

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION (BCSE) 2013
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL**

PAPER II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Date : 13 October 2013
Total Marks : 100
Examination Time : 3 hours
Reading Time : 15 Minutes (Prior to examination time)

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Write your Registration Number clearly and correctly in the Answer Booklet.
2. The first 15 minutes are to check the number of pages, printing errors, clarify doubts and to read the instructions in Question Paper. You are NOT permitted to write during this time.
3. The Question Paper consists of **11 pages** including this page. It is divided into TWO PARTS– namely PART I and PART II as follows:
 - PART I has two sections: Section A: Case Study
Section B: Topical Discussion
 - PART II has two sections: Section C: Subjective Questions
Section D: Objective Questions
4. **Section (A) under Part I and Section (D) under Part II are compulsory.**
5. Specific instructions are provided for each section separately. Read the instructions carefully and answer the questions.
6. 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 Section and Question Number will NOT be evaluated. No marks would be awarded for such mistake.
7. Begin each section in a fresh page of the Answer Booklet.
8. It is not permitted to tear off any sheet(s) of the Answer Booklet as well as the Question Paper.
9. Use of any other paper including paper for rough work is not permitted.
10. You are required to hand over the Answer Booklet to the Invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

GOOD LUCK!

PART I

SECTION A: Case Study (40 Marks)

Given below is an article about ‘*The role of society and culture in dealing with corruption.*’

Read the article below and answer ALL FOUR questions that follow. All questions carry 10 marks each.

Mimes for Good Governance: The Importance of Culture and Morality in the Fight Against Corruption

In 1993, Antanas Mockus dropped his pants and mooned a crowd of hundreds of students at Bogotá's Universidad Nacional. Two years later, he was elected as the mayor of Bogotá. His notoriously unorthodox methods of problem solving and conflict resolution would bring unprecedented change to a city rank with corruption and violence. By focusing on the culture of corruption that was pervasive amongst its residents, Mockus accomplished in just a few years what none before him had. Between 2005 and 2010 in Kyrgyzstan, efforts to uphold a functioning democracy plagued with corruption led to political and ethnic violence. These two countries, both at war within themselves, fought for good governance in the face of internal conflict with different strategies, and their treatment of the role of society and culture in corruption played a significant role in their ultimate success or failure.

Bogotá, Colombia's capital - the fourth largest city in Latin America and home to over seven million people, is today regarded as one of the most livable cities in Latin America. Conversely, in 1993, it was called the homicide capital of the world and was regarded as one of the worst cities to live in due to its rampant murder, corruption, poverty, and paramilitary activity. Colombia is a functioning democracy, with free elections and press, and Bogotá was no exception. When Antanas Mockus ran for mayor in 1995, he faced a nation with a Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) of 3.44. He entered a city government where party politics virtually required handouts to party members and personal friends, and supported nepotism. Not only were government funds widely misused, but elected officials, law enforcement and civil servants accepted bribes from drug cartels and paramilitary groups that Colombia had been at war with for years. Paramilitary groups, such as The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Columbia (FARC), undermined good governance in Colombia and especially in Bogotá, as the city was the center of much paramilitary activity and unrest. Although Bogotá has sufficient laws preventing corruption, the general populace and government officials had little regard for them, thus creating a culture that accepted corruption, immoral acts, crime and violence because there were seldom consequences.

Mockus, a Lithuanian immigrant, mathematician, philosopher and former rector at the Universidad Nacional, entered the mayoral race to bring good governance to Bogotá. He ran as an independent, and became the first independent mayor of Bogotá in history. His independence meant that Mockus, instead of engaging in political patronage, could fill his council with well-qualified experts in their fields. Mockus recognized that in Bogotá, there existed disparities between law, culture and morality that could not be remedied with legislation only. Garbage was thrown on the streets because it was morally acceptable. People committed crimes because they would not be punished for them. In Mockus' view public servants, like the traffic police force (which was notoriously corrupt), were vital to uphold morality in society. The traffic police in Bogotá were ineffective and accepted bribes to not record traffic violations. The result was what some called "chaos" in the streets of Bogotá, with 1300 traffic deaths in 1993 alone. Mockus' answer was to fire the 3200-man traffic police force and replace them with mimes in an attempt to change the morality of the citizens of Bogotá. The mime's job was to ridicule those who violated traffic laws - mocking jaywalkers, and pretending to push cars blocking intersections out of the way. In two months the percent of drivers following traffic laws increased from 26% to 75%. The public's fear of ridicule resulted in a culture with better morals that frowned upon not only traffic violators, but lawlessness. Continuing his philosophy of moral over legal incentives in governance, Mockus utilized legislation to create a more moral culture, which helped to reduce homicide rates by 50%, and halted the bribing of government officials and public servants. The new morality code gave meaning to anti-corruption legislation by decreasing citizens' support to paramilitary groups and, thereby, decreased the paramilitary groups' activity in the city, bringing Bogotá closer to peace.

Kyrgyzstan's history is quite different from Colombia's past. Kyrgyzstan is a Central Asian nation of about five million people. Like Colombia, it is a democracy and holds free elections although their fairness has been questionable. Kyrgyzstan possesses a widespread culture of corruption despite anti-corruption legislation, with a CPI in 2005 of 2.3 that hinders effectively dealing with internal conflict. Kyrgyzstan's recent history is marred by conflict between the ethnic Kyrgyz in the north and ethnic Uzbek in the south that approached civil war at times, creating widespread tension that was also partly fuelled by the pervasive corruption. The Kyrgyz people have incited two revolutions to end corruption in the past ten years yet a culture of lawlessness still prevails.

