



ZHEMGANG MONTHLY

FROM STEPS TO LEAPS

Issue 2 | Date: 30 September 2018

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INFOCUS



Name : Kinzang Dorjee
(Dzongrab)
Date of Joining: 21/09/2018
Home Town: Momnangkhar,
Phongme, Trashigang

Qualifications:
1. Master in Arts
(Public Administration)
from Rashtrasant Tukadoji
Maharaj Nagpur University,
Nagpur, India.
2. Bachelor in Arts
(Language & Culture Studies)
from Institute of Language &
Culture Studies, Simtokha.
[cont. in page 4]

FROM DZONGDA'S DESK



A month elapsed at the wink of an eye after we published our first bulletin in August. Even before we realized, it is time for the next issue. It is true that time and tide waits for none! The various policies, programs, plans and activities hatched in the halls and corridors of institutions of power and influence culminate at Dzongkhags for its implementation, propelling the machineries of local government functionaries and keep it as busy as the bee.

Plethora of activities and events takes place in Dzongkhag within a month. We saw the successful conduct of primary round for the third parliamentary election. In two constituencies of Panbang & Bardo-Trong, there were 9165 male voters and 9402 female voters totaling to 18,567 registered voters spread around in 41 polling stations staffed by 196 polling officers. The voter turnout increased to 66% from 48% in the second parliamentary elections. The Administration is preparing and engaging actively in the conduct of general round for the impending third parliamentary election and the common forum have already commenced.

As we are enjoying the fruits of smooth democratic transition, it is time for us to translate the success of democracy into the economic transformation. Our competitive advantage and natural endowment in transforming our economy is envisioned to exist in the domains of enterprise farming by moving away from subsistence farming and encouraging cottage and small industries. Unfortunately, one of the critical factors that impeded the growth and development of these sectors was lack of access to affordable credit besides market and technological know-how. Therefore, the Government and Central Bank launched Priority Sector Lending (PSL) initiative under the command of our benevolent Monarch for the benefit and well being of our people mainly the farmers languishing in remote communities of our country.

In order to drive this initiative forward, we trained our Gewog Administration Officers (GAOs) and RNR Extension Field Staff on the policies, objectives and processes of PSL to equip them with required competencies to assist in identifying, evaluating and formulating viable and feasible projects for our people in enabling them to solicit credit for their projects.

On the overall performance of Administration in the fiscal year 2017-2018, the Government Performance Management Division of Office of Prime Minister and Cabinet awarded us overall performance score of 97.87. We are witnessing the germination and propagation of performance based culture in the organization through Government Performance Management System by drawing strategic linkages in planning, budgeting, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and finally translating its results into human resource actions.

The Administration has been grappling with human resource shortage both at the leadership and managerial level for the last several months. However, the vacant positions are gradually getting filled up with appointment of Dzongdag, Dzongrab and Legal Officer and some critical positions are still lying vacant. The Administration would like to heartily welcome our new Dzongrab Mr. Kinzang Dorji and Legal Officer Ms. Chogyel Zangmo to Khengri-Nam-Sum family and look forward to work as a team.

This month ended with jubilant Thruwab celebration and administration of Tshe-pag-med (limitless life) Wang by the Rabdey Lam Neten, during which hundreds of people with different shapes and sizes from far and near gathered to receive the blessings auguring yet another engaging and fruitful month ahead.

MONTH THAT WAS

- 12th September
Zhemgang Monthly 1st issue
[August] was officially launched
- 25th September W
Tshepamewang
- 21st September
Dasho Dzongrab joins office
- 28th September
Mass Cleaning Campaign
- 18 - 19th September
PSL training and advocacy at Buli

Landscaping : Making Zhemgang more Beautiful.

The maiden initiative of Dasho Dzongdag was to beautify our Dzongkhag. The landscape and beautification task group created 11 groups and assigned various areas to come up with landscape and beautification. All members gather after office/ weekends and put their sincere efforts to make our dzongkhag more beautiful.

