



THE TIBETAN REHABILITATION POLICY-2014

Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

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CONTENTS

A - THE TIBETAN REHABILITATION POLICY , 2014

Message..	5
Ministry of Home Affairs' Office Memorandum.....	7
The Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014 (English).....	9
Preface in Tibetan.....	23
The Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014 (Tibetan).....	25

B - WORKSHOP ON THE TIBETAN REHABILITATION POLICY, 2014

Letter from Ministry of Home Affairs addressed to State Governments.....	47
Briefing by Mr. K. K Pathak, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs (FFR).....	49
Briefing by Mr. G.K Dwivedi, Joint Secretary, Foreign Division (MHA).....	60
Briefing by Mr. John S. Shilshi, Joint Deputy Director, Ministry of Home Affairs (IB).....	60
Remarks by Hon'ble Kiren Rijiju, Union Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI.....	71
Vote of thanks by Hon'ble Mrs Gyari Dolma, Kalon & Vice-Chair of Central Tibetan Relief Committee.....	77
List of Workshop Participants.....	82

किरेन रीजीजू
KIREN RIJIJU



MOS/HomAff/509026/2015/116

गृह राज्य मंत्री

भारत सरकार

MINISTER OF STATE FOR
HOME AFFAIRS
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

12 MAY 2015



MESSAGE

I am happy to learn that His Holiness the Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee is bringing out a booklet containing the "Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy 2014" formulated by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India with its Tibetan translation.

After the occupation of Tibet by China, under the leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, several thousand Tibetans arrived in India in 1959. His Holiness the Dalai Lama is the most esteemed and honoured guest of India and the Tibetan refugees have been given asylum on humanitarian consideration. The Government of India as well as various State Governments have endeavored to provide necessary assistance for the rehabilitation of Tibetan refugees for several decades. The people and Government of India are genuinely committed to making their stay homely, memorable and comfortable as long as they are in the country.

The challenges and difficulties faced by Tibetan refugees residing in various States of the country have been brought to the attention of Government of India from time to time by the Central Tibetan Relief Committee and Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama of the Central Tibetan Administration (CTA). It had been a considered view to formulate a uniform policy guideline as a solution to tackle prevailing challenges.

This policy, therefore, is the outcome of series of meetings, discussions and consultations held within the concerned Ministries of Central Government as well as with the State Governments. I would urge Tibetan refugees to comprehend contents of the policy while availing benefits and facilities stated therein. My Ministry is confident that the concerned State Governments will not hesitate in extending all benefits due to Tibetan refugees in accordance with the policy.


(Kiren Rijiju)

8th May, 2015
New Delhi

By Speed Post

No.11/2/2014-RHS/MD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
FFR Division

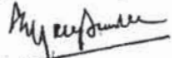
NDCC-II Building, Jai Singh Road,
New Delhi-110001, Dated the 20th October, 2014

Office Memorandum

Subject: The Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

The undersigned is directed to forward herewith "The Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014" for information and implementation by the respective State Governments.

This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.



(Shyam Sunder)


Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel. No. 011-23438075

To

1. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai.
2. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla.
3. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore-560001.
4. The Chief Secretary Govt. of Sikkim, Gangtok-737101.
5. The Chief Secretary Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneswar.
6. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, Writers' Building, Kolkata.
7. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar.
8. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of J&K, Jammu.
9. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttarakhand, Dehradun. 712113
10. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Raipur

Copy to:

1. The Secretary, Ministry of Rural Development, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. The Secretary, Ministry for Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. The Secretary, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. The Secretary, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. The Secretary, Department of Banking Services, Ministry of Finance, Jeevan Deep Building, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
6. The Finance Secretary, Ministry of Finance, North Block, New Delhi.
7. The Director, Intelligence Bureau, North Block, New Delhi.
8. The Joint Secretary (East Asia Division), Ministry of External Affairs, South Block, New Delhi.
9. The Joint Secretary, Foreigners Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, NDCC-II Building, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
10. The Joint Secretary (IS-I), Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
11. The Joint Secretary, NE Division, Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block, New Delhi.
12. The Registra General and Census Commissioner of India, 2/A, Man Singh Road, New Delhi-110011.
13. The Secretary, His Holiness The Dalai Lama's, Central Tibetan Relief Committee, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh.
14. Bureau of His Holiness The Dalai Lama, 10, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-110024.


(Shyam Sunder)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel. No. 011-23438075

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(FFR DIVISION)**

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Subject: The Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014.

After the occupation of Tibet by China, many Tibetans, under the leadership of His Holiness The Dalai Lama, came to India along with their families and have been living in India since the past 50 years. The issues relating to Tibetan Refugees are coordinated by His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) located at Dharamshala. The Government of India consults CTRC on a regular basis to find out about the issues relating to Tibetan Refugees and the problems that they are confronted with. The Tibetan Refugees are approximately numbering 1,10,095 as per the 2009 figure. These Tibetan Refugees are located in 45 number of settlements spread out mainly in 10 States of India. Many Tibetans are also living outside these settlements.

2. The Government of India has been having a series of discussions with the representatives of the CTRC to address the problems of the Tibetan Refugees. It was found that the level of assistance/facilities extended by the various State Governments are not uniform. Therefore it was thought appropriate to provide a uniform Guideline clearly demarcating the facilities to be extended to the Tibetan Refugees living within the jurisdiction of each State Government.

3. As such, after due consultations with the concerned State Governments and the inter-Ministerial consultations at the Government of India level, the following Guidelines are laid down in order to bring a uniformity across all the States and to improve the general satisfaction level of the Tibetan Refugees.

4. Lease Agreement:-

It was felt that some State Governments are not signing any lease agreement or giving any legal document to the Tibetans making it difficult for them to access various facilities associated with such documentations. Some other State Governments, who are signing the Lease Agreement, are signing in different formats and for different durations. Therefore, the Government of India found it necessary to streamline the process of giving the land documents to the Tibetan Refugees. In this connection, the following is hereby laid down:-

- (a) All State Governments must necessarily sign a lease document for the land occupied by the Tibetan Refugees as per the Standard Lease Document annexed here to as **Annexure-A**. The State Governments may make such changes in the Standard Lease Document as per their Revenue Laws.
- (b) The Lease Document should not be signed with individual Tibetans but with the duly authorized representative of the CTRC. From the State Government's side, the local District Magistrate may sign the lease deed.
- (c) The CTRC should be allowed to decide which portion of the land can be used for residential, agricultural, commercial, religious activity or any such activity so that the Tibetan families can follow their culture and religion unhindered and yet are able to make an economic living out of the land.
- (d) The lease should be signed for a period of 20 years or till it is revoked/ cancelled (by an order of the Government of India or till the rehabilitation facilities provided to Tibetan Refugees are cancelled or withdrawn by the Government of India) whichever is earlier.
- (e) A Rent Tenancy Certificate must be issued by the concerned State Governments as per the applicable law and the State Government shall collect the dues, Revenue, Fees from the Local Settlement Officer/Welfare

Officer of the Tibetan Settlement. The Rent Tenancy Certificate should clearly mention the following:

- Owner - Government
- Lessee - CTCRC
- Cultivated by - (name of the Tibetan Refugee who is cultivating the land)

- (f) The land under occupation by the Tibetan Refugees should not be disturbed. However, in case of any court order by which they need to be dispossessed, then the State Government should relocate them by giving them a fresh piece of land of equal or larger size.
- (g) Proper demarcation, preferably with boundary fencing etc., of land allotted for Tibetan Refugee (TR) use, should be ensured by the District Administration to avoid confrontation/dispute between locals and TRs.
- (h) The Settlement/Welfare Officers of the Tibetan Settlements shall maintain a register and update the same annually, giving the details of individual/family members of the settlements to the Local District Magistrate. The local District Magistrate shall be competent to inspect the register and ensure that it is annually updated.
- (i) The State Government may consider allotting extra land depending upon the need and the population increase of the Tibetan refugees.

5. Extending the benefit of the Central Government Schemes:-

It has been observed that there is no uniformity in extension of benefits of Central/State Developmental Schemes to the Tibetan Refugees. The Government of India categorically wishes to clarify that the Tibetan Refugees may be extended the benefits of various **development schemes of the Government of India.**

More particularly, the benefits of the following Schemes may be extended to the Tibetan Refugees:-

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGS):- The Scheme is a demand based scheme and is open to all the Tibetan refugees. Efforts may be initiated to sensitize such refugee habitations in different States and prepare locally appropriate plans.
- (b) Public Distribution System:- The Tibetans in India are considered Refugees and they are staying temporarily in India on humanitarian considerations. For relief and rehabilitation of these Refugees, the Govt. of India has provided land and other facilities with the objective of providing them with means of their survival. Although the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 or the existing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are applicable to Indian citizens only, the State Government may consider extending the benefits of TPDS and NFSA to the Tibetan Refugee families as a welfare measure on humanitarian basis, subject to the availability of food grains.
- (c) Indira Awas Yojana (IAY):- This scheme can be extended to Tibetan Refugees also.
- (d) National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM):- Those identified through a participatory process are brought into the Self Help Group (SHG) network through women. Special efforts can be made in the Tibetan Refugee areas to organize the women and promote livelihood activities as appropriate to them.
- (e) Rajiv AwasYojna (RAY).
- (f) National Rural Health Mission (NRHM).
- (g) Extension of loan facilities by the Nationalized Banks.

The above is just an illustration. Any developmental scheme in the social sector, whether of the Central Government or of the State

Government, should be considered for extending it to all the Tibetan Refugees on the basis of the Registration Certificate (RC) held by them.

6. Extension of other benefits by the State Governments:-

The State Governments are requested to extend all the benefits of the Government of India Schemes as well as their own Schemes.

The State Governments may particularly undertake the following:-

- (a) The State Governments may extend all the infrastructural facilities and basic amenities like Roads, Electrification, Drinking Water Schemes in or around the Tibetan Settlements. Special projects may be taken specific to these areas.
- (b) The State Government should also consider extending educational subsidies for education of Tibetans children in schools and Universities.
- (c) Special subsidy maybe extended for education of Tibetan students, who are pursuing professional courses like Engineering, Medicine etc.
- (d) Special programmes may be undertaken to provide skill upgradation and training to develop local talent among the Tibetan population and encourage their own local handicrafts and such other skills.
- (e) Special permission may be given and separate land be allocated to the Tibetan Refugees to run Tibetan Bazaars where they can trade in Tibetan artefacts, handlooms and handicrafts.
- (f) The local Tibetan Cooperative Societies, wherever they are existing, may be duly registered by the State Government and be extended all the benefits.

The State Government can extend a financial Grant-in-Aid to the Tibetan Cooperative Societies and make them self-sustainable.

- (g) The Tibetans may be allowed to undertake such economic activity as they may desire and to that extent such relevant papers/trade licenses/trade permission may be issued to them on the basis of the Registration Certificate (RC) held by them.
- (h) The State Governments may issue necessary directives to the district authorities/Municipal Authorities to issue such certificates that may enable the Tibetan Refugees to undertake educational/ employment/commercial activities. These may, inter alia, include issuance of Domicile Certificates, shop licenses, driving licenses, business permits, other permits etc. on the basis of their Registration Certificates (RCs).
- (i) The State Governments may also provide ration facilities through PDS channels on the basis of their Registration Certificates (RCs). The Tibetans in India are considered Refugees and they are staying temporarily in India on humanitarian considerations. For relief and rehabilitation of these Refugees, the Govt. of India has provided land and other facilities with the objective of providing them with the means of their survival. Although the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013 or the existing Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) are applicable to Indian citizens only, the State Governments may consider extending the benefits of TPDS and NFSA to the Tibetan Refugee families as a welfare measure on humanitarian basis, subject to the availability of food grains.
- (j) They may be extended bank loans from the local Cooperative Banks. They may also be provided with the facilities of Crop Loans and Crop Insurance.
- (k) They should be entitled for flood/famine relief as is extended to an Indian Citizen.


- (l) Due efforts should be made by the State Governments to provide employment to the Tibetan Refugees, who are eligible as per their qualifications, for various State Government jobs in the Health and Education fields.
- (m) Qualified professionals from amongst the Tibetan Refugees may also be permitted to pursue/take jobs in private and non-government sector in any field for which they are professionally qualified. These could be fields like nursing, teaching, Chartered Accountancy, medicine, engineering and such other skill based occupations.
- (n) Tibetan Monasteries, wherever existing, may be given such financial and infrastructural support as possible. Financial support may also be considered for the old age homes being run by the CTCRC in their respective States.
- (o) Tibetan youth may be provided all such vocational training as extended to any Indian youth.

(All the above benefits/facilities should be extended to the Tibetan Refugees on the basis of their Registration Certificate (RC)).

7. Census of Tibetan Population:-

The CTCRC should conduct a Census of the Tibetan Population every 5 years. Such census shall include counting the population living both inside and outside the settlements. The CTCRC shall share the census figures with the Government of India and the State Governments concerned.

8. This issues with the approval of the Competent Authority.



(Shyam Sunder)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

STANDARD LEASE DOCUMENT

This lease, made on this day of Two Thousand and, between the Governor of (hereinafter called the Lessor) of the one part and His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC) at....., the other part (hereinafter called "The Lessee" which expression shall, unless the context requires another different meaning, includes his heirs, executors, representatives and permitted assigns),;

Whereas the Lessor has agreed to transfer to the Lessee the land described in the schedule below on lease for 20 years, or till it is revoked/cancelled by an order of the Central Government/Lessor, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter appearing and contained.

Now this deed witnesseth that in consideration of the rent hereinafter reserved and of the covenants by the Lessee hereinafter contained, the LESSOR doth demise unto the LESSEE all that piece of land described in the schedule hereunder for a term of 20 years subject to the following terms and conditions viz.,

1. The lease is liable to cancellation if it is found that it was grossly inequitable or was made under a mistake of fact or owing to misrepresentation or fraud or that there was an irregularity in the procedure. In the event of such cancellation of the lease the Lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation for any loss or damage.
2. The Lessee shall pay a sum of Rs.100/- as security Deposit for the due fulfilment and observance by him of the conditions contained in the lease. The sum so deposited shall be liable to be forfeited by the Lessor in the event of failure by the lessee to fulfil any of the conditions of lease.
3. The Lessee shall, so long as the lease is in force, pay clear of all deductions, a sum of Rs. (to be decided by the Collector) per annum for credit to the general revenues of the State. The first of such payments should be made on the day of and the subsequent annual payments on the corresponding day of the succeeding years.

4. If the Lessee fails to pay the Lessor any sums payable under the lease on the respective dates on which they are made payable, he shall pay interest at 12% per annum on such amounts from the dates on which they were so payable until the date of payment or recovery.
5. The Lessee shall use the land for the purpose of agriculture/residential/commercial/religious activity, in keeping with the Tibetan culture, religion and livelihood.
6. The legally authorized resident shall not do any act which is destructive or permanently injurious to the land.
7. The land shall be in possession of the Lessee who in turn may decide the usage as per the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy notified by the Government of India.
8. The Lessee shall not sub-let mortgage or otherwise transfer his leasehold right. The Lessee may offer such leased lands as security for raising loans from cooperative society/Scheduled Bank for undertaking any agricultural/economic/commercial or social/educational activity.
9. The lease shall be terminated when the rehabilitation facilities provided to the Tibetan Refugees are cancelled or withdrawn by the Government of India.
10. The land shall not be used for political meetings.
11. The Lessee shall permit the Officers of the Lessor with or without workmen at all times to enter upon the lands aforesaid to view the conditions and state thereof.
12. The Lessee shall not assign or sublet the benefits arising under this lease or any part thereof without the previous written permission of the Lessor.
13. (a) The Lessor reserves to themselves the right of all trees including sandalwood trees, their branches and roots which exist at the time of lease (which are described in the schedule attached) as well as those which may grow subsequently on the lands leased and the Lessor shall be at liberty to cut or dig out any such trees or their roots and branches and remove them

from the land in question and dispose them of at their leisure without any compensation/Bonus to the lessee. The Lessee shall not be entitled to cut and remove them without the previous written permission of the Lessor.

(b) The Lessee shall take all reasonable measures to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner/Administrator/Districts Collector/Forest Authorities for the protection of the trees/Sandalwood trees/any other trees pre-existing from theft or damage and for the careful protection of the immature trees growing on the lands.

(c) The Lessee shall take steps to see that marks made by the officers of the Lessor on the trees/sandalwood trees/any other trees are preserved and are not tampered with.

(d) In the event of the infringement, or failure to observe any of the conditions mentioned in (a), (b) or (c) above, the Lessee shall pay the Lessor such compensation as determined by the Deputy Commissioner/Administrator/Districts Collector/Forest Authorities. The State Government shall also be at liberty to cancel the lease and enter on the land and the entire land shall thereupon vest absolutely in the State Government. In that case the Lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation whatsoever.

14. The Lessee/ legally authorized resident shall not erect any new buildings, or structures of a permanent character on the lessor land without the previous written sanction of the Lessor. Upgradation/ improvement of existing structures may be done by the Lessee under information to the Lessor.

15. The Lessee shall not cut any live trees without the previous permission of the Deputy Commissioner/Administrator/District Collector/Forest Authorities. The withered and wind fallen trees shall also be the property of the Lessor and shall be handed over to the nearby forest authority or other authorities appointed by the Lessor to look after the lands leased to the Tibetan Refugees.

16. The sale proceeds of withered and wind fallen trees and those cut under condition (15) shall be credited to the Lessor.

