

**PROCEEDINGS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED DURING THE 22ND SESSION OF THE
NATIONAL ASSEMBLY OF BHUTAN HELD ON 14TH DAY OF 3RD MONTH OF WOOD
DRAGON YEAR CORRESPONDING TO 1965**

1. MATTER RELATING TO CHUNIDOM

It was reported by the monastic community that the monasteries of Thimphu and Punakha which were taken over by the Government would use their earnings for the seasonal pujas (Bumdey). The balance from the monastic earnings would be given over to the Central Monk Body. In view of the Dzongpons' many monastic responsibilities, it was requested that two persons each for the laarge monasteries and one person each for the small monasteries be spared out from the Chunidom.

However, the house resolved that, under the district of Punakha, Sila Dzongpon would be provided 2 persons under chunidom whereas the five Dzongpons of Ngidupchu, Talo, Pangkarpo, Nopgang and upper palace of Nopgang would be provided one person each under chunidom. Similarly, the Dzongpons of Cheri and Tango would be provided 2 persons each under chunidom. The six Dzongpons of Charidual, Phading Khangzang, lower Phajuding, Dodeyda, Tashigang and Nalenda would be provided with one person each from chunidom.

Consequently, 17 persons under Thimphu/Punakha Dzongkhag would be exempted from chunidom for the above purpose.

2. MATTER RELATING TO THE SHINGLES FOR PUNAKHA DZONG

The public of Gasas requested that in view of the fact that they were holding Kashos issued by the late King Ugen Wangchuck & His Majesty the King in the Iron Horse & Earth Pig years respectively, they be exempted from the supply of shingles to Punakha Dzong. The people of Shah and Punakha pointed out that such 'Kashos' had been traditionally considered valid. However, they felt that since the present works were being carried out under chunidom, the people of Gasas should supply the shingles. The Assembly agreed, noting that the above mentioned Kashos did not specifically exempt the people of Gasas from the obligation of supplying shingles.

However, it was also clarified that they would be exempted from the supply of labour for other works connected with the Punakha Dzong on the basis of the 'Kashos'.

3. MATTER RELATING TO RATE OF PORK

Owing to the pricing of pork at Nu. 3/- per kg, the villagers had resorted to selling pork in kind. Therefore, the house decided to revise the rate of pork to Nu. 4/- per kg.

4. MATTER RELATING TO ROOF DRAIN

It was learnt that the public of Toep, who carried wooden roof drains for Punakha Dzong, were also required to carry shingles in the interests of uniformity. However, the Assembly decided to exempt them from the supply of shingles in view of their involvement in the supply of wooden roof drains.

5. MATTER RELATING TO THE CARRIAGE OF LOADS BELONGING TO CENTRAL MONK BODY

As regards the carrying of over 600 loads to the Central Monk Body by the public of Punakha and Wangdi, it was decided that, in view of the fact that the motor road has now reached Thinleygang, the public of Punakha would henceforth only have to bring the loads upto Thinleygang, from where the vehicles of the Development Departments would transport the loads to Thimphu. However, the house decided that the public of Wangdi and Punakha should meet the fuel costs of the transportation and deposit the same with the Development office.

6. MATTER RELATING TO THE TRAITORS

The house had earlier decided that the government would confiscate the properties of any Bhutanese citizen who had absconded abroad after committing treason against the country and its ruler.

However, through His Majesty, in a spirit of forgiveness towards these people, had refrained from seizing the said properties, the Assembly said that the government should go ahead with the confiscation as a preventive measure against the offence of treason.

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