

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DURING THE 19TH SESSION OF THE NATIONAL  
ASSEMBLY OF BHUTAN HELD ON 26TH DAY OF 3RD MONTH OF THE WATER  
RABBIT YEAR CORRESPONDING TO 23RD MAY, 1963**

1. MATTER RELATING TO DEVELOPMENTAL ACTIVITIES

In view of the importance of launching developmental activities in the country, it was decided in the previous sessions to begin the first Five Year Plan. However, owing to gross irregularities in the supply of labour, no progress could be achieved so far. As such, the government proposed in the Assembly that all developmental activities including road construction be stopped forthwith as the assistance sought from other countries might go in vain.

Responding to the proposal, most members clarified that the people, being uneducated and unfamiliar with the fruits of development, had failed to supply the required labour as per schedule. However, the members stated, they had now become convinced of the need of socio-economic progress and were willing to fully co-operate with the government for achieving the same.

As such, having requested the government not to discontinue with the developmental activities, the Assembly resolved to continue with the implementation of the First Five Year Plan.

2. MATTER RELATING TO FIXATION OF PRICES ON FOOD COMMODITIES

The customary system of weighing and measuring in the kingdom was not found to be in uniformity. Therefore, it was decided that all food commodities should henceforth be weighed in grams and kilograms. While purchasing and selling any commodity the traders would be permitted to make a profit of 25% on the cost price, excluding transportation costs. Traders violating the prescribed government rules would be imprisoned for a period ranging from 3 months to one year, and their goods would be forfeited by the government. If such malpractices occurred within the town area, all goods possessed by the offender at the time would be confiscated. In other areas a fine equivalent to the value of the item sold would be imposed.

The rate of various commodities were given as follow:

### 3. GRAINS

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Rate fixed</u>
1. Rice	1 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
2. Beaten rice	1 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
3. Shungza	1 1/4 kg	Nu. 1/-
4. Zarboyo	1 1/4 kg	Nu. 1/-
5. Wheat/Barley	2 Kgs	Nu. 1/-
6. Corn flake	1 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
7. Buckwheat	3 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
8. Millet	3 kgs	Nu. 1/-
9. Maize	3 kgs	Nu. 1/-
10. Wheat flour	1 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
11. Atta	1 kg 750 grams	Nu. 1/-
12. Shimchi (black/white)	1 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
13. Soya bean	1 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
14. Yangrey & Cham	3 kgs	Nu. 1/-
15. Yangrey (fine)	1 1/2 kg	Nu. 1/-
16.	3 kgs of paddy is equal to 2 kgs of rice.	

### 4. BUTTER & CHEESE

1. Yak & Jatsham butter	1 kg	Nu. 6/-
2. Other butter	1 kg	Nu. 5/-
3. Milk	1 kg	Nu. 1/-
4. Pheliue	1 kg	Nu. 6/-
5. Zethusarpa	1 kg	Nu. 2/-
6. Zethuningpa	1 kg	Nu. 3/-

7.	Cheese (wet)	1 kg	Nu. 1 /-
8.	Cheese (dry)	1 kg	Nu. 2/-
9.	Dry cheese	1 kg	Nu. 3/-
10.	Mustard oil	1 kg	Nu. 3.25
11.	Shingmar	1 kg	Nu. 2.50
12.	Pangtse mar	1 kg	Nu. 2.50
13.	Yikamar	1 kg	Nu. 2.50
14.	Semar	1 kg	Nu. 2.50

## 5. MEATS

1.	Pork (dry)	1 kg	Nu. 4/-
2.	Pork (wet)	1 kg	Nu. 3/-
3.	Beef (wet)	1 kg	Nu. 1.50
4.	Beef (dry)	1 kg	Nu. 3/-
5.	Yak meat (wet)	1 kg	Nu. 2/-
6.	Yak meat (dry)	1 kg	Nu. 4/-
7.	Chicken (big)	1 no.	Nu. 5/-
8.	Chicken (small)	1 no.	Nu. 4/-
9.	Egg	8 nos.	Nu. 1/-
10.	Fish (wet)	1 kg	Nu. 2/-
11.	Kowa	1 kg	Nu. 1/-
12.	Mutton	1 kg	Nu. 2/-

