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Reading Program: An Attempt Towards Enriching Language Proficiency.

Compiled by: Sherub Gyeltshen, DEO

Reading is a multidimensional process engaging recognition of words, understanding context and deriving meaning towards a goal of information or pleasure. It has become desirable and critical for people around the globe to develop reading habit at a time when the economy is dependable on information and knowledge. Bhutanese are no more exception when active reading habit has always been a wanting and the most sought practice.

Considering the importance of reading and its significant impact to individuals, society and the Nation, an attempt to promote reading culture among staff working in Gasa Dzongkhag has been designed under the guidance and support of Dzongdag from 2018. We are constantly guided by His Majesty's address during the launch of National Reading Year in 2015.

"You must read about everything around you- not just subjects that interest you. You must learn about current events, history, science, culture and people around the world- the pursuit of knowledge must be lifelong."

-His Majesty The King during National Reading Year in 2015

In the pursuit of lifelong learning, the readers were given discretion of selecting books of their own choice with the records maintained and reported as per the sample format replicated below to the DEO, Gasa who is coordinating the program.

Title of the book	Author	Reading period		Synopsis (You may write the gist of the book after you have finished reading)	No. of pages	Remarks
		From	To			

The records will be updated on regular basis and informed publicly on monthly basis through weChat or e-mails to ascertain the genuineness/preciseness for further alterations as deemed appropriate. The reading record through close scrutiny by a team shall declare the individuals who had read the highest number of books that will culminate to receiving award and certificates during the celebration of National Day on 17th December, 2018.

Reading festival will be organized engaging staff, students, parents and interested individuals to expose to different literary activities and support children at home to develop reading habit from an early age. The festival shall focus on:

1. Reading for adult
2. Reading for children
3. Reading for community
4. Reading for creating awareness
5. Reading-using ICT and others.

Through such simple effort, it is expected that:

- I. Every individual understands the importance of reading and cultivates the habit.
- II. Colleagues and children are assisted to pick up reading as a hobby.
- III. Appropriate reading materials are made available at homes and work place.
- IV. Language proficiency (written and verbal) of individuals is enriched.

Happy Reading: Enrich your knowledge

"The more that you read, the more things you will know. The more that you learn, the more places you'll...go"

Dr. Seuss, I Can Read With My Eyes Shut!

Third Parliamentary National Council Election 2018**-Dzongkhag Election Section**

The Notification for the Third Parliamentary National Council Election 2018 was issued on 16th February 2018 in obedience to the Royal Decree issued on the 15th of February 2018. In pursuance of the notification and election schedule, Gasa Dzongkhag Election Authority started the *Dhamngoi Zomdu* from 5th March, 2018 with Khatoed Gewog and ended on 12th March, 2018 with Lunana Gewog. With the conclusion on the *Dhamngoi Zomdu*, Gasa Dzongkhag had three Aspiring National Council Candidates from Khatod, Khamaed and Laya Gewog.

Sl. No	Gewog	Name of the Candidate	CID No
1	Khatoed	Phurb Dorji	10402000004
2	Laya	Dorji Khandu	10403000436
3	Khamaed	Kinley Dorji	10401000111
4	Lunana	Uncontested	

Table1. Details of candidates for NC Election, 2018, Gasa Dzongkhag

Gasa Dzongkhag has a total of 2000 registered voters; Male: 948, Female: 1052.

The Poll Day was set on 20th of April, 2018. The Dzongkhag Election Authority trained 64 officials as Presiding and Polling Officers for 11 Polling Stations.

On 20th April, 2018, the poll day started from 9:00 AM to 5:00 PM. 1333 registered voters voted through Electronic Voting Machine and 178 through Postal Ballot making a total of 1511 out of 2000 registered voters to vote in the National Council Election 2018.

Mr. Dorji Khandu, Aspiring NC candidate from Laya Gewog was selected as the National Council Member from Gasa Dzongkhag securing a total of 547 votes. The details of the votes of each candidate are as follows:

INDIVIDUAL RESULTS, NC 2018, GASA DZONGKHAG								
Sl. No	Name	VPIC No.	Sex	Gewog	Results			Re- marks
					EVM Votes Secured	Postal Votes Se- cured	Total Votes	
1	Dorji Khandu	10403000436	M	Laya	532	15	547	ELECTED
2	Kinley Dorji	10401000111	M	Khamaed	389	47	436	
3	Phurb Dorji	10402000004	M	Khatoed	412	116	528	
	TOTAL				1333	178	1511	

Gasa Dzongkhag has secured the highest Voter Turnout for the National Council Election 2018 with 75.56% amongst 20 Dzongkhag. Therefore, the Election Commission of Bhutan nominated Dzongdag and all the three Election Officials of Gasa Dzongkhag for a weeklong study tour in Bangkok along with the officials from Chhukha Dzongkhag and Election Commission of Bhutan.

The Changing Trend of Production in Gasa

-Jigme Namgyel, Extension Supervisor, Dzongkhag Veterinary Hospital

The Department of Livestock (DoL) is generally dynamic in the country unlike other two departments. Historical changes in the demand of livestock products are highly driven by population growth and urbanization in the country. This has been successful with the introduction of new



technologies in the production management part. The future of our livestock production will be increasingly affected by the management practices. The production per animal is directly proportional to the management and care given to an animal. Management practices include actual feeding of the animal, kind of housing, and timely vaccination of the animals. As of now department of livestock have four divisions so called Dairy Development Division, Livestock Production Division, Livestock Health Division and Information Management Section.

In line with the above mentioned divisions, livestock production division have played significant role in the sector to develop quality products as per the demand and need of the people. Much of the structural changes in the production are attributed to management practices, animal selection and technology adoption. Most of the farmers in the country have temporary housing system for adult cattle and calves made of wooden poles, mats and plastic sheet for roofing. But with the development in place, people have started with semi-commercial farms with much improvement in the housing system of the animal. Before the introduction of AI (artificial insemination), natural services were widely used in the country. There is drastic change in the animal health because of the services that are being provided to the animals.

