

Kalle Mattila

(of Finland)

Sponsored Project

Solar Cookers for Rural Tibetan Communities

ཉི་ཐབ་ལས་གཞིའི་མཇུག་སྒྲིལ་སྒྲུབ་ཐོ

205 solar cookers

to

Two Rural Tibetan communities
One Nine-year Tibetan Compulsory School
One Tibetan Monastery

in

Choni ཙོ་ནེ། County, Gannan ཀན་སྐོ། Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture

Gansu ཀན་སུ་ཁུ། Province

PR China

How many?: 205 solar cookers

Cost?: 36,669.20RMB (Kalle Mattila: 26,419.20RMB; Local contribution: 10,250RMB)

Where?: Ninba Nine-Year Compulsory School, Ninba ཉི་ཐབ་ལས་གཞིའི་སྒྲུབ་ཐོ། Township; Gongba རྒྱལ་པོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།
Monastery, Daogao ཏཱ་གཤམ་གྱི་ཁོ་ལོ། Township; Rizha རི་མཚལ། Village, Zhuoluo ལྷོ་ལོ་ལོ།
Township; and Luorigou ལུ་རི་ཁྱུག་གྱི་ཁོ་ལོ། Village, Mari མ་རི། Township

Beneficiaries?: ~ 1,500 people

from

Tsepak Namgyal ཚེ་པཀ་ལྷོ་ལོ་ལོ། (Joseph) & Gatubdrolma དཀའ་ཐུབ་སྒྲིལ་མ། (Lillian)

15 October 2008

A: Narrative Summary

We were both students in 2008 at Duke University in Durham, North Carolina, the USA. Dr. Kevin Stuart suggested to us, when we returned to China in the summer, that funds were available for a solar cooker project. We then wrote a proposal and on 26 June identified the project recipients. We finalized the proposal on 17 July. We then contacted Mr. Tao, manager of the Liuji High-Quality Solar Cooker Factory 刘集高性能太阳灶厂 located in Dahejia 大河家 Town, Gansu Province, on the border with Qinghai 藏族自治州 Province. We negotiated issues of quality, warranty, price, and delivery dates. We received the funds on 6 August. The first 105 solar cookers were delivered on 12 August, and the other 100 were delivered on the fourteenth. We interviewed project recipients and took photos after recipients had installed and had used the solar cookers.

B: Interviews

Interview 1: Namlhagyal ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ལྷ་ (b. 1943) is a resident in Luorigou Village, Mari Township, Choni County and is one of a family of seven--two elders, a young couple, and three children. The latter all attend the local school. He said the solar cookers are particularly helpful for the family elders when the young parents leave the home to work outside as seasonal laborers, to herd, and to farm. Namlhagyal particularly mentioned the amount of time it took to boil water to make tea and cook lunch. After have used the solar cooker for a month, Namlhagyal said it was much easier for him to boil water on a solar cooker than collect wood and kindle a fire, which produces much smoke. He further commented that the solar cooker was easy to adjust and use.

Interview 2: Lhaga ལྷ་དགའ། (b. 1942), a Luorigou villager, confided that she walked miles and climbed steep mountains in the course of collecting firewood when she was young. With advancing age however, Lhaga has been unable to collect much wood. Her daughter-in-law scolded her for using wood that she (the daughter-in-law) collected, particularly when Lhaga made a fire to cook lunch and boil tea for only herself, when her son and daughter-in-law were not at home. Now, with the solar cooker, Lhaga experience more freedom in making tea and cooking, and is less fearful of domestic disputes related to fuel use.

Interview 3: Yanggyid གཡང་གྱིད། (b. 1974), a Luorigou villager, started collecting firewood when she was thirteen. She has never attended school nor has she traveled outside the township where she was born. Her three children attend the village primary school. Her husband goes to urban centers every year to earn cash income for the family, while she stays home caring for the home and children. She said her hardest task is hauling water (which requires an hour to make a roundtrip with buckets) and firewood collecting. Farming work is concentrated in spring, summer, and autumn, which means she must collect fuel in winter. Local government restrictions on collecting firewood adds to her stress. On a typical winter day, she rises at around four in the morning, prepare breakfast for the family, and leaves to collect fuel high in the mountains and takes two hours. Although there are forests near her home, she has been caught and fined 200 RMB several times by local officials. She thus goes further away and into steep mountains in an effort to not being punished. She gathers branches and carries the wood on her back. A usual load weights about thirty kilograms. The track covered with snow is always slippery and she is soaked through when she returns home. She must do this repeatedly for two months to accumulate enough fuel for her family's needs. The solar cooker will reduce the wood she must collect. She said the solar cookers are very helpful because they can be used on sunny days, thus saving firewood. She assumes that she may only need to spend one month instead of two collecting firewood this year, thanks to the solar cooker.

