

**REPORT OF SHRI ANIL KUMAR AGARWAL, IAS, SECRETARY, NATIONAL
COMMISSION FOR SCHEDULED TRIBES, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW
DELHI IN RESPECT OF HIS TOUR TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH FROM
14.06.2016 TO 22.06.2016.**

The Secretary, NCST left Delhi airport in the forenoon of 14th June, 2016 for Guwahati airport, from where he left by road for Bhalukpong in Arunachal Pradesh. He halted in Bhalukpong.

2. The Secretary, NCST on 15th June, 2016 left Bhalukpong by road for Dirang. He visited Yewang Village in Dirang. The village head Mr. Konjo Tshering took him around the village. A number of officers belonging to different departments posted in Dirang accompanied him during the village visit. The list of these officers is at **Appendix-I**. The village had, by and large, no drinking water problem. Water from natural stream was collected through pipes and stored in a tank in the village, from where the villagers drew water. 41 toilets had been constructed in the recent past. Another 60 to 65 toilets were yet to be constructed. The villagers mentioned that the money available for the construction of toilets was around Rs. 10,500/- and it was inadequate for the purpose, particularly as Dirang was a hilly region. It was also mentioned that the State Government had increased this amount to Rs. 20,000/- for the financial year 2016-17.
3. Each village households had, on an average, 5 hectares of land on which they were cultivating crops like maize, soybean, tomato, chilli, rice and horticulture crops. The villagers mentioned that prior to the Food Security Act, they were getting 25 kgs. rice per card. Now this quantity had been reduced to 5 kg per head. In actual terms the quantity per family had got substantially reduced.
4. The villagers had no specific grievance regarding electric supply or education facilities in Dirang. Regarding health facilities, they mentioned that very often they had to purchase medicines from outside. It was also learnt that about 80% of the households in the village had a satellite TV connection costing about Rs 250/- per month.
5. The villagers had received only 13 days employment under NREGA last year. They had Job cards and bank passbooks; but, due to fund constraint, the payment was very often

delayed. The villagers mentioned that most of the people in the village have opened Jan Dhan account. The Secretary, NCST saw several passbooks. However, the villagers were not aware about Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Yojna. Some villagers mentioned that they had got themselves covered under the Prime Minister's Jeevan Suraksha Yojana.

6. The Secretary, NCST visited three educational facilities in Dirang. First school to be visited by him was Govt. Middle School in Yewang village. The Head Master, Mr. Tsering Tashi took him around the school. The Secretary, NCST also interacted with the teachers in the school. The school has a total of 123 students covering classes 1 to 8. It had full complement of teachers. No mid-day meal was provided on the day of the visit. They did not have a proper kitchen. There were no toilet facilities for boys or girls. The pathways connecting different blocks of the school were non-existent. The villagers mentioned that the school needed a boundary wall to prevent encroachment as well grazing by livestock.

7. The second educational facility visited by the Secretary, NCST was Govt. Senior High Secondary School, Dirang. The Principal Mr. Nyali Pakam took him around the school. He also interacted with the teachers in the school. The school had 4 toilet units for girls, 2 toilet units for boys and another one plus one toilet units for the Primary sections.

8. The teachers mentioned that the laboratory infrastructure was largely for secondary level. Though the school had been upgraded from secondary to higher secondary level, the labs were yet to be upgraded. Building infrastructure needed improvement. The water filters were not working properly and were required to be replaced. The school did not have separate playground. The students went to play at the local stadium on their own arrangement. Cleanness of the toilets was highly inadequate. The teachers mentioned during interaction that the quality of students coming from the feeder schools was not very good. The pass percentage in class 10 was only 54%. The pass percentage in class 12 was 76% in humanities and 60% in science. They did not have teachers in Physics, Biology and Hindi. The Principal mentioned that only two students had got admission in an engineering college in the last one to two years. He was not able to give any specific information. The infrastructure in the school needed to be improved. The quality of education in this school as well as in the feeder schools needed to be improved.