In the current scenario, medicines and vaccines are available to combat with diseases that risk the life of an animal. Every year vaccination is done in whole 205 gewogs against diseases like FMD (Foot and Mouth Disease), BQ (Black Quarter), etc. Because of vaccination and treatment given to the animals, they are protected against the disease. On the other hand most of the high yielding animals die due to disease infection



Contd.. The Changing Trend of Production in Gasa

-Jigme Namgyel, Extension Supervisor, Dzongkhag Veterinary Hospital

Majority of the farmers raise animals through free grazing practices, where animals are let to graze freely in the periphery areas. The problem associated with such practices is that animals do not get every required nutrition. With the introduction of RNR centers in whole 205 gewogs, farmers have been able to understand the feeding management and people have started feeding commercial feeds. This has structurally changed the progress of production status in the country.

Increases in the use of different technologies, management practices are seen widely throughout the country. Higher production performance of an animal is associated with the kind of management practices and use of specific technologies, whereby the technology is seen effective.

FIRST AID FOR THE 2ND ROYAL HIGHLAND FESTIVAL

-Dz. Health Sector

The Royal Highland Festival 23-24 October 2017, declared a grand success. The Laya run was held on 22th October 2017, the 26 km run flagged from the motor road end at Ponjokha reaching the finish line at Laya Langothang. To serve the participant from all walks of life at the Highland event was a great opportunity for the health team of Gasa BHU-I.

The Laya Run with the theme- “ **RUN FOR THE HIGHLAND**” 8 members forming a team for the run, deploying 2 members in each team at the first aid stall to assist the needy ones during the run.

Team members for the Run-

Team 1- Koina- Bro. Ajit Rai, Staff Nurse & Mr. Damber, Ambulance driver

Team 2- Tongchudrak- Sis. Phub Dem,HA & Mr. Tula Kadrel, Pharmacy

Team 3- Tagtsherkha- Dr. Tandin Om, GDMO & Mrs. Sonam Choden,Radiosonographer

Team 4- Tajekha- Dr. k.Tshoki,GDDS & Bro. Sangay Dorji, Staff Nurse

No major casualties during the run were reported. All the teams assisted minor injuries that were treated at the site with zero referral.

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) Yield Evaluation Trial at Khamoed Gewog

-Contributed by: Dzongkhag Agriculture Sector

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) being a main cash crop for people living in the rural area, the National Potato Program (NPP) under Department of Agriculture (DoA) is in the process of evaluating yield of two improved potato varieties namely Nasephel Kewa kaap and Yusi Kewa Maap. More, than 80 percent of potato production in the country is loss through late blight disease. As per the potato researches of Bhutan, the two improved potato varieties Nasephel Kewa kaap and Yusi Kewa Maap are said to be more resistant to late blight disease comparing to local varieties.



Figure 1. Yield evaluation of Potato

In order to evaluate the yield, a trial was conducted at Jabesa village under Khamoed Gewog in collaboration with National Potato Program (NPP), Thimphu during the year 2017. Jabesa village is located at an altitude of 2400 meter above sea level (masl) with five households.

Three potato varieties namely Nasephel Kewa Kaap, Yusi Kewa Maap and Local Desiree varieties were planted and the trial was established with the existing farming system. From sowing till harvesting same treatments were given to all three varieties.

To evaluate the yield and overall performance a field day was organized on August 17, 2017 at the trial site involving NPP, Dzongkhag and Gewog officials and farmers of Jabesa viilage. The yield was evaluated through crop cut measuring a sample area of 6 m² and the taste, size and texture were also evaluated by the participants through voting.



Figure 2. Field day and crop cut with the participants at the trial site

Through the crop cut, Nasephel Kewa Kaap showed the highest production with 9224.5 kg/acre followed by Yusi Kewa Maap with 9120.4 kg/acre and the lowest yield was found in local variety, Desiree with 1294.8 kg/acre respectively. There was a huge difference in production between improved and local variety where the improved varieties gave about more than five times yield difference than the local. However, in terms of taste, texture and size the participants voted highest for Yusi Kewa Maap.

Contd.. Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) Yield Evaluation Trial at Khamoed Gewog**-Contributed by: Dzongkhag Agriculture Sector**

Finally, most of the participants in the gathering prefers Yusi Kewa Maap the most.

It was concluded that similar trial will be extended to other village of same Gewog in the upcoming season and will evaluate its yield and other characteristics such as taste, texture and size and even marketing aspect in collaboration with relevant stakeholders.

Technology and its effect on thinking**-Kinley Choki, Lunana GAO**

Technology has become a bigger part of the society with vast progress in science technology in the last century. The benefit brought in by technology in the field of education, health, business and daily life of chores are enormous. With so much machinery in placed, life has become easier and more comfortable. However, it should be known the human brain which is the most sensitive organ is under threat with modernization. Technology in some way has affected our way of thinking mainly in terms of reading and concentration.

Computers and internet have greatly benefitted our youths by providing all needed information in just a Google away. However, exposure to technology fundamentally changes the way we read. According to Greenfield who has analyzed more than 50 studies on impacts of technology has stated that reading develops imagination, induction, reflection and vocabulary with visual media such as video games and television. It has been observed that people now scan for keywords and links through the pages of books and acquire small bits of information. Even the use of calculators for simple calculations tells us how dependent we are on technology.

Surrounded by numbers of technologies, people have become very complacent. Certain things in life need a great focus. Technology has hindered our focus. Driving in particular requires extra focus because a slight diverge in concentration might take away one's life. So using mobile phone while driving can be very risky at times. As individuals, we attend a number of shows, events, gatherings and are in one or other, always surrounded by people but the question here is are we actually living in the moment? According to digital 2016 report, those aged 25-34 spent 39% of their time on mobile, PC's, laptops and tablets. This report clearly shows that people spent more time on cell phone than spending more time and enjoying the moment with their loved ones.