Abstract of the Area Location/places

- A- Near telecom residence (UTurn)
- B-Near Dzong parking
- C-Heart of the Town
- D-Above RBP Office Road
- E-RBP junction to Division forest
- F-Below DOR coloney
- G-above guest house gate
- H-Above Guest house parking
- I Way to Mithun Farm
- J- Dangkhar Pokto
- K- Exit route at Threupang

Terms of Reference for Landscape & Beautification

Task group.

Name: Landscape & Beautification Task group (LBTG)

Title: Terms of reference for (LBTG).

Members:

- Mr. Tashi Dendup, Sr. Ranger, DoF,
- Mr. Tashi Dendup, Land Record Officer,
- Mr. Tshering Dendup, Dy.Executive Engineer,
- Mr. Jambay Ugyen, OFFTG. Environment Officer,

Purpose / role of the group: To coordinate Landscape designing, installing, and maintaining the outdoor human environment for Zhemgang.

Accountability: Sustainable landscape and beautification established and maintained by individuals around the Zhemgang Dzongkhag Town at all times.

Review: Annual.

some hopeful pictures of changes.



To begin with translating and implementing His Majesty's aspiration to create opportunities for our youths and farmer's in entrepreneurship and commercial farming, Dzongkhag Administration conducted one round of awareness program on guidelines and SOP along with Dasho Dzongdag's familiarization tour of Gewogs. Since then, Dzongkhag PSL Committee has been receiving many applications. However, it was observed that most of the applications are incomplete with missing documents while some are with incomplete forms. Thus, the Committee decided to train Gewog staffs so that application forms and documents are checked from the Gewog level and submitted to the Dzongkhag PSL Committee. This is mainly to help our rural people.



A two day training of Gewog Administrative Officers, and Agriculture and Livestock Extension Agents was conducted from 18-19 September 2018 at Buli RNR Center focusing on roles and responsibilities of Gewog level staffs. The training was adorned by Dasho Dzongdag's opening remarks, highlighting on why PSL? Besides PSL, Dasho also talked on overview of our country's economic growth, trade balance, balance of payment, export and import, trade deficit and so forth. As a conclusion to his opening statement, Dasho emphasized on two questions. What must we do and what stopped us so far? As an answer to the first question, he talk about economic development being dependent on financial policies, translation of democracy into economic transformation, revolutionizing the agriculture by moving away from subsistence farming to commercial farming, adding value to agriculture products and encouraging non-agriculture based CSIs. The later question was responded with deficient in terms of both supply and demand. The supply part being lack of technology, access to finance and both external and internal markets. The demand side was ascertained by lack of business idea and knowledge of our youth and farmer's.

So far, Dzongkhag received fourty two loan applicants out of which five got rejected by Dzongkhag PSL Committee due to incomplete application forms. The rejected proponents were asked to re-submit with completed documents. Rest of the applications were sent to various financial institutions. One application amounting to Nu. 32,80,000 for establishment of wood based Industry in Tingtibi was approved by Bhutan National Bank, Tingtibi Branch. Six applications are rejected by financial institutions while thirty one is still pending with financial institutions.

Contributed by: Thinley Jamtsho

WISDOM FROM GOLDEN THRONE

Sherubtse College, Kanglung,
April 10, 2007



"..... individual success depends on success as a nation. No one succeeds when nation has failed. There can be no Bhutanese without Bhutan.

"For the generation you are not only entering a very crucial stage in your own lives but also a very crucial stage in the history of our nation. We have to be extra cautious. There's no room for complacency. We must keep in mind that everything that we have today, all that our country has achieved, are the accomplishments of our parents – not ours. Our work lies ahead of us. What we have to do has never been done before."

".....we have everything it takes to build a strong economy and safeguard everything that we cherish, but on one condition, that we start with big ambition and we work hard. I believe that the time has come for us to stand on our own feet to compete as equals with other nations and to succeed through our own hard work and sweat, on our own terms and merit. If we rise to the challenge, change our mindset, our way of working and think big and work hard, then we have greater opportunities than ever beforeShall we sit and dream or shall we work hard and reap the benefits?"