When asked if her family could buy firewood and coal instead, she said her husband keeps all the money and she relies on him for money. She uses the solar cooker to boil water, bake bread, and heat water to wash clothes.

Interview 4: Droumao འབྲུ་མཱོ། (b. 1985), a Rizha villager, attended primary school and then dropped out because her family decided to support her brother for further education. She said she was doing well and she liked school. She thought it was her fate to be a farmer. Married at the age of seventeen, she now has two children. Her mother took her to the mountains for firewood when she was about twelve. She thought it was fun at the beginning but soon she realized the difficulty. In 2008, she often got backaches from carrying firewood on her back. Because she married a man in a village with little in the way of forest resources, she had to use straw to cook--firewood was only used during such times as important celebrations and New Year festivals. Two people are needed to cook a meal--one cooks and the other continually adds straw. The room is filled with smoke, making it hard to breathe and open one's eyes. Now, she uses the solar cooker to bake bread, cook dishes, boil water, and heat water to wash clothes. She commented that this was the first time since she married she had used warm water to wash clothes because making a fire required such an effort and so much straw. She now uses water to more frequently bathe and wash clothes.

Interview 5: Tserang Tashi ཚེ་རང་ཐམས་ལེན། (b. 1969), Luorigou villager, received a solar cooker. He leaves his home to do cash-paying construction work in cities, some of which are in Inner Mongolia. He worries about leaving home but knows no way to stay at home and earn income. The family's demand for education, family supplies, medicines, and fertilizers is challenging because he can only earn about twenty RMB a day and on rainy days, he receives no payment. In 2007, he made 3,600RMB in seven months. He repaid part of the 3,200 RMB his family had borrowed for fertilizer and to pay for his children's school expenses. In 2008, he stayed home because he was told by many people that because of the Olympics, the construction site had to close down, and many villagers returned home with empty pockets. He said that his family spent 500 RMB for firewood last year because his wife was very ill and there was no one to collect it in the home. Tserang Tashi now collects tree branches for firewood with his children, who lack adequate time to do their homework. The family's solar cooker has significantly reduced the family's need for firewood and consequently, the time spent collecting it.

Interview 6: Gongbo Tso མགོན་པོ་འཚོ། (b. 1993) attends the Ninba Nine-Year Compulsory School, Ninba Township. Her teachers tell students to make a fire, boil water for them after school, and supply them with firewood. Thus Gongbo Tso and other students take firewood from their home courtyards to school. Gongbo Tso was often scolded by teachers for not bringing enough firewood to the school and by her parents because she takes firewood from their home to the school.

Gongbo Tso has been collecting wood for the teachers by herself since she was thirteen, which means she has less time to spend on school work. She wanted to drop out of school, though she realized an education was one of the few ways she would not have to spend her entire life herding and farming. Now, thanks to the solar cookers at the school, she and her peers will take less firewood to the teachers and she will have more time to study.

Interview 7: Tanba Gyamtso's བཟླ་ན་བ་རྒྱ་མཚོ། (b. 1975) family arranged for him to become a monk at Gongba Monastery when he was ten. He has now earned the Geshe degree, the highest degree in Tibetan philosophy. When recounting his 23 years of monkhood, he cited getting fuel as the most difficult challenge, more difficult than memorizing numerous blocks of scriptures. His original home is in Gerag རྗེ་རགས། Village, which is noted for having little forested land. His family members have tried their best to supply him with firewood but, sadly in the process, he lost his brother in 1997 when the latter's handcart full of logs overturned along a zigzag mountain road and took him with it down a steep slope. With the solar cooker, Gyamtso said he is able to boil water and cook potatoes and simple dishes. He noted that on a sunny day, a medium-sized kettle of water will boil in twelve minutes. He believes the solar cooker will reduce his need for fuel by fifty percent.

