

# DOWNLOAD PDF THE TALISMAN OF GOOD FORTUNE AND OTHER STORIES FROM RURAL BHUTAN

## Chapter 1 : Bhutan Food Pictures - America's Best Lifechangers

*The Talisman of Good Fortune and Other Stories from Rural Bhutan is a collection of nine fictitious short stories based on rural Bhutanese culture, beliefs and norms.*

Three of her novels have received awards. That Long Silence received the Sahitya Akademi award. Her latest novel is Strangers to Ourselves Listen to Me, her memoirs, will be out shortly. She has also done translations from Kannada and Marathi into English and her own work has been translated into several Indian and European languages. Shashi has participated in literary conferences and festivals, as well as lectured at universities in both India and abroad. She was awarded the Padma Shri in Sudeep lives in Goa. She also writes poetry and has a band called Jazzpoesi. The band produced a digital cd in summer that topped the Norwegian Jazz charts in the summer. She is also founder member of a publishing house called Barkweaver Publications. Avishek Sen Avishek Sen Avishek Sen is a contemporary artist working primarily with watercolour as a medium. Juxtaposing intricate and large forms, conflating fruits, animals, humans and inanimate objects, often in a metaphorical construct, Avishek explores questions about contemporary socio-political issues in India. He lives and works in New Delhi. He has been on the International Visitor Program to the U. He was also invited to the Visiting International Publisher program in Sydney in and to the Istanbul Fellowship in He has published five books consisting of critical articles on Tamil media and politics and his sixth collection will be published this year. She is an experienced interpreter and translator in several European languages, particularly German, and works for the Ministry of Education in Coimbra. His research interests include Postcolonial Literature and Theory, Translation Studies, Comparative Literature and World Literature, and he is currently the contributing editor for South and Southeast Asia of an international project based in Stockholm for writing a history of World Literature. His publications include Colonial Transactions: English Literature and India , Post-colonial Translation: Theory and Practice , and an edition of Kim by Rudyard Kipling. He has edited and contributed two chapters to a book in Hindi on the poet Rahim, a Muslim bhakti poet more formally known as Abdur-Rahim Khan-e khana , who was also a prominent courtier of the Emperor Akbar and the commander of his army. In , Yale University awarded him an honorary doctorate in the humanities. The Years That Changed the World Narayan Prize; and the Fukoka Prize. In , he was awarded the Padma Bhushan. Anil also writes political commentary and articles for websites including BBC Hindi, Newslaudry, Media Vigil and a few other selected newspapers. He lives in New Delhi.

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## Chapter 2 : Top shelves for The Talisman Of Good Fortune And Other Stories From Rural Bhutan

*To ask other readers questions about The Talisman Of Good Fortune And Other Stories From Rural Bhutan, please sign up. Be the first to ask a question about The Talisman Of Good Fortune And Other Stories From Rural Bhutan Extraordinary short stories from village Bhutan. It's not exactly fairy tales.*