Technology can be useful if one is critical of its pros and cons but it can be dangerous for those who spent most of their time with cell phones, laptops, and tablets. This might lead to addiction, for school goers, being exposed to cell phones and internet can be risky as they will lose their ability to think and analyze because of so much reliance on technology

GGG News Views EDITORIAL TEAM**Chief Editors-** Dzongda, Internal Auditor (English), Culture Officer (Dzongkha)**Chief Coordinator-** Dzongrab**Chief Design and Layout-** ICT officer**Contributors-** All Sectors & GAOs

The Black Tego

-Yangka,GAO, Khamaed Gewog

It was in 1990s time; once a family of simple Illiterate Taxi Driver father and a mother had six sisters of two sincere and determined daughters called Dolma and Wangmo studying in third standard at Chang Gangkha Primary School in Thimphu. One day the parents had to go somewhere for family matter and made their daughter Dolma to stay home and look after the younger siblings and chores and write a fake sick leave letter to the class teacher next day. Eventually the teachers will also not find out the true reasons behind. The next day Dolma went to school with a fake sick leave letter prepared but no sooner she arrived at the school to reach the bag full of books in the class room before the first SUPW Bell rings, the class mate friends came wishing and made her confuse. Dolma was so much surprised to hear the narration made by the friends and the God knows what the truth is. She quickly ran her hands in the bag and found two Fifty Ngultrum (Nu.100 only) which Dolma has to skip the morning assembly for buying the packet of sweets from a shop a km faraway.

During the time of schooling some of the class teacher(s) used to seek different types of activities to boost the ideas of students in dictating, comprehensive text reading, reviewing of Library in a week and basic learning of ethics from the primary level itself. And one of the best and interesting things that Class Teacher of those times does is keep note of pupils' birth date besides their name in the Class Attendance Register and reminds to those who does not remember and celebrates in a small way. And to some extend the parents also used to send their children to school with packet of sweets and make them distribute among their friends with motive of sharing is loving but in the case of Dolma nothing unlike other friends.

The first period of the class began with roll call and excitement the teacher called Dolma in-front of the black board and asked:

Class Teacher: Dolma, how did celebrate your birthday at home yesterday.

Dolma calmly and simply walked near the black board holding the packets of sweets in her hands and managed to reply;

Dolma: Madam, I did not know yesterday i.e 10th October was my birthday but my mom was sick and have to skip from school for attending her la."

Still the Teacher did not believe and astonished at her on the other hand as well and asked again;

Class Teacher: despite of unaware of your birthday and all then how did you manage to bring those packets of sweets?"

Dolma: Madam, as soon as I came to class friends have reminded so I hurriedly went to a shop bought it la."

Class Teacher: despite of knowing that you are not allowed to bring the money in the school and from where did you get the money?"

Dolma: Madam, I have spent it from all of my savings that my Uncles' gave me during their visit to our home la."

Then the Class Teacher was so much touched with the response of Dolma and happy to make an idol student of the Class. While Dolma was standing in front with patched Black Tego (school uniform) the Teacher got pitiful and collect minimum of Ngultrum Five from each of 35 students in the class bearing the remaining cost of the Tego by herself (Teacher) and gifted Dolma a new Black school uniform Tego. Dolma was speechless to measure the Thankfulness of her immense loving and caring Class Teacher Madam Mrs S. Pradhan ever after. Infact the character 'Dolma' in the story is none other than myself 'the determined student of the Class.'

Impact of electric fences on Human Wildlife conflict

-Dzongkhag Agriculture Sector

Human-wildlife conflict (HWC) is one of our biggest national issues. Despite implementing various strategies by our rural farmers like snaring, culling, trapping of wild animals, use of sound and light repellent the human –wildlife continues to be a major problem in the country.



Figure 1. Electrical fencing at Damji village

With the advent of electric fence, the life of farmers in the rural areas has drastically been changed. Unlike in the past, farmers now enjoy a peaceful night and get more time in other agricultural and economic activities. As a result, their agricultural output has been improved a lot. Another significant change that has been brought about by this technology is crop diversity. The reduction of fallow land has also been noticed.

Considering the effectiveness and benefits of electric fences, agriculture sector of this Dzongkhag initiated in supplying this equipment to the farmers of Khatoed and Khamoed Gewog after conducting feasibility in these two gewogs. During the current 11th five year plan about 95% of the agriculture farmland under Khatoed and Khamoed Gewog has been covered with electric fencing with a total length of 31.07 km.

Gasa Dzongkhag falls under Jigme Dorji Wanchuk National Park where the most farmlands are surrounded by thick forest and prone to human-wildlife conflict. Before the installation of electric fences, about 30 percent of total crop production used to lost to wild animals (Wild boar, Deer, Bear, etc.) every year despite their constant monitoring. Now after installation of electric fence, farmers of these two gewogs are able to get a good agricultural harvest and save their time. Most importantly, they are now able to spare their time in other economic activities as well as their other means of livelihood.



Figure 1. Electrical fencing at Damji village

In the up-coming 12 FYP, the sector will further supply the electric fence to unreached Gewogs and areas of this Dzongkhag.

Net Quantity : 1L (when packed)
MFG. DATE
BATCH NO.
M.R.P. (incl.all taxes)



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Kingdom of Bhutan

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Report on Feral Dog control In Lunana

Program commenced from April -May 2018

-Yonten Dorji, Sr. Extension Supervisor Dzongkhag Veterinary Hospital

Introduction



Feral and aggressive carnivores have been intentionally or unintentionally introduced to many parts of the world for a variety of reasons. Once established, they have often caused significant impacts to endemic species because of their predatory nature and, in many cases, have altered the ecosystem structure and function in important conservation areas. They can also cause competition for native predators, hybridization with na-

tive species, losses to livestock and companion animals, and disease hazards.

With an increase in disposable food products everywhere, food scraps and rubbish are dumped in the streets from locals. As a result, the free roaming dogs of Bhutan continue to increase in population, especially in cities and the main tourist destinations. Besides doing neutering and sterilization by the veterinarian every year, the dog population has



been increasing

and has become noisy and frustrating everywhere in the country. The feral dog may be defined as “*animals that have escaped from domestication and become wild or born in the wild*”.



The feral dog story is ongoing, and being added regularly in most of the gewogs in the country. The issues of damage and threats by feral dogs (canine) are a

growing worldwide problem. Numbers of feral dogs are growing each year around the country. Nobody claims that the feral dog can be eradicated, and feral dogs are yet another issue for wildlife conflict in high land areas in Bhutan. Lunaps say that the feral dog attack on yak calf and weak animals and are being devastated by feral dogs killing livestock. The mixed view points, suggesting the feral dogs have many impacts to the community by forming packs and leading to cautious fear and depredation to their livestock and wild animals.

