

ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2016
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL

PAPER I: LANGUAGES & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Date	: 30 September 2016
Total Marks	: 100 [70 marks for Part A – English & GK; 30 marks for Part B – Dzongkha]
Examination Time	: 3 Hours
Reading Time	: 15 Minutes (Prior to examination time)

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།
 - ✓ Section II – Translation རྩི་བ་གཉིས་པ་ ལྷན་སྒྱུར།
- 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 registration 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.
- You are required to hand over the Answer Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
- This Paper contains **11 pages** including this Instruction Page.

PART I

SECTION I: Case Study

Read the following passage (an excerpt from the book ‘Why nations fail’) and answer ALL THREE questions that follow. (30 Marks)

The making of prosperity and poverty

By Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson

In the summer of 1945, as the Second World War was drawing to a close, the Japanese colony in Korea began to collapse. Within a month of Japan’s August 15 unconditional surrender, Korea was divided at the 38th parallel into two spheres of influence. The South was administered by the United States. The North, by Russia. The uneasy peace of the cold war was shattered in June 1950 when the North Korean army invaded the South. Though initially the North Koreans made large inroads, capturing the capital city, Seoul, by the autumn, they were in full retreat. It was then that Hwang Pyöng-Wön and his brother were separated. Hwang Pyöng-Wön managed to hide and avoid being drafted into the North Korean army. He stayed in the South and worked as a pharmacist. His brother, a doctor working in Seoul treating wounded soldiers from the South Korean army, was taken north as the North Korean army retreated. Dragged apart in 1950, they met again in 2000 in Seoul for the first time in fifty years, after the two governments finally agreed to initiate a limited program of family reunification.

As a doctor, Hwang Pyöng-Wön’s brother had ended up working for the air force, a good job in a military dictatorship. But even those with privileges in North Korea don’t do that well. When the brothers met, Hwang Pyöng-Wön asked about how life was north of the 38th parallel. He had a car, but his brother didn’t. “Do you have a telephone?” he asked his brother. “No,” said his brother. “My daughter, who works at the Foreign Ministry, has a phone, but if you don’t know the code you can’t call.” Hwang Pyöng-Wön recalled how all the people from the North at the reunion were asking for money, so he offered some to his brother. But his brother said, “If I go back with money the government will say, ‘Give that money to us,’ so keep it.” Hwang Pyöng-Wön noticed his brother’s coat was threadbare: “Take off that coat and leave it, and when you go back wear this one,” he suggested. “I can’t do that,” his brother replied. “This is just borrowed from the government to come here.” Hwang Pyöng-Wön recalled how when they parted, his brother was ill at ease and always nervous as though someone were listening. He was poorer than Hwang Pyöng-Wön imagined. His brother said he lived well, but Hwang Pyöng-Wön thought he looked awful and was thin as a rake.

The people of South Korea have living standards similar to those of Portugal and Spain. To the north, in the so called Democratic People’s Republic of Korea, or North Korea, living standards are akin to those of a sub-Saharan African country, about one-tenth of average living standards in South Korea. The health of North Koreans is in an even worse state; the average North Korean can expect to live ten years less than his cousins south of the 38th parallel. North Korea is almost completely dark due to lack of electricity; South Korea is blazing with light.

These striking differences are not ancient. In fact, they did not exist prior to the end of the Second World War. But after 1945, the different governments in the North and the South adopted very different ways of organizing their economies. South Korea was led, and its early economic and political institutions were shaped, by the Harvard- and Princeton-educated, staunchly anticommunist Syngman Rhee, with significant support from the United States. Rhee was elected president in 1948. Forged in the midst of the Korean War and against the threat of communism spreading to the south of the 38th parallel, South Korea was no democracy. Both Rhee and his equally famous successor, General Park Chung-Hee, secured their places in history as authoritarian presidents. But both governed a market economy where private property was recognized, and after 1961, Park effectively threw the weight of the state behind rapid economic growth, channeling credit and subsidies to firms that were successful.

