Arunachal Pradesh: Integrating Culture and Natural Resource Management for Sustainable Development

R.C. Sundriyal*

With 26 major and over 110 sub-tribes that distinguish themselves with their diverse culture, Arunachal Pradesh can truly be considered to be at the biological and cultural crossroads of Asia. The state’s forests are home to a large number of trees, flowers, orchids, rhododendron, medicinal plants, bamboos, canes and a wide variety of wildlife.

But in spite of this natural abundance, it is one of the least developed states in the country and this can be attributed to the lack of proper infrastructure.

Hence the need of the hour is to carefully plan a development strategy where traditional values and modern tools will work in tandem.

The writer in this article highlights the aspirations of the local people to preserve their culture, so that modernization process does not disrupt the age-old tradition and social fabric of the State. The writer feels that the local knowledge on medical practices, trees, bamboo and cane, indigenous practices on food and other material processing needs to be documented and patented, wherever desired.

Moreover, poor infrastructure which has proved to be an impediment in the path of progress needs to be strengthened, so as to harvest economic development from different sectors. The writer feels that the possible way to go about it would be to share knowledge and experience of locals by organising a discussion so as to sensitize the people about the main issues, increasing awareness, preserving and reviving indigenous knowledge systems and popularising it among the youth and by developing area-specific policies and legislation.

The writer dwelling on the realities of Arunachal Pradesh stresses on the different kinds of resources at the disposal of the people of the State. He terms these as Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS) which evolved out of the interaction between man and the environment over a long period. The writer feels that a combination of this indigenous wisdom with modern know-how can really benefit the State and its people.

The writer has mentioned about hydroelectric potential to the extent of 30,000 MW. A note of caution is necessary here. It is learnt that Government has plans to construct various mega dams for the generation of hydro-electric power. This is highly risky and dangerous. The entire region has fragile geological structure. The region also falls in the vulnerable seismic zone. There has been history of two disastrous earthquakes in the North-east region. Taking all these dangers into consideration, the only correct course of action will be to go in for small mini dams, which will not involve displacement of population. Many environmental activists and organizations have raised alarm. The nation should pay heed to it.

Finally, the writer mentions that, “the forests of the State are a major sink to global carbon emission and it is estimated that ecosystem services to the tune of Rs 323.95 billion on annual basis is being generated. Therefore, the State should be substantiated for protecting such large forest coverage.”
Introduction

The North-east zone has the richest diversity in comparison to any other part of India. Arunachal Pradesh having the largest area (32 per cent of entire North-east), contributes maximum cultural and biological diversity in the region. It has an area of 83,743 km² with 10.91 lakh population of which 79.25 per cent live in rural and 20.75 per cent in urban areas. The population density is the minimum in the country, while the literacy is 54.74 per cent, of which 62 per cent were male and 38 per cent female. With 26 major and over 110 sub-tribes that distinguish themselves with their diverse culture the State can truly be considered as being at the biological and cultural crossroads of Asia.

The State exhibits diverse climatic conditions, from heavy rainfall to rain-shadow areas, and flood plains to dry lands. Of the total land area, the State has 51,540 km² under recorded forest, 260 km² not available for cultivation, 40 km² under permanent pasture, 360 km² land under miscellaneous tree crops & groves, 370 km² culturable wasteland, 470 km² fallow land other than current fallow, 300 km² under current fallow, and 1640 km² land under net area sown. Of the total forest area, 20.46 per cent is under reserved forests, 18.49 per cent protected forests, and 61.05 per cent unclassified State forests. It is believed that about 40 per cent forest areas are yet to be surveyed and flora has to be classified. There are tropical to alpine conditions with thick forests all over that are full of trees, flowers, orchids, rhododendron, medicinal plants, non-timber forest products (NTPFs), bamboos, canes, and wildlife. There are large numbers of primitive and at least 239 endemic species out of 5000+ known flowering plants. Nearly 53 species are reported as threatened.