9. The third school visited the Secretary, NCST was Rama Krishan Sharda Mission Girls School, Sangti. It was a girl's school from classes 3 to 8, run by Rama Krishan Sharda Mission. They planned to extend it to class 10 in the forthcoming year. The Secretary, NCST took a round of the school. It had a very neat and clean kitchen and dining facilities. It was a residential school. The toilet facilities were adequate and toilets were neat & clean. T.V. viewing was regulated. They were providing quality education to girls belonging to Dirang and other districts of Arunachal Pradesh. The school had a much disciplined routine for the students. It was heartening to know that several of their students had successfully completed professional, including medical, courses.

10. The Secretary, NCST visited two health facilities in Dirang. One was Sangti Sub-Centre. It normally operated from 9 AM to 2 PM. One ANM was posted at the Sub-Centre. She usually provided antenatal check-up. She also dispensed medicines in simple cases of gastric disorder, fever etc. The cases which she was not able to help, were referred to the Community Health Centre in Dirang.

11. The Secretary, NCST visited Dirang Community Health Centre. The GDMO on call duty took him around the CHC. It had one GDMO, one Senior Medical Officer, one Dental Surgeon & one AYUSH Specialist. The post of one GDMO was vacant. The CHC had casualty ward of one bed, male ward of 10 beds and female ward of 10 beds. They also had X-ray and pathology facilities. Average OPD attendance was about 50. Average Dental OPD attendance was about 10. On the day of the visit, one female patient was found to be admitted. She felt better after being admitted and did not have any grievance about the diet. The CHC had adequate building infrastructure. In addition to one vacant post of GDMO, the CHC was facing shortage of reagents for laboratory test and shortage of X-ray plates. They were also till recently facing the shortage of medicines.

12. The Secretary, NCST visited kiwi garden of Mr Sang Phunshu, a farmer. He had been doing Kiwi cultivation in about 3 hectares land since 2006. He started kiwi cultivation with 50% subsidy under National Horticulture Mission. He was marketing kiwis in the markets of Tejpur, Guwahati and Shillong. With the present arrangement, his net income ranged between 1.5 to 2 lacs per year. He did mention that the major problem in kiwi cultivation was marketing linkages. It emerged during the discussion with the local horticulture officer that Dirang area had good scope for horticulture crops such as kiwi, apple, walnut, tomato,

orange, grapes, etc. But the main difficulty was finding market linkages so that the farmers could get remunerative prices.

13. The Secretary, NCST also visited Agri-Horti Multipurpose Nursery in Namthung. The owner of the nursery had started it with 100% subsidy under National Horticulture Mission. Now he was providing horticulture sapling to the Horticulture Department as well as to individual farmers. He was also promoting vermin-composting. It was mentioned by the local Horticulture Officer that his annual income was about 20 to 25 lacs. It later emerged during the discussion that he was providing aggregator facility to other kiwi farmers in the area. He procured kiwis of small farmers, aggregated it and sold it to big companies, such as Hindustan Levers.

14. The Secretary, NCST visited the Regional Sheep breeding Centre of the State Government located in Sangti. It was a 24 years old Centre with the objective to improve breed of sheep particularly for farmers who didn't have adequate land for agriculture and horticulture crops. It was felt that there was a need to upscale activities of this Centre.

15. The Secretary, NCST visited KVK located in Sangti. The KVK was providing extension support for agriculture, horticulture and pisciculture activities. They were also promoting organic farming. It was learnt during the discussion that the farmers had a tendency to use pesticide at the slightest fear of pest problem. It often led to excessive use of pesticides. The scientist of the KVK mentioned that the area has good potential for agriculture and horticulture crops. Their initial attempts at carb cultivation had also been very encouraging. The ICAR and the KVK Sangti needed to find a mechanism to upscale their activities. The Secretary, NCST halted in Diranj.

