

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2019
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL**

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

Date	: October 13, 2019
Total Marks	: 100
Writing Time	: 3 hours
Reading Time	: 15 minutes (prior to writing time)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS:

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 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 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, and preciseness of your response.
6. All answers should be written on the Answer Booklet provided to you. Candidates are not allowed to write anything on the question paper. If required, ask for additional Answer Booklet.
7. All answers should be written with correct numbering of the Part and Question Number in the Answer Booklet provided to you. Note that any answer written without indicating the correct Part and Question Number will NOT be evaluated and no marks will be awarded.
8. Begin each Section on a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
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 Booklets to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.**
12. This paper has **5 printed pages**, including this instruction page.

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)

Question 1

Article 2, Section 16 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan states: The Druk Gyalpo, in exercise of His Royal Prerogatives, may: b) Grant citizenship, land kidu and other kidus;

- a) Explain what is meant by the term ‘kidu’ as it is understood by the people? **(5 marks)**
- b) Discuss some of the main kidus granted to the people by His Majesty the King Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck since his enthronement in November 2008 which have led people to refer to him as the “*Kidui Pham*”? **(15 marks)**

Question 2

- a) He is the most well-known and influential person produced by Bhutan in its entire history. He is revered as the spiritual father of the country, treasure revealer and a cultural hero. Elucidate and explain some of the salient legacies of Terton Pema Lingpa (1450–1521) that shaped the religious institution and the cultural identity of the people of Bhutan. **(10 marks)**
- b) His Majesty the King pronounced the mandates of successive governments to translate the “solemn pledge” that the Constitution symbolized: “*Henceforth, our responsibilities will always be first and foremost the peace and tranquility of the nation, the sovereignty and security of our country, the fulfilling of the vision of Gross National Happiness, and the strengthening of this new system of democracy.*” In your opinion, how can you deepen and strengthen the institution of democracy in accordance with the national goal of maximizing and realizing Gross National Happiness (GNH). Explain. **(10 marks)**

Question 3

- a) Zhabdrung Rinpoche Ngawang Namgyel was the Head of the Theocratic State that he himself had created. The Portuguese Jesuit – Father Cacella wrote: “He was the King and at the same time the Chief Lama”. Appraise Zhabdrung Rinpoche’s dual system of the government designated as the *choe-sid nyidhen* whereby the religious and political rule coalesced into a natural union with the person of Zhabdrung as its ultimate arbiter. **(10 marks)**
- b) Article 10, clause 1 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan states: “*There shall be a Parliament for Bhutan in which all legislative powers under this Constitution are vested and which shall consist of the Druk Gyalpo, the National Council and the National Assembly*”. Describe the composition of Bhutan’s parliament and its general powers and functions. **(10 marks)**

Question 4

His Majesty the King always mentions about the need to maintain a sacred bond between the three important entities –the King, Country and People (Tsawa Sum) to strengthen our nation even as we advance into modern economy and democracy. In your opinion, how can you ensure that the sacred bond between the King, Country and People remains ever strong, vibrant and uncorrupted as we advance into modern economy and democracy? Please discuss. *(20 marks)*

Question 5

Bhutan intervened in a succession feud to the throne of Cooch Behar and supported a candidate to ascend to the throne. One of the other claimants to the throne sought the support of the British East India by promising them half of the revenue of Cooch Behar annually and to bear all the military expenses besides accepting to be their protectorate. This consequently led to the Battle of Cooch Behar. It was the first contact between the British and Bhutanese. Since then, as many as six British political missions visited Bhutan.

Analyze the purpose and outcome of each Political Missions of British India to Bhutan and illustrate how it largely defined Bhutan as an independent state. *(20 marks)*

PART B

BHUTAN AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1961

Answer any THREE of the seven questions from this part. (each question carries 20 marks)

Question 1

According to the Committee for Development Policy of the United Nations Economic and Social Council, Bhutan met the graduation criteria at the two consecutive triennial reviews in 2015 and 2018. As such, Bhutan will graduate from the Least Developed Country (LDC) category in 2023.