The region is still one of the active centres of natural mutation, hybridization and floral evolution. The huge biodiversity in the state may be attributed to very good growing conditions as well as the contiguity of its borders with other neighboring countries, such as China, Myanmar, and Bhutan, which perhaps has helped in mobility as well as micro-speciation of species. The suitable environmental and undisturbed condition has protected hot spot of genetic pool in the region.
Shifting cultivation (Jhum), wet cultivation, home gardens, tea, agroforestry are major economic activities. There are a few famous places, lakes, gompas and monasteries in the State. Also the crop selections are traditionally done by different ethnic groups who live in diverse agro-climate conditions, which has contributed immensely to the genetic diversity of crops. The State also has high tourism and hydropower potential. Despite the availability of such a massive resource base and thin population density, the State maintained a low economic growth because of geographical isolation till the recent past. Similar to other North-eastern States, the State remained isolated for a long time and even now the transport facilities are meager and accessibility is rather poor in many parts.

Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of the natural resources yet it is a least developed State. It has immense scope for development but challenges are there in terms of benefiting the least developed section of the society. Considering the close relationship of communities and nature, and while planning for sustainable development, an important question to attend is how do the people perceive the development of natural resources within the cultural perspective. The crucial consideration for the State is to promote its sustainable development by ensuring the well-being of its people and communities on one hand, and conserve its huge cultural and biological resource base on the other. Therefore, the development strategy needs to be planned carefully as any planning by external agencies may not find favour in the long run. This highlights the need to prioritize the developmental aspiration of the indigenous people by identifying issues that integrate culture, natural resource management, and sustainable development simultaneously. The possible approaches are to share knowledge and experience of locals by organizing a discussion so as to sensitize the people about main issues; by increasing awareness and promotion of education, training & extension to communities; documentation of best practices and formulation of recommendations based on the case studies; and developing area-specific policies and legislation. In this article, we are highlighting the major issues that the local people feel important for the development of
the State of Arunachal Pradesh by integrating culture and natural resources management planning.

**Identifying Issues for Development of the State**

Group discussions were organized comprising the participants from a wide array of background; from academic institutions to scientific organizations, NGOs, local government bodies and persons with vast experience in the State and North-east region. To cover diverse issues, the participants were divided into separate groups. Each person in the groups were asked to identify the three most important issues as per his/her own perception. The participants identified over 75 issues that they considered pertinent for the development of the State. After a thorough discussion all these issues were grouped into the following seven broad categories:

Indigenous knowledge and natural resource management
Cultural preservation
Appropriate mountain technologies
Infrastructure development
Economic development
Ecotourism
Awareness and education

Separate groups were made to discuss each theme at length with respect to its importance, types of activities needed to address the issue, institutions and people to be involved to take up this work in the State, identification of some potential sites for initiating activities, identifying funding agencies, and types of results the people expect after taking up such works. Finally, the recommendation of each group were presented to all for further corrections/modification. The final recommendations are being presented as follows:

1. **Indigenous Knowledge and Natural Resource Management**

The people of the State felt that Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS) is unique to a particular community that evolved because of interaction between man and the environment over a long period. It is the purest form of wisdom gathered by social experience, accumulated, contributed and passed on by one generation to the other through ages, and thus has close symbiotic relationship to a particular ecosystem management. The IKS includes utility and functions of medicinal practices, fauna and flora, water and soil conservation, environmental protection, linguistics and phonetics, architecture, music, art and aesthetics, food preservation, traditional sports, history of gynecology, and various other knowledge. However, presently these knowledge are being either diluted or in the process of dilution.

The community felt the need to preserve and revive these indigenous knowledge systems and to popularize the same among the youth before they are gradually and finally lost with the time. The major activities identified were – to give recognition to the indigenous knowledge by documentation and encouraging R&D on it, recognize it as national heritage and patent be assigned to local communities on the same, a database is to be prepared for indigenous knowledge system along with natural resource separately, and programs for awareness generation and its extension should be organized. Likewise, people’s participation and involvement at the grassroots level is equally important.