16. The Secretary, NCST on 16th June, 2016 left Dirang in the morning and reached Tawang in the afternoon. He visiting Changprong village in Tawang. The Gram Chairman Mr. Lama Tashi took him around the village. Later, he had a discussion with the Gram Chairman and other members of the village in their community hall. The issues raised by the villagers during the visit of Hon'ble Chairman, NCST in 2014 were reviewed. The village was now a rural area. They also did not have any particular grievance regarding ICDS. The solar lights were to be installed as street lights. However, as there were no streets, the solar lights got installed in the houses of some people in the village. This led to the demand for

more solar lights. The Gram Chairman also mentioned that they were satisfied with the drinking water availability in the village. However, the availability of power was quite erratic.

17. The status of various other developmental activities in the village is briefly mentioned below.

Education- They had a primary school in the village and they were reasonably satisfied with the teachers. However, the enrolment in the village was inadequate. It was mentioned that many children were going to NGO or Private schools.

Health- The Hon'ble Chief Minister has recently introduced a health insurance scheme under which insurance cover of Rs. 2 lacs was available to a family. However, it was mentioned that not every family in the village had been enrolled under the said insurance scheme. Moreover, there was some problem in activation of the insurance cards of those who had been insured.

Old Age Pension- It was reported that not everyone was getting Old Age Pension. No funds had been allotted for enrolling additional beneficiaries after 2011. Even existing beneficiaries had got payment only up to Dec, 2014.

NREGA- It was reported that under NREGA, only 7 days of work was made available during 2015-16, despite there being good demand for wage employment.

MSDP & BADP- The first instalment of MSDP was released in 2013. They had constructed additional classrooms under the said scheme. However, the second instalment was yet to be received. Similarly, they had constructed Community Hall under Border Area Development Program (BADP). However, they were yet to receive funds.

Vegetable cultivation- It was suggested by villagers that vegetable cultivation was affected during rainy season. They mentioned that poly-houses could be provided to them.

Swachh Bharat- The villagers also mentioned that no toilets had been constructed under the govt. programme in the village.

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18. The Secretary, NCST also visited Govt. Middle School, Kakaling, Tawang. It was a middle school covering classes 1 to 8. It had 81 students of which 47 were girl students. It was reported that it had full strength of teachers. The Headmaster also mentioned that, as the school was located in the middle of the town and as it had full strength of teachers, this school was a preferred school by parents. The building appeared to be very old. It required major maintenance of walls, floor, roof, etc. The number of teacher's quarters were also inadequate. The school had sufficient furniture except for shortage of tables for class 1 students. It had a playground as well. However, it had only one toilet for girls and one for boys. The location of the toilets was not very convenient and its regular cleaning was missing. Teachers mentioned that it became very cold during winters. They suggested that the teaching schedule should be changed, so that the school may be closed during extreme winter period and instead the school may remain open during summer months. The Headmaster mentioned that health check-up was being done once a year and health records were also maintained in the school. The Foundation Day of the school was coming in a few days. The Secretary, NCST saw the performance of a group of students who were preparing for the Foundation Day.

19. The Secretary, NCST visited Govt. Secondary School, Bomba, Tawang. The Headmaster Mr. Kesang Dorzee took him around the school and later he had discussion with the Headmaster and other faculty members of the school. It was a secondary school covering classes 1 to 10. It had 243 students, of which there were 140 boys and 103 girls. The school had 15 teachers. The Headmaster mentioned that this was the oldest educational institution in Tawang. It had produced 3 MBBS doctors, 7 BDS doctors, 1 District Adult Education Officer and 3 State Civil Service Officers. He, however, mentioned that infrastructure of the school needed major improvement. The school building was in very bad shape; teacher's quarters were very old; the school campus did not have any boundary wall and they were facing trouble from cattle. The school had a make shift playground. Most importantly, the school did not have any toilet for boys or girls.

