

**PAPER I: LANGUAGES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (Technical)**

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

**PAPER I: LANGUAGES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

<b>Date</b>	: 09 October 2015
<b>Total Marks</b>	: 100 [70 marks for Part A – English & GK; 30 marks for Part B – Dzongkha]
<b>Examination Time</b>	: 3 Hours
<b>Reading Time</b>	: 15 Minutes (Prior to examination time)

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**READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:**

- This paper is divided into two parts – Part A and Part B.
  - ✓ Part A: English and General Knowledge, which carries 70 marks; and
  - ✓ Part B: Dzongkha Language, which carries 30 marks.
- Part A of the paper is divided into three Sections:
  - ✓ Section I - Case Study;
  - ✓ Section II - Topical Discussions; and
  - ✓ Section III – Multiple Choice Questions.
- Part B of the paper is divided into two Sections:
  - ✓ Section I – Comprehension རྩི་བ་དང་པ་ ལོ་བ་ལེན་ནི་ལྟེ
  - ✓ Section II – Translation རྩི་བ་གཉིས་པ་ སྐད་སྒྱུར་ལྟེ
- Specific instructions for Part A and Part B are provided under each Part/ Section separately. Please read the instructions for each Part/Section carefully and answer the questions that follow.
- While answering the Multiple Choice Questions under Part A, Section III, write only the letter of the correct answer chosen against the question number, clearly and legibly. E.g. 21(C). Any double writing or smudgy answers shall not be evaluated.
- You are required to write all your **ANSWERS** for **Part A** and **Part B** on **SEPARATE Answer Booklets**. You will not be given any marks for answers written other than in the Answer Booklets. Make sure that you write your roll number in the space provided in all Answer Booklets.
- The intended marks for each question are mentioned under each question or in brackets.
- Begin your answer to each Section on a fresh page.
- This Paper contains **TEN** pages (including this cover page).

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**PART I**

**SECTION I: Case Study**

**Read the following passage and answer ALL THREE questions that follow. (30 Marks)**

The city of Nogales is cut in half by a fence. If you stand by it and look north, you'll see Nogales, Arizona, located in Santa Cruz County. The income of the average household there is about \$30,000 a year. Most teenagers are in school, and the majority of the adults are high school graduates. Despite all the arguments people make about how deficient the U.S. health care system is, the population is relatively healthy, with high life expectancy by global standards. Many of the residents are above age sixty-five and have access to Medicare. It's just one of the many services the government provides that most take for granted, such as electricity, telephones, a sewage system, public health, a road network linking them to other cities in the area and to the rest of the United States, and, last but not least, law and order. The people of Nogales, Arizona, can go about their daily activities without fear for life or safety and not constantly afraid of theft, expropriation, or other things that might jeopardize their investments in their businesses and houses. Equally important, the residents of Nogales, Arizona, take it for granted that, with all its inefficiency and occasional corruption, the government is their agent. They can vote to replace their mayor, congressmen, and senators; they vote in the presidential elections that determine who will lead their country. Democracy is second nature to them.

Life south of the fence, just a few feet away, is rather different. While the residents of Nogales, Sonora, live in a relatively prosperous part of Mexico, the income of the average household there is about one-third that in Nogales, Arizona. Most adults in Nogales, Sonora, do not have a high school degree, and many teenagers are not in school. Mothers have to worry about high rates of infant mortality. Poor public health conditions mean it's no surprise that the residents of Nogales, Sonora, do not live as long as their northern neighbors. They also don't have access to many public amenities. Roads are in bad condition south of the fence. Law and order is in worse condition. Crime is high, and opening a business is a risky activity. Not only do you risk robbery, but getting all the permissions and greasing all the palms just to open is no easy endeavor. Residents of Nogales, Sonora, live with politicians' corruption and ineptitude every day.

In contrast to their northern neighbors, democracy is a very recent experience for them. Until the political reforms of 2000, Nogales, Sonora, just like the rest of Mexico, was under the corrupt control of the Institutional Revolutionary Party, or Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI).

How could the two halves of what is essentially the same city be so different? There is no difference in geography, climate, or the types of diseases prevalent in the area, since germs do not face any restrictions crossing back and forth between the United States and Mexico. Of course, health conditions are very different, but this has nothing to do with the disease environment; it is

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because the people south of the border live with inferior sanitary conditions and lack decent health care.