Contd..**Report on Feral Dog control In Lunana****-Yonten Dorji, Sr. Extension Supervisor Dzongkhag Veterinary Hospital****Origins- Feral dogs at Lunana**

The short survey was carried out at Tenchoey, Thanza, Dota, Tshojong and Shangsa villages and most of the interviewees had mentioned the following reasons:

- ◆ Migration from lower land to upper land along with the porters.
- ◆ Follow tourist and staff and left behind and got multiply.

The story of feral dogs, derived from local pet and stray dogs following tourist, staff and porters travelling from lowland to high land and left behind. Some community members had mentioned that, dogs follow the tourist up to Sephu and when the tourist left by car, then the dogs come back to Lunana and lingers within the community.

Lunana feral dogs - what makes them such fascinating hunters?

Obviously, domesticated dogs were very friendly to human if they have an opportunity to have positive interaction with humans. However, people of Lunana had become intolerance to see the feral dogs in their community on account of being destructive towards their livestock farming. So whenever they see dogs within their community they chase away by stoning and shooting. Moreover, they never feed dogs rather they chase away with the help



of village young boys. As such, this increases their fear of humans and causes them to resort to feral behaviors. A stray dog has a litter of puppies in an abundance where they have no human contact during their key developmental period so all puppies in the litter become feral. Feral dogs can come from abuse and neglect situations and it only takes a few weeks to begin displaying feral behaviors unless it is having regular positive interactions with human.

Contd..**Report on Feral Dog control In Lunana****-Yonten Dorji, Sr. Extension Supervisor Dzongkhag Veterinary Hospital****The problems associated with present feral dog population in Lunana are:**

- ◆ Increase incidence of Gid Disease in the yaks.
- ◆ Depredation of the newly calved and weak yaks as well as attack on the other domestic animals such as poultry birds.
- ◆ Threat to the wildlife through preying on the small and young wild animals.
- ◆ Threat to human health through transmission of zoonotic diseases.
- ◆ Ecological disturbance and creates poor sanitation by dragging of bones of carcasses.
- ◆ Disturbs by night howling and the risk of dog bites at night.
- ◆ Dogs hunt in packs and kills animals by falling from the cliffs.
- ◆ Laborious job of guarding newly born calves since feral dogs takes an opportunity to kill the young ones.
- ◆ Property damage- dogs enter in their herds and eat all kinds of edible stuffs.

What habitat and food do they prefer?

Feral dogs are often found in forested areas and nearby the human habitation. In Lunana, feral dogs are mostly found in open grassland, forested areas and the place where livestock grazing takes place. Many feral dogs breed in the forest and takes shelter near by the village during the night. Feral dogs have wide-ranging diets and are best described as opportunistic feeders. They can be efficient predators, preying on small and weak animals, including domestic livestock. Dogs rely on dead carcass and forest products as optional food. One interesting thing that dogs tend to roam nearby the villages is that, community members had never made a habit of burying the carcass and left open. So dogs linger around and keeps feeding carcass for about a week.

**CONCLUSION**

The introduction of the feral dog poses a significant threat to native wildlife as well as people and their livestock. The dog populations can be controlled, and can be eradicated, with proper planning, adequate resources and a sustained effort. Usually several methods are incorporated into a strategy, including shooting and toxicants. It requires adequate resources and experts on the site for control program

VOLUNTARISM

-Chencho Wangmo, CBSS, RENEW focal person

Being appointed as a CBSS focal person, I was confused about the responsibilities and hesitated to have extra work burden. Initially like many others I understood CBS as “Community Based Scouting” when I heard it for the first time because that was what it was in college days. I was further interested in “Community based Support System” when I knew a lot of things about that through books. **RENEW** after few months organized an event “IDEVAW” in the capital city, Thimphu.

I happily joined the event on the first day with a lot of expectations, since it was my first ever program. As expected we are asked many questions about voluntarism. I was excited to see that many volunteers from all over the country mostly Business Women, teachers and house makers. They started sharing lots of heart wrenching stories with painful experiences of helping others but they wear a beautiful smile nevertheless-a smile out of satisfaction. I was very much touched to hear them how they sacrificed their precious time and how they managed to tackle their own problems back home while sacrificing their time for others. No wonder, the host of the first day program had emphasized more on the strategies for self-care; how wellness and self-care will help manage stress and reduce the risk of burnout, after all volunteers can't lose themselves while saving others.

We learned about how “community vitality” is linked with GNH and how volunteerism helps to keep the community vitality intact. Voluntarism leads to a healthier and more vibrant community, creating stronger relationship and happy families. People volunteer for the safety of others in the community and they expect nothing in return. However, by rendering their services they can be more responsible as an individual and more importantly they can be a part of the community. Besides voluntarism in Bhutan, serving one's community and rendering help to the needy ones, is a beautiful way to be a Buddhist.

The most common issue raised by the volunteers from over the country is “**violence against women**”. According to the National Health Survey 2012 by NCWC, (6.3%) Women facing non-partner physical violence is the highest violence rated in the country, followed by (6.1%) married women who experienced physical violence by their partner. Women can be a mother, a sister and a daughter to someone and that someone could be you. According to **Khenpo Nima Shar**, researcher, at Tango University of Buddhist studies, there is a lot of background from the religious point of view describing **Gratefulness about women**. Khenpo will also be launching a book “**Strategies benefiting young women**” and I look forward for lots of positive changes from those who have incorrect notion about unfortunate women and men.

With all the knowledge I acquired from the program I am encouraged to help everyone in need.



Voluntarism is the most beautiful task one can take up because it is about bringing smile on someone's face, making changes in others life and letting others know that they are not alone.

“If you are more fortunate than others, build a longer table not a taller fence”. The least we can do is to be a volunteer practice to give Empathy and live happy.

Let us volunteer for public services and create a strong beautiful society to live in!!!