Thai amulets are often known as a good luck charm. Nowadays, these amulets worn by people right cross the globe no matter of age and gender. The Thai amulets are worn by people around their neck to protect themselves from trouble and diseases. The most popular image on the amulets is that of Buddha, which is worn on a cord of chain around the neck. These amulets are worn to repel bad luck and evil. Thai amulets are being worn in Thailand from centuries ago. Residents here, adorn at least one Buddhist amulet. Thai people strongly believe in the power of Buddha and the people who wear these Thai amulets are not only seeking for happiness, but also to ward off pain and sorrows. Earlier these images were carved over wooden or metal piece. In olden days, Thai amulets were made out of many different ingredients such as Din, Chin, Phong, Herb etc. Today colored plastic ones have become quiet popular. Most of the people in Thailand, believe in the existence of spirits and ghosts. Many of them claim to have seen them. In Thailand, ghost stories or movies are extremely popular and come in many varieties from the comic to the gruesome. This phenomenon is not just restricted to rural villages but is also relevant among many university students and people from all walks of life. It is particularly strong in Northern Thailand where it is taken very seriously. In Thailand you will find many people wearing this Thai amulets to protect themselves against evil spirits and around Thai houses you will find Spirit Houses San Phra Phum. Thai people believe that there are many ghosts that need to be feared and that each of them poses a different threat. This is the one big reason for Thai people resorting to wear such good luck amulets. In addition to protection against ghosts or evil spirits, amulets are also worn for protection from other people. For example, soldiers may use Thai amulets to increase their luck and to protect their lives. There are many true living examples of millionaires that have their life change after wearing Thai amulets. Most of the businessman in Thailand agrees that wearing Thai amulets can really help their business to soar higher. Many businessman have experienced the good changes and believe that business flows in smoothly and their profit increases after wearing Thai amulets. It is also believe that Thai amulets can increase the charms of a person who are wearing the amulet. They will be more appealing in front of other people. Many people believe that wearing Thai amulets can easily get them into a relationship and it is very effective in attracting the opposite sex. Not only that, but it is also said that wearing Thai amulets can make your relationship better with everyone around you. Nowadays you can find these amulets worn by people right cross the globe. They can be easily found in jewelry-artisan fairs, museums, shops and also at homes. These amulets are prayed over by monks for a period of time spanning many days, so that it can gains maximum power to protect the owner. Thai amulets are not made in factory; they are made by Thai monks who use their experience, ashes of old and sacred handwritten books as part of their magical ingredients to make this good luck charm. A good quality gold leaf amulet can be purchased from respected temples at cost of 10, baht or more, dollars. Despite rapid modernization, many people are still superstitious. In Bangkok the number is more as when compare to other place. Thai amulets, instilled with magical qualities that keep away bad spirits, are not only worn around the neck or in ring form but are also seen on dashboards and rear view mirrors of cars. Thai amulets are more famous in Southeast Asia.

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## Chapter 3 : Goa Arts and Literature Festival

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Share2 Shares 4K India is a superstitious country, probably more strongly associated with mysticism than most other places on the planet. Here are some ways mysticism manifests itself in this fascinating South Asian republic. Not a dream in the Martin Luther King Jr sense. The man in the dream was Ram Baksh Singh, who has been dead since he was hanged by the British for taking part in a rebellion. Yet Sarkar, a Hindu leader, claimed that Singh told him about 1, tons of gold hidden beneath the village of Daundia Khera. When a government minister, Charan Das Mahant, heard about the dream, he decided this was too good an opportunity to pass up. The geologists had apparently detected some sort of metal beneath the ground, so the archaeologists set to work digging two trenches. The whole thing became a media spectacle, with journalists joining locals to watch the dig unfold. You will no doubt be shocked to learn that no gold was found. Among the things found in the first trench were some iron nails and three burnt brick walls. It later transpired that the geological report had been tampered with. The geologists said they made no claim they had detected metal or recommended digging. Many Indians are, naturally, frustrated at the dent to their reputation. This time, the dig was illegally carried out by another priest who got a tip in his dream. Unfortunately for him, the spot he chose for his bit of amateur archeology was a protected monument. The priest and five of his disciples were arrested after digging a meter 40 ft ditch. Yet there are some Indian temples that have cornered an unusual and lucrative market—selling human hair to the West. Many Hindus shave their head, as they consider giving up their hair to be an offering to Vishnu. In the temple there are two halls filled with barbers. They shave the hair from 12, pilgrims every day. The hair is prized by many in the west, and a lot of it goes to Italian wig manufacturers. Short hair is sent to China, where the amino acid el-cystine is extracted for use as a food preservative. Followers create a stone pillar that is placed in a yoni, which is a representation of a vulva. Worship of lingam stones has been ongoing for at least 2, years. The oldest surviving example, the Gudimallam Shiva lingam, is topped with an extremely obvious glans. Worship usually involves pouring a number of things onto the stone pillar. Milk and yogurt are often poured onto the tip which does little to dispel the phallic link, as well as water, sugar, and other offerings. Not all lingam are manufactured. One of the most visited lingams is an ice stalagmite in a sacred site known as Amarnath Cave, which can receive 15, visitors in a single day. Yet in recent years, higher average temperatures around the cave have caused the lingam to shrink, and some are calling it a victim of climate change. It looks like a normal Sikh temple, all white and domed. The village that houses the temple has a cement model of a British Airways jet above its gate. Settling overseas is a common goal for many people in the region, and there are currently 6 million people from Doaba settled abroad. Rakesh Dixit, a scrap dealer from Delhi, has taken a different, but related approach to worship. He owns an Airbus A, which used to fly for Air India. Given that planes are quite long, the police had to order the driver to wait until midnight before he was allowed to leave, to prevent utter chaos. Known as nazar, it comes from the idea that a gaze can cause harm. Mothers must be careful not to be too complimentary of their babies, for fear of drawing the evil eye. In order to help this, babies are given imperfections, in the form of a black mark made on the face, or a black thread tied around the arm. The evil eye is said to be cast by those that may have reason to be jealous. Childless women looking with admiration at the children of others are casting the evil eye on the youngsters. Those in poor health or circumstances may be said to cast the evil eye by looking at those that are better off. The good news is that there are ways to protect oneself from the evil eye. Some shops sell nothing but talismans designed to ward the eye off. Often, people will hang up chilies, limes, and lemons as a homemade alternative. There are even places online that sell fruit-based wards to protect homes and offices against the evil eye, should you have a few rupees to spare and a desire to improve your lot. Biswarup Ganguly The Ganges is one of the most famous rivers on Earth. The Maha Kumbh Mela is an event that takes place every 12 years, during which tens of millions of Hindus go for a dip in the water. Most visitors