But perhaps the residents are very different. Could it be that the residents of Nogales, Arizona, are grandchildren of migrants from Europe, while those in the south are descendants of Aztecs? Not so. The backgrounds of people on both sides of the border are quite similar. After Mexico became independent from Spain in 1821, the area around “Los dos Nogales” was part of the Mexican state of Vieja California and remained so even after the Mexican-American War of 1846–1848. Indeed, it was only after the Gadsden Purchase of 1853 that the U.S. border was extended into this area. It was Lieutenant N. Michler who, while surveying the border, noted the presence of the “pretty little valley of Los Nogales.” Here, on either side of the border, the two cities rose up. The inhabitants of Nogales, Arizona, and Nogales, Sonora, share ancestors, enjoy the same food and the same music, and, we would hazard to say, have the same “culture.”

Of course, there is a very simple and obvious explanation for the differences between the two halves of Nogales that you’ve probably long since guessed: the very border that defines the two halves. Nogales, Arizona, is in the United States. Its inhabitants have access to the economic institutions of the United States, which enable them to choose their occupations freely, acquire schooling and skills, and encourage their employers to invest in the best technology, which leads to higher wages for them. They also have access to political institutions that allow them to take part in the democratic process, to elect their representatives, and replace them if they misbehave. In consequence, politicians provide the basic services (ranging from public health to roads to law and order) that the citizens demand. Those of Nogales, Sonora, are not so lucky. They live in a different world shaped by different institutions. These different institutions create very disparate incentives for the inhabitants of the two Nogaleses and for the entrepreneurs and businesses willing to invest there. These incentives created by the different institutions of the Nogaleses and the countries in which they are situated are the main reason for the differences in economic prosperity on the two sides of the border.

Why are the institutions of the United States so much more conducive to economic success than those of Mexico or, for that matter, the rest of Latin America? The answer to this question lies in the way the different societies formed during the early colonial period. An institutional divergence took place then, with implications lasting into the present day. To understand this divergence we must begin right at the foundation of the colonies in North and Latin America.

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### **Question 1**

**(10 marks)**

How do the two cities (the city of Nogales, Arizona and the city of Nogales, Sonora) differ despite the fact that these two cities are separated just by a fence?

### **Question 2**

**(10 marks)**

How could the two halves (city of Nogales, Arizona in the north and the city of Nogales, Sonora in the south) of what is essentially the same city be so different? What are the reasons for the differences?

### **Question 3**

**(10 marks)**

In your opinion why are the institutions of the United States so much more conducive to economic success than institutions in Bhutan or, for that matter, the rest of the countries in the world?

## **SECTION II: Topical Discussion**

**This section consists of four questions related to topical issues. You may answer ANY TWO questions. Each question carries 10 marks.**

### **Question 1**

Bhutan has over 20 distinct native languages, but only Dzongkha is taught formally in the school along with English as a second language. At the same time, the government expresses concern about other native languages being on the verge of extinction. Do you think it is time that Bhutan should consider reforming language education policy? Evaluate the pros and cons of including other native languages in the general education curriculum.

### **Question 2**

Youth unemployment is a global concern. In Bhutan too, youth employment has been one of the greatest challenges of the government. In your assessment, is the present PDP government concerned about youth unemployment? Is the government doing enough to provide employment to the youth of Bhutan?

### **Question 3**

Since 2008 Bhutan has been emphasizing that mothers should exclusively breastfeed their babies for the first six months. However, the government at the moment grants maternity leave for only three months for the working mothers. How will Bhutan benefit if maternity leave is extended to six months? How will Bhutan benefit if the maternity leave is kept as status quo (three months)?

### **Question 4**

Hydropower is considered as one of the backbones of Bhutan's economy. The present PDP government too, like the former DPT government, has pumped in a huge chunk of the country's money in the construction of new hydropower projects. Close to 75% of all electricity generated in

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Bhutan is exported to India. However, there are concerns being expressed within Bhutan. Questions are being raised about whether there is an overdependence of the economy on one source, hydropower, and on one market, and whether hydropower is creating the kind and number of jobs that Bhutan needs. Another concern is that the hydropower projects have made huge area of land and natural habitat susceptible to threat. Should Bhutan government shift its economic sustenance to other sectors?