## 6. VEGETABLES

1.	Chilly (green)	1 kg	Nu. 0.50
2.	Chilly (dry)	1 kg	Nu. 2/-
3.	Brinjal	1 kg	Nu. 0.50
4.	Turnip, Raddish, Pumpkin, cabbages	1 kg	Nu. 0.18
5.	Potato	1 kg	Nu. 0.25
6.	Cabbage (dry)	1 kg	Nu. 1/-
7.	Dry sliced turnip	1 kg	Nu. 0.75
8.	Onion, Tomato,		

Ginger	1 kg	Nu. 0.50
--------	------	----------

7. FIREWOOD (TSAMESHAING)

- |  |        |          |
|--|--------|----------|
| 1. Straws of paddy<br>and wheat per mound        |        | Nu. 2/-  |
| 2. Plants (cham)                                 | - do - | Nu. 4/-  |
| 3. Grass (green)                                 | - do - | Nu. 2/-  |
| 4. Grass (dry)                                   | - do - | Nu. 4/-  |
| 5. Firewood collection<br>from far distances     | - do - | Nu. 2.50 |
| 6. Firewood collected<br>from short<br>distances | - do - | Nu. 1.25 |

Note :-

One bundle of firewood collected per day would be considered under 'far distance' and two or more would be considered under 'short distance'.

8. MATTER RELATING TO THE LABOURERS FOR PUNAKHA BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

The labour works for the construction of Punakha bridge was of two kinds. The suspension bridge required during summer would be constructed by the people of Punakha whereas the construction materials would be made available by the people of Shah, Wang and Paro. The construction of the bridge (kangsam) during winter would be undertaken by the absentees of the conscripted labour force of Shah, Wang and Paro.

9. MATTER RELATING TO BUTTER CONTAINER (SIPANG)

The people of Phobji were required to supply 120 nos of butter containers to the store officer of Wangdiphodrang Dzong annually. It was resolved that instead of the above practice, the people of La-Wogma would make a permanent box for keeping butter at Wangdiphodrang Dzong.

10. MATTER RELATING TO BAMBOO MATS (RITHEY)

The people of Lagongsum used to supply 13 bamboo mats annually, and the people residing above Zamdong 12 bamboo mats biannually to the Store Officer, Wangdiphodrang. It was decided that henceforth only 5 bamboo mats would be jointly supplied by the above people every year.

11. MATTER RELATING TO FOREST FIRES FROM SHIFTING CULTIVATION

Any person found having burnt the forest measuring 60 yards from his/her shifting cultivated land, would be liable to one month's imprisonment.

12. MATTER RELATING TO FIRES STARTED BY COWHERDS

Cowherds found to have started fires and gutted forests while grazing their cattle would be liable to 3 months imprisonment. If the culprit was a child below the age of 18, he/she would be liable to 11/2 months imprisonment. In the event of parents refusing to send their children to prison, they themselves (either the father or the mother) would have to undergo one and half month imprisonment instead of their child. Alternatively, the parents could pay a sum of Nu. 3/- per day in lieu of the imprisonment.

13. MATTER RELATING TO FIRES SET BY TRAVELLERS

If any traveller while making a night halt and smoking, or carrying fire torches, was found to have set fires and burnt a forest, he/she would be liable to 3 month's imprisonment.

14. MATTER RELATING TO FIRE HAZARDS AROUND THE VILLAGES

As soon as a fire broke out, the people of the area were to try to extinguish it and find the person responsible for the fire. The offender should then and there be handed over to the court or to the Gups/Chimi. In the event that the local people failed to do the above, they would be liable to 15 days imprisonment, which would be commutable on the payment of a fine of Nu. 3/- per day.

