्त क्षेत्र ह्रिवाया)
- वर् देश हॅरावते वर् वाल्या (हॅराव वॅरावसेल ख़्र कें केंग्रा)

त्रवेता. स्र्रीत्रात्रवेता. श्रीता. तथा

- ?) इन्बुद:५८:७५:देन् वेत्राव्यक्ष:प्रकाषुदकाः क्षेत्र (क्षेत्रः प्रकार्षः प्रकार्षः प्रकार्षः प्रकार्षः प्रकार्षः प्रकारकाः प
- 2) र्हेराम में रायथेल खूब र्केंग्य ग्री न्ये सुद्धा https://n9.cl/wusar

. स्रिंच.चंदुःस्र्य-रेत्र्य.रेट. स्र्य-स्रिंच. म्य्-नेश.वेथ.क्य.म्येच.भ्रे.ल्ट्-तःकुर. जच.ज्य-स्रिट-ज्यनःकुर.विचा ने.स.क्र्य. कु.जर्चनशःकुर. (भरीय.मुष्याचीवर.लट. स्र्य-स्रेंथ.त.रट.चील. चरुष्य.स्रीच.मैच.क्रे.ल्ट्-तःकुर. जच.ज्य-प्रचय:४ट.चिचा ने.स.क्र्य. कु.जर्चनशःकु.

१.८.२ बैर हैंन महेंन पति दुस नावन न्दर तहिल है दी

(***xx. 60.

क्षेय.ब्रेट.जब.र्नुरो शूर्य.हूर्य.उर्नु. शहवा.यर्जेस.र. जैय.ब्रैट.रा.क्.्याजा.

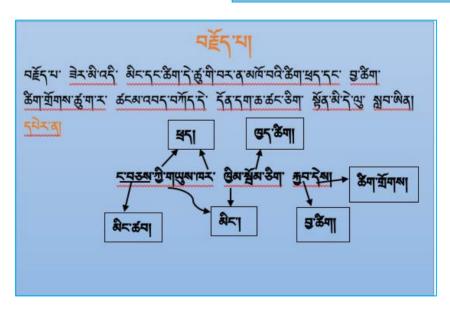
- 2) श्रेर क्षेत्र वर्हेन्यवे में देश नियन वर्ष वर्ष श्रुव वर्ष वर्ष में
- 2) वर्हेर् पते रही वर्हिर वे र्रेर्न रियं र्र प्राप्त प्रहे सूत्र राज्य रही सूत्र राज्य राज्य रही सूत्र राज्य राज्

জ্ব-শ্বীদ.ঔপধার্থীদ।

क्षेत्र.बैंद.प्रचरे.र्रच्स.कुरी रिश.बैंद.प्रचरे.र्रच्स.कुरी.कुर.प्रचरम.रं.रंटा लु.ची.पड्डा.कैचा.पचरं.चपु.श्रेचका सर्व.कुर्चाका.दु.कुर्चश.प्रच. कु.ची.पु.इचा.चह्र्य.प्रचर्ताच्याचे.इच्याका.कु.च.कुर.कुर्चा.पचरं.चपु.श्रेचका. सर्व.कुर्चा.पु.इचा.पह्या.प्रचरं.कुर्चा.पु.इचा.पह्या.पु.इचा.पह्या.पु.इचा.पह्या.पु.इचा.पह्या.पु.इचा.पु.इचा.पह्या.पु.इचा.पु.







(শ্ৰমন্ত্ৰীক্ৰমন্ত্ৰম্ম: Google)

क्रूंदाया देंनात्यु वर्गे द र्थे द परि र प

৯ ২1	हैं ग्	बई्-प
ब्रे हेंगा	ब्रे:हॅग:५बर्धे।	द्रुवारादा बे र्हेना न्यर्यो हैना न्यातुना
মংম:শ্রুমা		
ট্ট≱1		
ৰ্শুহ-ল্বাশ্বহা		
X:B1		
নৰ্মিদ্'ৰ্মশ'নৰদৰ্মী		

<u>न्डे:वैय:न्रः। श्रृद:लु।</u>

क्षेत्र ख्रुद्र यः नीशः च्रीश र्स्स दृशे त्यव अर्थे त्याय र्मेश त्याद्र दृश्य विद्यात्र विद्यात्य विद्यात्र विद्यात्य विद्यात्र विद्यात्य विद्यात्य विद्यात्य विद्यात्य विद्यात्य विद्यात्य विद्यात्

श्चिम क्रेंब सहया मही

यश्चरामुदान्दर याद्यास्या

- 2) व्र्रिट्र संस्टरायदे यह वाबुर्ग (ह्रिटाय व्र्रिट तसे साम्र हैं वर्षे वाक्ष)
- २) यर देश हूर प्रते यर याबुर । (हूर प्राचीर तसेता सूद रहेंगाय)
- 3) श्रॅव रेश पर्व रावे श्रॅव रेवा (स्वाबुर र्राष्ट्र रेवा वेर रखेल राज रावुर रा
- ८) श्रॅ्व.रूश.वधैर.तपु.श्रॅ्व.र्नव। (इ.वविर.रर.धिर.रूव) ब्र्र्वर.प्रसमासाधरस)

त्रवेषःर्षेद्रर्थेदश्वःत्रवेषःश्चेषःषश्च

- 2) र्हेर मार्चेर प्रयेग मुद्द र्सेन्य गुरे प्रमुद्दा https://n9.cl/wusar

१.८.३ बैर-५८-मु:कैंगा

(<u></u>\$\frac{1}{2}\text{x.xi. (0)}

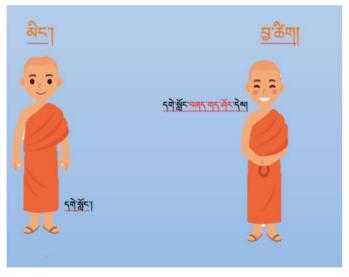
क्षेय.ब्रिट.जब.र्नुथ। श्रृंच.क्रूंच.उर्नु. शह्या.यर्जेस.र. केंच.ब्रैट.त.क्र्य्युग...

- ว) र्था नाश्चारा द्वी द्वा द्वेन के ना के ना
- 2) अर-५र-द्य-क्षेत्र-वी. खर-धर-खे-द्वाश-५र्वा
- ३) श्वेर नहर सेर ने रहे नहर् वही सुन वनर हिन्य र र्ने

জ্ব-শ্বীদ.ঔপধাঞ্জীদ.

જ્ઞુદ-દેશ-કાર્જુનાનું તું દુર્યા રેક્રે. તે તે કે સાર્યક્રિયા ક્ષેત્ર ક્ષેત્ર કર્યા કરા કર્યા કરા કર્યા કર્

દ્રક્ યાર્જી એર વો વો ર્નેક્ટ્રન્ન ને હેંદ્ર એર કેંવા વાર્ફેક્ટ્રન યારે ક્રુચ યાલવા વો સ્નુવજ પ્રજ્ઞાસ છે. હેંદ્ર યા પ્રજ્ એર વો ક્રેક્ટ્રિસ વક્ક્ટર ક્રો કેંદ્ર સ્ત્ર ક્રો કેંદ્ર સેર કેંદ્ર યા પ્રજ્ઞાસ ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં કેંદ્ર માં કેંદ્ર માં કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર મામ ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર મામ ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર મામ ક્રો કેંદ્ર માં ક્રો કેંદ્ર મામ ક્રો કેંદ્ર મામ



(শ্ৰমন্ত্ৰীক্ৰুশন্ত্ৰম্থ: Google)

ষ্ট্রীমানদুমাঝীমানী বিশ্বীদা

- 2) श्रीदःर्श्या न्येरःदा या ह्या हिमा हेंहि। वैभःस्या

डाक्रमा डाक्रमा बेर के तरिः त्यु केना तयन पति देव क्षेत्र पति क्षेना केना तु सूच क्षेत्र ने तु द्वीप न निक्रमा केना तु

- ?) **ड्रेन्'त्रज्ञेल'ड्रें-हर्**शक्षात्त्वन् अःक्र्रेंद्रस्य त्युत्वन् क्रेंद्रस्य त्युत्वन्य क्रेंद्रस्य त्युत्वन् क्रेंद्रस्य त्युत्वन्य त्युत्वन्य क्रेंद्रस्य त्युत्वन्य त्युत्वन्य त्यूत्वन्य त्युत्वन्य त्युत्वन्य त्युत्वन्य त्युत्वन्य त्युत्वन्य
 - २) **ड्रेन्'खेन्'प्यस्क्ष्या** ड्रेन्'खेन्'ख्यः श्च्याखेन्। न्येरःम्।

विन के.क्षच. क.कर. वेर.क्.वी पहिला के.पहिल.वेबी

क्कॅरन्यू। तेवान्युः वेन्त्रवेयावःक्रेवान्दरवेन्स्येन्त्ययक्रक्रेवाः श्चानश्चेयानेः स्तिन्स्येत्वनेः नेवेन्त्रवेयानेः तेवानीविवार्श्वेस्यान्दरवर्ष्याया

त्र्युच। वर्षाया वर्षाया ह्या वर्ष्ट्या क्षेत्र्या करा वर्षाया वेत्या वर्ष्ट्या हिता वर्ष्ट्या वर्षाया वर्षाय

बेन् त्रबेल इ.स्ना	ड्रेन्'बेन्'ययःक्रम्

न्डे लैय न्दा अव ला (यव खे न्ये क्रिन्)

बेर्व्यक्षण चःक्ष्मा	हेर्सेर्यसः स्वा	हेर्यक्षयः इः स्वा	हेर्सेर्यसः स्वा	<u> ট্র</u> িন্দের্র্রিশান্ত্র:র্ক্টশা	<u> </u>
এক্রী	বর্লিঝা	মূৰ্ট্ৰা	ইমা	ন্\	ق رًا
বশ্ব	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	বেদ্বুবা	<u> </u>	दह्या
নষ্ট্ৰীমা	नईत्या	শূচ্-1	র্নীশ	<u> ব্</u> যুশা	<u>রেশ্বুব</u> া

র্মুন র্মুধ মন্থ্য নমু

र्देनानी नाबन देव रहेंदे र्वेना खुः नश्चर लिन त्यन दे र्श्वेन र्श्वेन सहना नश्रू ही।

- ⇒ क्षेरको ५३ का ५४ के ५४ वा ६४ वा ६४
- → ५२'५ब'य'ॐबा
- → इन्ध्रिंगामी नृद्धे न नृद्दः में नित्री

- → ५थे:५वा:४:ईवा।
- ⇒ ব্রীব্যর্থর স্কর্মানী ভেব নের। → ব্রীব্যর্থন ব্রাস্ক্রিলানী ভেব নের।

श्रध्यामुदान्दर अर्धिः कश्र

- २) व्यूर-इश्राह्मर-वादु-वर्श-वादुर-। (ह्मर-वार्य्य-व्यूक्ष-व्य-व्यूक्ष-व्यूक्ष-व्यूक्ष-व्यूक्ष-व्यूक्ष-व्यूक्ष-व्यूक्ष-व्यूक्य
- 2) माले देश ह्रेर माले नर्मालुर । (ह्रेर मार्मेर तथेल सूद हिंगाय)
- ८) र्ह्रमायते नर्मालुमा सूरायते र्स्नेदायो (र्ह्माय र्मिमा स्वेता सूर्वाया)

पर्वेषार्षेर् र्षेर्श्व पर्वेषा श्वेषा प्रशा

- ?) र्हेरावर्षेरावसेवासुद्रार्केवासाग्री: द्वीयसुद्धा https://n9.cl/k3ymxq
- 2) इन्नुद्र-१५-छ-१-६न्नेन्न्न्न्र्याचीर-१८ हिन्द्रम् । Repository (हिन्द्रम्) https://n9.cl/ixa5p

१ ८ ८ क्ष्मां अर्ह्मित्यमा स्वेदा

(Mx.xi. 60)

- 2) क्रुचाःशहूरं जनां जुरारचनः क्रुं क्षेरः क्रुचाः चीः मूं रूर्यः र खरः देशः रूशः उहूर्यः तयरः विवासः र मूं।
- 2) द्वियाः अर्हेन 'यया' येद 'यवय' हो' कीर 'न्र 'चु द्वियां 'नृचे 'य' हो हिंवा वा नृचें।

উ্ত-প্রীশ্রেপরার্প্রীশ্র

ૹૂવા લદ્ધ- તનવા નુધ શું, દ્વે સ્થ્વે ત્વેનું ક્ષેય- ક્ષૈય- ક્ષૈય- ત્વને ત્વાલી ક્ષેય- કષ્ય- ક્ષેય- કષ્ય- ક્ષેય- કષ્ય- કષ્ય

र्बेन में किया में कि

- 2) श्रीमा बेर वदे द्वापदि, विद्वापत्र प्रदेश विद्वापत्र स्वर्थ वार्त्र स्वर्थ वार्त्र स्वर्थ वहवार ह्वी रिवर्
- 2) "किं रें रें र अ के वा अर रें भें वर प्रति अप अर वेर वेर प्रति के प्रति के प्रति के विकास कर के विकास के कि

- २) "र्बेन्स अवनासुर तुःतमन्सन् तूः त्यामनातनुना चेरावते स्नावक सुरः चेरावते स्वावने सेरावते सेरावने स
- न्) "नार क्षुत्रेशक्तित्राय्यक" १८: "नार क्षुत्रयेकाने नवनात्तृत्वा" बेर नदे भूनका ने अदे क्षे १८: सुवासदे नक्षेका निकास के अदे क्षे १८: सुवासदे नक्षेका
- पश्चे. बुर्राचप्रस्थितायत्री. रीकारीकीयात्रस्था व्याप्तायत्रः व्याप्तायत्रस्य व्यापत्रस्य स्थापत्रस्य व्यापत्रस्य व्यापत्रस्य स्थापत्रस्य स्थापत्रस्य व्यापत्रस्य स्थापत्रस्य स्यापत्रस्य स्यापत्रस्य स्थापत्रस्य स्यापत्रस्य स

५वे:बैय:५८:। अव:खा (यव:बी:५वे:र्क्र)

इस्य अहूर जियालय अव अव अहूर ज्ञान क्षेत्र अव अहूर क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र अव अहूर ज्ञान क्षेत्र क्षेत्र ज्ञान क्षेत्र ज्ञ

श्चेगा

351

명

(श्रेट)(क्ट्रं) क्ट्रेंट्रं अने में स्वाप्त के स्वाप

१. (बैर)(हॅर) अर्चे मुद्देशमु पर द्वी रही (५६)

551

श्चिन क्रेंब सहगानश्च

દ્વાં આફૂર તામાં તામાં જાય કાર જાય છે. તામાં જાય કર્યું જાય કર્યા છે. તામાં જાય કરી તામાં જાય કરી તામાં જાય કરી

सञ्जदानीदान्दर सर्वे कथा

- 2) ह्रिंद प्रवृत्त स्त्री (ह्रिंद प्रवृत्त में द्वित प्रवृत्त प्रवृत्त स्त्री विद्यालय विद्यालय स्त्री स्त्री विद्यालय स्त्री स्
- 3) ह्र-ायपु.क्रुया:शहूर-क्रिर-गी। (ह्र-ाय:य्रीर-प्रमुप्त-सिर्य-क्रुयाम)
- अर-द्विनानम्बर्भान्तेन। (र्श्वेन-देश्राष्ट्र- मी-द्विनासर्हिन)

यम्यार्वे न विष्यात्रम् विष्यात्रम्

- ?) ই্ন'মেন্ট্রেম্ম'ম্র্ম্ম্ম্ (Android) https://n9.cl/5b3w6a
- ર. દૂર પ્રાવેત સેના સાર્દેર ગુ મેસ સુના (iOS apple) https://apps.apple.com/in/app/
- ३. र्ह्र प्राविक्षेत्र अर्हेन् केन्स्र्या https://n9.cl/gf4syq

१.८.५ सर्गीः र्श्वेरार्स्य। (यद्येषाञ्चा द्येराञ्चा स्वाप्यरुषा)

(對x:xi. 320)

3) स्ट्रीक्रीं स्ट्रिय हीं हिंग स्ट्रीय स्ट्र

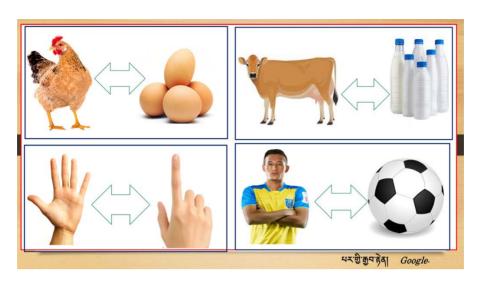
র্রত্ব-প্রীদ:ঔপ্রধার্প্রদ।

उचुंत्राः च्री च्री-स्क्री प्राप्तक्ष क्रुं को स्रूं राज्य ने क्र्यो क्रिक्ताय स्वार्य स्वार्

ब्रैंट.जॅ. यो पद्यंज.श्रेंयु.ब्रेंट.जबी

ट्रेस्.अंशकायायर देव दुषु ट्रेस.सी. इहिर प्रांप्त हुं मुच्चे प्रांप प्रदेश स्था हुं स्थाप स

- → र्देवा वी प्रस्ते निष्कृष्ट्रे तहीय ह्या ह्या हो स्कीत है। वा है छी दाद ?
- → वर्त्रेषाः श्रुवैः श्रुपः मा के प्रः स्पृपः स्पृषः स्पृषः स्पृ
- → त्रवेताः स्वतेः स्वतः हैं से शतहवायाः है वी अवतः अरः त्रवेतः क्षेत्रः तहः के अअशायरः द्वाते । वृद्धे ना वृद्धाना वृद्धान विद्धान वृद्धान वृद्धान वृद्धान वृद्धान वृद्धान वृद्धान वृद्धान विद्धान वि



শ্বীয় শ্বীর মানীর

- → यद्येत्रःऋँतः व्यूंतः र्वः र्वः त्व्य्वः त्ववः ग्रीः अॣ्रेरः त्यशः व्रश्चरः व्यूवः त्ववः व्यूं।
- → यद्येल.स्र्यां, इत्रांत्रम्, वोर.वचा.रेर.रेर्ट्ल.स्.क्ट्रं, व्यायम.दे. यद्येल.व.ह्रेंद्रात्य. स्र्ये.पर्ने.पी.श्रिव.खादी
- → यद्येल.श्रीयु.सॅ२. बी. बी. बी. यु. यु. लु. व्हे.लुबी
- → त्रेत्र्यः क्ष्र्तेः प्रदः हेशःत्रह्याः वीः सवतः सरः तर्वेचः वरशः नृरः नृथे।

শ্ৰহা	हेशयह्या	বৃথী
	ध	શે ફેંગ વે દેશ મુંલે. ખેત્ર યાત્રા
ह्ये.	5	नेदः <u>ची</u> ई्वाःसः सःभःचन्नासःसुना।
	ď	अन्यः यो क्षे _र येवाशः र्वे अप्तगायः न्वे।
	মহন:মিশ্	कुःनी यत पेंदि पेंदिय छोदस ५ में पे।
•	٦	ह्यें 'तर्रे 'नेच' केट' यटय' य'यर्ग
.	T/	<u>ષ્યન ઌ૽</u> ૾ૺૡુદ વર્ને . હુદ ૨ હુદક્ષ અગ
	₹1	થીળ.ર્જાયા.મું.જજૂર્ય. મૂર્મમ.કુર્યા. શુજાય.ર્ત્યાય.ની
	٩	ર્ક્સેન'ન્વેંક' વ ું સ્વનાયું તર્ને' એવાચ ર્વેંકા કેવા જોફકા ચચા

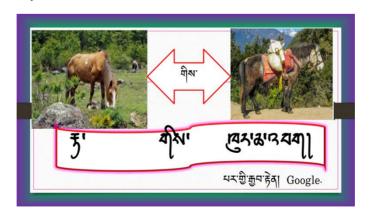
	શ	ફ્રેંચ'શ્રું: ૠૈંગ'ગિલે. ગર્શુંગિયાદ્યન્ય. નૃષ્યાયથા
यी:	٦	ब्रेंस क्षेप्रकार हो. बाइबाय सुप्य प्रया
	વ	ૻ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱
देः ५८ थेः	ď	गीब-रचानु-ज्ञेचा-र्रच- क्षाबेश-श्रम्। गीब-रचान-क्षा-ज्ञेच-र्रच- क्षाबेश-श्रम्।
	মহন:মેশ্	देवे त्यु त्य दे. तहस्र हें द हें की जीवा दे पी त्यु त्य दे. तहस्र हें द हें की जीवा

कें. संस्थान स्थान स्था

कूरे. चक्रे. मक्रूर. मक्रूर. मक्रूर. मक्रूर. मक्रूर. मक्रु. खंद्र. खंद्

ब्रैंट.जॅ.उ त। वेट.ब्रेपु.ब्रेंट.जर्ग

क्र्रेंब्रुयु:श्रुंत्र:श्रेंब्रुव्राक्षेत्रा चर्ड्य-वर्ड्य, चा.च्रेंब्र, चा.च्रेंब्र, च्रा.च्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंव्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंव्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंव्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंव्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंव्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंव्य-श्रेंब्र्य-श्रेंव्य-



ब्रेन्'ब्रुक्षेन्वरम्बर्

শ্রন্	हेश.प्रह्य	न् थे।
	শ	क्षेत्रा.चीत्रः चासीत्राप्तात्रीः चार्च्रन्ताचगात्रा.क्षेत्रः क्षेत्रःमीचःश्वेता।
वीठा	۲	प्रस्तिन स्वापारक्षेत्राचारादे मुर्केर नेरायसेना यात्राची स्वापार्थ स्वापार्थ स्वापार्थ स्वापार्थ स्वापार्थ स्व
বীশ	æ	અન્ <mark>य चील ''तनत' मु</mark> 'ऋर्थेन्य 'खल' कें खेळक' न्वाय सुना
	মহন মহা	ર્કે વીયાયક કેવાયાયક ત્યું. ખે.વાયવર રે ધિવા
6	٦	हिं र् ग्रेथ थे। सु. केट सम्सासायवन . द्वी दर्मेमावर्गमा
শ্ৰীঝ'	ঘ	त्वनः <u>ग</u> ्रीयः र्वो त्यः मर्डेग्यः दे त्दर्नेः त्युःत्वना त्वरुम्।
-	₹۱	શ્વરતા.થીજા. <u>ગ</u> ીજા. ક્ર્યુ.વોશ્વરજા.লূl
	٩	র্মুন'ন্ধ্র'গ্রীম'ঈুর'য়'নেন্' ন্মনাম'র্ম্প্র'নেনন্' ক'র্মা'টো
গ্রীপ্র	શ	न्। वर्ष स्वर्देश क्षेत्र के किन्न के स्वर्ध स्वर्धिया वर्ष
2	۲,	ર્વેર-છીયા રેવાયાની લેર-વર- વર્ફ્યાએ કુવા
	ત્ય	হন:নাশথ:গ্রীশ: ট্রিম:স্থ্রিম:তীনা: স্কুন:বী:বেনস্:বীশা

र्बेर प्यति दे न वे द क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र हे स्थायहवा वी सम्मान समान सम्मान सम्

डेन क्षुते स्	हुब्र.पहेब्री	न् ^{वेर:प} र्हेन्।
ট্রীঝা		
গ্রীকা		
বীশ্য		

त्रचेताः क्षु: २८: छेन् : क्षुवे: खन्यम् वेनाः वस्य दरः वानास्य वर्गेन् र्षेत्रः से विन्यः स्थाने स्थाने विन्यः स्थाने स्याने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्थाने स्

নেইনে'শ্ৰু	ই ণশ্বা			
यार बया प्राप्ति स्वरंति स्वरंति । यहीय संक्षेत्र संक्षेत्र	नार चना न्दर न्दें अर्थे नीयः भू त्रन् निशे क्रेंद्र अलीदा			
स्र-्स्, अ. हुब्यः प्रह्मा स्राय्यं या स्र स्था मी. मी. मी. सी.	ত্তপ্ৰ, জুখা র ² -প্ৰ্নে, ছুগ্ৰ-তেইবা,গ্ৰ-তেইবা বি ² ব্ৰাপ, ক্ৰীপ, ক্ৰীপ,			
न् ^{दो} र:व्	न् ^{रो} रःव।			
न्। 🛶 हं. यी. बहवाला बेर्स्स.	বীঝা — हः বীঝ দ্বেমক্ত দেববা। बेম-শ্র			
મું અર્કઅશપ્તરાતા સ્નુન્ . વસુ .	क्रुं.शक्षश्वतं.तपु. प्यःस्नेरं.४८. यश्चिर.य.दुरी			
र्भेष्ट भी	र्वो र वे र वे वे			
क्ट्रक.ज.बर. चर्ष्ट्वीर.च.डुबी गीर.धे. च स्रट. ची	क्षरशासदरः वश्चिरावाहेदा गीराप्तः वीः गा सर् वी।			
र्देन'ची हेंन्'क्रेन'दर' त्रवेश'ब्रु'न्र' वेन्'ब्रुवेश्वन' नाके देन'वाची वेश'देन' रूप्ता नाविश्वन' रूप्ता विश्व मि) भी'नेप'वर्ने रे च्या विश्वन विश्व विश्व विश्वन				
ण) यञ्चः रेषः केषः च्याः क्षुं सु च्याः अञ्चे य				

र्श्वेर स्थू ३ मा इन नरु अ मी से म

শ্রহা	हेश.प्रह्म	বৃথী
	শ	ভাষানব <mark>না ফু</mark> ল র্মিনা
_	5	<u>इ</u> .चग <u>ा</u> र. <u>ह</u> ें. चलगा
25 25	7	ট্টপ:দী <mark>ন ষ্ট্</mark> য নথনাপ্রনা
5	અ	म् जिस्
	ĸ	নন্ <mark>ন ই</mark> ্ৰ'ৰ্ম ম'ৰ'কী
	মহন:ম	ઐવા <u>ફે. વર્</u> કો ક્રોલર્જી

	٩	७ <mark>५</mark> ॱ <u>न</u> े [.] श्च ^न ।
5	τ,	ૢૢૼઽ [੶] ૡ૱ૹ૽૽ૺ૽ૡઌ૱ૡૺ૽ૡઌ <mark>૽ૼૺ૾ૡઌ૱</mark> ૽ૢૺ૽૽ૹૣ૽ૼઽૢ૽ૡૢૼૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૺૼૺૺઌ
ソ	ત્ય	^{श्ली} रेन.उप <mark>्चज</mark> . मूं.ज.उचची
	51	শ্ব-মন্ <u>ত্রম-ট</u> ি. মলবা
ने	٦	ঈউই <u>শি</u> শ্রী
AT THE	শ্বদ্ধন্দেশ্বদ্ধ	ઉ.ર્કેના. ક ું. કૂંટ.ધેના જુજજ.રેનાડ. કુ ં. શૈય.કુંત્ર ખે.ત્યટ.કું. કૂં.તલપો કેન્ડ.કોત.કું. કૂંત્યલો



र्श्वेद्र त्यूदे दे वा

या. व्याप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत

- २) त्यः(नङ्ग्रीम्बर्ग्यः)श्च्यम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्यम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्चयम्।श्ययम्।श्ययम्।श्ययम्।श्ययम्।श्चयम्।श्ययम्।श्चयम्।श्ययम्।श्

- र्म्य अक्र्य. (यस्त्रिंश / यस्त्रिंश / यस्त्रिंश श्रेश / स्त्रिंश श्रेश / स्त्रिंश श्रेश / स्त्रिंश / यस्त्रिंश श्रेश / स्त्रिंश / यस्त्रिंश श्रेश / स्त्रिंश / यस्त्रिंश श्रेश / यस्त्रिंश यस्त्रिंश श्रेश / यस्तिंश श्रेश / यस्त्रिंश श्रेश श्रेश

ब्रैंट.जेंदु.ट्रे.च। र्व्या.च्र.च्रंच.च्रंट.वर. ह्य.प्रह्य.टेर.प्रह्य. क्रंच.चश्य.क्रंच.चर्थ्या

- २) में नेम्रम् द्वाद क्ष्मित्र केंद्र सुना
- २) विं नीश दुव क्षुन नो विं।
- ३) र्ज्ञे नित्र नित्य नित्र नि
- ८) जश.उर्बु.....म्रश.र. ब.ल्री
- भ) तथ.पर्टूम..... प्रावच.र.मेच.ड्री

<u> १वे:बैय:१२:। अ्व.खी (यव:बी:१वे:र्क.</u>)

त्रवेल मुद्रे भेंद्र त्यू दृष्ठे लिय मी देव त्या त्यक मी दृषे के दृष्ट त्य ति त्या त्यक वि

कूर्-चम्र्-चर्यु-चर्यू-चर्यू-चर्यू-च्यु-च्यु-ख्य-क्रे-च्यु-ख्य-क्रे-च्यु-चर्य

- ब्रेन्स्बुरेस्न्र्ह्, हेशतह्वामी अवयः अराद्वापायन्याद्वापान्याद्वापान्। निवास्त्राप्तान्त्वापान्याद्वाप्वापान्याद्वाप्वाप्वाप्वापान्याद्वापान्याद्वाप्वाप्याप्वाप्वाप्वाप्वाप
- तन्नेयःश्चरित्त्वर्त्ताः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः स्वायः क्ष्यः स्वायः क्ष्यः स्वायः स्वायः स्वयः स्वयः

শ্) শী'ব্ব'রেব্ট' दे "ব্বী ব্যালি বুর্বি' (ব্যালি ব্যালি বুর্বি') ব্যালি ব্যাল

क्षेच.पश्याग्री.श्रृरःजेंदुःरेग्रे.खेच।

र्बेट्रायु गायते यदा की द्वी कर्

- १) विक्रिया हो विक्रम्य विक्रम्य
- 3) धेरमु: नक्कुत्य हे: नहर र्ने
- 2) रैग्रायः मङ्ग्रीसम क्षे द्वे देगी
- ८) न्म्रेंब सकेंग न्यूंबिय हे सकेंद्र है।

क्रूरायू वायतेत्यक्षी र्ये के

- 2) ब्राज्यसम्बद्धाः क्रे । क्रिन्तुवा
- ३) र्ज्ञेगहर् नियान केर महस्र मन्
- ५) यस वर्षेयहे यु विष् र मुनर ही
- 2) विं वीका कुद है क्षुद वी विं।
- ट) तथावर्श्युः..................म्रस्य र वायी

ষ্ট্রব-ষ্ট্রব-মইবা-বর্ষী

য়য়ৢয়য়ৣয়৽৻ৼ৽য়ঢ়৻ড়য়৾

- ว) मूर्-इश्राह्र्र-प्रतु-पर्न-प्रबिर-। (ह्र-प्र-मूर-अनुज्य-क्रीन्न)

- ८) र्ह्र-ायदे यर याल्र-सूर-यदे र्स्स्वर से। (र्ह्र-ाय र्व्यर-प्रथेय रहेवाय)
- भ) र्स्वनःदेशनत्र्यः दरन्तुन् पतेः र्स्वनःदेवा

वर्त्रेयार्थेर् सेंर्सावर्त्रेयास्रुयायम्

- ?) हॅर्राय में रायशेला छुत र्से नामा की र्ने मुन्न https://n9.cl/k3ymxq
- २) इनिबुर-५र-७५ रेना में र-प्रकेल त्या पुरुष भी Repository (र्हेर-१न) https://n9.cl/ixa5p

१ ८ विराधवतः दरा वद्याञ्चा

(শ্বুমাঝা ৫০)

क्षेत्रक्षरत्ययः देव। क्षेत्रक्षरत्यने सहयायसूसन् स्वाक्षरत्यः हिंगीयः

- 2) श्रीदासवतःद्दः देःवीःर्स्ट्रेयः त्यवाःसेदायवनःर्द्धवादाःद्वी
- पर्वाःश्वःर्रः श्रेरःसवतःर्वेः नःष्ठेः स्वाराःर्वा

स्वाः केंद्रायम् । वित्याः स्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः द्वायः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः वित्यः विद्याय

क्रिंदायू न वी विद्वास्त्रवादी

गो चन्याक्षुन्दः सेदः सवत्। धःर्या सःसी चः/मर्चा ईंखीदा

- म्या क्षेत्र विकास्त्र विकास्त्र विकास्त्र विकास्त्र विकास्त्र विकास्त्र विकास क्षेत्र विकास क्षेत्र क्षेत
 - 2) "अण्या में बेरस ना या सेन्य हैता अण्या बेर पते सेन से वर्षेत्र
- वीय.तपु. शुर.शुरी बशती मेरशी क्रेंटशी क्रेर्श्री मेत्री वीशती मेत्री मेसी वृसी वर्ष्ट्र्सी क्षेत्री बुर.श्री प्रविश्वी शुर.श्रवयःजश. 3) स्विस. बुर.यपु.श्रीयशी स. शुर.य.दुरी चेसी बुर.यपु. श्रुर. श्रु.यर्ष्ट्र्सी रे.ग्रीश.ययरी

ม.ฑยน.๗๙.๗ัน.สนู. ฆะ.ฮี๗

- क्ष्यमाल चतु निर्माक्ष्या चर्चा श्रुपा चर्चा श्रुपा वर्षा श्रुपा वर्षा वर्षा
- ว) श्रुर्। यथावरा संस् क्रिंशक्शशा सैयाना शाययायम् वियशासा लयायास्था
- जुर्यायक्षेत्रक्ष्ण प्रविभाक्षेत्री 3) शुर-जयः यर्ग्यास्त्रीतीः प्रधिम्भ्री विभावरात्। स्मृत्या क्ष्रें स्मक्ष्ययाती स्त्रीयतात् । सायपः प्रज्ञासा विययाद्याता

75	বা.প্র	હે. ર	ये:ब्रे	5 11																		
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क्रिंदायु या वैना ख्रमा बर्मे देशे सेदासवत दरा नद्ना क्षानिक र्रे केंद्र क्षेत्री

चैर.ता श्रुरेता ब्रह्म.क्र्या जप्त्र.चा जप्त्र.च.ता मूरका श्रुरेश्रा क्षेत्रेश्रा चलूचल्ला श्वेचता उर्थेज.चा श्रेम.क्षा चलूच.त्रा श्रुरे.त्र्य क्ल्या चे.ता के.ल्ला क्रेर्या के.ता चूरेता चूरेता क्लिका क्रेर्येष्ट्र्या चलूचल्ला श्वेबल्ला चन्त्रा चलमा क्लेक्या ह्येता च्ह्या क्लेना चन्त्रा क्लेंया वरता करेय.क्र्येना						
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हिशाबर सम्मृत्यल्या हुं, कुं कुर मैच तर कुर बंची कुं कुर कुंचा हुंगा चनता लातार र बेंगु ती. श्रीनास नकर चल्चा हो। लादा चुंगा ची तर हुंचा लातार खंडर ला लादा ची न ची न कुंचा हुंचा हुंगा के करता न कुंचा हुंचा से चात हुंचा। लादा हो। लादा र ची कुंचा कुंचा कुंचा कुंचा कुंचा हुंचा लादा हो। लादा ची कुंचा हुंचा लादा हो। लादा हो

यो.जर्मा. जर्जूच.यो.ठे इम्. पर्टु.म. सर्यु.चम्मम.घेर्ट.की. यथनम.खीरमाम्या। वी.पर्टु.लर. केमावया.बी.कुर्या. वमा.धे। खार्थ.मेर- ब्यापु.यो. क्.वीर-पर्टु कूर्ट-ही. ज्यामा.स्मार-प्रमान-प्रमान ब्यापु.पर्टु-त्यीमा. कूर्ट-ही.क्. ज्यामा.स्मारम्भा ज्यामा.स्मार-प्रमान-प्रम-प्रमान-प्

र्वे.तम्म त्वृष्या-८ चा.कु.यन्ट८ सें.चार्चचनवान्त्रम् सःस्यम् संस्यम् हें. इस्स्य-२। व्याप्तान्त्रम् प्राप्तिन स्वाप्तिन स्वाप्ति स्वाप्तिन स्वाप

त्यस्यास्त्रम् विद्यत्तर् र्क्ष्त्रस्य स्त्रम् अस्य स्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्य स्त्रम् स्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्य स्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्य स्त्रम् अस्त्रम् अस्ति स्त्रम् अस्ति स्त्रम् अस्ति स्त्रम् अस्ति स्त्रम्

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र्डे:बैग

श्रुर.सं. देवे.खुंच.त्यची श्रुर.श्रु. देवे.खुंच.त्यची

মহ্বা'নস্থা

- चिट्या चर्चेंश।
 → चेक्क्च्याची. ज्ञ्चिंब्या चक्क्ष्याची. चक्क्ष्याची. चक्क्ष्याची. चक्क्ष्याची. च्य्वेंब्याची. च्येंब्याची. च्य्वेंब्याची.