Picture: Orange color that represents optimistic and a symbol of promises on “International Day of violence of against Women”

Report on Temporary Shelter Arrangement for Aum Lungten Gyelmo in Punakha

Submitted by: (Jigme Rinzin), DKO



Aum Lungten Gyalmo bearing CID No. 10404000255, House No. Nga-1-03, Thram No. 01 is from Thangza Village, Lunana Gewog, Gasa Dzongkhag. She had appealed en-route to His Majesty at Thangza village, Lunana during His Majesty's visit to Lunana Gewog in 2016 for Land Kidu from Punakha Dzongkhag. She has submitted that she has become physically disabled after she suffered with chronic inflammation of the joints since 2002 and has to visit hospital very often for her constant medication. On her medical ground, she appealed for a land nearby hospital to build small hut and live in for the rest of her life since her home is far away from the hospital.

With the above apprised reason by the appellant, the Dzongkhag was advised by the Office of the Gyelpoi Zimpoin to explore the possibilities for accommodation for the appellant at Punakha near-by Punakha hospital. After the detailed exploration in collaboration with Punakha Kidu office, the Dzongkhag had found three unused permanent old structure near the Punakha hospital belonging to Royal Bhutan Army. According to the history, that structure was used by RBA as a transit camp for transportation of rations to Gasa Dzongkhag long time ago. The Dzongkhag had found that one of the structures can be arranged for the residence of the appellant with minor maintenance of door, windows and proper room electrification. There is also an urgent need for arrangement of drinking water and toilet facilities for the appellant.

With the above mention scope, the Dzongkhag had submitted the proposal to the OGZ for arranging in one of the vacant structures. In pursuance to the proposal submitted by the Dzongkhag, the OGZ further advised to carry on as per our submission. To carry out the activity, the Dzongkhag wrote a letter to the Chief Operation Officer, RBA Lungtenphu, seeking an approval for temporary usage of the vacant structure by the kidu appellant. The Dzongkhag received an approval letter from the RBA head office vide letter Ref. No.540/5/Q/2888 dated January 25th, 2018 and further instructed to follow up with MTC Commandant, Tencholing for further handing and taking procedures.

Tri-handing and taking of vacant structure was done between MTC, Gasa Dzongkhag and recipient with an agreement stating that the structure is meant for kidu recipient Aum Lungten Gyelmo only. Gasa Dzongkhag and Lunana Gewog Administration are responsible for returning back structure to the MTC after the demise of the recipient. After the proper handing and taking with the RBA, MTC the team lead by Kidu officer of Gasa Dzongkhag have done maintenance by deploying GSP and electrician under the guidance Dasho Dzongdag and Dzongrab of Gasa Dzongkhag.

The maintenance of door, floor, windows, room electrification, and construction of toilet and cleaning of the surrounding was done by the team within three working days. After the completion of the maintenance work, the Dzongkhag Administration, Gasa successfully handed over the structure to the recipient in the presence of Lunana Gup on February 28th 2018.

11th Five Year Plan (FYP) Final Report of Gasa Dzongkhag**Compiled by: Tashi Dhendup, Planning Officer**

The Hon'ble Prime Minister(HPM), Dasho Tshering Tobgay along with the Foreign Minister, Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC) Secretary and other senior officials from the central agencies visited Gasa Dzongkhag on May 20, 2018 for the 11th FYP final report meeting. The Hon'ble Prime Minister met with the civil servants, local government officials and public of Gasa Dzongkhag. During the meeting, HPM presented the 11th FYP final reports and draft 12th FYP sensitization and also visited the ongoing Gasa Dzong Renovation site and offered prayers.

In the 11th FYP (2013-2018), the total outlay of budget for Gasa Dzongkhag was Nu.474.323m and revised budget was Nu.655.98m. There is 38.29% increase of budget over FYP outlay of which the expenditure budget was Nu.529.325m. The Following are the major achievements of Gasa Dzongkhag in the 11th FYP.

- ◆ For the construction of Goentshephu-Ramina farm road under Lunana Gewog, formation cutting has been completed upto Ramina and stone soiling upto Thulumzam shall be completed by end of June 2018.
- ◆ A total of 9 farm roads were constructed with a length of 13.66 kms under Khatoed and Khamaed gewogs.
- ◆ The construction of Laya GC road is on-going and it shall be completed by end of June 2018 till Tongchudrak.
- ◆ 280 ft span of suspended bridge has been completed in 2014 at Kewana under Lunana Gewog.
- ◆ 6.8 meters of RCC Slab Bridge at Thuluzam shall be completed by end of May 2018.
- ◆ A total of 28 Medical Evacuations were done through Royal Bhutan Helicopter Services Limited.
- ◆ There was also remarkable increase in the production of paddy, wheat, barley, vegetables, milk and eggs in the 11th FYP.
- ◆ The construction of Milk Processing Unit at Khatoed Gewog shall be completed by June 2018 and 13 Bio-gas completed.
- ◆ Constructed 11 RNR infrastructures, Maintenance for 12 irrigation channel completed, 31.07 kms of Electric Fencing constructed and built 236 greenhouses.
- ◆ 14 Government Power tiller, 1 Excavator, 1 Back hoe, 4 Bolero were supplied to Gasa Dzongkhag.
- ◆ 1.2 kms of urban road, 400 meters of Storm water drains and 1200 meters of Footpath constructed.

Contd.. 11th Five Year Plan (FYP) Final Report of Gasa Dzongkhag**Compiled by: Tashi Dhendup, Planning Of-****OTHER MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE DZONGKHAG IN 11TH FYP**

- ◆ Establishment of Driving Dzongkhag Development Center (DDDC), Gasa Soechu (Bottling Plant) which shall be formally handed over to local resident by June 2018.
- ◆ Successfully conducted Royal Highland Festival twice at Langothang, Laya Gewog in 2016 (October 16th -18th) and 2017 (October 23rd -24th).
- ◆ On December 28, 2017, His Majesty the King graced Silver Jubilee Celebration of Gasa Dzongkhag.
- ◆ Developed 7 acres of terraces/wetland using machinery provided by the government.
- ◆ The Dzongkhag implemented REAP (Rural Economy Advancement Programme) in Esuna village under Lunana Gewog for 8 households in which 40 Luci solar lamps were supplied and



supported formation of two self help group and constructed one work shed.