C: Letter of Appreciation

Dear Mr. Kalle Mattila,

On behalf of 205 local Tibetan families, we express our appreciation and gratitude to you for supporting this solar cooker project, thereby bringing this wonderful technology to the daily life of about 1,500 Tibetans.

Because of fuel scarcity and government policies prohibiting wood collection from forests, many local Tibetans, particularly women, face great difficulty in obtaining fuel that is essential for cooking and boiling water for their families. As Tibetan natives, we understand that most Tibetan women shoulder the responsibilities of fuel collecting, along with fetching water and caring for elders and children. These time-honored, traditional notions effectively deprive many Tibetan girls the chance to go to school. Happily, your donation of funds used to purchase solar cookers will allow many women to spend less time collecting fuel, girls who are in school more time to study, and hopefully, a few girls who do not attend school will now have that chance because of the reduced time needed to collect fuel.

The benefits and advantages of solar cookers are not limited only to reducing women's workload; they also are very good for our planet because fewer living plants will be collected and burnt and less smoke will be inhaled in kitchens. The cookers heat water which encourages better hygiene through more bathing and more frequent clothes washing. They also are being used to bake bread, boil meat, cook simple dishes, and so on.

Again we express extend our thanks for your help.

Sincerely

Gatub Drolma & Tsepa Namgyal

D: Financial Statement

Contribution	Expense	Description	Total RMB
Donor contribution			26,419.20
Local contribution		205 cooker * 50RMB per unit	10,250.00
	Solar cookers	205 cookers * 175RMB per unit	35,875.00
	Administrative cost	Project manager transportation, photocopy & communication cost	794.00
Total donor and local contribution		Donor contribution & local contribution	36,669.20
Total expenditure		Solar cooker cost & administrative cost	36,669.00

Total Expenditure Table:

Category	Receipt #	Date (m/d/y)	Description	Total RMB	
Solar cooker	1	08/13/2008	Cost for 205 solar cookers	35,875	
Administrative cost	2	07/23/008	Leave Xining City for the project site	57	
	3	07/23/2008	Taxi	14	
	4	08/04/2008	Food and beverage	16	
	5	08/04/2008	Taxi rental fee to the project site	100	
	6	08/06/2008	Money transfer cost to project manager	50	
	7	08/06/2008	Taxi fee to the bank	12	
	8	08/07/2008	Travel by motorcycle to gather recipient information	35	
	9	08/07/2008	Food and beverage	16	
	10	08/08/2008	Travel by motorcycle to gather recipient information	40	
	11	08/10/2008	Food and beverage	20	
	Subtotal: 794 RMB	12	08/12/2008	Food and beverage for solar cooker delivery personnel	24
		13	08/13/2008	Travel by motorcycle to gather recipient information	50
		14	08/14/2008	Food and beverage for cooker delivery personnel	32
		15	08/15/2008	Return to Hezuo City	100
		16	08/15/2008	Communication/ phone cost	100
		17	08/16/2008	Hezuo to Xining	114
		18	08/16/2008	Taxi cost in Xining	14
	Total				36,669