१ ८ व क्रमा ज्यामा पर्वेद क्रमा

(श्रद्भारासः ६०)

ख्रुवःश्रुदःयवः देवा र्श्वेवःव्हेवःवर्नेः सह्वाःवर्ष्यः दः ख्रुवःश्रुदःयः र्ह्यः वीवः....

- २) र्यानश्चराष्ठीः वःक्षेतानीः नृवेत्तः संस्थरास्य से।ह्हं नृत्तिह्वाया
- 3) उर्देशक्ष्यं. भिः क्ष्यं में क्ष्यं में क्ष्यं में अंतर्भः दूर्यं उद्दर्शतय रेस्वी।
- 3) क्रुवा. मुचाया. ८८. ५५ क्रुवा. क्रुवा. क्रुवा. यावा. एवं परवयः व्ह्याया. ५ म्या

উ্ত-প্রীশ্রেপরার্থীশ্র

क्रुंद्रायु म में देव खून दी

त्रदेशक्ष्मा इम्प्रदायद्वी क्ष्मार्ज्ञम्या इम्प्रदायद्वी म्यवस्यायाम्याचेतः कृत्वीम्प्रदेश कुमार्ज्याचीः वृक्ष्मार्यो स्वरायक्षम्या

- अवर्ग मैच। मूँ। १ वा श्वा वर्षा क्रेंच.च्रिया वर्षा क्रेंच.च्रिया च्रीया व्याचीया विश्व वार्षा श्रीय.क्र्याचा क्रा व्याचीया व्याचीया विश्व वार्षा श्रीय.क्र्याचा व्याचीया व्याचीया विश्व व्याचीया विश्व व्याचीया व्याच
- → चीर्टा चीर्। चीर्या चीर्या देशरा देशरा चर्था इंचाचाहेश्यक्तीश्री देशाचाश्रीयादर सेंजिस्चा कार्यक्राजी.

- → चर्डर, चर्डर, इर, इ। उड़ा हुला चर्डला कुंच.चिला र्येल.कुंला रें.ल.चिला.रें. सें.ल.कुंच.क.लेल.जे. उह्च.ला

त्ये नुषःवाश्चरःश्चेः द्वःक्षेवान्दःविधानेः वहवाःशे। वहेबःक्षेवाः/क्षेवाःश्चेवाधःर्यः स्ति।

- (तथा चथा थथा) (त्तरा रा देर.) (ब.बू.) (त.ब.च.\त्त.) (य.ै) (य.) 3) श.पूरश्रतपुःपर्दुबक्कियो (र्जूयो क्र्यो क्यां विश्वा चिश्वा क्रियो विश्वा क्रियो क्रियो क्रियो क्रियो क्रियो
- ५) ५ क्षु नते त्रदेव किंगा (र्ने १ के.) (र्ज्या क्षुरक / व्रद्या व्यव्या स्वाया व्यव्या व्यव्या क्षेत्र) (व्यव्य क्षेत्र)

ब्रैंट.जॅ.उ वो ब्रैंट.क्जी

- 2) मि.मुरी वार्या.सूर्य इर.मु.परी वि.मूचातमा बीवातपुर भूर.कुरी भूर.ची.पीयातमा

 - क्रुयाची, सार्झ्रेटालट, ट्रे.स्रे. चलवा क्रु.सटा क्रियालट, ट्रे.स्रे. स्ट्रायह स्ट्रिया, (क्रु.सट, ल्रा.) चीता, श्रुटायही, सिताबाहेटशालया अ. चश्चेट्रिही चीवता, यश्चेराली, ज्ञुटालट, हेन्स्रायह स्ट्रिया, (क्रु.सट, ल्रा.) चीता, श्रुटायही, सिताबाहेटशालया
- 2) र्यानाश्चराची वर्षे क्रिनार्द्धा वानाये वर्षाय हो र्ययम् हिर्मेश
- ज्ञचार्यात्र स्थात्यन्त्री स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान स्थान्य स्थान स्थान्य स्थान स्

यदः हुँदिः सः क्ष्मीयन द्वान्त्री न्यरः दः देवीयन कर्न्स् स्यो। द्वादः हुँदिः सः क्ष्मीयः स्थितः स स्थितः सुनित्ताः सुनितः स्थितः स

यानम् वु.त्यम् नर्थेच मार्थर त्र्या। यान्नर नर्भेद वु.त्म् नर्थर त्र्या संक्र्य वुमार्थ हेना कु. होमा कु. होमा कु. साम्य कु.

उन्धिया. घर.कर्न.क्न.र. अ.बुट.ट्र. भू.कुं.उचर-दिर. बुट.बर.जय. च.बु.लट.बूब्.बु.शुब.उर्नेची बुर.क्षेच.कुं. बुज.क्षेट.सूर.बेची पूर.चीशिश.क्न.र.चेषश.शुरे.अ.शुरे. रेचिवोयाउचोश.कुं. रेचउ. र.चश्या.कुं.लात.बुश.चशुर.लूर.बुर.क्षेच.कुं. र.चश्याचीश पूर.चीशिश.क्वेश. चोशुर.उर्ष्चततपु.इ.शकु.चश्चेर.ट्र. बुट.बर.जय. च.बु.लट.बूब्.बु.शुब.उर्नेची बुर.क्षेच.कुं. ट.चश्याचीश

र्ने त्रिक् प्रश्नित्व व्याप्त व्याप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त व्याप्त क्षाप्त क्षाप्त

यंत्रक्ष्यः यद्येषःज्यकाःक्षेःक्र्या

क्रिंदायुः या देवा वी हें दिवा बदः तड्रेब क्रिंवा दरः वड्रेब क्रिंवा दिवाले वा क्रिंवा दिवाले वा वि

- → क्षेत्रावर त्यावा (त्र्व्वका / व्यव्वका) राजा वका (वर्ष्य / व्यं) वे त्यर क्षेत्र व्या
- → १क्वें. २x.व. (यक्वर./यक्वरता.) ब्र. ब्र.जरी के.बाजका. २x.व.x. (यक्वर./यक्वरता.) क्वें.व्य. व्यवी
- → बर्'दर्बे. (बहर, वहर.) सब.स.ह्या. दबर, खे. ह्ये. ह्ये. ह्ये. (बहर, वहर.) स.स. ब.रे.हे. (बहर, वहर.) स.ह्यें।
- (पूर.\पूरमा.) थु. यर्थेश. शु.कूर.यथा → क्षित.(यर्बेर.\र्वेर.\पर्वेरम.\र्वेरम.\र्वेरम.) स.कुच्च.रेज्य्.तमा वृत्त्या (यर्बेर.\र्वेर.\पर्वेरम.\र्वेरम.\र्वेरम.) शु.कुच्च.लर.

र्ब्रुराख्राच्च या तर्देबर्द्धवाः र्हेन्द्विवाःवीः चरःबः र्द्धन्धःतवनः सवाःसेबरविवाःही

क्रेंटला कुंगा क्षा शायदा हेला	स्। क्ष्याया या क्र्या यया	क्रेंग क्र्म अवगा नहरा हैवा

ମଣ୍ଡି:ଜିମ୍ବା

र्वार मी: र्नेदार्ट्य त्यवा ने खे: अंध्ययावर ट्विन्डिम? न्डिन्धन हें त्यवा त्येदाववन खे: न्डिलियाववर दी

- → ५वीं ४.सूर्या. स्वार्या. स्वार्या. ५वर्था. ५वर्था. स्वार्था. स्वर्था. स्वार्था. स्वार्था.
- → अर्थेरश्रायान्द्रः नृष्ट्राचितः श्रेवाकिषात्वन्त्री।
- → अर्थेरश्रासान्दा तन्श्रासा मुक्तेमात्रमनार्धेनास्त्री।
- → अ.प्ट्रश्र.त.२२. श्रील.क्ट्र्य.क्ट्र्य.व्य. पर्ट्य.श्री
- → अल्याळेवा अल्वेंरबाया वर्षाया विवायवर् वहवासी
- → अ.पूर्यायपु. पर्नेष.क्ष्यो.स्थायह्या.स्. श्रॅंस.क्ष्यो
- → ५.क्षं.वयु. पर्रथ.क्ष्म्या. र्र्थायह्म्थ.२२. ब्र्रीम.ब्र्या
- → यर्थात्तवुः यर्रेब.क्ट्र्याः र्र्थायह्र्ब.रेरः ब्र्रेंप्रःक्ति।
- ⇒ क्रूबा:लहूर. जबा:ज़ब:उद्यव:ह्री. उक्रूज:ब्री

মধুনা'নস্থা

→ लु.ची.ट्रु.चपु.स्रैचल. उर्रुष.क्ट्रची.रेर.उखुल. चै.क्ट्रची.श्र्र.वर्था.स्र्रूर. ज्ञूल.र्झेर. ज्ञूल.र्झेर.उचर.्थ्री

१.५ हैश सर्वेद।

क्ट्रे-क्ट्रियान्यु-मुन्द्र-स्ट्रियान्यु-मुन्द्र-स्ट्रेन्ट्र-मुन्द्र-स्ट्र-सुन्द्र-स्ट्र-

७.५.७ क्रें.चश्रकाश्ची.जी

(취조·전· **૯**૦)

द्भृतःश्रुदः त्यकः देवा र्क्केवः दर्देः सहना नर्द्यसः दः द्भृतः सुदः यहः नीकः

- ว) जिलाक्री. जी. चबरात्य. रेब्री.चाड़ीयाड़ीयाड़ी मार्से संतासरा जबरी खूंबीयार वृत्ती
- 3) रच.ची. पी. चबर.रथ. रेबी.च.हीश.धे. शैर.धर. पचर.क्वीश.रेच्री
- लेन्-ग्रीः त्रः नवरःस्दः न्वेःमःक्षेत्रः हेः श्वरः त्रमन्-र्ख्णवान्न्रं न्वे।

र्श्वेय:र्श्वेद:यश्रीय:यम्द्रा

क्र्यान्दर वहुवाहेबान्ती. जीतराचितायवरारय. काशकेशानी. ववीरायपुर स्रीवशायां बुर्ज्या

জ্ব-শ্বীশ্রপথাঞ্জীশা

क्रिंदासु १ म देंना सुनर्गोद से देने ना ना नहुन्दा के देने ना नहुते से ना हा स्टानहुने से सुना है।

য়৾৽ৼঀ৾৽য়৽য়য়ৢ	<u> </u>	<i>বুলী</i> 'ম'স্কু	श्रद:देवित्
র্ষ্ট্রবা বার্ট্র	क्रें.बस्या बस्तवास्थरःक्र्य्ने दी वादीक्रंदीःसस्य	ब्रॅन्न-नश्चन	कें देन ही।
ব্য়ম বা্যাবা		क्रॅन्न-नश्चन	ब बें केंबे कुर दी।
ब्य च्चैद स्वेद स्वा	र्वेदशःक्षेष्ट्राची वहाःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःकी	ষ্ট্ৰীৰ'শ।	લેખ.શુ.યકવ.શુ.શત્થા
ष्यस्य समृद्धी	मुःवर्षेषावहुरःकी वहारःक्षेत्रःक्षेत्रःकी	ভীৰ'নী	યૂત્ય.શુંર-ક્વથા ક્વૈદ્યાતા
ર્સેના નાયોશ	હ્યાં કવા સે સાદે અપ્તેર પ્રેક્ટ્રિયા હતા	ર્ફ્સ સ્થા	શુશ્રમ સુરાક્ષેત્ર કરાવે માહેન તરાવનું સાધી
ર્સુત્ય સેન વર્ગે ન ર્સુંના	વાલે તે વાર્કે એ ર ક્રિક્ટ્રિયા કે ફ્રિક્ટ્રિયા હતા	ક્રિંસ મા	

	હૈસ'વન'ન્ <u>ચ</u> 'ફ્રે'ન્સુ'ન્સુ'ન્સુ' ન્ <u>ચ'</u> નફ્રુસ'ન્દ'ત્સુન્'ફ્રી		
81 1	સ્તાં સુંત્ર તેને વચા અધ્યો ભૂત ફેંન વ્યવન સે. અધ્યો આવુ સુંત્ર તેને વચા અધ્યો સ્ત્રા સુંત્ર તેને વચા અધ્યો	चनेद्वया धरःश्चयःद्वी	સ્ट:सु:चगुर:क्ट्रे:त्यन्:क्रे:अर:दी। क्रे:चर्क्ट्रेन्:यनन्:क्रे:अर:दी।
લું-1 લું-1	स्टन्दरक्षेत्रसङ्ख्या स्टन्दरक्षत्रसङ्ख्या स्टन्यरक्षियाचा स्टन्युक्षियत्री	दक्रमाम श्रीमाक:मर्जे ही	নক্ষম'স্থাধ্বম'সম' ৰুমম'ৰ্দুৰ্য'সম'
ट्वेंबा:सुन्ता ट्वेंबा:स्त्	म्बद्ध्याः श्रेःश्वद्धयः स्वेश्वयः स्वित्यः स्व म्बद्ध्यः श्रेःश्वदः स्वः स्वयः स्व स्वः श्वयः श्रेःश्वदः स्वः स्वयः स्व म्बदः श्वयः श्रेःश्वदः स्वः स्वयः स्वयः स्वितः स्वितः स्व	સુવ'યા જુવત્ર'સુગ'રી	નાવર શૈયાસન સે. કર્યા ફેર ફે.વ્યન સ્વૃત્તી વાવર શૈયાસન સે.
न्यायकवा र्नेबाक्टन्यीक्षी	ક્ષ્માં જ્ઞેન ફ્રેન્સિંગ જીવન સેન્સિંગ ફ્રેન્સિંગ ફ્રેન્સિંગ ફ્રેન્સિંગ ક્ષેન્સિંગ ફ્રેન્સિંગ ફ્રે	देश्चाया श्वरःचाहरः देश्यः हेश्यग्रहः देशः स्वरःचाहरा	સ્તાવ શ્રુન શ્રુન સાત્ર હોન હેલાવા સ્તાવ શ્રુન શ્રુન ૧૨૧ ર્શ્વનથન છે. ના
यद्भय:श्रेश्यश्च स्टालु:यहेंच दे वी:चय अ:या	नश्रसास्त्रीत्वज्ञुनाश्च नश्रसार्देदात्री श्रीतर्देदासार्वेजानुत्वनस्य। सर्वेश्ची वर्षस्त्रीःस्त्वास्य।	वर्तेन्-धःहरःम। वर्तेन्-धःहरःम।	યશ્રું શુ.ખયોતા.બૈ.પ્રાંત્ર ક્રી યજજાતવું કૃષ ત્વર્શય કુી
मार्देर श्रेसमा मानद स्थामार्देर स्वरेष सम्बद्ध	यहेनायः सुना हे मा वर्देना दे वर्देन दे वर्देन दे स्वर दे। वर्द्धे मः स्वर मा वर्देन वर्देन वर्षे वर्देन दे स्वर दे।	ત્વયં સુષ્યત્વી શિષ્યન, ટેન્ટ સુંદ્રેન દું	वर्डेनान्नै: वर्डेर-नेन्सेन्स वर्डेनान्नै: वर्डेर-नेन्सेन्स
કુૈ.વશું.સ્વર્ગ વસે.યું! જૂના.કૃં!	थती.भूर.कुरा. शुश्या.प्रधिया.थु। यासू.क्षिया. शुश्या.प्रधिया.ता के.य.रथ.ता.सी.यथ्या.ची के.य.रथ.ता.म. यथ्या.ता	ર્કેજાસુ: 55 વ્યા ભે5 સ્કેજા	લુશવાડચીર.લ.પ્દુંચોલત લયી.સૂંત્ર.ગ્રીવા ભૂવ.ર્ટર.તવા.મી.હયંવાડવાડો.જુર.ભુવા

मि:वार्थायाः क्री:र्न्द्राः क्र्रीयायायाः नेद्रः चान्नः दी <u>https://www.facebook.com/photo/</u>

र्ह्हेर प्यू पढ़िकाया र्देवा है है ज र्ह्हेरे प्यद हो दी			
 તુષ-६वा-धे-६-वाशुक्ष-श्ची: ભૂ-સં-સં-સંક્ષેષ- 			
 ર'રેલ' વૃદલ' य' શે'ભાસું કેવા' ફેવસ' ર'રેલ' વૃદલ' य' સે \' પ્લર' ફે 	ोभ.ब्यज्ज. पूरम.५	र्रि.श्वर. शर्बर.धु.वर्गी	۹ ۶ ٠
શું. વાકુ.ની. લગ્નનાવાંત્ર્રન્યું.જાનાનું?			
নের্থান্ত্র	<u></u> Đị		·· ····
 मृत्यायालाका बुरायपुः भ्रमका राष्ट्रकायरकारापुः यावकाः भ्रमकायः 	र नक्षानं हैता देवी	.श्रु.षत्र. बा.इ.र. व्ह्रीत्र	অশ? ই:নৰ্শ্বা
 (ग) र्ज्या दृष्टुःबरः लूर्न्झः चर्च्। य्वतः भैवःचञ्चरःच्री (নে) হি.মু. পর্যা	त्र. रॅस.धुे.४२. चधेच.षु	रिसमा बेर गरिदा
ૡૢૹ [ૢ] ઽૣૣૢૢૢૢૢઌૹ૽૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱૱	প্রথা বাস্তিনীরাধা	वरः ई्रादे सम्भागः श्रे	N 1
भ) क्षेत्यत्युः हेनानीः र्ह्वत्युः कः नवनाक्षेः योः नत्वर्वद्वेद्वेत्वरुग्। यासुः	हेगायी र्ज़िश यदेव	यः गःरेःडेगःर्धेरःरुरः।	શ્રેષાસેન્'વર્ફે શ્રે
ले.च.प्रवृद्ध्ये, प्रदेशी पट्टे. च.डु.ची. क्वटे.तर. ख्रुब.बे.टे ह्येका			
७) न्देशका प्राचन्ने में वाकेतवन्देख, न्टक्षेयवन्द्रेख्रें?	<ৰ'ন'ৰ্ছ্,ব্ৰী· শ্বী:অৰ	গ বাউ:মস্থ্রমন্ত্রীস্থ্র	
श्चर:वु:८ र्देश:वद्देव:वनर्।			
2)			
3)			···· ·
ब्रूर-वु: ८ र्रशः तहें ब्रायन १			
2)			
3)			
५ डे [.] वैन्।			
(୩) ફ્રેર્નિફ્રેવાર્સ્ક ર્ક્સિવાશુસ વયાવારેતેવર ર્સ્ટ્રિફેર્ફેટ્સ રેક્સેટ	ग ुन [्] दी		
শু	প্রশ	독제	ঞ্চিন্
र्वन नहर दश्च त्रमन दी नर्हेन द्वेन। सरम संसम् नर नर्हेर दी			
क्षेत्रायः क्षुत्रः दी। इर दे 'दर त्यहुर दी। वर्धेत्यादी। कु या बुर दी।			
न्यन र्डे न्यस्य है।			
(प्र) रेगोप:रजःक्. चा.कु.जन्न:चड्डेन. उच्चैरमःक्षुन.चे.रे क्री.रेट. मुज	'বিশ্বম'র্ন্থম'র্ন্থর্ন্ধ্র'র	751	
<u> नृगातः</u> स्त्या	কু]	শ্বীমান্ত্ৰন্থ ক্ৰ	यदःस्वा

১) শ্বম:ম:শ্ব্ৰাধন: শ্বৰ্মধানন্দ্ৰ, শ্লী:শ্ব:শ্ৰ্	<u> হৰা</u> :বক্তথা	ઌૹ૾ૺઌ૱૽ૢૺૡૺઌૢ૾ૺૢઌ૽૽ૺૺ૱ૺ ઌૹ૽ૺઌ૽૽૱૽૽ૺૡૺઌ૽ૺૺઌૹ૽૽ૺૺૺૺૺૺૺઌઌ૽ૺ
द) रर.चीय. सर.जयर्श्वाय.चूंश.प्रचर्श्वी		
दः देर क्र्रेन सम्प्रमा वा नेस क्रमा क्रम क्रमा स्था व्यास्य स्था क्रमा क्रम क्रमा क्रम क्रमा क्रम क्रमा क्रम क्रमा क्रम क्रम क्रम क्रमा क्रम क्रम क्रम क्रम क्रम क्रम क्रमा क्रमा क्रमा क्रमा		
 श्वात.रेट. लाश.श्री. मैवात.मैवा.यप्ट. क्र्रे.रेव्य्त.प्रमुंद.श्री 		
w) मृं नादी: प्यत्य अत्यन् सुरः वह्यार्नेरः मृंत्यन् धुन्यं त्र्र्ती श्री		

মধুনা নমু

🔾 প্রকাশ্রী: ঝ্রা র্ক্রবালার্ক্র্রা অন্ত্রীর এর মা র্ক্রবালার ক্রিকাল্র ক্রেমার ক্রিক্রের ক্রেমার ক্রিক্রের ক্রিকাল্র

त्यः दबाची त्यू। ,, ,

ण धेर्णु भू। ,, ,,

१.५.२ धुःदरःग्रथरःग्रध्यःग्रुःग्ररःञ्चा

(**XXX. 60)

क्षेय.ब्रिट.जब.र्नुथ। ग्रुंच.क्रुंद.उर्नु. शह्या.चर्रीस.र. क्षेय.ब्रीट.त.क्र्.ब्रीज....

- ว) द्वी:बर:वाबर:वाब्रुअ:ग्री: वार्डर:ब्रू:
 - → ग्रांचाराक्षेत्रः? र्रेशायद्वेत्रायम् द्वंग्रथान्त्री।
 - → वी. रेब्रे.य. क्षे.क्वियाश.रेब्र्री
 - → बहुंबाबीखाः न्रायेबायम्द्वाबान्वी।

श्चिम श्रृदाय श्रीय प्रमा

के.मूं.चर्डेचा.बु.चुं.पूरं.सं.खुरी तथा.चैं.पर्चथा.र्ट्रा चार्चशक्त्यां.चक्रेंब.हे. यचरे.र्य्य्तपु. पॉ. क.श्लेश. चोक्ट.श्लें.ची. चोलावटाक्ट्रीतायचरे. होयु.पर्चेटा.पश्लार्ट्रा बट. पीलाटचा.ची. चे.श्लेंटी चोलटाच. चश्लाता.संश्लालाचक्रेंटे. शर्ष्ट्राचश्लाचीटा.चटला.सं.सं. चोक्ट.श्लें. बुटा.सं.तटी चार्चवालारेट. चार्चाच्यू.पर्चे.कुं. कूंट.वु.मैटशा.चठ्या.चील. श.ट्र्.चटा टटाचख्रियावेश्य.कंटला.सं.सं.सं.

র্ষ্টব:শ্বীদ:ঔপ্রথ:শ্রীদ:

क्रिंदायु न में देवा खेना दी

- प्यूं चर्श्व्यकास्त्रे. कार्थः कार्श्वयकातपुः हुेपुः क्वितः विश्वयकाः क्षेत्रः कारकाः कार्ययन् चिववाः सुन्दरे क्षेत्री व्यास्त्रकाः क्षेत्रः कार्याः व्यास्त्रकाः क्षेत्रः कार्याः व्यास्त्रक्षेत्रः कार्याः क्षेत्रः कार्याः व्यास्त्रकाः क्षेत्रः कार्याः क
- कु. देशका चीवेथ . रेट. क्षरीय स्थ्ये ची चुं . सीच. चीकू. सूर चीके . सीच. ख़ायी . याचे . याचे . चीका चिक्ते . सीच. ख़ायी . याचे . याचे . चीका चीके . याचे .

चीक्र-स्मृत्ये स्वा क्षेत्र-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्य-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्य-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्य-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्ष-कष्टिक्य-कष्टिक्

ধ্ৰীন্ট শাৰ্ভন স্থ্ৰা	ব্ <u>ন'</u> শী'শার্হ্-'শ্রু	শৃষ্ঠ-সেই-শৃষ্ঠ্
स्म्यायष्टुंदी ध्रम्यायष्टुंदी	त्यः स्वरः देवन् देवे। मुक्षः क्षेत्रं सुन्यः देवे। मुक्षः स्वरुं देवे	<mark>ગલદ્યત્</mark> શું એસગ શ્રું : કે કુમ્પ્યા

লৈকা	क्टेंक्य वर प्रमा स्टर्जिये अर्थो वर मुर्कर सुर्द्ध में सुरम्था मान्ने प्रमेवर मान्य राज्येन मान्
हैंथ.ज्र्याश.मै	नुनःश्चे" नृगायःरत्यः र्वे चर्त्रेषः चर्रुषाः बै।
	वेथाने। क्रे.क्य. वरायनर जनार्ज्ञा पकरायां विषये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये
71	नृगाद-दत्य।
2 51	থান্য প্রথম হিন্দ ।
হ শ্	বর্ষ্ বেইর্বরেঘন্থা """
= 51	भ्रं बिच विच पहुंचा
1 51	5 वे वे व श्वर ला

चार्चरः सूत्री देवः र्कवः सूचः र्क्चरः चतीः सुन्यात्युः चान्यवान्यात्वेदः देवः र्क्ववः क्षेत्रवान्यः चान्यात्रे सूदः देवीयाः क्षेत्रा

यो प्रवास वीका स्टास्ट ह्या दटायका त्यास वीका क्रें न र्वेचा दें हैं । क्रें यावर नेदा क्रें यावर हैं । विकास वीका क्रें यावर नेदा क्रें यावर हैं ।

त्रो क्रिंत्र-प्र- हः हुं वी दरः क्र्ने-पर क्रिंक्ः चक्षे चक्षे स्वयः स्वयः वा नवरः देः ता प्रवा देः हुं क्षे चहुन

च] दि.क्षी करा हर्ष. ट्र्नियध्वानाकेर विश्वास्त्रीया विश्वास्त्री सर्वे करा वर्ष्यानामा सर्वे करा हर्षे के विश्वास

মহ্বা'নস্থা

→ त्र्रोक्षःक्ष्र्वात्वन्दे नित्र विवादित्ता विवाद

१.५.३ श्रेक्षाम्बर्दरास्ममञ्जूष्

(취조·정· 60)

3) जबाक्मी ज्वेश हो स्ट्रिंग होता हो ज्वेश हो ने में हो जो स्ट्रिंग ज्वेश हो जो क्षेत्र क्

র্ম্বর-প্রীশ-ওপ্রধার্প্রীশ।

ब्रैंट.फॅ.) त्र। लुच.क्वैचन्त्राउट्टे. क्षेचाङ्गी इ.चतु. ब्र्चाजी. व्रार्केटायचटे.ब्री

श्रेक्षायार्ड्यसम्बद्धाः

स्या.यहश्य.योथ.ज्य.क्षेथ.त्य.रही। म्यि.कुर्य.च्ये.द्या.च्या.च्या.यहश्य.योथ.ज्य.कुर्य.यही।

क्षेत्र.कुंश्यश्व.स्या.प्र्या.चुर्य.त्य.पर्या। म्यि.कुर्य.स्य.त्य.याच्या.कुं.कुं.क्ष्य.त्य.स्य.कुर्या।

स्या.कुं.कुंश्यश्व.स्य.स्य.कुर्य.त्य.पर्या। म्यि.कुर्य.स्य.याच्य.कुं.कुं.कुंय.प्रा.याच्ये।।

द्याया.कुं.कुं.प्रा.त्यत्य.पर्य्याया.चुर्य.प्रा.पर्या। म्यि.कुं.क्ष्य.या.व्याच्ये।।

द्याया.कुं.कुंश्यश्व.स्य.पर्यं स्थय.त्य.पर्यं । म्यि.कुं.प्रयं निवायं क्षेत्र.या.व्यक्षे।।

द्याया.कुं.कुं.स्य.प्रयं स्थय.पर्यं । म्यि.कुं.प्रयं निवायं क्षेत्र.या.विवायं ।

द्याया.कुं.कुं.स्य.प्रयं म्याय्य.कुं.स्य.प्रयं । म्यि.क्ष्य.कुं.स्य.क्षेत्र.या.विवायं ।

द्याया.कुं.कुं.स्य.प्रयं प्रयं प्रयं

्रियः सेन्द्रेयत्विदःग्रीक्षेत्रः क्ष्रियःक्ष्रेद्रःयःग्रीका मान्द्रःक्षेद्रःदः मान्द्रेत्वयन् न्द्रेत्वयन् क्षेत्रः व्यवस्त्रेत्रःवयन्द्री १ व. सेन्द्रेयाःमश्रमः २) क्षेत्रःमश्रमः यान्द्रेत्रःस्वरः यान्द्रःवयन् न्द्रेत्वयन् सेन्द्रःस्वरः हैकःक्षेत्रः
ल्य-प्रवाह्म द्वराह्म त्या अर्थ क्षेत्र क्
ચ) હ્યુત્મ શ્રી સે ત્યુ <) રદ ની ર્ફ્સે સેવા e) ક્રષ્ય ર્ફેટ્સ રહ્યાવય
२०) ईंब त्यात्मद २२) झे खंद र्सन्यात्म २२) हुँ खूँस्मय
२३) इन-र्नेन्। अन्-प्र- १८) इन् सेन्-रह्मपति वा १००) न्नायहस्यामुह्मप्र-प्र-
७६) र्ह्च (र्वेन) हेन् हेन् हेन् हेन् हेन् हेन् हिन्
र्बु र खु २ म देंग में सेर ट्वेंग में र्ने र्नम झें है।
) अह्य- अर्ह्य- अर्ह्य-
) র্ন্ন - বিশ্ব বিশ্র বিশ্ব ব
१) गृबुर-प्रबर-।
हे) हुँ र्ष्ट्रेयया -)
्र) र्ह्मे (विंवा हेवा के ब्रा
र्दुरुप्युर्फ् म र्ह्युपःर्क्र्यःमःमीयः तेंगासुः मर्गोन्क्षाः तेंगास्ययम्बद्धयःक्षेत्रः मर्ज्ञात्वेद्यःस्था स्थूनःस्थूनःमान्द्रात्वेताःसम् ।देशःबन्धःस्थाः म्यूनःक्र्यःमःमीयः तेंगासुः मर्गोन्क्षाः तेंगास्ययम्बद्धयःक्षेत्रः मर्ज्ञात्वेदःस्थाः स्थाःस्थि
अर्केन् न्यू अप्तर्म स्था अपनि स्था
सर्केर्यः सुत्यः दे सेर्
ર્સું.વાશુસ્ર. ક્ર્યુંત્ર. લ.સર્થય.જી!
5 सं (तुः रहीर दी) श्रेवा सं रवन रही
इंद,कुद, स.म.सं. ग्रीम.बंदम. म.स्यदर्भी
र्ल्य, प्रव. क्य. क्य. क्य. क्य. क्य. क्य. क्य. क्य

क्षे केंश नार्दर सन् ५ में बिद्यायया तन् सन्तिन सते देनाया

- क्ष्यांक्षरी यद्यनाकाद्भः श्रीयाकाद्भीयम्। नृत्यमः ज्यानेक्षेः यश्चाद्भाः त्यान्तः नृत्याः विश्वान्त्यत्याः विश्वान्त्याः व्यान्तः व्यान्तः विश्वान्त्याः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्त्याः विश्वान्त्याः विश्वान्त्याः विश्वान्त्याः विश्वान्त्याः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्त्याः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्यः विश्वान्तः विश्वानः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वानः विश्वान्तः विश्वानः विश्वानः विश्वानः विश्वान्तः विश्वानः विश्वानः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्यः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान्तः विश्वान
- यम् दु सूर्याना भाराजना भाराजना भाराजना प्रमान विषय । स्वायाचा स्वायाची स्वयाची स्वायाची स्व
- क्षत्रम् स्थान्त्री स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्य स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्य

মহ্বা'নস্থা

- 🔿 श्रेश्वशायरः देशःहेः लयाःस्रेशः दरः त्रचयाः देरः र्ह्वाश्रयः वर्षे प्रवेष
- → र्ह्स्व र्ह्स्व प्राचीश तद्यायत्र्याय इद्याचित्र त्रव निर्माणका क्रिया क

१.५.८ यहेबा हे ब देव अह्वा

(শ্বম্যা ৫০)

क्षेत्र स्वर त्या रूप क्षेत्र देश अहवा नर्षेत्र र क्षेत्र स्वर त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्षेत्र त्या क्ष

ว) ब्रैं.चेश्रिं ब्री. त्रं. चवर रें. रेंडे.च.हैश्य है. चवर हुतु ब्रैंचेश त्रं. रेर लेंश. तयर ह्यं वेश रेंस्री

श्चित्रःश्चेदायज्ञीयायम्।

র্জন-প্রীদ.ঔপ্রধা-প্রীদ।

3) भु.कुच.चुन्ना हूट.बट. त्यूं.बु.चु. जन्मा.घु.जन्म.बुं.चु.चुन्न. उट्ट.जब.उच्ची.च्या.चु. विचा.च्या.चु.चुं. कूंब बु.बूं.उ

2) हिन. चानेश्राद्यात्वर. र्यायाग्रीहिश्रादर. वर्ह्यान्चीरावर्ष्वरायक्षी नरायार. चाहाववर्षे हेर्शे

- द) श्रेप्ट्रॉह्स.स.स. चलेस.सॅ. चनर.रेम्त. पहुर.स.कुरी न.वरस. च.रे.सॅ. ह्येरस.
- हिंद्रास्त्रीः अर्थोव्हरः क्षेयाअस्यान्त्रेयाः हेद्रास्यन्त्रेत्। क्षेय्त्रीत्याः यादेन्त्रेः तयद्विः क्षेत्रः

र्बेर त्यु २ म क्रेंन तहवा दर त्यका वासुर से। तहेवा हेद नेंदा सम्रह्म क्रीं। चु क्रेंना येवाका मेंसा तवन ख़ूवा ह्ये। वी नेंद्र त्येद ही।

र्श्वेर-१८-दे अकेथायान्य १६४-४-४-दे न्यायायाः

र्रासु वी. रुषासु त्रवर् च के दी र्षा केरा बेरा के मु वी किया त्रवर् त्यवर त्या त्यवर के केवा की दारे का दरका पायवर्दी चबेबाक्संचानवःह्यःचवःस्वात्। बाक्संचा क्षांत्रीयः वाक्संचा स्वात्यः स्वात्यः वाक्संचा वाक्संचा वाक्संचा वाक्संच यान्त्रान्देवात्वन् वर्गान्त्र्रास्य अर्द्ध्वीयावगावाक्षे वद्ववान्वीयावन् क्षेत्रा

याके त्यार्श्वयाव्यायते त्यंत्रवार्श्वेत्यते। । सुन्दायत्यार्भेत्रायाः सूत्री।

चाड़ी क्याचाबर हूर्यः (क्) क् क्षाचाबद क्षीका ह्यें रक्षे हरावर प्राप्त क्षावर क्षावर वर्गा देखे क्षे र्वर प्र

त्यःचगारःचः<u>न्रः ङ्</u>याचरुषःन्रः। ।त्यःबान्न्र्यःद्यःद्यःचन्नदःश्रेःद्या।

चलेका. सुष्ट्, चन्नतः वतुः स्मिचका व्यतः पूरः का. पूरः हिवायन् हिरः सुः वः सुकायन् चिरुकाने चन्नतः हैं। दायरः ठमारुमाः यार्श्वम्यायते श्रुान्दान्तर्यः मञ्जरहे से तेंदा

म्परमानम्परकाने से तर्वा हरा। । त्यवा या सहस्रा सर से सहर्ते।

र्क्र्न्यते अन्यात्युःष्यदः र्क्र्म्यायो म्हान्यम् अदानायादः स्वान्यम् अदानायादः स्वान्यम् अदानायादः स्वान्यम् लवायाञ्चेलारु छू न्हें न हैं न हैं हैं। की वहुन

र्केर केंबान हुन हुन हुन । वीकार रामक्यानका चालका राज्यो । जना रार ना दुः ग्री हा क्री का ग्री हा जिला तर हुन है



वाः है प्रत्यन् दुर्ग सर्ह्वा से प्रयाश हे वह क्रेंब है वह से से पहुन



त्मरा. द्वा हिंद र में हे त्यन र देर में मुखाय दे हैं त्यका त्यमय मध्याया काईन हैं का कर में का हैंद र में हिंद

लवासःवयःक्रेरःवर्भेदःश्रेदःह। व्हिरःबदःवर्भेदःयःश्चानश्चवयः।। येःवितायःश्वेवयानदःवःश्चा

र्जुचा र्श्वरः। वार्श्ववायासदेः चदायनर् चत्रेःस्मनयायुःष्यरः व्यवायाचीयान्यव्यव्यक्तेः चदार्श्वेद्वर्द्वेद्धंयेदास्य भ्रेंबर्सक्रिक्षात्वर शेर्मियाम्रिन्या हे वदावन्दर्मे वेराक्षेत्रस्य स्था

ब्रिंदाया मा श्रृंवाक्र्रेवामान्या भ्रूवाक्ष्र्वामान्या भ्रूवाक्ष्र्यामान्या भ्रूवाक्ष्यामान्या भ्रूवाक्ष्र्यामान्या भ्रूवाक्ष्यामान्या भ्रूवाक्ष्या भ्रूवाक्ष्य भ्रूवाक्य भ्रूवाक्ष्य भ्रूवाक्

શુષ્ય મૃદ્દુ ન 'શું' ક્રેંકુ ન યા	ঘৰৰেশ্ব'নী'ৰ্ষ্ট্ৰুব্'ঘা	चर्चीर.पह्रुब.बर.ध्रु.श्रय.घरश	नलेशक्षें र्ट्डर्ननस्रीर्द्गनसृदी
र्टात. स्ट.चीश. श्रिय.र्ट्जी सश्चितांत्रेश्चात्र्रः। श्वयःद्वरः। चुरः रटातः स्वाशःग्रेशः भ्रीःचाञ्चवाशःयचरःत्र्।			
ওর্মু.\র্মু ব. গ্রহগা	भ्रे म्बाबरय तसुन्य न्	र्वे स्नियशम्बद सुर्खे र दी	মেমরং

त्यः निर्माकाः चवारः कुष्ट्, ्री का.सियः उसन् . ज्ञूकाः क्रींनः उसन् निर्माकाः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्वानः स्व निरम्भवनः स्वानः स्व विद्यान्त्रः स्वानः स्वनः स्वानः स्वान

মহ্বা'নস্থা

१.५.५ क्वें क्वाइयामि

(철조·희· (co)

क्षेय.क्षेर.जब.र्नुथ। ग्रूंच.क्र्रंथ.उर्नु. शह्य.वर्केस.र. क्षेय.क्षेर.त.क्र्युवाय.....