To document and strengthen IKS on natural resources, the community based organizations (CBOs), R&D and educational institutions, and local scholars be engaged. The village elders, community leaders, and local women could contribute significantly on this. The main R&D institutions of the State are the Arunachal University, NERIST, G.B. Pant Institute, Dept. of Research, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh, SFRI, Ayurveda, RRL, and Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, etc., who can help to document the IKS in the sectors of their expertise.
The entire Arunachal Pradesh being a tribal area has the potential to document IKS owing to its rich natural resources and traditional practices. However, to begin with, the following potential sites were identified for pilot studies/activities: Ziro Valley for Fish-cum-paddy culture, commercial plantation, and land utilization; Lathaw/Chaukham area for documenting medicinal practices; West Kameng for integrated wasteland utilization; Tawang for agriculture; Tirap for Horticulture and handloom & handicraft; and West Siang for earthquake resistance housing. It is expected that the net result of such documentation would help to preserve local culture and traditions, protection of traditional rights, revival of local practices, pride for indigenous knowledge system, better living conditions under eco-friendly conditions, and better economic benefits to local/rural people.

2. Appropriate Mountain Technologies

Appropriate Mountain Technology (AMT) means the fusion of age-old local practices in different aspects of human existence with modern techniques which should be environment friendly, suitable to mountain ecosystem, user friendly, low cost, local resource based, and readily acceptable to the local people. Although there are various sectors and activities where the AMT is required to be developed and applied, a few identified sectors to start with are: agro-forestry/agriculture (hedgerow technology, agro-forestry, mechanized vs traditional practices), hydel power (mega dams vs micro-hydel projects), horticulture (post harvesting technology, high density plantation), watershed management (landslide control, slope stabilization, integrated management), etc. It was suggested to take up activities related to above sectors, giving particular emphasis that these should be eco-friendly and cost effective. Furthermore, feasibility aspect of the project in all respect and particularly its acceptance to the local inhabitants may be taken care of. Creating awareness and providing education amongst the masses is a big task. Similarly, continuous R&D work must be carried on. It is also very important to document these packages/technologies. Though a number of potential sites may be taken up for these activities, however, it was emphasized that initially a few pilot sites be selected for demonstration and to test/evaluate/effective assessment of the technology. Some suggested sites comprised: West Siang/Ziro for agriculture development, West Siang and Kameng for horticulture, West Siang and Capital complex for landslide and slope stability, and large number of sites for micro-hydel projects.

The potential agencies that needs to be involved in such activities are cooperatives, local people, NGOs, line departments, R&D institutions, Arunachal University, NERIST, G.B. Pant Institute, SFRI, Ayurveda, RRL, etc. It was expected that these activities would result into increase in productivity of traditional occupation, such as horticulture, agriculture, forestry, fishing, sericulture, handicrafts, etc., which will add value to the local products, thus lead to economic well being of the people of the State.

3. Cultural Preservation

The people felt that cultural preservation is an important sector for the development of the State, which comprise protection, promotion, strengthening and improving local practices, such as languages, belief, traditions and ideologies as they have a sizeable influence on socio-economic systems of a society. The main activities for cultural preservation should include promotion of education and awareness, documentation of cultural knowledge, research and development, reviving and strengthening the socio-cultural institutions, and development of local scripts.

Basic Data of Arunachal Pradesh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(i) Area</td>
<td>83,743 sq km</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Districts</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iii) ADC (Ind)</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(iv) Sub-division</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arunachal Pradesh at a Glance: General Features

1. Geographic Situation: Arunachal Pradesh is situated in the North-Eastern part of India with 83,743 sq. kms in area. Arunachal is the largest State areawise in the North-east region.

2. Location: Between Latitude 26 degree 30’ N and 29 degree 30’N and Longitude 91 degree 30’E and 97 degree 30’E.

3. Capital: Itanagar (located at an altitude of 530 metre above MSL). It is named after Itafort, meaning fort of bricks built in 14th Century A.D.