E: Project Photographs



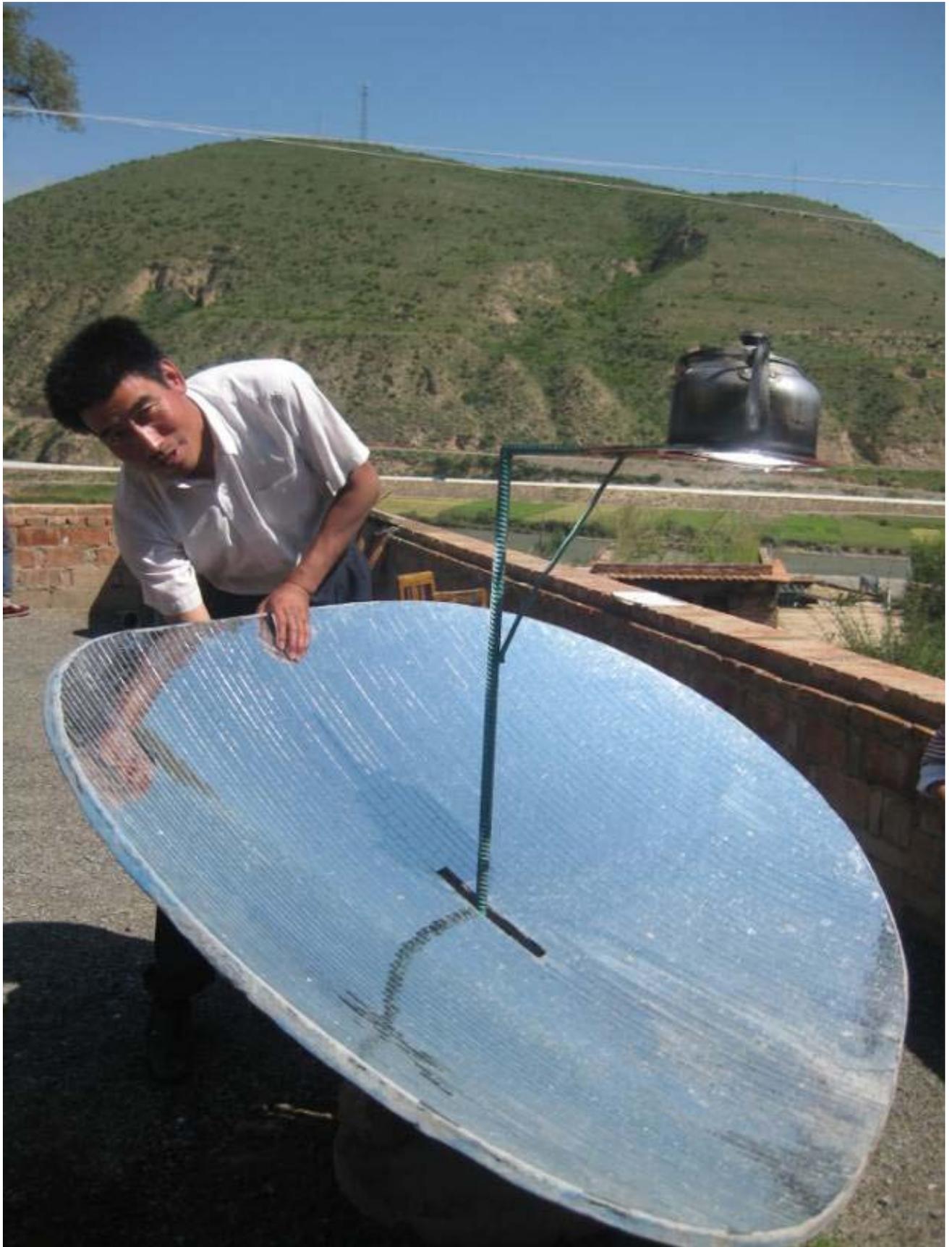
On 12 August 2008, a truck with 105 solar cookers reached Hezuo, capital of Gannan Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, still 120 kilometers from the project site.



The solar cookers are displayed in a project site courtyard ready for pickup by recipients.



Firewood is the predominant fuel used by typical Tibetan families in Luorigou Village.



Mr. Luosang ལོ་སང་ལྷོ་བཟང་། (b. 1973) of Luorigou Village uses the solar cooker to boil water for his family.



Residents in Rizha Village, Zhuoluo Township, Choni County unloaded solar cookers and then transported them to their homes.



Monk Chenlai འཕྲིན་ལས། (b. 1975) lives in Gongba Monastery, Daogao Township, Choni County. He relies on his family for food and fuel. His family must transport firewood to the monastery from forty kilometers away. They are also always concerned about the forest watchmen.



Mrs. Baoen བུང་བཞོན། (b. 1956) holds an armful of firewood. She needs at least two armfuls of wood to boil a kettle of water. The solar cooker, in contrast, allows her to boil a kettle of water in twelve minutes without consuming any fuel.



Mr. Zhoujiekar འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་མཁམ་ (b. 1954) weighs a bundle of firewood. He said a solar cooker could save approximately 20 kg of firewood per sunny day.



Mrs. Gongquegye དགོན་མཚོ་གསུམ་ (b. 1974) and her daughter Tsegye ཚེ་གསུམ་ (b. 1994) said her family could not build a new house because of the now strict policy against logging and limited cash income. She has a hard life avoiding forest police in her search for wood to cook for her family and heat their home in winter. Her daughter helps her do family chores when she finishes school and helps her go to the forest on weekends to gather firewood.