- Contributed by Dechen p Yangden

OUR PRODUCTS



Name of the product: **Organic Turmeric Powder**

Price: **Nu.120/-**

Established in 2007 under the name of "Dakphel turmeric and ginger women's group", it was initially supported by the NWAB and Zhemgang dzongkhag. Since its founding, it has grounded its market area especially within Bhutan due to its health benefits of being an organic product. The outlet of the product in Thimphu is based in Bio- Bhutan and 8 Eleven shops. Now, with the support from Global Environmental Fund through National Organic Program, it has plans of further upgrading the cottage industry which currently has six members who grow and handle the packaging of the product on their own.

Contact person:

Sonam Lhaden (Sonam Lhaden Bar cum Hotel)

Contact Number: 17733251

- Contributed by Dechen P. Yangden

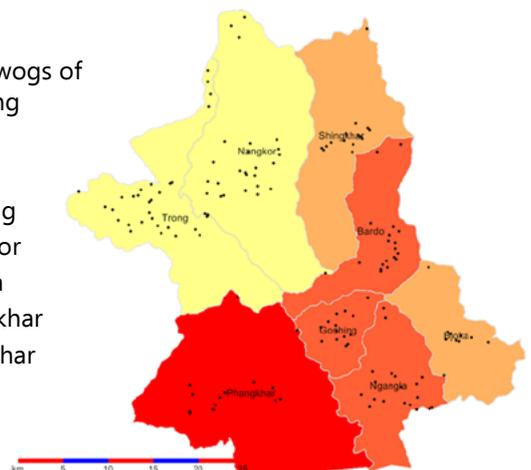
Landscaping/ Beautification



Map of Zhemgang

Eight Gewogs of Zhemgang

- ❖ Bardo
- ❖ Bjoka
- ❖ Goshing
- ❖ Nangkor
- ❖ Nangla
- ❖ Phangkhar
- ❖ Shingkhar
- ❖ Trong



(continued from page 1. infocus: Dasho Dzongrab)

Experiences

1. Civil Registration and Census Officer, Zhemgang District Adm. (04/2003 – 01/2006)
2. Civil Registration and Census Officer, Chhukha District Adm. (02/2006 – 08/2006)
3. Civil Registration and Census Officer, District Adm. (05/2008 – 07/2009)
4. Personal Secretary to Ministry of Home and Cultural Affairs, (11/2009 – 04/2013)
5. Senior Planning Officer, Policy and Planning Division (04/2013 – 09/2018)
6. Dzongrab (09/2018 – till date)

Coming Home

I have been longing to return to Zhemgang ever since I left this place. Back then, until 2006 from 2003, I was the Census Officer of this Dzongkhag and undoubtedly it is this place that molded me into a genuine person. I would proudly like to say that Zhemgang is the first Dzongkhag to groom me as a person, to teach me new skills as a professional and create deeper meaning for my life as a human. Those were the days in this place that every hour translated into valuable memories which are worth remembering today and for many years to come.

As I languished to come to this place caught up in the hype of my career, I got the opportunity to come back to the place for which my heart longed for. It was as if my silent prayers were being heard by the almighty as I never even dreamt of coming back with this position that I am bestowed with. I feel truly blessed by this place and I now embraced it with open heart. Despite all the sentimental attachment, I commit to make the difficult climb on the rungs for my Dzongkhag. I always had the feeling of coming back to Zhamgang and here I am to repay the debt I owe to this place. I am back to the place where I belong after over a decade but as a better person to serve.