The situation north of the 38th parallel was different. Kim Il-Sung, a leader of anti-Japanese communist partisans during the Second World War, established himself as dictator by 1947 and, with the help of the Soviet Union, introduced a rigid form of centrally planned economy as part of the so-called Juche system. Private property was outlawed, and markets were banned. Freedoms were curtailed not only in the marketplace, but in every sphere of North Koreans' lives - except for those who happened to be part of the very small ruling elite around Kim Il-Sung and, later, his son and successor Kim Jong-Il.

It should not surprise us that the economic fortunes of South and North Korea diverged sharply. Kim Il-Sung's command economy and the Juche system soon proved to be a disaster. Detailed statistics are not available from North Korea, which is a secretive state, to say the least. Nonetheless, available evidence confirms what we know from the all-too-often recurring famines: not only did industrial production fail to take off, but North Korea in fact experienced a collapse in agricultural productivity. Lack of private property meant that few people had incentives to invest or to exert effort to increase or even maintain productivity. The stifling, repressive regime was inimical to innovation and the adoption of new technologies. But Kim Il-Sung, Kim Jong-Il, and their cronies had no intention of reforming the system, or introducing private property, markets, private contracts, or changing economic and political institutions. North Korea continues to stagnate economically.

Meanwhile, in the South, economic institutions encouraged investment and trade. South Korean politicians invested in education, achieving high rates of literacy and schooling. South Korean companies were quick to take advantage of the relatively educated population, the policies encouraging investment and industrialization, exports, and the transfer of technology. South Korea quickly became one of East Asia's "Miracle Economies," one of the most rapidly growing nations in the world.

By the late 1990s, in just about half a century, South Korean growth and North Korean stagnation led to a tenfold gap between the two halves of this once-united country - imagine what a difference a couple of centuries could make. The economic disaster of North Korea, which led to the starvation of millions, when placed against the South Korean economic success, is striking: neither culture nor geography nor ignorance can explain the divergent paths of North and South Korea. We have to look at institutions for an answer.

Question 1

(10 marks)

Describe the physical, professional, and economic differences between Hwang Pyöng-Wön and his brother? What caused the differences?

Question 2

(10 marks)

How do North and South Korea differ in terms of political system, and trade and industry?

Question 3

(10 marks)

The author ends the essay by saying, “neither culture nor geography nor ignorance can explain the divergent paths of North and South Korea. We have to look at institutions for an answer”. Why do you think is the author mentioning ‘culture, geography, and ignorance’ as factors of the differences between North and South Korea? What do ‘institutions’ refer to?

SECTION II: Topical Discussion

This section consists of four questions related to topical issues. Answer ANY TWO questions. Each question carries 10 marks.

Question 1

According to the first woman minister of Bhutan, Aum Dorji Choden - Works and human settlement minister - the focus of women in politics at the moment is on capacity building and creating a conducive environment for women to enhance their participation rather than introduction of a quota system (Kuensel, January 12, 2015).

In your opinion, which strategy will encourage more women participation in politics, the quota system or the capacity building and creating conducive environment? Why?