Mr. Gongbo Tashi མགོན་པོ་བཟླ་ཤིས། (b. 1952) prepares lunch for his grandchildren while his son and daughter-in-law are out doing farmwork. He said that the solar cooker allows him to easily boil water and he can make tea easily, rather than boil water in his smoke-filled kitchen.

F: Receipts

(A) Donor Contribution Receipts

Receipt 1	6/30/2008	Donor contribution in Euro received	2,500 Euro
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中國銀行 青海省分行
BANK OF CHINA
QINGHAI BRANCH

业务编号: IRTT346908001232
 交易日期: 2008/06/30

汇出行业务编号: 434690630000030F 记录状态: S 解付 入帐日期: 2008/06/30
 汇入货币: 038 汇款金额: EUR 2,500.00 欧元 贰仟伍佰圆整

汇款行: OKOYFIHH
 汇款人名称: /FI2757895420002144 MATTILA KALLE LIUSKETIE 2 I 113 HELSINKI
 地址:
 开户行: OKOYFIHH
 汇款附言: :70:=DONATION FOR MINORITY PURPOSES
 0

:71A:=OUR:71G:=0,00:338:=EUR2500,0

解付序号: 1 解付金额: EUR 2,500.00 汇率: 起息日期: 2008/06/30
 入帐帐号: 05-3469660200377330382000 入帐金额: EUR 2,500.00
 收款人名称: KEVIN STUART
 费用帐号:
 传票单号:
 备注:

交易机构:3469 部门: 66 机构名称: 中国银行青海省分行

Receipt 2	7/1/2008	Donor contribution converted to RMB	26,339.25 RMB
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中国银行
BANK OF CHINA