4. Climate of Itanagar:
   (a) Temperature
      (i) Summer Max. - 30.8 degree C
           Min. - 21.1 degree C
      (ii) Winter Max. - 20.7 degree C
           Min. - 7.0 degree C
   (b) Rainfall 3338 mm

5. Highest peak: KANGTE in West Kameng district, at 7090 metres above MSL

6. Places of historical and


8. Important minerals and
building material: Dolomite, Graphite, Coal, Limestone, Crude Oil, Natural Gas, Yellow Ochre, Marble.

9. Other potential
natural resources: Abundant forest resources and hydro-resources.

10. Important wildlife:
    (a) Animals
    (b) Birds
        Hornbill, White Winged Wood Duck, Green Pigeon.

11. Important festivals
    Mopin, Solung, Nyokum, Lossar, Si-Donyi, Boori-boot, Dree, Reh, Sipong Yong, Chalo-loku, Kshyatsowai, Tamladu.

12. National parks
    Namdapha, Mouling

13. Main rivers: Siang, Kameng, Subansiri, Kamla, Dibang, Lohit, Noa-Dehing, Kamlang, Tirap


15. State bird: Hornbill

16. State animal: Mithun

17. State flower: *Rhynchostylis retusa* (Foxtail orchid).

Courtesy, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh (1999)

Source:
A large number of organizations could be involved for this work, which include representatives of different tribes and communities, knowledgeable individuals, societies and NGOs/CBOs, National Museum of Mankind, village elders, Research Department, and Deptt. of Tribal Studies, Arunachal University. To begin with, the potential sites could be Gensi area in West Siang, Apatani Valley in Ziro, and Tawang. It is expected that these activities would help to promote tourism, especially cultural tourism and thus enrich the heritage, which will give a boost to the State economy and at the same time people will take pride in their culture.

4. Economic Development of Local Communities
The economic upliftment of the communities is identified as an important sector for development as people feel it is fundamental to human existence. It is required as people in the mountain are underdeveloped, and there are many un-harnessed opportunities. The activities that may lead to economic development of local communities were identified as water resources, forest, horticulture & agriculture sectors, tourism & adventure, cultural, handicraft & spiritual sites, and wasteland development. Such activities would help in better communication, employment generation and checking out-migration, creating more opportunities by harnessing local skills/resources, infrastructure development, using appropriate technologies, and develop thematic mapping of the sites/areas. For promotion of such activities, help from various developmental agencies of the government, local R&D institutions, banks, NGOs relevant to local issues, village institutions and prominent local citizens should be sought. Such programs may also get support from safe drinking water, conservation of bio-diversity, food security, and better health and economy programs being implemented by the State, Central, and international agencies. Industries, international donors, financial institutions, Union/State governments and people’s contributions may support such programs. It would result in better living, sustained economy, optimal resources utilization and food security.

5. Infrastructure & Health
Arunachal Pradesh came into the main planning process in the recent past only, much later than the other States of the country. Thus the State suffered geo-political isolation for long. There is severe constraint of infrastructure, which impedes socio-economic development of the State. Thus, addressing the issues of infrastructure development and health is a systematic approach for sustainable development of the State. Developing facilities for indigenous health practices, community health, women awareness & child welfare, mortality, sanitation, and education and communication were identified as priority sectors. The people feel that the immediate activities should focus on R&D and documentation of indigenous health practices, organizing health camps periodically in different parts, and grassroots level programs for women and child health care. The NGOs, medical practitioners including traditional health practitioners and para-medical staff, Health & Family Welfare Department, educational institutions, voluntary health organizations, and villages must be used to promote such activities. These activities should be started in the entire State as it would help in the overall improvement of the community health, reduced morbidity and mortality, conservation of local health practices, and thus will lead to better human resources development.

