

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CIVIL SERVICE COMMON EXAMINATION (CSCE) 2010
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL

PAPER III

**BHUTAN AND ITS POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIO-
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1961**

Date : 24 November 2010
Total Marks : 100
Examination Time : 3 hours
Reading Time : 15 minutes (prior to exam time)

Instructions

1. This paper consists of TWO parts. Answer **FIVE** questions in total as follows:

TWO questions from **Part A: Bhutan and its socio-political institutions**

THREE questions from **Part B: Bhutan and its socio-economic development since 1961**

2. Answers will be evaluated on:

- Knowledge of the subject
- Analytical skills, originality and preciseness of your response
- Language competency and writing skills

3. Each question is worth 20 marks

4. This paper has a total of 5 (Five) pages including the front page

Part A

Bhutan and its socio-political institutions

Answer any **TWO** questions from this section

1. Article 22 of the Constitution states that “power and authority shall be decentralized and devolved to elected local governments to facilitate the direct participation of the people in the development and management of their own social, economic and environmental well-being.”
 - a) Describe the structure of various tiers of local governments in Bhutan and composition of each one of them.(6 marks):
 - b) Clause 17 of the same article (i.e. Article 22) of the Constitution states that “A candidate to or a member of the Local Governments shall not belong to any political party.” In your opinion what could be the possible rationale behind this clause? Discuss. (7 marks)
 - c) Although local government elections were to take place immediately after the national elections in 2008, they have not been conducted even now. Explain the plausible reasons behind this delay? (7 marks)
2. With the launching of party politics in March 2008, Bhutan became the world’s youngest democracy. One of the interesting aspects about Bhutan’s political transition is that it represents a royal directive by the monarchy rather than a proposed change by the public. Many Bhutanese were caught in disbelief and grief and pleaded to His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo to revert his decisions to introduce democracy. But His Majesty the King insisted on introducing democracy.
 - a) Discuss the reasons that His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo offered in favour of introducing democracy? (5 marks)
 - b) Discuss some of the major democratic or political reforms that His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo initiated before parliamentary democracy was launched in March 2008? (7.5 marks)
 - c) In your opinion, what are some potential challenges for the future of democracy in Bhutan? Discuss at least three challenges? (7.5 marks)
3. On 17 December 1907, representatives of the local political forces and the monk body unanimously asked Trongsa Penlop Ugyen Wangchuck to become the first King of a united Bhutan. Explain the significance of this event. (20 marks)
4. Mass media is often referred to as the fourth branch of the government.
 - a) What are the first, second and third branches of the government. Discuss the role of media as the fourth branch of government. (6 marks)

- b) Describe how media organizations in Bhutan are fulfilling these roles? In your opinion, what are some of the constraints or challenges that media organizations face in carrying out these roles? (14 marks)
5. “Religious institutions and personalities shall remain above politics.”(Clause 3 of the Article 3 of the Constitution). In your opinion, what rationale must be behind this clause; explain. (20 marks)

Part-B

Bhutan and its socio-economic development since 1961

Answer any **THREE** of the seven questions in this section

6. Article 14, clause 6 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan states that “The Government shall ensure that the cost of recurrent expenditures is met from the internal resources of the country”.
- a) What do you understand by the term ‘recurrent’ and ‘internal resources’? State three different types of recurrent expenditures? (5 marks)
- b) In your opinion what should the Royal Government of Bhutan do to maintain the recurrent expenditures at par or below the available internal resources? (15 marks)
7. Balance regional development is the centre theme of all the Governments throughout the world and Bhutan is no exception to this.
- a) Define Balance Regional Development in your own words? What are some of the activities initiated by the Government to ensure Balance Regional Development? (10 marks)
- b) What are the advantages of the Balance Regional Development and how it helps in reducing the rural urban migration and general economy of the Country in the context of Bhutan? (10 marks)
8. “The important role of SAARC Development Fund (SDF) is building a strong and dynamic SAARC through poverty alleviation and promotion of economic integration among our countries” said the Honorable Prime Minister of Bhutan during the opening of SDF in the 16th SAARC summit held in Thimphu.
- a) Briefly outline on the formation and functionalities of SDF. (10 marks)
- b) How does SDF help the member countries in building strong and dynamic economy through poverty alleviation and economic integration? (10 marks)

9. Consistent economic growth, de-regulation, liberal investment rules, and operational flexibility are all the factors that help increase the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment or FDI.
- What is Foreign Direct Investment and what are the factors that help that help increase the inflow of Foreign Direct Investment or FDI? (8 marks)
 - Briefly analyze the policies of the Royal Government of Bhutan in Foreign Direct Investment as per Economic Development Policy 2010? (12marks)
10. Tourism in Bhutan was privatized by the Royal Government of Bhutan in 1991. Today it is a vibrant business with nearly 200 private operators at the helm of affairs. The Royal Government of Bhutan adheres strongly to a policy of high value, low impact/volume tourism.
- What do you understand by high value, low impact/volume tourism policy adopted by the Royal Government of Bhutan? (8 marks)
 - What are functions and responsibility of the Tourism Council of Bhutan and how are they geared towards achieving these objectives? (12 marks)
11. In any developed or developing economy, private sector plays a vital role both in terms of development and employment generation. Out sourcing is one of the main avenues where private sectors can play an active role.
- It is being reported that the private sector in Bhutan is heavily constrained. Identify the Constraints and offer your recommendations for the development of private sector in Bhutan? (20 marks)
12. Career and counseling programs must be strengthened to inform the youth on the labour market situation and help the job seekers choose the necessary field of study. “Soft skills” as in traits such as positive work ethics, good attitude, desire to learn and be trained, hard work, consistency and no job hopping were in short supply among job seekers in Bhutan. Today the Bhutanese Employers aspire for personal responsibility, team work and multi tasking and it is often said that most of our Bhutanese job seekers do not live up to the expectations of the employers.
- How does career and counseling programs and soft skills help our job seekers to get into the right kind of job so that they could decide on their field of study and apply their skills? (10 marks)
 - Skills mismatch, a major concern in Bhutan could be tackled with a more hands on approach of combining formal education with work based training. Briefly elaborate this statement by suggesting ways and means to reduce the skills mismatch in Bhutan. (10 marks)