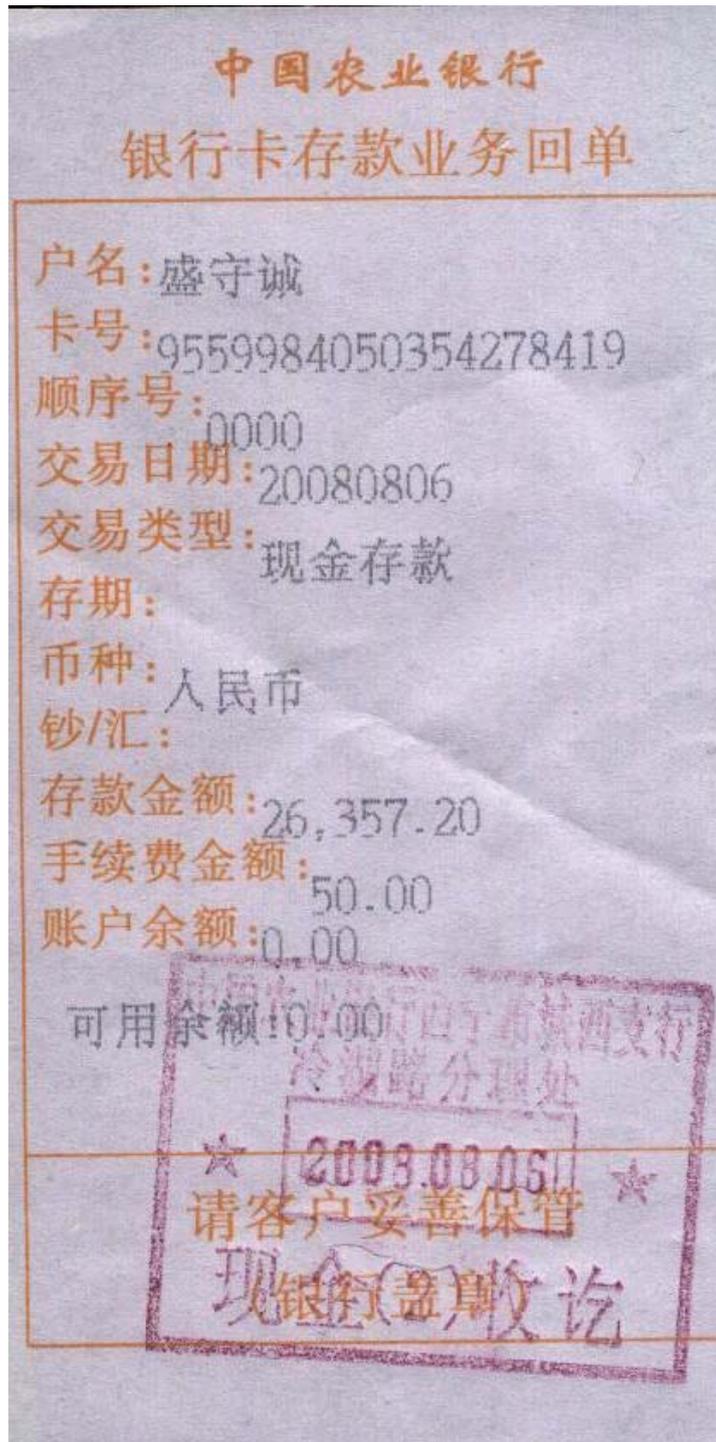
兑换水单
EXCHANGEMEMO/ADVICE

会计画面号 6000081
柜员号 801Y
柜员传票号 0031
日期 2008/07/01

牌价 RATE

兑换	CNY26,339.00	2008.07.01	CNY653.75 CNY26,339.25	
国籍 Nationality	护照号码 Passport No	日期 Date	② 交客户	
姓名及签字 Name & Signature	地址/饭店 Address/Hotel	EUR 收: 2,600.00 CNY 付: 26,339.25		
摘要 Remarks	中国银行签章			

Receipt 3	8/6/2008	Donor contribution sent to project managers (with interest from 7/1/2008)	26,419.20 RMB ¹
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¹ This includes a fifty RMB money transaction fee and a twelve RMB taxi fee that are not explicit in this particular receipt, please refer to Receipts six and seven in the expenditure receipts.

(B) Expenditure Receipts

Receipt 1	08/13/2008	Cost for 205 solar cookers	35,875 RMB
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收据存根 No **0444774**

入帐日期 2008 年 8 月 13 日

交款单位 <u>才华南杰</u>	收款方式 _____
人民币(大写) <u>205(台) × 175(元) = 叁万伍仟捌</u> 元 <u>35875.00</u>	
收款事由 <u>购买太阳能灶</u> <u>佰柒拾伍圆整</u>	
2008 年 8 月 13 日	

单位盖章
财会主管
记 出 审 经
帐 纳 核 办

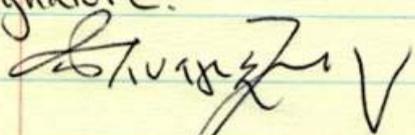
二交给付款单位

Receipt 2	07/23/008	Leave Xining City to the project site	57 RMB
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Verification Letter

I, Joseph Tsepak Namgyal, verify that I spent 57 rmb for travel expense from Xining City of Qinghai Province to Hezuo City of Gansu Province as part of the solar cooker Project.

Travel Date: July 23rd, 2008

Signature: 

Receipt 3	07/23/2008	Taxi	14 RMB
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Receipt 4	08/04/2008	Food and beverage	16 RMB
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收 据 0018526

2008年 8月 4日

交款单位 <u>饮料食品</u>	收款方式 <u>现金</u>
人民币(大写) <u>拾陆圆整</u>	¥ <u>16.00</u>
收款事由 _____	年 月 日

第一联 存根

单位盖章 财会主管 记帐 出纳 审核 经手

合作食品部

Receipt 7	08/06/2008	Taxi fee to the bank	12 RMB
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Receipt 8	08/07/2008	Travel by motorcycle to gather recipient information	35 RMB
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Handwritten text in Tibetan script on lined paper. The text includes a signature at the top, followed by several lines of script, and the date '2008.8.7' at the bottom.

Receipt 9	08/07/2008	Food and beverage	16 RMB
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收款收据 No 0005410

2008年8月1日 交款单位

名称	单位	数量	单价	金额					备注		
				十	千	百	十	元		角	分
饮料								16	00		
合计金额 (大写)				拾	万	零	元	零	角	零	分

主管 会计 出纳 FER

二收 据

Receipt 13	08/13/2008	Travel by motorcycle to gather recipient information	50 RMB
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Date: _____ No _____

Handwritten receipt in Tibetan script. The date is written as 2008.8.13.

Receipt14	08/14/2008	Food and beverage for cooker delivery personnel	32 RMB
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收款收据 No 0005419

2008年 8月 14日 交款单位

名称	单位	数量	单价	金额				备注
				十	千	百	元角分	
伙食							32.00	

计金额 (大写) 拾 万 仟 佰 拾 零 元 角 分 ¥ 32.00

主管 _____ 会计 _____ 出纳 _____

二收 据

Receipt 15	08/15/2008	Return to Hezuo City	100 RMB
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Handwritten receipt in Tibetan script. The amount is written as 100 RMB. The date is written as 2008.8.15.