17. The Lessee shall have no rights whatsoever to any trees standing on the land or to their usufruct.
18. The Usufruct of the trees may be leased out in auction by the officers of the Lessor according to the practice in vogue in the district and the Lessee shall allow a right of passage to persons to whom the usufruct of the trees is so granted by the Lessor.
19. The Lessee shall not, without the previous written sanction of the Deputy Commissioner/Administrator/any authorities nominated by the Lessor, permit any person to use the land or any structure thereon or any portion of the land or structure except as provided in conditions (5).
20. The Lessee shall on the termination or revocation of this lease, restore the said land to the Lessor in as good a condition as is consistent with the foregoing conditions.
21. The Lessee shall be answerable to the Lessor for all or any injury or damage done to the said land and other Government property thereon except as is permitted by the foregoing conditions.
22. The Lessor may revoke the lease wholly or partly, if the sums specified in condition (3) above or any part thereof shall remain unpaid for 15 days after they have become payable whether formally demanded or not, OR if the Lessee shall have contravened any of the conditions of the lease herein contained; and assume control or otherwise dispose of all or any part of the land, any buildings, fences and structures thereon and the Lessee shall not be entitled to any compensation therefor.
23. If the amount specified in condition (3) or (4) above or any part thereof is in arrears, it shall also be competent for the Lessor to recover the same from the Lessee as an arrear of land revenue.
24. The Lessor may terminate the lease without prejudice to any right of action or remedy of the Government in respect of any breach of any of the foregoing conditions. The Lessee shall not, in the case of such revocation or termination, be entitled to any compensation in respect of any structures on the land or any improvements effected by him to the land or for the loss caused by the interruption of his occupation.

25. In the event of termination of the lease under condition 22 or 24, the Lessor shall be at liberty to levy proportionate rental upto the date of such termination.

26. The Lessee shall protect and maintain, at all times, the contour Bunds and other structures constructed at the cost of Lessor at the time of leasing the land.

27. The lease includes all rights, easements, appurtenances belonging to the land or reported to belong to it or usually held or enjoyed with it. The existing and customary rights of Lessor and the public, in roads and paths and rivers streams and channels running through or bounding the land and the right of Government to the mines and quarries adjacent to the land are however reserved and are in no way affected by the lease.

28. If the land or any portion of land is required for any public purpose or for any administrative purpose, the Lessor shall, at the expiry of a notice of fifteen days to that effect that the said land is required for such purpose, be at a liberty to take possession of the land with structures.

29. The Lessee, on the determination of the lease, shall handover the demised premises with all structures erected thereon.

30. Notwithstanding anything contained above, the Central Government/ Lessor may, at any time, cancel the lease, without assigning any reason thereof. However, a prior notice of 3 months shall be given before revoking the lease.

31. The lease is subject to the provisions of Land Acts of (of the respective State Government) as amended from time to time.

SCHEDULE

District	Taluk	Town or Village	S.No.or	Boundaries		
				Block No. _____		
				Dry	Wet	N.S.E.W.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

In witness thereof, Administrator/District Collector acting for the land, on behalf of the Governor of (name of the State) and the Lessee aforesaid have hereunto set their signature on this..... day of

Signed by Lessee

Signed by the Lessor

In the Presence of

Date
Station

- 1.
- 2.



ཕྱི རྒྱུད་ལས་ཁུངས།
DEPARTMENT OF HOME
 Central Tibetan Administration

སྤོན་སྒྲིང་།

༡༣། ཁྱི་ལོ་༡༩༥༤ལོར་བོད་ས་ཡོངས་རྫོགས་རྒྱ་ནག་གིས་དྲག་བོའི་བཙན་བཟུང་ལོག་
 བོར་བས་འགོང་ས་མཆོག་རྒྱ་གར་འབགས་པའི་ཡུལ་ལ་ཉེན་གཤེས་ལ་ཐེབས་རྒྱུ་སྟེ་
 བོད་མི་ཁྱི་ཆོ་བརྒྱད་ལྷག་ཙམ་རྒྱ་གར་དུ་བཙན་བྱོལ་ལ་འབྱོར་བ་དང་། འགོང་ས་མཆོག་
 གིས་ཐབས་མཁས་སྤྲུགས་བཙེའི་བཀའ་བློན་ཉག་ཅིག་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས་བཙན་བྱོལ་བོད་མིའི་
 གནས་སྟངས་རང་དབང་ཡོད་པའི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ལས་ལྷག་བྱུང་ཡོད་ཀྱང་། ཡུལ་དུས་གནས་
 སྟངས་དབང་གིས་བོད་མིའི་སྤྲིགས་འཛུགས་ནང་སྤྱིད་ལས་ཁུངས་ནས་གཞན་དབང་
 སྟབས་བསྐྱུན་དགོས་པའི་ལས་དོན་མང་དག་ཅིག་ཡོད་པའི་ནང་ནས་མངའ་གཞུང་ནས་ས་
 ཞིང་བོགས་མའི་གན་ཡིག་གནང་བྱོགས་ཀྱི་ལོ་དུས་དང་གན་ཡིག་གཅིག་མཚུངས་མེད་པ་
 མ་ཟད་མངའ་སྡེ་རེ་རྒྱང་ནས་བོགས་དུས་འཕར་འབྱུངས་དུས་རྒྱུ་མ་གནང་བར་དཀའ་ངལ་
 ཆེ་འབྱུང་དང་། དེ་བཞིན་འདས་པའི་བྱུང་རིམ་ནང་བོད་མི་ལྷན་ལ་རྒྱ་གར་མངའ་སྡེ་སོ་
 སོ་ནས་བོད་མིའི་གཞིས་ཆགས་ཁག་ལ་རོགས་མགོན་དང་མཐུན་ཉེན་གནང་བྱོགས་ཀྱང་།
 གཅིག་མཚུངས་མེད་པ་བཙས་ཅི་རིགས་ཡོད་སྟེ་དེ་དག་སེལ་ཐབས་སུ་སྐབས་བརྒྱ་བཞི་
 པའི་བཀའ་ལག་གི་སྤྱི་བྱས་དགོངས་དོན་དཔལ་ལྷན་ནང་སྤྱི་བཀའ་མོན་རྒྱ་རི་སྟོལ་ས་
 མཆོག་གིས་དབུས་པའི་ལས་བྱེད་ཆེ་ལྷ་ཡོངས་ནས་བོད་མིའི་གཞིས་སྤར་ཁག་གི་དཀའ་
 ངལ་རྒྱུ་ཡོད་གོ་བསྐྱར་དང་སྤྲུགས་འགོང་ས་མཆོག་གིས་རེ་བ་བཟང་ས་ནས་ཁྱེད་ལ། ག་

གྲིག་སྤྱད་ས་ནས་བྱོས་གསུངས་པ་ལྟར། བོད་མིའི་གཞིས་ཆགས་ཁག་རྒྱན་གནས་སྤྱབ་
 ཐབས་སུ་དབུས་བོད་མིའི་གྲིག་ས་འཛུགས་ནང་སྲིད་ལས་ཁུངས་ནས་རྒྱ་གར་ནང་སྲིད་
 ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་སྲིད་གཞུང་གསར་སྣོང་གཉིས་ཀའི་ཆབ་སྲིད་མི་སྣ་དང་གཞུང་གི་མཛོ་རིས་
 ལས་ཁྲེད་ནམས་ལ་དཀའ་སེལ་སྲིད་བྱས་ཞིག་གཏན་འཁེབས་ཡོང་བའི་བདེ་སྤྱོད་རབ་
 འཛུགས་པ་དང་མཐུག་གཞོན་བར་མཆམས་མེད་བར་ནན་བསྐྱུལ་ཞུས་པ་བཅས་ལ་ཉེན་
 བས་རྒྱ་གར་དབུས་གཞུང་ནང་སྲིད་ནས་སྲིད་བྱས་རྒྱལ་ཐོག་གནང་ཉེ་མངའ་སྡེ་མོ་མོའི་
 དགོངས་ཚུལ་བསྐྱུ་ཏུབ་གནང་བ་དང་། དེ་བཞིན་རྒྱ་གར་དབུས་གཞུང་གི་སློབ་ཆེན་ལས་
 ཁུངས་ཁག་ནང་ཁུལ་གོ་བསྐྱར་རབ་འཛུགས་གནང་མཐར་བྱི་ལོ་༢༠༡༤ ཟླ་༡༠ ཚེས་༢༠ ཉིན་
 རྒྱ་གར་དབུས་གཞུང་ནང་སྲིད་ལས་ཁུངས་ནས་ “བཅན་བྱོལ་བོད་མིར་མཐུན་ཉེན་སྦྱོར་
 སྲོད་ཁྲེད་བྱུགས་ཀྱི་སྲིད་བྱས། ༢༠༡༤” ཞེས་ལོ་རྒྱུས་ཀྱི་རང་བཞིན་ལྡན་བའི་གལ་ཆའི་
 ཡིག་ཆ་འདི་གཏན་འཁེབས་གནང་བར་རྒྱ་གར་དབུས་གཞུང་དང་དཔལ་ལྷན་ནང་སྲིད་
 བཀའ་སློབ་རྒྱ་རི་སློབ་མ་མཆོག་གིས་གཙོས་ལས་ཁྲེད་ཡོངས་ལ་ཐུགས་རྗེ་ཆེ་ཞུ་རྒྱུ་དང་།
 གོང་འཁོད་སྲིད་བྱས་ནི་བོད་མི་སྤྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་ཡོངས་ལ་མ་འོངས་གནས་བབ་ཐོག་ཁེ་
 བན་ཆེན་པོ་ཡོང་རེར་སློབ། མི་མང་ཆང་མའི་མཁྱེན་རྟོགས་སྤྱད་གོང་གསལ་ཡིག་ཆ་བོད་
 བསྐྱུར་ཞུས་པའི་ངོ་བུས་འདི་མཉམ་ཟུར་འབྲུལ་ཞུས་ཡོད། བོད་བསྐྱུར་གོ་དོན་མ་རྟོགས་
 པའི་ལྷན་རིགས་བྱང་ཆེ་རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གིས་གཏན་འཁེབས་གནང་བའི་ཨིན་ཡིག་ལ་ཅ་
 འཛིན་གནང་དགོས་པ་བཅས། ནང་སྲིད་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་བྱང་ཡིག་ཆེན་མོ་འཁོར་ལྷ་ཆང་
 བསོད་ནམས་སྟོབས་རྒྱས་ནས་བྱི་ལོ་༢༠༡༤ ཟླ་༡༡ ཚེས་༡༢ ཉིན། །

157/14/1
 བྱང་ཡིག་ཆེན་མོ།



Ministry of Home Affairs, GOI

ཐུག་པར་དབྱུས་གཞུང་ནང་སྤྱིད་ལས་ཁུངས།

Freedom Fighter and Rehabilitation

རང་དབང་འཐབ་རྩེད་པ་དང་གཞིས་ཆགས་སྡེ་ཚན།

བཅན་བྱུང་བོད་མིར་མཐུན་ཆུན་མྱུར་མྱོད་བྱུགས་ཀྱི་སྤྱིད་བྱུས། ༡༠༡༩

༡༡། བོད་ཀྱི་ཡུལ་དུ་རྒྱ་དམར་གྱིས་བཅན་འཛུལ་བྱས་ཇེས་བོད་མི་མང་པོ་རང་གི་ནང་མི་བཅས་པ་ཡགོང་ས་ཡུལ་པ་མགོན་ཆེན་པོ་མཆོག་གི་ཇེས་སུ་བསྟེན་ནས་ཉེ་རྒྱ་གར་ཡུལ་དུ་འབྱོར། འདས་པའི་ལོ་གངས་ ༥༠ རིང་བོད་མི་ཆོ་རྒྱ་གར་དུ་གནས་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་བཞིན་ཡོད། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་གནད་དོན་རྣམས་རྒྱ་རམ་ཤུལ་ལ་ཡོད་པའི་ཡགོང་ས་ཡུལ་པ་མགོན་ཆེན་པོའི་དབྱུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཆོགས་པས་འབྲེལ་མཐུད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བར་འཕྲད་པའི་དཀའ་ངལ་དང་། ཁོང་ཆོར་འབྲེལ་བ་ཡོད་པའི་གནད་དོན་སློར་རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གི་ཡང་ནས་ཡང་དུ་དབྱུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཆོགས་པར་གོ་བསྐྱར་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད། ཕྱི་ལོ་ ༡༩༩༩ ལོའི་གངས་ཐོར་གཞིགས་ཆེ་བོད་མིའི་གངས་འབོར་ནི་ ༡༩༩༩༩ སློར་ཡིན། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་འདི་རྣམས་ནི་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་མངའ་སྡེ་གཙོ་བོ་བཅའ་ཁྲིམས་ཡོད་པའི་གཞིས་ཆགས་གངས་ ༩༥ ནང་གནས་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད། ཡང་བོད་མི་མང་པོ་ཞིག་གཞིས་ཆགས་ཀྱི་ཕྱི་ལོགས་སུ་གནས་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད།

༡༢། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་དཀའ་ངལ་སེལ་རྒྱའི་ཆེད་རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་ནས་དབྱུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཆོགས་པའི་སྐྱེ་ཆ་བ་རྣམས་པར་གྲོས་བསྐྱར་རིམ་པར་ཞུ་ཞུས་ཡིན། མངའ་སྡེ་འབྲེལ་མིན་ནང་མཐུན་ཆུན་རོགས་

པ་གནང་ཆད་ཆ་སྟོམས་མེད་པ་གཟིགས་པའི་རྒྱ་མཚན་ལ་བརྟེན་ནས།
 མངའ་སྡེ་རེ་རེའི་བྱ་བ་ཁོངས་སུ་ཡོད་པའི་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཙུང་བ་རྣམས་
 ལ་མཐུན་ཆེན་གང་ཞིག་གནང་དགོས་པའི་སྐོར་ཅུ་བའི་ལམ་སྟོན་གསལ་
 བོ་འགོད་རྒྱ་རན་འཆམས་སུ་མཐོང་།

༣། དེ་ལྟར་ན། རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གི་ལས་ཁུངས་པན་ཚུན་དང་། རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་
 གི་སྟོན་ཆེན་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་འབྲེལ་ཡོད་སོ་སོར་གྲོས་བསྟུར་བགྲིས་པའི་
 འབྲས་བུར་གཤམ་དུ་གསལ་བའི་ལམ་སྟོན་ཡིག་ཆ་གཏན་འབེབས་བྱས་
 པ་ཡིན། ལམ་སྟོན་འདི་ནི་སྤྱིར་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཙུང་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་འདོད་
 སྟོབས་ཁོངས་ཆད་ཆེ་དུ་གཏོང་རྒྱ་དང་། མངའ་སྡེ་ཡོངས་རྫོགས་ལ་གཅིག་
 ལུང་ཡོང་རྒྱུའི་དོན་དུ་ཡིན།

༤། བོགས་མའི་གན་རྒྱ།

མངའ་སྡེ་འགའ་ཤས་ཀྱིས་བོགས་མའི་གན་རྒྱར་ས་རྟགས་མ་པ་བ་པའམ་
 བོད་མིར་ཁྲིམས་མཐུན་ཡིག་ཆ་གང་ཡང་མ་སྤྲད་པའི་ཆོར་སྤང་བྱུང་ཡོད།
 དེའི་དབང་གི་ཡིག་ཆ་དེ་དག་དུ་གསལ་བའི་མཐུན་ཆེན་རྗེ་ཡོད་བོད་མིས་
 ལོངས་སུ་སྤྱོད་རྒྱར་དཀའ་ངལ་འབྲད་ཀྱི་ཡོད། བོགས་མའི་གན་རྒྱ་འཛོག་
 མཁན་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞན་འགའ་ཤས་ཀྱིས་གན་ཡིག་གི་སྟོམ་གཞི་མི་འདྲ་བ་
 དང་། དུས་ཡུན་མི་འདྲ་བའི་ཆེད་དུ་ས་རྟགས་པ་བ་ཀྱི་ཡོད། དེས་ན་རྒྱ་གར་
 གཞུང་ནས་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཙུང་བ་རྣམས་ལ་ས་ཆའི་ཡིག་ཆ་སྤྱོད་རྒྱུའི་
 བརྒྱུད་རིམ་ཁུས་ཆད་ལྡན་པ་བཟོ་རྒྱ་དགོས་པ་ཆེན་པོ་གཟིགས་ཀྱི་ཡོད།
 དེའི་ཕྱིར་གཤམ་གྱི་དོན་ཆེན་རྣམས་གཏན་འབེབས་བྱས་པ་ཡིན།

༥། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཙུང་བས་བཅའ་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པའི་ས་ཆའི་ཕྱིར་མངའ་

རྟེན་གཞི་ཆེན་མོ་སྐུ་མཁའ་ལྷན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཆ་དེས་པར་སྤྲོད་པ་
 འགོད་དགོས། དེ་ཡང་བྱུང་སྟེན་ཡིག་ཆ་ (༡) རྟེན་གསལ་ལྟར་
 བོགས་མའི་ཡིག་ཆ་ཆད་ལྡན་འཛིན་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། མངའ་སྡེ་
 གཞུང་ནས་ཁྲུང་ས་སོ་སོའི་ཡོང་འབབ་ཁྲིམས་ཡིག་ལ་གཞིགས་
 པའི་གཏན་འབེབས་བོགས་མའི་ཡིག་ཆར་འགྱུར་བ་གཏོང་ཆོག

ལ། དབུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཆོགས་པས་དབང་ཆད་བསྐྱར་བའི་
 སྐྱེ་ཆབ་ཅིག་གི་མཉམ་དུ་བོགས་མའི་ཡིག་ཆར་སྤྲོད་པ་གོད་
 པ་ལས་བོད་མི་སྤྱིར་བཙུག་གི་མཉམ་དུ་བོགས་ཡིག་འཛིན་མི་
 ཆོག་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་གི་ཕྱོགས་ནས་བོགས་མའི་ཡིག་ཆའི་སྟེང་
 དུ་རྫོང་གི་ཁྲིམས་དཔོན་གྱིས་སྤྲོད་པ་འགོད་ཆོག

ཀ། དབུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཆོགས་པ་ལ་ས་ཆའི་ཆ་ཤས་གང་དུ་
 རྟོན་ཁང་དང་། སོ་ནམ་ཞིང་ལས། ཆོང་དོན། རྟོན་ཁང་། ཆོས་
 ཕྱོགས་ཀྱི་བྱ་བའམ་དེ་ལྟའི་ལས་དོན་སྤྱད་པེད་རྟོན་གཏོང་རྒྱར་
 ཐག་གཅོད་བྱེད་དུ་འཇུག་དགོས། དེ་ལྟར་བྱུང་ཆེ་བོད་མི་ཁྲིམ་
 ཆེན་གྱིས་ཆོས་ཕྱོགས་དང་རིག་གཞུང་གི་བྱ་བར་འགོག་
 རྒྱུ་མེད་པར་གཅེས་སྤྱོད་ཐུབ་རྒྱུ་མ་ཟད། ས་ཆའི་སྟེང་ནས་འཆོ་
 རྟེན་ལ་པན་པའི་བྱ་བ་བསྐྱབ་ཐུབ་པ་ཡོང་རྒྱ།