### **SECTION III – Multiple Choice Questions**

**Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of the correct answer chosen in the Answer Sheet against the question number. E.g. 21(C). Each question carries ONE mark.**

1. Vodka, Galliano and orange juice are used to make which classic cocktail?
  - A. Harvey Wallbanger
  - B. Boulevardier
  - C. Margarita
  - D. Bloody Mary
  
2. Which children's classic book was written by Anna Sewell?
  - A. Famous classics for girls
  - B. A best loved library
  - C. Black Beauty
  - D. A treasury of classic stories
  
3. How many tentacles do a squid (a sea animal) has?
  - A. Four
  - B. Eight
  - C. Ten
  - D. Twelve
  
4. Which river forms the eastern section of the border between England and Scotland?
  - A. Avon
  - B. Tweed
  - C. Tees
  - D. Tyne
  
5. If cats are feline, what are sheep?
  - A. Bovidae
  - B. Amphibia
  - C. Arachnida
  - D. Ovine

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6. For which fruit is the US state of Georgia famous?
- A. Blueberry
  - B. Grapes
  - C. Peach
  - D. Kiwi
7. Which is the financial centre and main city of Switzerland?
- A. Basel
  - B. Zurich
  - C. Geneva
  - D. Bern
8. In which city was Martin Luther King assassinated in 1968?
- A. Alabaster, Alabama
  - B. Casa Grande, Arizona
  - C. Memphis, Tennessee
  - D. Bennett, Colorado
9. What is the word used to describe an animal/plant that is both male and female?
- A. Hermaphrodite
  - B. Transgender
  - C. Intersex
  - D. Androgynous
10. Who won six consecutive Wimbledon singles titles in the 1980s?
- A. Jimmy Connors
  - B. John McEnroe
  - C. Martina Navratilova
  - D. William Renshaw
11. In which country did the Mau Mau uprising (1952-60) occur?
- A. Britain
  - B. South Africa
  - C. Cuba
  - D. Kenya
12. What does a numismatist study or collect?
- A. Coins
  - B. Teddy bears

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- C. Stamps
- D. Post cards

13. Which guitarist is known as Slow-hand?

- A. Augus Young
- B. Jimmy Page
- C. Eric Clapton
- D. Buddy Guy

14. What is infant whale commonly called?

- A. Cub
- B. Pup
- C. Calf
- D. Fawn

15. Which term, usually applied to legal evidence, means 'at first sight'?

- A. Docket
- B. Plaintiff
- C. Depositions
- D. Prima Facie

16. What do the British call the vegetables that Americans call zucchini?

- A. Marrow
- B. Pumpkin
- C. Courgettes
- D. Aubergine

17. In which Dickens novel was Miss Havisham jilted on her wedding day?

- A. A House to Let
- B. The Magic Fishbone
- C. Mrs Lirriper
- D. Great Expectations

18. What is an otter's home called?

- A. Holt
- B. Den
- C. Nest
- D. Coop

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19. How old is a horse when it changes from a filly to a mare?
- A. One year
  - B. Two years
  - C. Three years
  - D. Four years
20. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established on:
- A. 8 December 1985
  - B. 18 December 1985
  - C. 8 December 1975
  - D. 18 December 1975

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རྒྱལ་གཞུང་གི་གཞི་རྒྱུ་ཚོགས་པ།

སྤྱི་ལོ་ ༢༠༡༥ ལོའི་འབྲུག་གི་གཞི་རྒྱུ་ཚོགས་པ།

ཚོགས་པའི་དབྱེ་བ་ འཕུལ་རིག

དི་ཤོག་དང་པའི་ སྤྱི་ཚོན་ཁ་པ། རྒྱུང་ཁའི་སྐད་ཡིག

སྤྱི་གསལ་བསྐྱོར་མཁའ་ ༣༠།

དི་བཤམ་པ། གོ་བཤམ་མི།

སྤྱི་གསལ་ ༡༥།

༤ ཁ་ཚ་གི་ཉེ་མ་འབྲུག་ཡིན་པས། ད་རེས་ཀྱི་ཉེ་མ་དཔལ་ཡིན་པས། འབྲུག་སྤྱི་དཔལ་གཉིས་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ།