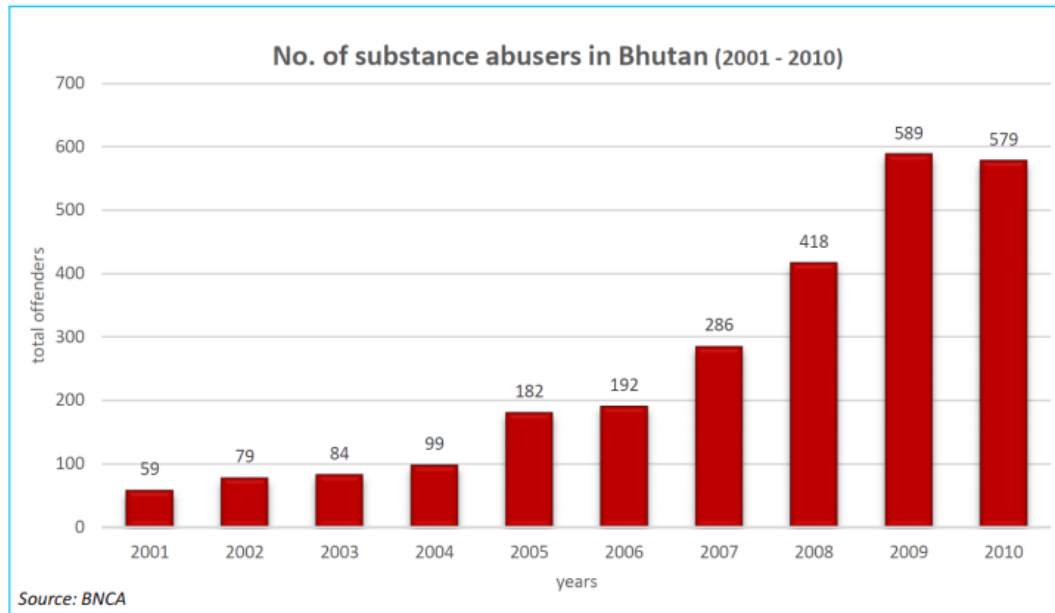
Question 2

According to the Penal Code of Bhutan (2004), a defendant shall be guilty of the offence against the Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, or Zung, if the defendant removes a Zung from a Chorten or religious statue. The offence against the Ku, Sung, Thuk-Ten, or Zung shall be a felony of the first degree (a minimum sentence term of fifteen years imprisonment and a maximum of life imprisonment).

Do you think the sentence for Chorten vandalism is too harsh? Why?

Question 3

According to a UNICEF report (2001-2010), adolescents and youth in Bhutan are increasingly experimenting with risky behaviours such as drug and alcohol abuse and unprotected sexual practices. About 84 per cent of the drug users are adolescents and youth between 13 to 24 years old; more than 43 per cent of them are students. Substance abuse causes long-term impacts on the wellbeing and the future of adolescents and youth. Alcohol, tobacco, marijuana/cannabis, pharmaceutical drugs and solvents are some of the commonly abused substances. The statistics is given below.



In your opinion, is the government doing enough to curb the drug related youth problems? Suggest some strategies to curb the problem.

Question 4

The Article 7 of the Constitution of Bhutan state: “All persons are equal before the law and are entitled to equal and effective protection of the law and shall not be discriminated against on the grounds of race, sex, language, religion, politics or other status”.

In your opinion, how are Bhutanese citizens treated before law?

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. Pollination by birds is called_____.
 - A) autogamy
 - B) anemophily
 - C) entomophily
 - D) ornithophily

2. How many men have walked on the moon?
 - A) 10
 - B) 11
 - C) 12
 - D) 14

3. Which terrestrial animal is the fastest-running animal?
 - A) man
 - B) lion
 - C) jaguar
 - D) cheetah

4. Which sea is the saltiest natural lake and is also at the lowest elevation on the face of the earth?
 - A) the Red Sea
 - B) the Dead Sea
 - C) the Black Sea
 - D) the Salton Sea

5. Which prefix is often used with scientific terms to indicate that something is the same, equal or constant?
 - A) meta
 - B) mega
 - C) iso
 - D) quasi

6. In which country was a method for making rust-resistant iron discovered in the fifth century B.C.?
- A) India
 - B) Egypt
 - C) Sumeria
 - D) Babylon
7. The per capita birth rate of a population is known as its_____.
- A) natality
 - B) mortality
 - C) carrying capacity
 - D) population density
8. Which newspaper in India has won the Data Journalism Awards 2016 for Investigation of the Year?
- A. The Hindu
 - B. Times of India
 - C. Economic Times
 - D. The Indian Express
9. International Picnic day is observed on_____.
- A) June 20
 - B) June 19
 - C) June 18
 - D) June 17
10. Who is the person who made a history by firstly becoming the oldest skydiver and secondly by becoming the oldest (106) Olympic torchbearer in the 2016 Rio Olympics?
- A) Riba Santana
 - B) Aida Gemanque
 - C) Alexander Kaptarenko
 - D) None of the above.
11. When is the World Blood Donor day celebrated?
- A) June 10
 - B) June 12
 - C) June 14
 - D) June 15