ཅ། བོགས་མའི་དུས་ཡུན་ནི་ལོ་གངས་ ༡༠ བར་རམ་བོགས་མ་
 ཕྱིར་བསྐྱེད་ལུས་ལྟས་མེད་དུ་གྱུར་བ་གང་སྟེང་བར་འཛིན་དགོས་པ་
 ཡིན། དེ་ཡང་རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་ནས་བཏོད་ཁྲབ་གཏོང་བའམ། བོད་
 མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བར་སྤྱུལ་བའི་གཞིས་ཆགས་ཀྱི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་

མེད་པ་བཟོ་བའམ་སྤྱིར་འཐེན་མ་བྱེད་གྱི་བར།

ཅ། འབྲེལ་ཡོད་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་སོ་སོས་ཁྲིམས་ལུགས་གཞིར་
བཟུང་ས་ཐོ་ལག་འཛིན་ (RTC) རེ་རེས་པར་སྤྱོད་དགོས་པ་མ་
ཟད། མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་གིས་བོད་མི་གཞིས་ཆགས་གྱི་ས་གནས་
འགོ་འཛིན་ནས་བདེ་དོན་ལས་ཁང་སོ་སོ་ནས་འབྲི་ཆ་དང་སྒྲ་
ཆ་ཡོང་འབབ་བཅས་པ་བསྐྱུད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། ས་ཐོ་ལག་འཛིན་
(RTC) སྟེང་གཤམ་གསལ་ལྟར་ཁ་གསལ་འགོད་དགོས།

* བདག་པོ་ གཞུང་།

* བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན། དབྱས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་
སེལ་ཆོགས་པ། (CTRC)

* ས་ཞིང་འདེབས་ལས་པ། ས་ཞིང་འདེབས་ལས་
བྱེད་མཁན་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བའི་མིང་།

ཆ། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བའི་བོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པའི་ས་ཆ་ལ་འགོག་
ཤེན་བྱེད་མི་ཆོག འོན་ཀྱང་ཁྲིམས་ཁང་ཞིག་གིས་བཀའ་རྒྱལ་
བཞེན་ནས་ས་ཆའི་བདག་དབང་འཕྲོག་པའི་གནས་སྟངས་ཤར་
ཆེ་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་རྣམས་ལ་ས་ཆ་
གསར་པ་ཆེ་ཆུང་ཆད་གཞི་མཉམ་བའམ་དེ་ལས་ཆེ་བ་སྤྱད་དེ་
གནས་སྡོད་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

ཇ། ས་ཁུལ་གྱི་ཡུལ་མི་དང་། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བའི་དབར་
འབྲུག་ཅོད་རིགས་རྒྱུ་རྒྱའི་བྱིར། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བས་

བེད་སྤྱོད་གཏོང་རྒྱུར་སྤྱད་པའི་ས་ཆའི་ས་མཆམས་ཁག་ཁ་
གསལ་བཟོ་དགོས་པ་དང་། ལྷ་རབ་བྱུང་ན་རྫོང་གི་ལས་ཁུངས་
ནས་ར་བ་བསྐྱོར་ཏེ་ལུགས་མཐུན་གྱིས་བཅད་མཆམས་བཟོ་རྒྱ།

༡། བོད་མིའི་གཞིས་ཆགས་སམ་བདེ་དོན་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་ལས་
འཛིན་པས་ཐོ་འགོད་མ་དེབ་ཅིག་ཉར་ཆགས་བྱས་ཏེ་ལོ་རེ་
བཞིན་དུས་བསྟན་ཁ་སྐོང་བྱ་དགོས་པ་དང་། དེའི་ནང་ས་གནས་
རྫོང་དཔོན་གྱིས་མཁུན་རྟོགས་སྤྱད་གཞིས་ཆགས་ཁོངས་གནས་
སྤྱོད་བྱེད་མི་སྐེར་བའམ་ནང་མི་རྣམས་ཀྱི་ཞིབ་པའི་གནས་ཚུལ་
འགོད་དགོས། ས་གནས་རྫོང་དཔོན་ལ་མ་དེབ་ཞིབ་འཇུག་བྱ་
རྒྱུའི་དབང་ཆ་དཔོན་པ་མ་ཟད། ལོ་ལྷན་མ་དེབ་དུ་གནས་ཚུལ་ཁ་
སྐོང་བྱུང་ཡོད་མེད་རྟོགས་ཞིབ་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

༢། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བའི་མི་འབོར་འཕེལ་སྐྱེད་བྱུང་བ་དང་དེའི་
མཁོ་གནད་ལ་གཞིགས་སྟེ་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་ས་ཆ་འཕར་མ་
སྤྱོད་རྒྱུར་དགོངས་པ་བཞེས་ཆོག་པ་ཡིན།

༣། དབུས་གཞུང་གི་ལས་འཆར་ཁག་གི་ཁེ་ཕན་སྤྱོད་རྒྱ།

དབུས་དང་མངའ་སྡེའི་འཇུགས་བསྐྱུན་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལས་འཆར་གྱི་ཁེ་ཕན་
རྣམས་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བར་སྤྱོད་སྤྱོགས་ཆ་སྟོན་མེད་པའི་མཐོང་
ཚུལ་ཡོད། རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་ནས་གསལ་པོ་བཟོ་འདོད་ཡོད་པ་ནི་རྒྱ་གར་
གཞུང་གི་འཇུགས་བསྐྱུན་ཡར་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་ལས་འཆར་འདྲ་མིན་ཡོད་པ་དེ་དག་
གི་ཁེ་ཕན་རྣམས་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བར་གནང་ཆོག་པ་ཡིན། ཁྱད་པར་
དུ་གཤམ་གསལ་ལས་འཆར་ཁག་གི་ཁེ་ཕན་རྣམས་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་

བར་གནང་ཚོག

༡ མེས་པོ་དམ་པ་ཟུན་དྲི་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་གྲོང་གསེབ་ལས་ཀ་
འགན་ལེན་ལས་འཆར། (Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Scheme)

འདི་ནི་དགོས་མཁོ་ལ་དཔགས་པའི་ལས་འཆར་ཞིག་ཡིན་པས་
བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་ཀྱན་ལ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད། མངའ་སྡེ་འབྲུག་
མིན་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་ཀྱན་ལ་གོ་རྟོགས་སྤེལ་རྒྱ་
འབད་བཅོལ་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་དང་། ས་ཁུལ་སོ་སོར་རན་པའི་
འཆར་གཞི་བཟོ་འགོད་བྱེད་ཚོག

ཁ། སྤྱི་དམངས་བགོ་འབྲེམས་ལམ་སྤྲོལ། (P.D.S)

རྒྱ་གར་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་བོད་མི་རྣམས་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བར་ངོས་
འཛིན་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད། ཁོང་ཚོ་ནི་འགོ་བ་མིའི་བདེ་ཆར་བསམ་
ཞིབ་ཀྱིས་རྒྱ་གར་ནང་འབྲུལ་སེལ་རིང་གནས་སྡོད་བྱེད་ཀྱི་
ཡོད། སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་འདི་ཚོའི་ངལ་བ་སེལ་རྒྱ་དང་གཞིས་
ཆགས་འཛུགས་རྒྱུའི་ཕྱིར། རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་ནས་ས་ཆ་དང་མཐུན་
ཉེན་གཞན་དག་གནང་ཡོད། དེ་ནི་ཁོང་ཚོར་རང་འཛོའི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་
བསྐྱུན་པའི་དགོས་དོན་ཡིན། ཕྱི་ལོ་ ༡༩༩༣ རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་བཟའ་
འབྲུ་འགན་སྲུང་ཁྲིམས་ཡིག (National Food Security Act) ཡང་
ན་དུ་ཡོད་དམིགས་འཛུགས་སྤྱི་དམངས་བགོ་འབྲེམས་ལམ་
སྤྲོལ་ (Targeted Public Distribution Scheme) ཀྱི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་ནི་རྒྱ་
གར་གྱི་ཆབ་འབངས་འབའ་ཞིག་ལ་བྱེད་ཀྱི་ཡོད། ཡིན་ནའང་

བཟའ་འབྲུ་ཡོད་ཆེ་མང་ལྟེ་གཞུང་ནས་འགོ་བ་མིའི་བདེ་ཅན་
 བསམ་ཞིབ་ཀྱིས་བོད་མི་སྤྱོད་པ་བཅོལ་བའི་ཁྲིམ་ཆང་རྣམས་ལ་
 རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་བཟའ་འབྲུ་འགན་སྲུང་ཁྲིམས་ཡིག་དང་། དམིགས་
 འཇུགས་སྤྱི་དམངས་བཀོ་འགྲེམས་ལས་སྒོལ་འོག་ཁེ་བན་ཇི་
 ཡོད་གནང་རྒྱུར་བསམ་ཞིབ་བྱེད་ཆོག།

ག ཡིན་རྟེན་རྒྱ་ཡ་ལྷ་ལས་འཆར། Indra Awas Yojana (IAY)

ལས་འཆར་འདི་ནི་བོད་མི་སྤྱོད་པ་བཅོལ་བ་རྣམས་ལ་འད་སྤྱོད་ཐུབ།

ང། རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་གྲོང་གསེབ་འཆོ་ཐབས་ལས་དོན་ (National Rural Livelihood Mission)

མཉམ་ཞུགས་ཀྱི་བརྒྱུད་རིམ་ཐོག་ནས་ངོས་འཛིན་བྱུང་བ་རྣམས་
 བྱད་མེད་ཀྱི་མཉམ་རུབ་བྱེད་བའི་རང་འཆོ་སྤེ་ཆོགས་ཁོངས་སུ་
 བཅུག་ཡོད། བོད་མི་སྤྱོད་པ་བཅོལ་བའི་ས་ཁུལ་ཁག་ཏུ་བྱད་མེད་
 ཀྱི་སྤྲིག་འཇུགས་བཅོ་རྒྱུར་དམིགས་བསལ་འབད་བཅོལ་བྱེད་
 ཐུབ་དགོས་པ་དང་། ཁོང་ཆོར་རན་པའི་འཆོ་ཐབས་ལས་དོན་
 གོང་མཐོང་གཏོང་དགོས།

ཅ། རྒྱ་རྒྱུ་ཡ་ལྷ་ལས་འཆར། Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)

ཆ། རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་གྲོང་གསེབ་འཕྲོད་བསྟེན་ལས་དོན་ (National Rural Health Mission)

ཇ། གཞུང་བཞེས་དབུལ་ཁང་ནས་དབུལ་བྱས་མཐུན་རྒྱུ་སྤྱོད་རྒྱ།
 (གོང་བྱ་བཀོད་པ་ནི་དཔེ་མཆོན་ཙམ་ཡིན། དབུལ་གཞུང་ངམ་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་

ནས་ཁྱེ་ཆོག་མ་ཤོ་ཆོག་གྱི་འཁྱུག་པ་རྒྱན་གྱི་ལས་འཆར་གང་ཞིག་ཡིན་
 རུང་བོད་མི་རྒྱལ་མཐོ་ལ་བ་ཡོངས་ཆོག་ལ་གནད་རྒྱུད་དགོངས་བཞེས་གནད་
 དགོས་པ་ཡིན། དེ་ཡང་བོད་མི་རྒྱལ་མཐོ་ལ་བར་ཡོད་པའི་དེབ་འགྲོད་ལག་འཁྱེར་
 (R.C) ལ་གཞི་བཙུག་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།)

༩། མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་ཁེ་ཕན་གཞན་དག་སྤྱོད་རྒྱ།

རེ་བསྐྱལ་ལྷ་རྒྱ་ཞིག་ལ། མངའ་གཞུང་རྣམས་ནས་རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གི་ལས་
 འཆར་གྱི་ཁེ་ཕན་ཡོངས་རྫོགས་སྤྱོད་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་དགོས། བྱེ་བྲག་ཏུ་མངའ་
 སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་གཤམ་གསལ་རྣམས་འགན་ལེན་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

༡ མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་བོད་མིའི་གཞིས་ཆགས་གྱི་ནང་དང་ཉེ་
 འཁོར་ཏུ་འགོ་ལམ་དང་། སློབ་འཁྱིད་འཕེན། འཕྲུང་རྒྱུ་ལས་
 འཆར་བཅས་སྤང་གཞི་འཛུགས་བསྐྱོད་དང་རྩ་བའི་མཐུན་རྐྱེན་
 སྤྱར་ཆོག དེ་ཆོར་དམིགས་པའི་དམིགས་བསལ་ལས་གཞི་
 ལག་བསྟར་ཆོག་པ་ཡིན།

ཁ། སློབ་གྲྭ་དང་། མཐོ་རིམ་སློབ་གྲྭ་ཁག་ཏུ་བོད་མི་བྱ་སྤྲུག་གི་ཤེས་
 ཡོན་སྤྱད་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་འཆོ་སྤྱོད་རོགས་རམ་སྤྱོད་རྒྱར་
 དགོངས་བཞེས་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

ག། སྤྱོད་དང་སྤྱོད་བཅས། བཟོ་བསྐྱོད་ལས་རིགས་སོགས་ཁྲུང་ལས་
 སློབ་ཆུན་སྤྱོད་བཞིན་པའི་བོད་མི་སློབ་སྤྲུག་རྣམས་ལ་དམིགས་
 བསལ་འཆོ་སྤྱོད་རོགས་རམ་སྤྱོད་རྒྱར་དགོངས་པ་བཞེས་ཆོག་
 པ་ཡིན།

ང། བོད་མི་དམངས་ཁོང་གི་རིག་ཅལ་འཕེལ་རྒྱ་དང་། ལག་ཤེས་
བཟོ་རིགས་དང་གཞན་དག་སྐྱེ་ཅལ་ལ་བསྐྱལ་མ་ཐེབས་རྒྱར་
ཁོང་ཚོའི་སྐྱེ་ཅལ་ཐེ་ལེགས་སུ་གཏོང་རྒྱར་དམིགས་བསལ་སྤོང་
བཟར་ལས་རིམ་ལག་བསྟར་ཆོག་པ་ཡིན།

ཅ། བོད་མིའི་སྐྱེ་ཅལ་དངོས་རིགས་དང་། རུམ་གདན། ལག་ཤེས་
དངོས་པོ་བཅས་འགྲེམས་ཆོང་བྱེད་ཡུལ་བོད་མིའི་ཁྲིམ་ར་
འཛུགས་རྒྱར་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་རྣམས་ལ་དམིགས་
བསལ་ཆོག་མཆན་དང་། ས་ཆ་ལོགས་སུ་སྤོང་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

ཆ། བོད་མིའི་མཉམ་འབྲེལ་ཆོགས་པ་ད་ལྟ་གང་ན་ཡོད་པ་ཐམས་ཅད་
མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་དེབ་བསྐྱེལ་བྱེད་པ་དང་ཆབས་ཅིག་ཁེ་ཕན་
ཡོངས་རྫོགས་སྤོང་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་བོད་
མིའི་མཉམ་འབྲེལ་ཆོགས་པ་ཁག་ལ་ཁ་གསལ་རོགས་དངུལ་
སྤྲད་དེ་རང་འཆོ་རྒྱན་འཛིན་སྲུབ་པ་བཟོ་དགོས།

ཇ། བོད་མི་རྣམས་ཀྱི་འདོད་མོས་ཡོད་པའི་དཔལ་འབྱོར་ལས་
རིགས་བྱེད་དུ་འཛུགས་དགོས། དེའི་དོན་དུ་ཁོང་ཚོར་ཡོད་པའི་
དེབ་འགོད་ལག་འབྲེར་ (R.C) ལ་གཞི་བཅོལ་ཏེ་ཆོང་ལས་ཆོག་
པའི་ཆོག་མཆན་ཡིག་ཆ་རྣམས་འགྲེམས་སྤོང་ཆོག་པ་ཡིན།

ག། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་རྣམས་ཤེས་ཡོན་དང་། ལས་ཀ་ཆོང་
དོན་ལས་རིགས་བཅས་པ་བྱེད་སྲུབ་པའི་དོན་དུ་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་
ནས་རྫོང་དང་གྲོང་སྡེ་ལས་ཁུངས་ཀྱི་འགན་འཛིན་རྣམས་ལ་
ཆོག་མཆན་ལག་འབྲེར་འགྲེམས་སྤོང་དགོས་པའི་དགོས་ཤེས་

གྱི་བཞོན་ཁྱབ་སྤེལ་ཚོགས་ལག་ཁུར་ཇི་སྟེན་ཡོད་པ་ནས་འདིའི་
 ཁོངས་སུ་གནས་ཡུལ་ (Domicile) ལག་ཁུར་དང་། ཚོང་ཁང་
 གི་ཚོགས་མཆན། སྤུས་འཁོར་གཏོང་ཚོགས་པའི་ལག་ཁུར། ཚོང་
 ལས་གྱི་ཚོགས་མཆན། གཞན་དག་ཚོགས་མཆན་སོགས་འཕྱུད་ཡོད།
 འདི་ནམས་ནི་དེབ་འགོད་ལག་ཁུར་ (R.C) ལ་གཞི་བཙུག་ཏེ་
 འགྲེམས་སྟོན་ཚོགས་