- 2) न्यायर्चेर हेन्न्याय नर्चे हे यार्थ यार्थ यार्थ यार्थ यार्थ वार्थ हे याया र्यो
- 2) हैं शे हवायायु अर्दे नश्रमायहर हैं ले नदेते अर्दे नश्रमायहर ह्वांशही
- उम्बद्धायते. क्रेय.रश्चीयात.ती. यससत्राहे. ह्या.यद्वीर.श्चॅ.पंता. यहेंने.व्य्वीया.वी
- प्रशास्त्रकातुः धीर्क्षातेः त्रुर्क्षातेः त्रुत्वात्राम्बद्धात्रः स्वावशार्द्ध्वावार्द्वा

क्र्याक्र्यायन्त्रीय प्रमुद्

र्नाःकृंनाःसर््रः क्रीःनाद्मः आवकः के नावकः देवः अर्वे नवकः नावकः क्रीन्यः क्रीनः क्रीः क्रीः क्रीः विकास्त्र विकासिकः क्रीः क्रीः विकास्त्रः क्रीः नावकः क्रीः विकास्य क्रीः विकासिकः विकासिकः क्रीः विकासिकः विकासिकः विकास

জ্ব-শ্বীদ.ঔপধাঞ্জীদা

ब्रैंट.फॉ.७ त्रा प्र्या.मी. लुवा.मैंचाय.क्. इ.इ.यखेष. केंबा.खेषका.जन्ना यमका.खेय.क्यर.ट्र. उक्टर.केंट.व्या.रे.ड्री।

ट्रैशःक्ट्र्-त्रट्टे, बोश्चर-व-ट्रेग्र्य्तर्तः ट्रैशःक्ट्र-त्रट्टे, टे.हूं. ट.चश्चाःग्रीशः ज्याश्चेत्रः वाश्चर-व-ट्रेग्र्यत्तः शेवशःशःवन्त्रः वाश्चर्याः श्वर्याश्चरः वाश्चरः वाश्वरः वाश्वरः वाश्चरः वाश्चरः वाश्वरः वाश्व

चीत्राच्यात्रात्रः र्नेषः क्र्याः क्र्याः क्र्याः क्र्याः व्या

- शे.२८.श्रेश्वराक्ष्याक्ष्याची राषाम्याक्षाक्षीः विराधरा चा.इ..र. शहरशास्त्रा ह्यानुर्या
- श्री:सुर्वार्वित:पदी:तुर्वार्स्टी:सु: रदःर्बेवा:वारुद्दादी वी:दुर: वतृव:पवा| बेर:श्री:र्ह्व: श्लव:वतृव:दी:ववाव?
- निवर्सिक्षाययः विवेषायार्क्तस्त्रा निवायस्यः वार्ष्ठावत्रुयासः विवृत्तिस्ययार्वि? वक्रस्यूराद्वीया
- श्रेत्या र्देश्चर एकेवा वर्षेच चकुवा र्श्वेद प्रमानिक प्रमानि

त्युं शु.ची. शु.चर्डशासर्य् त्यवशाचिरः च. शाचचिरःतरः चीरः प्रमुचित्राः प्रचान्त्रीतः प्रचान्त्री। वर्षाः स्रीति स्वान्त्राः स्वान्त्रः स्वान्त्राः स्वान्त्रः स्व

चान्याचायाः र्वेदःह्यःह्याःसः ज्रीकःसूरःत्वन्।

- र्रेश्न मार्बेद प्राये र्र्या श्री क्षा मार्गेद र्र्यो। बेर वर्षेद दे तर्या। वरे त्या मारे श्री सर्वेष समार
- क्रु.श.स्य.ता.क्षर्यता क्र्रियो. ध्रमत्राक्रीर पर. य. इ.चर्डिंग.र. वीर.क्षे
- शृ.क्ट्र्यंशत.कृया। ययर.रेम्री बृत्र.खुरश.लशा यर्ट्र.ये.र्जु.खुर. तर्यता
 शृ.क्ट्र्यंशत.कृया। ययर.रम्मी बृत्र.खुरश.लशा यट्ट्र.ये.र्जु.खुर. तर्यता.

 र्म् अन्यत्यन् नक्षां व क्षेत्र क्ष्मां क्षेत्र क्ष्मां क्षेत्र क्ष्मां वर्षे क्ष्मां वर्षे क्षेत्र क्षेत्

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- प्रथानश्चित्रायां वर्षेत्र प्रवास्थिता क्षेत्र क
- यर्.य.रर. र्या.यर्जात. उर्वैर.यपु.योधु. य.प्रे.ताथ. खारेश. यवेश.क्रूरस.शय े ग्र्या.र्जेरी
- र्यानस्था सुर वनसार्रः चरे चार्वेर वनसासु वनसासाम् हैर र्वे पसार्
- प्रथम मान्या मान

यम्बरायायायः र्वेदाक्वार्यः र्वेद्रास्यन्।

- र्षेनामते त्यू नार्के नज्ञाम नार्के के लिया मान्य नार्के के लिया मान्य नार्के के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्म के निर्मा के निर्म के नि
- દ્રવો વહું ત્યું. વા ફે વલુઆર. વદ્દે કે છો ક્ષા કુ હવા ચાલુ દ્રદ્ર સાંધા કું કે ફેંડ ફેંચા
- अश्वर्याः वित्राम्बार्थः क्षेत्रः वित्राः वित्रा
- रवो र्ष्ट्रेया सुर र्देर क्वी यादकार्या सायकार्यम् वेर क्षिद्रसासका या रे से? धराया

ब्रैंट.जॅ.५ त। श्रृंय.ह्रेंब.त.रेट.। केंच.ब्रैंट.त.व्. शकेश.उद्यंज.क्र्या. यू.र्झेंट.उचर.र्. क्र्यट्रेंब.ब्री रेत्रा

श्चे.यदु.र्ख्य.यर्खेला	র্টান্-মেরি:স্থুবা-নস্থুনা	ৰ'নই'স্থুন্স'নসূত্ৰা
ক্ৰিন্ত স্থূন নমূল	સેન્ યતે સૂન નસૂતા	ને તરે સૂંગ તસૂળ
सॅट.धु.चु.घचय.जर्भ र्जेच.चर्चेज.		

মহ্বা'নস্থা

्र पहुंचा हेब. ट्र्ब. सबीय. बी. वी. द्वा. इस. मीरका चीड़चा. वी. ट्र्ब. यंबवा. वु. सुब. तया वि. प्रवा. वया वि. स्वया वि. स्वय

१.५.७ माजवास्य

(শ্বরুষ্য ৫০)

क्षेय.ब्रिट.जब.र्नुथी श्रुंय.क्रुंथ.उर्नु. शह्या.यर्केस.र. क्षेय.ब्रैट.त.क्.्युश....

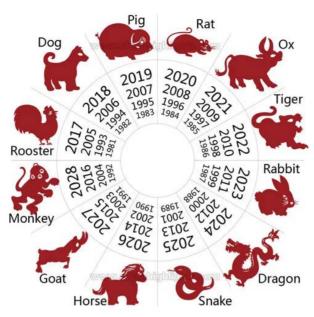
- र) ज्ञातक्रात्र ।
- 2) गूलर:ग्राज्ञत्।
- ३) इ.मे.स्र.क्या
- ८) धै.चाचरा जूच.चाचरा चानुने.चाचराष्ट्र. चर्छे.क्वांश.नेज्ञी

র্রত্নপ্রদ্রের প্রবাদ্ধ

क्रिंदाया मा वर्षान्त वर्षान वर्षान्त वर्षान्त वर्षान्त वर्षान वर्षान वर्षान्त वर्षान वर्षान

ਤ੍ਹੈ'¤	ब्रु ^८]	ष्ट्रना	র্ত্তজা	বর্গা	ষ্ট্ৰুমা
Rat	Ох	Tiger	Rabbit	Dragon	Snake
۶۶	લુગ	ষ্ট্রশ	হু	ै।	ধন্যা
Horse	Sheep	Monkey	Rooster	Dog	Pig

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ब्रिंट.फॉ.उ तो ब्रिं.फ्.रेट. पद्मिता. रट.मी. फ्.हेचोत्रा. ब्रिं.फ्.च.कुपु.वट. ह्याताशवारे पक्ट्याडी

मि कें कें र २०२०, २००२, १९८२, १९८९, १९८२, १९९२, १९९०, इस्क्रें कें हवाबा वार्ड विवास स्वा वि कें हवाबा दी वाराम समस्या स्वाप्त समस्या केंद्रिकार कार्स्स केंद्रिकार वार्ड विवास स्वाप्त

र्बेर प्राप्त या रेश वाबत से से प्रविद हीं यन नियम है। हिना है। हीं शहर हीं

देश-स्थानावर हु-नः त्रिः नावत्। वेर-स्थान क्षेत्रात्मा क्षेत्रात्मा विद्यानात्मा सरत्ये हु-न्। सरद्या नगाः नेश हेत्र त्रवेतः स्थानायः सरत्ये हु-न्। सरद्या नगाः नेश हेत्र त्रवेतः स्थाना

स्वायार्थ्युः त्र्यूर्यं दुः सूरी डेशका:चुरे. भैवायाञ्चाः सूर्यायाः दुः रेटा सूर्यायाः हुरायाः दुर्यायाः हुर्यायाः सूर्यायाः सूर्यायायः सूर्यायः सूर्

खुब.दर.। च^{क्क}.लूर.तपु.ब.ज.क्.बुखुब.त.कुबी क्रूँर.जुब.प्यच.दु.जी. क्षर.जुरत.खुबी इय.चाचय.केंचात.पर्नी पर्चे.लू.चालर.चाचय.खुब्श.जया पर्चेपश.पर्चेपु.प्रचाया. हु.प्रमः यकूर.दु.र्द. चोधर.दु.क्.अरीत.खुबी

चन्नतःसुरःचुतिक्षेत्रभासुः सद्वस्थानेदःर्श्वेषाःस्पृत्। श्रीदःसुरःचुत्रस्यान्यःस्वरःसुरःचुत्रेक्ष्याःस्वरःस्वर देशाचन्नतःसुरःचुतिक्षेत्रभासुः सद्वसान्येदःर्श्वेषाःस्पृत्।

त्रभावां वर्षा स्थान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्यान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र स्थान्त्र

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देश वाबत है अपन्ति। है अर्थु वाबप वर्षे गाहर स्वर्ध वाबप वाबन वाबन वाबन विकास है अपनी कें विकास की https://n9.cl/pl2bz

हैंय:ह्रेंय:ल्रॅन:क्रेंन व्हें:ब्रेन:यन्न-ने नङ्क्ष्क्रीयायन-ह्री हैंय:ह्रेंय:ल्रॅन:क्रेंन व्हें:ब्रेन:यन-ने नङ्क्ष्क्रीयायन-ह्री

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য়য়'৻ঽয়ৼ৻			শ্বীৰ'খা		
<i>ইবা</i> বা			ક ુ .જા1		
क्ष्र-नु।					

ब्रैंट.जॅ.ल दो हे.चु.श्र.क्या. क्षेत्र.चरश. जेंय.चर्थेया.बुी

	क्रूब.चंटको (द्युच.वंश. र्थप्र्स्. चर्चाल.शु.जे. ६.५.स्.क्च. ह्यू.)							
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মধুবা'নস্থা

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UNIT II – ENGLISH

2.1. MY HOME AND COMMUNITY

The theme "My Home and Community" focuses on exploring the dynamics of one's living environment and its relationships. It involves examining the connections between individuals and their homes, neighbourhoods, and broader communities. This theme encourages reflection on the significance of personal and communal spaces, the impact of community support, and how individuals contribute to and engage with their surroundings. It also highlights the importance of fostering positive relationships, promoting mutual understanding, and actively participating in community initiatives for collective well-being and growth.

2.1.1. Effective Communication and Speech

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. analyse the elements of effective communication.
- 2. explain the importance of communication in their life.
- 3. improve communication skills to participate in different forums.
- 4. deliver short speeches to enhance public speaking skills and express personal viewpoints effectively.

Learning Experiences

Communication is the process of understanding and being understood through ideas, facts, thoughts and emotions. Good communication is determined not by how well we say things but more by how well we have been understood. The ability to communicate effectively at work, home and in life is a very important skill a person needs. Effective communication helps us to resolve issues respectfully; it helps us understand important ideas of different people and convey messages to others. It also helps us structure our ways of communicating. Forums such as meetings, conferences, and debates are important for expressing learners' thoughts/ideas, sharing information, and making decisions. Therefore, individuals must develop effective communication skills. The elements of communication skills include body gestures; content and coherence; articulation; and delivery style.

Activity 1: Identifying basic components of communication

Task: Learners watch the videos available at the weblink https://encr.pw/5kzAm, <a href="https://encr.pw/stas.pw/sta

Questions

- 1. What is communication?
- 2. What is the importance of communication?
- 3. What are different types of communication?
- 4. How can we improve our communication skills?

Activity 2: Exploring the importance of attending meetings

Task: Learners share their experiences of attending meetings such as Gewog/Chiwog at the community level, parent-teacher meetings in schools, or any other national/international conferences by focusing on the areas such as the agenda, resolution and their contribution.

Speech is not only exchanging information but also understanding the emotion behind the information. Effective speech can improve relationships in social situations by deepening an individual's connection to others and improving decision-making, teamwork, and problem-solving.

Activity 3: Delivering a speech

Task: Learners deliver effective speech on various scenarios. An example of a scenario is given below:

In a gewog meeting, most of the people support the idea of constructing a village Lhakhang, while you feel the construction of an irrigation canal is more important. Prepare a speech to communicate your ideas and convince people to support you?

Task: Learners prepare and deliver a 3-minute speech on various topics: love, family support, parenting, local celebrations, and community relationships.

Assessment and reporting

Assess communication skills using the suggestive rubric in table below.

Name	Content and coherence: Clear purpose of speech, logical and organised ideas (5)	Articulation style: Variety of tone, clear pronunciation (5)	Body gesture: Facial expression, eye contact (4)	Time management (1)	Total (15)
Karma	3.5	4	2.5	1	11

Resources:

- Communication Skills: Introduction to Effective Communication Skills https://acesse.dev/jCR4s
- 2. Communication Basics and Importance https://encr.pw/5kzAm
- 3. Article on what is communication? https://llnq.com/6fVKU
- 4. Effective Communication in Decision-Making https://encr.pw/X8aoe

2.1.2. Independent Writing

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Apply the writing process to refine their writing and progress towards becoming independent writers

Learning Experiences

Writing boosts imagination to create new worlds, situations and characters. It can be an enjoyable and rewarding process, especially when learners follow some simple steps to organise their thoughts and ideas effectively. It helps clarify one's thoughts and ideas into a logical process. Further, it also encourages the expansion of vocabulary as one explores new ways of expressing oneself. This lesson will take the learners through the writing process to grow as independent writers.

Steps of the writing process

Step	Process
Pre-writing on chosen topic	Brainstorm ideas Create an outline through a mind map etc.
Drafting	Introduction Body Conclusion
Revisiting	Clarity Coherence and unity Relevance
Editing and Proofreading	Ask a friend, family member, or teache to review your writing and provide feedback. Correct any errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling
Publishing	Displaying of one's creative writing on the literary board/in the class. Filing in the portfolio.

Task: Learners explore more on the writing process by watching the video from https://cutt.ly/fw0eavPH

Activity 1: Creating a layout on a topic

The layout of a written literary piece consists of the following components:

- 1. Introduction: The introduction consists of information that tells the reader what the written piece is about. It usually consists of interesting facts or information so that the readers would continue to read.
- 2. Body Paragraphs: There should be at least three paragraphs. Each paragraph should focus on a different main idea related to the thesis. Each paragraph begins with a topic sentence that introduces the main point of the paragraph. Provide supporting details, examples, or evidence to explain the main point.
- 3. **Conclusion:** It is the concluding paragraph of the essay. It should summarise the main points discussed in the body paragraphs.

Task: Learners select an idea or a topic that they want to write about. make an outline of what they would include in their writing focusing on the components. Sample topics are given below:

- a. An unforgettable adventure
- b. My home and community
- c. My home, the beautiful nature
- d. A historical event/festival celebrated in the locality
- e. Importance of parenting
- f. My family

Activity 2: Drafting

Task: After completion of the prewriting step (outlining a layout), learners begin to draft the essay keeping in mind the description of each component.

Note: Remind learners not to be too much concerned about the mechanics or the accuracy of writing. These can be looked at in the revision and editing stages.

Activity 3: Seeking Feedback

Feedback in writing is crucial as it provides writers with valuable insights into their strengths and areas for improvement, guiding them towards clearer and more effective communication. Additionally, feedback fosters accountability and motivation, encouraging writers to

continuously refine their skills and produce high-quality work.

Task: After drafting the details, learners seek feedback from their peers to improve the quality of their article.

Activity 4: Revision and editing

Revision and editing process involves refining and perfecting the language, style, and presentation of the text to enhance clarity, coherence, and overall readability. In this stage learners must generate, ideas are generated, organised, and articulated into a cohesive piece of content, laying the foundation for subsequent revision and refinement.

Task: Learners start writing more clearly and coherently by considering feedback from their friends.

Activity 5: Publishing

Task: Learners complete their writings to publish in journals, social media, blogs, or share with their friends.

Assessment and reporting

Note: Assessment of the learners' writing process can be done through observation of learners as they go through the steps of writing. Assessing learners' writing process is important for two reasons:

- 1. It allows learners an opportunity to observe and reflect on their approach, drawing attention to important steps.
- 2. Following a creative rubric is a powerful means to allow opportunities for learners to mentally rehearse the strategy steps.

Instructors should have a sound knowledge of the writing process to conduct assessment of learners' writing process. The assessment rubric may be designed to suit the writing process of the learners. A sample rubric below is created as suggestive.

Name of the l	Name of the learner:				
Criteria	Description	Point			
Fluency	Being able to translate one's thoughts into written words using apt words and sentences				
Content	Structure (beginning, middle, end) Accuracy & Cohesion: stick to topic, use of keywords Originality (creative point of view				
Conventions	Correct sentence structure Punctuation Spelling Neatness				
Syntax	Variation in the use of sentence patterns				
Vocabulary	Use of variety of words, avoid repeated words				

Resources:

1. The writing process: A step by step guide to academic writing - https://cutt.ly/fw0eavPH

2.1.3. Features of texts

(50 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify features of a variety of texts and use them to support their reading.

Learning Experiences

Features of texts refer to various elements of written or spoken communication. Knowledge of the features of the different genres or sub-genres helps in better understanding and analysis about the content, structure and style, among others. The activities in this lesson will focus on the basic structural and genre-specific features of written texts.

Reading different genres/texts exposes readers to diverse perspectives, fostering empathy and understanding of various societal issues. In addition, literary exploration encourages critical thinking, enabling readers to reflect on their roles within their homes and communities. Engagement with a range of texts cultivates a sense of responsibility by highlighting the interconnectedness of individuals and their impact on their community and surroundings around them.

Activity 1: Features of Text

Take copies of different genres of texts like short stories, poems, newspapers, and essays. Distribute the texts among the learners in pairs/groups.

Task: Learners watch the video at https://n9.cl/k2e6f to understand the features of text.

Task: Learners examine the text in terms of its structure and organisation, and share with their colleagues.

(Remind the learners to include the following features in their presentation).

Features of Text

A Short Story	 Organised into paragraph Often narrated in chronological order Events Conflicts And resolution Has characters Often with theme or a moral lesson
A Poem	 Organised into stanza Often contains figurative language and imagery Rhythm and rhyme
ATZGUMENT	 Organised into paragraphs Each paragraph begins with a topic sentence followed by elaborations Usually explained in terms of cause and effect and compare and contrast.

Activity 2: Values and responsibilities

Task: Learners read various texts of their choice: a short story, poem or essay to enhance their critical thinking skills and reflect on their roles within their homes and communities.

Assessment and reporting

Assess the learner's presentation in identifying the features of text using the following table.

Name	Content and Organization (2)	Preparedness (2)	Clarity (2)	Body Gesture (2)	Visual Aids (2)	Total (10)
Karma						

Resources:

1. Understanding text features - https://n9.cl/k2e6f

2.1.4. Phrasal Verbs

(50 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Use common phrasal verbs in writing and speaking

Learning Experiences

Phrasal verbs play a significant role in English language communication, contributing to the richness and flexibility of expression. The activities in this lesson are designed to help learners understand what phrasal verbs are, identify phrasal verbs in texts based on home and the community, and use them in their writing or speaking.

Note: Write some sentences on the board containing phrasal verbs. Underline the phrasal verbs. Example: Noticing the dark clouds, Deki gave up the idea of having a picnic in the community garden.

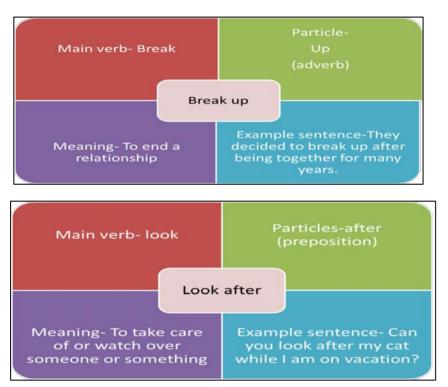
Ask questions to prompt their critical thinking.

- What do the underlined words mean?
- What does each individual word in the phrase mean? (Remind learners how the meaning changes when used together)

A verb is a word that expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being, for instance sleep, eat, and study. Phrasal Verbs are verbs combined with one or more prepositions or adverbs.

Activity 1: Brainstorm on the topic

Task: Learners discuss what common phrasal verbs mean. Examples is given below:



Activity 2: Reading and Comprehension

Take copies of different genres of texts like short stories, poems, newspapers, and essays containing phrasal verbs. Distribute the texts among the learners in pairs/groups.

Sample text

Home isn't just about "settling in" and "laying down roots"; it's where we "hang out" with family and "catch up" with friends. In our community, we "pitch in" for local events, "drop by" for spontaneous chats, and "look out" for each other's well-being. We "chip in" for neighbourhood cleanups and "show up" for celebrations. Together, we "fit in" like pieces of a puzzle, "leaning on" each other for support. These connections "stick around," creating a sense of belonging that turns mere houses into cherished homes and transforms neighbours into family.

In our vibrant community, connections run deep, and neighbours aren't just people who live nearby; they're friends we "hang out" with on lazy Sunday afternoons and confidants we "open up" to during late-night chats over fences. We "pitch in" for local fundraisers, "coming together" to support our schools and parks. Whether it's "dropping by" for a cup of sugar or "checking in" on elderly neighbours, we're always there for each other, ready to "chip in" whenever someone needs a hand.

Community events are more than just gatherings; they're opportunities to "catch up" with old acquaintances and "meet up" with new faces, fostering a sense of unity that "holds together" our diverse neighbourhood. We "look out" for one another, whether it's keeping an eye on each other's homes during vacations or "standing up" against injustices.

Through shared experiences and mutual support, we "fit in" seamlessly, creating a tapestry of relationships that "stand by" us through life's ups and downs. In this tight-knit community, every individual plays a vital role, and together, we "build up" a sense of belonging that makes our neighbourhood more than just a place to live—it's a home where bonds are forged and cherished for generations to come.

Anonymous

Task: Learners read text to identify a list of phrasal verbs that convey specific meanings or tone in the text.

Expected list: Hung out, stick around, catch up, stand by, build up...

Task: Learners discuss the impact of phrasal verbs on the overall atmosphere of the text. Share the ideas.

Sample response:

The use of phrasal verbs in this text enhances the narrative by providing vivid imagery and conveying the active, interconnected nature of life in a vibrant community. For example, phrases like "hang out," "pitch in, " "drop by, " and "catch up" evoke a casual, friendly atmosphere, illustrating the ease with which people come together and engage in social activities. These of friendship verbs create а sense and shared experiences, emphasising the importance of community involvement and support.

Activity 3: Creative Writing

Task: Learners write a short piece of original writing (a paragraph or a dialogue) that includes a set of phrasal verbs. Display the works on the class wall. Other learners provide constructive feedback for improvement.

Assessment and reporting

Use the following checklist to assess activity 3.

Name	Parameter	Yes	No	Remarks
	Phrasal verbs contribute to the meaning and flow of the paragraph.			
Deki	Phrasal verbs used enhance clarity of the text.			
	Phrasal verbs are suitable for the audience, tone, and context of the paragraph.			

Resources:

1. What are Phrasal verbs and how are they used - https://cutt.ly/pw0eWT3F

2.1.5. Figures of Speech

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. use appropriate figures of speech in their writing.
- 2. identify different figures of speech related to home and community from various texts.

Learning Experiences

Learning about figures of speech can enhance our skills in various ways. Knowledge of figures of speech enables us to communicate more effectively. They can employ rhetorical devices to emphasise, or persuade to their writing or speaking, making their communication more engaging and memorable. Moreover, Figures of speech infuse the theme of "home and community" with vivid imagery, fostering a deeper emotional connection and portraying the essence of belonging in just a few words.

Activity 1: Conceptualizing Figures of Speech

Task: Learners watch the video at https://n9.cl/wd4hw and https://n9.cl/7ol2u to learn about the figures of speech.

- 1. What is the figure of speech?
- 2. What are the different types of figures of speech?
- 3. Why do writers use different figures of speech in their writing?

Figures of speech refers to the use of words and expressions in a way that goes beyond their literal meaning, to create vivid images or convey ideas emphatically. Following are the common figures of Speech.

Figures of Speech	Examples
Imagery: Imagery refers to the use of vivid and descriptive language to create sensory experiences for the reader, often appealing to the five senses (sight, sound, touch, taste, and smell).	The sound of children in my community laughing echoed through the park on a sunny afternoon.

Simile: It is a figure of speech that compares two different things using the words "like" or "as".	My father's snoring was like a bee buzzing through the night.
Metaphor: It is a figure of speech that directly refers to one thing by mentioning another, implying a comparison between the two.	The clock on the wall is a relentless thief, stealing precious seconds of our lives. The road ahead in the community forest is a winding journey full of twists and turns.
Onomatopoeia: It is a figure of speech in which words imitate the sounds associated with the objects or actions they refer to.	"The bees buzzed around the flowers in our farm garden."
Personification: It is a figure of speech in which human characteristics are attributed to non-human things.	The river below our community danced merrily along its course, bubbling with joy.
Hyperbole: It is an exaggerated statement or claim not meant to be taken literally but used for emphasis or effect.	"I've told you a million times to clean your room!" My mother shouted.
Alliteration: It is the repetition of the same consonant sound at the beginning of neighbouring words.	The buzzing bees busily pollinated the blooming flowers in my sister's flower garden.

Task: Learners read and identify a few figures of speech used in the text. Present the findings to the class. Sample text with figures of speech is given below. (Arrange a few copies of texts that contain figures of speech in relation to theme)

Home is not just a physical space; it's a sanctuary where hearts find solace and memories are woven into the very fabric of existence. In the community, each house is like a puzzle piece, fitting snugly into the larger picture of togetherness. Like a comforting embrace, neighbours greet each other with warmth, their laughter echoing through the streets like a symphony. The bustling sounds of children playing in the park, their giggles and shouts like musical notes dancing in the air, create a vibrant tapestry of life. And when challenges arise, the community stands united, their support as boundless as the sky. Indeed, in this haven of interconnected souls, every gesture of kindness is magnified, as if a simple "hello" could move mountains. home is where the heart finds its Truly, resonance, and community is the chorus that sings its praises to the world.

Anonymous

Activity 2: Use figures of speech in writing

Task: Learners write any creative piece incorporating few figures of speech. Exchange writings with a friend and get constructive feedback.

Assessment and reporting

Use the following checklist to assess writing.

Name	Parameter	Yes	No	Remarks
	Has used figures of speech learnt in the writing.			
Dorji	Figures of speech used are apt to the context of the writing.			
	Figures of speech used convey the intended meaning.			

Resources:

- 1. Figures of Speech https://n9.cl/jofdv
- 2. Figures of Speech: Simile, Metaphor, Personification, Hyperbole https://n9.cl/wd4hw
- 3. Types of figures of speech https://n9.cl/7ol2u

2.2. MY COUNTRY AND GOVERNANCE

The theme "My Country and Governance" is about understanding how our nation operates and our role within it. It's about examining things like our government, laws, and how ordinary people can influence them. This theme urges us to think about how our choices impact our country and the Government, our roles to improve Country and Government. It is about being active in our communities, advocating for fairness, and ensuring our leaders are accountable. Ultimately, it's about creating a just and equitable society where everyone can thrive.

2.2.1. Gender stereotypes and social biases

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. understand and appreciate other peoples' perspectives on gender stereotypes and gender equity.
- 2. identify and discuss ways in which our country and government can promote equal opportunities and rights for all genders.

Learning Experiences

Every society, including ours, has a set of values and beliefs about how we expect men and women to dress, behave, and present themselves. For example, girls and women are generally expected to dress in typically feminine ways and be polite, accommodating, and nurturing. Men are generally expected to be strong, aggressive, and bold. These sets of values and beliefs, particularly those related to gender, can perpetuate harmful biases and inequalities. They can limit individuals' opportunities, contribute to discrimination, and reinforce societal norms that are unfair and unjust. By being mindful of stereotypes, individuals can become more aware of our own biases and prejudices. This awareness enables us to challenge and question stereotypes, both within ourselves and in our interactions with others. It empowers individuals to recognize and appreciate diversity, fostering a culture of respect and acceptance.

Activity 1: Exploring categories of stereotypes and their impacts.

Stereotypes about gender can cause unequal and unfair treatment in society. Stereotypes can fall into several categories such as racial, gender and cultural stereotypes. These categories can intersect and overlap, contributing to the complexity of stereotyping in society. These stereotypes can be harmful as they oversimplify diverse groups of people, leading to prejudice, discrimination, and the perpetuation of inequalities.

Task: Learners watch videos to learn about gender stereotypes from the weblink https://n9.cl/jemea, https://n9

Task: Learners discuss categories of stereotypes and their reasoning behind the classifications.

Categories of stereotypes	Reasons

Activity 2: Exploring stereotypes in their community

Common gender stereotypes that exist within the Bhutanese community are:

Roles in the Household: An expectation that women should primarily be responsible for household chores, childcare, and cooking, while men are expected to be the breadwinners and focus on providing for the family.

Education and Career Choices: Stereotypes that differentiate certain fields of study or professions are more suitable for men or women. For example, there might be a perception that women should pursue careers in teaching or nursing, while men should focus on fields like engineering or business.

Social Behavior: Stereotypes may dictate how men and women are expected to behave in social settings. For instance, there might be an expectation that men should be assertive and outgoing, while women are expected to be more reserved and nurturing.

Marriage and Family: Traditional gender roles often influence expectations surrounding marriage and family life. Men may be expected to be the head of the household and make important decisions, while women are expected to priorities their roles as wives and mothers.

Clothing and Appearance: Stereotypes about appropriate clothing and appearance for men and women may exist within the Bhutanese community, with certain styles or attire associated more closely with one gender than the other.

Task: Learners discuss how these stereotypes impact individuals, community and society, and ways to overcome the stereotypes.

Stereotypes	Impacts	Ways to overcome the stereotypes

Gender stereotypes can impact children and youth at various They can shape children's levels. emotions, thoughts, behaviours. and lives. Therefore, understanding stereotypes and their impacts helps to promote equality and help reduce gender stereotypes in society. Actively working towards creating a more equitable and inclusive society involves taking tangible steps to challenge and dismantle stereotypes. This includes promoting diversity representation, advocating for equal rights opportunities, and fostering environments where everyone feels valued and respected regardless of their gender or any other characteristics.

Activity 3: Appreciating other people's viewpoints

Task: Learners explore different sources such as newspapers, stories, videos, anecdotes, poems, and magazines to know how other people's viewpoints on gender stereotypes would influence their perceptions in confronting gender stereotypes in society. A sample is given below.