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are in the river for only seconds. The river is said to cleanse bathers of sin. That is about the only part of a person that will leave cleaner than when they went in, as 3 billion liters of waste are dumped into the river every day. Domestic waste, industrial heavy metals, and the ashes of the dead form the biggest sources of pollution. Levels of human waste in popular bathing spots are up to 3, times acceptable levels. They claim 3, youths in the region of Nagaland are under the influence of the devil , and are using Facebook and Twitter to spread the cult. The books are placed on pictures of pentagrams within circles, before being set alight. A local Christian scholar blamed the influence of Western pop stars, who have offered themselves to Satan for fame and wealth. One of the key practices of the Satanic youth is said to be Black Mass. Essentially a parody of Christian mass, it involves desecrating and stealing the sacred materials used in rituals by other religions. Churches in the Kerala region have had their tabernacles damaged and bread stolen. Radiosai Sathya Sai Baba was a famous guru—a very, very rich one. He claimed to be the reincarnation of Sai Baba of Shirdi, a guru who died in Sathya claimed to be able to perform miracles, though his critics claimed he could only perform magic tricks. He also left behind no heir , leading to quite a saga over who should take control of the fortune. Natwar Singh, reports on two unusual meetings between the former Prime Minister and an Indian tantric, known as Chandraswami. When the mystic was visiting the UK in , he requested a meeting with Thatcher, who had recently been made leader of the Conservative Party. This was four years before she became Prime Minister, so she agreed to give him 10 minutes of her time. Singh reports that Chandraswami asked Thatcher to write down five questions on strips of paper. He then crumpled them up, closed his eyes, and proceeded to offer accurate answers to all of them. Thatcher was so impressed that she requested another meeting. She held the post for 11, ultimately. Chandraswami has since fallen rather far from grace. After all, it did come out when Singh had a book to sell, and got him some press coverage. While superstition and magical thinking can be harmless, it can also persuade people to do things that can only be described as evil. Witch doctors, or tantrics, travel among villages, dispensing their advice and practicing spells. Often, these are supposed to bring good fortune, or ward off black magic. Yet some of the rituals they perform, or get others to carry out, involve the mutilation and murder of children. Akash Singh was a three-year-old boy from Barha, a village in Uttar Pradesh. A woman living in the same village was suffering from nightmares, so she turned to a traveling tantric for help. The tantric recommended sacrificing a child to the Hindu goddess of destruction. The woman kidnapped Akash, then, by turns, cut out his tongue, cut off his nose and ears, then cut off his fingers. He died slowly and painfully, and it was his mother that discovered his body. Akash was far from an isolated case. Two men in Chhattisgarh state ritually sacrificed a seven-year-old girl, so they could use her liver as an offering. A witch doctor seeking good fortune beheaded a year-old boy , so an offering could be made of his head. A woman, who had lost sons in infancy, turned to a tantric for advice on having a healthy child. The tantric beheaded a five-year-old girl in a field, following a series of prayers. Seven people were arrested, when the bodies of two children —a two-year-old boy and an eight-year-old girl—were found in the house of a witch doctor. In a case with a slightly happier ending, a policeman had two sisters, aged seven and four, tied up and ready for sacrifice. In addition to child sacrifice, there are also women killed every year for being witches. Prominent rationalists have been murdered and exiled. One state in India has banned the practice of black magic , which is a start. You can email him here.