6. Education & Awareness
Education and awareness are important tools to reach all as it puts skills into local hands, help develop and protect IKS, provide ideas for self improvement, and avoid conflict between
the individuals and social objectives. The communities may be educated and made aware through campaign, poster & banners, audio-visual, schools, nature camps, and ensuring wildlife protection measures. It should be included in school syllabus and curriculum and other formal mode of communication. The youth clubs, women organisations/groups, mass media (all types), nature lovers club, village panchayat committees/village development committee, schools, social activists, environmentalists, private & government agencies have to be involved in this type of activities. The Directorate of School Education, Forest Department, Village Panchayats and all other institutions should also be involved in promoting education and awareness amongst communities.

The entire State should be targeted for this. The degraded forest areas land and degraded jhum areas should also be targeted to create awareness among local people. It would help make people more informed, ensure higher participation from communities, the resource use and protection could be ensured and harvested sustainably, thus leading to overall socio-economic development of human beings in the State.

7. Ecotourism Promotion

Ecotourism is considered as the modern form of pilgrimage. It is a responsible tourism that brings economic benefit to an area without having an adverse impact on its environment. Ecotourism helps to promote exchange of cultural ideas, conserve the natural resources, and develop local & indigenous products thus generating revenue & employment to the local people.

The people identified a large number of activities, such as to do participatory investigation and assessment of an area, identify the aspects that need to be promoted for ecotourism, issues of social acceptance, skill development in administration and different departments, and promotion of marketing & networking for adventure, nature, culture, and religion-based tourism. People feel that local communities, NGOs, travel agents, and the local government, particularly Tourism & Forest Department be involved in such activities. Besides, the academic institutions like Universities, NERIST, Polytechnic, etc., and also community groups and village leaders should be involved in the development of this sector in the State.

In general, though the entire State was considered as a potential area for ecotourism development, in particular western Arunachal Pradesh (Bomdila, Tawang), nature reserves (Namdapha Reserve Forest, wildlife sanctuaries, etc.), and religions sites (Malinithan, Tawang, etc.) could be the areas to begin with. It was felt that the promotion of ecotourism in the State would not only help in conservation of natural resources and preservation of the culture, but also generate revenue and employment, thus leading to overall development of the local economy.

Conclusion

Arunachal Pradesh is at the biological and cultural cross-roads of Asia and is considered the meeting point of many floral, faunal, and cultural assemblages. The state has nearly 80 per cent area under forests of which 13 per cent is under protected area network. These forests are full of medicinal and other utility plants. The State also harbours best quality timber trees that need to be incorporated in plantation programs to benefit the local communities. The local knowledge on medical practices, trees, bamboo & cane, indigenous practices on food and other material processing needs to be documented and patented, wherever desired. The vast natural resource base of the State is largely in underdeveloped status, for which people have good traditional knowledge. The other major sectors to be targeted are agriculture, horticulture, NTFPs, and water resources. There is a need to amalgamate the traditional values and modern tools to pave the way for the development of the State. Lack of
infrastructure in the State impedes economic development, therefore it deserved to be strengthened so as to harvest economic development from different sectors. For example, the State has been identified as having hydro-electric potential to the tune of 30000 MW, which could be a non-polluting means of energy and major contributor to the economy. The forests of the State are a major sink to global carbon emission and it is estimated that an estimated value of ecosystem services to the tune of Rs 323.95 billion (or US $ 7.28 billion) on annual basis is being generated. Therefore the State should be substantially aided to protect such large forest coverage. Because of diverse habitats and areas of scenic beauty, the State has enough potential for promoting ecotourism.

As the State lacked proper development planning till recent times, it is highly desirable that it should be developed as per local perception by focusing on locally available resources. The State has huge potential, therefore the path of economic and ecological development should be planned properly so as to develop the State as a model one in the country.