དེ་བཟུམ་གྱི་དུས་སྐབས་བཟང་པོ་སྤྲིན་པའི་དུས་ལུ་རྗེ་འགོ་བའི་མགོན་པོ་གཙུག་པ་རྒྱ་རྒྱུ་རྒྱུ་ལམ་གྱི་ཞལ་ལས། ལེགས་པའི་ཚུགས་སུ་རྟེན་འབྲེལ་བཟང་པོར་སྤྲིན། ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པ་རང་གིས་བྱེད་པས་ཚོགས།

གསུང་དོ་བཟུམ་འབད་ དེ་ཙམ་གྱི་རྩ་བའི་བླ་མ། ཡི་དམ་དཔལ་པོ་མཁའ་འགོ། སྤང་མ་དམ་ཙམ་རྒྱ་མཚོ་ཚུ་གིས་བསྐོར་ཏེ་འགོ་བཟུང་དང་བཅས་པའི་ སྤྱི་གསལ་མགོན་དམ་པ་ཚུ་ མཚོན་ཁྲི་པད་མའི་སྤེང་ལུ་དཀྱིལ་འཁོར་གྱི་བཀྲུག་མ་སྤྲིན། མར་མེ་གི་མདངས་མ་ཉམས། སྤོས་ཀྱི་དི་མ་ཡལ།

ལ་ཚེ་ཚེ་བཞུགས་པའི་སྤྱི་མཐུན་ལུ་ དམ་ཚིག་གསལ་གྱི་བཀྲུད་པ་ལུ་གཡལ་ཡི་དི་མས་མ་གོས་པར་བྱས་སྤོབ་དང་། མཁར་བས་གོ་ཤེས་ཉན་ཤེས། གཟི་བཤིད་ཚེ་རྟོག་ཏོ། བསོད་སྤེ་ཙམ། ཚིག་ལུ་མཚོན་ཡོད་མི་ཚུ་གིས་གཡལ་གྱི་མཐུན་མཐུ་མཐུ་མཐུ།

ན་ཚོད་རན་མི། འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་བྱ་བ་གཞུང་ལུ་ཡང་སྤྱི་བཟོ་བཟོ། སོ་ནམས་དང་བཟོ་རིགས་བཅུ་གསུམ་གྱི་ལུ་ལུ་ལོ་མེད་པར་ རྟེན་རུས་བསྐྱེད་མི་སྐལ་ལུ་ལོ་མེད་ཚུ་གིས་གཡལ་གཡལ་བཅད། འཇིག་རྟེན་འདོད་དགའི་གཏམ་ལུ་ཡོད་པ། ལང་ཚོ་དར་ལུ་བབས། མཇོང་འདོད་ཀྱི་སྤྲིན་ཚོས་ཙམ། མིག་གི་རྣམ་འབྲུར་དང་ཁའི་སྤྱི་བཟངས་ཡང་སྤྱི་དཔལ་མི་ རིགས་རུས་ཡོན་ཏན་ སྤོབས་མངའ་བའི་གོ་འདྲེགས་ཏེ་སྤོད་མི་ སོ་གསར་མོ་གསར་ཚུ་གིས་གཡལ་གཡལ་བཅད།

ལུས་ལ་ན་ཚོ་མེད། སེམས་ལུ་སྤྲིན་བསྐྱེད་མེད། ཨོག་ཁང་ཕུགས་ཀྱི་གང། བར་ཐོག་འབྲུག་གིས་གང། སྤོད་ཐོག་མི་གིས་གང། མི་བཀྲུད་ཚུ་ལས་རིང། མི་ཚེས་ཉེ་ལུ་མཉམ། ཕུག་མཚོན་རྣམ་ཐོས་སྤྲིན་དང་མཉམ་སྤྲིན། སྤང་བཀྲུ་ཡངས། དགའ་བཤམ་དང་སྤྲིད་པ་འབད་འཇོམས་ཏེ་ ཡོད་པའི་སྐབས་འདི་ལུ་རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ཕུན་སུམ་ཚོགས་པའི་ལོ་རྒྱུས་བཟུང་ཙམ་ཞུ་ནི་འདི་གིས་ཕོ་བཟང་གེས་རྒྱལ་པའི་སྤྱི་ལུ་པ་མིང་པོ་ ལྷག་ལས་དབང་པོ་དང་ མོ་བཟང་མེད་ལུ་འབྲུག་མའི་སྤྱི་ལུ་པ་པོ་མིང་ ཡིད་འོང་དཔལ་འབྱིལ་ གཉིས་མཐུན་ལམ་ རྒྱ་ལོ་ལོངས་སྤོད། ལུ་བཀྲུད། ལུ་བལམ་འགོ། ཚོས་དང་འཇིག་རྟེན་ལ་སོགས་ཀྱི་བྱ་བ་གཞུང་ལུ་བཟུམ་རུང་གོང་ནས་གོང་དུ་འབེལ་བའི་ཐབས་རྟེན་འབྲེལ་ཞུ་བ་ལགས་སོ།