12. Which continent has the largest coastline?
- A) Asia
 - B) Europe
 - C) Africa
 - D) Antarctica
13. How many countries are there in Asia?
- A) 40 countries
 - B) 44 countries
 - C) 48 countries
 - D) 84 countries
14. Which of the following statements is not true about the Drafting of the Constitution of Bhutan?
- A. It had 39 members
 - B. There was a representative each from twenty dzongkhags
 - C. It has two representatives from the central monk body
 - D. His Majesty the 4th King was a member of the Drafting Committee
15. Which is the longest river in Asian continent?
- A) Yellow River
 - B) Yangtze River
 - C) Irrawaddy River
 - D) Bramaputra River
16. Which is the tallest mountain range in the world?
- A) the Himalayas
 - B) the Karakoram
 - C) the High Tatras
 - D) the Pacific Ring of Fire
17. Which is the largest city in Asia by population?
- A) Delhi, India
 - B) Tokyo, Japan
 - C) Jakarta, Indonesia
 - D) Karachi, Pakistan

18. According to the UN Happiness report 2016, which included 157 countries, Bhutan is ranked the _____ happiest country around the world.
- A) 1st
 - B) 10th
 - C) 34th
 - D) 84th
19. Which date occurs last in the Bhutanese traditional calendar?
- A) *Tshe Chi*
 - B) *Nam Gang*
 - C) *Ngeri Chi*
 - D) *Ngeri Gu*
20. According to the Penal Code of Bhutan, if the defendant is a Juvenile of _____, a Court may sentence the juvenile to a minimum of half of the sentence prescribed for the offence.
- A) above 10 years
 - B) 10 years and below
 - C) 18 years
 - D) All of the above

རྒྱལ་གཞུང་གི་གཡོག་ལྷན་ཚོགས།
སྤྱི་ལོ་༢༠༡༦ ལོའི་ འབྲུག་གི་གཡོག་ཚོས་རྒྱགས།
ཚོས་རྒྱགས་དབྱེ་བའི་ འཕུལ་རིག

