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རྒྱལ་གཞུང་གི་གཞི་གཞི་ལྷན་ཚོགས།



**ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

**BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION 2012
MAIN EXAMINATION
(OCTOBER 14, 2012)**

**EXAMINATION CATEGORY : GENERAL
PAPER III : BHUTAN AND ITS
(a) SOCIO-POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND
(b) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1961**

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2012
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL

PAPER III
(BHUTAN AND ITS SOCIO-POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND
SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1961)

Date	:	14 October, 2012
Total Marks	:	100
Examination Time	:	3 hours
Reading Time	:	15 minutes (prior to exam time)

Read the following instructions carefully:

1. This paper consists of **TWO** Parts:
PART A: Bhutan and its socio-political institutions
PART B: Bhutan and its socio-economic development since 1961
2. Answer **FIVE** questions in total as follows:
TWO QUESTIONS from **PART A**
THREE QUESTIONS from **PART B**
3. Answers will be evaluated on:
 - ✓ Knowledge of the subject
 - ✓ Analytical skills, originality and preciseness of your response
 - ✓ Language competency and writing skills
4. Each question carries 20 marks. Marks are allocated in brackets at the end of each question/sub-question.
5. This paper has a total of 6 (six) pages including this page.

PART A
(Bhutan and its Socio-Political Institutions)

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

Question ONE:

- a. Shabdrung Ngawang Namgyal (1594-1651 A.D.) who came to Bhutan in 1616 A.D. is considered as one of our greatest historical figures whose statesmanship and vision has had significant impact on the evolution of Bhutan as a nation state. What are some of his greatest achievements or legacy for the country? (10 marks)
- b. After unifying the country and consolidating his conquests, the Shabdrung promulgated the sixteen tenets (My Sixteen Accomplishments), carved on a wooden seal known as the *Nga Chudugma*. What are the sixteen tenets or accomplishments? Name any seven of the sixteen tenets. (10 marks)

Question TWO:

- a. His Majesty, King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, (1952-1972) ascended the throne in 1952. He is often referred to as the Father of Modern Bhutan because of his far reaching reforms both internal in the administrative machinery within the country and for his sharp sighted vision in forging diplomatic and international relations.
 - i. Discuss His Majesty's initiatives in the foreign and international fora. (5 marks)
 - ii. His Majesty also introduced significant internal reforms. What were some of the major changes introduced in the country? (5 marks)
- b. His Majesty the King Jigme Singye Wangchuck in his thirty-four years of His glorious reign (1972- 2006), brought unprecedented growth in the socio-economic and political transformations in the country. His Majesty also introduced Gross National Happiness (GNH), as the development model for the country soon after his enthronement in 1972.
 - i. What is Gross National Happiness (GNH)? Please explain. (5 marks)
 - ii. Why does GNH as an alternate development paradigm have so much appeal and resonance with countries outside Bhutan? Please discuss. (5 marks)