Newspaper article

In a society where gender stereotypes run deep, women are portrayed as less capable than men. This is accepted by not only men but a large majority of Bhutanese women themselves, according to a study that was commissioned by the National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC), and launched on 14 October in the capital during the Bhutan+10 conference. Key findings of the study show such an attitude leads to women having lower expectations of themselves, of their leadership capabilities and of their role in politics. This low self-esteem, the report states, is derived from the pervasive belief in society that leadership and politics are purely masculine. While more men hold such views than women, it is significant to note that women share the misplaced gender beliefs that persist in society. Without effective interventions in place, such persistent views can make it very difficult for women to participate in public life.

Source: Extracted from The Bhutanese, 25 October 2012

Activity 4: Impacts of gender stereotypes and ways to promote gender equity

Task: Learners watch the video in the link https://n9.cl/ueaht to learn about the impacts of gender stereotypes and ways to promote gender equality.

Task: Insert the information gathered from the video in the table below.

Gender stereotypes	Impact of Gender stereotypes	Ways to address gender stereotypes
The generalised view about attributes and the roles of men and women in society.	Low Self-esteem Emotional Slow personal growth Poor academic performance	Create awareness activities Sensitise on human rights policies Create adequate and accessible opportunities

Assessment and reporting

Use the rubrics below to assess learners understanding of gender stereotypes

Criteria	4	3	2	1
Definition	defines gender stereotype correctly in one's own words	Defines stereotypes with words taught in the class	Defines stereotypes with incorrect words	Mumbles a few words
Examples	Gives more than five correct examples	Gives 4-5 correct examples	Gives 2-3 correct examples	Gives one example
Measures to overcome	Gives 4 or more effective measures to overcome	Gives 3 -4 effective measures	Gives 2 effective measures	Gives 1 or none

Resources:

- 1. Gender Stereotypes https://n9.cl/jemea
- 2. Stereotypes for kids What are stereotypes? https://n9.cl/cqd52
- 3. What are Gender Stereotypes? https://n9.cl/1j1tv
- 4. Understand Goal 5: Gender Equality (Primary) https://n9.cl/ueaht
- 5. Attitude and Stereotypes keep women away from the high offices https://n9.cl/i7mr7y
- 6. National Gender Equality Policy, 2020 https://n9.cl/qo957

2.2.2. Compare and contrast beliefs and values

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. read non-fiction texts like articles and essays on issues of national and international interest and critically discuss how these issues relate to them.
- 2. evaluate the main idea(s) of texts and generate their own understanding.
- 3. reflect on personal connections to identified issues, considering their significance and relevance to individual lives.
- 4. generate strategies and solutions to address social issues, promoting critical thinking and problem-solving skills.

Learning Experiences

Various non-fiction texts such as newspapers, magazines, and technological sources present factual information such as issues, beliefs and values. Reading nonfiction texts enables us to compare and contrast beliefs and values of different people at the community, national and international levels, thereby broadening critical and analytical skills. In addition, non-fiction texts provide opportunities to analyse how these issues affect individuals' lives. Everybody must explore and reflect on the differences and similarities between the beliefs and values prevalent in their homes and communities and those presented in the texts.

Activity 1: Identifying social issues in non-fiction texts

Task: Learners analyse nonfiction texts to identify social issues, values, or beliefs. Share the findings with the class.

Sample text for analysis

It is often remarked that the media tends to emphasise society. negative aspects of However, developments, although unpleasant, are a cause concern and demand our attention and interventions. With the rise in cases of substance abuse, and drug trafficking, even if it is attributed as a result of operations, violence, accidents and butchering stolen animals during the auspicious month, is deeply concerning.

While these issues are frequently covered by the media and discussed by the public, they are often quickly forgotten. This superficial treatment is insufficient. What is needed is a deeper inquiry into the root causes of these problems. Why do some individuals in Bhutan steal and butcher cattle during sacred months? What

drives young people to enter the drug trade? Why are road accidents on the rise despite knowing the causes? We need to find answers and therefore solutions to the issues we are facing. Some are quick to attribute the problems to unemployment, while others point to inflation and the rising cost of living, both of which push people towards illicit means of making money. There is merit in both arguments.

Source: Current issues that we face (Kuensel, February 29, 2024 - https://cutt.ly/vw0eKOg1)

Activity 2: Reflecting on Personal Connections

Task: Learners take a moment to think about a specific issue, value, or belief that resonates with them personally. Share thoughts with the class. Consider why it's important to them and how it relates to their life or experiences. **Example:** "The substance use really struck me. I've seen how it affects lives. people's personally and within both community. It's something Ι feel strongly addressing because I've witnessed detrimental its effects on individuals and families."

Activity 3: Sharing Impactful Experiences

Task: Learners take turns to share an issue that has impacted their lives. Example: "One issue that has had a significant impact on my life is unemployment. I come from a family where job opportunities have always been scarce, and this has created financial instability and stress. It's not just about finding a job; it's about feeling a sense of purpose and security for me and my loved ones."

Activity 4: Creating Solutions for Social Issues

Addressing social issues such as substance use, poverty, and unemployment is crucial for building a healthier, more equitable society. Engaging in activities to tackle these issues not only empowers learners but also fosters critical thinking and problem-solving skills while promoting a sense of responsibility for positive change in their communities.

Task: Learners discuss to find out strategies they could use to address social issues in their homes and communities.

Task: Learner's research and report on a specific community issue, outlining proposed solutions and steps for implementation. Submit written reports, including

the interviewer's name, interviewee's name, interview date, discussed issue, and proposed actions for addressing it.

Name of the Interviewer	Name of the Interviewee	Date of interview	Issue discussed	Way forward/steps taken to address the issue
Tashi	Ap Kado	24/3/2025	Lack of clean drinking water	Initiate finding a reliable water source.

Assessment and reporting

Use the checklist below to assess the learners' understanding.

Name:		Date	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Statements	Yes	No	Remarks
Can interpret the issues from texts			
Can provide real examples of the issues			
Can make personal connections, if applicable			
Can provide realistic solutions to the issues			
Can compare and contrast issues			

Resources:

1. Current issues that we face - https://cutt.ly/vw0eKOg1

2.2.3. National Building Dynamics

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. talk about our country and governance to understand its relationship.
- 2. communicate effectively in practical and social situations to deliver a clear message.

Learning Experiences

Country and governance are inextricably linked, with both determining a country's political, social, and economic landscape. A country's governance structure includes the systems, institutions, and mechanisms that guide decision-making, policy implementation, and resource management. It has an impact on the level of citizen engagement, openness, and accountability in government. Effective governance is crucial for maintaining stability, supporting progress, and meeting

the population's different requirements. A well-functioning governance system upholds the rule of law, safeguards human rights, and promotes a conducive atmosphere for advancement. In essence, the relationship between a country and its governance serves as the foundation for the nation's identity, progress, and future prosperity.

The relationship between a country and its governance is important for the functioning of society. By talking and discussing about one's country and the government, learners will understand the system of the country and its government in fostering a prosperous and stable society.

Activity 1: Exploring Governance Structures

Task: Learners discuss following questions in groups/pairs, and share their points in the class.

- 1. What is a government?
- 2. How is a government formed?
- 3. Discuss the levels of government in Bhutan.

Note: It is important to provide learners with accurate information on the country and its governance. Use the information below or any other relevant information suitable to the learners.

What is the government?

Government is a system of rules by which a state is organised and governed. It is a political comprising the executive, the judiciary, and the legislature. The government has the right and duty to implement, and enforce state laws. There are forms of government such as democracy, monarchy, and communism. There are different levels of such as the central government government, state government, and provincial government.

Source: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PvOsSdsmM

Levels of government in Bhutan

1. The Local Government: The LG Act of Bhutan was enacted on September 11, 2009, by the parliament of Bhutan in order to further implement its program of decentralisation and devolution of power and authority. It is the most recent reform of the law on Bhutan's administrative divisions: Dzongkhags, Dungkhags, Gewogs, Chiwogs, and Thromdes

(municipalities). The Local Government Act of Bhutan has been slightly amended in 2014.

The Local Government Act of 2009 establishes local governments in each of the twenty Dzongkhags, each overseen ultimately by the Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs. The Act tasks all local with various objectives, governments including promoting Gross National Happiness, providing democratic and accountable government, preserving and tradition, promoting development, culture protecting public health and discharging any other duties specifically created by other laws.

- 2. District Government: The Kingdom of Bhutan divided into 20 districts (Dzongkhags). Dzongkhags the primary subdivisions of Bhutan. dzongkhag has its own elected government with nonlegislative executive powers, called a dzongkhag Tshoqdu (district council). The dzongkhag Tshoqdu is assisted by the dzongkhag administration headed by a Dzongdag (royal appointees who are the chief executive officer of each dzonakhaa). dzongkhag also has a dzongkhag court presided over by a Dzongkhag Drangpon (judge), who is appointed by the Chief Justice of Bhutan on the advice of Royal Judicial Service Council. The dzongkhags, and their residents, are represented in the Parliament of Bhutan, a bicameral legislature consisting of the National Council and the National Assembly. Each dzongkhag has one National Council representative.
- 3. National Level Government: The Government of Bhutan has been a constitutional monarchy since 18 July 2008. The King of Bhutan is the head of state. The executive power is exercised by the Zhungtshog, or council of ministers, headed by the Prime Minister. Legislative power is vested in the Parliament, both bicameral the upper National Council, and the lower house, National Assembly. A royal edict issued on April 22, lifted the previous ban on political parties, ordering that they be created, in anticipation of National Assembly elections to be held the following year. In 2008, Bhutan adopted its first modern

Constitution, codifying the institutions of government and the legal framework for a democratic multi-party system.

Source: Government & Political System - https://rb.gy/a7gztr

Activity 2: Discussion on Citizenship and Expectation

Task: Learners discuss their roles and responsibilities towards the country and their expectations from the country.

Activity 3: Field Explorations and Interviews on Gewog Development

Task: Learners explore on interview protocol by watching videos from the weblinks, https://rb.gy/sz7zz6 and https://rb.gy/sz7zz6 and https://rb.gy/y497wl

Task: Learners learn about the roles and responsibilities of local government in gewog development, through field trips or interviews. There the findings in the class.

Assessment and reporting

Use the table below to assess the activity 3 - Field explorations and interviews on gewog development.

Name	Content (2)	Organisation (2)	Delivery (2)	Time Management (2)	Total (8)
Deki					

Resources:

- 1. Government & Political System https://rb.gy/a7gztr
- 2. Simple Journalist Techniques for Effective Interviews https://rb.gy/a7gztr
- 3. Journalism: How to Lead an Interview https://rb.gy/y497wl

2.3. MY FARM AND COMMUNITY

The theme "My Farm and Community" focuses on the relationship between farming life and the broader community. It looks at how farms affect and are influenced by the people around them. This theme explores the connections between farmers, their land, and the community members who benefit from their work. It emphasises the importance of collaboration, mutual support, and sustainable practices in ensuring the well-being and prosperity of both the farm and the community. It highlights how farming activities contribute to the local economy, food security, and cultural identity, while also addressing challenges such as environmental stewardship and rural development. Ultimately, it underscores the interdependence between agricultural practices and community life, emphasising the need for cooperation and shared responsibility for a thriving and resilient community.

2.3.1. Quantifiers

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. identify and use quantifiers wherever appropriate both in speaking and writing.

Learning Experiences

Quantifiers help learners express the quantity or number accurately, which is crucial for clear communication. Understanding quantifiers enable learners to convey their thoughts more precisely and effectively in both spoken and written English.

Quantifiers are words or phrases used to specify the quantity or scope of a countable or an uncountable noun. They can indicate a precise amount, an approximate amount, or a relative amount. Here are some common quantifiers in English:

Countable/definite Quantifiers: All, every, each, both, few, this, these, those, that...

Uncountable/indefinite Quantifiers: Some, many, several, a few, much, little, a little, a lot of, lots of, plenty of...

Activity 1 - Exploring quantifiers

Task: Learners watch the video to know more about the contains the most common quantifiers from the weblink https://rb.gy/dkar6y. Learners discuss some of the quantifiers they use frequently.

Task: Provide handouts with exercises on quantifiers, such as gap-fill exercises, matching activities, or creating sentences using given quantifiers. Some exercises can be retrieved from the weblink https://rb.gy/dviqhe.

Assessment and reporting

Use the table below to assess activity 1.

Correct Usage	Variety	Clarity	Grammar and Syntax	Engagement
Have used quantifiers appropriately in sentences and exercises.	Have demonstrated a range of quantifiers in their responses, indicating a good understanding of different quantifying expressions.	Clarity of sentences to ensure that the chosen quantifiers effectively convey the intended meaning.	Grammar and syntax errors related to quantifier usage, such as subject-verb agreement and placement within sentences.	Participation in discussions and activities to gauge their engagement and comprehension of the topic.

Resources:

- 1. Quantifiers in English https://rb.gy/dkar6y
- 2. Grammar Exercise Quantifiers https://rb.gy/dviqhe

2.3.2. Community Farming Practices

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. ask relevant questions about their community and farm to learn about others' ideas.

Learning Experiences

Asking questions helps an individual to learn more about other people, different ideas and the world around you. Questioning is a fundamental step in the inquiry process. Effective questioning guides us to explore deeper meanings, make connections, and develop analytical skills about their home, farm and the community. Asking questions effectively helps us to improve our communication skills and develop positive relationships with our colleagues, clients and other professionals in our network. Asking the right questions will help us gather important information, learn new things and develop productive solutions.

Activity 1: Thoughtful Questioning

Task: Learners explore more on effective questioning techniques from the weblink https://n9.cl/kgmlk.

Task: Discuss how questioning can help in effective communication.

Note: There are different ways of questioning techniques. Out of which, two questioning strategies are: open and closed questions.

- 1. Open questions: Asking open questions is a great way to gather more details about a specific situation. When you ask an open question, it gives the other person an opportunity to elaborate and offer an indepth explanation.
- 2. Closed questions: Closed questions can be useful when you need a simple answer. Often these are yes or no questions. You may use this type of questioning technique if you're looking for confirmation about a specific topic or assessing whether someone else agrees with you.

Note: See table below for closed question types.

Words to use for Open questions	Words to use for Closed questions
How	Are
What	Aid
When	Do
Why	Should
Which	Could
Explain	

Activity 2: Inquiry Learning

Task: Learners ask questions in pairs to know about their farm. Sample questions are given below:

- 1. How do sustainable farming practices contribute to environmental conservation?
- 2. What challenges do small-scale farmers face in today's agricultural landscape?
- 3. When is the best time for planting crops in your region, and why?

- 4. Why is it important for farmers to adopt technology in modern agriculture?
- 5. Which crops are most suitable for your local climate and soil conditions?
- 6. Explain the role of community involvement in promoting successful farming initiatives.

Activity 3: Exploring and Learning

Task: Learners should be able to use closed-end questions to learn about their communities. Sample questions are given below.

- 1. Are there community initiatives to support local farmers in your area?
- 2. Did the recent changes in farming practices have positive impacts on the community?
- 3. Do you think community engagement is essential for sustainable farming?
- 4. Should there be more government involvement in promoting community-supported agriculture?
- 5. Could collaborative efforts between farmers and community members enhance overall well-being?

Assessment and reporting

Assess learners' questioning skills using the sample checklist below.

Name of	Statement	Yes	No
Name of the learner	The learner can use open questions appropriately		
	The learner can use closed questions appropriately.		

Resources:

1. Effective questioning technique - https://n9.cl/kgmlk

2.3.3. Values and Responsibilities

(50 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. develop values and social responsibility towards the community.

Learning Experiences

Values and responsibilities are the principles that guide how individuals should behave and interact with each other in the community as well as globally. In this theme, learners should learn about the values and responsibilities such as social interaction, local festivals, national dress, inclusiveness, transparency, and equality that reflect an individual's commitment and civic responsibility associated with their farm and community. Learners should be able to make comparisons of the values and beliefs of their community with other people's perceptions through various literature: poems, stories, essays and other articles.

Activity 1: Reflection

Embracing values and responsibilities for our community fosters a collective effort towards building a cohesive, sustainable, and thriving society.

Task: Learners list down a few values and responsibilities they have for their community (Use the lyrics given in the link https://n9.cl/fe6i2 to assist learners draw their points).

Activity 2: Creative writing

Values

Task: Learners write a short article like poems, stories, or songs independently using the values and responsibilities.

Note: The content should be based on some of the strong shared values of the community and how these values unite the community for its development. An example is provided below:

Responsibilities

Respect for nature and animals: We believe in treating our land and livestock with care and kindness.	Tending to crops and animals: We ensure that our farm's resources are well cared for and maintained.
Sustainability: We prioritise practices that ensure the long-term health of our farm and environment. Generosity: We share our produce with neighbours and those in need, fostering a sense of community support.	Engaging with the community: We participate in local events such as Tshechu, local celebrations, traditional games and sport, fostering connections and support in our community. Environmental preservation: We implement practices that minimise our environmental impact and promote biodiversity.
Honesty and integrity: We conduct our farm operations with transparency and honesty, earning the trust of our community.	Education and outreach: We share our knowledge and experiences with others, promoting awareness and understanding of farming practice.

Assessment and reporting

Use the rubrics below to assess creative writing.

Criteria/ Mark	4	3	2	1	
Content	Content clearly captures the shared values and responsibilities in the community	Content captures the values and responsibilities in the community with 1 or 2 mismatches	Content clearly captures the values and responsibilities in the community with more than 3 mismatches	Content does not match with the topic	
Organisation	Each idea clearly elaborated in paragraphs/stanzas	1 or 2 ideas overlap in paragraphs	More than 3 ideas overlap	Ideas scattered all over.	

Resources:

1. Community Song (Citizenship Song) - https://n9.cl/fe6i2

2.3.4. Summarisation

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Write a summary of texts related to the theme "My Farm and Community" by identifying key information, main ideas, and supporting details.

Learning Experiences

Summarization teaches learners how to identify the most important themes in a text. It helps learners to integrate the central ideas in a meaningful way. Summarization skills promote the theme of community by fostering communication, collaboration, and a shared understanding among members. When individuals possess strong summarization skills, they can effectively distil complex information into concise and comprehensible summaries. This ability is invaluable in community settings, where clear communication is essential for building connections, resolving conflicts, and achieving common goals.

Activity 1: Introduction to the Theme

Summarization involves identifying main ideas, key details, and important information within a text. By discussing the importance of farms and communities and brainstorming related words and phrases, students practise extracting relevant information and organising it into concise summaries. This process strengthens their summarization skills. Moreover, brainstorming words and phrases related to farms and communities serves as a pre-reading activity

that prepares learners for the summarization task. It helps learners anticipate the key themes and concepts they may encounter in the texts they will be summarising.

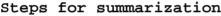
Note: Use the picture below and inform learners summarization is the process of grasping the main ideas from a text. Summarization is the process of reading a text and identifying the main ideas in-order to produce comprehensive text.

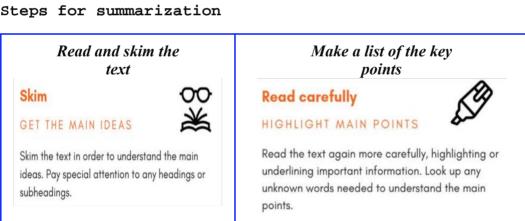
I just need

main ideas

Task: Discuss the following questions to brainstorm learners.

- a. Discuss the importance of farms and communities.
- b. Brainstorm words and phrases related to farms and communities.
- c. Introduce the concept of summarization and its importance in understanding texts.
- d. Familiarise learners on the steps for Summarization as in the following.





Note down the supporting evidence

Take notes



USE YOUR OWN WORDS

Make notes of the main points and supporting points (not supporting examples or details).

Remember to use your own words so that you can paraphrase and avoid plagiarism.

Describe the key concepts

Write



CHANGE NOTES TO SUMMARY

Write the summary using your notes. Make sure you do not add anything which does not appear in the original (e.g. your own comments).

Revise and edit the main ideas

Check





Check the summary to make sure you have covered all the main points. Make sure you have included a reference to the source.

Task: Learners familiarise with the features and purpose of summarization.

	ask. Learners familiarise with the features and purpose of summarization.					
Features	 Shorter than the main text Does not contain any personal opinions and interpretations Includes only important details that support main ideas. Avoiding minor details 					
Purpose	 To provide readers with the main ideas of the text Helps to build comprehension capability of the learners. Helps learners to gather essential information from the passage Help learners remember the important details of a passage 					

Activity 2: Reading Comprehension

Task: Learners read the text carefully with a short text or passage related to the theme "My Farm and Community".

Task: Learners identify and note down key information, main ideas, and supporting details to aid in summarization.

Sample Text

The Kingdom of Bhutan is very protective of its culture. It's why you see prayer flags, temples, monasteries, monks, nuns and temples everywhere. It's also why you see no advertising anywhere. So, no billboards blotting the landscape. There are small signs only above shopkeepers' doors indicating the name of the business and what services or products they sell. That's it!

Apart from a few overseas hotel chains, there are no foreign businesses in Bhutan. So, no franchises nor foreign shops anywhere. For me, therefore, travelling in Bhutan is so mind-cleansing. I am so dismayed at seeing the same set of shops in every city you visit in the world these days. Why bother leaving home? Too many cultures have sold their soul, but not in the Kingdom of Bhutan. Trust me. Not seeing giant billboards nor the same boring shops you can see anywhere else makes tourism in Bhutan so worthwhile and different to anywhere else. Yes, the culture of Bhutan is unique alright.

Extracted from https://n9.cl/vn74f

Sample Summary

Bhutan prioritises happiness over GDP, reflected in its happiness index. The country values cultural preservation, evident in its lack of advertising in and protection of local businesses. With no billboards and few foreign enterprises, Bhutan offers a refreshing escape from homogenised tourism. Its unique culture and landscape make it a distinct and worthwhile destination for travellers seeking authenticity and diversity.

Assessment and reporting

Use the sample rubrics to assess summarization.

Checklist/Points	4	3	2	1
Content	Main ideas traced out and focus strongly maintained for the audience	Main ideas traced out and focus is somewhat maintained for the audience	Main ideas somewhat unclear, and focus insufficiently sustained for the audience	Confusing and ambiguous ideas. Focus may drift the audience
Coherence	Ideas are logically sequenced. Effective introduction and conclusion	the audience Ideas are logically sequenced. Adequate introduction and conclusion the audience Uneven presentation of ideas. Inadequate introduction and conclusion.	Ideas are not logically sequenced. Inadequate Introduction and conclusion	
Grammar and Mechanics	Consistent usage of sentence structure, correct tenses Fewer errors in spelling and punctuation	Mostly consistent usage of sentence structure, correct tenses. Minor errors in spelling and punctuation.	Many errors in the usage of sentence structure, With more than 5 spelling errors and punctuation.	Many errors in the usage of sentence structure with more than 10 spelling errors and punctuation.

Resources:

- 1. English Key Stage 3 4 & 5: Summary Writing https://n9.cl/syrhl
- 2. ELA Summary Writing Rubric and Scoring Guide https://n9.cl/wqbemk

2.4. HEALTH, HYGIENE AND NUTRITION

The theme "Health, Hygiene, and Nutrition" revolves around promoting well-being through healthy habits, cleanliness, and proper nutrition. It emphasises the importance of taking care of our bodies and surroundings to prevent illness and maintain overall health. This theme encourages awareness of hygiene practices, such as regular hand washing and keeping living spaces clean, to reduce the spread of diseases. Additionally, it highlights the significance of balanced nutrition in providing essential nutrients for growth, development, and disease prevention. The theme underscores the interconnectedness of health, hygiene, and nutrition in promoting a healthy lifestyle and enhancing quality of life for individuals and communities. It also advocates for access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and nutritious food as fundamental rights for all individuals, irrespective of their socioeconomic background.

2.4.1. Importance of Health, Hygiene and Nutrition

(90 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. talk about the texts they have written and also the themes and central ideas in the texts they have read.
- 2. demonstrate positive behaviour and attitudes while listening and speaking.

Learning Experiences

Learners read almost every day for many reasons. They may read shopping lists, letters, stories, and articles. Whatever the motive of reading, it involves making meaning from the texts. The activities in this lesson allow learners to discuss what they have learnt from their reading, specifically themes or central ideas.

Activity 1: Brainstorm on Health and Hygiene

Task: Learners give a three-minute talk on various topics such as the importance of regular hand washing, keeping living spaces clean, reducing the spread of diseases, significance of eating a balanced diet, healthy lifestyle and access to clean water.

Task: Learners prepare and give a short talk on the topics of their choice. Focus on delivering clear and coherent messages, centred around the central theme of the topic. Include any one of the following questions in the talk.

- 1. How will you promote regular hand washing in your community?
- 2. Name three specific diseases that can be prevented by maintaining the surrounding clean?
- 3. How can you encourage people to adopt a more balanced diet in their daily lives?

4. Will you personally make any changes in your habits or lifestyle after listening to the talks given by your friends?

Activity 2: Book Talk

Note: A book talk should aim to engage learners with a chosen book/literary piece, spark the interest of listeners and encourage them to read it. The following elements should be included in a book talk.

Setting: The setting of a story refers to the time and place in which it takes place. It encompasses the physical environment, such as geographical location, historical period, and cultural context, that depict the reader's understanding of the story's themes, mood, and atmosphere, creating a more immersive reading experience.

A concise summary of a book means a brief description that captures the main plot and themes in a succinct manner, typically in just a few sentences.

Conflict in a story refers to the struggle or tension among/between the characters, driving the narrative forward and creating dramatic tension. It often involves challenges, obstacles, or disagreements that characters must resolve.

Resolution refers to the part of the story where the central conflict or conflicts are resolved. The resolution provides closure for the reader and often offers insights into the themes and messages of the text.

Character refers to any person or animal within the narrative, and may have distinct personalities, motivations, and roles. Characters can be protagonists, antagonists, or supporting figures, and they often undergo changes or experiences that contribute to the overall narrative arc. The portrayal and development of characters play a crucial role in engaging readers and conveying themes, emotions, and ideas within the text.

Theme refers to the central idea or message the author conveys to the reader. Themes may include insight about life, society, human nature, or the human condition often emerging through the interactions of characters, events, and symbols within the story.

Task: Learners watch the video on how to give a book talk from https://n9.cl/ni3ju

Task: Learners select texts/books that are relevant to their interests, age group, and reading level. In groups/pairs, learners read and give a book talk using the elements discussed above. The book talk should focus on the elements of motivations, personality traits, actions in the story, and how the themes and ideas from the book relate to their lives.

Assessment and reporting

Use the suggestive checklist to assess the book talk.

Areas	Statements	Yes	No
Content	Accuracy: Did the learner accurately summarise the main plot and themes of the book? Relevancy: Did the learner focus on essential elements such as setting, conflict, resolution, characters, and theme?		
Organisation	Structure: Clear introduction, body, and conclusion Logical Flow: Present information in a coherent and sequential manner.		
Delivery	Clarity: Clear and articulative Engagement: Maintain audience's interest Confidence: Demonstrate confidence in discussing the book's content?		
Language	Vocabulary: Use of appropriate vocabulary related to literary elements Grammar and Mechanics: minimal errors in grammar, punctuation, and sentence structure Expression: Convey ideas effectively and impressively		

Resources:

1. How to do a book talk - https://n9.cl/ni3ju

2.4.2. Global Perspective

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. read critically about issues in the national and international community (non-fiction texts, newspapers, magazines, and technology assisted sources) and discuss how these issues relate to them.

Learning Experiences

Fostering learners with global perspectives on health and hygiene is essential for improving healthcare, promoting cultural understanding, and addressing global health challenges effectively. Global perspectives on health and hygiene are vital for disease prevention, cultural sensitivity in healthcare, informing public health policies, pandemic preparedness, and promoting health equity worldwide. Understanding diverse approaches to sanitation and healthcare helps in addressing global health challenges effectively and reducing disparities in access to healthcare and sanitation.

Note: SDG Goal 3 symbolises the global commitment to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, striving for universal access to healthcare and the eradication of diseases worldwide. It represents a vision for a healthier, more equitable future where everyone can thrive.

Through SDG Goal 3, learners will be able to understand the global perspectives on the importance of health and wellbeing.

Activity 1: Visual Perspective

Note: Learning through visual aids such as images, symbols, diagrams, charts, graphs, videos, and other visual representations is an important activity to enhance understanding and retention of information. Visual learning leverages the power of visual cues to convey concepts, illustrate relationships, and engage learners in a more dynamic and memorable way.

Task: Learners watch videos to explore on SDGs from the weblink https://n9.cl/64gb0, https://n9.cl/7rmxh, https://n9.cl/tntpl and https://n9.cl/tntpl and https://n9.cl/vy754

Task: Learners interpret the importance of health from global perspectives looking at the symbol.



Task: Learners explore more information on SDGs from https://n9.cl/bkdsj

Activity 2: Exploring and Solutions

Task: Learners read the text below to understand the global perspectives on SDG goal 3.

At least one in eight people on Earth are living with obesity, the World Health Organization (WHO) said on Friday, citing a newly released global medical study.

That's one billion people who lived with the disease in 2022, a number that has doubled among adults and quadrupled among 5 to 19-year-olds since 1990, according to data from the study, published in The Lancet, a renowned United Kingdom-based medical journal.

"This new study highlights the importance of preventing and managing obesity from early life to adulthood through diet, physical activity and adequate care, as needed," said Tedros Adhanom Ghebreyesus, Director-General of WHO, which contributed to the study.

Global targets to curb obesity

A complex chronic disease, obesity has become a crisis, unfolding in epidemic proportions that reflect a stark rise over the past few decades. While the causes are well understood, as are the evidence-based interventions needed to contain the crisis, the problem is that they are not implemented, according to the UN health agency.

"Getting back on track to meet the global targets for curbing obesity will take the work of governments and communities, supported by evidence-based policies from WHO and national public health agencies," the UN health chief said. It also requires the cooperation of the private sector, which must be accountable for the health impacts of their products, he added.

The study's data also showed that 43 per cent of adults were overweight in 2022.

Deadly consequences

In Europe, overweight and obesity are among the leading causes of death and disability, with estimates suggesting they cause more than 1.2 million deaths annually, according to WHO's regional office.

Obesity increases the risk for many noncommunicable diseases, including cardiovascular diseases, type 2 diabetes and chronic respiratory diseases. Overweight people and those living with obesity have been disproportionately affected by the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic, often experiencing more severe disease and other complications, the UN health agency said.

It is considered a cause of at least 13 different types of cancer, likely to be directly responsible for at least 200,000 new cancer cases annually across Europe, according to WHO.

Undernutrition challenges

Malnutrition, in all its forms, includes obesity, inadequate vitamins or minerals and being overweight. It also includes undernutrition, which covers wasting, stunting and being underweight (or thinness) and is responsible for half of the deaths of children under five.

The study showed that even though the rates of undernutrition have dropped, it is still a public health challenge in many places, particularly in Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. Countries with the highest combined rates of underweight, or thinness,

and obesity in 2022 were island nations in the Pacific and the Caribbean and those in the Middle East and North Africa.

WHO's acceleration plan

At the World Health Assembly in 2022, Member States adopted the WHO acceleration plan to stop obesity, which supports country-level action through 2030. To date, 31 governments are now leading the way to curb the obesity epidemic by implementing the plan. Some of are doing that include the ways they such core interventions as breastfeeding promotion and regulations on the harmful marketing of food and beverages to children.

Healthy diets for all

One of the co-authors of the study, Dr. Francesco Branca, Director of WHO's Nutrition and Food Safety Department, said there are "significant challenges" in implementing policies that aim to ensure affordable access to healthy diets for all and create environments conducive to physical activity and overall healthy lifestyles.

"Countries should also ensure that health systems integrate the prevention and management of obesity into the basic package of services," he said.

Addressing undernutrition requires action in the agriculture, social protection and health sectors to reduce food insecurity, improve access to clean water and sanitation and ensure universal access to essential nutrition interventions, according to the UN health agency.

The new study used data from 200 countries and territories, including 3,663 population-based studies with 222 million participants. WHO contributed to the data collection and analysis of the study and disseminated the full dataset through its Global Health Observatory.

Task: Learners discuss how the health issues in the text relate to them, and how they would curb such health issues. Share discussions to the class.

Activity 3: Explore on Non-Communicable Diseases (lifestyle diseases)

Task: Learners discuss the causes, risk factors, symptoms, preventive measures, and available treatments of common non-communicable diseases (NCDs) such as heart disease, diabetes, cancer, or respiratory diseases. Share a few findings to the class.

Assessment and reporting

Use the rubrics to assess activity 3.

Name of the learne	Name of the learner				
Criteria Description		Points/5			
Content	The information presented about NCDs including cause, risk factors, symptoms, prevention, and treatment are accurate.				
Structure and organisation There is coherence and logical progression of ideas throughout the presentation.					
Delivery	The presenter is confident.				

Resources:

- 1. Non-communicable diseases (Obesity): At least one in eight people now obese | UN News
- 2. Do you know all 17 SDGs? https://n9.cl/7rmxh
- 3. SDG 3: Good Health and Well-being https://n9.cl/64gb0
- 4. Understand Goal 3: Good Health and Well-Being https://n9.cl/tntpl
- **5.** SDG 3 Good Health and Well Being UN Sustainable Development Goals https://n9.cl/vy754

2.4.3. Types and formats of Formal Communication

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Read and write various kinds of formal writing like business letters, reports, applications, and invitations.

Learning Experiences

Formal communication serves as a cornerstone of organisational effectiveness, fostering transparency, accountability, efficiency, and trust across all levels of the organisation. It also helps organisations maintain clarity, professionalism, and efficiency in conveying information, making decisions, and achieving their objectives. An official communication channel includes memos, emails, business letters, applications, reports, presentations, invitations, and meetings. Besides learning of report and application formats, all will learn on sex education through the sample study.

Activity 1: Orientation on features of official communication

Task: Learners learn on the two forms of official communication: *Report writing and official letter writing.*

Features:

- 1. Heading: Name of the event
- 2. By line: Name of the reporter and designation
- 3. Body: Introduction or opening paragraph, 5w questions (what, who, why, when and where) and main content (how)
- 4. Conclusion: Summary / description of how the event ended.

Activity 2: Understand features of report writing through visual aid.

Task: Learners watch the video from the link https://n9.cl/vcbpk to understand features of event or function report writing.

Task: Learners must read the sample report below and to learn the format for formal communication.

Seminar on Sex Education

By Pema, School Health Captain, Thimphu, 6th March, 2024

A seminar on Sex Education was held from 9AM to 4PM on 6th March, 2024 at Gatshel School. The seminar was organised by UNESCO office, Thimphu. It was attended by 50 participants from nine different schools. Most of the attendees were teachers and health captains from government and private schools and those schools which conduct classes for working people in the evenings. These teachers have faced many practical difficulties spreading sex education. The seminar explore the importance of comprehensive sex education, myths and misconceptions, debunk and strategies for implementation in diverse cultural contexts.

The seminar was presided over by a well-known urologist Dr Lotey from the Ministry of Health. In his address, he talked of ignorance and illiteracy that prevails in the society and how damaging it can be for those children who are not aware of sex education. seminar mainly discussed on reduction of unintended pregnancies and STDs, promotion of gender equality and LGBTQ+ rights, prevention of sexual violence and abuse, and a need of addressing sensitive topics in diverse cultural contexts. The teachers and representing various schools suggestions gave regarding steps that could be taken to enhance peer education and youth-led initiatives ensuring access to comprehensive sex education for all individuals. regardless of age, gender, or cultural background.

The seminar was highly informative and laid out a road map for future action in this important mission to create supportive environments where individuals can make informed choices about their sexual and reproductive health.

Task: Distribute the sample leave application for learners to read and learn the format.