Aspirations

The most prominent development that has taken place is the infrastructures. Zhemgang has progressed and come a long way in terms of Socio Economic growth but it is still perceived as a backward and remote dzongkhag. Topmost priority would be to transform the image of Zhemgang to the outside world and as initiated by Dasho Dzongda; face-lifting the image of Zhemgang, could revolutionize the presentation of the whole dzongkhag to the visitors. Initiation of the safety of the people at the tshachu and renovating the dzong would be another milestone to be covered. Acting as the advisor to Dasho Dzongda in terms of policy making, finance and administration, bringing about developments would be a huge step towards taking the dzongkhag to the an additional echelon of modernisation. Having served in the dzongkhag before and being well acquainted with the ground situations and realities of Khengrig Namsum, delivering effective and efficient services to the community and focusing on upholding of the cultures and traditions of the dzongkhag and nation as a whole would enhance the betterment of the all.

- Compiled by: Dechen P. Yagden and Tandin Wangchuk



Bjoka Gewog lies in the south-east part of the Zhemgang Dzongkhag Administration covering an area of 196 sq. km. The Gewog is also considered as one of the remotest and far-flung under Dzongkhag Administration and Drungkhag Administration respectively. The Gewog is administered from the Gewog Centre established at Kamalung Village, which is thirty one kilometer away from the Drungkhag Administration, Panbang and roughly about 147 km from the Dzongkhag Headquarter (on connecting the Gewog Centre with GC road). The Gewog lies at an elevation ranging from 150m (Zarkabla village) to 1600m (Yunling village) above the sea level. The Gewog consist of five chewogs namely Trong, Dali, Barpong, Chapdemba, Kamati with 170 households with the approximate population of 1879 including both male and female. The development infrastructure in the Gewog includes a RNR centre, a Beat office, a Community Centre, a farm shop, two health centres, ORCs, community primary schools and farm roads. Over 98 percent of the populations have access to safe drinking water.

There are approximately 58.268 acres of registered wet land and about 1438.325 acres of registered dry land till date.

The Gewog shares its boundary with Ngangla and Goshing Gewog to the west, Bardho Gewog to the north and Mongar Dzongkhag to the east. The Gewog is popular for cane and bamboo handicrafts and is the major cash income sources besides mandarin and potato. In addition, the people also raise cattle and horses in order to generate cash income for their livelihood.

Contributed; Leki Choida, GAO, BJOKA



Bjoka Khoche Castle



It is difficult to date the Bjoka establishment. Some historians say that the dynasty had descended from Lhasey Tsangma, like the other Khoche families which spread in Khengrig Namsum, in which case it can be assumed that the Bjoka Khoche ruled between the 9th and 17th centuries AD. A measure of the Bjoka Khoche's power was his turf away from home. Even today, people in Bjoka village narrate, with pride, that the Khoche once ruled the Assamese provinces of Kokabari, Rangapani and Gohali. This is not inaccurate: the Khoche's house which still stands today is an indelible proof. While one half of the castle is built of big stone slabs, the other and apparently the much older half is constructed out of small slabs. Local villagers say the latter was built by the Khoche's Assamese subjects, probably by his slaves (Zapas). The fact that Bhutan relinquished its Duar provinces to the British in 1865 at the Treaty of Sinchula shows that some of those provinces might have originally belonged to the Khoche.

Besides Khengrig Namsum and Assam, the Bjoka Khoche controlled parts of Mongar Dzongkhag. Today his descendants can be found as far as Chimong village which indicates that the Khoche ruled parts of Pemagatshel also.

- Contributed by Mohan Subba
(Khengrig Namsum, A historical profile of Zhemgang Dzongkhag)



Smothered plea

Listen my dear, for I am going to tell
A story of you I thought I knew
And all the fabricated self that you do sell

With layers and layers, you seem civil
Beyond the wall but within the wall
The layers peel off and it is black evil

Adorned with beautiful words like any hypocrite
You wear a kind grin stretched all the way
Watch yourself closely, the truth will itself dispa-
rate

I wonder if you ever suffocate
Under the weight of lies and cruelty
Hiding beneath all that synthetic masquerade

One day I pray you look in the mirror
Reflect your deeds, you 'll see yourself clearer

-Sangay Lhamo

PLACE OF INTEREST

The Buli Village



The beautiful hamlet of Buli is located 56 km from Dzongkhag centre under Nangkor Gewog. The origin of Buli Ponpo is traced to three brothers (Mayung, Khanyok and Lopen) from Tibet who settled in Bumthang Buli. The three brothers were hunting wild boars which destroyed their crops, the brothers reached Buli which Lopen then perceived was his pre destined home. He later projected himself as the local chieftain and asserted his authority over the village.