- a) What are the criteria for LDC graduation? *(5 marks)*
- b) Discuss the implications of Bhutan's graduation from the LDC category on its socio-economic development. *(15 marks)*

Question 2

BEFIT is being organized biennially and the theme of BEFIT 2019 is “Catalyzing CSI to drive Economic Diversification” in the country. What does BEFIT stand for and discuss the importance of CSI for economic diversification? *(20 marks)*

Question 3

Guided by the philosophy of GNH, Bhutan has progressed well and enhanced the livelihood of its people. The development story is highly commendable going by socio-economic indicators. However, the development has not come free of socio-economic issues and challenges. Discuss some of the key achievements and challenges of Bhutan's socio-economic development. *(20 marks)*

Question 4

Government has formed a taskforce to relook into the role of State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) in the beginning of this year. SOEs currently operate with social as well as commercial mandates and some SOEs directly compete with the private sector. Define SOEs and should the government encourage the establishment of SOEs in the country? *(20 marks)*

Question 5

The Public Debt Policy 2016 states that the non-hydropower loan should be capped at 35% of the portfolio. Recently, Hon'ble Prime Minister suggested to relook at the cap in view of Bhutan being eligible for concessional loan. What does debt-to-GDP indicate and should the government limit the non-hydropower loan to 35%? *(20 marks)*

Question 6

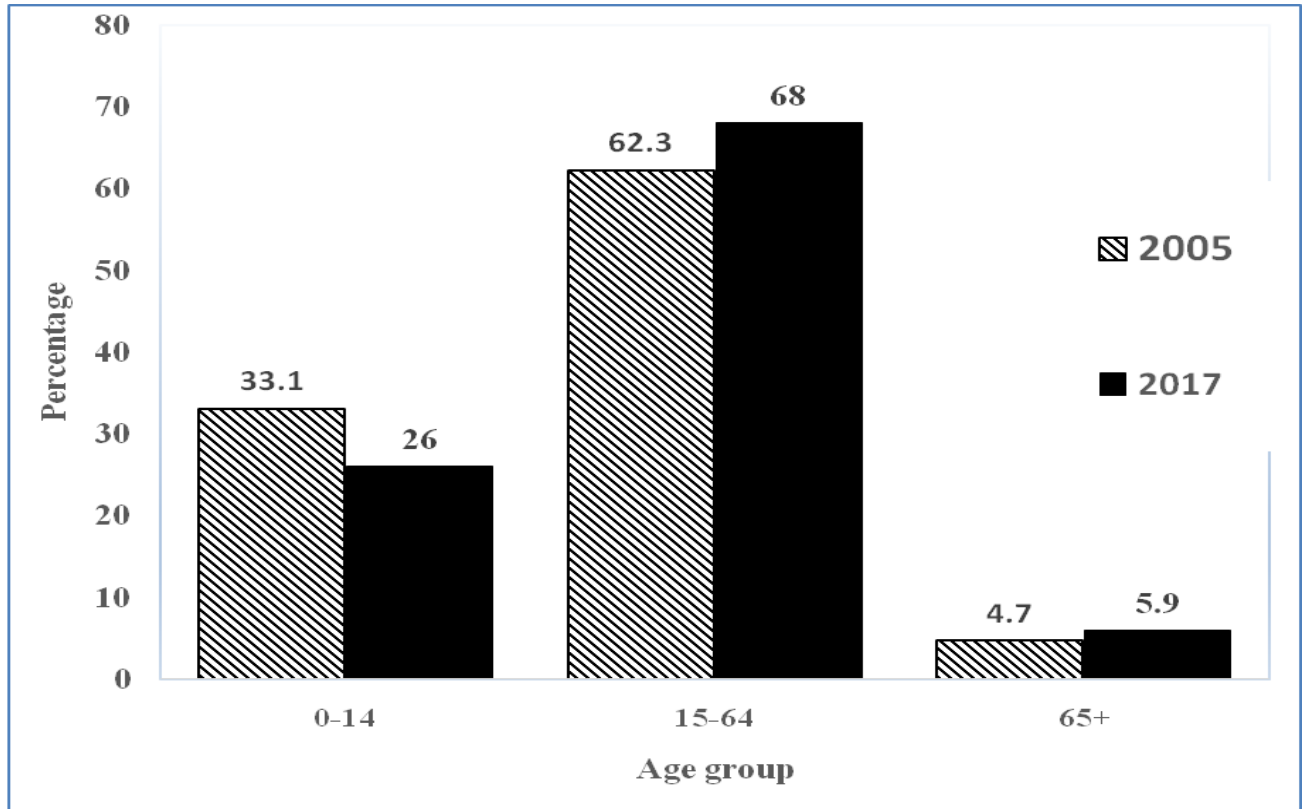
“The country's working-age (15 years and above) population is 537,728 persons. Out of these, 340,236 persons (63.3%) are economically active, while the remaining 197,492 persons are economically inactive. The labour force participation rate for females is 52.2% and 73.1% for males. A total of 8,137 persons in the labour force are unemployed, which translates to an unemployment rate of 2.4% for the country. At 6.0%, Thimphu Dzongkhag has the highest unemployment rate, while Gasu Dzongkhag has the lowest (below 1%). On the other hand, the youth (persons 15-24 years of age) unemployment rate is 10.6%. The female youth unemployment rate is 12.9%...” – Population and Housing Census of Bhutan, 2017.