- ◆ In the 11th FYP, the Dzongkhag has also created 11 Cottage & Small Industries (CSI) as detailed below:

2015-16: 8 Numbers (Dairy farm 1no at Jabisa, Poultry farm 2 nos Jabisa and Damji established, 3 numbers farm shop at Laya, Khatoed and Khamoed, BOD at kolikha, restaurant at Tshachhu);

2016-2017: 2 Numbers (One mechanical workshop was established in Zomina, Damji, Khamaed Gewog and water bottling plant at Gasa Khatoed Gewog).

2017-2018: 1 No (Two unit market shed opened at Gasa Tashachu, accommodating two entrepreneurs.

The following are the activities likely to spillover into 12th FYP:

1. Construction of Laya GC Road – Nu. 60.00 Million.
2. Construction of Goentshephu to Ramina Farm road – Nu. 20.00 Million.
3. Construction of Drasha at Gasa – Nu. 45.00 Million.

Sound of Meditation

Kinley Dorji, Teacher (Bjishong CS)

**The great east sun and its warmth,
The gentle alligator smiles,
An owl on tree-top,
Evening rains and flip-flops,
Black tea in white cup,
Memories linger,
Lover's lament and your cold silence,
Hope and fear
Laughter and tears,
Body tethered
Mind let loose,
Inner gossips turned into silence,
Euphoric cosmic jive,
Meditation:
Stillness
Thusness
Newness**

Satyam Shivam Sundharam!

འབྲི་ཕྱི་མ།

བྲིས་མི། སངས་རྒྱལ་མཚོ། རྫོང་ཁག་འཁོར་སྐྱབ་འགོ་དཔོན།

༣ དག་འཁྱུ་མ་ཞལ་གྱི་དགྱིལ་འཁོར་ལས།
སྤོ་སྤྱོ་ཁམས་བདེ་ལེགས་ལྟ།
མི་ཆེའི་བྱ་བ་ཐམས་ཅད་བཟང་།
བསམ་དོན་ཆོས་བཞིན་གྲུབ་པར་ཤོག།



ས་དག་འཁྱུ་མ་ཞལ་པ་ལྟ། མཐུ་ཆེན་དག་དབང་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་གྱི།
རི་མཐོང་སྤང་ཆེ་བའི་སྤོ་སྤྱོ་འགྲུར། རྫོང་ཁག་ས་བཞིས་ཐོང་སྤོ་སྤྱོ་བཞེངས།

རྫོང་ཁག་ས་རྫོང་གི་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་ལྟ། འཛོམས་བསྐྱོ་མེའི་སྤྱོ་མཚོ་ཡོད།
རྫོང་ཁག་ས་རྫོང་གི་སྤོ་སྤྱོ་ཕྱོགས་ལྟ། སྤྱིར་ཀུན་ལུ་ཕན་པའི་ཆ་རྒྱུ་ཡོད།

རྫོང་ཁག་ས་རྫོང་གི་ཕྱོགས་ལྟ། སྤྱིར་ཀུན་ལུ་ཕན་པའི་ཆ་རྒྱུ་ཡོད།
གནས་འདི་ལྟ་གར་འཛོམས་ས་ལྟ། བྱ་རང་ཡང་སྤོ་སྤྱོ་འདི་སྤྱོ་བ་བཟང་།

གནས་བྱིན་ལྟ་འདི་ལྟ་མཇུག་ལས།

ལས་སྤྱི་གཞི་ཐམས་ཅད་འདི་གྱིས་དག།

ལས་ཀྱི་བཞོན་པའི་ཆ་རོགས། དམ་ཆོག་ཉིང་ལུ་བཞག་འདི།

ལ་འབྲེལ་མེད་པའི་སྤོ་སྤྱོ་ལས། སེམས་ཀྱི་འདིང་ལས་བཏབ་གོ།



བཀའ་བྲིན་ཆེ།

३ བཞིན་དོན་ངོ་མ་ འབྲུག་གི་སྤྱི་ཚོར་དམ་པ་ མི་དབང་མངའ་བདག་རིན་པོ་ཆེར་། ཞབས་མཆོག་ལུ་སྟོན་ཆོག་ལུལ་བ།

—རྒྱུ་ལག་དངུལ་ཕྱིས་སྒྲེ་ཆོག།

३ ཁ་དོག་ལེགས་པ་སྐྱེ་ཡི་འོད། རྣ་བར་ཉེན་པ་གསུང་གི་བཅུད།
 བྱམས་དང་སྤྱིང་རྩེའི་བྲག་ས་ཀྱི་རྒྱུ། མི་དབང་འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ལྔ་པ་མཆོག།

 མཇལ་བ་ཙམ་གྱིས་ཡིད་བདེ་ཞིང་། གསུང་ཐོས་ཙམ་གྱིས་དད་མོས་བྱུང་།
 འབངས་རྣམས་དབང་མེད་འདུ་ཅུས་པའི། མི་དབང་མངའ་བདག་ངོ་ཆེར་ཆེ།

 མི་དབང་མངའ་བདག་རིན་པོ་ཆེར། དགའ་ལྡན་ལུལ་ལས་ཐེབས་པ་འདྲ།
 འབངས་ལ་སྟོང་བའི་མཛད་བྱ་ཡང་། བྱང་རྒྱུ་ཐེམས་དཔའ་དབྱེ་བ་མེད།

 མི་དབང་རྒྱལ་པོའི་གཟི་བཞིན་ནི། འཁྲི་གདུང་ཉི་མའི་འོད་དང་ལྡན།
 ལུགས་གཉིས་མཁྱེན་པའི་བྲག་ས་རིགས་བཞེས། ཡོངས་ལ་ཁྱབ་པ་ངོ་ཆེར་ཆེ།

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༣ བཅོམ་དོན་འཛུགས་པ་དང་ཕན་ཐོག་ཉིད་སྤངས་ཐང་བདེ་བ་ཆེན་པོའི་ལོ་བྱང་ནང་ ཞི་གཞུག་གྲངས་སུ་ ལོ་ངོ་༢༦
ལྷན་ཅིག་ལྷན་ཞུས་ཏེ་སྤྲོད་རིང་ལུ་ རྫོང་ཁག་དེ་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་རྒྱ་ཁང་དགོན་སྡེ་ཡོད་རིགས་ ཕྱིས་སྤྱོད་འབད་སྐབས་
ནང་ཉེན་སྲིད་ཅན་མཇུག་ལུ་ཁྱེད་གི་བཀོ་སྐབས་ཐོབ་ནི་འདི་གིས་མི་སེར་དང་ཅན་ཚུ་ལུ་ཡན་འབབ་ལུ་དམིགས་ཏེ་ཚུམ་སྒྲིག་
ས་འབད་ཡི་ཟེར་ཞུ་ནི།