Sample on Leave Application

```
Yusipang Higher Secondary School
Thimphu, Bhutan

8th March, 2024

The Principal
Yusipang Higher Secondary School
Thimphu, Bhutan

Subject: Requesting for Leave
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Respected Sir/Madam,

I am writing to formally request a leave of absence from $9^{\rm th}$ to $12^{\rm th}$ March, 2024. The reason for my leave is to attend to my brother who is undergoing surgery in the hospital and there is nobody to look after him.

I ensure that my responsibilities will be handled during my absence, and I will coordinate with my colleagues to ensure that there is no disruption to the school's operations. I will also make myself available via email or phone in case of any urgent matters that require my attention. I understand the importance of maintaining continuity in my work, and I assure you that I will make every effort to catch up on any missed assignments or responsibilities promptly upon my return.

Thank you for considering my request and I would appreciate it if you could approve my leave application at your earliest convenience.

Thanking you

Yours Sincerely,

[Signature] (Tashi Dorji) Teacher

Assessment and reporting

Having learnt the format of leave application, learners should be able to write an application using the correct format. Use the features given below to assess applications written by the learners.

- 1. Sender's address
- 2. Date
- 3. Receiver's address
- 4. Subject
- 5. Salutation

- 6. Introductory paragraph
- 7. Body
- 8. Conclusion followed by 'thanking you'
- 9. Subscription

Resources:

- 1. Report writing How to write a report https://n9.cl/vcbpk
- 2. Sample report writing https://n9.cl/bhzsxe

2.4.4. Determiners and Connectors

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. demonstrate the use of prepositions, determiners, and connectors correctly to enhance communication skills.

Learning Experiences

Determiners and connectors are necessary for efficient communication. Learners will be able to incorporate determiners and connectors into their written and spoken communication.

Note: It is important to demonstrate four types of determiners to let learners understand how they are used in a sentence. Learners watch the video available at the weblink https://n9.cl/j8pl9 to explore determiners.

Activity 1: Paragraph writing with Determiners

Sample paragraph with determiners

hygiene practices is Maintaining good essential promoting overall health and well-being. The use of **this** toothbrush and **that** toothpaste ensures proper oral care. **These** daily habits, such as brushing and flossing, contribute significantly to preventing dental Additionally, using **a** clean towel and soap showers helps in keeping the body free from germs. important to note that hygiene practices extend beyond care. Regularly cleaning shared spaces **some** disinfectant and wiping surfaces with **a lot of**

care can help prevent the spread of illnesses. Everyone must take responsibility for **their** personal and communal hygiene to create a clean and healthy environment.

Task: Learners use the given determiners and write a short paragraph. (a, an, the, this, that, these, those, many, a lot of, some, any, many, much, their, a few, their). Share with friends to get constructive feedback on the usage of determiners.

Activity 2: Collaborative Paragraph Writing with Connector Words and Phrases

Sample paragraph

it's crucial to prioritise а balanced diet, incorporating a variety of fruits, vegetables, and lean proteins into our meals. Next, engaging in regular physical activity plays a key role in maintaining overall health. Then, ensuring an adequate amount of sleep is essential for physical and mental well-being. After that, staying hydrated throughout the day supports various bodily functions. Finally, incorporating stress-relieving activities, such as meditation or hobbies, can contribute to a holistic approach to health.

Task: Learners write a paragraph using connector words and phrases such as first, next, then, after that, finally.

Assessment and reporting

Use the sample checklist to assess the learners.

Name	Parameter	Yes	No	Remarks
Tashi	Connector words or phrases are used appropriately in the writing.			
	Connector words and phrases effectively enhance coherence and logical flow of ideas.			

Resources:

- 1. Connectors in English, Sentence Connectors, Definition and Example Sentences https://n9.cl/qwpy5
- 2. Connectors and linkers https://n9.cl/ntw27
- 3. Determiners: Articles, Demonstratives, Quantifiers & Possessives https://n9.cl/j8pl9

2.4.5. Adverbs of manner and frequency

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. Identify and use adverbs of manner and frequency correctly in speaking and writing.

Learning Experiences

Adverbs of manner and frequency are vital for clear and precise communication, adding descriptive detail and expressing frequency in activities. Skillful use enhances writing style, enriching narratives and improving readability. They facilitate effective communication by conveying nuances in meaning and providing essential details about actions and their occurrence.

Activity 1: Understanding the concept

Task: Learners discuss the concept of adverbs of manner and frequency through the following questions.

1. How do you walk when you are in a hurry?

Answer: I walk *quickly*.

2. How often do you eat vegetables?

Answer: *always* or *frequently*.

Note: Explain in relation to the above examples: Adverbs of manners describe how an action is performed which includes quickly, loudly, carefully, slowly, quietly, smoothly, eagerly, and fiercely, while adverbs of frequency indicate how often an action occurs such as always, usually, normally, often/frequently, sometimes, occasionally, rarely, and never.

Task: Learners discuss meanings of adverbs of frequency and manner. Sample examples as shown below.

Examples:

Raju ran quickly to catch the bus.

The driver unloaded the fragile vase carefully.

The singers sang $\underline{\text{happily}}$ during the birthday celebration.

The cat tiptoed quietly across the room.

She laughed <u>loudly</u> at the appearance of her friend.

Examples:

I always go to the cinema at the weekend.

Dema usually eats bread for breakfast.

They sometimes watch TV in the evenings.

My son often reads in bed at night. The teacher never takes students to the museums.

Task: Learners use appropriate adverbs of frequency and manner to fill in the blanks.

1.	The dog barked	 at the	stranger.
_			

- 2. She spoke _____ during the presentation.
- 3. They go for a walk in the park _____.
- 4. We _____ eat out on weekends.
- 5. They always behave during class.

Task: Learners observe some actions done by someone (or it could be a natural event or occurrence) over a period of a week or ten days and take note in the forms of sentences using adverbs of frequency and manner.

Provide examples

- It rained heavily yesterday.
- I usually see my neighbour milking her cow.

Assessment and reporting

Use the rubrics to assess the learners' work.

Criteria/Mark	4	3	2	1
Sentences	Has written more than 10 grammatically correct sentences.	Has written 8 to 10 grammatically correct sentences or 1-2 sentences	Has written 6 – 7 correct sentences or 3 -4 are wrong	Less than 6 correct sentences or more than 5 are wrong
Use of adverbs	All adverbs used are appropriate to the context.	1 or 2 adverbs used are inappropriate to the context	3 – 4 adverbs used are inappropriate to the context	5 or more adverbs used are inappropriate.

Resources:

- 1. Adverbs of frequency https://n9.cl/5ao26
- 2. Adverb of manner https://n9.cl/korwl

2.4.6. Exploring varied sentence structures

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. write coherent paragraphs using a range of sentence structures to convey a clear message.

Learning Experiences

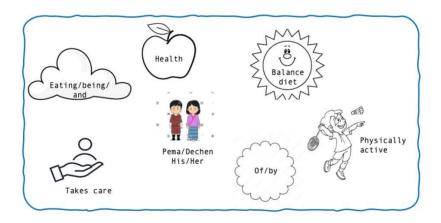
Sentence structures contribute significantly to the overall tone and style of writing. Learners will be able to use simple, compound and complex sentences to organise their thoughts into paragraphs.

Activity 1: Understanding sentence Structure

Task: Learners watch the video at https://n9.cl/xj6mq to learn more about sentence structure.

Task: Learners take turns to pick up and put down word cards until they can build a correct sentence.

Sample word card:



Examples of sentence:

- 1. Simple sentence Dechen takes care of her health by eating a balanced diet.
- 2. Compound sentence Pema takes care of his health by eating a balanced diet, and he is also physically active.
- 3. Complex sentence Despite a busy schedule, he/she takes care of his/her health by making sure to eat a balanced diet and being physically active.

Activity 2: Construction of sentences

Task: Learners watch video from the link https://n9.cl/i2pbe to learn how to identify simple, compound and complex sentences and use them in writing. Write an example for each type of sentence.

Activity 3: Writing and Refining Paragraphs with Varied Sentence Types

Task: Learners write a paragraph using simple, compound and complex sentences.

Assessment and reporting

Use the sample checklist to assess the learners

Name of the learner.....

Parameter	Yes	No
The paragraph starts with a topic sentence.		
The paragraph includes adequate details.		
The paragraph includes adequate details. All of the sentences are complete.		

 •

Resources:

- 1. What is a Sentence? https://n9.cl/xj6mq
- 2. Simple, Compound, Complex Sentences https://n9.cl/i2pbe

2.5. FINANCIAL AND MEDIA LITERACY

The theme "Financial and Media Literacy" centers on equipping individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to navigate the complex realms of finance and media in today's society. It emphasizes understanding financial concepts such as budgeting, saving, investing, and managing debt to make informed financial decisions. This theme also focuses on developing critical thinking skills to assess and analyze media content, including news, advertisements, and social media, to distinguish between fact and fiction and identify bias or misinformation. It underscores the importance of being able to critically evaluate financial products and media sources to avoid scams, misinformation, and financial pitfalls. Furthermore, it advocates for promoting financial inclusion and media literacy education to empower individuals to participate more actively in economic and civic life. Overall, this theme aims to foster a more informed and empowered society capable of making sound financial decisions and navigating the vast landscape of media with discernment and confidence.

2.5.1. Information Transfer

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. apply skimming and scanning techniques where appropriate to gather information
- 2. evaluate the main idea(s) of texts/visuals and generate their own understanding

Learning Experiences

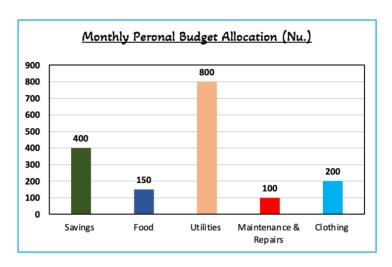
Information transfer refers to the process of conveying and converting information from a continuous text to a non-continuous text and vice versa. This skill is important for learners to comprehend and make meaning from different sources. In this theme, learners will be able to illustrate information on financial and media literacy using various sources such as graphs, tables, and articles.

Activity 1: Data Interpretation

Task: Learners watch videos from the web link https://n9.cl/5zq6t and https://n9.cl/ayedm to learn about the information transfer.

Task: Learners explore what is data interpretation, how to write it, its types and features by watching videos from the web link https://n9.cl/vvkrlr and https://n9.cl/on6knw

Task: Learners study the graph given below and transfer the information into a text in about a paragraph. Share work to the whole class.



Sample transfer the information into a text:

A person earns Nu.1600.00 in a month out of which s/he utilities half (Nu. 800.00) on comfortably, Nu.200.00 on clothing, Nu.150.00 on food, and Nu.100.00 on maintenance and repairs. S/he saves the rest of his income (Nu.400) every month. balanced method demonstrates diligent savings, addressing essentials, management, and lifestyle demands within a monthly framework.

Activity 2: Transferring of information

Sample Text

Teacher attrition rate highest as of May this year October 15, 2019

A total of 480 teachers left the profession as of May this year, 125 more than last year. With this, 2019 records the highest teacher attrition rate in the last five years, according to the 2019 Annual Education Statistics.

The report states that the reasons for leaving the profession include voluntary resignation, superannuation and expiry of the contract, besides others.

Of the total 480 teachers who left the profession this year, 277 voluntarily resigned, 57 superannuated, 8 compulsorily retired and 103 left upon contract expiration. On average, 3.89 percent of teachers leave the education system from public schools. The attrition rate has been increasing every

year and as of this year, it stands at 5.44, the highest so far.

However, the attrition rate is likely to resolve with the government's initiative of pay revision for teachers, making them the highest-paid civil servants from July this year. While addressing the United Nations General Assembly last month, Prime Minister Dr Lotay Tshering said the move is expected to motivate teachers. "I am happy to share that my government has made teachers in Bhutan the highest-paid civil servants this July. We aspire to motivate the teachers and also to attract the best and the brightest into this profession. It is only through investment in the teaching that we can bring significant improvement in the quality of education."

Over the five years, over 1,600 teachers have left the profession. As per the report, there are over 9,600 teachers in the country today.

Sonam Pem

Task: Learners read the sample news article given below and convert the information into a bar graph. Use the table below to extract the information from the article.

Year	Voluntary Resignation	Compulsory Retirement	Superannuation	Expiry of Contract	Others
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Assessment and reporting

Use the following table assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Accuracy of information (5)	Sequencing of main ideas (3)	Neatness (2)	Total (10)	
Sonam	3.5	2	1.5	7	

Resources:

- 1. Information Transfer https://n9.cl/5zq6t
- 2. Information Transfer Verbal to Non-Verbal, Non-Verbal to Verb, Examples https://n9.cl/ayedm
- 3. Data interpretation https://n9.cl/vvkrlr
- 4. Data Interpretation https://n9.cl/on6knw

2.5.2. Paragraph Writing

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. write coherent paragraphs using a range of sentence structures to enhance writing skills.
- 2. exhibit appropriate use and control of grammar, sentence and paragraph structures, diction, and syntax in writing to convey a clear message.

Learning Experiences

Creating a coherent paragraph involves organising ideas logically and using appropriate transitions to ensure a smooth flow of information. Learners will be able to write a coherent paragraph with proper sentence and paragraph structures using the PEEL method. Furthermore, they will be able to apply the learned grammar, diction, and syntax correctly in their writing.

Activity 1: Paragraph writing

Task: Learners watch the video at https://n9.cl/1yo6pz to understand paragraph writing using the PEEL method.

An example to write a paragraph following the PEEL method: Media literacy is about being smart with the information we see and hear (Point). Start by looking closely at what you read or watch, and remember that not all info is equally trustworthy. It's important to check if the sources are reliable and credible (Elaboration). Media literacy helps us question why the media says what it says, find any bias, and understand how it affects what people think (Evidence). By learning about media, we become better at handling information and making wise choices, creating a society that thinks and acts more responsibly (Link).

Task: Learners use the PEEL method of writing paragraphs on any topic of the following topic. Exchange their work with other learners.

- 1. Exploring Different Types of Investments
- 2. Analyzing Bias in News Reporting
- 3. The Power of Advertising in Shaping Consumer Behavior
- 4. The Influence of Economic Factors on Personal Finances

Task: Learners identify the components of a coherent paragraph and provide feedback.

Task: Learners rewrite their paragraph keeping in mind the feedback received from their friends.

Task: Let the groups share their paragraph to the whole class and generate further discussion.

Assessment and reporting

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Component of Paragraph	Yes	No	Feedback
Point (Topic sentence): The paragraph contains a topic sentence			
Evidence: The paragraph contains evidence of claim.			
Explanation: The topic sentence is elaborated with examples.			
Link: The concluding sentence restates the idea of the paragraph or gives a link to what idea would come later.			

Resources:

1. Writing an Extended PEEL Method - https://n9.cl/1yo6pz

2.5.3. Correlative Conjunctions

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. use correlative conjunctions correctly in sentences.

Learning Experiences

Words and phrases within a sentence relate to one another. A text is more concise and cohesive when correlatives are effectively used in speech and writing. An effective use of correlatives maintains the unity of the ideas being communicated.

Activity 1: Exploring Correlatives through Prior Knowledge and Examples

Task: Learners elicit prior knowledge on correlatives by watching the video from the link https://n9.cl/br34q

Task: Learners illustrate the concepts and uses of correlatives using examples.

Note: Correlative conjunctions work in pairs, similar in length and grammatical structure, that connect two balanced clauses, phrases, or words, like the pictures shown below.







Examples of correlative conjunctions

Correlative Conjunctions	Example		
Either…or	We can go to either Autsho or Boelangdra for our holiday. You can buy either the red car or the blue car.		
not only but also	Not only is he a professional footballer, but he's also a successful businessman. Not only is he an excellent writer, but also a great public speaker.		
neither nor	Neither Shar nor Lungsigang is in the Thimphu Dzongkhag. Neither the stock market nor the bond market seems to offer attractive returns in the current economic climate.		
No sooner than	No sooner had she got her mail than she left for Thimphu. / No sooner did she get her mail than she left for Thimphu.		
Hardly…when	Hardly had the news channel aired the breaking story when social media platforms were flooded with contradictory accounts and opinions.		

Activity 2: Collaborative Exploration

Task: Learners read the text and identify correlative conjunction followed by sharing and discussion. A sample text is given below.

Financial literacy is important for individuals to navigate the complex world of personal finance. Not only does it empower individuals to make informed decisions about budgeting and investing, but also enhances their ability to plan for the future. Neither should financial literacy be seen as a luxury nor as an optional skill; it is an essential aspect of modern life. Developing financial literacy not only leads to better financial outcomes for individuals but also contributes to overall economic stability. Therefore, it is imperative for education systems and communities to prioritize financial literacy initiatives, ensuring that people are equipped with knowledge needed to make sound financial choices.

Anonymous

Activity 3: Construction of sentence

Task: Learners create three sentences using any THREE correlative conjunctions identified.

Task: Learners write a short paragraph on any topic using the correlative conjunctions.

Assessment and reporting

Use the checklist given below to assess learners.

Criteria/Marks	4	3	2	1
Paragraph	The paragraph elaborates a single idea	The paragraph contains two different ideas	The paragraph contains more than 2 ideas	The paragraph is a mixture of various ideas and concepts
Use of correlatives	Used more than 4 correlatives correctly and appropriately	Used 3 -4 correlatives correctly and appropriately	Used 3 -4 correlatives, but 1 or 2 are inappropriate	Used less than 2 correlatives.
Conventions	All sentences are grammatically correct	1 or 2 sentences are incorrect	3 -4 sentences are incorrect	More than 5 sentences are incorrect.

Resources:

 Coordinating Conjunction Vs Correlative Conjunction https://n9.cl/9clqx

2.5.4. Coordinating Conjunctions

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. identify and understand the usage of coordinating conjunctions and apply them appropriately in sentences.

Learning Experiences

Coordinating conjunctions play an important role in structuring sentences, expressing relationships between ideas, and creating coherence in writing. They help convey meaning effectively and add variety in writing.

Activity 1: Exploring Coordinating conjunctions

Note: Coordinators/Coordinating conjunctions are words that connect similar elements within a sentence, such as words, phrases, or clauses. Common coordinators include: And, but, or, nor, for, so, and yet.

F = for

 $\mathbf{A} = \text{and}$

N = nor

B = but

0 = or

Y = yet

S = SO

Coordinating conjunctions connect the different elements of the sentence. Example: Jigme likes to read fiction novels, and he enjoys watching action movies.

Task: Learners watch the video from the link https://n9.cl/fjap7 to understand coordinating conjunctions.

Task: Learners in pairs or small groups discuss and create their own sentences using all the coordinators. Share with others to get feedback.

Task: Learners work individually to identify and insert the appropriate coordinators into the given exercise.

- Do you want to go swimming ______ golfing?
 I studied grammar for a long time, _____ I still make mistakes.
- 3. I wasn't feeling well this morning, _____ I had to go to work

Task: Learners make a list of coordinators they come across in their reading and share with each other.

There various types οf loans available individuals and businesses. each serving distinct. financial needs. For instance, personal loans can be utilized for various purposes, such as debt consolidation or unexpected expenses. Additionally, loans, commonly known as mortgages, individuals to purchase or refinance real estate. Business loans are essential for entrepreneurs seeking capital to start or expand their ventures. Auto loans facilitate the purchase of vehicles, while loans support educational pursuits. Furthermore, small and medium-sized enterprises often rely on term loans or lines of credit to manage cash flow. In essence, loans play a crucial role in the financial landscape, diverse solutions different. offering for circumstances, and borrowers can choose the type of loan that best suits their specific requirements.

Anonymous

Task: Learners explore and learn different types of loans available at different financial institutions from the website of Bank of Bhutan - www.bob.bt, Bhutan National Bank - www.bnb.bt, Bhutan Development bank - www.bnb.bt, and Druk PNB Bank Ltd- www.drukpndbank.bt

Assessment and reporting

Use the checklist given below to assess activity 1

Name	Parameter	Yes	No	Remarks
	Able to identify coordinating conjunctions in the given text.			

Resources:

- 1. Bank of Bhutan www.bob.bt
- 2. Bhutan National Bank www.bnb.bt
- 3. Bhutan Development bank www.bdb.bt
- 4. Druk PNB Bank Ltd- www.drukpndbank.bt
- 5. Coordinating conjunctions- https://n9.cl/fjap7

UNIT III ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABILITY

3.1. ENVIRONMENT AND ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

Earth's environment - a vibrant web of living things and their surroundings, is under threat. Human actions often disrupt this delicate balance, leading to environmental degradation. This degradation comes in many forms, from pollution and deforestation to habitat loss and climate change. As a result, our natural resources decline, ecosystems unravel, and the variety of life on Earth is put at risk. However, by implementing effective conservation and restoration strategies, we can work towards a sustainable future for our planet. Even governments play a crucial role, enacting laws and policies that safeguard our environment.

3.1.1. Environmental Degradation and Conservation

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. explain the causes and impacts of environmental degradation.
- 2. evaluate strategies for conserving and restoring ecosystems.

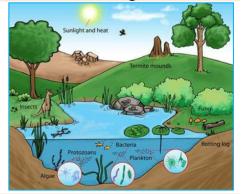
Learning Experiences

With the increasing population and developmental activities, the environmental degradation has been intensified threatening the intricate equilibrium of the Earth's ecosystems. Therefore, it has become imperative to prioritise actions in response to the need for conservation initiatives in order to secure a sustainable future for succeeding generations.

Environment consists of two components: living organisms and the non-living physical conditions. The living organisms include all the types of microorganisms, plants and animals while the non-living component includes soil, water, air, sunlight, nutrients, etc. The living organisms in a habitat interact with their physical surroundings and function together as a single unit. This ecological unit is called an 'ecosystem'. Therefore, an ecosystem forms a self-sustaining, structural and

functional unit of the environment. An ecosystem can be as small as a pool of water or as large as an ocean.

The organisms in an ecosystem are usually well balanced with each other and with their environment. For instance, if a population of herbivores within an ecosystem increases, they may exert greater pressure on the available vegetation. In response, predators that feed on these herbivores may also

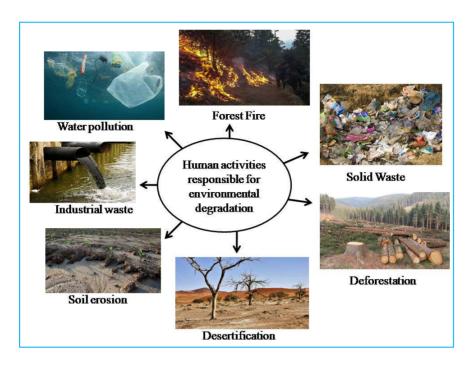


increase in number. As the predator population rises, they control the herbivore population, allowing the vegetation to recover. This cyclical regulation

demonstrates how ecosystems naturally adjust to changes, preventing any single species from dominating and maintaining a sustainable equilibrium. Self-regulation is a critical aspect of ecological health, ensuring the longevity and resilience of diverse ecosystems.

However, this natural self-regulating process of the ecosystem is often disturbed by various human activities such as modern urbanisation, industrialization, population growth, pollution, deforestation, intensification of agriculture, increase in energy use, increase in transportation etc., and natural factors such as flood, typhoons, droughts, rising temperatures, fires, etc. These activities gradually lead to the degradation of the environment affecting the overall health and functioning of the ecosystems. Environmental degradation will result in depletion in quality and quantity of the Earth's natural resources such as water, air and soil. The degradation also impacts all forms of life on Earth. For example, the pollution of water sources due to discharge of toxic chemicals and wastes from the factories causes severe illnesses in humans and animals. Even the pesticides and fertilisers used in agriculture can contaminate drinking water quality and cause various diseases. The reality is that human actions are causing irreversible harm to our planet resulting in extreme consequences. Some of the general impacts of environmental degradation faced by the world today are such as:

- land, water and air pollution
- outbreak of diseases in plants, animals and humans
- loss of soil fertility and decline in agricultural produce
- loss of biodiversity, endangered species, extinction of species
- excess carbon dioxide emission, global warming/climate change and melting glaciers
- increase in frequency of natural disasters such as floods, windstorm, heatwave and cold wave



(Figure: Causes of environmental degradation)

Activity 1: Exploring causes and impact of environmental degradation

Task: Learners watch the video available at https://shorturl.at/aksP3 to understand the causes and impact of environmental degradation.

Task: Identify a few causes and impacts of environmental degradation in their community.

Since our environment is under constant threat of degradation to various human activities, the importance conservation and restoration of degraded environments play a role safeguarding biodiversity, in preserving ecosystems, and mitigating the consequences of environmental degradation. The efforts to counteract this problem include environmental conservation and restoration. Environment conservation and environment restoration are related concepts that focus on protecting and improving the health of the natural world, but they involve different approaches.

Environment Conservation refers to the sustainable use and management of natural resources to prevent their depletion or degradation. The primary goal of conservation is to maintain and preserve the existing biodiversity, ecosystems, and natural resources in a balanced and sustainable manner. Conservation efforts involve practices such as sustainable

forestry, wildlife protection, habitat preservation, and the promotion of responsible resource use. It aims to prevent further damage to the environment and maintain its current state.

Environment Restoration involves actively rehabilitating, or returning a degraded environment to a more natural and functional state. The main goal of restoration is to reverse the negative impacts of human activities, natural disasters, or other disturbances on ultimately improving their ecosystems, health functionality. Restoration activities include reforestation, wetland restoration, soil remediation, and reintroduction of native species. The focus is on repairing ecosystems that have been altered, damaged, or degraded over time.

Activity 2: Ecosystem restoration

Task: Learners visit the links https://shorturl.at/akr56 and https://shorturl.at/akr56 to explore the importance and methods of ecosystem restoration.

Task: Learners work in groups to discuss measures taken to conserve or restore the degraded environment in their locality. Share their ideas with other learners.

Questions

- 1. What is an ecosystem?
- 2. Describe two causes of environmental degradation that are common in your community.
- 3. Mention at least three impacts of environmental degradation.
- 4. As a responsible member of your community, how can you contribute towards conservation of the environment?

Assessment and reporting

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Areas of assessment	Yes (V)	No (X)	Feedback
Tobgay	Describe some common causes and impacts of environmental degradation			
	Explain the importance of conservation and restoration of environment			
	One or more example of conservation and restoration activity carried out in the community			

Resources:

- 1. Causes and impacts of environmental degradation
 - https://shorturl.at/aksP3
- 2. Ecosystem Restoration https://shorturl.at/fuyAZ
- 3. Ecological Restoration on Degraded lands https://shorturl.at/akr56

3.1.2. Environmental Protection Policies

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. explain the role of policies and regulations in environmental protection.
- 2. analyse conservation roles of relevant organisations at the community level.
- 3. develop an action plan to conserve the biodiversity in the community.
- 4. evaluate the role of indigenous practices in biodiversity conservation.

Learning Experiences

The government plays a crucial role in the protection and conservation of the environment by formulating and implementing legislation such as acts, policies, rules and regulations. The environmental legislations of a country contribute towards controlling industrial emissions, waste disposal, and deforestation, ensuring that the activities that have potential threat to the environment are conducted responsibly. Through enforcement mechanisms and penalties for environmental violations, governments act as guardians of natural resources. Additionally, public awareness campaigns and educational initiatives are often initiated by governments to encourage environmental consciousness among citizens. By coordinating efforts at both national and international levels, governments contribute significantly to the preservation of ecosystems, biodiversity, and the overall health of the planet.

Environmental legislation plays a pivotal role in safeguarding the delicate balance of our ecosystems and ensuring the well-being of both present and future generations. Therefore, Bhutan, known for its commitment to environmental conservation and sustainable development, has implemented several important environmental policies. The table below describes some of the important environmental policies and Acts implemented in Bhutan:

Table: List of National Acts and policies for protection of environment

Policies and Acts	Description/Roles
The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan Article 5	Every Bhutanese is a trustee of the Kingdom's natural resources and environment for the benefit of the present and future generations and it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to contribute to the protection of the natural environment, conservation of the rich biodiversity of Bhutan and prevention of all forms of ecological degradation including noise, visual and physical pollution through the adoption and support of environment friendly practices and policies. The Government shall ensure that, in order to conserve the country's natural resources and to prevent degradation of the ecosystem, a minimum of sixty percent (60%) of Bhutan's total land shall be maintained under forest cover for all time.
The National Environment Protection Act of 2007 (NEPA)	Outlines principles of environmental protection; constitution, functions and powers of authorities; protection of environmental quality; protection of forest, biodiversity and integrity; environmental financing and incentives; right to environmental information and citizens' protection; procedure for inspections and verification; enforcement, offences and penalties; and miscellaneous.
The Water Act of Bhutan 2011 and The Water Regulation of Bhutan 2014	Ensures that the water resources are protected, conserved and/or managed in an economically efficient, socially equitable and environmentally sustainable manner; and establish suitable institutions.
Waste Prevention and Management Act of Bhutan 2009 and Waste Prevention and Management Regulation 2016	It ensures to protect and sustain human health through protection of the environment by: a) reducing the generation of waste at source; b) promoting the segregation, reuse and recycling of wastes; c) disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner; and d) effective functioning and coordination among implementing agencies.

Environmental Assessment Act 2000	This Act establishes procedures for the assessment of potential effects of strategic plans, policies, programs and projects on the environment, and for the determination of policies and measures to reduce potential adverse effects and to promote environmental benefits.
Regulation for Environmental Clearance of Projects 2016	This regulation outlines the responsibilities and procedures for implementing the Environmental Assessment Act of 2000 in Bhutan. Its key objectives include providing opportunities for public review of project environmental impacts, ensuring alignment with sustainable development policies, considering all foreseeable environmental impacts, implementing measures to avoid or mitigate damage, promoting renewable resources and clean technologies, ensuring local communities benefit from projects, strengthening local environmental decision-making institutions, and creating a comprehensive database on environmental and cultural conditions in Bhutan.
Biodiversity Act of Bhutan 2022	The Biodiversity Bill of Bhutan 2021 aims to strengthen focus on conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity. It also ensures that people and communities will have access to benefits from the use of genetic and biological resources available in the country.
Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan 2023	This Act aims to protect the environment and forests by promoting balanced development. It focuses on wisely managing plants and animals in a way that benefits both present and future generations. It ensures that everyone has fair access to and benefits from forest products and services. It addresses climate change by helping forests adapt and cope better. Additionally, the Act is dedicated to restoring, safeguarding, and improving water sources like watersheds and wetlands, ensuring a steady supply of water for the environment and people's well-being.

The Pesticides Act of Bhutan, 2000	This Act aims to regulate the safe use and handling of chemicals to prevent public health and environmental hazards through integrated pest management, limiting the use of pesticides as the last resort. It ensures that only appropriate types and quality of pesticides are introduced into Bhutan and the pesticides used are effective. It also aims to minimise deleterious effects of the pesticides to human beings and the environment. It enables privatisation of sale of pesticides as and when required.
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Activity 1: Role of policies and regulations in environmental protection

Task: Learners discuss in groups to complete the following table.

Contribution of legislations towards conservation of environment	Challenges faced while implementing the legislations	Whom to contact to overcome the challenges?
Example: Segregation of wastes	Lack of collection system of non-degradable wastes	Gewog Administration /Health Workers

Activity 2: Indigenous practices in biodiversity conservation

Bhutan has conservation ethics deeply rooted in its people's culture and religion. The association of beliefs and behaviours on the basis of religion and culture strengthened the environment management practices. Some of these practices are still prevalent and effectively promoted by government institutions.

Task: Learners watch an example of indigenous practices - Buli Tsho conservation which is available at https://bit.ly/38mmmG3.

Task: Learners work in groups to find out some of the traditional conservation practices in their locality. Learners may collect information on the following areas:

- different forms of conservation practices, of past and present.
- benefits and significance of these conservation practices.
- personal opinion on the practices.

Questions

1. How do the acts and policies help in protection of our environment? Explain with reference to one of the acts or policies.

- 2. If you want to establish a Brick Factory in your locality, which acts or policies would you refer to in order to establish legitimate business?
- 3. How do traditional practices and beliefs contribute to biodiversity conservation?

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Criteria	Levels				
Name	Criteria	(4)	(3)	(2)	(1)	
Tobga y	Knowledge	Demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the roles and importance of environmental protection policies at local and national levels.	Shows a solid understanding of the roles and importance of environment al protection policies at local level.	Demonstrates a basic understandin g of some roles of environmenta l protection policies but lacks depth.	Displays limited knowledge of the roles of environmental protection policies.	
	Connection to Real- World Examples	Integrates real- world examples to illustrate the application and effectiveness of environmental protection policies.	Provides relevant examples to support key points about environment al protection policies.	Includes some examples but may lack relevance or specificity.	Fails to provide meaningful real-world examples related to environmental protection policies.	

Resources:

1. Buli community: Guardians of conservation - https://bit.ly/38mmmG3

3.2. SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENTAL PRACTICES

In recent decades, the need for international laws and policies has been felt as the exploitation of the environment has led to unprecedented consumption of natural resources. In order to advocate for the need to check overharvesting of the natural resources and maintain the balance in nature it is important to understand sustainable environmental practices, laws and policies. Likewise, it's equally important to engage in generation of solutions to pressing environmental concerns such as global warming and climate change.

3.2.1. National and International Environmental Policies

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

- 1. understand the existence of national and international environmental policies
- 2. evaluate the role of environmental policies in sustainable environmental practices in the locality

Learning Experiences

In this fast-changing materialistic world characterised by emerging towns and buildings, the environment is often least of concern, leading to massive losses of biodiversity. In the mid-19th century, the conservation effort gained momentum. To maintain the balance between development and environmental preservation, many international and national environmental policies were created. Despite being small in size, Bhutan is known as a champion of environmental conservation, as evidenced by her constitutional mandate to retain 60% of its land covered in forest for all time to come.

Bhutan received many accolades for the same, for instance, in 2022, His Majesty the Fourth King received Blue Planet Prize, worth 5000000 Yen equivalent to 550885.13 Ngultrum. The prize is usually provided to individuals or the organisations whose work has and continues to contribute significantly to the improvement of the global environment.

Table: Listed here are some examples of international and national policies:

Policy Level	Organization/ Policies	Conservation roles	Resource
	Paris Agreement	Signed in 2015, this agreement aims to limit global warming to below 2°C or even 1.5°C compared to preindustrial levels. Each country determines its own climate targets under this agreement.	https://tinyurl.co m/23afdv5d https://tinyurl.co m/ymgyd885
International	The Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES).	CITES, which stands for the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora, is a global agreement among governments to regulate or ban international trade in species under threat.	https://tinyurl.co m/yufyolwe https://tinyurl.co m/2nbzrkrg
	Sustainable Development Goals	The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are a set of 17 global goals established by the United Nations in 2015. These goals serve as a universal call to action, aiming to address various global challenges and improve the well- being of people and the planet. The SDGs cover a wide range of issues, including poverty, inequality, climate change, environmental	https://tinyurl.co m/2xaqygrw https://tinyurl.co m/y79t4vgx https://tinyurl.co m/nfgfh9q

		degradation, and justice. The objectives are designed to create a more sustainable and equitable future for all nations. To achieve these goals, countries worldwide are urged to collaborate and take collective action. The SDGs act as a blueprint for building a better and more sustainable world by 2030.	
	Forest Act	It refers to the various laws relating to forests in Bhutan; the latest act is Forest and Nature Conservation Act of Bhutan, 2023. Bhutan commits to keeping 60% of its land cover under forest.	https://tinyurl.co m/yvvr49md
National	Water Act	It refers to the various laws relating to water in Bhutan; it ensures that water resources are protected, conserved, and and/or managed in ways that are economically efficient, socially equitable, and environmentally friendly.	https://tinyurl.co m/yvvr49md

Activity 1: Paris Agreement

Bhutan is one of 195 countries to become a signatory to the Paris Agreement for Climate Change.

Task: Learners watch videos which are available at the links https://tinyurl.com/23afdv5d & https://tinyurl.com/ymgyd885 to explore the Paris Agreement.

- 1. What is the Paris Agreement?