20. The Secretary, NCST had a discussion with Padamshri Lama Thupten Phuntsok, who was running, Manju Shri Vidyapeetha, a NGO school up to class 9. Classes 10, 11 & 12 were covered by their sister school located elsewhere. On inquiring as to how to improve the education in Tawang, Mr Phuntsok mentioned that the grading system was not good and the

centralised system of procurement of uniforms, books, etc. was leading to delayed receipt of these items at the school level. The winter months were so cold that it was very difficult to continue teaching in those months. He suggested that during extreme winter the school should be closed, and correspondingly during summer months, the school should remain open. The Secretary, NCST halted in Tawang.

21. The Secretary, NCST on 17th June, 2016 held a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner, Tawang and his officers. The list of officers present is at Appendix-II. The observations from the field visits were shared with the meeting. The Deputy Commissioner was in agreement that only 7 days' work was provided under NREGA in 15-16 and that no NREGA funds had been received so far in 16-17. The second instalment of MSDP was also yet to be received. On livelihood opportunities in Tawang, the Deputy Commissioner mentioned that the cultivated area in the district was only 6800 hectares. 90% of the farmers were marginal farmers having cultivated area less than 1 hectare. Other than cultivation, some families were rearing sheep or yak and others were working as labourers either with the army, Border Road Organisation or GREF. The cropping season for agricultural activities was very short- only between February and September. It was mentioned by the DC and his officers that they were trying to promote vegetable cultivation under protected conditions such as poly-houses. The Secretary, NCST was also informed that there was some production of potato seeds in the district. These initiatives- vegetable cultivation under protected conditions and production of potato seeds- may be pursued. The DC also mentioned that the district had considerable tourism potential. Helicopter services were essentially required to utilise tourism potential of Tawang. The Secretary, NCST advised the District Administration to take remedial action on his observations, as mentioned earlier in this report.

22. Subsequently, the issue of police firing in the district in which two persons had died was discussed with the DC. The Secretary, NCST was apprised of the latest status in this regard. The DC mentioned that the government had taken a number of steps to bring normalcy, including formation of peace committees. Later on, several members of peace committees (names given in Appendix-II) at the district level met the Secretary, NCST and apprised him about the steps they were taking to bring normalcy. It appeared that the situation had improved considerably since the incident took place. No member of group agitating in this regard either sought a meeting with the Secretary, NCST or gave a representation to him regarding their point of view.

23. The Secretary, NCST on 18th June, 2016 left Tawang by road for Bomdila. He held a meeting with the Deputy Commissioner and other district level officers in Bomdila. The list of officers present at this meeting is at Appendix-III. The Secretary, NCST apprised the meeting about his field visits to Dirang as mentioned earlier in this Report and advised the District Administration to take remedial action.

24. Later in the evening, the Secretary NCST visited the District Hospital Bomdila. It was supposed to be 72 bedded hospital. However, only 36 beds were functional – Male 12, Female 12, Post Operative 5, Maternity 4 and Cabins 3. The hospital had only one out of 7 specialists and 5 out of 12 GDMOs in place. They had only 5 sweepers which was highly inadequate. The X-ray technician was engaged through outsourcing. The availability of medicines was quite poor. Many medicines in stock had short expiry dates.

25. Average OPD attendance was about 150 per day during summer months and about 70 per day during winter months. Similarly, the bed occupancy was about 80% during summer months and 50% during winter months. The hospital was doing about 25 deliveries per month. They had only one gynaecologist, who also was on leave on the day of the visit. The building infrastructure at the hospital was highly inadequate. The Secretary, NCST was informed that a new building having 50 beds was almost ready. However, they did not have beds or adequate furniture. He was also informed that another project of Rs. 25 crore was being planned to improve building infrastructure at the hospital. Overall the hospital required substantial improvement and posting of specialist and other staff so that it could function as a District hospital. The Secretary, NCST halted in Bomdila.