དྲི་ཤོག་ དང་པའི་ སྡེ་ཚན་ ལ་པ། རྫོང་ལའི་སྐད་ཡིག རྒྱགས་བསྐྱོམས་མུ་ ༣༠༡

དྲི་བ་དང་པ་ མོ་བ་ལེན་ནི། རྒྱགས་མུ་ ༡༥ །

༤ ང་བཅས་རའི་འབྲུག་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ གནས་སྤངས་རོམ་ལུ་བལྟ་བཅོན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་དང་མི་དམངས་ལུ་ གཞོན་སྐྱོན་འདི་ ཉམ་ཁུ་ལས་ལྷག་སྟེ་
སྤྱི་ཚང་འདི་ཤུགས་ཆེན་སྟེ་ཡོད་པ་ཨིན། དཔེ་གཏམ་ལས་ཡང་ ཉེས་པ་གསུམ་གྱི་རྩ་བ་ཆང་ཟེར་ སྤྱབ་དོ་བཟུམ་ ཆང་ལུ་བརྟེན་ཏེ་ ཅད་གཞི་སྤྱི་
ཚོགས་དང་ཤི་རྒྱུན་ འཐབ་འཛིང་དང་རྟུང་རྟུང་ སྟོག་གཅོད་དང་དག་འཚོལ་ བཟུང་ཚང་ཡ་བུལ་དང་དབུལ་མོངས་ལ་སོགས་པའི་ གཞོན་ཉེན་སྤྱི་
ཚོགས་འབྱུང་མ་ཨིན་པས། ཆང་ལས་བརྟེན་ཏེ་ གསོ་བ་ལྷན་ཁག་ལུ་ཟད་འགོ་ལྷི་མི་དེ་ཡང་ ཆང་དང་འབྲེལ་བའི་ནད་གཞི་རྩི་ སྤྱན་བཅོས་
འབད་ནི་དང་ ཅད་པ་ལུ་ཁག་རྩི་ ཕྱི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཀྱི་སྤྱན་ཁང་སྤོམ་རྩི་ནང་ སྤྱན་བཅོས་འབད་བར་གཏང་མ་ད་ ཟད་འགོ་སྤོམ་གནས་དོ་ཡོད་པ་
ལས་བརྟེན་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་འདི་ནང་ ཉམ་ཁུ་ལས་ལྷག་སྟེ་ ཆང་བཀག་དམ་འབད་ནི་གི་དུས་ཚོད་ ཅ་ཐན་རང་རན་མཚིས་ལུག

དེ་གི་མ་ཚད་པར་ གཞུང་དང་མམ་གྱིས་ཟད་འགོ་མང་ཉམ་རྫོགས་ཅིག་བཏང་སྟེ་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་དང་མམ་ལུ་ ཕྱག་ཕྱིད་ལུ་རན་མ་ད་ ཅ་གཞོན་མང་
ཤོས་རང་ སྤྱི་ཚང་ལུ་ཤུགས་ཐལ་ཏེ་ མི་ཚོ་དོན་མེད་ཀྱི་རང་ལུ་རྒྱུད་ཟད་གཏང་མི་འདི་ རྒྱལ་ཁབ་དང་བཟུང་ཚང་གཉིས་ཆ་རང་ལུ་ བྱོང་རྒྱུད་སྤོམ་
མོགས་དོ་ཡོད་ཨིན། མི་ལ་ལོ་ཅིག་གིས་ ཆང་འདི་ཆང་ཕྱད་དང་བདུད་བརྟེ་ཟེར་ དཀོན་མཚོག་ལུ་མཚོད་པའི་རྫོགས་ཀྱི་གངས་སུ་བརྟེས་མི་དེ་ཡང་
འཛིག་རྟེན་པའི་ལམ་སྟོལ་ཅིག་ཨིན་མ་མ་གཏོགས་ཚོས་ནང་ལས་ཨིན་ཅིན་མིན་ཅི་ ཆང་དགོ་པ་སྟེ་མིན་འདུག དེ་ཨིན་དགོ་པའི་ལུངས་དེ་
སངས་རྒྱལ་གྱིས་ ཆང་འབྱུང་བའི་ཉེན་ཐོས་མིན། ང་ཡང་འདི་ཉེན་པ་མིན། ཟེར་གསུངས་ཏེ་ཡོད།

ཕདྲ་བདུད་འདུལ་གྱིས་ཡང་ ཆང་གིས་རྟེན་དཀའི་དལ་འབྱོར་འཕུང། ཉེན་མོངས་རྒྱལ་ཤིང་མི་དགོ་སྤྱོད། ཆང་གིས་དགོ་བའི་དཔུང་ཚོགས་
འཛོམས། རང་གི་ཚོ་དང་བཀག་མངས་འབྲོག་ ཆང་གིས་དག་འཚལ་འཁུལ་གཏམ་སྤྱོད། བཅོས་མེད་ནད་ཀྱིས་མང་པོ་འཚི། འཐབ་རྩོད་
འཁུགས་གཞི་མང་པོ་འོང། སྤང་སེམས་ཁོང་ཁོ་མི་ལྟར་འབར། ཆང་གིས་ཁུལ་དང་དོ་ཚོ་བོར། སྤོམ་རལ་དམ་ཉམས་ལོག་ཡེམས་སྤྱོད། ཆང་
གིས་དོན་མེད་ཐུག་དོག་བྱེད། མ་རིག་གཏི་ལུག་གོང་དུ་འཕེལ། ལུ་འབོད་ལུགས་མཁར་ནང་དུ་སྤྱོད། ཆང་གི་མི་བསྐྱུ་གང་ཡང་མེད། དེ་ཕྱིར་སྤྱི་ཚང་
སྤངས་ཞིག་ཨིན། ཟེར་གསུངས་གནང་ལུག