- a) Discuss reasons for high unemployment rate amongst youth and measures to reduce it. *(10 marks)*

- b) Discuss reasons for high urban unemployment in Bhutan and recommend measure to reduce it. *(10 marks)*

Question 7

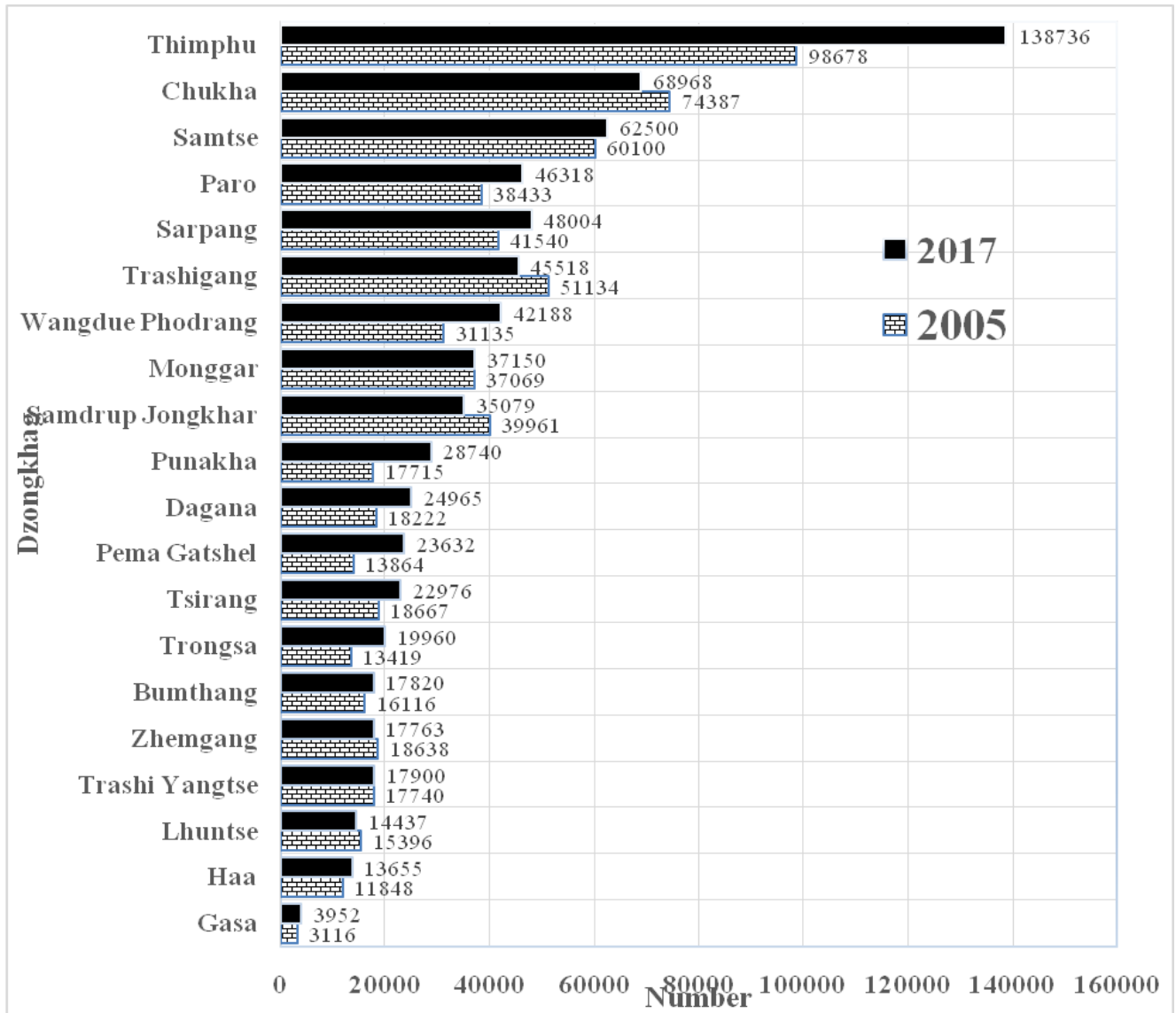
The graphs below are extracted from the Population and Housing census of 2017. Study the graphs below and answer the following questions.



- a) Discuss socioeconomic implication of the demographic characteristics presented in the graph above and suggest policy changes the government may have to adopt to suit the changing circumstances. *(12 marks)*

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- b) Discuss the graph below from the perspective of migration and suggest ways to alter the existing situation (8 marks)



TASHI DELEK