སྤྲུལ་འཛིན་སྡེ་ཆོན།

བྲིས་ཚུམ།

༣ ས་དགའ་བའི་སྤངས་ཐང་ལུ་སྤོ།
མཐུ་ཆེན་ཆོས་རྒྱལ་དག་དབང་ནུམ་རྒྱལ་གྱིས།
རི་སྒང་ཆེན་འདྲ་བའི་སྤྱ་སྤྲེང་དུ་ཆུ་ཕོ་ཆུ་མོ་ཆུ་འཛོམས་པའི་དབུས།
དཔལ་བདེ་བ་ཆེན་པོའི་ལོ་བྱང་བཞེངས།



གནས་བཟང་མདོག་དཔལ་རིའི་རྫོང་ཆེན་ནང་། ཉེན་བཟང་པོ་ཁར་ས་པ་ནི་བཞུགས།
མཐུ་ཆེན་རྒྱལ་པོའི་སྤྱ་གཏུང་མ་ཆེན་བཞུགས། རྒྱལ་སྤྲུལ་འཛིན་དཔལ་རྩོམ་ཆེན་གཏུང་བཞུགས།
དེ་ཡང་མ་མདོར་མ་དཔལ་སྤྱིང་སྤྱ་གཏུང་བཞུགས། ཕྱིན་ལྷབས་ཆེ་བའི་ནང་ཉེན་གྲངས་མི་ཆོད།
མཇུག་ཞིང་ཕྱིན་གྱིས་སྤྱོད་པ་སྤྲུལ་བ་བཟང་།

བཀྲིས་སྤོ་མང་འདྲ་བའི་རྫོང་ཆེན་ནང་། རྒྱལ་སྤྲུལ་རྩོམ་ཆེན་འཆང་ཁྱིམ་བས་༡༠ བཞུགས།
གཞུང་འཕཉེ་པའི་དགོ་འདུན་འདུས་དམང་བཞུགས། ཆོས་ཀྱི་སྤྱ་དབྱངས་འབྲུག་ལྟར་ལྷི་རི་རི།
ཆོས་འབྲུག་པ་བཀའ་བརྒྱུད་གོང་དུ་འཕེལ། ཆོས་ཀྱི་དངོས་གྲུབ་ཐོབ་པར་ཕྱིན་གྱི་སྤྱོད་པས།



ས་སྤངས་ཐང་ལའི་བྱང་ཕྱོགས་སུ། གནས་ཡུལ་མཆོན་ཆེ་བའི་ཆེ་ཕུག་ཆགས།
ལྷོན་གསུང་ཕྱོན་འདི་ནང་བཞུགས་སུ་གསོལ། གནས་འདི་ནང་ཆེད་གཏེར་ལ་སྤྲུལ།
དུས་ཆེན་སྐབས་སུ་བྲག་ལས་ཆེ་ཆུ་ཕྱོན། ཕྱིན་ལྷབས་ཆེ་བའི་ནང་ཉེན་གྲངས་མི་ཆོད།
དད་མོས་ཅན་གྱི་མི་སེར་ཕོ་མོ་རྣམས། ཆེད་དངོས་གྲུབ་ལུ་ཉེད་ལས་ལུ།
ཁོར་པ་སྤང་ཆེན་ཉལ་བའི་རི་ཕྱོལ། རྒྱལ་བ་འཇམ་པ་མགོན་པོའི་གདན་ས་ཆགས།

-འཕྲི་ཐུང་།

མིང་ཡང་སེ་བ་ལ་རྫོང་ཟེར་རྟགས་གནང་རྒྱལ། འཇམ་མགོན་རིམ་བྱོན་སྐུ་འདྲ་བཞུགས་སུ་གསོལ།
 རང་རྟེན་ལོར་བུའི་རྩེ་དྲགས་གངས་མི་ཆོད། སྤང་བའི་བསྐྱམ་ཅན་སྒོ་མོ་བཞུགས་སུ་གསོལ།
 ཕྱིན་ལྷབས་ཆེ་བའི་ལོ་རྒྱུད་སྤྲུལ་མི་དགོས། མཇལ་ཞིང་ཕྱིན་གྱིས་སྒྲོ་བས་པ་སྐལ་བ་བཟང་།

སྤངས་ཐང་རྫོང་གི་ཉེ་འདབས་ས་གནས་ལྟ། མཁའ་འགྲོ་ལྟམ་ཨ་ཞེ་ཆེ་རིང་དབྱངས་སྒྲོན་གྱིས།
 རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་དགའ་སྦྱིད་དཔལ་འཛོམས་སྐྱབས་ཐབས་ལྟ། ཁམས་གསུམ་ཡུལ་ལས་རྣམ་རྒྱལ་མཆོད་རྟེན་བཞེངས།
 མཐའ་གཡས་སྒོར་ཉེ་མཆོད་རྟེན་བརྒྱ་བརྒྱད་བཞེངས། ཕྱིན་ལྷབས་ཆེ་བའི་རང་རྟེན་གངས་མི་ཆོད།
 ལོ་ལྟར་བཀའ་རྟིང་གཟུང་འབྲེལ་སྐྱབས་ཆེན་མཇལ། མཇལ་ཞིང་ཕྱིན་གྱིས་སྒྲོ་བས་པ་སྐལ་བ་བཟང་།

ས་སྤངས་ཐང་ཁའི་ལྷོ་ཕྱོགས་སུ། བུད་མོས་རུ་མོར་འདྲ་བའི་ས་དབྱིབས་སྟེང་།
 ཆོས་རྩེ་ཀྲུན་དགའ་ལེགས་པའི་གདན་ས་ཆགས། ཆོས་རྩེ་གཟིགས་རྩིང་ཆེ་བའི་སྐུ་འདྲ་བཞུགས།
 སྤུངས་ཐང་དབང་ཆོས་རྒྱལ་སྐུ་འདྲ་བཞུགས། དེ་སྤྱིན་དུག་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་བསྐྱམ་ལ་རྟགས།
 ཕྱིན་ལྷབས་ཆེ་བའི་རང་རྟེན་གངས་མི་ཆོད། བུ་གཞི་མེད་པའི་སྐུ་སེར་ཕོ་མོ་རྣམས།
 བུ་དང་བུ་མོས་དངོས་གྲུབ་འདི་ལས་ལྷ།