If such a fire broke out in and around an area where Gups/Chimis were present, these officials would be responsible for extinguishing the fire with the help of the local community, failing which they would be liable to be punished as above.

15. MATTER RELATING TO THE CONSCRIPTED LABOUR FORCE (DUDOM)

The systems of sumdom and chunidom were henceforth abolished. The labourers required for the development works and for construction would have to be made available at all seasons from Dudom for one month by each dudom. Soon after the completion of the turn of the previous labourers, the substitutes would have to report for duty without fail. The wages would be paid only after the completion of one month's work.

16. MATTER RELATING TO THE LAND OF DELTSANG PHARKHA

The land located at Dechang Phakha near Thimphu Dzong would be occupied by the government and the people residing in the area would be suitably compensated. In case the land was not cultivable, the compensation would be reduced after consulting the land records. In the case of cultivable land, the cost of land would be paid by the government.

17. MATTER RELATING TO THE LAND OF THIMPHU CHANG

The land belonging to the people of chang occupied by the Dadul Makhang (police headquarters) would be compensated as above.

18. MATTER RELATING TO THE INCENSE STICKS OF DAGANA

The people of Daga would be exempted from supplying raw materials for incense sticks as the incense sticks were being made available from the Rabdey of Dagana.

19. MATTER RELATING TO THE SUPPLY OF FIREWOOD

In order to minimize the problems of the people of Thimphu, who supplied firewood to Thimphu Dzong, it was decided to collect their firewood from the nearest motorable roads where government trucks would be detailed. After collecting a full truck of firewood, the people were to inform the concerned authorities for the requirement of trucks.

20. MATTER RELATING TO THE PADDY LOADS FOR CHARI

The Chari Dzongpon was entitled to 40 des of paddy from the people of Toep block. In case the people failed to reach the same to his residence, he himself came down to the village and collected an additional 20 (des) on the pretext of transportation charges. Further, he made the people of Toep/Tshochen carry his luggage to Chari without payment. Therefore, it was decided that if the people paid the additional 20 des, they would not have to carry the loads; and that if they carried the loads, they would not have to pay the additional 20 des.

21. MATTER RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF LUGGAGES BY THE PEOPLE OF CHAPCHA

It was observed that the people of Chapcha were made responsible for the carriage of 120 luggages belonging to the officers residing in Thimphu including Je Khenpo. Since the motorable road had opened and government lorries were plying regularly, it was decided to exempt the people of Chapcha from the above. However, they would be required to repair the road whenever it was blocked.

22. MATTER RELATING TO THE EXEMPTION OF TAXES FOR THE TIBETANS

For the purpose of exemption of taxes, newly settled Tibetans settling with the old settlers, would have to be distinguished and classified accordingly.

23. MATTER RELATING TO THE SUPPLY OF FOODSTUFF TO COWHERDS

The public of Khen Gongdey used to supply foodstuff free of charge to the cowherds deputed for looking after the government livestock. It was decided that henceforth the cowherds would be required to pay for the government rate. Further, the cowherds were also required to pay transportation charges for luggages as per the tradition of the village concerned if they required labourers from the villagers.

24. MATTER RELATING TO THE SUPPLY OF MATERIALS TO PUNAKHA DZONG

The public of Goen block under Punakha district used to supply 100 baskets (Tochung), 30 wooden buckets and 16 tea churners annually to Punakha Dzong. Since these items were not

being properly made by the people, it was decided that the public of Goen would henceforth supply 12 wooden buckets and 6 tea chumers to the lower Dzong, and one tea container made of good quality wood to the upper Dzong every four years. As it was observed that 100 baskets were not required, it was decided that only 20 would need to be supplied to the upper and lower Dzong annually.

25. MATTER RELATING TO THE LANDS AT PARO

The lands belonging to the public and occupied by the Development Ministry at Paro would be compensated for with the cost of land in case of cultivable lands, and in case of barren land, the tax would be written off. These would be done after necessary verification by the district court of Paro.