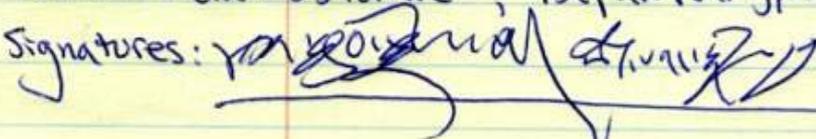
Receipt 16	08/15/2008	Communication/phone cost	100 RMB
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Verification Letter

We, Gatub Droma & Tsepak Namgyal, verify that we have spent 100 rmb for communication costs. This includes numerous phone calls to the factory, local villagers, and between ourselves with matters related to this project.

Date: August 15, 2008

Names: Gatub Droma, Tsepak Namgyal

Signatures: 

Receipt 17	08/16/2008	Hezuo to Xining	114 RMB
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Receipt 18	08/16/2008	Taxi cost in Xining	14 RMB
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Recipients

House NO. སྡེ་ཁག་ལྔ་	Name རྒྱལ་མིང་།	Local Contribution (Yuan) མི་དམངས་ཞལ་འདེབས།	Fingerprint མཚན་བཤེལ།
16	(ཉེ་ལ) ལྷོ་ཕུང་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
30	ཕུའུ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
43	ཕུའུ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
46	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
48	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
49	ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
110	སྐལ་བཟང་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
113	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
114	སྐལ་བཟང་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
151	སྐལ་བཟང་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
158	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
171	སྐལ་བཟང་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
188	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
192	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
189	སྐལ་བཟང་རྒྱ།	50	
214	ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
217	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
225	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
307	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
402	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ། (ལྷོ་ལྷོ)	50	
408	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
409	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
10	(ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ) ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
13	སྐལ་བཟང་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ།	50	
26	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
68	ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
93	ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	

House NO. སྒོ་རྒྱུགས།	Name རྒྱུ་མིང།	Local Contribution (Yuan) མི་དམངས་ཞལ་འདེབས།	Fingerprint མཚུབ་ཐེལ།
145	མེད་མེད་མེད།	50	
207	སྐལ་ལེན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
208	ལྷན་པ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
210	དཔལ་ལྷན་ལེན།	50	
229	སྐལ་ལེན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
303	དགེ་ལུན་རྒྱ་མཚོ། (རྒྱུ)	50	
306	ལམ་ལེན།	50	
309	ལམ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
411	སྐལ་ལེན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
25	(དཔལ་ལྷན་ལེན།) ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
212	ལམ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
152	ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
38	(སྐལ་ལེན།) ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
64	ལྷན་ལེན།	50	
121	ལམ་ལེན།	50	
123	དགེ་ལུན།	50	
154	ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
168	ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
401	ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
403	ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
405	ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
41	(ལྷན་ལེན།) ལྷན་ལེན།	50	
148	སྐལ་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
209	(སྐལ་ལེན།) ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
63	(ལྷན་ལེན།) ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
76	ལྷན་ལེན་ལེན།	50	
86	ལྷན་ལེན།	50	

House NO. སྡོམ་ཆ་གསལ།	Name རྒྱལ་མིང།	Local Contribution (Yuan) མི་དང་མང་ས་ཞལ་འདེབས།	Fingerprint མཚན་བ་ཐེལ།
99	ཤལ་འདུལ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
157	སྐལ་འབྲེལ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
178	ཤལ་འདུལ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
179	ཚོགས་གཉིས།	50	
301	འཕྲིན་ལས་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
302	ཚོས་འདོན།	50	
407	སྐལ་འབྲེལ་ཉམས་པ།	50	
5	(ལུས་མཆོས་ཚོས) སྐལ་འབྲེལ་ཉམས་པ།	50	
7	ལྷན་ཞུས་དཔུགས།	50	
12	སྐལ་འབྲེལ་ཉམས་པ།	50	
37	དོན་འགྲུབ།	50	
91	སྐལ་འབྲེལ་ཉམས་པ།	50	
117	སྐལ་འབྲེལ་ཚུལ་ཐོས།	50	
164	ཤལ་འདུལ།	50	
182	འཕྲིན་འདོན་དཔུགས་མཚོ།	50	
218	འཕྲིན་འདོན་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
221	ཕྱིས་གྲུང་།	50	
300	འཕྲིན་འདོན་དཔུགས་ལྷན།	50	
305	འཕྲིན་པ།	50	
404	ཤལ་འདུལ།	50	
410	དཔུགས་ལྷན།	50	
9	(ཤལ་འདུལ་ཚོས) ཤལ་འདུལ།	50	
24	ཚོས་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
33	ལོ་དེ་པ།	50	
75	ཤལ་འདུལ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	
79	ལྷན་ཞུས།	50	
97	ལས་རྒྱལ་རྒྱ་མཚོ།	50	