རྒྱལ་ཚོན་དེ་ལས་བརྟེན་ཏེ་ ཚོ་འདི་ཕྱི་གཉིས་ཀར་ བདག་གཞན་ཀུན་ལ་གཞོན་པའི་དུག་རྫས་ཆང་འདི་ རང་གི་ཚོ་སྟོག་གཅོད་པའི་འཚིབ་དག་
འཐབ་འཛིང་འཁུགས་པ་སྤོང་བའི་འཕུང་རྫས་ མི་རྣམས་ཀུན་གྱིས་སྤྱད་པའི་གཞི་ བཅོས་མིན་འཚབས་ཆེན་སྤོང་བའི་ནད་གཞི་ དགོ་བའི་
བསོད་ནམས་བཅོས་པའི་དབྱེ་ཚན་ རྒྱུ་རྩེ་ལོངས་སྤྱོད་བརྒྱལ་པའི་ཨུར་ཆེན་ བ་སྤུན་ཀུན་ལ་སྤུག་པའི་དལ་འབོ་ རྩི་ལྷིམས་དམ་ཉམས་
རལ་བའི་བསྐྱུ་བྱིད་ ལུལ་དང་དོ་ཚོ་དབེན་པའི་སྤྱོ་རྫས་ དུག་ལུ་ཉེན་མོངས་འབར་བའི་མེ་ཆེན་ ལུ་འབོད་དཔུལ་བར་འཁྲིད་པའི་ཤིན་བྱེད་ ཐར་པའི་
ལམ་སྤྱོ་བཀག་པའི་གཞོན་བཞེགས་ མི་རྣམས་ཀུན་ལ་གཞོན་པའི་བཅོན་དུག་ཨིན་མ་ཤེས་ཞེན་ལས་ ཆང་གི་རིགས་ལུ་ བདུད་སྤྱོད་ཀྱི་དབང་

དུམ་ཤོར་བར་ རང་སེམས་བློ་ལ་དང་ཤེས་བཞིན་གྱིས་སློབ་ལས་ རྗེས་རན་ཆང་གི་གཞོན་པ་དང་ཉེས་པ་ཚུ་ ཉ་གོ་ཞིན་མ་ལས་ གཞུང་དང་མི་སེར་སྤྱི་ཅུབ་ཀྱི་ཐོག་ལས་ ཉེས་ཚོགས་ཀྱི་གཞི་ ཆང་འདི་བཀག་གཤམ་མཛད་གནང་པ་ཅིན་ འབྲུལ་ཕྱགས་གཉིས་ལུ་ཕན་ལྷན་ཆེ་བའི་དགའ་སྦྱིད་ཀྱི་གཞི་ ང་བཅས་རའི་ཚོས་ལྷན་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ནང་ ཉམ་ཁུ་བཟུམ་སྤྱི་རང་ སྤྱོད་རྗེས་ཆང་ཡང་བཀག་དམ་དང་ མར་མབ་ཀྱི་ལམ་ལུགས་འགོ་བཙུགས་པ་ཅིན་ ཕན་ཐོགས་སློམ་འོང་ནི་ཨིན་མ་ཚང་ ནང་པ་ཚོས་དང་ལྷན་པའི་ རྒྱལ་ཡོངས་དགའ་སྦྱིད་དཔལ་འཛོམས་ཀྱི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཟེར་ མིང་དང་དོན་མཐུན་པའི་ དཔེ་སྟོན་གྱི་རྒྱལ་ཁབ་ཅིག་ལུ་ འགྱུར་ནི་ལུ་ཐེ་ཚོམ་མེད་པ་ཨིན།