Similarly, the land at Yusipang belonging to the people of Toep would also be compensated for as in the case of Paro after due verification by the district court of Thimphu. The land affected by the flood of Punakha rivers would be compensated for after the verification by the Judge of Punakha Dzong, and such land would also be exempted from tax after consultation with the Store Officer of Punakha.

26. MATTER RELATING TO THE CENSUS OF SOUTHERN BHUTANESE

It was noticed that the Nepalese residing in Southern Bhutan were not enlisted in the government labour system. It was decided to enlist them after conducting the census of the Southern Bhutanese and submitting the same to government.

27. MATTER RELATING TO THE LAND OF KHASADAPCHU

The land occupied by the Government at Khasadapchu would also be compensated for and tax on it would be exempted after verification by the Thrimpon of Thimphu.

28. MATTER RELATING TO THE BLUE PINE TREES OF PHOBJIKHA

Since the blue pine tree was the only tree available in and around Phobjikha and Khotangkhar, it was decided to permit the felling of blue pine trees exclusively for firewood.



In other areas, only the trees mentioned below was to be used for firewood. Other trees would not be permitted to be felled:

Sisishing, Chising, Gumaishing, Gamaishing, Khemaishing, Khechungshing, Aetoshing, Aicheyshing, Karshing, Sentushing and Thomayshing.

29. MATTER RELATING TO THE ROOFING OF GOVERNMENT TEMPLES/ MONASTERIES

In the absence of 'Dabas' monasteries in the neighbourhood, the roofing of monasteries would have to be undertaken by the nearest public themselves. Similarly, the (Naktsang) Dungpa's residence would have to be roofed by the public themselves. It was therefore decided that as soon as the roofs of Temples/ Monasteries and Naktsang needed to be repaired the concerned public would have to report to the respective Thrimpons and initiate the work under their supervision.

30. MATTER RELATING TO THE LABOURERS

In earlier times, the people were compulsorily made to work for the government without wages and rations, and they were known as 'Woorlapa'. Since this practice had been abolished and the people now were made to work only on payment of necessary wages, they would henceforth be called 'Leymi' (hired labourers). Calling them 'Worrlapa' was prohibited.

31. MATTER RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF WAGES

Until now, the public carried luggages belonging to government officials or to the government without payment of any carrying charges, and as such they were called 'Deopa' (load carrier). It was decided that henceforth the public would be paid for goods carried by them, and as such they would be known as 'Ladeo Bagmi'.

32. MATTER RELATING TO THE HIRE CHARGES OF PACK & RIDING PONY

In earlier times, the public were compulsorily made to supply their horses for riding and carrying of goods for the government without payment of hiring charges, and this practice was known as 'Taw Khelma'. Henceforth the engagement of public horses would not be

allowed without the payment of hiring charges, and they would now be known as ‘Tala’ (horses on hire).

33. MATTER RELATING TO THE RESTRICTION OF FOODGRAINS

Sometime ago, people having surplus grains were permitted to sell their commodities only to the army stores. Henceforth, they would be permitted to sell their surplus grains to anyone at the rates prescribed by the Assembly.

34. MATTER RELATING TO LHAWANG DUPCHEY

The present practice of performing liturgy (Lhawang Dupchey) through contribution by the people of four blocks of Bumthang was decided to be continued until the payment of taxes in cash was streamlined. However, individual households were henceforth exempted from contributing 4 des of ink.

35. MATTER RELATING TO THE LAND OF CENTRAL MONK BODY AT GASA

The paddy field at Choishi Michen under Gasa Dzong belonging to the Monk Society was washed away by floods more than 50 years ago. However, the people tilling this land had since continued paying their share of 800 des of paddy annually. The authenticity of the fact was reported by the Thrimpon of Gasa Dzong. In view of this, it was decided to exempt the people from paying the above amount of paddy to the monk body.