༡། བོད་མིའི་དེབ་འགོད་ལག་ཁུར་ (R.C) ལ་གཞི་བཙུག་ཏེ་མངའ་
 སྡེ་གཞུང་ནས་སྤྱི་དམངས་བགོ་འགྲེམས་ལམ་སྟོན་ (PDS)
 རྒྱལ་བཅད་བཟའ་བཅའ་སྟོན་ཚོགས་ རྒྱ་གར་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་བོད་
 མི་ནམས་སྤྱབས་བཙུག་པར་ངོས་འཛིན་གྱིས་གྱི་ཡོད། ཁོང་ཚོ་
 བོད་མིའི་བདེ་ཆུང་བསམ་ཞིབ་ཀྱིས་རྒྱ་གར་ནང་འཕུལ་
 སེལ་རིང་གནས་སྟོན་གྱིས་གྱི་ཡོད། སྤྱབས་བཙུག་འདི་ཚོའི་
 ངལ་བ་སེལ་རྒྱ་དང་གཞིས་ཆགས་འཛུགས་རྒྱའི་དོན་དུ་རྒྱ་
 གར་གཞུང་ནས་ས་ཆ་དང་། གཞན་དག་མཐུན་ཤིང་སྤྱོད་ཡོད།
 འདི་ནི་ཁོང་ཚོར་འཚོ་ཐབས་ཀྱི་ཆ་ཤིན་པ་སྤྱོད་རྒྱའི་དགོས་དོན་
 ཡིན། གྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༣ རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་བཟའ་འབྲུ་འགན་སྲུང་ཁྲིམས་
 ཡིག་ (NFSA) ཡང་ན་དཔྱད་དམིགས་འཛུགས་སྤྱི་དམངས་བགོ་
 འགྲེམས་ལམ་སྟོན་ (TPDS) ནི་རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་ཆབ་འབངས་འབའ་
 ཞིག་ལ་ཁྱབ་གྱི་ཡོད། ཡིན་ནའང་བཟའ་འབྲུ་ཡོད་ཆེ་མངའ་སྡེ་
 གཞུང་ནས་འགོ་བ་མིའི་བདེ་ཆུང་གཞིགས་པའི་རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་
 བཟའ་འབྲུ་འགན་སྲུང་ཁྲིམས་ཡིག་དང་། དམིགས་འཛུགས་
 སྤྱི་དམངས་བགོ་འགྲེམས་ལམ་སྟོན་འོག་གི་ཁེ་ཕན་མཐའ་

དག་པོ་དེ་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བའི་བྱིས་ཚང་རྣམས་ལ་གནང་རྒྱུ་
དགོངས་པ་བཞེས་ཆོག

ཐ། ས་གནས་གྱི་མཉམ་འབྲེལ་དབུལ་ཁང་ཁག་ནས་ཁོང་ཚོར་དབུལ་
བྱུན་སྒྲོད་ཆོག་པ་དང་། སྟོན་ཐོག་དབུལ་བྱུན་དང་སྟོན་འབྲས་ཉེན་
སྤང་གི་མཐུན་ཆུན་ཡང་ཁོང་ཚོར་སྒྲོད་ཆོག་པ་ཡིན།

ད། རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་ཆབ་འབངས་ཤིག་ལ་ཐོབ་པ་བཞིན་ཁོང་ཚོ་ལ་འང་ཚུ་
ལོག་གས་ཐུ་གའི་ངལ་སེལ་གྲུན་གསལ་ཐོབ་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

ན། མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་གི་འཛོད་བསྟེན་དང་ཤེས་ཡོན་སྡེ་ཚན་དང་
འབྲེལ་བའི་ལས་རིགས་འབྲེལ་བའི་ཆེད་དུ་ཤེས་ཆད་ལ་གཞིགས་
བའི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ལྡན་པའི་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བ་རྣམས་ལ་ལས་ཀ་
གནང་རྒྱུར་མངའ་སྡེ་གཞུང་སོ་སོས་དགོས་ངེས་ཀྱི་འབད་བཅོལ་
བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

ལ། བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བའི་ཁྲོད་དུ་ཡོད་པའི་བྱེད་ཆོས་ཚང་བའི་
ཆེད་ལས་པ་རྣམས་ལ་སྐྱེར་བ་དང་། གཞུང་འབྲེལ་མིན་པའི་སྡེ་
ཁག་གི་ཚན་པ་གང་རུང་དུ་ལས་ཀ་བྱེད་ཆོག་པའི་ཆོག་མཆན་
སྒྲོད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། དེ་ལྟའི་ཚན་པ་ནི་སྟན་ཞབས་དང་། སྟོན་
འབྲིང་། ཅིས་ཀྱི་ལས་རིགས། སྟན་དང་སྟན་བཅོས། བཟོ་བསྐྱུན་
ལས་རིགས། སྐྱ་རྩལ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་འཚོ་ཐབས་གཞན་དག་
བཅས་ཡིན།

མ། བོད་མའི་དགོན་པ་གྲ་ཚང་རྣམས་ད་ལྟ་གང་ན་མཆིས་པ་དག་ལ་
མང་གཞི་འཇུགས་བསྐྱུན་དང་། དབུལ་གྱི་རོགས་པ་གང་ཐུབ་

བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། མངའ་སྡེ་སོ་སོའི་ནང་དབུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་
སེལ་ཚོགས་པ་ས་འཛིན་སྐྱོང་བྱེད་པའི་ཆས་གསུམ་ཁང་ལའང་
དབུལ་གྱི་རོགས་པ་བྱེད་རྒྱུ་བསམ་ཞིབ་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

བ། རྒྱ་གར་གྱི་གཞོན་སྐྱེས་ལ་ལས་རིགས་སྐྱོང་བརྟེན་སྐྱོད་པ་དེ་
བཞིན་དུ་བོད་མི་གཞོན་སྐྱེས་རྣམས་ལ་ལས་རིགས་སྐྱོང་བརྟེན་
ཐམས་ཅད་སྐྱོད་འཐུས།

གོང་དུ་གསལ་བའི་ཁེ་ཕན་ནམ་མཐུན་རྒྱུན་ཡོངས་རྒྱུགས་བོད་མི་
སྐབས་བཙུལ་བ་རྣམས་ཀྱི་དེབ་འགོད་ལག་འཁྱར་ (R.C) ལ་གཞི་བཙུལ་ཏེ་
གནང་དགོས་པ་ཡིན།

པ། བོད་མིའི་མི་འཛོར་ཞིབ་བཤེར།

དབུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཚོགས་པ་ནས་ལོ་ལྔ་རེའི་ནང་བོད་མིའི་མི་
འཛོར་ཞིབ་བཤེར་བྱེད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། དེ་ལྟའི་ཞིབ་བཤེར་ཁོངས་སུ་
གཞིས་ཆགས་ཁག་དུ་སྡོད་མཁན་དང་ཁ་འཐོར་དུ་སྡོད་མཁན་གྱི་གངས་
འཛོར་གཉིས་ཀ་འཚུད་དགོས་པ་ཡིན། དབུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཚོགས་
པས་ཞིབ་བཤེར་གྱི་གངས་ཐོ་རྒྱུ་ཡོད་རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་དང་འབྲེལ་ཡོད་མངའ་
སྡེ་གཞུང་སོ་སོར་འབྲེལ་དགོས།

༥། འདི་ནི་དབང་ལྡན་འགན་འཛིན་གྱིས་བཀའ་འཁྲོལ་དང་བཅས་ཏེ་འབྲེལ་
འགྲེམས་བྱེད་པ་ཡིན།

SD/ XXXX
(Shyam Sunder)

རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གི་བླ་མ་གཞོན།

ཆད་ལྡན་བོགས་གཏོང་ཡིག་ཆ།

བོགས་མ་འདི་བྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༠༠ ཟླ་བ་.....ཆེས་.....ཉིན་མངའ་སྡེའི་དབང་འཛིན་
(འདི་ནས་བཟུང་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ཅེས་བྲ།) དང་ཡལོང་ས་ཡ་སྐབས་མགོན་
ཆེན་པོའི་དབུས་བོད་མིའི་ངལ་སེལ་ཆོགས་པའི་དབང་ས་གནས་ལ་གན་ཡིག་བཞག
(འདི་ནས་བཟུང་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་ཅེས་བྲ། སྐབས་དོན་ལ་དོན་གཞན་ཞིག་
དགོས་ན་མ་གཏོགས། དེའི་ནང་ཁྱིམ་ས་མཐུན་གྱི་ཤུལ་འཛིན་རྒྱུད་པ་དང་། ཁ་
ཆེས་མ་འཛིག་ལུལ། རོ་ཆ་བ། ཆོག་མཆན་ཡོད་པའི་ཐོབ་སྐྱེད་ལུལ་འཕྲོད་རྒྱ་
རེད།)

འོན་ཀྱང་ས་ཁང་བདག་འཛིན་ཆོག་པའི་དུས་ལུན་དང་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ཁག་ཡིག་
ཆའི་ནང་གསལ་བ་གཞིར་བཟུང་། ཐོ་གཞུང་ནང་ལོ་ཉི་ཤུའམ་ཡང་ན་དབུས་གཞུང་
ངམ་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་བོགས་མ་བྱིར་བསྐྱེད་མེད་པ་མ་བཟོས་བར།
བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་ལ་ཁྱིམ་ས་ལུགས་ལྟར་ས་ཁང་
མིང་སྒྱུར་བྱ་རྒྱུར་མོས་མཐུན་བྱས་ཡོད།

ས་ཁང་སོགས་ཉོ་ཆོང་སྤྱོད་ལེན་གྱི་གན་རྒྱ་འདིས་འདིར་བཀོད་པ་ལྟར་
ས་ཁང་བོགས་གཏོང་གི་དུས་ལུན་དང་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ལ་བཅི་འཛིག་བྱས་ཐོག་བོགས་མ་
གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་ལ་ཡིག་ཆ་འདིའི་ནང་གསལ་བ་བཞིན་ས་
ཁོངས་གྱི་ཆ་ཤས་ཆང་མ་ལོ་ཉི་ཤུའི་རིང་བོགས་མར་གཏོང་རྒྱ་ཞིབ་གནས་གཤམ་
གསལ།

- ༡) གལ་སྲིད་བྱང་བདེན་མེད་བའམ་འགལ་འཛོལ་བྱུང་བ། ཡང་ན་གོ་དོན་
ལོག་པར་བཀལ་བའམ་གཡོ་ཐོལ་བྱེད་བ། ཡང་ན་བརྒྱུད་རིམ་ནང་ཚུལ་
མིན་གྱི་བྱ་སྤྱོད་སོགས་ལྷག་ཆེ་བོགས་མ་མེད་པ་བཟོའམ་བྱིར་བསྐྱེད་

དགོས་པ་ཡིན། བོགས་མ་ཕྱིར་བསྐྱུ་བྱེད་པའི་བརྒྱུད་རིམ་ཁྲོད་བོགས་མ་
ལེན་མཁན་ལ་གཞིན་སྒྲིན་དང་གྲོང་གུང་གི་ལྷན་ཁག་གི་ལྷན་ཁག་གི་ལྷན་
མིན།

༢) རེ་བ་ཁེངས་ཐབས་དང་ཡིག་ཆའི་ནང་གསལ་བའི་ཆ་རྒྱུ་ཁག་ལ་སྤྱད་
བཅི་བྱ་ཆེད་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་སྒྲོར་ ༡༠༠ རེ་འགན་སྤྱད་གསོག་
འཛིག་བྱེད་ཀྱི་རེད། བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་ཆ་རྒྱུ་ཁག་ཚུ་ལ་བཞིན་
དུ་ལག་བསྟར་མ་བྱས་ན། གསོག་འཛིག་བྱས་པའི་དངུལ་འབོར་ནམས་
བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་ཉེས་ཆད་ཚུ་ལ་དུ་གཞུང་བཞེས་གཏོང་ཆོག་པ་
ཡིན།

༣) བོགས་མ་ཡོད་པ་དེ་སྤྱིད་དུ་གཙོག་ཆ་གཞན་གང་ཡང་མེད་པར། བོགས་
མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་མངའ་སྡེའི་གཞུང་ལ་ལོ་རེར་སྤྱིར་ཁལ་འབབ་ཆེད་
སྒྲོར་.....(བསྐྱུ་མཁན་གྱིས་ཐག་གཅོད་བྱ་རྒྱུ།) སྤྱོད་དགོས། སྤྱོད་འབབ་དང་
པོ་དེ་ཆེ་བ། ཆོས། ལ་སྤྱོད་དགོས་པ་དང་། དེ་རྗེས་ཀྱི་ལོ་རེའི་སྤྱོད་
འབབ་དེ་ལོ་རྗེས་མའི་ཉིན་དེ་ག་རང་ལ་སྤྱོད་དགོས།

༤) ཅི་སྟེ་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་སྤྱོད་བསྐྱེད་
དངུལ་འབོར་དེ་དུས་ཐོག་ཏུ་སྤྱོད་མ་བྱུང་ན། སྤྱོད་བསྐྱེད་སྒྲུག་པའི་ཆེས་
གངས་དེ་ནས་བཟུང་སྤྱོད་མ་བྱུང་བར་དངུལ་འབོར་ལ་གཞིགས་ཏེ་ལོ་རེར་
སྤྱོད་ཀ་བརྒྱ་ཆ་ ༡༢ སྤྱོད་དགོས་ཀྱི་ཡོད།

༥) བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་བོད་པའི་རིག་གཞུང་དང་། ཆོས། འཆོ་ཐབས་
བཅས་དང་མཐུན་པའི་སྒོ་ནས་ས་ཆ་དེ་སོ་ནམ་ཞིང་ལས་དང་། སྤྱོད་
གནས། ཆོང་ལས། ཆོས་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་བྱེད་སྒོ་བཅས་ཀྱི་དགོས་མཁོའི་ཆེད་

དུ་བེད་སྟོང་བྱ་རྒྱ།

༩) ཁྱིམ་ས་མཐུན་གྱིས་དབང་ཚད་ལྷན་པའི་བཅའ་སྟོང་བྱེད་པོས་ས་ཆ་གཏོར་
བཞིག་གཏོར་བའམ་རྟག་དུ་གཏོར་ཆབས་ཆེ་བའི་བྱ་སྟོང་གི་རིགས་སྟེལ་
མི་ཚོག

༡) བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་ལ་ས་ཆ་བདག་ངེས་ཤིང་། རྒྱ་གར་གཞུང་གིས་
གསལ་བསྒྲགས་སྟེལ་བའི་སྤྱི་ལྟུང་ ༢༠༡༤ གཞིར་བཟུང་བོགས་མ་
ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་ངོས་ནས་ས་ཆ་བེད་སྟོང་བྱེད་ཕྱོགས་ཐག་གཅོད་བྱེད་
ཚོག

༡) བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་གཞན་ལ་ས་བོགས་དང་གཏའ་མར་བཞག་མི་
ཚོག དེ་ལྟར་བྱུང་ཆེ་བོགས་མ་བྱིར་བསྐྱ་བྱ་རྒྱའི་དབང་ཚད་ཡོད། བོགས་
མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་མཉམ་སྟེལ་ཚོགས་བ་དང་། དཔལ་འབྱོར་དང་།
ཚོང་ལས། སྤྱི་ཚོགས། ཤེས་ཡོན་གྱི་བྱེད་སྟོན་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཐད་འགན་ཁུར་
ལེན་མཁན་གྱི་དབུལ་ཁང་ནས་གཡར་བའི་བྱ་ལོན་གསོག་སྐྱབ་ཆེད་དེ་
ལྟའི་ས་བོགས་ཉེན་སྲུང་གཞག་ཚོག

༤) རྒྱ་གར་དབུས་གཞུང་གིས་བོད་མི་སྐྱབས་བཅོལ་བར་མཁོ་སྟོང་བྱས་པའི་
བསྐྱར་གསོའི་མཐུན་རྒྱུན་རྣམས་མེད་པ་བཟོས་བའམ་བྱིར་བསྐྱ་བྱས་ཆེ་
བོགས་གཏོར་མཚམས་འདྲིག་བྱ་རྒྱ།

༡༠) ས་ཆ་རྣམས་ཆབ་སྤྱིད་ཀྱི་འདུ་ཚོགས་ཆེད་དུ་བེད་སྟོང་གཏོར་རྒྱ་མེད།

༡༡) བོགས་མ་གཏོར་མཁན་གྱིས་ལས་མི་མཉམ་དུ་ཁྱིད་བའམ་ཡང་ན་མེད་པ་
གང་རུང་གི་ཐོག་ནས་བོགས་མར་གྲངས་པའི་ས་ཆའི་གནས་སྡངས་དང་ཆ་

ཤིན་ཁག་ལ་རྟོག་ཞིབ་སྤང་ཡོང་རྒྱའི་ཚོག་མཆན་ཡོད།

༡༢) བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་ནས་བོགས་མ་འདིའི་ཁེ་ཕན་ནས་དེ་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་
ཁེ་ཕན་གང་ཡིན་ཀྱང་གོང་གསལ་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཐོག་གི་
ཚོག་མཆན་མེད་པར་ནང་ཤུགས་གཏོང་རྒྱ་མེད།

༡༣) (༡) (ཟུར་བཞོལ་ལམ་མཉམ་སྦྲུང་ཡིག་ཆའི་ནང་འབྲེལ་བཟོད་བྱས་པ་བཞིན་) བོགས་
མ་གནས་པའི་རིང་དུ་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་ཤིང་ཅན་དན་གྱི་སྤྱང་
བྱ་དང་། དེ་དག་གི་ཡལ་ག་དང་ཅ་བ་ཐེ་བའི་ཤིང་སྤྱང་། བོགས་མར་
བཏང་བའི་ས་ཆའི་སྤྱང་དེའི་མཚུག་ཐོག་ཏུ་སྤྱི་སྤྱི་བའི་ཤིང་སྤྱང་གི་ཐོབ་
ཐང་བཅས་བདག་བབྱང་བྱེད་ཅིང་། ཤིང་སྤྱང་དེ་རིགས་གཅིད་བའམ་ཅ་
བ་འབྲུས་ཏེ་སྤྱི་གཤོན་བྱེད་པ། ཡལ་ག་གཅིད་བྱེད་བྱེད་པ། སྐབས་དོན་
གྱི་ས་ཁོངས་ལས་མེད་པ་བཟོ་བ། ལས་ཀ་མེད་པའི་སྐབས་བོགས་མ་
ལེན་མཁན་ལ་གྲུན་གསལ་བམ་འཕར་འབབ་ཐག་གཅིད་བཅས་བྱ་རྒྱའི་
ཐོབ་ཐང་ཆ་ཆང་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་ཡོད། གོང་གསལ་བོགས་མ་
གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཐོག་གི་ཚོག་མཆན་མེད་པར་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་
ནམས་ལ་ཤིང་སྤྱང་གཅིད་བྱེད་བྱེད་དབང་སྤྱོད་རྒྱ་མིན།

