

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2025
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: TECHNICAL**

Date	:	October 9, 2025
Total Marks	:	100 [70 marks for English and GK; 30 marks for Dzongkha]
Writing Time	:	3 hours
Reading Time	:	15 minutes (prior to examination time)
Paper	:	I (Language and GK)

READ THE FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly on the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes is being provided to check the number of pages of the Question Paper, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
3. This paper is divided into FIVE Sections:
 - ✓ Section I – Case Study;
 - ✓ Section II – Topical Discussion;
 - ✓ Section III – General Knowledge.
 - ✓ Section IV – Comprehension རྒྱྲྲ ຂ୍ରାନ୍ତିକ ବିଷୟରେ ବିବରଣୀ ଓ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଓ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଓ
 - ✓ Section V – Translation ର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟାକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଓ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ଓ
4. Specific instructions for all SECTIONS are provided. Please read the instructions for each Section carefully and answer the questions that follow.
5. **All answers should be written with correct numbering of Section and Question Number in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating any or correct Part, Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated, and no marks would be awarded.**
6. Begin each Section on a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
7. You must hand over the Answer Booklets to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.
8. This paper has **10 printed pages**, including this instruction page.

GOOD LUCK!

ENGLISH AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (70 MARKS)

SECTION I

Case Study [30 marks]

Read the following passage and answer ALL THREE questions that are given below.

Write Section and Question Number clearly in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Any answer written without indicating any or correct Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks would be awarded.

The Threat of NCDs - Case Study

In our current society, a sense of complacency and invincibility where people think they have time or that their body can take a few more years or a decade more of unhealthy living, is costing us dearly.

People should first come to know with this reality. The traditional Bhutanese diet removed from its physically active rural living style, is an NCD diet.

The popular *ema datshi* is high in butter and fat, and worse, it can take dollops of salt and taste even better for it. Our *shakham* and *sikam* are not only bad for our stomach but also our cholesterol levels. Traditional Bhutanese diet has very little vegetables incorporated in it, except for chillies and some dried greens.

If the above is not bad enough, we all eat extra quantities of rice even three times a day, and while it tastes good, rice is the most inferior of all the grains. Rice is also a sugar delivery mechanism to the body explaining how even Bhutanese without sweet tooth get diabetes. The high proportion of red meat diet in Bhutanese cuisine may also explain our high cancer rates.

The habit of chewing doma kills taste cells in the tongue and it increases the propensity for salt intake which contributes in a major way to kidney related issues. Add to this, the increasing consumption of junk food and fizzy drinks is also a catalyst to NCD.

As more and more Bhutanese moves to urban areas, there is less space and time to exercise, and people are confined to their apartments. Childrens of Thimphu may be among the unhealthiest in the country with no space to play and move, which also contributes to a drug abusive culture.

We may not have realized it yet, but we are in the middle of an NCD epidemic and it is only getting worse. Given our limited population and human resources, it is important to take care of the people we have. It is high time that a much more comprehensive approach be taken in dealing with NCDs, not just with screenings, but also with more awareness and better policy measures on the ground.

“Take care of your body, it’s the only place you have to live.” – Jim Rohn

Question 1.

In what ways has urbanization contributes to the rise of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in Bhutan? Identify two ways and elaborate how can these challenges be addressed? **(10 marks)**

Question 2.

Discuss how do traditional Bhutanese dietary habits, when removed from their original rural context, pose a threat to modern health? Mention and explain two culturally sensitive alternatives that can be promoted to encourage healthier eating patterns? **(10 marks)**

Question 3.

Given our limited population and human resources, it is important to take care of the people we have. It is high time that a much more comprehensive approach be taken in dealing with NCDs, not just with screenings, but also more awareness and policy measures on the ground.

With reference to the above excerpt, mention to what extent should the government intervene in regulating traditional diets, junk food, and lifestyle habits to curb the NCD epidemics or should it be left to individual's responsibility and awareness? Justify and explain with two reasons. **(10 marks)**

SECTION II

Topical Discussion [20 marks]

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

Question 1.

Does the recent tax revision of imposing income tax on interest earned from fixed deposits while simultaneously lowering taxes on the import of vehicles reflect a fair and progressive fiscal policy, or does it risk burdening low and middle-income savers while encouraging consumption and increasing the country's trade deficit? Give reasons to support your answer and include relevant examples.

Question 2.

Given the rising concerns surrounding youth unemployment in Bhutan, recommend any three targeted policy interventions or collaborative initiatives between the government, private sector, and educational institutions that would be most effective in creating sustainable employment opportunities for young people?

Question 3.

Considering the economic costs, land-use requirements, and technological needs, do you agree or disagree that investing in solar power is a more sustainable long-term solution for Bhutan's energy security compared to continuing expansion in hydropower? Justify and explain with three reasons.

SECTION III

General Knowledge [20 marks]

Choose the correct answer and write down the letter of your chosen answer in the Answer Booklet against the question number. Each question carries ONE mark. Any double writing, smudgy answers or writing more than one choice shall not be evaluated.