26. The Secretary, NCST on 19th June, 2016 left Bomdila for Jamiri village. The village Buda Mr. Derdofla Debisow welcome the Secretary, NCST and took him around the village. Later, the Secretary, NCST interacted with the villagers in their community hall. Agriculture and construction work were the two main source of livelihood in the village. On the Agriculture side, potato, tomato, beans, cabbage and ginger were the main crops. The villagers were able to sell their produce at the farm gate. They also mentioned that cultivation of paddy required lot of labour and that the Jhum cultivation was still being practiced. The Government was promoting vermin-composting in the village. However, the Government support for this purpose was being given to only very selected people, defeating the very

purpose of promoting vermin-composting. The villagers further mentioned that there was a need to develop minor irrigation infrastructure. The engineers of the Minor Irrigation Department mentioned that data collection work under the Prime Minister's Krishi Sichai Yojana was on going.

27. On the construction side, the villagers mentioned that under Prime Minister's Gramin Sadak Yojana, the Government of India's matching share was not available or available after considerable delay. Even under MSDP, it was difficult to get 10% State share. They also mentioned that norms for cost of construction were same for the hill areas as well as plains; whereas, the cost of construction in hill areas was significantly higher. The village had one primary school having two teachers who were staying in the village. The middle school was closed to the Circle Office which was about 20 km. away from the Jamiri village. The villagers felt that the quality of education was required to be improved.

28. The villagers did not mention problem of any water bone diseases. However, they expressed that water supply needed to be augmented and the water supply system should have a sedimentation tank as well as filtration arrangement. They were a Health Sub-Centre about 3 km. from the village. The PHC was about 22 km. from the village. The PHC had 3 GDMOs. The villagers mentioned that earlier they used to have 20 bedded hospital at the location where they now had only a Health Sub-Centre. They also informed that very often they had to procure medicines from the market. The villagers welcomed the Chief Minister's health insurance scheme. However, they demanded that Bhalukpong hospital should also be empanelled under the said scheme.

29. The villagers mentioned that they were getting only 5 kg. food grains per head under PDS and they felt that this quantity was highly inadequate. The villagers also mentioned that both the post office and the bank were in Tenga which was about 20 km. from the village. As such, Jan Dhan Accounts were being opened only on need basis. They demanded that the mobile banking facility should be provided at the village. The villagers reported 100% aadhar coverage. They were satisfied with ICDS arrangements in the village. However, they mentioned that no fresh enrolment was being done under the old age pension scheme.

30. In the end, the village Buda mentioned some of the problems related to his position. He mentioned that he was getting only Rs. 350 per month as honorarium. He was very

frequently invited to attend various government meetings and functions; but, no travel expenses were being paid to him for attending such meetings. He demanded that the honorarium should be increased substantially and travel expenses for attending the meetings should also be reimbursed. He also demanded that the village Buda should be given some magisterial powers, consistent with the local customary laws. After visit to the Jamiri Village, the Secretary, NCST left for Itanagar by road and halted in Itanagar.

31. The Secretary, NCST on 20th June, 2016 left Itanagar for Ziro village. On reaching there, he first visited the Blue Point school. It was a private school set up in 1995 by Apatani Cooperative Housing Society in Ziro village. The school was covering from lower K.G. up to class 10. They had 12 sections. They had a total of 611 students, of which 199 were hostellers and the rest were day scholars. All the hostellers were from Arunachal Pradesh. The Principal and most of the teachers were from Kerala. The Hindi teachers were from U.P. or Bihar. The Principal mentioned that getting teachers was a problem. The salary being paid to the teachers, being a private school, was less than the government teachers.