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### Chapter 4 : Interesting place - Review of Babesa Village Restaurant, Thimphu, Bhutan - TripAdvisor

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Source An ankh is a symbol of eternal life. It comes to us from ancient Egypt, where it was an indispensable lucky charm for the Pharaohs. This was considered to be an offering of "the breath of life" that is needed in the afterlife. An axe can bring success. Archaeologists have unearthed talismans in the shape of an axe head in all parts of the world. They usually have holes in them, indicating that they were worn around the neck. Ancient art from the Far East, pre-Columbian America, the Mediterranean, and Africa frequently depicts a double-bladed axe to indicate power. They stand for eternity and are signs of completeness, perfection, and wholeness. The circle has given us many kinds of lucky symbols, including rings of every description and the circular designs of Amish hex signs, not to mention the wreaths we hang on our doors at Christmas time. Crescents are among the most powerful of all lucky symbols. The crescent is especially lucky for young children and their mothers. In ancient Egypt, the crescent moon was the symbol of Isis, the mother of the gods. As its symbolism spread throughout the world, it eventually became a symbol of Paradise, when represented with a star. It is particularly significant in Islam. The cross has come to be a symbol of Christianity, but it was both a religious and lucky sign for centuries before the Christian era. It has been found in parts of the world the message of Christianity never reached. In most pagan religions, the cross represents the tree of life. In some ancient cultures, the crosspiece intersecting the upright piece, represented a ladder that helped a worshiper to reach God. In other cultures, the upright piece pointed the way to heaven and the crosspiece represented earthly influences. The hand is a powerful symbol of good luck in nearly every Mediterranean culture. In Muslim countries, the hand is made with the thumb and fingers outstretched in honor of Fatima, the favorite daughter of the prophet Mohammad. Fatima was one of only three women worthy of entering heaven. The thumb represents the prophet himself, the first finger represents Fatima, the middle finger her husband, and the others her two sons. The ancient Etruscans and Greeks wore lucky amulets representing a fist with the thumb tucked beneath the fingers. Similar charms, with the index finger extended, were believed to have power to ward off the evil eye. Sometimes a simple hand gesture encourages good luck or helps ward off bad luck. For more about lucky symbols, including the hand, read this article. A key is one of the oldest charms. Source The heart is seen as a representation of love and wisdom in Christian tradition. In Egypt, the heart is seen as the center of our psychic energy and is thought to have power over the influences of black magic. In Islam, the heart is where understanding takes place. The horn signifies strength, power, and abundance. In ancient Greek and Roman mythology, the horn represented the male phallus. Sometimes called the horn of plenty, this charm signifies future wealth and prosperity. Like crescents, which they resemble, charms in the form of animal horns are believed to have great power over the evil eye. A key is among the most important symbols of luck. It is also one of the oldest of charms. A key given as a gift between lovers is considered a symbol of unlocking the door to the heart. It is believed that the giver will be lucky in love. The Greeks and Romans believed keys represented the "Key of Life," which had the power to unlock the door through which prayers reached the gods. It was also used to promote remembrance of things past and foresight for things to come. The ancients attached special significance to keys made of silver, the metal sacred to the goddess Diana. She was the protector of doorways and thresholds, as well as the special guardian of mothers-to-be. In Japanese culture, three keys tied together are considered a powerful lucky charm. They enable the wearer to unlock the doors that lead to love, health, and wealth. It can also prevent nightmares. Ladders have been considered lucky symbols for centuries. The Egyptians usually placed them in their tombs to help the souls of the dead climb heavenward. They also carried ladder charms, to help them avoid earthly temptation. Ladders are unlucky when they are leaned against a wall to form a triangle with the ground. Passing through the triangle is thought to violate the unity of the sacred unit. There is an antidote for walking under a ladder, of course. Triangles are the strongest form for structures. Practitioners of ancient religions also found mystical