**PAPER I: LANGUAGES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (Technical)**

ཡིག་རྒྱུགས་འདི་ལྷན་སྟེ་འོག་གི་དྲི་བའི་ལན་ཀ་ཁ་ག་ག་གསུམ་གྱི་ལན་གར་བློས།

སྐྱགས་ཀྲ།

ཀ། དྲི་བའི་ལན་འབྲི་ནི།

- |   |   |       |
|---|---|-------|
| ༡ | འགྲོ་བ་ལྟ་དང་བཅས་པའི་སྐབས་མགོན་དམ་པ་ཚུ་བཟུང་མཁོ་ག་དང་གར་ཚུད་པ་སྟོན་པ་     | [ 2 ] |
| ༢ | གཤམ་གྱི་མདུན་མགོ་མནན་མི་ག་དང་གར་ཡིན་ནུ་                                   | [ 2 ] |
| ༣ | གཤམ་གྲལ་བཅད་མི་དང་གཡོན་གཤམ་བཅད་མི་གི་བར་ན་ཁྱད་པར་ག་ཅི་འདུག་ཟེ་            | [ 2 ] |
| ༤ | ཚོས་དང་འཇིག་རྟེན་གྱི་ལཱ་ལེགས་ཤོམ་འགྲོ་བཅུག་ཟེར་སྟོན་ལམ་འདི་གཤམ་བཏབ་མས་ཟེ་ | [ 2 ] |

ཁ། འོག་གི་མིང་ཚིག་ཚུ་བཞེད་ཚིག་བཟོ་ནི། ཡིག་རྒྱུགས་ནང་ལས་འབྲི་མི་ཚོ་ག།

[ 3 ]

- ༡- གཟི་བཞིན།    ༢- མངའ་ཐང།    ༣- རྣམ་འགྲུར།    ༤- རྟེན་འབྲེལ།    ༥- དགྲིལ་འཁོར།    ༦- ལྷག་མཛོད།

ག། འོག་གི་མིང་ཚིག་ཚུ་གི་གོ་དོན་ཆ་འདམ་ཚུ་ཡིག་རྒྱུགས་ནང་ལས་འཚོལ་ཏེ་བློས།

[ 3 ]

- ༡- གདོང་ཁར།    ༢- བསོད་ནམས་ཅན།    ༣- ལྷོ་ལོར།    ༤- བཙོན་འགྲུལ།    ༥- ཚོས་གཞི་མ་ཡལ།    ༦- ངག་གི་བཤད་པ།

དྲི་བ་གཉིས་པ།

སྐད་སྐྱུར།

སྐྱགས་ཀྲ།

འོག་གི་དབྱིན་སྐད་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་མིང་ཚིག་ཚུ་ རེ་རེ་བཞིན་དུ་རྩིང་ཁའི་ཐོག་ལུ་སྐད་སྐྱུར་འབད་དེ་བློས། (༡X༡=༡༥)

- 1- Emergency
- 2- Eminent jurist
- 3- Encroachment
- 4- Ensure
- 5- Entitled
- 6- Election commission
- 7- Election campaign
- 8- Election commissioner
- 9- Election petition
- 10- Election schedule
- 11- Electoral law
- 12- Election
- 13- Efficient
- 14- Efficiency
- 15- Effectiveness

བཀའ་ཤིས་བདེ་ལེགས།