1. In which year did Bhutan compete in the Summer Olympics for the first time?
 - a) 1972
 - b) 1984
 - c) 1992
 - d) 2000
2. Bhutan is NOT a member of which international organizations?
 - a) ASEAN
 - b) BIMSTEC
 - c) SAARC
 - d) UN
3. Bhutan's tourism fee per day (Sustainable Development Fee) is currently
 - a) \$50
 - b) \$100
 - c) \$150
 - d) \$200
4. The Berlin Wall fell in
 - a) 1987
 - b) 1989
 - c) 1990
 - d) 1991
5. Which empire built the Colosseum in Rome?
 - a) Byzantine
 - b) Greek
 - c) Roman
 - d) Ottoman

6. Which country has the most time zones?
 - a) Russia
 - b) United States
 - c) France
 - d) China
7. The river Nile flows into which sea?
 - a) Black Sea
 - b) Red Sea
 - c) Mediterranean Sea
 - d) Arabian Sea
8. Which country is known as the Land of the Rising Sun?
 - a) China
 - b) Japan
 - c) Thailand
 - d) South Korea
9. The Great Barrier Reef is located off the coast of
 - a) India
 - b) Australia
 - c) New Zealand
 - d) Indonesia
10. What is the capital of Canada?
 - a) Toronto
 - b) Montreal
 - c) Vancouver
 - d) Ottawa
11. Which continent has the highest number of countries?
 - a) Europe
 - b) Asia
 - c) Africa
 - d) South America
12. The 2026 FIFA World Cup will be jointly hosted by
 - a) USA, Canada, Mexico
 - b) USA, UK, Canada
 - c) Mexico, Argentina, Brazil
 - d) USA, Spain, Portugal
13. Who is the current (2025) ATP World No. 1?
 - a) Novak Djokovic
 - b) Jannik Sinner
 - c) Carlos Alcaraz
 - d) Daniil Medvedev

14. The headquarters of the World Bank is in

- a) Geneva
- b) Washington D.C.
- c) Brussels
- d) New York

15. NATO was established in

- a) 1945
- b) 1949
- c) 1955
- d) 1960

16. Which agency supports maternal and reproductive health in Bhutan?

- a) UNICEF
- b) WHO
- c) UNFPA
- d) UN Women

17. What colors make up the Olympic rings?

- a) Red, Blue, Green, Yellow, Black
- b) Red, White, Green, Blue, Black
- c) Blue, White, Red, Yellow, Black
- d) Red, Orange, Yellow, Green, Blue

18. Which country won the 2022 FIBA Basketball World Cup?

- a) USA
- b) Spain
- c) Germany
- d) Argentina

19. Which Formula 1 driver holds the record for most Grand Prix wins?

- a) Max Verstappen
- b) Lewis Hamilton
- c) Michael Schumacher
- d) Sebastian Vettel

20. Bhutan is ranked ____/193 in the UN Human Development Index as of 2025?

- a) 120
- b) 122
- c) 125
- d) 127

SECTION IV

DZONGKHA LANGUAGE (30 MARKS)

ପ୍ରମାଣୀପ୍ରିୟାକୁମାରପ୍ରମାଣବିନନ୍ଦନ ହେଁ ଗାଁ ମାଁ ଏ ପବିତ୍ରିପ୍ରକାଶିତ

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ସନ୍ଦର୍ଭାତ୍ମା

ଶ୍ରୀମଦ୍ଭଗବତ

དେଶ-ୟ-କ୍ର-ସ-ରେ-ମୁ-ବନ- ଗ-ୟ-ମ-ଦ- ଫ୍ରେ-ଶ-ସ-ବଶ- ବର-ର୍ଦ-ମ-ଦ୍ର-ଶତ-ବ୍ରତ-ଶ୍ରୀ- ଗ-ହଶ-ଦ-ଶଶ-ନ- ବନ- ରେଶ-ଦ-ଶିଶ୍ରୀ

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ଦିଶା-ଶି-ଜୀଦ-ଶିଦ-କର-ଫର୍ଦ୍ଦ-କି-ଦ୍ଵା-କରକ-ଶଶ-ଦର୍ଦ୍ଦ- ପେଶାଶ-ରେବ-ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠଶ-ବିରମ-ପଶ- ହୃଦ-ପଦି-ବ୍ରଦ୍ଧ-ପୁ- ଶିଦ-ଶ୍ରୁତ-ପଶଦା (ଶବ୍ଦ-ଦ୍ଵା-
ଫର୍ଦ୍ଦ-କା-ଫର୍ଦ୍ଦ-କା- ରେବ-ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠ-କୁ-ପୁ- ପଲ୍ଲେ-ଶ୍ରେଷ୍ଠଶ-ବିରମ-କି-ଜୀବା)

Bhutan is making concerted efforts to position itself as a premium destination for holistic and high-quality education by 2035, according to the Industrial Development Roadmap 2025.

The goal is not only to improve education for citizens but also to attract international students and private investments into the sector.

Currently, 94 percent of students attend public institutions, while only 6 percent are enrolled in private schools and institutes. However, private sector participation increases at higher education levels.

With growing demand for diverse tertiary education, the Industrial Development Roadmap highlights the urgent need to expand infrastructure and strengthen both public and private education institutions.

According to the Bhutan Education Blueprint 2014-2025, private sector involvement is crucial, especially in diversifying and improving tertiary and technical education.

TASHI DELEK