- 2. What is the global temperature rise that countries in the Paris Agreement are trying to stay under?
- 3. What are some of the advantages of Bhutan's joining the Paris Agreement?

Activity 2: CITES

Task: Learners watch videos at https://tinyurl.com/yk72gnlg to understand the role of environmental policies such as CITES in regulating the transportation of things from one country to another.

- 1. Why are antiques like elephant tusks not allowed to be transported on flights?
- 2. Why are some plants and plant products not permitted on a flight?

Activity 3: Sustainable Development Goals

Task: Learners watch the video on sustainable development goals available at https://tinyurl.com/y79t4vgx, https://tinyurl.com/nfgfh9q.

- 1. What is SDG? Why is it important?
- 2. Which, according to you, is the most important SDG in the context of Bhutan? Why?
- 3. List the activities that you are doing in your locality that contribute to any of the Sustainable Development Goals.
- 4. Complete the worksheet available at https://tinyurl.com/ywbr4bwk.

Activity 4: Case Study

Task: Learners read the case study to understand the role of environmental policies in our community.

Case Study: Kado vs Nado - The Irrigation Channel Dispute

Characters:

- Kado: A farmer who relies on the irrigation channel for his crops.
- Nado: Kado's neighbour, who recently bought the land upstream.

Issue: Kado has always used the irrigation channel that runs through his and his neighbors' properties to water his crops. Recently, Nado, the new owner of the land upstream, diverted a significant portion of the water flow, leaving Kado's crops parched.

Moral: Sharing resources fairly and resolving conflicts peacefully are essential for maintaining a harmonious community.

Water Act:

• Principle of equitable distribution of water resources for irrigation (Chapter 2, Section 5 (c))

"Every individual shall have access to safe, affordable, and sufficient water for basic human needs".

• Right to reasonable access to water for agricultural purposes (Chapter 9, Section 44 (f))

"If there is sufficient water and capacity in the irrigation channels, the existing beneficiaries shall provide access to a new user or to an existing user that requires additional water, including a user who wants to convert kamzhing to chhuzhing".

Possible Solutions:

- **Mediation:** Kado and Nado could come together with a mediator (Gewog Administrator) to discuss their needs and find a solution that ensures fair water distribution for both parties.
- **Relying on the Water Act:** If mediation fails, Kado can seek help from the Gewog Administrator to ensure his rights under the Water Act are upheld.

Importance of the Water Act:

The Water Act provides a legal framework for ensuring fair and sustainable water management practices. It protects the rights of all water users, including farmers like Kado, and promotes responsible water use.

Note: This is a fictional scenario. It is recommended that you seek assistance from the gewog administration or legal professionals.

Activity 5: Understanding Forest Act of Bhutan

Task: An official from the forestry division gives a 30-minute talk about the Forest Act of Bhutan. Learners ask questions to know more about the Forest Act of Bhutan.

- 1. Are people allowed to fish as and when they want? Why? What is the proper way to do it?
- 2. Why are people not allowed to do sandalwood business?
- 3. Why are people restricted from poaching of endangered species?

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Areas of Assessment	Yes	No	Feedback
Does the learner understand the role of international and national policies for maintaining sustainability?			
Does the learner understand why they are not permitted to do fishing or sandalwood business?			
Does the learner understand the importance of policies such as the Water Act in fair and equitable use of natural resources?			

Resources:

- 1. What is the 'Paris Agreement', and how does it work? https://tinyurl.com/23afdv5d & https://tinyurl.com/ymgyd885
- 2. What is CITES? https://tinyurl.com/2nbzrkrg
- 3. Forest Act & Water Act https://tinyurl.com/yvvr49md
- 4. CITES Are your goods all good? https://tinyurl.com/yk72gnlg
- 5. What is sustainable development? https://tinyurl.com/2xaqygrw
- 6. The Sustainable Development Goals: 17 Goals to Transform Our World https://tinyurl.com/y79t4vgx
- 7. How We Can Make the World a Better Place by 2030 https://tinyurl.com/nfgfh9q

3.2.2. Global Environmental Challenges and Solutions

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learners should be able to:

- 1. explain global warming, its causes, and its impact.
- 2. state a few solutions to global warming.

Learning Experiences

With the rapid urbanisation and increasing population, there emerges various environmental issues such as global warming, over generation of waste, poor water and air quality, etc. Amongst many such environmental issues the one that affects all and that needs urgent attention is Global Warming. Global warming refers to the warming of the earth caused by greenhouse gases which are produced by human activities such as burning fossil fuels, deforestation, etc. It is critical that we understand our daily activities, if not mindful, can contribute to the gradual warming of the Earth, resulting in climate change. In the context of Bhutan, as of 2023 it has been recorded that Bhutan has gotten warmer by 1.02°C in the last 27 years, with a yearly rise of 0.0378°C.

Activity 1: Global Environmental Challenges

Task: Learners take global warming as an example and understand the causes, impacts, and possible solutions to it.

Task: Learner watch the videos at https://tinyurl.com/yuupmru5 & https://tinyurl.com/y7mtqbrk to understand Global Warming.

- 1. What is global warming?
- 2. Explain the greenhouse effect in your own words.
- 3. What are some of the causes of global warming?
- 4. List down some of the impacts of global warming?
- 5. What are some of the solutions to global warming?
- 6. As individuals, list down some of the activities that we can avoid to reduce the emission of greenhouse gases.
- 7. Imagine you're a mayor (Gup) 30 years from now. How do you think global warming might have changed the community compared to what it is like today? What challenges or opportunities might people be facing?
- 8. Small actions by many people can add up to a big difference. Can you think of ways to make your daily choices, like transportation or what you buy, might contribute to or help address global warming?
- 9. Some people don't believe global warming is real or a serious threat. How would you explain the science of global warming to someone who might be skeptical?

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Area of assessment	Yes	No	Feedback
karma	Explain global warming and its impact on climate change.			
	List the causes of global warming.			
	Suggest various solutions at the local level to address global warming.			

Resources:

- 1. Climate change trends in Bhutan https://tinyurl.com/yml6goyf
- 2. Understand Global Warming https://tinyurl.com/yuupmru5
- 3. What Is Global Warming? https://tinyurl.com/2xgm28z6
- 4. Greenhouse Effect and Global Warming https://tinyurl.com/y7mtqbrk

3.3. ENVIRONMENT AND LIFESTYLE OF PEOPLE

With the increasing population and the change in the lifestyle of people, it exerts enormous pressure on the environment. As some of the human activities have extremely affected our environment, it is important to live a sustainable life through the practice of sustainable lifestyle. It extends to maintaining a small environmental footprint, conscious consumption, green employment, sustainable land use and responsible waste management. These practices promote harmonious balance between human activities and the environment for a healthier and more resilient planet.

3.3.1. Sustainable Lifestyle

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. explain sustainable lifestyle with examples.
- 2. identify ways to reduce environmental footprint.
- 3. evaluate the conscious consumption practices and responsible resource use in promoting a sustainable lifestyle.

Learning Experiences

The growing population consumes resources extensively, influencing both our lifestyle and the environment. Understanding how to select products and resources helps to reduce environmental degradation, promote healthy living and fosters responsible resource management. Therefore, embracing conscious consumption is essential in cultivating a sustainable lifestyle, aligning personal choices with the broader goals of environmental conservation and social responsibility.

Sustainable lifestyle refers to making conscious choices of food and other resources by adopting sustainable lifestyle practices mainly to reduce one's environmental impact and promote a balanced and healthy living. The key principles of sustainable lifestyle include reducing environmental footprint, conscious consumption, and fostering economic viability for present and future generations. For better understanding, make learners watch the video at https://shorturl.at/cBJT0.

Environmental footprint (Ecological footprint) measures the impact of human activities on the Earth, representing the amount of land and other resources required to sustain an individual, community or nation. It helps to understand the amount of resources required and the degree of negative impacts on the environment. For more information watch the video available at http://surl.li/rdakv on environmental footprint.



(Figure: Ecological footprint and its component)

It is important to maintain a small environmental footprint to ensure environmental sustainability, mitigating climate change, conserving natural resources and fostering economic stability. As environmental footprint is influenced by the way we live, sustainable practices can reduce the amount of resources we use, ultimately reducing environmental footprint. For instance, growing our own food, depending on renewable resources, conscious consumption, reducing waste, etc. help reduce environmental footprint.

Activity 1: Ways to Reduce Environmental Footprint

Task: Learners watch a video available at http://surl.li/rdbnd on how to reduce environmental footprint.

Task: Learners find out effective ways to reduce environmental footprint at community level. Share work with other learners.

Conscious consumption involves making intentional and thoughtful choices about what products and services to purchase, considering their environmental, social, and ethical impact. This practice is important in promoting a sustainable lifestyle and addressing the environmental challenges posed by consumerism, encouraging a shift towards environmentally friendly and socially responsible behaviour.

Remaining well-informed about production processes, sourcing, and ethical standards are essential for conscious consumption. Consumers can prioritise eco-friendly, locally sourced, and minimal packaging goods. Repairing, reusing, and recycling further reduce the overall environmental impact.

Given below are some of the practices that contribute to a sustainable lifestyle.

- Reduce consumption: Opt for minimalistic and mindful consumption, choosing quality over quantity to minimise waste and reduce the depletion of natural resources.
- Energy efficiency: Using energy-efficient appliances, turning off lights and electronics when not in use, and supporting renewable energy sources are some of the energy-saving practices. For instance, use of LED bulb and star rating labelled electrical appliances
- Eco-friendly transportation: Prioritising walking, cycling, carpooling, or using public transportation will reduce pollution associated with personal travel.
- Waste reduction and recycling: Minimise waste generation by practising the principles of "reduce, reuse, and recycle."
- Sustainable diet: Choose locally sourced, organic, and plant-based foods to support sustainable agriculture, reduce the environmental footprint of food production.
- Water conservation: Fix leakage, use water-saving appliances, and adopt water-efficient practices in daily activities.
- Natural resources preservation: Use renewable natural resources and participate in initiatives that promote responsible resource management and conservation.

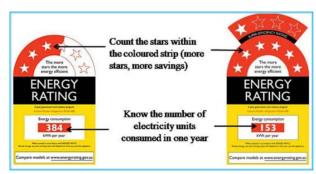
Activity 2: Sustainable lifestyles for green living

Task: Learners watch a video at http://surl.li/rdprx on sustainable lifestyles for green living.

Task: Learners list down some sustainable lifestyles observed in the video that are applicable in their community.

Activity 3: Choosing energy efficient electrical appliances

Task: Study the **Figure** given below and discuss choosing energy efficient electrical appliances, and answer the following questions.



(**Figure:** Star rating label)

- 1. What are some of the labels one must consider while purchasing electrical appliances?
- 2. In the market, a 5-star refrigerator costs Nu. 20,000 and a 2-star refrigerator costs Nu. 10,000. As an informed consumer, which one would you prefer? Why?
- 3. What do you mean by a sustainable lifestyle?
- 4. List down at least three importance of leading a sustainable lifestyle.
- 5. How will you promote a sustainable lifestyle at home? List down three ways.
- 6. What are some of the importance of understanding environmental footprint?
- 7. Explain how promotion of a sustainable lifestyle helps to conserve biodiversity.

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Area of assessment	Yes (v)	No (x)	Feedback
	Explain the importance of sustainable lifestyle			
	Suggest some ways to promote sustainable living			
Dorji	Explain the importance of maintaining a small environmental footprint.			
	Suggest ways to reduce environmental footprint			
	Explain conscious consumption and its importance			

Resources:

- 1. Environmental footprint http://surl.li/rdakv
- 2. Sustainable practices in the workplace http://surl.li/rdalv
- 3. Sustainable living https://shorturl.at/cBJT0
- 4. Sustainable lifestyle for green living http://surl.li/rdprx
- 5. New BEE star rating (Meaning, Measurement, Types of Labels) https://shorturl.at/gvyTX
- 6. Environmental Science Textbook for Classes X, REC 2019 Edition

3.3.2. Green Employment

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. explain green employment.
- 2. identify the green employment opportunities that are available in the community.

Learning Experiences

As the world faces global environmental challenges such as climate change, the concept of green employment has emerged as a pivotal force shaping the future of the workforce. Green employment not only provides employment opportunities to the growing population but also mitigate environmental degradation and climate change. As nations make every effort to meet ambitious climate targets, the significance of green employment becomes increasingly apparent in shaping a more sustainable and harmonious future.

Green employment (green job) refers to the jobs that contribute to preserving or restoring our environment. Green employment can also be defined as jobs that require environmental skills, knowledge and competencies to produce products and services that have environmental benefits. It addresses climate and other environmental issues while promoting economic growth and innovation. This global shift towards environmentally friendly practices underscores the pivotal role of green employment in creating a sustainable workforce for the future.

Activity 1: Understanding green jobs

Task: Learners may watch a video at https://tinyurl.com/mvwkvefx on green jobs for their better understanding.

The following are some of the sectors that provide green employments:

- Renewable energy: This sector focuses on harnessing and developing clean energy such as electricity from renewable energy sources such as water, wind and sun. Examples- electrical engineer, solar panel installers, wind turbine technicians, etc.
- Energy efficiency: It focuses on improving the efficiency of energy use by designing energy-efficient buildings and energy-efficient electrical appliances, etc. For instance, use of LED bulb and star rating electrical appliances.
- Environmental management and conservation: It aims to protect and conserve the environment, wildlife and

- natural resources. Examples- foresters, wildlife conservationists, environmentalists, etc.
- Sustainable agriculture: This sector aims to develop and promote sustainable farming and food production practices. Examples- organic farmers, agriculture extension officers, etc.
- Green transportation: This sector creates and promotes environmentally friendly transport such as electric vehicles, cycling and public transportation.

Importance of green employment

- Address climate change: Green jobs help us face and adopt climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions, conserving resources, and promoting sustainable practices.
- Foster economic growth: Green jobs can drive economic growth by creating new industries and market opportunities. Green jobs will continue to expand and provide a stable source of employment to meet the need for renewable energy, eco-friendly products, and sustainable practices.
- Increase resource efficiency: Green jobs contribute to the efficient use of resources by promoting recycling, waste reduction, and energy efficiency.
- Protect biodiversity: Green jobs that focus on environmental management and conservation help protect endangered species, ecosystems and biodiversity as a whole.

Task: Learners in small groups list sectors that provide green employment in the community and choose any one sector and explore ways to provide green employment.

Task: One member from each group shares their ideas.

- 1. Define green employment
- 2. Name the sector that provides green employment opportunities at community level?
- 3. How does green employment contribute to environmental sustainability?

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Area of assessment	Yes (v)	No (x)	Feedback
	Define the concept of green employment in their own words.			
Dema	List examples of green employment.			
	Relate green employment with sustainable management of resources?			_

Resources:

- 1. Green job https://tinyurl.com/mvwkvefx
- 2. Environmental Science Textbook for Classes X, REC 2019 Edition

3.3.3. Sustainable Land Use and Land Management

(180 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. identify different types of land use in Bhutan
- 2. identify impacts of different land use
- 3. explain different types of sustainable land use management

Learning Experiences

Land use includes the modification and management of land for different purposes and land use patterns are dictated by its topography, climatic conditions, natural resources availability, population growth, and economy of the society or country. Smart land management practices are required for sustainable land use, thereby improving the productivity of the land resources and improving the wellbeing of people.



(Figure: Different types of land use in Bhutan)

Bhutan is a landlocked country with 38,394 km² of territorial area, of which only 6.3 percent is arable land. As shown in the **Figure**, in Bhutan, use of land is broadly classified into forest, agricultural, settlement, pastures, infrastructure development and industrial areas.

Bhutan's land use and land cover is getting altered due to change in societal needs, economic growth and population shifts. Land use change is a process of transformation of natural landscape based on alterations in how land is utilised, often caused by urbanisation, agriculture expansion, or infrastructure development. This change in land use is causing decline in the soil fertility, limiting expansion of agriculture land, decreasing forest cover and decline in biodiversity. Therefore, understanding and managing such shifts are an important part of sustainable land use practices.

Activity 1: Sustainable land use management

Task: Learners watch a video on sustainable land use management at https://shorturl.at/nosN9 to understand more about land management.



(**Figure-** Thimphu, showing land use and land cover change)

Sustainable land management practices

Land use management is a practical approach to protect land and its productivity lost due to human activities or natural processes. It is carried out through the implementation of legal instruments and adopting good agriculture practices.

a. Legal instrument for sustainable land use: legal instrument includes acts, policies and plans for sustainable management of land use. It provides guidelines for efficient use of land and land resources. The National Forest Policy-1991, National Urbanisation Strategy-2008, Forest and Nature Conservation Act-1995, National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA)-2007 and Land Act of Bhutan

- 2007 are some of the examples of such acts and policies.
- b. Agricultural practices: Agriculture, when practised sustainably, serves as an important land management strategy. Sustainable agriculture promotes resilience to climate change, mitigates soil erosion, and promotes long-term food security. The following are some of the examples of sustainable agricultural practices:
 - Organic farming: It is environmentally friendly practice to produce healthier food by avoiding synthetic chemicals such as pesticides and fertilisers.
 - Land reclamation: It involves converting unproductive or degraded land into fertile areas. It often includes techniques such as soil improvement, drainage, and vegetation establishment to restore land functionality and productivity.
 - Smart land use: It involves strategic planning, utilising technology, and sustainable practices to enhance productivity of the land.
 - Integrated farming: It is a complete agricultural approach that combines various complementary farming activities such as crop cultivation, livestock rearing, and aquaculture. It enhances soil fertility, climate resilience and overall farm productivity.
 - Retaining fertility: Mixed cropping, crop rotation and leaving the land fallow for a few years helps to enhance the soil fertility.

Task: Learners work in small groups to answer the questions.

- 1. What is the dominant form of land use in the community?
- 2. What are the legal procedures one must follow to convert chhuzhing (wetland) and orchards into dry land or residential land?
- 3. How has development of the community influenced land use and land cover change in the last decade?
- 4. What are the environmental consequences of agricultural expansion and deforestation on land cover?
- 5. In what ways do land use changes affect local biodiversity and ecosystems?

- 6. Can sustainable land management practices mitigate negative effects of land use and land cover change?
- 7. What are some of the advantages of practising sustainable land use management?

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Area of assessment	Yes	No	Feedback
		(v)	(x)	
Karma	Identify the different types of land use.			
	Share a few practical sustainable land management practices.			
	Explain the impacts of land use and land cover change.			

Resources:

- 1. Sustainable land use management https://shorturl.at/nosN9
- 2. Environmental Science Textbook for Classes X, REC 2019 Edition

3.3.4. Waste and Waste Management

(180 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. explain the waste management and different categories of the wastes.
- 2. segregate waste into different types based on their physical, chemical and biological properties.
- 3. develop a waste management plan to manage waste in the community.

Learning Experiences

Humans generate significant amounts of waste daily, in the form of solids, liquids, and gases. The traditional Bhutanese way of living was environmentally conscious, utilising natural and organic materials, resulting in minimal waste production. However, evolving consumption habits due to changes in lifestyles have led to a surge in waste generation, particularly non-degradable waste. These non-degradable wastes pose environmental hazards, threatening the well-being of ecosystems and living organisms. Therefore, managing waste has become a matter of concern and is an important part of sustainable lifestyle practices.

Waste management is the organised process of collecting, treating, and disposing of various types of waste materials in a manner that is environmentally responsible, safe, and efficient. It is essential to comprehend the origins, characteristics, and effective management of various types of waste to safeguard the health of our environment and its inhabitants.

Activity 1: Classification of wastes

Task: Learners can visit the link https://rb.gy/b5sadg to understand the sources and classification of wastes. Learners also watch the video from the link https://shorturl.at/jpsAB to understand more about the classification of wastes.

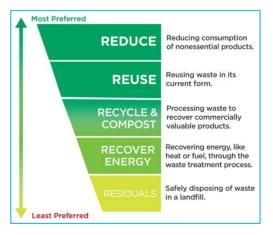
Task: Learners discuss and complete the following table on waste segregation, based on the waste generated in their locality. An example has been provided for reference. Present the findings to the class.

Waste	Source	Form (Solid/ Liquid/Gas)	Moisture (Wet or Dry)	Effect (Hazardous or Non- hazardous)	Property (Degradable or non- degradable)
Vegetable covers	Domestic waste	Solid	Wet	Non- hazardous	Degradable

Waste has significant impacts on the environment, affecting the air, water, and soil we rely on. Improper disposal of waste, especially plastic and harmful chemicals, can lead to pollution. Plastic waste, for example, takes a very long time to decompose, cluttering our surroundings and harming wildlife. When waste is not managed well, it can contaminate water sources, making them unsafe for both humans and animals. Additionally, burning certain types of waste releases harmful gases into the air, contributing to air pollution and climate change. Therefore, it is important to reduce the generation

of waste from the source itself order maintain to sustainable lifestyle. By taking responsible actions toward waste, one can become stewards of the planet, actively participating in the conservation of ecosystems and ensuring a sustainable future for ourselves and generations to come.

The **Figure** given shows the preferred ways of managing the waste at home or community.



Activity 2: Waste management

Task: Learners gather information on waste management from the links https://shorturl.at/eosD0 and https://shorturl.at/ikuv0.

Task: Learners carry out a survey to find out the types of wastes generated in the locality. Based on the types of wastes generated, learners discuss and develop a plan for waste management in the locality using the ideas from the given videos. Present their plans to the class.

Consider the following aspects while developing the waste management plan:

- Waste Assessment: Understand the types and quantities of waste generated in the locality.
- Segregation System: Implement a waste segregation system, encouraging residents to separate recyclables, organic waste, and non-recyclables at the source.
- Collection and Transportation: Plan an efficient collection system, considering the frequency of waste collection and transportation methods.
- Composting Programs: Introduce composting programs for organic waste, promoting the production of nutrient-rich compost for local gardens and reducing the burden on landfills.
- Waste Reduction Strategies: Encourage residents to adopt practices that minimise waste generation, such as using reusable bags, containers, and reducing single-use items.
- **Public Awareness:** Develop strategies to educate and raise awareness among community members about the importance of waste management, proper disposal practices, and the benefits of recycling.
- Partnerships: Collaborate with local businesses, schools, and community organisations to strengthen waste management efforts.
- Regulatory Compliance: Ensure that the waste management plan complies with local regulations and standards. Work with local authorities to obtain necessary permits and approvals.
- Incentive Programs: Introduce incentive programs to reward residents and businesses for their active participation in waste reduction and recycling initiatives.
- Recycling Facilities: Identify or establish recycling facilities for processing recyclable materials.
 Collaborate with local recycling centres and explore opportunities for waste-to-energy initiatives.

• Waste Audits: Conduct periodic waste audits to evaluate the success of the waste management plan, identify areas for improvement, and make necessary adjustments.

Activity 3: Recycling and resume of wastes

Task: Based on the ideas gained on the waste management, learners make an item using the wastes generated in the household.

Task: Learners display their products and create an exhibition to share their ideas on recycling and reusing of the wastes.

- 1. Distinguish between hazardous and non-hazardous waste and give two examples each.
- 2. What are some of the impacts that you foresee on the environment with the increasing amount of waste generated in the community?
- 3. Which category of waste is common in your community? Explain why some wastes are generated more than others.
- 4. Imagine yourself as an environmental officer in one of the Dzongkhags where there is a waste management issue. Develop a strategy to mitigate the waste management issue.

Assessment and reporting

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name	Areas of Assessment	Yes (V)	No (X)	Feedback
Tshering	Classify the waste into different categories based on its source and properties.			
	Make a simple usable item from recycling of waste.			
	Demonstrates a personal responsibility for environmental conservation through responsible waste management practices.			

Resources:

- 1. Introduction To Waste: Waste Management 2020 https://rb.gy/b5sadg
- 2. Interactive Short Video on Waste https://shorturl.at/jpsAB
- 3. Proper Waste Management | How waste reduction and recycling help our environment https://shorturl.at/eosD0
- 4. What is Waste Management? https://shorturl.at/ikuv0

UNIT IV – DIGITAL LITERACY

4.1. TECHNOLOGY OPERATIONS

The Technology Operations strand broadens the learners' understanding of computers as a system and the basic principles on which computers work. Learners become familiar with the concepts and elements of modern computers, devices and applications. They recognize common, similar features and functions in digital environments and independently apply those to new technology experiences. With this strand, students are also exposed to efficient operations of hardware and software related to different digital devices and applications.

4.1.1. Introduction to Computer Fundamentals

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. understand the basics of computer operation.
- 2. apply basic computer operations.
- 3. analyze technical specifications of computer systems.

Learning Experiences

In today's digital age, having a fundamental understanding of computer basics and operations is essential for navigating both personal and professional life. By embarking on the journey to learn computer basics and operations will lay a strong foundation for future success in an increasingly digital world. A computer is a smart machine that helps to do things like write, play games, watch videos, and more. It can store information, follow instructions, and complete tasks faster.

Basic computer operations encompass fundamental tasks such as file management, data input/output, and system navigation essential for utilizing and interacting with a computer system effectively. These operations enable users to manage data, solve problems, and enhance digital literacy. Proficiency in basic computer operations opens up career opportunities, supports lifelong learning, and ensures individuals can navigate the modern world successfully.

Computer specifications, including the CPU, RAM, storage, GPU, and peripherals, determine a computer's performance and capabilities. Faster processors, more RAM, and larger storage capacities enhance functionality. Understanding these specifications aids users in selecting a computer suitable for their needs and budget, ensuring optimal performance for tasks like gaming, graphic design, or office work.

In this lesson, learners will explore different parts of a computer, make computers perform different tasks and check the specifications of the computer.

Activity 1: Identifying the basic parts of a computer

Show a computer system to learners and explain different parts of the computer. Further, describe the functions of each computer part and demonstrate how each part contributes to performing a task by a computer.

A computer system includes a system unit along with all its software and peripheral devices such as a mouse, keyboard, monitor, printer and other devices connected to it.



Task: Learners identify each computer part and write the names of each part along with their functions as given in the table below.

SL#	Computers Parts	Functions
1	Monitor	It is like a TV screen. It displays the results of the computer doing its tasks.
2	CPU	It does all the thinking and calculations to make programs work, like games or word processors.
3	Keyboard	It is used to type words, numbers, and commands into the computer.
4	Speaker	It is used to make sound for music, videos and other applications.
5	Printer	It gives computer outputs into paper or other types of material.

6	Mouse	It helps to move a tiny arrow on the computer screen called a cursor to give instructions.
7	UPS	It helps to back up the power supply and prevent computers from shutting down unexpectedly.

Additional Resources

- Web page on introduction to computers https://n9.cl/omwds
- Video on identifying the parts of a computer https://n9.cl/wtjfl

Activity 2: Operating a computer system to perform tasks

Demonstrate the correct procedure to operate a computer such as powering on the computer, logging in, creating a file/folder on the desktop and shutting down a computer.

Task: Learners complete the following task in pairs or small groups:

- Create a folder on the desktop.
- Identify a music file and play the music.
- Transfer a document or multimedia file to a pen drive.
- Play a Dzongkha movie.
- Open a browser and watch a YouTube video.

Additional Resources

- Video on how to operate a computer https://n9.cl/r2h3f
- Website on basic operations of an operating system: https://rb.gy/hywuoo

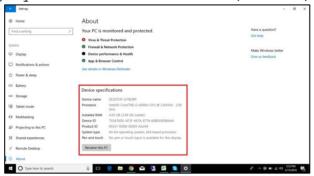
Activity 3: Checking computer specifications

Display a computer system and point out its various parts of specification such as RAM, Processor and hard drive. Briefly explain each part, and demonstrate how they contribute to the performance of a computer system.

Computer specifications refer to the detailed technical information about the components and capabilities of a computer system. They are like a blueprint that tells you what's inside your computer and how it performs. Computer specifications usually include:

- 1. Processor (CPU): This is like the brain of your computer. It handles all the tasks and calculations, like how your brain tells your body what to do.
- 2. **Memory (RAM):** RAM is like short-term memory for your computer. It helps your computer run programs smoothly

- and quickly. The more RAM you have, the more tasks your computer can handle at once.
- 3. Storage (Hard Drive or SSD): This is like your computer's long-term memory. It stores all your files, programs, and data permanently. A hard drive is slower but can store more, while an SSD is faster.
- 4. **Graphics Card (GPU):** If you play games or work with graphics-intensive programs like video editing software, you need a good graphics card. It helps your computer render images and videos quickly and smoothly.
- 5. Operating System (OS): This is like the software that controls everything in your computer. Popular operating systems include Windows, macOS, and Linux.



Task: Learners check the computer specification of their system and complete the table given below.

Name:		
SL#	Specification	Details
1	Random Access Memory (RAM)	
2	Processor	
3	Hard drive	
4	Graphic Card	
5	Operating System	

Additional Resources

- Website on how to check your PC specifications https://rb.gy/j5qmxl
- Video on computer specifications https://n9.cl/xeo8a

- 1. Observe the learner while performing some basic computer operations and ask them to perform some steps like starting and shutting down computers, opening and exiting/closing programs and creating files and folders.
- 2. Maintain a record of learners' performance using the following checklist.

Name:			
SL#	Objectives/task		
1	Explain computer parts and their functions.		
2	Start and shut down a computer.		
3	Perform basic tasks on the computer such as opening a program or creating a folder.		
4	Check the specifications of their computer system.		
5	Explain the benefits of knowing the computer specifications in terms of performance and budget.		

4.1.2. Installing Computer Software

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. install and uninstall computer software proficiently.
- 2. conduct comprehensive virus scans on computers and other digital devices.

Learning Experiences

Installing software on a computer is like adding a new app inside the phone. This can be done by downloading it from the Internet or using a USB drive. Once the installation is complete, new software is displayed in the computer's start menu or applications folder. Installing new software such as MS Office or antivirus on a computer is crucial because it adds useful tools and features that can make tasks easier and more efficient. On the other hand, some unwanted software can be removed from the computer to free up space inside the computer by uninstalling it. Additionally, performing a comprehensive virus scan on a computer is crucial for maintaining its security and protecting personal information. Just like we clean a

house to keep it free from germs and bacteria, scanning a computer for viruses helps ensure that it remains safe from malicious software that can harm the system. Having antivirus software installed in a computer system will ensure that it is protected against harmful files and applications.

In this lesson, learners will install new software, remove unwanted software from the computer, and run a comprehensive virus scan of the computer system.

Activity 1: Installing antivirus software

Provide a step-by-step demonstration on how to download and install antivirus software on a computer. Use a projector or screen-sharing software to display your computer screen to the learners. Narrate each step as you perform it, emphasizing important points



such as downloading the software from a trusted source, following installation prompts, and ensuring that the software is up-to-date.

Task: Learners download an antivirus program from the Internet (providing a licensed antivirus is preferred) and install the software on their computer system.

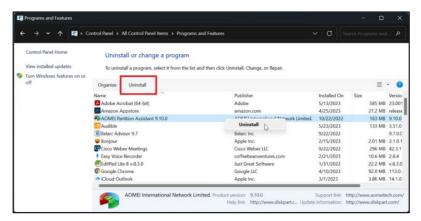
Task: Learners install the MS Office package on their computer system. Share the installation steps and how it is different or similar compared to installing antivirus software.

Additional resources

- Video tutorial on installing Antivirus https://n9.cl/llui3
- Website on how to install antivirus software https://n9.cl/c9jmo

Activity 2: Uninstalling software from a computer

Explain the importance of regularly uninstalling unnecessary software from their computers to free up space and improve performance. Discuss the potential consequences of installing unused software, such as decreased system speed and reduced storage capacity.



Task: Learners uninstall software that is not used from their computer.

Additional resources

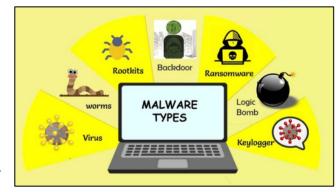
- Video on how to uninstall programs from the computer https://shorturl.at/lwFI1
- Website on how to uninstall the program https://shorturl.at/CFMTV

Activity 3: Scanning a computer with Antivirus or Window Security

Explain the concept of computer viruses, and how they can infect computers and compromise security. Emphasize the importance of regularly scanning computers for viruses to detect and remove any malicious software.

A computer virus is a type of malicious software (malware) that is designed to infect computers and other devices, such as smartphones and tablets.

To protect against computer viruses,



practise safe computing habits, such as keeping their operating system and software date, using up to reputable antivirus software, being cautious when downloading files or clicking on links, and avoiding suspicious websites or emails.

An antivirus software is a program that is designed to prevent, search for, detect, and remove software viruses, and other malicious software like worms, Trojans, and adware from the computer system.



Task: Learners run an antivirus scanning or Windows Security scan of the computer system. Share the observation or result generated after the scanning is completed.

Additional resources

- Video on how to run an antivirus scan https://n9.cl/xf6p5
- Website on how to run an antivirus scan https://shorturl.at/kqVZ9

Assessment and reporting

Ask the following questions to check learners' understanding of the concepts.

- 1. What are the potential consequences of a computer virus infection on a system?
- 2. What are some best practices for preventing computer virus infections?
- 3. What are the different methods for installing programs on a computer?
- 4. How can users ensure that they are downloading and installing programs from trusted and reputable sources?
- 5. What is antivirus software, and what is its primary function in protecting computers from viruses?
- 6. How often should users update their antivirus software, and why is this important?

Use the following checklist to assess learners' understanding of the topic.

Name:		
SL#	Objectives/task	Yes/No
1	Install the software on the computer.	
2	Uninstall software or unwanted software from the computer.	
3	Explain the benefits of using antivirus or performing computer scans using Windows Security.	
4	Run a computer scan using an antivirus or Windows Security.	
5	Take actions to improve the computer system based on the report generated by an antivirus or Windows Security scan.	

4.1.3. MS Office Application

(180 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. utilise tools within office applications to enhance productivity.

Learning Experiences

MS Office is a suite of software applications developed by Microsoft that are commonly used for various office and personal tasks. It includes programs like MS Word for word processing, MS Excel for spreadsheets, and MS PowerPoint for presentation.

MS Office application is crucial because it helps to create documents, spreadsheets, and presentations. It's widely used, making it easy to share files, and its various tools cater to different tasks like writing, analyzing data, and communicating effectively.

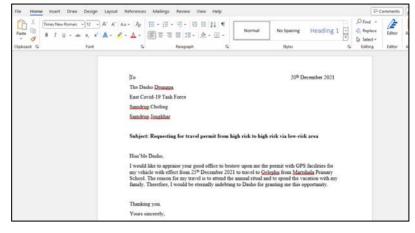
Moreover, MS Office applications are extensively taught, equipping individuals with essential skills for the job market. With continuous updates and compatibility with various file formats, Microsoft Office remains essential for decision-making and productivity in both personal and professional spheres.

In this lesson, learners will learn the purpose of office applications to improve productivity.

Activity 1: Writing Application in MS Word

Introduce MS Word by explaining what MS Word is and its function. Demonstrate how to open MS Word, create a new document, save a document and use basic features like typing text, changing font (styles, color, and size), adjusting formatting (bold, italic, underline), and alignment (left, right and center).

MS Word is a versatile tool for writing documents like letters, essays, and resumes. It offers easy text formatting, organization



with bullet points and headings, and the ability to

insert images for visual appeal. Its built-in spell check and grammar checker ensures error-free writing.

MS Word is widely used for school projects, business documents, and personal tasks like crafting resumes and invitations. Ιt supports collaboration and enables making it essential various document sharing, for writing tasks in both personal and professional settings.

Task: Learners to compose an application addressed to their community leaders, outlining the inadequacy of water supply in their locality.

Additional resources