Things to see: Buli Tsho (Lake), religious sites such as Dungkhar Nye, Ugyen Gongphu Nye, Khandroi Sangthab and Pedling smith, Pang and Bar Lhakhang, Buli Shedra and local seed gene bank, etc

Best season to visit: December to August (Lake will be closed to public from 1st day of 8th month to 15th day of the 10th month of Bhutanese calendar)

Facilities: Local hotels

Contributed by: Thinley Jamtsho

The Crying Dancing Girl

*Tonight, I see a dancing girl,
Her body, like the birds of paradise,
Swinging in the August wind,
Hundreds of eyes feasting on her form,
Mesmerized in her moves and shifts,
Laughter - as that of African hyena!*

*Tonight, I am among these hungry eyes,
A visual feast, right on the stage,
Alas! Oceans of tears, I can feel,
In her li'l eyes - hidden, tensed,
Deeper inside her, like a stolen pearl,
In this li'l dazzling dancing girl.*

*Tonight, my eyes weep
With oceans of tears behind, tensed,
Deeper in my weakening eyes,
With a crying dancing girl,
Moving hither and shifting thither,
Like a trained Indian parrot,
With the beat, rhymes and rhythm,
Right here, beside me.*

*Tonight, the dance is but an irony,
Sorrows coated with laughter,
Miseries seasoned with ecstasy,
And the audiences, as though like an owl,
Blinded by big bright blue bulbs,
All in, alas! High spirits!*

*Tonight, my heart is breaking,
With the scene of pretence,
Persistence and perseverance
Of this crying dancing girl,
Weeping like a child within,
Entertaining the heartless beings,
Until their ill-bred eyes close.*

*Tonight, I will turn back, faraway,
Her tears and pain, I shall remember,
Her innocent dance-steps, in my heart,
And shed some more tears down my cheeks,
Sob for days and nights, sniff sniff!
Yet, pretend a smile on my face,
For this li'l crying dancing girl!*

*-written and contributed by
Sangay Lhamo
Teacher, Zhemgang CS,
Lower Campus*



Lama Zhang Chorten, the Relic of Zhemgang

It is not uncommon for Bhutanese to pilgrimage Mysore, particularly to circumambulate the cremation stupa (Kudung chorten) of Tertoen Minjur Dorji. In fact many people from all walks of life goes there to circumambulate this great stupa. It is generally believed that circumambulating Tertoen Minjur Dorji's Kudung chorten would not only cleanse one's defilements but also cure the indefinable diseases. It has proven its significant miraculous power to heal the diseases of all kinds. The stupa is said to be dripping blessed water (Duetsi) during the holy days. People regard it as highly blessed stupa particularly because it houses the remains of a great Lama called Tertoen Minjur Dorji.

If kudung chorten of this caliber holds such great blessings and considered to be a great relic, then we have no lesser treasure of relic right here in Zhemgang. We have a stupa that contains the remains of highly realized being called lama Zhang within the compound of Zhemgnag CS, Lower Campus (LC). Zhemgang cannot claim to have a greater relic than this one we find right under our chin. To discuss Lama Zhang's autobiography in detail within the purview of this limited pages would be simply impossible but without trace of doubt, the vastness of his realization was comparable to that of the open space of sky. However, in brief, his autobiography traces back to 12th century. Some sources have it that his earlier life was a real mess. He was well known for his evil deeds. In some ways, his life story resembles that of the great yogin Mi la Rey Pa, to whom he was also the third generation spiritual lineal descendent except that he was depicted more evil than Mila Repa whose path to sainthood too entailed the overcoming of an early life of harmful worldly sorcery.