36. MATTER RELATING TO PRIMARY SCHOOLS/DISPENSARIES

For the purpose of constructing schools and dispensaries the respective villagers would themselves have to contribute labourers required for the construction. No. labourers would be spared from Dudom for the purpose.

37. MATTER RELATING TO THE APPOINTMENT OF A CLERK FOR GUPS

With regards to the requirements of clerks by the Gups of Eastern Bhutan, it was resolved that with effect from the 5th month of the Iron Ox Year, the Gups would be eligible for the following entitlements

In areas where the payment of taxes by cash had been introduced, the Gups would be paid a sum of Nu.300/- per year, and two thenchas and himself would be exempted from Dudom. In

areas where the payment of taxes in cash had not yet been introduced, the gups would be exempted Dudom along with three thenchas. It was clarified that this exemption was only applicable to persons residing in the same house as the Gup.

As Gups in western Bhutan were permitted to keep a clerk from the Dudom, the gups of Eastern Bhutan would also be entitled to the same. Henceforth, the appointment of Gups on the basis of heredity like Shengo, Khochay, Dung, Nepo, Chorgyen etc. was strictly prohibited. The gups were to be selected with the consensus of the public so as to be of service to both the government and the people under the guidance of Thrimpons.

A Gup's term would be of 5 years, on the expiry of which he would be substituted by the new gup. In the event that the public desired to re-elect the same Gup, he could be re-appointed for another term. Meanwhile if a gup incurred the displeasure of the public through his misconduct, he was liable to be replaced by the same before the expiry of his term.

### 38. MATTER RELATING TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF RESIDENCE FOR COMPOUNDERS BY THE DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENTS

During the previous session, it was decided to construct dispensaries along with compounders' residences in various villages. The C.G.I. sheets required for roofing the dispensary would be procured from Deothang and Narphong in case of Tashigang and Mongar districts. In case of Tongsa, Shemgang, the C.G.I. sheets would be procured from Gaylegphug. In order to prevent the C.G.I. sheets from being blown off by strong winds, it was decided to seek the advice of Dantak, Deothang, on the matter.

List of the Representatives to be assembled during National Assembly Session.

No. of <u>Dzongkhag</u>	<u>Village</u>	<u>Representatives</u>
I.		
1.	Central Monk Body	2
2.	Paro Rabdey	1
3.	Wangdzong Rabdey	1
4.	Tongsa Rabdey	1
5.	Lhuntshi Rabdey	1
6.	Tashigang Rabdey	1
7.	Dagar Rabdey	1

II.	1. Tashigang		
	Dzongkhag	Yangtshi	1
2.	- do -	Jangphu	
		Tocmay	1
3.	- do -	Durung and	
		Jaamkar	1
4.	- do -	Dugtey,	
		Melongkha	
		Ramjar	1
5.	- do -	Bartsham	1
6.	- do -	Bidung and	
		Tshaling	1
7.	- do -	Phogmey &	
		Yadang	1
8.	-do -	Radhi,	
		Cheling/	
		Shongphu	
		and Toling	1
9.	- do -	Galing and	
		Changbi	1
10.	- do -	Pam and	
		Khaptey	1
11.	- do -	Sakteng and	
		Mera	1
12.	- do -	Shingkhar Lauri	1
13.	- do -	Tongphu	
		Shangtshen	1
14.	- do -	Ozarong &	
		Jomchang	1
15.	- do -	Khaling &	
		Rongdung	1
16.	- do -	Wagrom Tocmay	2
17.	- do -	Thrimshing	1
18.	-do -	Kangpa Rongney	1
19.	- do -	Gomdar	1
20.	- do -	Martshala	1