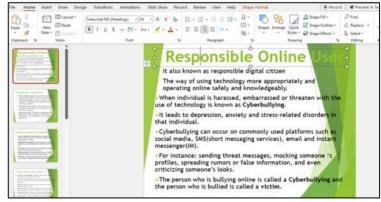
- Video on getting started with MS Word https://n9.cl/glf0w2
- Link on introduction to MS Word and its various features https://n9.cl/6rrh4

Activity 2: Creating a presentation on Agriculture farming in MS PowerPoint

Explain what is MS PowerPoint, demonstrate how to open MS PowerPoint and create a new presentation. Show how to add slides, choose layouts, and insert text and images onto each slide. Explain how to format text by adjusting font styles, sizes, and colours to enhance readability and visual appeal.

MS PowerPoint is a tool for creating presentations for various purposes such as academic projects, business meetings, and personal events. It offers easy slide formatting, organization with bullet points and headings, and the ability to insert images, charts, and multimedia elements for visual appeal.

MS PowerPoint
is widely used
in educational
settings,
corporate
environments,
and for
personal
projects like
event planning
and photo



slideshows. It supports collaboration and enables sharing, making it essential for creating engaging

presentations in both professional and personal settings.

Task: Let learners create a presentation focusing on agriculture and farming within their village, with an emphasis on agricultural techniques, cultivated crops, and the challenges encountered by local farmers.

Additional resources

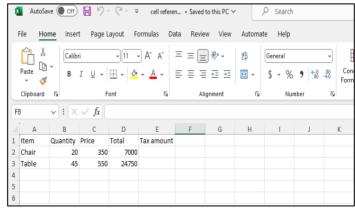
- Video on how to create a PowerPoint presentation https://n9.cl/k6n7e
- Webpage on creating MS PowerPoint presentation https://n9.cl/4h3fp

Activity 3: Creating an account to track vegetable sales in MS Excel

Explain what a spreadsheet is and how it helps to organize and analyze data. Demonstrate opening MS Excel and creating a new spreadsheet. Show how to set up columns for vegetable types, quantities sold, prices, and total sales. Explain data entry and basic formulas (arithmetic operations) for calculations. Show how to adjust font styles, colours, and sizes, and add borders.

MS Excel is a versatile tool for creating spreadsheets and managing data. It allows users to organize, analyze, and visualize data effectively. With features like formulas and functions, users can perform calculations and manipulate data easily. MS Excel offers customizable formatting options for cells, rows, and columns, making data presentation clear and professional. Its built-in features such as charts and graphs enable users to represent data visually for better understanding.

MS Excel is widely used in various fields, including finance, accounting, project management, and data analysis. It supports collaboration



through sharing and co-authoring features, making it essential for managing data and performing calculations in both personal and professional settings.

Task: Learners create a record of weekly sales of their vegetables to find out the total amount generated at the end of the week based on either real or sample data in MS Excel.

Additional resources

- Video on MS Excel https://n9.cl/47n38
- Video on arithmetic operations in MS Excel https://n9.cl/b8nxv

- 1. Observe the learners' actions, as they format the document, create PowerPoint slides, and input data into Excel.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.
 - a. Mention an example of a real-life scenario where each MS Office application is used.
 - b. What is MS Word?
 - c. What are its primary functions?
 - d. Explain the purpose of creating a presentation in MS PowerPoint.
 - e. Give two applications of MS Excel.
- 3. Maintain a record of their performance using the checklist.

Name:		
SL#	Objectives/Task	Yes/No
1	Create MS Word document	
2	Apply basic text formatting in MS Word	
3	Open MS PowerPoint and create presentations independently.	
4	Apply basic text formatting in the presentation	
5	Add slides and layout	
6	Open MS Excel and enter data in MS Excel	
7	Applies basic formulas for calculations in MS Excel	

4.1.4. Digital Payment

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. utilize journal numbers to monitor transactions for accurate recordkeeping.
- 2. access comprehensive transaction statements to gain detailed insights into financial activities.
- 3. manage accounts, including tasks such as adding, de-linking, enabling, and disabling features for effective financial management
- 4. execute financial transactions using a digital wallet, exploring its functionality as an alternative to traditional banking apps.

Learning Experiences

Digital payment, also known as electronic payment or cashless payment, refers to a transaction in which payment is made electronically without the use of physical currency or checks. Instead, digital payment methods utilize electronic devices such as computers, smartphones, or other digital platforms to transfer funds from one party to another.

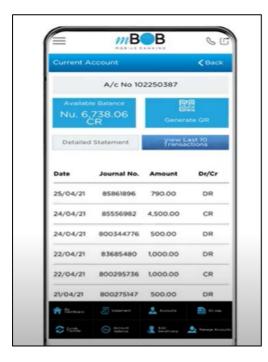
There are several reasons to embrace digital payment methods in today's increasingly interconnected world. Digital payments allow individuals to make transactions anytime, anywhere, without the need to carry physical cash or cards. Moreover, digital payment systems are often faster than traditional methods, enabling swift and efficient transfers of funds, which can be particularly advantageous for businesses in optimizing cash flow. Additionally, digital payments enhance security by reducing the risks associated with carrying large amounts of cash or the potential for theft or fraud.

Furthermore, digital payment solutions often come with added features such as transaction tracking and budgeting tools, empowering users to manage their finances more effectively. Overall, embracing digital payment methods not only streamlines financial transactions but also fosters a more secure, efficient, and convenient way of conducting business and managing personal finances in the modern digital age.

In this lesson, learners will learn how to keep track of their payments and understand the purpose of transaction statements.

Activity 1: Keeping a record of journal entries

Explain the importance of accurate record-keeping using the journal numbers and show how we can access comprehensive transaction statements to gain detailed insights into financial activities.

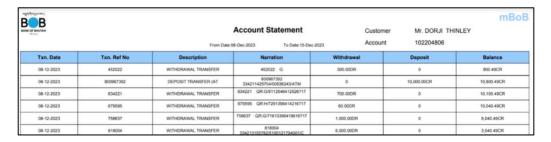


Accurate record-keeping in businesses is crucial for maintaining transparency, compliance with regulations, informed decision-making, and facilitating efficient financial management.

Transaction statements vital when using digital methods payment as offer a comprehensive record of financial transactions. providing users with detailed overview of their spending, payments, transfers. These statements serve as a crucial tool for verifying the accuracy of transactions, enabling users

to detect any discrepancies or unauthorized charges promptly.

Additionally, transaction statements facilitate budgeting and financial planning by allowing users to analyze their spending patterns and make informed decisions about their financial goals. They also play a critical role in dispute resolution, serving as evidence to contest billing errors or fraudulent activity.



Task: Learners check their recent transactions using their mBoB and download their detailed transaction statements.

Task: Learners check their email and take note of the journal numbers for record-keeping in the table given below.

SL#	Journal No:	Purpose	Credited	Debited
1				
2				

Additional resources

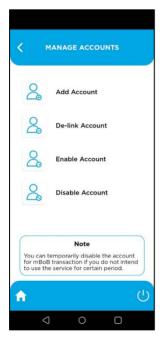
- Bank of Bhutan https://n9.cl/40uyr
- Bhutan National Bank https://n9.cl/qq4ze

Activity 2: Managing the Account in mBoB

Explain why we should manage the account and demonstrate how to manage the account in mBoB app.

Managing accounts involves various tasks aimed at organizing and optimizing financial activities. Here's a breakdown of the tasks along with examples:

1. Adding Accounts: Adding a new bank account to your financial management software or app to track



2. **De-linking Accounts:** Remove a linked investment account from your financial management tool if you no longer wish to track its performance or transactions. De-linking a savings account that is no longer active or relevant for your financial planning.

transactions and balances accurately.

- 3. Enabling Features: Enabling automatic transaction categorization expenses classify such groceries, utilities, or entertainment automatically. Enabling budget tracking features to spending set limits and receive notifications when nearing or exceeding budgeted amounts.
- 4. **Disabling Features:** Disabling overdraft protection on a bank account to avoid overdraft fees and better

manage spending within your means. Disabling notifications for low-balance alerts if you prefer

to monitor your accounts manually without receiving constant alerts.

Task: Ask learners to open their mBoB app and add an account if they have any of the following accounts (Saving Account, Current Account, Overdraft Account, Recurring Account, and Fixed Account).

Additional resources

- How to Disable Account on mBoB https://n9.cl/vvmzx
- How to enable Account on mBoB https://n9.cl/udewp
- Bank of Bhutan https://n9.cl/40uyr

- 1. Ask the following questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic
 - a. Explain the importance of the transition statement.
 - b. Why is it important to manage your account in the mBoB?
 - c. What are some tasks involved in managing accounts?
- 2. Maintain the record to assess the learner's performance.

Name:		
SL#	Objectives/task	Yes/No
1	Explain the importance of accurate record-keeping using journal numbers in businesses.	
2	Download the account statements for record keeping.	
3	Identify common services offered by digital wallets	
4	Record recent transactions using their digital wallets and journal numbers	

4.1.5. Graphic Design

(180 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. understand various open-source applications for designing.
- 2. understand and apply basic skills of graphic design.
- 3. design banners/pamphlets using online templates.

Learning Experiences

For beginners, learning graphic design is like learning a new skill that opens up a whole world of creativity and possibilities. It's about experimenting, learning the basics of design principles like balance, contrast, colours, and alignment, and practising to improve your skills. With time and practice, individuals will be able to create beautiful and effective designs that communicate useful messages.

Learning graphic design is crucial for effective communication and brand representation across various mediums such as social media. From posters, banners and logos to marketing materials, graphic designers help to promote effective communication of messages for target audience in today's visually driven world.

In this lesson, learners will explore a few graphic designing tools including online platforms and use basic design principles to create attractive posters and banners.

Activity 1: Editing images using GIMP

Explain GIMP image editing tools to the learners and demonstrate basic features within the GIMP to manipulate images and texts to create a poster. Remind learners that GIMP is a powerful tool for beginners to learn about graphic design.

GIMP stands for GNU Image Manipulation Program. It's a free and open-source raster graphics editor used for tasks such as photo retouching, image composition, image authoring. GIMP provides tools for editing and enhancing photos, creating original artwork. and designing graphics for various purposes. It's available multiple operating systems, including macOS, and Linux, making it accessible to a wide range of users. GIMP is often compared to Adobe Photoshop, as similar features, although with offers many different interface and workflow. The software can be downloaded from https://www.gimp.org/



Task: Instruct learners to upload an image in GIMP and enhance it to look more attractive and meaningful by applying basic image enhancement tools and adding text. Tell them to share their final product with friends through social media for comments and feedback.

Additional resources

- Web page tutorial on GIMP https://www.gimp.org/tutorials/
- Video tutorial on GIMP https://n9.cl/fkovi
- Video tutorial 2 on GIMP https://n9.cl/b3ir9

Activity 2: Applying design principles to design works in GIMP.

Tell learners that certain principles of graphic design can be applied to make digital products look attractive and professional. As graphic designers, learning about design principles is key to enhancing design skills and creating quality products. Introduces the design principles to learners and helps them to apply relevant principles in their designs.

Graphic design principles are fundamental guidelines that govern the creation of visually appealing and effective designs. These principles help designers organize elements on a page, create harmony, and communicate messages. Some of the key graphic design principles include:

Balance: Balance refers to the distribution of visual weight in a design. It can be symmetrical, where elements are evenly distributed, or asymmetrical, where different elements are balanced based on their visual weight.

Hierarchy: Hierarchy establishes the order of importance within a design. It guides viewers' attention to the most important elements first and helps create a clear flow of information.

Contrast: Contrast involves using differences in colour,

size, shape, or texture to make certain elements stand out. It adds visual interest and helps emphasize important parts of a design.

Emphasis: Emphasis highlights the most important elements in a design to draw attention and create focal points. This can be achieved through size, colour, position, or contrast.

Unity: Unity ensures that all elements in a design work together cohesively. It creates a sense of harmony and consistency, making the design feel complete and purposeful.

Typography: Typography refers to the style, size, and arrangement of text

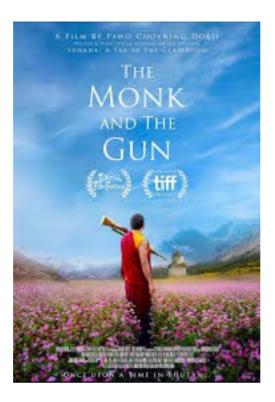


in a design. Choosing appropriate fonts and organizing text effectively can enhance readability and convey the intended message.

Whitespace: Whitespace, or negative space, is the empty space around and between elements in a design. It helps reduce clutter, improve readability, and create a sense of balance and sophistication.

Alignment: Alignment involves positioning elements relative to each other to create a sense of order and structure. Aligning elements along a common axis or edge helps create a neat and organized layout.

Task: Ask learners to apply different design principles to their digital work on GIMP. Tell them to share the difference they notice in their design work after applying design principles.



Task: Display a popular poster or banner (sample given) shared through social media and ask learners to identify the design principles applied to the posters. Ask them to share their observations of what they liked about the poster or how the poster can be improved further.

Additional resources

- Web page on 7 basic design principles https://n9.cl/tuq5e
- Video on mastering 5 design principles https://n9.cl/erkry
- Web page on 12 graphic design principles https://n9.cl/m2a4zn

Activity 3: Designing posters and banners using online tool (Canva)

Introduce Canva online designing tool to learners and tell them that it helps to easily design digital products using pre-defined templates. For using Canva, they will have to create an account and explore different tools to design digital products. Demonstrate the steps to create a poster using a template and then ask them to create a poster.

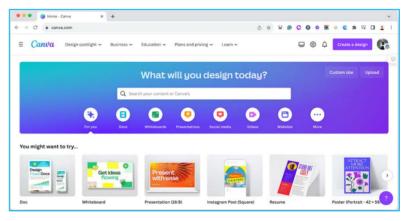
Canva is an online graphic design platform that enables users to create a wide range of visual content, including presentations, social media graphics, posters, flyers, and more. It provides a user-friendly interface with

drag-and-drop functionality, making it accessible to individuals without extensive design experience.

Canva offers a vast library of pre-designed templates, stock photos, illustrations, icons, and fonts that users can customize to suit their needs. It also allows for easy collaboration, with features like

real-time
editing and
commenting,
making it
suitable for
teams working
on design
projects
together.

Overall,
Canva is a
popular tool



for creating professional-looking designs quickly and easily, making it a valuable resource for businesses, educators, marketers, and individuals alike. You can use the website https://www.canva.com/ to access Canva.

Task: Learners create an account in Canva and explore its different features and tools.

Task: Learners create a poster or a banner on the topic of their interest using Canva. Tell them to add images, text, and other elements relevant to their topic.

Task: After the design in Canva has been completed, ask the learner to share their final product with friends. They may use their social media platform like Facebook or Telegram to share. Further, allow one or two learners to display their work to the class and ask other learners to provide comments and feedback to improve the work.

Additional resources

- Web page on Canva tutorial https://n9.cl/k6s1w
- Video tutorial for Canva beginners https://n9.cl/7ads1
- Video on Canva tips and tricks https://n9.cl/aiyyd1
- Web page sharing information on what is Canva and how it works https://n9.cl/frf3g

4.2. COMMUNICATION AND COLLABORATION

The Communication and Collaboration strand prepares learners to work together to create innovative solutions to real-world problems and communicate their solutions with others using online platforms. As they carry out their investigations and projects, they must access, analyse, and use the information they need to complete the learning tasks. While working through the task, learners build important life and career skills by learning to manage their time, to become self-directed learners and to collaborate effectively with others. Using appropriate technology tools to complete their task, learners discover the most effective and efficient ways to access and manage the world of digital information that is available.

4.2.1. Google Workspace

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. use Google Workspace for collaboration, including scheduling, presentations, surveys, teamwork, and map navigation.

Learning Experiences

Google Workspace is a suite of cloud-based productivity and collaboration tools offered by Google, designed to help teams work together efficiently from anywhere.

Google Workspace offers numerous benefits for individuals and organizations, making it a compelling choice for productivity and collaboration. It provides a seamless and integrated suite of cloud-based applications such as Gmail, Google Drive, Docs, Sheets, and Meet, enabling users to create, share, and collaborate on documents, spreadsheets, presentations, and more in real time.

It allows for flexible and remote work arrangements, enabling teams to collaborate from anywhere with an internet connection, fostering productivity and agility. Furthermore, Google Workspace offers scalability, allowing organizations to easily add or remove users, adjust storage, and access regular updates and new features, ensuring that their productivity tools remain up-to-date and relevant.

Overall, Google Workspace provides a comprehensive and user-friendly platform for modern work environments, empowering teams to work smarter, faster, and more collaboratively.

In this lesson, learners will learn how to use Google Workspace for collaboration, scheduling, presentations, surveys, teamwork, and map navigation.

Activity 1: Creating a Gmail account to use Google Workspace

Demonstrate the correct procedure to create a Gmail account, compose and send the message.

Email (electronic mail) is a way to send and receive messages across the Internet. It's similar to traditional mail, but it also has some key differences.



Understanding email addresses

To receive emails, you will need

an email account and an email address. Also, if you want to send emails to other people, you will need to obtain their email addresses. An email account is essential when utilizing Google Workspace due to its core integration with email services.

Task: Learners create a Gmail account.

Task: Learners compose a message and send it to their friend.

Task: Learners respond to the message received from their friend.

Additional resources

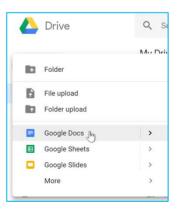
- Video to create a Gmail account https://n9.cl/akdlyx
- Video to send an email using Gmail https://n9.cl/s2h3k

Activity 2: Collaborating on Google Docs to create solutions

Explain how to collaborate on documents in real-time using Google Docs and Show the learners how to create, edit, and work collaboratively with team members.

Collaboration is crucial in both work and life as it fosters innovation, problem-solving, and mutual support, leading to greater productivity, satisfaction, and success.

Google Docs is a collaborative word-processing tool that allows multiple users to edit documents simultaneously, facilitating real-time collaboration and seamless document sharing.



Task: Create and share a Google Docs file with learners. Instruct learners to identify and discuss issues in their community, and collectively write the solutions to their issues.

Additional resources

• Video on how to collaborate on a Google Doc - https://n9.cl/llt71

Activity 3: Scheduling with Google Calendar

Demonstrate how to use Google Calendar to schedule meetings, events, and appointments. Show how to create events, set reminders, and manage schedules effectively.

Google Calendar allows for easy creation and customization of events, including reminders and notifications, to ensure timely attendance.

The option to sync Google Calendar with other applications, such as Gmail and Google Meet, streamlines communication and productivity. Whether for personal or professional use,



Google Calendar simplifies scheduling, enhances efficiency, and helps individuals stay on track with their commitments.

Task: Learners create a personal schedule for the upcoming week, including work schedules, home activities, and personal commitments.

Additional resources

- How to create a schedule in Google Calendar https://n9.cl/i9avu
- How to create Task, Events and Remainder https://n9.cl/efx9p

Activity 4: Creating a questionnaire using Google form

Explain how Google Forms can be used to create surveys and feedback forms. Guide learners through the process of creating a new form, adding questions, and customizing form settings. Discuss the importance of collecting feedback and data through surveys, and how Google Forms simplifies this process.

Google Forms provides a versatile platform for creating customizable forms and collecting data efficiently, making it a valuable tool for both personal and

professional use. Conducting surveys with Google Forms is invaluable for gathering valuable insights, feedback, and data from respondents efficiently and effectively.

Google Forms offers different types of questions for gathering information. This includes:

- 1. Multiple Choice: This type allows respondents t o choose one option list from а predefined answers. It's great for when you want respondents to pick a single answer from a set of choices
- 2. Checkboxes: With checkboxes, respondents can select multiple options from a list. It's useful when you want to allow respondents to choose more than one answer.
- 3. **Dropdown** Menus: Dropdown menus

present a list of options, but the options are hidden until the respondent clicks on the menu. It helps in conserving space on the form, especially if there are many options to choose from.

- 4. **Short Answer:** Short answer questions allow respondents to type in a brief response. It's suitable for questions where a short, precise answer is expected.
- 5. Paragraphs: Paragraph questions are similar to short answer questions, but they allow respondents to type longer detailed responses. It's useful when you need

What is your name?
Your answer
Can you attend? *
Yes, I'll be there
O Sorry, can't make it
How many of you are attending?
Your answer
What will you be bringing? Let us know what kind of dish(es) you'll be bringing
Mains
Salad
Dessert
☐ Drinks
Sides/Appetizers
Other:

respondents to provide a more elaborate answer or explanation

Additionally, the ability to analyze survey data in real-time through built-in tools and integrations enhances decision-making and informs strategic planning.

Task: Following the demonstration, instruct the learners to craft a questionnaire using Google Forms, utilizing the provided sample as a template. Encourage learners to select appropriate question types for their questionnaire. Once the questionnaire is created, prompt them to share it with their friends to collect responses.

Additional resources

- Video on creating survey form in Google Form https://n9.cl/z57up
- Video on how to use Google Form https://n9.cl/sxyhri

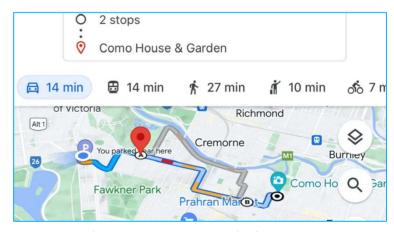
Activity 4: Navigating on Google Maps

Introduce Google Maps as a tool for navigation, location-based services, and map visualization.

Demonstrate how to search for locations, get directions, and explore maps using Google Maps.

Map navigation with Google Maps is important in modern life as it provides users with accurate and detailed geographical information, helping them navigate unfamiliar locations, plan efficient routes, and locate points of interest with ease.

Overall, the convenience, reliability, and accessibility of Google Maps make it an indispensable tool for individuals, businesses, and emergency



responders alike, enhancing safety, efficiency, and convenience in navigating the world around us.

Task: Assign each learner or group a specific location to find using Google Maps (e.g. Docula, Taj Tashi, Paro Taktshang) and ask them to use Google Maps to search for the assigned locations, view its details, and explore nearby points of interest.

Task: Provide learners with a list of starting and ending locations for various destinations (e.g school to the nearest park, home to a popular museum) and let them use Google Maps to get directions between the provided locations, selecting the most suitable route based on preferences (e.g., fastest route, avoid highways).

Additional resources

• Video on Google Maps Street View - https://n9.cl/0ncu6w

- 1. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.
 - a. Why should we learn Gmail?
 - b. Why should we use Google Docs?
 - c. What are the steps to create an event in Google Calendar?
 - d. What are the types of questions Google Forms offers?
 - e. What is the purpose of using Google Maps?
- 2. Maintain a record of their performance using the following checklist.

Name:		
SL#	Objectives/Task	Yes/No
1	Create a Gmail account	
2	Send and Respond to the email	
3	Work collaboratively on Google Docs to create a document.	
4	Create schedules with Google Calendar.	
5	Conduct a simple survey using Google Forms.	
6	Locate different places around the globe using Google Maps.	

4.2.2. Online Communication Tools

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. use online communication tools such as Zoom, Google Meet, and Skype for video conferencing.

Learning Experiences

Online communication tools are platforms or software applications that allow people to connect and communicate with each other over the Internet. These tools enable various forms of communication, such as text messaging, voice calls, and video conferencing, regardless of the physical distance between users. Examples include messaging apps like WhatsApp, video conferencing platforms like Zoom Google Meet, Skype, and social media platforms like Facebook Messenger.

Furthermore, online communication tools promote inclusivity by overcoming barriers to participation, such as mobility constraints or remote locations. This allows for broader participation in meetings, discussions, and collaborative efforts, leading to more diverse perspectives and improved decision-making.

In this lesson, students will delve into the functionalities of online communication platforms, arrange Zoom sessions, and participate in them.

Activity 1: Engaging in a Zoom session with other CLC learners to discuss livestock farming

Introduce Zoom, Google Meet and Skype as the various online communication tools. Demonstrate how to initiate a Zoom meeting and invite learners to join. Explain the simple steps to join a Zoom meeting, such as clicking on the meeting link or entering the meeting ID provided. Explain the features of Zoom.

Zoom is known for being easy to use, with great video and sound quality. It has handy tools like screen sharing, virtual backgrounds, and meeting recording. It's good for big meetings and keeps

things secure with passwords and encryption.

Google Meet, part of Google Workspace, offers powerful video conferencing capabilities for seamless collaboration. With features such as HD video, screen sharing, and real-time captions, it supports productive meetings for teams, clients, or classrooms. Integration with other Google apps simplifies scheduling and invites.

31

Calendar

8

Account

Drive

G

M

Gmail

Contacts

GX

Translate

Skype is a communication platform that allows users to connect



with others through voice and video calls, instant messaging, and file sharing over the Internet. It enables individuals to communicate with friends, family, and colleagues regardless of their location, making it a convenient tool for both personal and professional use.

Task: Initiate a Zoom meeting and instruct the learners to join Zoom meetings with other Community Learning Center/s (CLCs). Learners discuss the importance of livestock farming and its role in the community's economy.

Additional resources

- Video on Scheduling Zoom meeting https://n9.cl/mv5as
- Video on how to join in Zoom meeting https://n9.cl/k6bgtq
- Web Page on Zoom https://n9.cl/adeit
- How to use Google meet https://n9.cl/6r81p
- How to use Skype https://n9.cl/wga69

- 1. Ask the following questions to check the understanding of the learners
 - 1. What are some examples of online communication tools?
 - 2. What is the purpose of using Zoom?
 - 3. How do you join a Zoom meeting?
 - 4. What is the difference between Zoom and Google Meet?
 - 5. Explain similarities shared by Zoom, Google Meet, and Skype.
- 2. Maintain a record of their performance using the following checklist.

Name:		
SL#	Objectives/Task	Yes/No
1	Download the Zoom app or access via the web	
2	List of commonly used video conferencing tools like Zoom Google Meets and Skype.	
3	Join Zoom meeting through Zoom ID or link	
4	Toggle audio and video while discussing on the Zoom platform.	
5	Participated in Zoom discussions	

4.2.3. Internet Search

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. execute targeted searches to access the most relevant and suitable data, information and content.

Learning Experiences

In today's digital world, finding information from the internet has become easier than ever before. With just a few keystrokes or taps, information on various topics can be accessed. However, it's essential to know how to search effectively. Search techniques are the tools and strategies used to locate relevant information efficiently. Effective search techniques not only save time but also enhance productivity and decision-making across various domains.

In this lesson, the learners will learn some effective search strategies using search engines to get the most relevant and suitable data from the internet.

Activity 1: Exploring information on global warming using different search methods

Explain the concepts of search engines and introduce popular search engines such as Google and Bing. Demonstrate how to navigate and utilize search features on each platform. Discuss some search strategies to enhance their search queries.

A search engine is a software program that helps people find the information they are looking for online.



Google Search is a powerful web search engine developed by Google. It's designed to help users find information on the internet quickly and efficiently.

Bing is a search engine, like Google, where you can look for things on the internet. It helps you find websites, pictures,

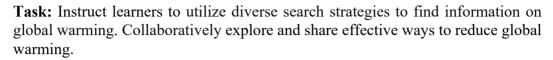


videos, news, and other information online. Bing offers features to make searching easier, like suggestions as you type, filters for image searches, and updates on current news. It's made by Microsoft, so it works well with other Microsoft products

and can be used on different devices like computers and smartphones.

Some of the search strategies are:

- 1. Vary Your Search Engine
- 2. Use Specific Keywords
- 3. Simplify Your Search Terms
- 4. Use Quotation Marks
- 5. Remove Unhelpful Words
- 6. Refine Your Search Using Operators
- 7. Avoid Search Pitfalls



Additional resources

- Video on how to search by image https://n9.cl/phpn44
- Video on how to search by voice https://n9.cl/023mz
- Website on 7 ways to find what you want https://n9.cl/qtn9s
- Video on advanced search techniques https://n9.cl/mp683
- Video on some google search tips and tricks https://n9.cl/elurs

- 1. Evaluate learners' understanding and application of search techniques through observation during hands-on practice.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.
 - 1. What do you understand about search engines?
 - 2. What are the examples of search engines?
 - 3. How has the rise of voice search technology impacted internet search behavior?
 - 4. What are some common search techniques you can apply to search information?
- 3. Maintain a record of their performance using the checklist.

Name	Name:		
SL#	Objectives/Task	Yes/No	
1	Open and search information by typing text.		
2	Navigate and utilize search features inside the search engine.		
3	Search information using search by voice		
4	Search any image using Google Lens		
5	Apply advanced search techniques		



(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. customize pages on various social media platforms incorporating content like images and videos using available editing features.

Learning Experiences

Social media platforms have become integral parts of modern digital communication, offering diverse avenues for individuals and businesses to connect, share content, and engage with audiences worldwide.

Facebook, the largest platform, provides a broad range of features including profiles, groups, and pages, catering to personal connections, community building, and marketing efforts. YouTube, a video-sharing platform, enables creators to produce and distribute content across various genres, from educational tutorials to entertainment. Snapchat and TikTok offer ephemeral and short-form content respectively, appealing to younger demographics with their emphasis on creativity and spontaneity. Each platform has its unique features and audience demographics, providing users with diverse options for communication, expression, and engagement in the digital sphere.

We create pages on social media platforms to establish a digital presence for individuals, businesses, organizations, and communities. These pages serve as virtual hubs where users can share information, updates, and content with their audience. For businesses and organizations, social media pages provide opportunities to showcase products or services, engage with customers, and build brand awareness. Individuals can use social media pages to connect with friends and family, share personal updates, and express themselves creatively.

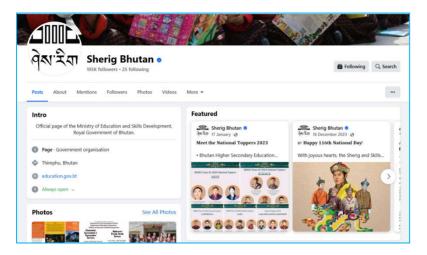
Overall, creating pages on social media platforms allows users to cultivate an online presence, connect with others, and leverage the platform's features for various personal, professional, and promotional purposes.

Activity: Creating a Facebook page

Define a Facebook page, discuss its customization options, and provide a step-by-step demonstration on how to create one using the following tutorial - https://n9.cl/2b4sv7

A Facebook page is a dedicated online presence created within the Facebook platform for individuals, businesses, organizations, or public figures to represent themselves, their brand, or their cause. It serves as a customizable profile that allows users to share information, engage with followers through posts

and comments, promote events or products, and build a community of followers.



Customizing social media pages involves utilizing the available editing features to tailor the appearance and content of the page to align with the user's goals and preferences.

Firstly, users can customize their profile by uploading a profile picture and cover photo that represents their identity or brand effectively. Then, users can personalize the page's bio or about section to provide relevant information and attract visitors.

Additionally, users can curate the page's content by posting images, videos, and text updates that resonate with their audience and convey their message effectively. Utilizing features such as hashtags, tags, and location settings can further enhance the visibility and engagement of the content.

Task: Ask learners to create a Facebook page for their community and let them do the necessary customization.

Additional resources

Video on how to make a Facebook page - https://n9.cl/z5r9l

- 1. Observe the learner while customizing their page on social media and provide feedback to improve their skills.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.

- a. What are the steps to create a Facebook page?
- b. What's the difference between a Facebook Page and a Group?
- c. How can you secure a custom username for the Page?
- d. Where did the "Suggest to Friends" feature go?
- e. How do you get more fans (likes) for a Page?
- 3. Maintain a record of their performance using the following checklist.

Name:		
SL#	Objectives/task	Yes/No
1	Create a Facebook page.	
2	Upload the profile or cover picture.	
3	Post a video or picture relevant to their scenario	

4.2.5. Government to Citizen Services (G2C)

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. avail government-to-citizen (G2C) services.
- 2. effectively track applications, extract pertinent information, and navigate related procedures.
- 3. comprehend and apply the concept of National Digital Identity for secure online interactions.
- 4. explain the G2C payment aggregator and its role in facilitating government payments.

Learning Experiences

Understanding e-governance is crucial in today's digital age, as it fundamentally transforms the way governments interact with citizens and deliver services. It empowers citizens by providing easier access to government information and services, promoting transparency, accountability, and citizen engagement. Additionally, e-governance enhances government efficiency through streamlined processes, reducing bureaucratic hurdles and costs. By embracing e-governance, individuals can actively participate in governance processes, contribute to decision-making, and hold governments accountable.

Moreover, knowledge of e-governance enables individuals to navigate digital platforms effectively, ensuring they can fully utilize the benefits of online government services and participate meaningfully in shaping public policies.

Ultimately, understanding e-governance is essential for fostering more responsive, inclusive, and efficient governance systems that meet the evolving needs of society in the digital era.

In this lesson, Learners are introduced to the concept of government-to-citizen (G2C) services in Bhutan and learn about the benefits of using online government services. They are guided through registering and signing in to the Citizen Service portal using their Citizen Identity Card (CID) numbers. Learners explore the various services available in the Citizen Service portal and learn how to access government services online. They also learn how to check their household member information using the Census service in the Citizen Service portal.

Activity 1: Downloading and registering with the NDI app on a smartphone.

Explain the concept of NDI for secure online interactions while availing G2C service. Demonstrate how to register in NDI app on their smartphone.

Identity is a fundamental requirement for the delivery of any public/private services for all Bhutanese residents.



The NDI is mobile а wallet (Mobile Application) that allows verifiable to store credentials (VC) and share those credentials to authenticate while themselves accessing various government and business services online. The user has full control over their VCs.

With NDI, users will be able to onboard the foundational

credential, which can be used on 15 online services. The sharing of credentials from NDI wallet replaces the system-based credentials requirements.

The following are the benefits of the NDI

- 1. Easy to access public service without having to remember any passwords
- 2. It provides data security and privacy
- 3. It offers seamless customer experiences
- 4. It provides users with the right to share credentials on a need-to-know basis
- 5. It is secure, scalable, and easily accessible

- 6. It can authenticate and verify the user's credentials
- 7. Users can hold control over their data

Task: Direct learners to download, install, and complete registration for the NDI app on their smartphones.

Additional resources

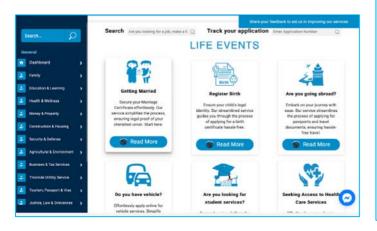
• Video on NDI https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ozguZzjk0-A&t=2s

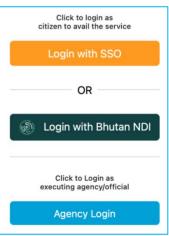
Activity 2: Applying security clearance through G2C services

Explain the importance of G2C services and show how to avail the services.

G2C refers to "Government-to-Citizen" services. G2C initiatives involve the delivery of government services and information to citizens through digital platforms, aiming to enhance efficiency, accessibility, and transparency in governance. These services are typically provided through various online channels such as government websites, mobile applications, and other digital platforms.

The Royal Government of Bhutan took a major reform in public service delivery. With the formalization of the e-governance policy, the government is mandated to automate all public services and ensure that these services are provided online. Today there are 160 G2C services of various service agencies that can be availed online. These G2C services can be accessed through: www.citizenservices.gov.bt





Task: Learners apply for security clearance through G2C service

Additional resources

• Video on how to use the Bhutan NDI App to avail G2C services https://www.youtube.com/@BhutanNDI

- 1. Assess learners based on their ability to apply for a security clearance through G2C and provide feedback to improve their skills.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic
 - a. What does the NDI stand for? Mention steps to download and register.
 - b. What are the benefits of availing NDI?
 - c. What does the acronym "G2C" stand for and what are services you can avail from it?
 - d. How can you apply for a security clearance through G2C service? Mention the steps.
- 3. Maintain the record to assess the learner's performance

Name	Name:		
SL#	Objectives/task	Yes/No	
1	Download and register NDI on their smartphone.		
2	Explain benefits of availing NDI.		
3	Avail G2C services.		
4	Apply for security clearance through G2C services.		

4.2.6. Education Management Information System (EMIS)

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. use the Education portal to apply for admission in various classes and schools and view the Progress Reports of the Students.

Learning Experiences

EMIS stands for "Education Management Information System". An Education Management Information System (EMIS) is defined as a system that provides systematic, quality education data in a structured environment that supports and enables the utilization of the information.

The EMIS's main aim is to provide information for evidence-based decision-making, planning and policy formulation for an effective education system, thus contributing to the end goal of quality education for all learners.

In this lesson, learners will learn how to navigate to the EMIS portal and apply for the admission of their child to various schools in Bhutan. They will also learn how to view their child's progress report.

Activity: Accessing progress report through EMIS portal

