

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2013
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL

PAPER III: BHUTAN AND ITS: (a) SOCIO-POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS &
(b) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1961

Date : 14 October 2013
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 **05 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.
4. Answer **FIVE** questions in total as follows:
TWO questions from **PART A**.
THREE questions from **PART B**.
5. Answers will be evaluated based on knowledge of the subject, analytical skills, originality, preciseness of your response, language competency and writing skills.
6. All answers should be written with correct numbering of Part and Question Number in the Answer 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.
7. Begin each question in a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
8. Each question carries 20 marks. Marks are allocated in brackets at the end of each question/sub-question.
9. You are not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
10. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
11. 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

- a. The Drukpa Kagyu School, which was begun by Tsangpa Gyarey in a valley of south Lhasa, began to spread into the western valleys of Bhutan. Critically evaluate the role of Phajo Drugom Zhigpo as the propagator of Drukpa Kagyu School in our country. *(10 marks)*
- b. Pema Lingpa (1450-1521) the only native among the five great Tertons as prophesied by Guru Rinpoche made discoveries in Bhutan. Discuss some of the great work which contributed towards shaping the cultural identity and the spiritual life of the people of Bhutan. *(10 marks)*

Question 2

Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal (1616-1651) greatly contributed towards the protection of Bhutan's sovereignty over the centuries and is rightly regarded as the Architect of a unified nation state of Bhutan.

- a. Critically analyze the reasons with reference to the creation of a Unique National Identity for Bhutan. *(8 marks)*
- b. Discuss any **THREE** examples of laws codified by the Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal which ensured justice, peace and order in the country. *(3 x 3 = 9 marks)*
- c. Zhabdrung entered into a retreat in 1651. However, his death was not announced and concealed till official announcement in 1708. Explain your own plausible opinion for concealing his demise? *(3 marks)*

Question 3

- a. Examine the most important episodes of Jigme Namgyal as Zimpon (a position associated with trust, confidence and loyalty) which led Jigme Namgyal to the seat of Trongsa Penlop when Tshokye Dorji retired in 1853? *(10 marks)*
- b. Ugyen Wangchuck's role in the Younghusband Mission to Tibet is significant in the history of Bhutan. Elucidate. *(10 marks)*

Question 4

Analyse and discuss the gradual process of the noble initiatives of decentralization and devolution of power which attributes to the Third Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck and the Fourth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck culminating it into a unique democracy gifted from the Throne. (20 marks)

Question 5

- a. His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck is referred to as the 'Monarch of the People' and the reign can be aptly termed as 'The Golden Era' in the history of modern Bhutan. Critically justify the above statement. (10 marks)
- b. His Majesty the Fifth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck has been serving as an open, positive and selfless leader - the one who is deeply devoted to the cause of people, for which he is known as the 'People's King'.

Discuss some unprecedented initiatives advocated by His Majesty the Fifth Druk Gyalpo to aptly address him by the other title *Kidui Pham* of the Bhutanese people. (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

- a. Bhutan is grappling with the challenge of providing gainful employment to a large proportion of its youth segment. With the ever-increasing flow of youth entering the job market and the rapid economic and social changes, the transition to the work place is no longer as easy and assured as it used to be. It has been projected that 147,244 job seekers will enter the market over the next five years. What opportunities do the renewable natural resources sector and the private sector offer that would help to tackle the youth unemployment challenge? (10 marks)
- b. The preamble of the Right to Information Bill, states that "the Right to Information upholds the principles of Gross National Happiness through Good Governance, it is essential to ensure an informed citizenry.....Section 3 under Article 7 of the Constitution of the

Kingdom of Bhutan guarantees the right to information to a Bhutanese citizen.” In view of the ongoing debate on whether Bhutan should have a Right to Information Act, provide your arguments for or against. *(10 marks)*

Question 2

The Royal Government of Bhutan declared that the country will remain carbon neutral for all times to come at the 15th Conference of Parties (COP15) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

- a. What are the different ways in which climate change can effect Bhutan’s human development? *(10 marks)*
- b. What strategies should Bhutan adopt to fulfill the commitment of remaining carbon neutral for all times to come? *(10 marks)*

Question 3

Bhutan ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) in 1981 without any reservations. Despite the favourable environment that Bhutanese women enjoy, several challenges and gender disparities exist, which hinder women's full development.

- a. What are some of the critical challenges that women in Bhutan face? Name and discuss at least three. *(10 marks)*
- b. Provide workable strategies and recommendations to address the gender concerns that you have identified. *(10 marks)*

Question 4

"Self-reliance and Inclusive Green Socio-Economic Development" is the overall goal for the 11th Five Year Plan (2013-2018). It is envisaged that Bhutan will be able to meet its own development needs by 2020, improve the quality of life of the vulnerable sections of its population and adopt a green and sustainable approach to development.

- a. "The pursuit of self reliance is no more a dream but is within reach at least by 2020". Do you agree with this statement? *(10 marks)*
- b. Provide an assessment of the vulnerable sections of the population and recommend strategies to address the issues. *(10 marks)*

Question 5

The preservation and promotion of culture forms one of the four pillars of Gross National Happiness. Culture is not only viewed as crucial for establishing national identity but also for shielding the country from some of the negative impacts of modernization.

- a. Do you think that enough is being done to promote the national language? Give reasons for your response. *(10 marks)*
- b. What recommendations would you provide to promote and sustain traditional knowledge, arts and crafts? *(10 marks)*

Question 6

Bhutan aspires to provide a safe, conducive and healthy working environment with adequate welfare facilities in the workplace, which would contribute to a motivated and productive workforce. As such, the development of policy and legislation on occupational health, safety and welfare in all workplaces is gaining priority.

- a. What is your opinion on the current situation of occupational health and safety measures in Bhutan? *(10 marks)*
- b. What are some of the key strategies that should be implemented to improve the occupational health, safety and welfare of the workforce? *(10 marks)*

Question 7

Bhutan's total external debt increased to an equivalent of USD 1.4 billion as of June 2012. Of this, an equivalent of USD 549.2 million was outstanding on convertible currency loans and the remaining USD 850.8 million was outstanding rupee loan for hydropower development. Bhutan's overall debt to GDP ratio in the fiscal year 2011-2012 increased to 89.4% from 80.9% in the fiscal year 2010-2011.

- a. Discuss the possible macroeconomic problems that could arise due to accumulation of huge external debt. *(10 marks)*
- b. Bhutan depends largely on grant assistance to finance its development plans and programmes. With the decline in grant assistance, the country may need to resort to loan financing in order to meet its development commitments. Given the high level of debt, is loan financing the best option? Provide your views and recommendations. *(10 marks)*



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

**BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION 2013
MAIN EXAMINATION
(OCTOBER 14, 2013)**

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