ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2014

EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL

PART III: BHUTAN AND ITS: (a) SOCIO-POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND

(b) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1961

**Date** : 12 October 2014

**Total Marks** : 100

**Examination Time** : 3 Hours

**Reading Time** : 15 Minutes (Prior to examination time)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly in the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes are to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions in Question Paper. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
3. The Question Paper consists of **5 pages** including this page. It is divided into TWO PARTS:

PART A: Bhutan and its socio-political institutions.

PART B: Bhutan and its socio economic development since 1961.

1. Answer **FIVE** Questions in total as follows:

**TWO** Questions from **PART A.**

**THREE** Questions from **PART B.**

1. Answers will be evaluated based on knowledge of the subject, analytical skills, originality, preciseness of your response, language competency and writing skills.
2. All answers should be written with correct numbering of the Part and Question Number in the Answers Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating any or correct section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks would be awarded.
3. Begin each question in a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
4. Each question carried 20 marks. Marks are allocated in brackets at the end of each question/sub question.
5. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
6. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
7. You are required to hand over the Answer Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

**Good Luck!**

**PART A**

**(Bhutan and Its Socio-Political Institutions)**

Answer any **TWO** of the **FIVE** questions from this Part. (Each question carries 20 marks)

**Question 1**

“The destiny of the nation lies in the hands of the people. We cannot leave the future of the country in the hands of one person”.

His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck

With that Royal Proclamation, the drafting of the Constitution was initiated in 2001 and adopted in 2008.

In your opinion, how is the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan 2008 different from the historic *Genja* or the Oath of Allegiance of 1907 that witnessed the enthroning of *Gongsa* Ugyen Wangchuck as the first hereditary Monarch of Bhutan? Critically analyze their differences in terms of situational context, purpose and salient features. (20 marks)

**Question 2**

When His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo (r.1972-2006) announced in 2006 that He would abdicate the Throne for smooth transitioning of Bhutan from the Monarchy to a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy, people were astonished and expressed great concerns and apprehensions. As a Bodhisattva King, His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo envisioned long before the benefits of Bhutan becoming a democracy and, therefore, initiated major political and governance reforms during his golden reign.

Elucidate some of the major political and governance reforms initiated by His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo from 1980s towards democratizing Bhutan. (20 marks)

**Question 3**

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal (1594-1651) is undoubtedly the greatest figure in our history as the founder of Bhutan. Discuss some of the significant challenges faced by Zhabdrung in the state building process of Palden Druk Zhung in the 17th century and the strategies used by him to overcome these challenges. (20 marks)

**Question 4**

His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo said that “the Kingdom we inherited has not come up naturally but was born out of the hard work and sacrifices of many generations that preceded us.”

Critically analyze and explain how *Desi* Jigme Namgyal (1825-81), the architect of united Bhutan, demonstrated himself as the indispensible political and military factor in consolidating the state power that led to the founding of Monarchy in Bhutan. (20 marks)

**Question 5**

Describe the lives and deeds of the following religious as well as historical personalities in the history of Bhutan?

1. Fourth *Desi* *Gyalse* Tenzin Rabgye (10 marks)
2. 13th *Desi* Sherab Wangchuk (10 marks)

**PART B**

**(Bhutan and Its Socio-Economic Development Since 1961)**

Answer any **THREE** of the **SEVEN** questions in this Part. (Each question carries 20 marks)

**Question 1**

One of the most discussed issues in the media and social forums is the introduction of 5% Green Tax on fossil fuels. The rationale for proposing such fiscal measures is to reduce fuel imports and contain outflow of Indian Rupee (INR). It was reported that the import of fuel in 2013 was to the extent of Nu. 7.40 billion, out of which Nu. 5.65 billion was for diesel and Nu. 1.75 billion was for petrol.

1. Discuss at least three possible impacts of the above fiscal measures in the short to medium term to the economy as a whole. (10 marks)
2. One of the policies of the government is to contain fiscal deficit at an average of 3% of GDP in the 11th FYP. Suggest ways and means how fiscal deficits can be reduced or minimized? (10 marks)

**Question 2**

Achieving economic self-reliance is one of the overarching national objectives and it is fundamental to our long term peace and prosperity, sovereignty, and security of our country. In this context, the Hon’ble Prime Minister (HPM) during his State of Nation Address on the 19th of July 2014 in the 2nd Parliament outlined *Five Jewels* of our economy and various policy measures to achieve the above national goals.

1. Explain briefly what those Five Jewels of our economy are and why they are so critical to achieving the goal of economic self-reliance? (10 marks)
2. Discuss some of the broad policy measures outlined by the HPM to support and promote those Five Jewels of our economy? (10 marks)

**Question 3**

Although significant economic and social gains have been made in the past, our macroeconomic fundamentals continue to remain weak and vulnerable to external shocks or imbalances. For instance, our revenue base is still narrow, employment generation is limited, and our current account deficit is as high as 25% of GDP.

1. What, in your opinion, are the main causes of the problems identified above? (10 marks)
2. Give at least three practical measures or recommendations to address the above problem. (10 marks)

**Question 4**

Not enough with over 16 years of education, finding a job is still a challenge to our university graduates. At 9.6 % youth unemployment rate, the government has initiated various programs/ schemes to address unemployment problems.

1. Explain clearly what are those schemes/programs initiated by the government recently? (10 Marks)
2. Why is there more attraction for jobs in the government sector than in the private sector? In your opinion, how can the government make employment in the private sector more attractive and wanting? (10 Marks)

**Question 5**

Tourism sector is one of the major sources of foreign exchange earnings and employment. Gross earnings from tourism recorded USD 63.49 million in 2013 and the number of tourist arrivals registered a growth of 10.25% from 105,407 in the previous year to 116, 209 in 2013.

* 1. Discuss at least three broad principles/values based on which tourism activities are being promoted in the country. (10 marks)
  2. What are some of the challenges faced by the tourism sector today, and suggest ways and means how you could ensure the tourism sector contributes effectively to the promotion of rural economy or populace? (10 marks)

**Question 6**

Recently launched report titled “**Bhutan Gender Equality Diagnostic of Selected Sectors”** by Asian Development Banks (ADB) and National Commission for Women and Children (NCWC) reported that “***our women are poorly represented in decision making positions in the parliament and civil service***”.

1. Why do you think women are under represented in decision making positions? Give at least three reasons supporting your argument. (10 marks)
2. The government has recently initiated various reforms in the education sector. What are some of those reforms and explain how they would contribute towards enhancing the quality of education? (10 marks)

**Question 7**

Debates are still going on as to whether Bhutan should or should not become a member of WTO. Critics of WTO say that joining WTO is not in keeping with the values and principles of GNH while there are counter arguments suggesting that WTO will enhance the economic growth.

1. How, in your opinion, is WTO going to help promote the economic growth of our county? Give at least good reasons justifying why Bhutan should become a member of WTO, sooner rather than later? (10 marks)
2. What do you understand by Business Opportunity and Information Centre (BoIC)? What is the purpose of establishing such an agency and how will it help to stimulate our economy? (10 marks)