(༢) ཤིང་སྤྱང་དང་ཅན་དན་གྱི་སྤྱང་བྱ་དེ་མིན་རྒྱ་བྱེད་རམ་སྤྱོན་ཆག་མ་ཤོར་
བའི་སྤྱན་ནས་གནས་པའི་ཤིང་སྤྱང་ཁག་དང་འཆར་ལོངས་ཡོངས་སུ་མ་
ཟེན་པའི་ཤིང་རིགས་ཁག་ལ་སྤྱང་སྤྱོད་ནན་པོ་བྱེད་སྤྱོད་སྤྱི་བྱེད་གཞོན་པ་
དང་། འཛིན་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པོ། རྫོང་དཔོན། ཤིང་ནགས་འགོ་འཛིན་བཅས་ཀྱི་
ཁས་ལེན་རུང་ཞིང་རྒྱ་མཆན་ལྡན་པའི་ཐབས་ལམ་ཆང་མ་བོགས་མ་ལེན་
མཁན་གྱིས་ལག་བསྟར་བྱེད་དགོས།

ག) བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ལས་སྒྲེ་ཆོས་ཤིང་སྤྲོད་དང་ཅན་དན་གྱི་སྤྲོད་བྱ་
 དེ་མེན་གྱི་ལག་པ་སོགས་འཆང་མི་ཆོག་ཅིང་གཅེས་སྤྲོད་བྱས་པའི་ཤིང་
 སྤྲོད་སྟེང་རྟགས་སམ་རྗེས་བཅོས་ཡོད་མེད་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་ལྟ་
 རྟོག་བྱེད་དགོས།

ང) བྱིམས་ལ་བཅུ་འཛིག་མི་བྱེད་པའམ་གོང་གི་དོན་ཆོན་ཀ་པ་དང་། ཁ་པ།
 ག་པ་བཅས་ཀྱི་ནང་གསལ་བའི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ཁག་ལ་སྤྲོད་བཅུ་བྱེད་མ་ཐུབ་ན།
 སྤྱི་ཁབ་གཞིན་པ་དང་། འཛིན་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་པོ། རྫོང་དཔོན། ཤིང་ནགས་འགོ་
 འཛིན་བཅས་ཀྱིས་ཐག་གཅོད་བྱས་པ་བཞིན་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་
 བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་གྲུན་གསལ་སྤྲོད་དགོས། བོགས་མ་མེད་པ་
 བཅོ་རྒྱ་དང་ས་ཆའི་ནང་ལས་ཞུགས་བྱེད་སྤྱོད་གསལ་ཐད་མངའ་སྡེའི་གཞུང་
 ལ་རང་དབང་ཆ་ཆང་ལྡན་པ་དང་། དེ་རྗེས་ས་ཁོངས་ཡོངས་རྫོགས་མངའ་
 སྡེའི་གཞུང་གིས་དབང་སྤྲོད་བྱ་རྒྱ་ཡོད། གནད་དོན་དེའི་ཐད་བོགས་མ་
 ལེན་མཁན་ལ་གྲུན་གསལ་སོགས་ཀྱི་ཁེ་བན་ཅི་ཡང་མི་འཛོམ།

༡༥) གོང་གསལ་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ཡིག་ཐོག་ནས་ཆོག་མཆན་མེད་
 པར་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ས་སྟེང་ཐོག་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་ནས་
 བྱིམས་མཐུན་གནས་སྤྲོད་བྱེད་པོས་ཁང་པ་གསལ་རྒྱག་དང་འཇུགས་
 སྤྲོད་སོགས་བྱེད་མི་ཆོག བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་ཆོག་མཆན་ཞུས་ཏེ་
 བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་ད་ཡོད་ཀྱི་འཇུགས་སྤྲོད་ཡར་རྒྱས་གཏོང་བ་
 འགྲུར་བ་གཏོང་ཆོག

༡༥) སྤྱི་ཁབ་གཞིན་པ་དང་། འཛིན་སྦྱོང་བྱེད་པོ། རྫོང་དཔོན། ཤིང་ནགས་འགོ་
 འཛིན་བཅས་ཀྱི་གོང་གསལ་ཆོག་མཆན་མེད་པར་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་

གྱིས་སྤྱི་བཞིན་པའི་ཤིང་སྤྱོད་གཅོད་སྒྲེག་མི་ཚོགས་ ཉིད་སྐྱམ་ཐེབས་པ་དང་
 རྒྱུད་གིས་ས་ལ་འབྱེལ་བའི་ཤིང་སྤྱོད་རྣམས་ཀྱང་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་
 གྱི་བདག་ཇུས་ཡིན་ཅིང་། བཅོན་བྱོལ་བོད་མི་ཚོར་བོགས་མར་བཏང་བའི་
 ས་ཆ་ཁག་ལ་ལྟ་རྟོག་ཆེད་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་བསྐྱོ་བཞག་བྱས་
 བའི་འབྲེལ་ཡོད་ཤིང་ནགས་དཔོན་རིགས་སམ་དེ་མིན་གྱི་དཔོན་རིགས་
 ཚོར་སྤངས་འཛིན་བྱ་རྒྱའི་ལས་འགན་སྤྱོད་རྒྱ།

༡༦) ཉིད་སྐྱམ་ཐེབས་པ་དང་རྒྱུད་གིས་རྒྱེན་བས་ས་ལ་ཐགས་པ། རོན་ཆོན་
 (༡༥) གཞིར་བཟུང་གཅོད་སྒྲེག་བྱས་པའི་ཤིང་སྤྱོད་རྣམས་བཅོང་བའི་
 ཡོང་འབབ་རྣམས་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་སྤྱོད་རྒྱ།

༡༧) ས་ཆ་དེ་དག་སྤྱོད་གནས་པའི་ཤིང་སྤྱོད་གི་རིགས་གང་ཡིན་རུང་བོགས་མ་
 ལེན་མཁན་ལ་ཐོབ་ཐང་མེད་པའམ་བཞོལ་སྤྱོད་ (གཅོད་སྒྲེག) ཁེ་དབང་
 མེད།

༡༨) རྫོང་གི་ད་ལྟའི་ལམ་སྤོལ་ལྟར་ཤིང་སྤྱོད་བཞོལ་སྤྱོད་གྱི་ཁེ་དབང་དེ་བོགས་
 མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ལས་སྤྱེས་རིན་སྤྱར་ཚོར་སྤྱར་ལམ་ནས་བོགས་མར་
 གཏོང་ཆོག་པ་དང་། བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་ཤིང་སྤྱོད་བཞོལ་སྤྱོད་
 ཁེ་དབང་སྤྱད་སའི་མི་རྣམས་ལ་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་བརྒྱུད་བལྟག་
 བྱ་རྒྱའི་ཐོབ་ཐང་སྤྱོད་རྒྱ།

༡༩) སྤྱི་ཁྱབ་གཞོན་པ་དང་། འཛིན་སྤྱོད་བྱེད་པོ། བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་
 བསྐྱོ་བཞག་བྱས་པའི་དཔོན་རིགས་སུ་རུང་གི་གོང་གསལ་ཡིག་ཐོག་ཆོག་
 མཆན་མེད་པར་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་མི་སུ་གང་ལའང་ས་ཆ་འམ་
 ཁང་རིགས། ཡང་ན་ས་ཆའི་ཆ་ཤས་གང་རུང་། ཡང་ན་རོན་ཆོན་ (༥)

པའི་ནང་མཁོ་སྟོན་བྱས་པའི་ས་ཁང་བཅས་མེད་སྟེན་བྱེད་དབང་སྟོན་མི་
ཆོག

༡༠) བོགས་མ་མཆམས་འཛོག་གམ་ཕྱིར་བསྐྱ་བྱས་མཆམས་སུ་བོགས་མ་
ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་ས་ཆ་བྱེ་བྲག་པ་དེ་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་གོང་
གསལ་ཆ་རྒྱུན་དང་མཐུན་པའི་སྟོན་མ་སྟོན་ཆ་མེད་པར་ཕྱིར་སྟོན་བྱེད་
དགོས།

༡༡) ཅི་སྟེ་མིང་སྟོས་བྱས་པའི་ས་ཁོངས་དེར་གཞོན་སྟོན་ནམ་སྟོན་ཆ་སོགས་
གང་རྒྱུད་ཡང་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་རང་ཉིད་ཀྱིས་འགན་ཁུར་ལེན་དགོས་
པ་དང་། དེ་བཞིན་གོང་གསལ་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ཁག་གིས་ཆོག་མཆན་ཡོད་པ་མ་
གཏོགས་གཞུང་གི་སྤྱི་ཚོར་གཞན་ལ་འདྲ་འགན་ལེན་དགོས།

༡༢) གལ་སྲིད་གོང་གི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ (༣) པ་དང་དེ་མིན་གྱི་དོན་ཆོན་ཁག་ནང་མིང་
སྟོས་བྱས་པའི་དདུལ་འབོར་རྣམས་ལུགས་མཐུན་སྟོན་ཆེས་ལས་ཉིན་
བཅོ་ལྔ་འགྲངས་ན། བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་བོགས་མ་ཆ་ཆང་ངམ་
ཆ་ཤས་ཤིག་ཕྱིར་བསྐྱ་བྱེད་ཆོག ཡང་ན་ཅི་སྟེ་བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་
གྱིས་འདིར་བཀོད་པའི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་དོན་ཆོན་རྣམས་དང་མི་མཐུན་པའི་ཁྲིམས་
འགལ་གྱི་རིགས་བྱས་ཆོ། ས་ཆ་དང་། ཁང་བ། ར་བ། འཛུགས་སྐྱོན་
གང་ཡིན་ཀྱང་ཆ་ཆང་ངམ་ཆ་ཤས་གང་ཡང་རུང་བ་ཞིག་མེད་པ་བཟོ་རྒྱུ་
དང་། བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་རང་ཉིད་ལ་གྲུན་གསལ་སོགས་ཅི་ཡང་མི་
འཛོལ།

༡༣) གོང་གསལ་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ནམ་དོན་ཆོན་ (༣) པའམ་ (༤) པའི་ནང་གསལ་
ཁ་བཏོན་པའི་དདུལ་འབོར་རམ་ཆ་ཤས་གང་རུང་ཞིག་སྟོན་ལྷག་མཆིས་

ཆོ། ས་ཆའི་ཁལ་འབབ་སྒྲིབ་བསྐྱད་ཀྱི་ཚུལ་དུ་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་
 བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱི་མདུན་ནས་དཔུལ་འཁོར་དེ་དང་གཅིག་མཚུངས་
 བསྐྱ་རྒྱའི་དབང་ཚད་ལྡན་ཡོད།

༡༥) གོང་གསལ་ཆ་རྒྱན་ཁག་ལ་ཁྲིམས་འགལ་ལས་འགལ་འཛོལ་གྱི་ཁ་གཏང་
 དུ་གཞུང་གི་ཁྲིམས་གཅོད་དམ་བཅོས་ཐབས་ཀྱི་ཐོབ་ཐང་གང་ལའང་
 རྩོགས་ལྟར་མེད་པར་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱིས་བོགས་མ་མཚམས་
 འཛོག་བྱེད་ཆོག དེ་ལྟའི་ཕྱིར་བསྐྱེད་མཚམས་འཛོག་གང་འདྲ་ཞིག་
 བྱུང་ཀྱང་། ས་ཁང་དང་། ཡང་ན་ས་ཆའི་གནས་བབས་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ནས་ཡར་
 རྒྱས་གཏོང་དགོས་པའམ་འཆོ་ཐབས་ལ་འགོག་རྒྱ་སོགས་གང་བྱུང་ཀྱང་
 བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་ལ་གྲུན་གསལ་གང་ཡང་མི་འཐོབ།

༡༥) ཆ་རྒྱན་ནམ་དོན་ཚན་ (༡༣) སམ་ (༡༥) འོག་བོགས་མ་མཚམས་འཛོག་
 བྱེད་པའི་གནད་དོན་ཁོད་མཚམས་འཛོག་གི་དུས་ཚོད་བར་དུ་ཁང་སྤྱི་ཆ་
 སྟོམ་པོ་ཞིག་བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་ལ་ཐག་གཅོད་བྱེད་དབང་ཡོད།

༡༦) བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་ས་ཆ་བོགས་མར་གཏོང་བའི་སྐབས་གསར་
 རྒྱུ་བྱས་པའི་ཚུ་རགས་དང་དེ་མིན་གྱི་འཛུགས་སྐྱོན་ཁག་བོགས་མ་ལེན་
 མཁན་གྱིས་ཉག་ཏུ་སྤྱང་སྒྲིབ་དང་ཉར་ཆགས་བྱེད་རྒྱ།

༡༧) བོགས་མའི་ནང་ཐོབ་ཐང་ཚད་མ་དང་། ཉེར་སྒྲིབ་ཁེ་ཕན། ས་ཆ་བྱེ་བྲག་
 པར་དེར་བདག་པའམ་བདག་ཁུལ་བྱེད་པ། ཡང་ན་སྤྱིར་བཏང་ནས་བཟུང་
 བ། ཡང་ན་ལོངས་སུ་སྒྲིབ་པའི་མཁོ་ཆས་སོགས་གཏོགས་ཡོད། གཞུང་
 ལས་དང་ལས་རྒྱུང་། ས་མཚམས་བརྒྱད་རྒྱུ་ཚུ་རྒྱུ་ས། ས་ཆ་དེ་དང་
 ཉེ་བའི་ཁུལ་ནས་གཏེར་ཁ་དང་རྩོ་གཏེར་སྤྱོད་འདོན་ཐང་གཞུང་གི་ཐོབ་ཐང་

ནམས་ཐོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་དང་མི་དམངས་ཀྱི་དེ་ཡོད་དང་སྤྱི་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་
 རོབ་ཐང་ཁག་ཟུར་ཉར་བྱས་པ་དང་ཐོགས་མ་དེས་ཁྲད་པར་བཟོ་གི་མེད།

༢༩) གལ་སྲིད་ས་ཆའམ་ས་ཆའི་དུམ་བུ་གང་རུང་ཞིག་མི་དམངས་ཀྱི་དགོས་
 མཁོར་དགོས་པའམ་འཛིན་སྐྱོང་གི་ཆེད་དུ་དགོས་ན། ཐོགས་མ་གཏོང་
 མཁན་གྱིས་ཉིན་བཅོ་ལྔའི་རྩོགས་དུས་གཞིར་བཟུང་ས་ཆ་བྱེ་བྲག་པ་དེར་
 འཇུགས་སྐྱོན་གང་བྱས་པ་དང་མཉམ་དུ་དགོས་དོན་དེ་རིགས་སྤྲད་བདག་
 བཟུང་ངམ་ཕྱིར་བསྐྱུ་བྱས་ན་འགྲིག།

༣༠) ཐོགས་མ་ཐག་གཅོད་ལ་གཞིགས་ཏེ། ཐོགས་མ་མེན་མཁན་གྱིས་དེ་གར་
 འཇུགས་སྐྱོན་བྱས་པ་དང་མཉམ་དུ་ཐོགས་མར་ལྷངས་པའི་ས་ཁང་ཁོར་
 ཡུག་ཐད་ཀྱི་འགན་འཁུ་ཕྱིར་སྤོད་རྒྱ།

༣༡) གོང་གསལ་གནད་དོན་དེ་ལྟར་ནའང་། དཔུས་གཞུང་ངམ་ཐོགས་མ་གཏོང་
 མཁན་གང་རུང་གིས་རྒྱ་མཚན་འགྲེལ་བཤད་མ་བརྒྱབ་པར་དུས་ངེས་མེད་
 དུ་ཐོགས་མ་མེད་པ་བཟོ་སྲིད། འོན་ཀྱང་ཐོགས་མ་ཕྱིར་བསྐྱུ་བྱེད་པའི་ལྷ་
 བ་གསུམ་གྱི་སྡོན་དུ་བདུ་ཐོ་ཞིག་ཁྲབ་བསྐྱུགས་བྱེད་དགོས།

༣༢) ཐོགས་མ་ནི་དུས་ནས་དུས་སུ་བསྐྱར་བཅོས་བྱེད་པ་ལྟར་ (མངའ་སྡེའི་
 གཞུང་སོ་སོའི།) ས་ཆའི་ཁྲིམས་ཡིག་གི་ཆ་རྒྱུན་ལ་ལྟོས་དགོས།

རེ་ཁུ་མིག

རྫོང་། བ་ལུག་ རྫོང་ཁྱེར་རམ་རྫོང་གསེབ། རོན་གྲངས་སམ། ས་མཆའམས།

ཁང་སྒྲེའི་ཨང་གྲངས། _____

Dry Wet N.S.E.W

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གོང་གསལ་གྱི་དབང་པོར། ས་ཆའི་ངོ་ཆ་བ་ཏུ་འཛིན་སྐྱོང་བྱེད་པོ་འཕ་རྫོང་དཔོན་
དང་། མངའ་སྒྲེའི་སྤྱི་ཁྱབ་ (མངའ་སྒྲེའི་མིང་།) གྱི་སྐུ་ཆ་བ་དང་གོང་གསལ་བོགས་
མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱིས་སྒྲ་.....ཆས་.....ཉིན།

བོགས་མ་ལེན་མཁན་གྱི་མཆན་ཏྟགས།

བོགས་མ་གཏོང་མཁན་གྱི་མཆན་ཏྟགས།

བར་དབང་།

༡ ཆས་གྲངས།

༢ ས་གནས།



By Speed Post

No.11/2/2014-RHS/MD
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
FFR Division

NDCC-II Building, Jai Singh Road,
New Delhi-110001, Dated the 7th November, 2014

To

1. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Maharashtra, Mantralaya, Mumbai. (FAX: 022-22028594)
2. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Himachal Pradesh, Shimla. (FAX: 0177-2621813)
3. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Karnataka, Vidhan Soudha, Bangalore-560001. (FAX: 080-22258913)
4. The Chief Secretary Govt. of Sikkim, Gangtok-737101. (FAX: 03592-222851)
5. The Chief Secretary Govt. of Odisha, Bhubaneshwar. (FAX: 0674-2536660)
6. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of West Bengal, Writers' Building, Kolkata. (FAX:033-22144328)
7. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar. (FAX: 0360-2212446)
8. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of J&K, Jammu. (FAX: 0191-2546188)
9. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Uttarakhand, Dehradun. (FAX: 0135-2712113)
10. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of Chhattisgarh, Raipur. (FAX: 0771-2221206).
11. The Chief Secretary, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. (FAX: 23392102).
12. The Chief Secretary, Meghalaya, Shilong. (FAX: 0364-2225978).