It is said that Lama Zhang abandoned this evil acts at the age of twenty four where he is said to have seen a dream in which he expelled from his nose a snake like creature seeming to represent his karmic predisposition towards evil which he acknowledged had accompanied him for many life times and to whom he bade final goodbye as it disappeared over the horizon. Since then, he was ordained as a monk and there was no turning back in the pursuit of his spiritual journey toward ultimate accomplishment.

He was able to cleansed all his defilement in single lifetime by undergoing a severe spiritual practices as comparable to that of Jetsuen Mila Reypa. Lama Zhang is said to have pursued the life of a wandering hermit throughout all this period seeking refuge of great teacher. He dedicated himself to solitary tantric practice in the mountains of central Tibet bounded by Lhasa in the west and Samyoe in the east. One version of the sources has it that he was the founder of 'four great ka Ju pa order of Tibetan Buddhism' specifically the Tshal Pa Bka Brgyudpa sect. Sometime in 16th and 17th century, the principal Tshalpa Bka Brgyudpa monasteries in central Tibet came under Gelug's control. The 18th century Gelug text 'Gungthang Register' enumerated that, "The coming of the supreme conquerors who appear among us today as the omniscient incarnate succession (i.e Dalai Lama) is a manifestation of the acts of this great omniscient, lama Zhang." He was the emblem of political and spiritual control of Lhasa. He set precedent to Lhasa based religious rulers like omniscient Dalai Lama and Gaddhen Thri Chen. He is also said to be the reincarnation of Bayul Lama Sacha Yoezer whom I believe could have been reincarnated much later. In his mission to spread Buddhism in Bhutan, he traveled as far as Zhemgang, where he resided at the site of the present Zhemgang Dzong. Later at around 1655 AD, on the site where Lama Zhang had previously built a hermitage, a one storied Dzong was built to mark the unification of the Khengrig Namsum and to defend the land against invaders. It was in one of his later reincarnations, sometimes in 17th century, at Khen Gonghu, that he was cremated in this very spot where the present stupa is erected.

It was said that this lama possessed all the enlightened quality of a great being and that he having envisioned the ill will and notorious character of the 8th Desi, Druk Rabgay, he is said to have sent a letter to Jekhenpo, which was mistakenly delivered to the Desi. The Desi's man then hunted him down and killed him at the present site of the stupa.

Today if the remains of this great being is to be found anywhere in the world, it is here in this stupa located in Zhemgang Central School (LC) compound. It is said that this small stupa contains the remains of Lama Zhang, which is enveloped by the bigger stupa from outside.

It is to this honor and for the wellbeing of all the sentient beings, I propose for a renovation of this outer stupa. There is the scope for maintaining its originality in terms of shape, size and its inner sanctity but it could be glorified with few religious monuments like; Mani Lhakor around the stupa, a proportionate bangrim with proper stone curved slabs of Mantras, a sertoe, a small shrine that could offer a place for prayer and butter lamp offering with cemented or stone slab flooring around, a safety railing with prayer flags on top, street light, and a sangbum in front.

Today, with no one assigned to give it a proper care, it has fallen to disrepair. It has neither a proper wall nor a proper outlook. Big rifts and shafts are easily visible on the surfaces. The risk of falling is high which is unsafe to students as well as the other commuters. The partial renovation it received some decades of years ago have withstood until this moment with just barren slabs of stones on top, all of it exposed to harsh weathers. Four stalks from within the corners of the inner walls pillar the entire top weight, which is likely to falter any moment. Collapse of the outer stupa would bring down the inner main stupa, which holds the original remains of the great Lam Zhang. It would mean desecrating the only most secret treasure of relic we have in this entire world.

The timely renovation would mean restoring it to its full glory of the greatest Buddha. It would mean opening an account of merit, in which the interest deposited would be unfathomable. Therefore, I call for the attention and support of the public and the government alike to give it a quick restoration. I pray that it become a place looked upon by all Bhutanese as a site of pilgrimage and prayers. I pray that it become the source of spiritual liberation while it also serve to the physical wellbeing as people circumambulate it day and night. I pray that it become the stupa that cleanses every being's negative karma. I pray that it become the source of merit for every one to accumulate and attain Buddhahood in one lifetime. I pray that it emanate blessings that Mysore stupa and Bodh Gaya stupa emanated.