ལྷག་གི་ཡིག་རྒྱགས་ལྷག་ཞིན་ན་ སྲི་བ་ཀ་ ཁ་ ག་གསུམ་གྱི་ལན་གྲིས།

- ཀ༽ འོག་གི་སྲི་བ་ཚུ་གི་ལན་གྲིས། སྐྱགས་: ༩ །
- ༡) ཆང་གི་གཞོན་པ་བཞི་དེ་ཅིག་ རོས་འཛིན་འབད་དེ་གྲིས། (༢)
 - ༢) རང་གི་ཚོ་དང་བཀག་མཛད་སའ་འཕྲོག་ ཆང་གིས་ཁུལ་དང་དོ་ཚོ་བོར། ཟེར་བའི་འགོལ་པ་ རྗེས་ཁ་ནང་རྒྱབ་ས། (༢)
 - ༣) ང་བཅས་འབྲུག་མི་ཚུ་གིས་ ཆང་འདི་ ག་ཅི་འབད་འཐུང་མ་ཨིན་ན་ ? (༢.༥)
 - ༤) ཆང་སྤང་པ་ཅིན་ ཕན་ཐོགས་ག་བཟུམ་ཅིག་རང་ འབྲུང་ནི་ཨིན་མས་ ? (༢.༥)

ཁ༽ འོག་གི་མིང་ཚོག་ཚུ་གིས་བརྗོད་ཚོག་བཟོ། (ཡིག་རྒྱགས་ནང་གི་ལག་ལེན་འཐབ་མི་ཚོག་) སྐྱགས་: ༤x.༥=༢༡

- ༡) ཉེས་པ། ༢) གྱོང་རྒྱུད། ༣) ཉན་ཐོས། ༤) དལ་འབྱོར། ༥) འཐབ་ཚོད། ༦) རྒྱལ་ཁྲིམས།

ག༽ འོག་གི་མིང་ཚོག་ཚུ་གི་ རྣམ་གྲངས་ཡིག་རྒྱགས་ནང་ལས་འཚོལ་ཏེ་གྲིས། སྐྱགས་: ༤x.༥=༢༡

- ༡) ཁ་འབྲེལ། ༢) འཕྲོ་བརྒྱུག ༣) ལུགས་སྲོལ། ༤) ཞེ་སྤང། ༥) ཆམ་ཉམ། ༦) ཤོ་འཐབ།

སྲི་བ་གཉིས་པ་ **སྐད་བསྐྱར།** **སྐྱགས་: ༡༥ །**

འོག་གི་ཨིང་སྐད་ནང་ཡོད་པའི་ ཡིག་རྒྱགས་འདི་ རྗེས་ཁ་ནང་ སྐད་བསྐྱར་འབད། (གཞན་དོན་ཕོག་མ་ཕོག་དང་ སྤེབ་སྦྱོར་ འགོ་རིམ་ཚུ་ལུ་བལྟ་སྟེ་ སྐྱགས་བྱིན་ནི།)

The youth and adolescence he might have enjoyed were soon overshadowed by the leadership he had to exercise. The only form of recreation from his unremitting duties of state was a range of athletic activities, from soccer to archery. The people of Bhutan and the world at large watched His Majesty take over the reins of the country with complete poise and confidence. There was a huge upsurge of national affection and admiration for the young King for the way he rose up to new challenges despite his youth. Since the accession of His Majesty the King, people's expectation for him to take royal consorts grew steadily, and they hoped for an early royal marriage so that the line of succession could be ensured. So in 1979, the Royal Wedding ceremony took place in the palace of Great Bliss. (An excerpt from *Of Rainbows and Clouds*)