Demonstrate the process of Navigating EMIS Portal to apply for admission and view the progress report of the students.

Register - For students without student code

If your child has not enrolled in any ECCD Centers or schools before (students without a student code), parents must create a user account in the portal using an email address, and the password will be sent to the registered email address.

After successful registration, parents can log in to their account and click on "Registration Details" to add student details. For Bhutanese students, enter the CID to fetch all details, except the present address, which should be updated by parents. If the CID is under process, parents need to manually enter the correct student and parent details. Make sure all required fields are filled in.

After successful registration, you can apply to schools of your choice.

STEPS TO REGISTER AN ACCOUNT IN THE PORTAL

ACCESS TO EMIS PORTAL

- 1. Go to your browser tab and enter the URL as follows;
 https://portal.education.gov.bt/
- 2. You will see the landing page of the EMIS Portal.
- 3. On the top right-hand corner of the page, there will be two links: Register & Login

To register for an account, click on "Register" and you will be redirected to the registration page. You will see the options for new registration:

- User account for admission
- User account for vacancy application

Parent for New Admission

For a parent who wishes to apply for admission online, choose the option "New Admission". Upon selecting this option, you will be asked to fill in the following details:

- 1. Student Name
- 2. Mobile Number
- 3. Email
- 4. Password

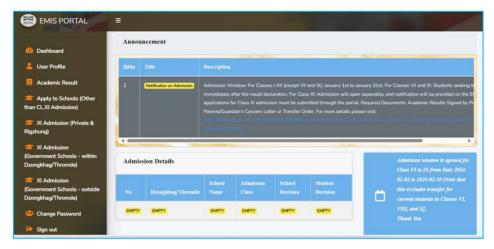


After filling in the details, click on "Register". An email with a password will be sent to your registered email. You will then be able to log in using the credentials sent by the email. Please note that parents' details will be deleted after 6 months.

Existing Students

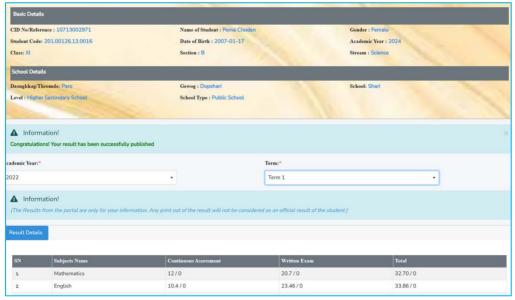
They can directly log in with student code, username=student code and default password: passw0rd321

View the Progress Reports of the Students.



For a parent who wishes to view the progress report of their child, choose the option "Academic Result".

Upon selecting this option, you will see the basic details of your child. Scroll down and choose the academic year and term.



Task: Learners check their child's academic results through the EMIS portal. Use the link https://portal.education.gov.bt/

- 1. Observe the learners while navigating through EMIS portal and provide feedback to improve their skills to use it.
- 2. Ask the following questions to check learners' understanding of EMIS.
 - a. What does EMIS stand for?
 - b. What is the main purpose of EMIS?
 - c. How can you view your child's results through the EMIS portal? Mention the steps.
- 3. Maintain a record of their understanding using the following checklist.

Name:		
Sl#	Objectives/task	Yes/No
1	Register and sign into the EMIS portal.	
2	View the progress report of their child.	
3	Apply transfer using the portal.	

4.3. SAFETY AND ETHICS

The Safety and Ethics strand encourages learners to become responsible digital citizens. Digital citizenship relates to the responsible, ethical and safe use of ICT by students as a member of a connected global 21st century society. This strand prepares learners to evaluate the various positive and negative impacts of computers on society and demonstrate an understanding of ethical, cultural and societal issues related to technology. Learners practise responsible use of technology systems and information and develop positive attitudes towards technology uses that support lifelong learning.

4.3.1. Data Backup

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

1. establish and manage routine data backup procedures, including configuring data recovery and backup points.

Learning Experiences

Data backup is the process of creating duplicate copies of important files and storing them in a separate location to protect against data loss.

Computers need to back up important files and documents regularly. It protects the data from being lost for various reasons, such as hardware failure, malware attacks, accidental deletion, or system crashes. Computer users can access their valuable data even if unforeseen circumstances occur by doing this.

Data recovery and backup are important for recovering data that is lost or corrupted because of unexpected events or disasters. They help maintain the continuity of operations by preventing data loss from disrupting the system's functionality. Data recovery and backup ensure that valuable information can be efficiently accessed and recovered when needed.

In this lesson, the learners will learn how to back up and restore data, and give them hands-on practice with common data recovery techniques. They will appreciate the significance of data recovery and acquire vital skills for handling data loss scenarios.

Activity 1: Backing up Data and files

Explain the concept of data backup and methods of data backup like local backup and cloud backup. Explain the importance of data backup and demonstrate how to perform different data backups.

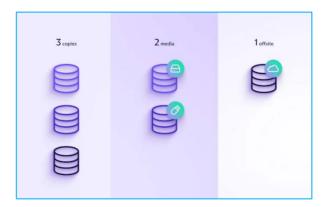
Data backup refers to the process of creating copies of important digital data and storing them in a secure location separate from the original data source. The

primary purpose of data backup is to protect against data loss due to various reasons such as hardware failure, accidental deletion, theft, natural disasters, or cyberattacks.

Some methods and technologies used for data backup are

- 1. Local Backup: This involves storing backup copies of data on physical storage devices such as external hard drives, USB flash drives, or network-attached storage (NAS) devices. Local backups provide quick access to data but may be susceptible to the same risks as the original data if they are stored in the same location.
- 2. Cloud Backup: Cloud backup involves storing backup copies of data on remote servers hosted by a third-party provider. Users can upload their data to the cloud via the Internet, and the provider manages the storage infrastructure and ensures data security and availability. Cloud backup offers scalability, accessibility from anywhere with an internet connection, and protection against on-site disasters.

Introduce about 3-2-1 backup rule, which is a widely recommended strategy for data protection and disaster recovery.



Task: Learners back up their files, images and videos, to perform a local data backup by storing backup copies of data on physical storage devices such as external hard drives and USB flash drives.

Additional resources

- Video on what is Data Backup https://n9.cl/ktcay
- Website on backing up files https://n9.cl/4p1cr
- Website on 3-2-1 backup rule https://n9.cl/heg89

Activity 2: Retrieving Lost Data

Explain the concept of data recovery and its common data recovery methods, including restoring from backup, and using data recovery software to retrieve lost or corrupted data. Demonstrate steps to set back up and restore files with file history.

Data recovery is the process of retrieving lost, corrupted, or accidentally deleted data from storage devices such as hard drives, solid-state drives (SSDs), memory cards, and USB drives. The goal of data recovery is to recover as much usable data as possible, ensuring that valuable information is not permanently lost. Common data recovery methods are:

- 1. **File System Recovery:** Restoring files from corrupted or damaged file systems by repairing the file system structure.
- 2. **Deleted File Recovery:** Recovering files that have been accidentally deleted from storage devices.
- 3. Partition Recovery: Retrieving data from lost or damaged disk partitions.

Task: Learners restore the deleted files on their computer and see if it's there or not.

Additional resources

- Video on how to set file backup restore history https://n9.cl/o34wf
- Website on how to back up and restore data https://n9.cl/v3b1f9
- Video on how to create full back up in window 11 https://n9.cl/rmf8j
- Video on how to back up and restore a file using WonderShare software https://n9.cl/p3dro6

- 1. Observe the learner while performing the steps to back up their data and provide feedback to improve their skills.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.
 - a. What is Data backup?
 - b. Why should we back up our data?
 - c. When should we restore our backup files?

- d. What have you understood by 3-2-1 backup rule?
- e. What is the process for restoring data?
- f. How will backup and restoration processes be documented?
- 3. Maintain a record of learners' understanding using the following checklist.

Name:						
SL#	Objectives/task					
1	Explain data backup with examples.					
2	Explain the importance of data backup.					
3	Explain 3-2-1 backup rule.					
4	Apply data recovery procedures to recover lost/deleted data.					

4.3.2. Privacy Setting

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. explore the implementation of privacy settings on digital devices and platforms.
- 2. use two-factor authentication for added security.

Learning Experiences

Privacy settings on digital devices and platforms play a crucial role in safeguarding users' personal information and maintaining control over their online presence. These settings allow individuals to manage who can access their data, how it is shared, and what information is visible to others.

Setting up a device lock, also known as a password or PIN, on a desktop or laptop computer is a fundamental step in securing your device and protecting your personal information.

Two-factor authentication is like having an extra lock on your door to keep your home safe. Which makes it much harder for hackers to break into your accounts, keeping your personal information safer and giving you more peace of mind. It's an extra layer of protection that's easy to set up and worth using to keep your digital life secure.

In this lesson, the learners will learn how to set privacy settings on digital devices, and digital platforms and set two-factor authentication to safeguard their data and information.

Activity 1: Applying Privacy Settings on Digital Devices

Explain the concept and importance of setting privacy on digital devices like computers, tabs, laptops, and smartphones. Demonstrate the steps to set up a device lock, such as a PIN, password, pattern, or fingerprint, to add an extra layer of security to the device.

digital Privacy settings on customizable options that allow users to control manage the level of privacy security for their and personal information and data.

These settings enable users to specify who can access their

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data, how much information is shared with others, and what permissions are granted to apps and services installed on their devices.

Task: Learners set up a lock for the computer by adding or changing PIN or password.

Task: Learners try the same procedure with their mobile devices.

Additional resources

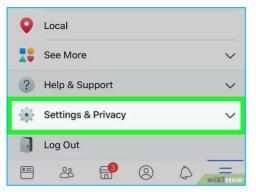
- Video on how to set password https://n9.cl/cacn4
- Video on how to set screen lock with pattern on a mobile phone https://n9.cl/1060q
- Website on how to lock window PC https://rb.gy/jw2xef

Activity 2: Managing Privacy settings on digital platforms

Explain the importance of privacy settings in protecting personal information online. Provide an overview of popular digital platforms known for their privacy settings, such as social media sites (Facebook, telegram, WeChat). Encourage participants to explore the privacy settings on their used platform, discussing the options available and how they can be customized.



Privacy settings play a vital role in protecting users' personal information, preserving online reputation,



maintaining confidentiality, preventing harassment, enhancing security, data complying with regulations, empowering users control their online privacy. leveraging privacy settings effectively, users safer, can enjoy a secure, and more respectful digital experience.

Task: Learner's log into their accounts on the digital platforms (Facebook, telegram, WeChat) they use most frequently with mobile or computer. Guide them through the process of accessing and adjusting privacy settings based on their preferences.

Additional Resources

- Video on how to change your privacy and security settings on Facebook -https://n9.cl/yndhe2
- Video on setting Facebook Privacy https://n9.cl/28abj
- Video on Telegram privacy settings https://n9.cl/8o302
- Video on WeChat privacy settings https://n9.cl/kcmolh

Activity 3: Settings Two-factor authentication on Facebook account

Explain the meaning of Two-factor (2FA) authentication and its importance for securing online accounts. Demonstrate how to enable two-factor authentication using different methods, highlighting the steps involved and any additional security measures.

Two-factor authentication (2FA) is a security process in which a user provides two different authentication factors to verify their identity. These factors typically fall into one of three categories:

- a. Knowledge Factor: Something the user knows, such as a password, PIN, or security question.
- **b. Possession Factor:** Something the user has, such as a smartphone, token, or smart card.
- c. Inherence Factor: Something the user is, such as biometric data (fingerprint, facial recognition, iris scan).

Task: Learners set up 2FA on their Facebook account and provide guidance and support as needed during the setup process.

Additional resources

- Video on what is Two-factor authentication https://n9.cl/e1qdv
- Video on How To Set Up Two-Factor Authentication On Facebook https://n9.cl/hck8ax
- Video on how to enable two-factor authentication on Gmail https://n9.cl/6ictc

- 1. Evaluate learners' understanding and application of privacy settings on digital devices, and platforms and setting Two-factor authentication through observation during hands-on practice.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.
 - a. What are privacy settings, and why are they important on digital devices?
 - b. How can privacy settings help prevent unauthorized access to digital devices and accounts?
 - c. How can users adjust privacy settings to control who can see their personal information on social media platforms?
 - d. Can privacy settings on digital platforms be adjusted for individual posts or content, or are they applied globally to the user's account?
 - e. Can users adjust privacy settings to restrict who can contact them or send them messages on digital platforms?
 - f. What is two-factor authentication (2FA), and why is it important for online security?
 - g. How does two-factor authentication contribute to compliance with data protection regulations and standards?
- 3. Maintain a record of their performance using the checklist.

Name:							
SL#	Objectives/Task	Yes/No					
1	Set up a device lock by setting a PIN, password, pattern, or fingerprint for a computer or mobile device.						
2	Set up privacy setting for Facebook						
3	Set up privacy setting for telegram						
4	Set up privacy setting for WeChat						
5	Set up Two-factor authentication on Facebook						
6	Set up Two-factor authentication on Gmail						

4.3.3. Fake News

(60 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. evaluate information to identify potential fake news in the digital sphere.
- 2. employ strategies to access and retrieve data, content, and information from online sources.

Learning Experiences

Fake news is false information deliberately created to deceive readers, viewers, or listeners, often for political or financial gain. It can take many forms, such as fabricated stories, manipulated images or videos, and misleading headlines. Fake news spreads rapidly through social media and other online platforms, often exploiting people's emotions or preconceived beliefs. It undermines trust in reliable sources of information and can have serious consequences, influencing public opinion, shaping political discourse, and even inciting violence. Learning to identify and critically evaluate news sources is essential in navigating today's media landscape.

Besides using social media for connecting with people around the world, it can also be used to search and retrieve information in the form of images, videos, and many others. Accessing and retrieving data, content, and information from social media involves employing various strategies to gather valuable insights for research, analysis, marketing, and other purposes.

In this lesson, the learners will learn some methods to identify fake news being spread through various media or social media and perform various searches and saves.

Activity 1: Evaluating fake news

Explain the concept of fake news, its repercussions, and the necessity of being adept at identifying and critically assessing sources. Discuss methods for detecting fake news circulated through various media and social platforms (including Facebook, Telegram, and WeChat, among others).

Fake news refers to false or misleading information presented as genuine news. It can be found in newspapers, on websites, or even shared on social media. Fake news can confuse, spread false ideas, and make it hard for people to know what's going on.

Some things that make a news story fake include:

- unverifiable information
- pieces written by non-experts
- information not found on other sites

- information that comes from a fake site
- stories that appeal to emotions instead of stating facts

Fake news has real-world consequences, and understanding them is crucial.

- 1. Misinformation Spreads Rapidly: Fake news can spread quickly through social media and other channels. It can reach a wide audience, leading to confusion and panic.
- 2. **Public Health Impact:** During crises, like the current pandemic, fake news can be dangerous. Misinformation about treatments, vaccines, or preventive measures can harm public health.
- 3. Erosion of Trust: Repeated exposure to fake news erodes trust in reliable sources. People become skeptical of legitimate news, making it harder to distinguish fact from fiction.
- 4. Social Unrest: False stories can incite anger, fear, or hatred. They contribute to social divisions and can even lead to violence.
- 5. Political Influence: Fake news can sway opinions, influence elections, and shape public discourse. It's a powerful tool in the wrong hands.
- 6. Challenges for Fact-Checking: Debunking fake news is essential, but it's challenging. Some people continue to believe false information even after it's corrected.

Evaluation criteria to spot fake news:



Task: Learners share their experiences on how they have come across some fake news through various media and how they could spot it.

Task: Provide learners with a set of fabricated news articles, covering a range of topics, from politics and science to entertainment and health in groups or individuals, and instruct them to analyze the content, assess the credibility of the source, fact-check the claims made, and look for any signs of bias or manipulation.

Additional resources

- Website on ways to spot fake news on social media https://n9.cl/03yxd
- Video on how to avoid fake news on social media https://n9.cl/132h6
- Video on 5 ways to spot fake news https://n9.cl/o4kpy
- Video on fact-check: fighting back against fake news https://n9.cl/115ej4

Activity 2: Accessing information and data on social media

Discuss different types of searches done in the various social media platforms. Demonstrate the steps on how to open different social media, perform searches for the details or any information required, and retrieve it.

Various types of searches are conducted on social media platforms to find specific information or content. These include

- 1. **Keyword Searches:** Users input specific words or phrases to find relevant posts, profiles, or discussions.
- 2. Hashtag Searches: Users search for posts or content associated with specific hashtags to discover trending topics or join conversations.
- 3. **User Searches:** Users search for other users or profiles by entering their names, usernames, or email addresses.
- 4. Location Searches: Users search for posts or content tagged with specific locations to explore local events, businesses, or discussions.
- 5. Content Type Searches: Users search for specific types of content, such as images, videos, articles, or links.
- 6. Topic Searches: Users search for content related to particular topics of interest, such as technology, fashion, or sports.

7. Advanced Searches: Some social media platforms offer advanced search options, allowing users to refine their searches by date, language, sentiment, or other criteria.

Task: Provide an open discussion on what different social media they actively use and for what purpose they usually avail it.

Task: Learners open any social media they frequently use and perform a search to see the details.

Task: Learners open any social media they frequently use, perform any search like images, or video, and save in their systems (computers or mobiles).

Additional resources

- Website on how to search something on Facebook https://n9.cl/q3hyr
- Video on how to search video on YouTube https://n9.cl/1zlqd

- 1. Assess learners' ability to identify fake news using evaluation criteria, and their ability to search, access, and retrieve information from various social media.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.
 - a. What is fake news, and why is it a significant concern in today's society?
 - b. What role do social media platforms play in the spread of fake news, and how can users identify and combat misinformation online?
 - c. How do fact-check organizations and initiatives contribute to the fight against fake news?
 - d. How can education and media literacy programs help individuals become more discerning consumers of news and information in the digital age?
 - e. Do you think you can perform searches on social media? If yes, mention the steps to search for details about your best friend and save the photo.

3. Maintain a record of their performance using the following checklist.

Name	Name:						
SL#	Objectives/task Yes						
1	Explain the meaning of fake news						
2	Explain any evaluation criteria to spot fake news						
3	Spot fake news using evaluation criteria						
4	Perform any search, access and retrieve information from social media.						

4.3.4. Online Security

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. understand the safety measures while accessing wireless networks.
- 2. evaluate the information, data, and content in the digital environment.

Learning Experiences

In today's interconnected world, online security is paramount as individuals and organizations increasingly rely on digital networks for communication, transactions, and information sharing. Accessing wireless networks, while convenient, exposes users to various risks, including data interception, unauthorized access, and cyberattacks. Hackers and malicious actors can exploit vulnerabilities in wireless networks to intercept sensitive information, such as passwords, financial data, and personal details, posing significant threats to privacy and security.

Therefore, individuals and organizations need to adopt proactive safety measures to safeguard their personal information and data when accessing wireless networks. This includes using encrypted connections, avoiding public Wi-Fi networks, regularly updating security settings and software, and enabling two-factor authentication. By prioritizing online security and safety measures, users can mitigate the risks associated with accessing wireless networks and protect themselves from potential cyber threats.

Evaluating information, data, and content in the digital environment is crucial to discerning reliability, accuracy, and relevance, enabling informed decision-making and mitigating the spread of misinformation and fake news.

In this lesson, learners will understand and practice various safety measures to protect personal information and data while using wireless networks.

Activity 1: Understanding the safety measures while accessing wireless networks

Discuss each safety measure, highlighting its importance and how it contributes to protecting personal information and data.

When accessing wireless networks, it's essential to take appropriate safety measures to protect your personal and sensitive information from potential security threats. Here are some safety measures to consider:

- Use Secure Networks: Connect only to trusted and secure wireless networks, such as those with WPA2 or WPA3 encryption.
- 2. Enable Network Encryption: Ensure that your wireless router or access point is configured to use encryption, such as WPA2 or WPA3, encrypt data transmitted over the network.



- 3. Change Default Settings: Change the default settings and passwords for your wireless router or access point to prevent unauthorized access. Use strong, unique passwords that include a combination of letters, numbers, and special characters.
- 4. **Update Firmware Regularly:** Keep your wireless router's firmware up to date by installing updates and security patches provided by the manufacturer.
- 5. Enable Network Security Features: Enable additional network security features offered by your wireless router or access point, such as firewall protection, intrusion detection, and MAC address filtering, to enhance network security and prevent unauthorized access.
- 6. Be Cautious of Public Wi-Fi: Exercise caution when connecting to public Wi-Fi networks, such as those in coffee shops, airports, or hotels. Avoid accessing sensitive information or conducting financial

transactions on public Wi-Fi networks, as they may be less secure and susceptible to hacking.

- 7. Use Two-Factor Authentication: Enable two-factor authentication for accessing your wireless router's administration interface, if supported. Two-factor authentication adds an extra layer of security by requiring a second form of verification, such as a code sent to your mobile device.
- 8. Monitor Network Activity: Regularly monitor your wireless network for suspicious activity or unauthorized devices connected to the network. Use network monitoring tools and security software to detect and respond to potential security threats.

Task: Learners engage in discussions in pairs about safety measures when accessing wireless networks, and then designate one member from each pair to share their findings with the class.

Additional resources

- Video on Ways to Stay Safe on Public Wi-Fi https://n9.cl/sxf6n
- Video on Being safe on the Internet https://n9.cl/pivcd

Activity 2: Evaluating online information

Explain the concept of using different criteria to evaluate information and data content while accessing online. Discuss its importance to ensure accuracy, reliability, and relevance.

The following are the criteria to evaluate online information.

- 1. Source Credibility: Assess the credibility of the source providing the information. Look for reputable websites, official publications, and expert opinions. Be cautious of sources with biases, lack of authority, or dubious intentions.
- 2. Fact-Checking: Verify facts using reliable fact-checking websites or cross-referencing multiple sources. Misinformation spreads easily online, so always double-check before accepting information as true.
- 3. Context and Relevance: Understand the context in which the information is presented. Consider the

- purpose, audience, and timing. Evaluate whether the data is relevant to your specific needs or research.
- 4. Data Quality: Scrutinize the quality of data. Is it up-to-date, accurate, and comprehensive? Be aware of data manipulation, incomplete datasets, or outdated statistics.
- 5. Bias and Objectivity: Recognize any biases in the content. Is it balanced, or does it favor a particular viewpoint? Seek objective information that presents multiple perspectives.

Task: Learners open any websites (kuenselonline, BBS, BBC) and read articles or pages inside them. Let them evaluate the page based on the evaluation criteria.

Additional resources

- Video on judging online information https://n9.cl/o8gsd
- Website on evaluating website https://n9.cl/ht2ubg

- 1. Provide guidance and support as needed, encouraging learners to apply the concepts learned during the lesson.
- 2. Ask questions to check the learners' understanding of the topic.
 - a. What constitutes a strong password for securing my wireless network?
 - b. What is data encryption, and why is it important for wireless networks?
 - c. What are the different methods of implementing data encryption?
 - d. What are the evaluation criteria to evaluate the information online?
- 3. Maintain a record of their performance using the checklist.

Name:						
SL#	Objectives/Task	Yes/No				
1	Explain some safety measures for accessing Wi-Fi.					
2	Connect the device to the Wi-Fi network					
3	Explain some evaluation criteria for evaluating information online.					
4	Apply evaluation criteria while accessing any online information or data.					

4.3.5. Cybersecurity

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. develop appropriate action in response to cybersecurity incidents and validate data sources.
- 2. assess potential threats and vulnerabilities of electronic devices.

Learning Experiences

In today's digital world, ensuring cybersecurity is crucial for protecting sensitive information and maintaining the integrity of electronic devices.

Cybersecurity involves protecting computer systems, networks, and data from unauthorized access, attacks, or damage. It encompasses various practices, such as installing security software, implementing secure passwords, and regularly updating systems to defend against evolving threats. Device security focuses on safeguarding individual devices, like computers, smartphones, and tablets, by employing encryption, antivirus programs, and firewalls to prevent unauthorized access and data breaches. Both cybersecurity and device security are crucial in today's digital age to ensure the privacy and integrity of personal and sensitive information.

In this lesson, learners will gain knowledge on responding to cybersecurity incidents and evaluating the potential threats posed by electronic devices.

Activity 1: Responding to Social Media Crisis

Begin by defining cybersecurity incident response using an example or case scenario, illustrating its practical application. Subsequently, emphasizes the significance of cybersecurity incident response in addressing and mitigating potential security breaches and threats. Next, outline the key components of cybersecurity incident response, highlighting the essential steps involved in identifying, assessing, containing, eradicating, and recovering from security incidents. Finally, briefly explain the Bhutan Computer Incident Response Team (BtCIRT) and its roles in managing cybersecurity incidents.

Bhutan Computer Incident Response Team (BtCIRT)

The Bhutan Computer Incident Response Team (BtCIRT) operates under the Department of Information Technology and Telecom within the Ministry of Information and Communication. Its primary mission is to bolster cybersecurity in Bhutan by fostering cooperation and sharing information among various parties. BtCIRT is committed to aiding in the development of skills and

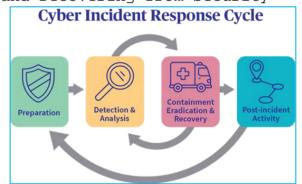
capabilities, as well as advocating for ongoing improvements in computer security measures.

BtCIRT carries out the following responsibilities at the national level:

- 1. Act as a national focal point for cybersecurity for people, businesses, government, and international agencies within the country.
- 2. Develop and maintain national incident management capabilities in both reactive and proactive ways.
- 3. Conduct cybersecurity awareness programs
- 4. Be a competent source of cybersecurity information.
- 5. Coordinate cybersecurity incident response at the international level on behalf of the country

Cybersecurity incident response involves detecting, containing, mitigating, and recovering from security

breaches or threats to computer systems and data. This includes using monitoring tools to spot unauthorized access, isolating affected systems, implementing measures to minimize impact, restoring systems and



data, and analyzing incidents for future improvement.

Validating data verifying sources means authenticity, accuracy, and reliability of information various This includes sources. evaluating credibility, verifying the accuracy, considering publication date and context, and cross-referencing with sources. reliable Both practices are crucial for protecting digital assets and making informed decisions against cybersecurity threats.

Scenario:

A villager girl, Pema, has encountered a social media crisis. Unauthorized individuals gained access to her personal social media account and posted inappropriate content, including offensive messages and false information. The incident has caused personal distress and could impact Pema's reputation and relationships. A crisis management team has been activated to address the

situation and mitigate the damage. As part of the response team, you coordinate efforts and lead the response to this incident.

Task: Based on the above scenario, make the learner assess the impact of the incident on Pema's reputation and personal relationships. And also ask them to develop and implement response measures to contain the crisis and restore trust with personal contacts.

Additional resources

- Cybersecurity incident response https://n9.cl/6hhwv
- What is the incident response https://n9.cl/2ay6n

Activity 2: Analyzing Smartphone Security

Introduce the possible risks and weaknesses of electronic devices like computers, laptops, iPads, and mobile phones. Explore various types of threats that devices may face, including malware, phishing attacks, and unauthorized access. Discuss and elaborate on strategies for evaluating and analyzing these threats.

Assessing potential threats and vulnerabilities of electronic devices involves identifying possible risks and weaknesses that could compromise their security. This includes examining factors like outdated software,

weak passwords, and susceptibility malware or cyberattacks. Bv understanding these threats, users can take proactive measures to strengthen device security, such



as updating software regularly, using strong passwords, and installing antivirus software. Additionally, conducting regular vulnerability assessments can help identify and address any weaknesses before they can be exploited by malicious actors, ensuring the protection of electronic devices and the data they contain.

Scenario 1: Social Media App Permissions

You frequently download and use social media apps on your smartphone. However, you often grant these apps excessive permissions without thoroughly reviewing them. Recently, you've noticed that some apps are accessing your location, contacts, and personal data without your explicit consent.

Scenario 2: Phishing Email:

You received an email on your smartphone claiming to be from your bank, requesting urgent action to verify your account details. The email contains a link prompting you to enter sensitive information, such as your username, password, and banking details.

Scenario 3: Unsecured Wi-Fi Networks

You regularly connect to public Wi-Fi networks at cafés, malls, and libraries to save on data usage. However, you're unaware of the risks associated with unsecured Wi-Fi networks, such as eavesdropping, data interception, and manin-the-middle attacks.

Scenario 4: Outdated Operating System

You've been ignoring software update notifications on your smartphone for several months due to inconvenience and lack of awareness about their importance. As a result, your device is running on an outdated operating system with known security vulnerabilities.

Task: Provide the above scenarios to the learners and make them identify the specific threats and vulnerabilities present in each situation. Ask them to discuss potential mitigation strategies and best practices for enhancing smartphone security.

Additional resources

- Mobile device security https://n9.cl/eyzohq
- Cybersecurity threats https://n9.cl/0rj2wu
- Common security threats to mobile https://n9.cl/ksqgxh

- 1. Observe learners' participation and engagement during simulation exercises and discussions.
- 2. Provide feedback and guidance to learners based on their performance and participation in activities.

3. Maintain a record of their performance using the checklist.

Name:						
SL#	Objectives/Task	Yes/No				
1	Define cybersecurity incident response.					
2	Outline the key components of cybersecurity incident response					
3	Identity some common digital threads					
4	Identify potential risks and weaknesses of electronic devices					
5	Analyze scenarios to identify specific threats and vulnerabilities					

4.3.6. Safe Use of Social Media

(120 minutes)

Learning Objectives: At the end of the lesson, the learner should be able to:

- 1. understand the positive and negative impacts of social media on individuals and society as a whole.
- 2. comprehend the principles outlined in the social media code of conduct to ensure responsible and ethical online interactions.

Learning Experiences

Social Media plays a significant role in communication and collaboration, yet it brings both benefits and risks. Understanding the impacts of social media on individuals and society is crucial for navigating its complexities responsibly. Moreover, comprehending the principles of a social media code of conduct fosters ethical and respectful online interactions, promoting a safer and more positive digital environment.

Being safe on social media involves maintaining privacy settings, avoiding unknown connections, and refraining from sharing sensitive information. Critically evaluating the content, updating passwords, and reporting suspicious behaviour enhance security, contributing to a safer online environment.

In this lesson, learners will gain insights into navigating social media platforms safely and ethically, promoting positive digital citizenship.

Activity 1: Discussing the impact of Social Media platforms

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of social media and analyze the significance of social media platforms.

The impact of social media is significant and wideranging. It affects individuals, communities, and societies in various ways. Social media facilitates communication and connection, allowing people to stay in touch with friends, family, and colleagues regardless of geographical distance. It provides a platform for sharing information, ideas, and experiences, fostering a sense of belonging and community.

social media also has drawbacks, including privacy concerns, cyberbullying, and the spread misinformation. It can contribute to issues such as addiction, mental health problems, and societal polarization. Overall, social media has transformed how we interact, share, and consume information, shaping our behaviors, attitudes, and perceptions in the digital age.

Scenario:

Sangay, a high school student, loves using social media. She spends lots of time on it, chatting with friends and sharing updates. One day, she sees her friends hanging out without inviting her. She starts feeling sad and wonders if it's because of something she did online. Sangay begins comparing herself to her friends' perfect posts and feels even worse. She spends more time on social media, hoping for validation, but it only makes her feel lonelier.

Task: Instruct the learners to read the scenario and explore the impacts of social media on mental health through discussion.

Additional resources

- Is social media harmful https://n9.cl/fuqc4
- Impact of social media https://n9.cl/dp1f9r
- Benefits and risks of social media https://n9.cl/v5fg9

Activity 2: Listing dos and don'ts while using Social Media

Explain the significance of online safety, particularly when engaging with social media platforms. Discuss essential dos and don'ts for safe social media use, emphasizing the importance of protecting personal information and exercising

caution in interactions. Furthermore, explains the fundamental principles of social media conduct and the importance of adhering to a code of conduct and fostering responsible and ethical online interactions.

Online safety is crucial for protecting against online threats like identity theft, fraud, and cyberbullying. It ensures privacy and fosters trust online, preventing financial losses and reputational damage. Prioritizing online safety creates a secure and positive digital experience for individuals and communities.

Do's:

- Be mindful of your privacy settings and regularly review them to ensure your personal information is secure.
- Use social media to connect with friends, family, and professionals positively and respectfully.
- Share content responsibly, fact-checking information before posting, to avoid spreading misinformation.
- Engage with diverse perspectives and opinions, fostering constructive dialogue and understanding.
- Protect your digital reputation by thinking before you post and considering how your online activity may reflect on you professionally and personally.
- Report and block any inappropriate or abusive content or users to help maintain a safe and respectful online environment.
- Be authentic and genuine in your interactions, building trust and credibility with your online community.

Don'ts:

- Don't overshare personal information, such as your address, phone number, or financial details, to protect yourself from identity theft or privacy breaches.
- Avoid engaging in cyberbullying, harassment, or hate speech, as it can have harmful consequences for both victims and perpetrators.
- Don't believe everything you see or read online; critically evaluate sources and verify information before sharing it.
- Refrain from posting or sharing inappropriate or offensive content, including explicit or graphic

- material, that may violate community guidelines or legal standards.
- Avoid getting involved in online arguments or conflicts; instead, approach disagreements respectfully and seek to understand different perspectives.
- Don't participate in social media challenges or trends that may compromise your safety or integrity.
- Avoid using social media excessively or allowing it to negatively impact your mental health or productivity; prioritize offline interactions and self-care.

Task: Learners watch a video on "Social Media Etiquette" from https://n9.cl/i3nyp to gain insight into dos and don'ts when using social media.

Task: Learners compile a list of social media etiquette while watching the video and discuss it among themselves.

Additional resources

- Social media policy in Bhutan https://n9.cl/a4sbhj
- Social media policy https://n9.cl/la8v8m

- 1. Ask the following questions to check the learner's understanding of the topic.
 - a. Provide at least two things you should do and two things you shouldn't do when using social media.
 - b. What are some key principles outlined in the social media code of conduct to promote responsible and ethical online interactions?
- 2. Maintain the record to assess the performance of learners.

Name:							
SL#	Objectives/task						
1	Mention positive impacts of social media						
2	Mention negative impacts of social media						
3	Explain the significance of do's while using social media						
4	Tell the significance of don'ts while using social media						

Appendices I: Assessment Matrix

			Asse	ssment l	Matrix					
CFA (In all the lessons for feedback and support)		CSA (Scheduled performance level assessment) 80 %					SA (Test) 20%		Grand Total	
		T. 1.	77. I. *	Domain	TT 4 1		10	40 + 20		
		Technique	Technique	K	S	V	Total	Term I	10	40+20
A	Quarter 1		Assignment	2	3	3	20			
R E A S		Assignment, Class activity, Test, etc.	Class activity	2	3	3				
		• 1	Test	2	2					
			Assignment	2	3	3				
F	Quarter 2	Assignment, Class activity, Test, etc.	Class activity	2	3	3	20			
A S S E		• 1	Test	2	2					
	Quarter 3	Assignment, Class activity, Test, etc.	Assignment	2	3	3	20		10	
S S			Class activity	2	3	3		Term II		40+20
M			Test	2	2		20			

E			Assignment	2	3	3			
N T	Quarter 4	Assignment, Class activity, Test, etc.	Class activity	2	3	3	20		
		• ,	Test	2	2		20		
	Grand Total			12	24	20	80	20	100

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