The locals also highlight the need for cultural preservation so that the modernization process does not dilute the traditional and social fabric of the State. The local culture plays an important role in resource use, conservation, sharing and management. Therefore, the development has to be focused within the cultural boundaries so that it is acceptable to the communities. For sustainable use of natural resources, such as water, forests, rangelands, etc., and preservation of biodiversity and ecological systems, an action-oriented approach through a series of activities, such as promotion and initiation of events in the State, asset building measures for poverty reduction, and actions supporting indigenous people and vulnerable groups are required to be taken up simultaneously in a sound scientific way. If people’s perception is taken into consideration and addressed properly by the planners and scientists, the State can very well serve as a crucible for sustainable development.

* Dr. R.C. Sundriyal, M Sc, Ph D, FNIE, Scientist “F” and Incharge, SED theme, G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development (GBPIHED), was born April 5, 1960 at Pauri, District Garhwal, Uttarakhand. He has total 25 years of research experience (including 18 years as Scientist) in Central, Eastern and North East Indian Himalayan region. His areas of specialization include:
- Natural resource management
- Rangeland Management
- Watershed Management & eco-restoration
- Non-timber forest produces
- Ecotourism & Biodiversity conservation

He was conferred Vishisht Vaigyanik Puruskar by the Hon’ble Prime Minister of India on 5th June 1999 at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi.

Currently (from January 2007) heading the ‘Socio-Economic Development’ theme of the GBPIHED, he is focusing on strengthening, documenting and disseminating knowledge pertaining to the factors and processes related to sustainable development in the Himalaya, and to design, develop and test sustainable rural development packages in selected villages and to promote/spread of tested models.

As ‘Scientist Incharge’, North East Unit, GBPIHED (March 1997- July 2004), he was entrusted to take a leading role to establish the HQs of the Unit in the region, develop R&D priorities and projects suitable for the marginalized farmers of the North-east, execute their implementations, and develop partners involving different stakeholders. He was highly instrumental in devising an ‘Environmental Planning for Sustainable Development of the Arunachal Pradesh State’, and also promoting participatory and enterprise-based approach for biodiversity conservation.

His list of publication comprises 105 research articles covering international/national journals including 5 written/edited 5 books. He has also developed training manuals, monographs and video films on diverse topics. He can be contacted at rcsundriyal@gbpihed.nic.in; sundriyalrc@yahoo.com

In the March 2008 issue of Ishani, we had carried an article on Ramakrishna Mission School at Narottamnagar in Arunachal Pradesh. Soon after the article was published, the results of CBSE Board Examination were received. The Secretary of the School, Swami Ishatmananda was kind enough to furnish us with the details. We found the results highly impressive. It also spoke well of
the quality and standard of education imparted at that school. We are sharing the results with our readers through this issue of Ishani.

**RAMAKRISHNA MISSION SCHOOL**
Narottam Nagar, Deomali 786 629, Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh
: (03786) 255230,255236,255237

**Results of AISSCE (Class XII) and AISSE (Class X) Examination conducted by C B S E, New Delhi in March 2008**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Particulars</th>
<th>Class XII</th>
<th>Class X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of Students Appeared</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of Students Passed</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First Division (above 60%)</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Second Division (45 to 59.9%)</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Marks in Aggregate (Above 75%)</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest Marks in Subjects in Class XII Examination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>No. of students who have secured Star Marks (Above 75%)</th>
<th>Highest Marks (F.M.100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physics</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemistry</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biology</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Highest Marks in Subjects in Class X Examination**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>No. of students who have secured Star Marks (Above 75%)</th>
<th>Highest Marks (F.M.100)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hindi</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathematics</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Science</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Science</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Out of 6 Seats of Arunachal Pradesh, 3 Seats have been secured by Ramakrishna Mission, Narottam Nagar Students.

**ALL ARUNACHAL JOINT ENTRANCE –**

PCB (Medical) – 6 students & PCM (Engineering) 16 students. Non-APST category – 4 students (2\textsuperscript{nd} & 6\textsuperscript{th})

**I.I.T.**

02 students selected (Kumar Rikgam Riba & Kumar Tashi Norbu)