It must come from our hearts. Nothing is impossible. We must make it happen. And I assure you that we can make it happen because we have fortunate people (Kelden Gi Bu) flocked all in one place at this fortunate time (Kelzang Gi Due) who will dedicate their life for this cause. My prayer is that we start and we have it!

Contributed by : Sonam Wangchuk, Principal , Zhemgang CS (LC)



MASS FODDER PLANTATION FOR NANGKHOR, TRONG AND SHINGKHAR GEWOGS under ZHEMGANG DZONGKHAG.

With the increase in improved livestock population and a shift in rearing system adopted by the farmers under the Dzongkhag, the demand for commercial feeders and green fodder is on increasing trend. The livestock population census 2017 revealed that there are 6979 nos of cattle within the three gewogs. Out of which 60% are improved and rest 40% are local cattle benefiting more than 80 % of house holds within the three Gewogs. The rearing of more improved breed cattle by farmers means, there is a need to look for the possibility of increasing the area of fodder plantation to meet the daily fodder demand.

Dzongkhag livestock sector has initiated mass fodder development program under the above three Gewogs, during the month of August, 2018. The main objective of the program was to plant the fodder species like Pakchong Napier with high content of nutritive values. Through such intervention sector is also expected to increase the daily milk production of individual Jersey cows, thereby increasing the cash income of our farmers. It is also targeted to narrow the fodder shortage gap during lean season, especially winter.

During the mass fodder plantation campaign around 10.75 acres (43000 slips @ 4000 slips per acre) of land have been planted with Napier (Pakchong) slips. Sector is expected to harvest 50 tons of fresh fodder from the fodder plantation initiated within this financial year. The financial support for the program was provided by GEF LCD projects.

Slip distribution and demonstration at farmers field



Slip plantation at site

Submitted by : Dzongkhag Livestock Sector

Bjoka Gewog .. Continued

Gewog: Bjoka	Quantity
Population Figure	1710
Total number of male	867
Total number of female	843
Total number of households	170
Area (sq. km)	196
RNR Center	1
Agriculture Extension Center	0
Livestock Extension Center	0
National Park	0
Territorial forest offices (Divisional,Range,Beat)	1
Number of Cooperatives/farmers' Groups	1
Bjoka Tsarzo Gongphel Tshogpa (Registered as cooperative with DAMC) in 4th April 2012	
Total number of Irrigation schemes (No.)	3
Total lengths of Irrigation Schemes (km)	4.5 Km
Number of Basic Health Units	2
Number of Out Reach Clinics (with shed)	2
	Dali & Kamiti
Net Enrollement 100	
Extended Classrooms	0
Community pry schools	2
Bjoka CPS and Barpong CPS and teachers-	
Lower secondary schools	0
Middle secondary schools	0
Non-formal Education Centers	1
Total number of Male students in two CPS	95
79 in Bjoka CPS & 16 in Barpong CPS	
Total number of Female students in two CPS	72
57 in Bjoka CPS & 15 in Barpong CPS	
Total number of students in two Schools	167
136 in Bjoka CPS & 31 in Barpong CPS	
Number of NFE Learners	8
Number of teachers	8
Number of Chiwogs	5
1. Bjoka Trong, 2. Kamati, 3. Dali, 4. Barpong, 5. Chapdenpa"	
Number of Villages (no. of gungs)	132 Gung &
33 Sub Gung & Total-170 Gungs	
i. Bjoka Trong (40), ii. Kamati(24), iii. Dali(32), iv.Barpong(25) and v. Chapdenpa (16)	
Number of Gewog Tshogde members	7
1. Gup -	Tshering Wangchu
2. Mangmi-	Choephel
3. Bjoka-Trong Tshogpa-	Sangay Penjor
4. Barpong- Namirgang Tshogpa-	Leki Dhendup
5. Chabdempa-Zakabla Tshogpa-	Duba
6. Dali Tshogpa-	Jampel Tshering
7. Kamati Tshogpa-	Sonam Wangdi
Number of government owned lhakhangs/Gendhey/Rabdhey-0	
Number of community owned lhakhangs /Gendheny	8
Pramaling Lhakhang, Dali Lhakhang, Barpong Lhakhang, Kamati Lhakhang, Remadhu Lhakhang,Bjoka Trong Lhakhang & Namergang Lhakhang,Chapdenba Lhakhang	
Number of Dungkhor	1
	Barihung Dungkhor
Number of private lhakhangs /Gendhey	2
	Dalabi Lhakhang & Kumari Lhakhang
Forest Cover (% of land area)	87