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significance in triangles and fashioned charms and amulets in that shape. Triangles were thought to represent the cycle of life—birth, maturity, and death—and as such they symbolized harmony between humans and their gods. It was considered a sacrilege to break its perfect shape. The ancient Egyptians used triangles when they created the great pyramids, which many today regard as symbols of good luck, even though they are monuments to the dead. The architects who designed them combined four triangles to symbolize the coming together of earthly and heavenly forces. Wheels represent eternity and are seen as a sign of good luck in many cultures. It was said that Buddha himself drew such a wheel in a rice field to teach his followers that all creation is a series of causes and effects following each other like the turning of a wheel. Source Icons Symbolizing Luck Chimney sweeps are a sign of good luck, wealth and happiness. The horse reared, and to the horror of the crowd, almost threw the King. Each doll is dressed in elaborate costume. Although regularly used in tribal ceremonies, these dolls are also used as playthings by children and displayed in homes and sacred places. Saint Christopher is the patron saint of travelers. Catholic people often place a Saint Christopher medal in their car. The Star of Bethlehem guided the three wise men. In the Old Testament, the starry sky symbolized the numerous children of Abraham, and gave direction to the promised land. The Evil Eye wards off misfortune when worn as an amulet. Unlike other sources of good luck, whose resides in the possession of the object itself, the power of the evil eye amulet is to protect from the Evil Eye itself. The Number Seven is considered lucky by many different cultures and religions, In Christianity, seven represents self-sacrifice and higher virtue. The early Christian church taught that belief in God brings seven gifts: It is also said that the seventh son of a seventh son has the power to heal and that the seventh daughter of a seventh daughter has the gift of interpreting dreams. According to ancient Japanese mythology, there are also Seven Gods of Fortune, who deliver gifts to worthy people on the New Year. Wish Makers A falling or shooting star is said to grant the wisher a secret wish. Source A wishing well is a place where you toss a coin or another symbol of good luck and make a wish. The ancients believed that a token gift to the gods would keep the wells from running dry. They also believed that the gods of the sea could be kept happy if a few coins were occasionally thrown their way as a tribute. A custom observed all over the world, says that if you look for your reflection in the water and then make a wish after throwing a coin into it, the wish will be granted. But when in Rome, remember that their sea gods will accept no less than three coins. A wishbone is a symbol of good luck. It also is a wish maker. If two people tug on the ends of a wishbone and each makes a wish, the person holding the bigger piece when the wishbone breaks will have their wish granted. A stray eyelash is seen as a wish maker, much like the wishbone. If a stray eyelash falls upon your cheek, place it on your finger, make a wish, then blow the eyelash away. A falling star, or "shooting" star as it is sometimes called, grants the person lucky enough to see it, a secret wish. Source Amber is thought to be a bit of the sun with the power to bring good fortune. The Greeks called amber "electron," which led to the modern word for electricity. Amber can give off sparks when rubbed, which may be why it is considered a lucky charm. Both Chinese and Muslim cultures burn amber as incense, to protect against evil spirits. Sapphires have symbolized good luck since ancient times. The Greeks believed that wearing a sapphire invited the favor of the gods. In the ancient Middle East, this blue stone was believed to have supernatural powers. In India, sapphires bring health and wealth and in other cultures they are believed to repel spiders, protect virgins, and ward off envy. Sapphires are also the birthstone for the month of September, and so are particularly lucky for people born in that month. For more about lucky birthstones, read this article. It also wards off the Evil Eye, ghosts, spirits, and negative planetary influences. Among gamblers, it is the good luck charm of choice.