Sub: Workshop on Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014 to be organized by Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi on 17.11.2014.

Sir,

I am directed to say that the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India is organizing a Workshop on Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014 which will be held on **17.11.2014 between 9.00 AM to 2.00 PM at NDCC-II Convention Hall, Jai Singh Road, New Delhi**. The copy of the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy, 2014 has already been circulated vide this Ministry's letter of even number dated 20.10.2014.

2. Hon'ble MoS, Ministry of Home Affairs will inaugurate the Workshop.
3. It is requested to kindly direct the officer of the concerned Department of the State Government to attend the workshop.

Yours faithfully,

(S.K.Parida)
Under Secretary to the Govt. of India
Tel. No. 011-23438244

Copy to :-

1. The Secretary, His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee, Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh. It is requested that the representatives of the Tibetan Settlements/CTRC offices may be asked to attend the workshop.
The Secretary, Bureau of His Holiness The Dalai Lama, 10, Ring Road, Lajpat Nagar-IV, New Delhi-110024.
2. PP to JS(Foreigners).
3. PS to JS(FFR).
4. PS to DS(R).
- 5.



Briefing by Mr. K.K. Pathak, Joint Secretary of MHA (FFR Division)

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. I welcome all of you to this small workshop that we organized on issues related to our friends in India belonging to Tibet. We have lot of affection for our Tibetan guests and we try our level best to see that the Tibetan families who live in India are as comfortable as can be, given our own constraints. Of late, we have been interacting with your Tibetan representatives of the CTCRC, Mrs Dolma Gyari and her other colleagues. And we came across certain problems of Tibetan families living in India with regard to their day-to-day issues as well as the travel issues. You have lot of issues with FCRA and your travel documents and your VISA permit and NORI and things like that. Those are also very vital to that extent. The foreigner division of MHA has a crucial role to play and I am happy to announce that the Joint secretary foreigners himself is present here, and his team who will brief you and interact with you on the issues relating to the travel documents that are troubling the Tibetans here in India while they travel in and out of India.

I am sorry we were supposed to have the minister of state among us but at the last minute his office rang us up to tell us that he will be joining us little later. So we thought that we will continue with the briefing of something that he had already been done and minister will join us during the course of the workshop.

So, to start with, ladies and gentlemen, we have recently formulated **the Tibetan Rehabilitation policy 2014**, where we have laid down certain broad norms for the state governments to follow while

catering to the issues and problems of the Tibetan families living in India. **This policy was widely consulted by all the stakeholders like the state government concerned where the Tibetan settlements are located. The central government ministry, the MEA and such other important stakeholders were consulted and then this policy was made.** Now the purpose of my presentation before you is to brief the state governments as well as the Tibetan settlement officer who represent various settlements across India about the facilities that are rightfully due to the Tibetan families living in a particular state. The Tibetan families presently live across 45 settlements in some 10 state. However, there are many Tibetans who live outside these settlements. We have invited all the state governments, all the ten state governments. I believe, 7 are here. We expect the state governments to closely see this presentation and enforce these guidelines and I also expected the Tibetan representatives coming from across the country to understand what their rights are under this policy so that they can interact with the local state government in a more meaningful way. So I believe the state governments are sitting on, where are the state governments sitting? Okay.

So my request would be, all of you must be having a copy of the Tibetan rehabilitation policy in your folder. Right, good. So, I start with your permission the presentation. See, the most important thing for this Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy is that there has to be a lease for the land which they are occupying. So, the state government must see that a proper lease is signed with the Tibetans. Now whom shall you sign the lease with? The lease will be signed by the Tibetan authorities, not by the local Tibetan settlement officer but by the CTIRC and the local collector or whoever the state government may authorize, can

be the other party. Now you need not sign the lease deed with the concerned individual Tibetan family nor have you to sign the lease with the Tibetan settlement officers. The lease will be in the name of the state government vis-a-vis these are with the CTRC. That should be clearly understood. The land should be leased to the (CTRC) Central Tibetan Relief Committee. And for that purpose we have already issued in the policy a draft model lease agreements. Now that is only a model lease agreement. Kindly feel free to make any changes that your local revenue law necessitates. Please do that, it is just a model agreement between you and CTRC. If you feel that some changes are essential, please go head, do it and sign it. So, the lease has to be signed. I understand that lot of land is occupied by the Tibetan families but they do not have any lease or the lease was signed and has expired many years ago. So, to take care of this problem we also suggest that any lease document should be signed for at least 20 years so, that should also be there. So you do not sign it every year and you get on and on, at times, you forget to renew the lease and the lease gets expired but, virtually the families are living in your land. So if they are living in your land, might as well sign the lease deed agreement which is valid. Now, suppose the chunk of land which is occupied by the Tibetan families and the lease will be signed with the CTRC or suppose you want to give some more land to them, the CTRC should be allowed to decide the land usage: where should be the residential portion; where should be the commercial portion; where should be the Tibetan other activities can follow. That should be left to the CTRC to decide so that they can, you know, have an integrated approach to their keeping the Tibetan culture in holistic way. Let them decide. That's okay, let this portion. Suppose we have a hundred acres plot. So they may decide that okay, 20 acres for residential, 10 acres for commercial, and few

acres for school, building, Tibetans monasteries, some market, some agricultural, some other activities. Let the CTRC decide. However, they should keep the collector in the picture but the land ability to use the land; that freedom should be given to the CTRC. Now another issue that the Tibetan representative told us and was that the local Tibetans families who is actually occupying the plot or the house or the agriculture field is not having any certificate, any rent tenancy certificate. So once you sign the lease...let me go back. In the absence of any lease documents, the state government cannot issue any rent tenancy certificate. So lease agreement has to be signed and after the lease agreement has been signed with the CTRC, not with the individual Tibetans family, used issue are rent tenancy certificate where it should be clearly mentioned that owner is the state government, lessee is the CTRC and cultivated by- there you mention the name of land. Tibetan family who is occupying the land- cultivated by or in position of, if it's a house, Mr. so and so. You know this paper gives them a lot of relief in the sense that they can show that they are residents of this place and subsequently, whatever benefit you want to extend to them can be extended by the means of this RTC. So this is also an important component of land related issues with the Tibetan families. So, that is the first part of Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy which says, in nutshell, that you must sign as lease deed 'A'.

B- It should be signed only with the CTRC: not with the individual Tibetan families.

C- It should be for 20 years.

D- Every tenant or Tibetan families occupying the house, land or plot

must be issued a rent tenancy certificate.

Now coming to the other issue that lot of our central government schemes are being implemented across the country and some states have extended the facilities to the Tibetan families but some states have mentioned the lack of guidelines or lack of the direction from the government of India and hence have not been very uniform in extending such facilities. So we have decided that we include this aspect also in our policy, and we are now forth rightly making in the direction to all the state governments wherever the Tibetan families are living in the country. Not only the necessary the ten people, ten government but we have circulated this policy to all other state governments where even presently the Tibetan families are not living but, may be in future, they may like to settle there. So kindly, take care that all the central government policies should be extended. Central government scheme should be extended to these Tibetan families- be it Mahatma Gandhi NREGA scheme, be it Indira Awas Yojana scheme, be it Rajiv Awas Yojana, be it PDS ration facilities, be it any other government of India's scheme, any scheme in any hand loom sector, any scheme in a skill development sector. Kindly extend it to them so that they become self reliant to the extent possible and make an acknowledged living out of this policy. Extend all the flood and famine relief if it is ... if the area suffer from flood or famine, and if you are extending a relief to the Indian families, kindly extend it to the Tibetans families as well. So, **in a nutshell, what has been the crux of this portion of the policy is kindly extend all the facilities that are available to an Indian citizen, to the Tibetans. Now these facilities ...** for issuing these facilities let us say ration facilities. You don't need to have to issue a ration card; they have their R.C. (Registered Certificate) so, they have their, all of

the Tibetan families, I believe, have the RC here. Those who do not have, they must get their RC done. So, do not issue any ration cards specifically again and go into that bureaucratic erratic of issuing the ration card. Give them the ration. What is more important is not the ration card. The ration is important. So, give them all these facilities through the R.C. So, that was clearly mentioned in our policy that all the facilities should be RC based. Look at their RC and if they have an RC, issue the ration. No need to issue the ration card or any other this card and that card and that card or whatever. Give them the ration if you have the food grains. See their RC's, see that they are the genuinely registered Tibetans and give them the facilities.

So, as I said, whether the central government or state government even if the state government has some specific policy, some specific development scheme, you should extend it to the Tibetan families on the basis of the RC so, that registration certificate is important. You need not go into another effort and exercise issuing for fresh papers to them. There is no need to issue a fresh scheme-orientated paper to them. This RC should be sufficient for extending the development scheme. Otherwise they will keep running around here and there. So it is better that you just see the RC, and if they have RC, you issue the ration. See the RC, you give them the right to join, access Indira Awas Yojana or give them right to employment under MG Mahatma Gandhi NREGA or any such scheme. Just see their RC and extend the benefit.

Now this is important, what other benefits that state government can give. That has been very carefully considered by us and that has been one of the major demands of the CTDC with whom we have

been interacting in the last one year or so. See, all these Tibetans settlements are not having very good infrastructure, barring few states. So I would request the state government to extend all those basic amenities to them; good roads, lights, drinking water, drainage. All the basic facilities must be extended to them to the extent state governments budget allow. **Now you should also extend due facilities for the Tibetan children for your education; in your education system, grant them education subsidy if you have a policy. If you are having a policy of subsidizing education to the children of an Indian citizen, then our policy says kindly extend the same to the Tibetan families also.** Give them all the health facilities that are available under NRHM Nation Rural Health Mission or if they are living in urban area whatever facilities they should have access to free medicine as extent to an Indian citizen is having, and as you all know that the Tibetan friends are good in handicraft, hand loom, artifacts. We must encourage that skill and it is beneficial to all of us that the Tibetan culture, Tibetan skills flourish. To that extent, **Tibetan markets are very popular in the country. So, the state government must encourage Tibetan market; give them land in the area where they can trade in a prime area** so that gives them some land in cities where they can set up Tibetan market, small land which will not only boost the economy on that local area but will also have the Tibetans. The Tibetan brothers also have a cooperative society of their own. State governments are requested to recognize them on the basis of the structure already in place. And extend any financial benefit that you do to your own cooperative society.

Now, one of the major concerns of the Tibetan family is that, when they take their own independent activities. Suppose they want to open a shop or private business, lots of papers are asked from them,

which really they don't have. So our direction and our request to the state government is, kindly issue any such paper that they need if they want to open a shop, and as per your local municipal law. **If they want a license and that license should be given to them on the basis of their RC and of course, on the basis of your own municipal laws and issue a license so that they can open their shops; they can open and run their own private business.** It is that whatever the capacity they have so, that facilities should be extended to them. They should not be asked all those papers that you asked from typical Indian prospector business men. For them you should only see their registration certificate (RC) and then assume that you have land, he has money: you give him shop; he will set up the business. And that's all.

Now, lot of Tibetan families are professionally qualified and if they are sufficiently qualified, we would request the state government to give them job in social sector and health sector and any education sector jobs like medicine, engineering, nursing and such other..., you know, occupation where you need skills, which if you feel that the Tibetan, particular Tibetan person has a skill. You allow him to take your job. You see, lot of job comes under NHRM contract base job. You should extend that to them. Lot of jobs is available in Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in education sector. These are social sector. You can hire them if they are otherwise meeting eligibility criteria. If Tibetan family wants to pursue a private professional, he should be allowed-he or she should be allowed. If a Tibetan doctor is, good doctor wants to set up his or her own practice that permission should be given to them. If he or she is a chartered accountant, qualified chartered accountant, and if he wants or he or she wants to open a chartered accountancy firm of her own, then that should be permitted. So whatever the crux of this paragraph

of this policy is, whatever the skill base professional Tibetans want to do, he should be permitted to do, subject to his meeting the eligibility condition. **This I have already mentioned more importantly, if they need some domicile certificate in order to pursue the education, high education or in order to have a business, have a shop, they should be issued the domicile certificate again on the basis of their registration certificate (RC).** Their shop licenses should be issued. If they need driving license they want to operate taxi- they want to run taxi. They need driving license or ordinary Tibetan refugee family they may require a driving license for their own purpose. So they should be allowed on the basis of their RC. Any permits they may require because you know best what permits are required in your state to run a business. So kindly issue those permits. As I already mentioned that all these state government employment facilities should be extended to the Tibetan brothers and sisters. They should be given all due flood and famine relief, if a flood or famine visited in that area and of course, as I mentioned they should be given ration to the extent the state government extend to his own citizen. As I had already been saying that the all these facilities should be centered on the registration certificate (RC). No more papers we ask from them. Just ask them whether they have their RC or not. If they have the RC, Kindly extend all that benefit that you can do and what they want. So that is what the primary focus of this policy is. Kindly do not end up issuing getting into rigmarole procedure of issuing all those of ration card and this card and that card. Don't waste each other's time. Just extend the facilities on the basis of the RC. Some states are doing very good. The Tibetan CTRC is very happy and our own understanding is that the state has also benefited tremendously in tourism as the result of the Tibetan settlements. I believe that the Karnataka is here, okay. So Karnataka,

we have borrowed the land lease agreement largely from your state but other state can also see that draft agreement we had made some correction. You can as per your own laws, please feel free to make any correction that you like, but what is important is you must have a lease agreement with these Tibetan settlements and the lease agreement should be 20 years. It should not be a yearly basis that you renew every year, every year at times you forget and what's the point is, you know, of running around. They are here to stay unless and until the government of India can decide to withdraw the policy, isn't it? So let's accept it and do it and do it for the 20 years period. In the interest of Tibetan culture, we must support their monasteries to the extent possible. It works both ways. The Tibetan monastery has become good centre of learning and tourism, and the culture is important. As you all know our Tibetan brothers are living in India for 50 years. It is our duty not only to protect their life and property but also their culture and ethos. So kindly be very liberal to the extent of providing land or financial aid to their existing monasteries or set up new monasteries if they want to set up any monastery. And if you have land, please give it to them.

Now the next issue is of the census. It has been our constant endeavor to find out the exact number of Tibetans living in this country. In this process I would like to draw the attention of all my Tibetan officers who are representing various settlements. You see, all the Tibetan settlements must do a census every 5 years and that should be done in cooperation with the state. We have already requested to the CTRC to start the census this year itself and they may borrow the necessary expertise from our registrar general census, and you must do it in cooperation with the local collector where the district; where your

settlement is located. Now that is very important because you have to keep the register and you must share your figures with the district collector and of course CTC should be the model of authority. So we had already requested the CTC to draft a pro forma and an action plan to go ahead with the census. Because we must know how many Tibetan families are there and how many states. Right now our rough figure is that there are 45 settlements spread in 10 states. Now the figure says it is 12 states and we also know that many of the Tibetan families are living outside these settlements. There are no doubts. So we need to have a grip on all the Tibetans movements where they are living; where they are presently located; are they living in settlement? Are they living outside? See, we have no issue whether you live in the settlement or you live outside the settlement. What is important is we should know where you are living and how are you doing. So it is our duty to ensure that you, as long as you are in India, you are well looked after to the extent our resources allow. So that's all from the Rehabilitation Policy side.

I would suggest that instead of having any interaction immediately, I would now request, with the permission of the Joint Secretary Foreigner that he may also make his presentation and then we can have a joint question answer interaction; any doubt of the state government; any doubt from the Tibetan officers and then we can spend rest of the time in answering those concerns. So with this, ladies and gentlemen I hand over the floor to the Joint secretary Foreigner. Thank you.



Briefing by Mr. G.K Dwivedi, Joint Secretary for Foreigner

Good morning to all of you, dignitaries on the dais, dear Friends, we have from our foreigner division side, we have three presentations today. So before we discuss further and have some doubts and question answers. I would like to request our 1st presentation Mr. John S Shilshi, he is a Joint Deputy Director from IB. He will be taking the 1st presentation from foreigner division side, and then there are two other big presentations. After that we will see how to precede especially doubts, questions & answers. Meanwhile, our Minister for MHA will be joining us, so our session will proceed. Thank you.

(Continuation of Mr. KK Pathak, JS, FFR, MHA) Thank you sir, Thank you (Mr. GK Dwivedi, JS Foreigner, MHA) for the very encouraging word and we hope sir your guidance, under your guidance we will be taking all the issue of the Tibetan friends one after another and we try to resolve them to the extend our request are resources allow . Now ladies and gentlemen, we break for tea for 15 minutes and then we reassemble for the remaining presentation. So kindly we have a tea arrangement. We will meet after 15 minutes. Thank you.



Briefing by Mr. John S. Shilshi, Joint Deputy Director (IB), Foreigner Division, Government of India.

Good morning everybody, two Joint Secretaries and representatives of CTA and also the Settlement Officers now many are known to me because I have met many of you in the settlements in person. It's a great pleasure to have you all have in the common forum like this and because you as well as we, we will never have a chance to interact

closely and also today we have also privilege have a friends for the State Government many people who are actually directly responsible with regards to issuance of important documents meant for Tibetan brothers & sisters. First of all, actually I want to thanks JS for giving me this opportunity because we feel that this document-the presentation that I am going to make is basically with regards to Registration Certificate. Now because of the time constraint I have not prepared slides and things like that. I thought I just basic important issues of relating to this Registration Certificates. I wanted to make very brief presentation to our friends here.