III.	1. Mongar		
	Dzongkhag	Chagsikhar	1
2.	- do -	Chakaling	1
3.	- do -	Kenkhar	1
4.	- do -	Gongde	1
5.	- do -	Dungsam Shuma	1
6.	- do -	Yurung	1
7.	- do -	Orong	1
8.	- do -	Dechenling	1
9.	- do -	Dameychi	1
10.	- do -	Mongar & Deybung	1
11.	- do -	Chamar, Banger, Ganglaphong	1
12.	- do -	Saling, Sengor, Passibi & Thridabi	1
13.	- do -	Khen Nagor, Silinbi, Chensorbi	1
14.	- do -	Dungmey, Khar, Choban & Markin	1
15.	- do -	Sobel, Ngangla & Chugkha	1
16.	- do -	Norgang, Bangtro & Degor, Kulilcata	1
IV.	1. Lhuntshi		
	Dzongkhag	Kurtey	1
2.	- do -	Tagmochuteytsho	1
3.	- do -	Tagmochumaytsho	1
4.	- do -	Khomo	1
5.	- do -	Lingjey	1
V.	1. Jakar		
	Dzongkhag	Chockhar	1
2.	- do -	Chumay	1

	3.	- do -	Tang	1
	4.	- do -	Ura	1
	5.	- do -	Dotsho sum	1
VI.	1.	Tongsa Dzongkhag	Dagteng	1
	2.	- do -	Langthil	1
	3.	- do -	Nupa	1
	4.	- do -	Tangbi	1
	5.	- do -	Dami	1
VII.	1.	Shemgang Dzongkhag	Togmaycho	2
	2.	- do -	Nangkhhor	1
	3.	- do -	Chekor	1
VIII.	1.	Wangdi Dzongkhag	Gasey Tshawog & Umdokar	1
	2.	- do -	Nanging, Bangshong & Gasey Tshogom	1
	3.	- do -	Thetsho & Phangyul	1
	4.	- do -	Shartsho Ngi	1
	5.	- do -	Rupa & Bena	1
	6.	- do -	Dangchu & Lagong	1
	7.	- do -	Athang & Lawog	1
	8.	- do -	Gangtey	1
IX.	1.	Punakha Dzongkhag	Goen	1
	2.	- do -	Shelngana & Lemu	1
	3.	- do -	Chubu & Zomna	1
	4.	- do -	Talo, Norgay & Gom	1
X.	1.	Gasa Dzongkhag	Gontshogang wog	1

	2.	- do -	Lungna	1
	3.	- do -	Laya	1
	4.	- do -	Lingshi	1
	5.	- do -	Soi, Naro & Katey	1
XI.	1.	Daga		
		Dzongkhag	Yarjugney	1
	2.	- do -	Marjub	1
	3.	- do -	Drugyelgang	1
XII.	1.	Thimphu		
		Dzongkhag	Kawang & Karpi	1
	2.	- do -	Chang & Barpa	1
	3.	- do -	Tewang & Mewang	1
	4.	- do -	Bemay	1
	5.	- do -	Toepa	1
	6.	- do -	Dakarla	1
	7.	- do -	Gengney/Tshochen	1
	8.	- do -	Chapcha Tshoggongl	
	9.	- do -	Chapcha Tshowogna	1
	10.	- do -	Khen & Geltana	1
XIII.	1.	Paro Dzongkhag	Chento & Lango	1
	2.	- do -	Doshar & Dogtey	1
	3.	- do -	Fumray & Wangchang	1
	4.	- do -	Lungngi & Sharba	1
	5.	- do -	Dogar	1
	6.	- do -	Najab	1
	7.	- do -	Gayling	1
	8.	- do -	Chapsha and Dungna	1

XIV.	Ha Dzongkhag	Bei & Kartsho	1	
1.	- do -	Samar & Yesu	1	
3.	- do -	Sangbay		1

XV.	1. Southern			
	Bhutanese	Dorokha		1
2.	- do -	Chengmari		1
3.	- do -	Samchi		1
4.	- do -	Phuntsholing	1	
5.	- do -	Gaylegphug		1
6.	- do -	Sarbhang		1
7.	- do -	Sibsoo		1
8.	- do -	Chirang		5

Total - 117 Public Representatives

Note : The government officials who were required to report to the Assembly would be informed through wireless.

.....