32. The hostellers were being provided out of class coaching within the school- 2 hours in the morning before the school began and 2 hours in the evening after the school hours. For day scholars, out of class one hour per day coaching was available on payment basis. The Principal mentioned that the teaching was quite regular and the tests were also being taken quite regularly. However, he mentioned that the current grading system had affected the efforts being put by the students. Also, the day scholars may not be putting adequate amount of hard work on studies.

33. After visiting the school and interacting with the Principal and the teachers, the Secretary, NCST felt that the school was functioning with just about minimum infrastructure; though, the Principal mentioned that some new construction was taking place. The regularity and quality of teaching appeared to be of a good order. All the classes were full. Overall, it appeared to be a good effort in the private sector at providing quality education to children in remote area, though improvement in infrastructure was needed.

34. Thereafter, the secretary, NCST visited state general hospital in Ziro. He took a round of the hospital and had a discussion with the doctors in the hospital. During the discussion, the representatives of district health department were also present. It was a 100 bedded

facility. However, only 70 beds were functional. The average OPD attendance in the hospital was about 42 patients per day and the average bed occupancy was only about 20%. The hospital had 6 GDMOs out of the sanctioned strength of 15. Some of the GDMOs had post graduate qualifications. The hospital didn't have any specialist in medicine and radiology. The hospital was short of some male attendants.

35. The hospital was trying to have a blood bank for some time. However, in the recent past they were able to provide assured power through solar power and they were able to make the blood bank functional. In the ophthalmology department they had basic equipments. However, they felt that some more equipment was needed. The doctors present during the interaction mentioned that O.T. was required to be improved. The hospital did not face any problem regarding availability of medicines. However, they did not have any pharmacist. The hospital did not have any ambulance and the waste disposal system was also required to be improved. There was some difference of opinion between the representative of the health department and the hospital management regarding availability of ambulance or availability of generator, etc.

36. After visiting the hospital and talking to the persons present during the discussion, the Secretary, NCST felt that in relative terms this hospital had better man power and facilities. However, average OPD attendance and average IPD attendance was rather limited. Probably, lot of patients were going to Itanagar. Thereafter, the Secretary, NCST returned to Itanagar.

37. The Secretary, NCST on 21st June, 2016 held a meeting with the State Govt. Officials, led by the Chief Secretary. After the initial welcome by the Chief Secretary, the Secretary, NCST thanked her and her officers based at headquarters as well as in the field for all the courtesies extended to him during his visit to the State. The Secretary, NCST briefed the meeting about NCST and the role it performed. He also observed that being the officers working in the field, he was sure that they were doing their best to provide quality services to the people of the State. However, his visit provided the State an opportunity to get unfiltered views from the field and that too by a senior independent person.

38. It was recalled that the NCST had visited the State in December, 2014. The Action Taken Report on the earlier visit of the NCST was given to the Secretary, NCST during the meeting. The ATR was discussed. The ATR was incomplete in many respects. It was agreed


that the updated ATR, duly taking into account discussion held during the meeting, would be sent to the NCST expeditiously.

39. Thereafter, the Secretary, NCST briefed the meeting about his visit to different districts and different institutions in the State, as detailed earlier in this report. There was good exchange of views. The Secretary NCST, advised the State Government to take remedial action to remove the deficiencies observed by him during his visit, as mentioned earlier in this Report, and to submit the Action Taken Report to the NCST.

40. Thereafter, the Secretary, NCST visited Tomo Riba State Hospital in Itanagar. The Medical Superintendent (MS) of the hospital took the Secretary, NCST around the hospital and subsequently the Secretary, NCST had a discussion with the MS and other doctors of the hospital.

41. It was a 150 bedded hospital. It had bed occupancy of more than 100 persons during summer season and about 70% in winters. The average OPD attendance in summer months was 500 and in winters it was 400. The hospital was doing about 150 deliveries per month. The hospital had 10 regular beds, and additional 10 beds had been set up in the corridor, in the emergency ward. The emergency ward was very crowded. A total of 151 patients had been registered at emergency on the 20th June, 2016. The hospital did not have CT or MRI or endoscopy equipment. It had 4 O.T. tables of which only two were functional. It had three tables in the labour room.