In the previous, prior to this presentation of mine, JS Rehabilitation has said he had mentioned the importance of Registration Certificate with regards to remittance, getting any kinds of welfare scheme with the either from the State Government or from the Centre Government. Now that itself speaks volumes about the importance of Registration Certificate. Now the Registration Certificate is many of us may think maybe even some of our friends from the Indian set up and also the Tibetan Settlement officers. We might or our own public may be taken slightly lightly but one thing we need to understand is the Registration certificate becomes the most important document as far as the stay and controlling the stay and regulating the movement of Tibetan public is concerned and its is just its not simply a document which just issue, it is issued as per directive of the Govt. of India in a hand book which was updated from time and the latest update that we have is of the 2012. There is hand book which is also available with I think most of the settlements. Its hand book on procedure for stay of Tibetans in India which was issued by MHA and this Registration Certificate is issued as part of this condition laid down by this hand book. Now as far as the RC is concerned, it

is our duty the State Authorities as well as the settlement officers to see the every Tibetans refugee has an RC because without the RC it is not only the administrators, the officers who are handling the issue, would be having problem but also the Tibetans publics are going to have problems if they do not have RC, Non issuance of RC, this is to my friends, from the State Government leads to lots of complications for us because if we don't issue or if we don't issue the RC or we don't simplify the issuances of RC process then we are tempting the Tibetan public to go into, you now try all kinds of things, they will go and try to get Indian Election I-Card, they will go and try getting some Indian Identity Card by, you know, by paying money or by trying to bribe some official or something so by not encouraging them to take the RC and making the process of issuing RC easier, we are actually encouraging Tibetan public to use certain things. On the other hand, the settlement officer is the special request to all you that you must ensure, you must please ensure that where ever your settlements are, the RC is the most important document; you must ensure that every individual who is staying there is in possession of the RC.

As of now, you aware, RC is issuing in two different stages, one is at the time of coming from Tibet which is old practice which we have been using from prior to 2003. Then in 2003 this system of Special Entry Permit was introduced. So the only difference is that when the new fresh arrival Tibetan comes from Tibet then the RC is issued after certain verification done from Delhi then also in Dharamsala, then they go to the settlement then the RC is issued. For other people, the second stage of issue of RC is that when they attain the year of sixteen, you now, the RC is issued here. This is for people who are born in India. Now the thing is that two different step we need to know is, which I

am sure many are aware, but sometimes, may be over-looking is that with regards to issuing the certificates to sixteen –years-old children who were born in India prior to 2003. It was the settlement officers or in shorts the Central Tibetan Administration who used to certify the age but from 2003 onwards it is the Indian authorities. When I say Indian authority, it's the municipality certificates, certificates of birth and death (office) So these two are the only different otherwise the process remains the same but post 2003 what happen is people who are coming, there is a condition, they have to have a SEP (Special Entry Permit) which is issued by the Indian Embassy in Kathmandu. It's an authorize what you called institutionalized body which is sitting there in Indian Embassy in Kathmandu. The SEP is issued by them. Now one thing that issuing authorities will have to kindly note is that and also the settlement officer must note is that the SEP's holders must enter through the two designated (ICP) that is Integrated Check Post. ICP immigration which is Sunauli in UP and Raxaul in Bihar, meaning, if the person comes to India with SEP or if he enters through some other route and doesn't have the immigration stamp of the VOI in surrounding and Raxaul then he or she will not be resumed. There are reasons for that which has been deliberated and decided which we it's not necessary to discuss here. So most important SEP has to be there or the SEP holders has to enter through Sunauli or Raxaul -two places and then he is to have the immigration stamps of these two immigration offices then only they can be registered. Now in some case what happen I mean talking from what we have been seen few exercise, they were several Tibetan public who were actually staying here who didn't have the RC but since that rules and regulations of, you know, having certified by the Indian authorities came into being and also the introduction of SEP. Some people were sent back to Kathmandu. They

were made to report to the Indian Embassy. They took fresh SEP and came. Fine it's a very good move, I must say because some kind of procedural has been followed. Now here with regards with the entry of SEP holders is -----as far as SEP holder's entry is concerned, I want to make one point very clear which is meant for the, basically for the settlement officers. We must enlighten or we must sensitize our public that these two routes that I have mentioned. Besides this one, there is not any other route. Now I have two, three examples in the recent past where some unscrupulous bus drivers, you know they have tempted Tibetans coming from Tibet and also having the SEP. They took them to some other routes like Tanagpur in Mahindra Nagar and the Karkavita and so and so forth. Now people who are coming from there actually they don't understand this rule, you know, the importance or the mandatory requirement of having registered in the immigration to have the immigration stamp at Raxaul and Sunauli. This may not be to their knowledge, so they are actually simply looking at how easily they can reach Delhi. So some of the tour operators actually are misleading them and two, three people have come leaving aside these two specified routes; they come through some other routes. These are some of the points that we need to emphasize in Kathmandu also and also people who are coming to Delhi- this Tibetan Reception Centre in Delhi as well as Dharamsala, people needs to be sensitize. Now, with regards to RC, again when we are coming, there are two, three apart from the permanent RC for staying in India. There are also two other RC's that we are issuing, I am sure our friends must be aware, one is student and the other one is the pilgrim, you know, issued to pilgrim. Now, as far as the issue of RC to students is concerned, this is issued to individuals who are coming from Tibet to study in some of the monasteries in India. Ok, and the student visa, the SEP- sorry- will

have clearly mentioned that he is coming to study. So in that case, he or she has been given student visa but before giving it one more condition is important: It has to be certified; it has to be some kind of admission or acceptance letter from the institute, it's necessary to issue student RC. Now, with regards to pilgrim you know, people who are coming for pilgrimage purpose, there is another RC which I am sure many of our friends are issuing but, in this regards there is some practical problem that people coming from Tibet normally face. That is say, lets- I will give you one example. In 2008, close to four hundred people came. No, more than four hundred people here. Now, this four hundred people... they have already come, you now for visiting various holy places including Bodh Gaya and other places. Now in the mean time, as luck would have it, there was problem in Tibet. You know the 2008 Beijing Olympic issue and then the riots which took place in Tibet. So Tibet was disturbed. China certainly says its people will not go back, these people's got strength constant.

Now in situation like these, what happens is the Government of India is very very accommodative. In fact there was one time relaxation which was given to this four hundred plus people and their entry has been they actually overstayed rather than they over stay pilgrimage. Pilgrim has been regularized. So these provisions of there, I mean provided you know the bona fide of the person and the purpose actually for which the persons is coming is proved. It is the Government of India is always there to help and we have been helping it also. Now one thing that you all have to understand for us, I am talking to my friends settlement officers is that we have tremendous security issue involved here because we know that many people from Tibet are having problem, they are running away, some of them are trying to escape,

some are coming to study so and so forth, but at the same time, I must also make it ---take the opportunity of this forum and tell you that Indian authorities as tremendous problems with regards to security because you yourself are not completely aware about the bona fide, about the character antecedent of people very person who is coming because you need time to study them and you also need time to know them. So until and unless we are collectively putting in collective effort to see that people have valid documents and so and so forth, it will be so difficult for us to deal with. Now with regards to renewal, **see I have several friends in the Tibetan Community who has, I mean divergence views about renewal of this RC's. Now new rule that we have the Minister Home Affairs brought out is that people who are born in India and also people who stayed in India for twenty or more years. The registration certificate will be renewed having a validity of five years.** I am sure many of you are aware and I think our friends are also aware and here what I would like to emphasis is basically my request is to my colleague in the State because we have been at least I have been receiving several complaints from our friends from the Tibetan community saying that in most places five years validity to people who are eligible has been extended. But some States are actually not implementing it. **If that is the case, I would request the State Government Officials to please do it provided they are eligible; we must give them five years validity RC number one. Secondly, my request to the settlement officers is that in case if there is anything like that they must come to us with the problem citing specific instances.** I will give you an example, in Arunachal Pradesh there was a case where five years RC was denied. So the settlement officer out there, they have given us details of that person. So immediately, we intervened and in matter of one week, the problem was solved. If you

don't bring the problem to us then we cannot solve your problems. Secondly, if we don't solve their problems then they will keep on running here and there, so both sides you know, we have to see that this five years validity thing is implemented and it is implemented as far as eligibility is concerned.

Now, you see the next point that I wanted to just start upon is because I understand that sir, my friends from MEA also making presentation, So they are going to speak about IC which is, I mean one of the important documents which you all understand. I want to say one thing, as far as issuance of IC is concerned again my specially request to the state government officials as far as possible, I think we must help, we must, it is in our interest to speed up issuing of IC, meaning verification process, now the our experience as far as RC in few cases that I have studied is for verification that is for issue of IC is taking too long one and half year, two years , sometimes three years, I think this not happen . Now why I am saying this is now the integrity of what is IC, under what law is being issued and all my MEA friends will explain. But in the interest of national security and internal security, why it is important for us to see that people get IC quickly and fast is that until and unless we don't do that we are again encouraging them into get into all kinds of malpractices. Because of issue of IC is taking such a long time. I have several instances where Tibetans are actually looking for or opting for getting Indian passport.

You now, by manipulating documents then by purchasing certain documents, then going to passport office and then trying to get Indian passport etc. So it is in our security interest, as far as possible we must (Shri Kiren Rijiju, Union Minister of State, joined

the workshop) 'Good Morning Sir, I am John S Shilshi . I am actually making presentation on issue of Registration Certificate to our Tibetan friends, with your kind permission, I may continue. So the IC I was talking about the issue of Identity Certificate it is our interest to see that people get IC quickly, now the present system that we are seeing is that the IC issuance is taking a very very long time. Besides the IC issuance itself there are other things involved getting NORI and return visa and so and so forth which will be presented in the next. Now lastly what I want to request the Tibetan friends is that there are several cases of people involved in doing malpractices. They are involved in undesirable activities, particularly with regards to getting passport through the wrong means and also getting other countries visa. Here I have examples, like very, I just have two, three examples, I mean five six examples for illustration purpose only. In 2011 there are as many as seven people, seven Tibetans who are deported from abroad, different countries, some from Spain and some from what you call Austria. They have been deported because they have been using, they are found to be using wrong documents, forged documents rather.

Recently, some four Tibetans have been detained in Bangalore airport, this is a very recent case June, July or August this year only. They were actually having Indian passports and at the same time having ICs. Now, I mean from my personal point of view, I think, in my own personal opinion I think, this is sheer ignorance and may be the guidance is missing, because if he or she is person who actually wanted to do one thing only he will be or she will be having only either IC or the passport. Here is a situation where the person has been found he is having Indian passport and at the same time he is having the Tibetan IC also with him. So these are the things which actually settlement Officers will

have to look into it. There is one more case which is a very interesting one, I mean it's now it is a present trend which is being followed by our people, by the Tibetan friends, that you may or you may not be aware but recently in June three people have been detained in Cairo, I am not aware if you are aware, of course, you may be aware but I am not aware what is their fate right now , what is the situation or the present position of the case because they have been detained, because they went to Hong kong using Indian IC . In Hongkong what happened is they purchased paying high price- some Malaysian passport and they were actually flying to Spain. And at Cairo airport they have been intercepted and the passport they were actually using were found to be fake and they have been detained. Now the thing is what I would like to say in this regard is that there is, it doesn't serve the purpose of anybody trying to go and get some other travel document. You are Tibetan and you are very much entitled for several documents the RC for example. You want to fly the IC. It is problem for us the Indian government side that we are not able to speed up the process of issuing you the IC. It is a different case altogether. That problem is to be left to us. But as far as you are concerned, you should always try for holding the Indian the IC. You must feel proud to hold the IC and fly. Therefore nobody will disturb you.

Now if you are actually having IC also Indian Passport and you know all kinds of complications arises. Once a case is registered on you, then it doesn't end, you know it goes on and on and on. So there are several requests we have been made, requesting to help but sometimes we cannot help. Lastly what I would like to say is that the communication gap that we had, the government of India and the Tibetan representatives in the form of Officers, these needs to be

plugged. The state government also I am sure they must be having a problem. From the intelligence bureau side, as an Officer who is looking after the affairs of the our Tibetan friends, I must tell you one thing my experience is that there was a serious communication gap between us. I am not saying it's your fault, it's our fault as well because we have not reached out you, the way we would have been, we should have been doing it. Now that, people are reaching out and now that we have plugged this gap you must also found, you must be also finding it so easy that you have been able to solve many of your problems so quickly. Example is that Tenpa la is sitting here right front of us, there are times when His Holiness has his religious ceremonies to be conducted, people are coming, applying for PAP in thousands, in thousands. In spite of the fact that we have cleared them, Sometimes the MHA doesn't have the way to issue two thousand, three thousand PAP, on a day or on the particular day or in the week for that matter. So in spite of the PAP being cleared, sometimes the applicants don't get.

But because now that we have plugged this communication gap they are still allowing people to go because people are talking to us directly. I want to use this particular forum and request to all settlement Officers that in every settlement officer, we have apart from the immediate friends that you have in the form of the state government, we also have the SIB Officers who are actually exclusively placed to look after your welfare. Here I want to make one point very clear, there is nothing to hide, there should be no mistake that the intelligence Officer who is stationed there is to get to gather information from you. No, sorry your government is directly in touch with my government, your higher ups are directly in touch with our ministers and higher ups, we have no information to seek from you. You are our valued guest therefore if

we have placed SIB Officer there or any other Officer for that matter, it is to look after your problem. So please take confidences in them, you liaise with them, you have a regular contact with them and your problems will be solved. This is all I want to say. Thank you.



Mr. G.K. Dwivedi, Joint Secretary, Foreigner: Thank you for this educative briefing on the IC and RC issue. I hope that these two presentations that we have made have been very helpful to you and to the state government as well. Now, ladies and gentlemen, we have the honor to welcome our Honorable Union Minister of State, Mr. Rajiju here, and now I request honorable Minister to kindly address this gathering, Please.



Key note address by Honourable Shri. Kiren Rijiju, Union Minister of State, (GOI) at the Workshop on “**Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy 2014**” on 17th November, 2014 at NDMC CONVENTION CENTRE, NEW DELHI.

Thank you so much, our esteemed members on the dais, Dolma la, Tenpa la and our joint secretary in the division of FFR and foreigner and esteemed friends and senior officials from intelligence bureau and other relevant division.

I am very much delighted to be part of this gathering, this workshop. I take it as a very important event, that’s why I have come back from Ladakh. I was on election campaign because the voting is on 25th but I

couldn't have missed this event. And our joint secretary FFR Mr. Pathak who has pioneered this important policy, and Dolma la..... Pursuing the case very closely so I had to be here. And Indeed I am feeling very comfortable, you know, Ladakh very high altitude, this morning I was very difficult to breathe and walk. Now feel very comfortable here. So, I am happy that very important friends, we have gathered together.

And this is the one thing I feel that even when I was not in the government, even as a member of parliament. I have been interacting with many of you on separate occasion for various purposes. Even I had gone to attend forum for, I think, 2006 or 2005 for the world parliamentary conference for Tibet and we had detail discussion, likewise many occasions.

Somehow, I felt that we in India you know, we have a large country, we have numerous issues and problems in this country. And in the process some of the important, you know, issues get side-lined. It is not deliberate sometimes but because of the way in which our country has come into existence and the nature of problems we faced. The emergencies are such that sometimes very important policy like policy relating today's Tibetan friends, do not get adequate attention in the government level, I feel it.

So, when I assumed this position in the minister of Home Affairs, I had immediately talked to my senior minister and senior official like Home Secretary and other officers dealing with this subject. Even to the official in the Prime Minister office, I said that we must do something; we cannot just remain like that. There are issues in our hand. And it cannot just wait for us to act; it is already too late and we cannot just

take excuse of being busy for other purposes.

This is some of the things on humanitarian ground we need to really act and act on time too. So we had certain meetings and very fortunate, I am just telling you that our Joint Secretary in the FFR Mr. Pathak, he is a, I am just telling you that, I cannot find a better officer than him to deal with Tibetans friends. He has given everything, and because of that, really you know, give me lots of opportunity for me as a Minister to work actually. Because if I find the officers are not very cooperative, in sense of, you know, fast enough to understand issue to deal with it, it becomes very difficult, (and) even we take decision at the minister level also.

So, it's very important our officer and likeminded people work, and Intelligence Bureau of Joint Director of IB also just now briefed you and very positive now. In fact, there were some gaps we discussed recently. The DIB, he came to me four days back. We have discussed this issue that we have to sit here. And he also felt that there was a gap and rightly Joint Director said that it is no body's fault, actually. It's just that there was a gap, gap for really tackling the issue. So, I think, you know, the time has come; we will go ahead with this policy and then issue will remain.

You know, issue cannot settle hundred per cent for any case. As a human being we are confronted with various situations every now and then. Situation is always dynamic from time to time. But if we moved in a direction with a concrete policy in our hands, it helps us in formulating, our way of conducting in this subject. So, I think when I finally saw the policies on Tibetan refugees in place, I was very excited.

So, I told our Joint Secretary and Dolma Gyari that I am personally very happy & very satisfied. Because I was feeling helpless in as an, even as a member of parliament I was in opposition party 10 years back. So, I used to feel little frustrated. I am just honestly telling you, being an opposition party, I used to tell the home minister that please, do something, we cannot go on like this but, as I said, that there were issues, you know, which prevented us from having concrete policies with regard to welfare of Tibetans in this country.

So, now we are in government and I am happy that initial stage of our government we could see that there is a policy in our hand. And you know, my Tibetans friends, we keep, you know, interacting specially Dolma Gyari ji, we knew each other from very long time when I was in university. We know each other, and Tenpa la and Lodi Gyari ji recently came to my office and there were so many Tibetan friends. And I normally had audience with His Holiness also. So you know, when everything seems to be moving in right direction we must seize this opportunity.

Some of the critical points I am sure when our Joint Secretary made presentation you must have gone through that and when our Joint Director IB was mentioning that there are certain issues we have to be very careful on our own, we shouldn't be cause for our own trouble. It's not only Tibetans we in south Asian, Africa, we normally have this problems. I have confronted this many problems when I go to especially western countries where they are cases of forgery of document for getting citizenship. This is in regards to Indians, Sri Lankans, Pakistan and Bangladesh and this happened to us. This happened to subcontinent and African continent. It's happened, we

have to be very careful if we invite the trouble and we will be undoing all the good work that we intended to do. So, I am sure there are our senior members from the Central Tibetan Administration are here. We will be able to tell all the Tibetans friends, you know, these are rule in place. We have to be very careful in the way and in which we now carry forward our own conduct. And then, as you know, policy in place it will help. There are certain issues which we have to go beyond this policy also. This policy is to begin with.