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Chapter 5 : Ghost Story (Audiobook) by Peter Straub | [blog.quintoapp.com](http://blog.quintoapp.com)

2. *The talisman of good fortune and other stories from rural Bhutan: 2.*

He is an expert on Buddhist philosophy. He was part of the team that coined new Dzongkha terminologies, including Gross National Happiness. He has served as Dzongda for fourteen years. Deki Choden is a host and entertainment producer with Bhutan Broadcasting Services. She started as a bilingual reporter, covering both human interest stories, and educational short programs. Dipika Chhetri is a media officer for the Royal Office of Media after a brief stint as a journalist, reporting mostly on climate change. She publishes her poetry on Facebook. He is an active blogger, social media enthusiast, and has produced seventeen documentaries, some of which have won awards abroad. Karma Wangchuk is a fashion enthusiast and blogger. His blog on Facebook, Bhutan Street Fashion features designs and other collaborative work within the creative industry. Kuenga is a National Geographic Explorer. Kunga Tenzin Dorji is a self-confessed jack-of-all-trades. He was Consultant Editor at Drukpa magazine, hosted a radio talk show, acted in four films and is the lead singer in a rock band. Kunzang Choden is the first Bhutanese woman writer to write a novel in English. Her first novel, *The Circle of Karma*, was published in She has written and published a number of books for young children in last few years. Lily Wangchuk is the first woman president of a political party in Bhutan and was the Director of Bhutan Media Foundation. Karma Phuntsho is a teacher of Buddhism and Bhutan Studies. Lyonpo Dorji Choden is the Minister of Works and Human Settlement and has been serving in the Royal Government for over twenty years in different capacities. He played a central role in the formation of Druk Nyamrup Tshogpa, a Bhutanese political party founded on the principles of freedom, justice and solidarity. Pawo Choyning Dorji is a photographer and the author of *Seeing Sacred*: He is working on a second book of photo-essays titled, *Sacred Paths: The Journey of Master Xuanzang*. She has worked as a reporter and presenter for Centennial Radio. Pema Gyaltshen has worked as a teacher for children, counselor and language teacher. Her stories feature animals as characters to inculcate in young readers a love, fondness and respect for animals. Phuntsok Rabten is a filmmaker, and has written and directed two feature films "Songs of the Wind and Chuut Wai". He has also worked as an editor at Bhutan Observer and has directed two short films. He has worked as a lecturer, agriculturist, manager, parliamentarian, consultant and writer. Sadon Lhamo is a flight attendant and worked as a media officer in Bhutan Infocomm and Media Authority for three years. She also part times as a radio jockey and has hosted several events. Siok Sian Dorji is the Founder-Director of the Bhutan Centre for Media and Democracy, and has been supporting training for creative non-fiction writing, micro documentaries and multimedia storytelling. *Untold Stories of Bhutan*, and *15 Gun Salutes: Confidential British Reports on Bhutan* from Yeshey Dorji is a photographer whose portraits of wildlife and people in Bhutan have earned him international renown. He has also worked as a Newsreader with Bhutan Broadcasting Service.

Chapter 6 : Chuchok Statue Gold Color Love Amulet Thai Talisman Good Trade Fortune | eBay

*The Talisman of Good Fortune and Other Stories from Rural Bhutan.*

Chapter 7 : The Talisman Of Good Fortune And Other Stories From Rural Bhutan by Rinzin Rinzin

by Rita Thomas; *Talisman of Good Fortune and other Stories from Rural Bhutan* () by Rinzin Rinzin; *Heard from Grandparents* () by Drugyal HSS Literary Club; *Bhutanese Folktales from the South and the East* () by Gopilal Acharya; *Was it a Yeti or a Deity?*

Chapter 8 : Ascetic World - Live Life Simply Ascetic World | Live Life Simply

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*His debut book was *The Talisman of Good Fortune and Other Stories from Rural Bhutan* (). He also authored a short novel *Depa Bondeypa's Relatives* (); an anthology of poems *Dewdrops in the Sun* (); and a number of children's books.*

### Chapter 9 : 10 Bizarre Cases Of Mysticism From India - Listverse

*Rinzin Rinzin is the author of *The Talisman of Good Fortune and Other Stories from Rural Bhutan*, and a number of illustrated story books for children. He has worked as a lecturer, agriculturist, manager, parliamentarian, consultant and writer.*