House NO. མིན་གྲགས།	Name འབྲི་མིང།	Local Contribution (Yuan) མིང་མངའ་གཞིལ་འདེབས།	Fingerprint མཚུབ་ལེགས།
132	ཕྱི་ལྔ། (ལོ་ལོ་མོ།)	50	
105	(མིང་མངའ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
106	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
134	མཚུབ་ལྷོ།	50	
175	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
184	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
243	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
304	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ། (ལྷོ་ལྷོ་)	50	
400	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
109	(ལྷོ་ལྷོ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
131	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
126	(མིང་) ཕྱི་ལྔ།	50	
144	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ 20།	50	
136	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
203	ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
133	(ལྷོ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
135	(ལྷོ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
196	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ། (ལྷོ་)	50	
232	(ལྷོ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
242	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
143	(ལྷོ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
172	(ལྷོ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
193	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
202	ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
249	ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
205	(ལྷོ་) ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	
6	ལྷོ་ལྷོ།	50	

ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	ପ୍ରକାର	ମୂଲ୍ୟ
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	130
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	45
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	20
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	145
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	54
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	140
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	55
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	44
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	167
ସ୍ଵାଧୀନତାଦିନ	କ୍ରିଡ଼ା	13

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House NO. མི་ཚུགས་མུག་	Name རུག་མིང་།	Local Contribution (Yuan) མི་དམངས་ཞུས་འདེབས།	Fingerprint མཚན་པ་ཐེལ།
	རྩ་རྩེ་འཚོ།	50.00	
41	དཀོན་མཚོ་འཚོ་རྩེ་རྩུབ།	50.00	
	དཀོན་མཚོ་འཚོ་རྩེ་རྩུབ།	50.00	
	ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	
	རྩེ་མགོ་རྩེ་ལྷ་འཁྲུག།	50.00	
90	མཚོ་འཚོ་ལྷ་འཁྲུག།	50.00	
14	ཕུག་རྩེ་འཚོ་འཚོ་རྩེ།	50.00	
23	ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	
40	ཕུག་རྩེ་ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	
	ཕུག་རྩེ་ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	
42	ཕུག་རྩེ་ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	
43	རྩེ་མགོ་རྩེ་ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	
	རྩེ་རྩེ།	50.00	
36	རྩེ་མགོ་རྩེ་ལྷ་འཁྲུག་དཀོན་མཚོ།	50.00	
	ཕུག་རྩེ་ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	
31	ཕུག་རྩེ་ཕུག་རྩེ།	50.00	

House NO. སྡོམ་གྲགས།	Name རྒྱལ་མིང།	Local Contribution (Yuan) མིང་མངའ་ས་ཞལ་འདེབས།	Fingerprint མཚན་ཐོག་གི་མུ་མེད།
153	ལྷོ་ལྷ་མ་ལོ།	50.00	
	ལོ་ན་ལྷ་རྩ་རྩོ།	50.00	
	ཤར་ལོ་ལྷ་རྩ་རྩོ།	50.00	
	ཕྱལ་རྩ་རྩོ་ལྷ་རྩོ།	50.00	
51	ལོ་འཇམ་ལྷ་རྩ་རྩོ།	50.00	
60	སྐལ་འཇམ་ལྷ་རྩ་རྩོ།	50.00	
125	ལོ་ལྷ་ལོ།	50.00	
	ལྷ་ལྷ་རྩ་རྩོ་ལོ་ལོ།	50.00	
31	ལོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་རྩ་རྩོ།	50.00	
	ལྷ་ལོ།	50.00	
	ལོ་ལྷ་ལྷ་རྩ་རྩོ།	50.00	