
ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2015
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL

PART III: BHUTAN AND ITS: (a) SOCIO-POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND
(b) SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1961

Date	: 11 October 2015
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.
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 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.
7. Begin each question in a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
8. Each question carried 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 and most questions have sub-questions*)

Question 1:

- a. Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal's chief and most abiding concerns throughout 35 years of his rule were to uphold, guard and spread the root of Drukpa Kagyu teaching. However, he is idolized as a great political architect and the supreme ruler of Bhutan. Analyze how he shaped the political regime of Bhutan. (10 marks)
- b. Tibetan Naljorpa Choje Drukpa Kunley is so beloved to the Bhutanese people that they often think his title refers to a Bhutanese origin rather than the Drukpa Kagyu School. In Bhutan, Choje Drukpa Kunley is revered not only as a religious and historical figure, but also as a 'cultural hero'. Discuss how he has contributed to the richness of social and cultural life of the Bhutanese people, especially in the western region. (10 marks)

Question 2:

- a. Terton Pema Lingpa was a Bhutanese saint and treasure revealer, well known throughout the Himalayas. In his own country of Bhutan, he is deified as a folk hero, treasure revealer and great spiritual master. Discuss the cultural and religious contributions of Terton Pema Lingpa. Begin your answer by explaining why he remains the source of national pride and inspiration. (10 marks)
- b. Discuss the events leading to the creation of Hereditary Monarchy in 1907 with reference to the political context then and the role played by Desi Jigme Namgyel. (10 marks)

Question 3:

"The critical factor which unites our country, strengthens our sovereignty and security, and brings prosperity is the sacred and inviolable bond between the King, Country and People (Tsa-Wa-Sum)"

Prime Minister Tshering Tobgay, The State of the Tsa-Wa-Sum, Third Session of the Second Parliament, 19 June 2014.

- a. By identifying the main challenges to the bond between King, Country and People, elucidate how we can ensure that the sacred union of the Tsa-Wa-Sum remains ever strong, vibrant and intact. (10 marks)
- b. Article 9 (Principles of the State Policy) of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan states that "The State shall endeavor to promote those conditions that are conducive to co-operation in community life and the integrity of the extended family structure."

Assess how the family, community and social relationships that form the very core and basis of society is changing today, and suggest ways to preserve the integrity of extended family structure and promote community vitality. (10 marks)

Question 4:

- a. Strengthening the institution of democracy is one of the most important goals in Bhutan. Analyze how we can strengthen the institution of democracy in accordance with the national goal of maximizing Gross National Happiness (GNH). (10 marks)
- b. Discuss three major constraints faced by media organizations in strengthening and deepening democracy in Bhutan. What do you think needs to be done to overcome those constraints? (10 marks)

Question 5:

The year 2015 has seen many events of national commemoration of the 60th Birth Anniversary of His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck. It is a great occasion for the entire nation to cherish the nation's success under the Golden Reign of His Majesty the Fourth King and pay tribute to His Majesty's enduring legacies.

Discuss the most important legacies of His Majesty the Fourth King covering the national sovereignty and independence, political stability and good governance, social harmony, and environment. (20 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

“Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross National Product”.

His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck

- a. Bhutan's development is guided by the philosophy of Gross National Happiness (GNH). In your opinion, how is GNH different from other development paradigms? (10 marks)
- b. Sustainable and equitable socio-economic development is one of the four pillars of GNH. Elucidate with examples how is this pillar integrated in the overall socio-economic development planning? (10 marks)

Question 2

The overarching goal of the 11th Five Year Plan is to achieve “*self-reliance and inclusive green socio-economic development*”.

- a. What do you understand by ‘self-reliance’, ‘inclusive development’ and ‘green development’? Explain clearly with relevant examples. (10 marks)
- b. In your opinion, what circumstances motivated Bhutan to accord high importance to pursue the self-reliance objective? (10 marks)

Question 3

Bhutanese economy faces multiple constraints in achieving higher and more stable growth that is inclusive.

- a. Discuss four critical constraints Bhutan faces in the implementation of socio-economic development plans. (10 marks)
- b. Suggest four policy recommendations to overcome those critical constraints to guide the course of Bhutan’s economy to a more balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth path. (10 marks)

Question 4

At times, there is a lack of strong correlation between the economic growth and employment generation. Though Bhutan experienced strong economic growth during the past decade it has not generated adequate employment opportunities.

- a. In your opinion, what are the main reasons for unemployment in the country? (10 marks)
- b. Suggest at least three key measures or recommendation to address the unemployment situation in the country. (10 marks)

Question 5

Although the situation of Indian Rupee (INR) reserve has significantly improved lately the shortage of INR in the last three years has especially impacted the growth of private sector.

- a. What, in your opinion, were the main causes of the INR shortfall in Bhutan? (10 marks)
- b. In retrospect, what monetary, fiscal and other measures could have reduced the shortage of INR in the country? (10 marks)

Question 6

During the fourth SAARC ministers' meeting on poverty alleviation in Thimphu, the Prime Minister of Bhutan declared that the government has identified 3,154 poorest households in the country. Poverty is a multidimensional issue requiring concerted efforts from many actors.

- a. Discuss three targeted intervention programs being implemented to reduce the poverty in rural areas. (10 marks)
- b. Unchecked rural-urban migration has led to ancestral farmlands fallow and homes empty (*goongtong*) in some parts of our country. Suggest three practical measures to reverse rural-urban migration in the country. (10 marks)

Question 7

Hydropower and Tourism are two of the Five Jewels of our economy.

- a. The installed hydropower capacity of 1,488 MW constitutes less than 5 percent of total hydropower potential. Considering its vast potential, should Bhutan continue to invest and build more hydropower projects? Justify your arguments. (10 marks)
- b. Tourism is the second largest revenue earner for the country in 2014. It also generates significant employment. However, it is evident that most of the visitors are largely concentrated in the western part of Bhutan. Suggest appropriate strategies to promote tourism beyond the western region in the country. (10 marks)