Duenmang Tshachhu (Hotspring)

Duenmang tshachu (Hot spring) dates back earlier than the 8th century. Elderly people of Zhemgang re-count that a hunter from Kamjong village discovered the tshachu inadvertently. The hunter was following a wild boar that ravaged his maize field. He pursued the animal and when he came to where tshachu is located today; the wild boar is already on the other side of the river. People believe that the animal is actually manifestation of Guru Rinpoche, who came to bless the tshachu.



Another version says that a hunter shot a deer, which fell off the steep mountain leaving a bloody trail. The hunter tracked down the mountain and the deer was found dead at the base of the cliff where hot water was dripping. Hunter reported the scenario to one of the saints (Drupthop) and recognized as a tshachu. Later, Guru Rinpoche blessed the tshachu and his Nye is currently found at the tshachu premises.

Duenmang tshachu was officially recognized as Tshachu in 1972 building a suspension bridge over the Mangdechhu connecting people of Kamjong and Duenmang to Praleng.

Duenmang tshachu is located at the bed of Mangedechu at an elevation of 218 meters above sea level. It takes about an hour walk along the slope from Praleng (nearest road head) to Duenmang tshachu. Return journey takes about half an hour on an average. The Tshachu is surrounded by four villages of Gongphu, Kamjong, Duenmang and Praleng.

The hotspring has four pods with varying degrees of temperatures with its specific healing effects as detailed below:

Pond No	Temperature (C)	Healing Effects
1	43	Gastric diseases, headache, piles, body and joints ache
2	46.2	Gastric diseases, headache, fracture and dislocation of joints
3	49	Gastric diseases, headache, body ache, healing of fracture and dislocation of joints
4	53	Gastric diseases, headache, body ache, fracture and dislocation of joints

Best time to visit: all season

Contributed by Thinley Jamtsho



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Social Capital

Dzongs-Dechen Yangtse Dzong-1
 Lhakhangs-90
 Chortens-305
 Religious Sites-6
 Tshachu-1 & Menchu-12
 Festivals-33
 Education Centers-28
 Health Facilities-54 (Including ORCs)
 Regional Offices-8 (Excluding FIs)

Built (Infrastructure) Capital

Roads - 481.23 KMs
 Bridges (Suspension & suspended) - 25
 Bridges (Motorable) - 13
 RNR Center - 8
 Electric fencing - 120.7 KMs
 Irrigation channel - 161.02 KMs
 Electricity coverage - 100%

Education Centers



Indicators	Current Status
Net enrollment rate	99.9
Number of ECCD Centre	11
Number of Extended Classroom	10
Number of Primary Schools	12
Number of Lower Secondary Schools	2
Number of Middle Secondary Schools	0
Number of Higher Secondary Schools	0
Number of Central Schools	4
Number non-formal Education (NFE) Centers	21
Number of NFE Learners	368
Number of NFE instructors	19
Number of teachers	302
Number of students	4572



REMINDERS

1. Submission of agenda for 4th Coordination Meeting (October 2, 2018)
To be submitted to DPU
2. Coordination Meeting (November 6, 2018)
To be coordinated by DPU

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