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རྒྱལ་གཞུང་གི་གཞི་གཞུག་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)**

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

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**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)

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**Question THREE:**

*“The time has now come for me to hand over my responsibilities to Trongsa Penlop Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck,”* said His Majesty in a kasho issued on December 9, 2006, 20<sup>th</sup> day of the 10<sup>th</sup> Bhutanese month. The transition was formally announced on December 14, 24<sup>th</sup> day of the 10<sup>th</sup> Bhutanese month, in a special sitting of the Cabinet in Tashichhodzong, Thimphu. The day was charged with emotion as His Majesty, the fourth Druk Gyalpo reminded the Cabinet of his decision.

- a. What were some of the reasons for His Majesty the fourth Druk Gyalpo’s historic and momentous decision and announcement? (10 marks)
- b. As a student and young citizen of the country, reflect on your emotions on that memorable day and on your thoughts on the continuity and change in the future direction and progress of the country. (10 marks)

**Question FOUR:**

In the year 2008, after many centuries of theocratic rule and a century of Monarchy, the Kingdom of Bhutan peacefully made the transition to a Parliamentary Democratic system of Government (Democratic Constitutional Monarchy). Parliamentary elections were held in 2007 and 2008, and an elected Government was installed in April, 2008. Bhutan adopted a written Constitution on 18 July, 2009.

- a. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan has 35 Articles with several unique features. What are some of the most unique features? Please discuss. (5 marks)
- b. His Majesty the King Jigme Singye Wangchuk during thirty-four years of his reign (1972-2006), introduced major changes to prepare the country towards a Parliamentary Democratic system of Government. Discuss some of the major transformations. (10 marks)
- c. Which Article of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan makes Gross National Happiness (GNH), a principle of State Policy and how is this important? (5 marks)

**Question FIVE:**

Time and again there have been clear expressions of the close relationship between the media and democracy. A free and independent media leads to a democratic, open and transparent society.

- a. Do you agree? If yes, How and Why? Discuss. (10 marks)
- b. There has been a proliferation of media, the country now has twelve newspapers. Which newspaper do you read the most and Why? (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 ONE:**

- a. Since the inception of five year plan programmes in 1961, Bhutan has made a notable progress in a number of areas of economic and social development. The country enjoys a relatively high standard of living and atmosphere of social harmony. Nevertheless, there are many economic and social problems outstanding and much work needs to be done. Discuss some of the main socio-economic problems facing the country at present. (10 marks)
- b. Industrial development is important to enhance the living standards of people and to increase the rate of economic growth. Therefore, this sector has been given importance since the 3<sup>rd</sup> Five Year Plan (1971-1976). Explain how the government is promoting industrial development and simultaneously able to follow the development philosophy of Gross National Happiness and Sustainability. (10 marks)

**Question TWO:**

- a. During the round table meeting in September 2011, Prime Minister Jigmi Y Thinley informed the gathering of representatives from donor agencies that Bhutan will continue to be in need of donor assistance for its development activities until 2020. He also informed the gathering that in the nation's earnest efforts to ensuring economic self-reliance, it had taken a number of initiatives in the Tenth Plan.

Explain the initiatives of the Tenth Plan to ensure economic self-reliance (10 marks)

- b. The increasing movement of people from the rural to urban areas in the country has been a concern for the Royal Government. Accordingly, the government has endorsed 'rural prosperity' as the theme for the 11th Five Year Plan.
  - i. Explain any two effects of the increasing movement of people from the rural to urban on the rural economy. (4 marks)
  - ii. Suggest appropriate strategies to achieve this theme? (6 marks)

**Question THREE:**

The recent shortage in the country's reserves of Indian Rupees, while causing some significant disturbance in the economy, has also opened our eyes to the challenges that lie ahead for our country. It also provides an opportunity to rethink the collaborative role that the government and the private sector must play in realizing the country's development goals.

a. Account for the factors responsible for the Rupee shortage. (8 marks)

b. Write a short note (approximately in 200 to 250 words) on the following:

*Rupee shortage – boon or bane to the Bhutanese economy.* (12 marks)

**Question FOUR:**

Article 5 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan (2008) mandates the Royal Government of Bhutan to ensure ecologically balanced sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development. Similarly, wellbeing and happiness, ecological sustainability, fair distribution and efficient use of scarce resources were what came out of the happiness meeting at the UN in New York in April 2012.

a. Define ecologically balanced sustainable development? (6 marks)

b. Explain how economic and social development can be promoted while maintaining ecological sustainability. (14 marks)

**Question FIVE:**

a. Human Resource is regarded vital for economic development. Comment on Bhutan's human resource development programme since 1961. (10 marks)

b. Shortage of qualified and trained manpower is basically felt in almost every sector from education to local governance, yet people can't find employment. What could be some of the reasons for low level of technology and skills in our country? (10 marks)

**Question SIX:**

a. According to the Gross National Happiness Commission (GNHC), Bhutan's population is expected to double by 2040. Will slower population growth increase the growth rate of per capita income through increasing per capita availability of exhaustible resources? (10 marks)

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- b. Taking into consideration the factors leading to population growth, suggest practical solutions that would enable the government to achieve a stable population size by 2050. (10 marks)

**Question SEVEN:**

The Accelerating Bhutan's Socio-Economic Development (ABSD) initiative is an undertaking by the Royal Government of Bhutan to focus on an accelerated pace of socio-economic development through improvement in efficiency and effectiveness of public service delivery and exploring potential for job creation, rather than depending on conventional ways of doing business to address the challenges.

- a. What are the focus areas of the ABSD initiative? (5 marks)
- b. Explain the initiatives taken under the ABSD to accelerate the pace of development of:
- i. Agriculture Sector (5 marks)
  - ii. Construction Sector and (5marks)
  - iii. Information and Communication Technology (ITC) sector (5 marks)