42. There was general shortage of man power at the hospital. They had only 2 paediatricians and they needed 4. They had only 2 ophthalmologists and they needed four. They were short of about 100 paramedical staff. Male and female attendants, sweepers and security staff were also highly inadequate. The hospital did not have any system of outsourcing of services, such as those of security staff. The building infrastructure was also inadequate. The Secretary, NCST was informed that the state government had decided to convert it into a medical college and once the conversion was complete, the hospital would have adequate man power, equipment and staff. At present they were in the transition phase and were functioning with inadequate resources.


 15/09/2016
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43. The Secretary, NCST advised the State Government to take remedial to remove deficiencies at the hospital to the extent possible, without waiting for the conversion of the hospital to the medical college being completed.

44. The Secretary, NCST left Itanagar in the morning of 22nd June, 2016 for Guwahati by Air.


15/08/2016
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APPENDIX – I

List of officers of the State Government who on 15.06.2016 accompanied the Secretary,
NCST during his visit to different institutions in Dirang.

1. Ngoirup Dorjee, Block Development Officer.
2. T.N. Tukshipa, Block Education Officer.
3. Dr. Darge Tsering, SVO, Protocol Officer.
4. Amar Singh, Horticulture Development Officer.
5. Dorjee Leto, HDO, Regional Apple Nursery.
6. Dani Tado, MD, Dirang LAMPS.
7. Michi Raju, JE, Public Works Department.
8. Ravi Kathuria, EO(RE).
9. Chacho, JE, Rural Works Department.
10. H. Bhawmik, JE, PHEP.
11. Tenzin Yangzam, AMDO.
12. Muna Thakuria, Supervisor, ICDS.
13. Koj Yabyeng, Circle Officers.

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APPENDIX – II

List of officers who on 17th June, 2016 attended the meeting with the Secretary, NCST in
Tawang Circuit House.

Sl. No.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Shri Kashish Mittal	Deputy Commissioner Tawang
2.	Shri Gombu Tsering	Project Director, DRDA, Tawang
3.	Smti. Dondup Pema	CDPO, Tawang BDO, Tawang
4.	Shri Nawang Thinley	BDO, Kitpi
5.	Shri Lobsang Chhoider	DLIO, I/c DPO
6.	Shri B.K. Roy	CO, Tawang
7.	Shri Rinchin Leta	CO, I/c, DIPRO, Tawang
8.	Smit. Tsering Chedon	AMDO, Tawang
9.	Smti. Dorjee Lhamu	JE, Tawang Block
10.	Shri N.K. Singh	

List of persons who on 17th June, 2016 met the Secretary, NCST after the official meeting in
Tawang Circuit House.

Sl. NO.	NAME	DESIGNATION
1.	Lama Thupten Phuntsok	Director, Manjushree Vidyapith Padamshree Awardee, Tawang
2.	Shri Jamphel Tsewang	Public Leader, Tawang
3.	Shri Tsangpa Tashi	Social Service Secretary, AAPSU
4.	Shri Urgen Dorjee	President Students' Union, Tawang

APPENDIX III

List of officers of West Kameng District who on 18.6.2016 were present during the meeting taken by the Secretary, NCST in Bomdila Circuit House.

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| 1. Deputy Commission | - | Dr. Sonal Swaroop, IAS |
| 2. Extra Assistant Commissioner, HQ | - | Mr. Sang Khandu |
| 3. Circle Officer HQ | - | Mr. M.N. Tamo |
| 4. Deputy Superintendent of Police | - | Mr. Gothombo Dajangju |

And Departmental Heads

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1. Executive Engineer, WRD | - | Mr. Michi Bida |
| 2. Deputy Director (Textile & Handloom) | - | Mr. Dorjee Phuntso |


 15/06/2016
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