སྤངས་ཐང་ཁའི་རུབ་ཕྱོགས་རི་ཅེར་རུ། ཏེ་ལོག་གསང་སྤྲུགས་ཆོས་གླིང་དགོན་པ་ལྟ།
 ཞབས་དྲུང་ཐུགས་སྐྱལ་རིམ་བྱོན་གདན་ས་ཆགས། ཞབས་དྲུང་གཉིས་གྱི་མ་ཆེན་བཞུགས་སུ་གསོལ།
 རྒྱལ་ཆེན་ཀྲུན་ཏུ་བཟང་པོ་སྐུ་དངོས་བཞུགས། ཕྱིན་ལྷབས་ཆེ་བའི་རང་རྟེན་གངས་མི་ཆོད།
 མཇལ་ཞིང་ཕྱིན་གྱིས་སྒྲོ་བས་པ་སྐལ་བ་བཟང་།

ཉེ་མ་ཤར་ལས་འོང་མི་ཉམས་རྒྱུང་ང་། ཆེ་སྤྱི་མའི་ལས་འཕྲོ་ཡོད་པ་ལས་བརྟེན།
 གནས་ཕྱིན་གྱིས་སྒྲོ་བས་པའི་སྤངས་ཐང་ལྟ། ད་འཆམ་ས་འདི་ནང་འབད་བ་ལས།
 ད་སྐྱེས་བ་བཟང་རྒྱལ་སྐྱེས་བ་བཟང་། འདི་ནང་གནས་པའི་སྐུ་སེར་ཕོ་མོ་རྣམས།
 བདེ་བ་ཆེན་པོའི་ཕོ་བྲང་སྒོར་ར་རྒྱབས། ལས་སྐྱིབ་པ་མ་དག་ཐབས་མིན་འདུག།

**Observe World Environment Day with the theme “Beat Plastic Pollution”
dedicating to the celebration of the Birth Anniversary of Her Majesty The
Gyaltsuen
June 4, 2018**

Venue: Mani Dungkhor, Gasa Town

Time	Program	Remarks
8.00 AM	Advocacy Programme on waste management to the workers and staff of the Dzong Conservation Project	The project has about 150 people all residing in a temporary camps. Due to the big size of the population, their good waste management habits can have a huge impact on the Dzongkhag's Clean Gasa Initiative. The talk will be given by Dzongda and waste management monitoring committee.
9.00 AM	Arrival of participants at the Venue	The venue is at the town mainly to focus the advocacy programme to the business community. In Gasa, the town is the biggest generator of waste.
9.30-9.35 AM	National Anthem	
9.35-9.40 AM	Offering of butter lamp to mark the Birth Anniversary of Her Majesty The Gyaltsuen	Lead by Culture Officer
9.40-9.45 AM	Offering of Zhabten to 5 th Druk Gyalpo	Lead Culture officer
9.45-9.50 AM	Welcome address	Offtg. Principal, Gasa PS
9.50-9.55 AM	Launching of 5 th issue news and views of GGG	Lead by IT officer
9.55-10.00 AM	Advocacy on “Waste management” and Pledge on behalf of civil servant and regional workers to walk to Office on 4 th day of every month if it falls on working day.	Dzongda
10.00-10.05AM	Advocacy on “Beat the plastic pollution” - DT Thrizin	Sustainable Waste management cannot be achieved by one individual or a one group of people. On the contrary it needs team approach, good partnerships of all stakeholders. The main item of today's programme is the advocacy remarks by representatives of the key stakeholders, viz: Local people represented by DT Thrizin, the business community by Thromde Thuemi, the monk body by Drasthang representative the youth and children by the students and the civil servants and other public servants by Dzongda.
10.05-10.10 AM	Advocacy on “Beat the plastic pollution” - Gasa Rabdey representative	
10.10-10.15 AM	Advocacy on “Beat the plastic pollution” And Pledge on not selling chewing gums - Thromde Thuemi, Ngotshab	
10.15-10.25 AM	Advocacy on “Beat the plastic pollution” - Student representatives by Gasa, PS (girl and boy)	
10.25-10.40 AM	Exhibition of Arts on the theme – Beat the plastic pollution	Offtg. Principal, Gasa PS
10.40-10.45 AM	Awarding of prizes for exhibition winners	Offtg. Principal, Gasa PS
10.55-11.00Am	Vote of thanks	Offtg.Env.officer
11.00-12.00PM	Cleaning campaign	At site south of ex Laya Gup's house
	Lunch	Lunch will be served on banana leaves to mark the theme of the day – “Beat the plastics”

HIGHLIGHTS FROM MARCH 2018-JUNE 2018

March

23rd-24th: Gasa Annual Tshechu conducted.

April

3rd : Food handlers on basic food safety conducted by BAFRA

13th: Global Money Week observed and the first PSL committee meetings convened.

20th: National Council Election conducted.

24th: Hon'ble Education Minister visited the Bjishong Central School

May

2nd: Teachers' Day observed at Gasa PS

6th : New Dzongrab Tshewang Namgyel joined the office

14th: Workshop on G2 C services conducted by the Secretariat

20th: 11 FYP Terminal Review chaired by Hon'ble Prime Minister.

21st-23rd : Refresher course on power tiller operation and maintenance to farmers of Khatoed and Khamoed conducted

24th : High altitude paddy cultivation at Bachu under Khatoed gewog started.

28th: Mensural Cycle Day observed at Gasa PS.

30th: Award of prestigious certificates to outstanding students of Bjishong Central School for academic year 2017 by Dzongdag

June

1st: Inauguration of RNR marketing outlet at Tshachu by Dzongdag

2nd: Observation of Coronation Day of the Great Fourth and the Social forestry day at Damji