You know, India as a country which we do not have a very specific refugee policy. In a way, neither we are in a signatory to the Refugee convention nor have we not signed protocol. So definitely, India has a definitely has an issue; we are not under the binding of the International protocol and norms. We have to have our own actually. As a concerned ministry of Home Affairs we really need to look to go forward further beyond this also. Tibetan refugee is a large component in this country; there are issues I keep heeding because of like Sikh from Pakistan and Bangladesh. They also keep approaching to our ministry from time to time. But I thought that let us go ahead with Tibetan policies with first.

So, when we see that Tibetan friends in Karnataka are confronted with some kind of problems, in Meghalaya in Shillong related to land issue, small petty issues, and documents in Arunachal, in Himachal. To get perturbed actually that you are our honoured guest despite not having a refugee policy, it is conscious decision of the Government of India to grant refugee status to our Tibetan friends along with visionary spiritual leader His Holiness the Dalia Lama. This is because, **Tibetan and Indians, we are not just having a political relation. Our relation goes beyond it; we have social and more importantly, spiritual**

relationship that binds us together. If Kalaish Mansavor or like olden important places in Tibetan Namtsobharva, our people still go there. Hindus, lifetime everybody want to go Lake Mansavor or Kailash before they leave this world. These are the Tibetan territory. And Buddhism born in India- that's very well put by His Holiness the Dalai Lama, India is GURU and Tibet is CHELA. So we are not- it's not mere coexistence that we are trying to help each other. It's bounded duty on our part to help each other because our relation is deep-rooted- its historical and its ancient, and it is very very deep-rooted spiritual. So that is why, on our own part, we need to do it and we are happy that we could see through a policy in hand. As I said, after this, we will try to explore what else could be done.

Now government of India as a welfare State, we normally have a welfare related program and policies. We will be very very sad if it doesn't reach to our Tibetan friends. The benefits what we envisage for our Indian Citizen, should reach to our honoured guest, we feel that, and sometimes we need to go beyond. So I will not speak very long, as I said I have been speaking actually we have been meeting. So it's not new for me to stand here and speak on the subject as our learned officers have stated. Our Foreign Division Joint Secretary who had joined recently, when he came to meet me to greet me, we had discussion. So I told our Joint Secretary foreign division also, now, we have to look for certain status to our Tibetan friends. We have to go forward; we have to have a certain concrete policy in our hand. In close coordination between as a head ministry as minister of home affairs and as an important three components are Division of FFR, Foreign division and our Intelligence bureau together. These three important divisions in our ministries, together we are going to forge a kind of

policies and step forward so that maximum benefit will be given to Tibetan friends and minimum restriction or minimum trouble to you that is our ultimate idea.

This is why I have come here personally despite my engaged program in Leh, Ladakh region. I have to come back here and going back tomorrow again to continue with my campaign. I have just come here to share this moment with you. I congratulate our officials in the minister of Home Affairs and particularly Dolma Ji, Tenpa la and all the senior Tibetan friends who I know personally and some of them I may not know but we have interacted on various occasions. We will continue to be friends forever and nobody can separate it. It's not matter of choice but we are bound to be together because we have seen inseparable historically and in future also. So, I look forward that future we are going to work closely, we are going to exist together. We respect and honour each other. Thank you so much.



Vote of Thanks by Mrs. Gyari Dolma, Kalon, Vice Chair of His Holiness the Dalai Lama`s Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC)

Tashi Deleck, Good morning, and indeed we Tibetans, Tibetan refugees living in India are very fortunate, that a meeting of such a meaning and importance is being held today, and that too under the chairmanship of non-other than His Excellency Minister of State, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, Kiren Rijiju ji. Kiran Rajiju represents, I believe in the Government of India, the aspiration of the people of the north east of India and also he represents, I would say, to a large extent Buddhists of the world, the minority of many sections in this great country.

The deep love of His Excellency the Minister for the Tibetan cause, the Tibetan people and his very special relation with His Holiness the Dalai Lama is once again well manifested today by his presence at this meeting.

Ladies & gentleman, my Tibetan brother & sisters, I would like to share with you that His Excellency has flown all the way from Ladakh today and he has come straight from the airport to be with us to chair this meeting. And in fact, he is returning to Ladakh tomorrow morning. So I thank you very much your Excellency and this shows his love and significance of the meeting.

I have already shared with my Tibetan settlement officers and other concerned officials of the Tibetan administration and the Tibetan public as to how the realization of such important document as a Tibetan Rehabilitation policy 2014 was shaped. It would not have this phase of the affect without the leadership, initiatives and the effort that was put into it by the Honorable Joint Secretary, Shri Pathak ji. So, I would like to once again thank you and also really, I would like to say at this platform once again which I have repeated whenever I had an occasion that such officer of integrity and dedication is what makes India a great nation. So, thank you very much sir.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank his team at FFR headed by Shri Parida ji. I would also like to thank the esteemed home secretary the Government of India, who also in fact conveyed and chaired two series of meetings and had shown deep concern and interest in the entire development.

I would once again like to Thank Shri Kiran ji and his Excellency Rajnath

Singh ji also because without their final signature on the policy, the paper would have just remained a simple document, and today it is a policy also because of them. So, I thank them.

I would like to very briefly come to the second element of what I would like to submit here. I would not go on to the problems because we have done that at a number of meetings and I am grateful to all the officials for having given patience herein. I would just like to share with the dignitaries here and especially extending my deepest, warmest regards, respect to the representatives of the various State Governments.

I am very happy to say here that in the line with the Rehabilitation policy, we already see some development taking place or shaping up. In Karnataka, under the chairmanship of non-other than the Chief Secretary himself, we have two series of meetings and then other meeting with the Tourism chaired by the additional Chief Secretary whereby we have actually with partnership with state government with tourism, looking at reshaping the Tibetan settlement camps, turning it into potential tourist destination which will help in the livelihood of the Tibetan refugees but also give a chance to the Tibetan refugee's community to contribute to participate in the development of the state, the country that we in exile live in. So this is, I think, a very positive thing we look towards in Chhattisgarh and Odessa and other States also, if similar things could be replicated. I am also very happy to share with this morning that recently I was in Sikkim, and Sikkim is, being a place, yes, because of its own reputation which we respect. Now after meeting with the Madam Chief Secretary and other officials of the State, we hope slowly that steps will be taken towards solving some of the immediate problems of the Tibetan refugees that need to be addressed.

So therefore, I would say this policy has empowered the CTRC, in turn, Central Tibetan Administration to be able to more effectively regulate and also deliver on behalf of the Tibetan refugee community. It has empowered the Tibetan settlement officers to be able to more effectively represent its people and also be able to solve the problems of the Tibetan refugee community.

If by going to the merits of the policies, I think I would take hours and I know that His Excellency Kiran ji has to go back. So therefore, I would just like to end by making a small comment on an issue that I would want each and every Tibetan that we live in India should keep in mind.

Number one, because I was, at certain interviews, asked, I would like to say fraternity here at this very important dais, that the policy-the rehabilitation policy is a result of the policy of the government of India for Rehabilitation of the Tibetan refugees in exile. We should not mix it with any other element, it would not be proper. I am also very grateful that this morning we had the opportunity to also listen to Shri Devidi, the Joint Secretary foreign division. And I had also remarked it earlier also, looking forward to working. In fact, I would say we are looking forward to working with Shri Divendi, we can, we had one two series of meetings since he has just taken charge of the office. We could sense that he is an officer focused, realistic and action-oriented. So therefore many of the matters that Mr. John, our joint Dy Director of the Government of India has presented this morning regarding the PAP, IC, issue of IC, RC would be solved in such a way that it will be easier and it will ease the procedure.

Having said that, I would also want to add here that adding to what Shri

John said, sometimes, may be Tibetan people knowingly or unknowingly and maybe most is not knowingly, and are having more than one document. You should either have your RC or you are legitimately, if you have Indian then you can no longer have a RC certificate, you cannot be doing both. **At the same time, I would try to emphasize on the fact that, this policy has nothing to do with Tibetan wanting or claiming Indian citizenship or not. This should not be mixed.** Because this was never in the discussion, never the intent of the people who went with the problems to the ministry nor at the consideration of the government of India. But as Tibetan refugee under the leadership of His Holiness the Dalai Lama as we all consider ourselves grateful to this great country of India. His Holiness the Dalai Lama regards India as Guru, as his Excellency the minister pointed out, and at the forceful occupation of our country and because of political, humanitarian reason His Holiness had to leave his own country and seek refuge with his Guru. Therefore as Government of India on the tradition of “**ATTITHI DEVA BHAWA**” has given us more than what we could even claim or dream of. So therefore, it has becomes natural duty of all of us to be law-abiding citizens, law-abiding residents of this great country. And **I encourage all our Tibetan settlement officers to work closely under directive of the concerned State authority, work in cooperation. And when you have a genuine problem, through a proper channel submit to the concerned officers for redressal.** So, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. On behalf of all the Tibetans I would like as a mark of expression of gratitude, offer traditional Khatag to the Honorable Minister and Joint Secretary. Thank you very much.



List of workshop attendee on 17th November 2014
Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs

1. Hon'ble Kiren Rijju - Union Minister of State
2. Mr. K. K Pathak - Joint Secretary, FFR Devision, MHA
3. Mr. A. Goel - Cabinet Secretary, Ministry of Home Affairs,
Foreign Division

FFR Division

4. Mr. G K Dwivedi - Joint Secretary, Foreign Devision, MHA
5. Mr. John S Shilshi - Joint Deputy Director (IB),
Foreign Devision, MHA

STATE GOVERNMENTS

7. Mr. Nidhi Sahu - Dy. Collector, Sarguja, Chattisgarh
8. Mr. Hemant Kumar Thakur - Dy. SP, Solan, Himachal Pradesh
9. Mr. Gian Chand - Asst. In charge, (FRO), Himachal Pradesh
10. Mr. Ravinder Kumar - Asst. In charge, (FRO), Himachal Pradesh
11. Mr. Virender - Asst. In charge, (FRO), Himachal Pradesh
12. Mr. Manoj Kumar - Security Officer, Chamba, Himachal Pradesh
13. Mr. Anil Sharma - FRO Office, Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh

14. Ms. Usha - FRO Office, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh
15. Mr. Sanjiv - FRO Office, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh
16. Mr. Sanjay - FRO Office, Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh
17. Mr. Abhinav Khare - SP, Mysore, Karnataka
18. Mr. Shashi K. Meena - SP, Gondia, Maharashtra
19. Mr. Shajan Paul - MPS, Meghalaya Police, Meghalaya
20. Mr. Ruchika Rishi - OSD, Sikkim House, Sikkim
21. Mr. R. Datta - Office of Res. Commissioner, West Bengal
22. Mr. G.G. Sarkar - Addl. Secy. Home Deptt., West Bengal

List of Tibetan participants for the workshop on the Tibetan Rehabilitation Policy 2014 held on 17-11-2014 under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

1. Mrs. Gyari Dolma - Vice chair, His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee (CTRC), Dharamsala, H.P.
2. Mr. Tempa Tsering - Representative, Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, 10 Ring Road, New Delhi-24.
3. Mr. Sonam. T. Khorlatsang - Executive Secretary, His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee(CTRC), Dharamsala, H.P.
4. Mr. Dhondup Dorjee - Secretary, Deptt of Religion & Culture, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
5. Mr. Chhimey Rinzin - Additional Secretary, His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee(CTRC), Dharamsala, H.P.
6. Mr. Karma Sengye - Chief Representative, Office of the Chief Representative, Bengaluru, Karnataka State.
7. Mr. Palden Dhondup - Additional Secretary, His Holiness The Dalai Lama's Central Tibetan Relief Committee(CTRC), Dharamsala, H.P.
8. Mr. Tenzin Lekshey - Officiating Secretary, Bureau of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, 10 Ring Road, New Delhi-24.
9. Mr. Tsewang Tashi - Joint Secretary, CTCRC, Dharamsala, H.P.
10. Mrs. Tsering Tsomo - Joint Secretary, CTCRC, Dharamsala, H.P.
11. Mr. Kunchok Dhundup - Deputy Secretary, CTCRC, Dharamsala, H.P.

12. Mr. Dhondup Tsering - Deputy secretary, CTCRC, Dharamsala, H.P.
13. Mr. Sonam Dorjee - Tibetan Settlement officer, McLeod Ganj., Dharamsala, H.P.
14. Mr. Dhondup Tashi - Chief Representative officer, Sonamling Tibetan Settlement, Ladakh, J&K.
15. Mr. Phuntsok Tsering - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Doeguling Tibetan Settlement, Mundgod, Karnataka State.
16. Mr. Karma Damdul - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Lugsung Samdupling Tibetan Settlement, Bylakuppe, Karnataka State.
17. Mr. Jampa Phuntsok - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Dekyiling Tibetan Settlement, Dehradun, U.A.
18. Mr. Dondul Dorjee - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Gangtok, West Bengal.
19. Mr. Tsering Tashi - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Saraswati Garden Estate, Kasumpti, Shimla, H.P.
20. Mr. Chonor Samdup - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Phuntsokling Tibetan Settlement, Chandragiri, Odhisha
21. Mr. Yangdup - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Tenzingang Tibetan Settlement, Kalakthang, Arunchal Pradesh.
22. Mr. Gelek Jungney - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Rabgyeling Tibetan Settlement, Hunsur Taluk, Karnataka State.
23. Mr. Tenzin Igney - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Dhondenling Tibetan Settlement, Kollegal Taluk, Karnataka State.
24. Mr. Lekey Dorjee - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Samyeling Tibetan Colony, Majnu-ka-tila, Delhi-54.

25. Mr. Lobsang Dhondup - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Kunphenling Tibetan Settlement, Ravangla, Sikkim.
26. Mr. Dorjee Rinzin - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Norgyeling Tibetan Settlement, Bandara, Maharashtra.
27. Mr. Kalden Norbu - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Phendyeling Tibetan Settlement, Mainpat, Chhattisgarh.
28. Mr. Dhondup Gyalpo - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Kalimpong, West Bengal.
29. Mr. Lhakpa Dorjee - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Dickyi Larsoe Tibetan Settlement, Bylakuppe, Karnataka State.
30. Mr. Chemi Yungdrung - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Dolanji H.P.
31. Mr. Tenzin Tsepak - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Darjeeling, West Bengal.
32. Mr. Nima Tsering - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Bir Tibetan Society, H.P.
33. Mr. Tsering Phuntsok - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Tibetan Kham Industrial Society, Dege Division, Bir, H.P.
34. Mr. Tenzin Dhondup - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Nangchen Division, Chauntra, H.P.
35. Mr. Thupten Tsering - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Dhargyeling Tibetan Settlement, Tezu, A.P.
36. Mr. Lhakpa Tsering - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Palrabling Tibetan Settlement, Dobhi, Kullu, H.P.
37. Mr. Tsering Wangdue - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Sakya Tibetan Society, Puruwala, H.P.
38. Mr. Tsewang Phuntsok - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Middle

Bakrota, Dalhousie, H.P.

39. Mr. Tenzin Lekshey - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Tashiling Tibetan Settlement, Pandoh, Mandi, H.P.
40. Mr. Karma Dhargyal - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Kham Kathok Tibetan Society, Sataun, H.P.
41. Mr. Ngodup Woesser - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Kamrao Tibetan Settlement, H.P.
42. Ms. Tenzin Nangwa - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Tibetan Cholsum Industrial Society, Paonta Sahib, H.P.
43. Mr. Rabten Tsering - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Choepheling Tibetan Settlement, Miao, A.P.
44. Mr. Tenzin Chokden - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Doeguyugyeling Tibetan Settlement, Herbertpur, U.A.
45. Mr. Tenzin Yeshe - Tibetan Settlement Officer, Lower Lachumiere, Shillong, Meghalaya.
46. Mr. Choekyong Wangchuk - Member, Tibetan Parliament in Exile, Dharamsala, H.P.
47. Mr. Jigmey Jungney - Member, Tibetan Parliament in Exile, Dharamsala, H.P.
48. Mrs. Auka Tsang Youdon - Member, Tibetan Parliament in Exile, Dharamsala, H.P.
49. Mrs. Tsering Youdon - Member, Tibetan Parliament in Exile, Dharamsala, H.P.
50. Dr. Kunchok Tsundue - Additional Secretary, CTA, Planning Council, Dharamsala, H.P.
51. Mr. Pema Delek - President, Federation of Tibetan Cooperatives in

Inida Ltd. (FTCI), Bangalore.

52. Mr. Tashi Wangdue - CEO, FTCL, Bangalore.
53. Mr. Lhakpa Dorjee - Joint Secretary, Tibetan Election Commission, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
54. Mr. Thinley Wangdue - Joint Secretary, Auditor General, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
55. Mrs. Tsering Yangkyi - Additional Secretary, Tibet Policy Institute, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
56. Mr. Jigmey Gyaltsso - Section Officer, Security Branch, McLeod Ganj, Dharamsala, H.P.
57. Ms. Phuntsok Dolma - Section Officer, Supreme Justice Commission, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
58. Ms. Tenzin Sangmo - Deputy Secretary, Dept of Information & International relations, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
59. Mrs. Yeshe Choedon - Joint Secretary, Public Service Commission, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
60. Mr. Thutop Namgyal - Joint Secretary, Deptt of Health, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
61. Local leaders - Local leader, Samyeling Tibetan Colony, Majnu-ka-tila, Delhi-54.
62. Mr. Tenzin Gaden - Deputy secretary, Deptt of Finance, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
63. Ms. Tenzin Paldon - Deptt of Education, CTA, Dharamsala, H.P.
64. Ms. Tsering Dolma - Manager, Tibetan Women Society, Rajpur, Dehradun, U.A.
65. Mr. Karma Geleg - Coordinator, Rewalsar, Mandi.