In 2005, the Tulip Revolution in Kyrgyzstan brought down an infamous, corrupt leader, President Askar Akayev. During his fourteen-year rule, he unjustly restricted parliament in an effort to concentrate power in the presidency. Akayev, a leader guilty of nepotism and using government revenue to fund his campaign, was overthrown in the Tulip Revolution by the Kyrgyz, who were enraged after knowing that the election was rigged in Akayev's favour. After ousting Akayev and installing a new and popular interim government led by the new President Kurmanbek Bakiyev,

Kyrgyzstan believed it could finally rest with a competent leader and a victory against corruption. On July 23, 2009, after four years of rule, interim President Bakiyev won the presidential election with 85% of the vote. The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe deemed the election fixed and revealed to the small Central Asian country that Bakiyev was a leader just as corrupt as his predecessor. The failed election caused Kyrgyzstan's second revolution in the past 10 years, ironically, overthrowing a leader for corrupt practices whom they had initially elected to fight corruption.

Despite violent opposition to corruption in both 2005 and 2010, good governance was not evident in Kyrgyzstan due to a lack of anti-corruption culture and disregard for law. The violent discrimination against ethnic Uzbeks, and lawlessness that pervaded in Kyrgyzstan's southern region in the political turmoil post-election were prime examples of the chaos within the state. Ethnic Kyrgyz and gangs of armed gunmen beat and killed over 300 ethnic Uzbeks, and caused 75,000 Uzbek refugees to flee across the border to Uzbekistan. Although Kyrgyz committed violent acts against Uzbeks, human rights groups reported that Uzbeks far out-numbered Kyrgyz in those charged with the crimes. An attorney defending Uzbek clients said her clients were forced to confess, were never proven guilty, and that judges' decisions were politically motivated. These corrupt practices were supported by much of the Kyrgyz ethnic majority, who yelled insults at the Uzbeks during trials. Even after such opposition to corruption, Kyrgyz committed unlawful acts that supported corrupt practices like unfair trials.

Although the Kyrgyz overthrew both Bakiyev and Akayev for their incompetence in practicing good governance, they themselves disregarded rules, like refraining from bribing police and government officials, and condemning lawlessness. Reforms on corruption in Kyrgyzstan focused on ensuring fair elections through monitoring conducted by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Small-scale efforts by organizations, like the American Bar Association, launched attempts to reform the culture and educate the masses on their role in fighting corruption. Various reform programs, like The Street Law Program that teaches young women in Kyrgyzstan about their rights and duties under the law, have been implemented in fifty schools across Kyrgyzstan. As of October 2010, despite the reform efforts, Kyrgyzstan's CPI remained unchanged.

The success of Bogotá and Kyrgyzstan in quelling internal conflict has much to do with how the culture of corruption was treated. Kyrgyzstan and Bogotá both had the advantage of a democratic government, which, although corrupt provided the basic mechanisms for change. Such progress may not have been possible in an autocratic society. However, it was the state's treatment of the culture of corruption that played a large factor in deciding their fates. As an example of how cultural norms can overshadow legal incentives, one can look to the records of outstanding parking violations of diplomats who are not required to pay fines for violations. Their only

incentive to not park in an illegal spot, then, is that they are morally against it, or it is not within their cultural norm. Indeed, Sudan has 120.6 unpaid violations, which with a score of 1.6, has the second lowest CPI of any country. The three countries with the highest CPIs, Denmark, New Zealand and Singapore respectively, have a total of 3.6 unpaid violations from diplomats combined. The overall trend is that countries with low CPIs tend to have high numbers of unpaid violations.

Mockus created a culture of model citizens concerned with upholding legal authority and good governance, while officials in Kyrgyzstan saw the effects of addressing corruption only through legislation and fair elections. Kyrgyzstan failed to address the sources feeding corruption by ignoring the power of the individual to decide the fate of its country and the integrity of its government. Third parties, like OSCE, while able to aid in surface level corruption failed to change the attitude and behaviour of citizens, a fault that culminated in an ethnic conflict with massive casualties. Corruption in elections and government offices must be addressed but those measures will not be effective if a culture of corruption persists. For nations to combat corruption, they must pay attention to Bogotá and Kyrgyzstan's experiences and have third parties and leaders institute reforms to change the behaviour and morality in their citizens to support and encourage good behaviour. This can be accomplished with the help of third parties, legislation (like Mockus'), or through promotion of good social values in the media. Antanas Mockus said, "...there is a tendency to be dependent on individual leaders. To me, it is important to develop collective leadership. Millions of people contributed to the results that we achieved." For Bogotá and Kyrgyzstan, and for the world, a culture that upholds good morals can create a world of change.

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Question 1

What kind of political situation was there in Bogotá and Kyrgyzstan in the 1990s? Discuss this as presented by the author in the article.

Question 2

The author states "...his (Mockus') notoriously unorthodox methods of problem solving and conflict resolution would bring unprecedented change to a city rank with corruption and violence." Explain and justify how Mockus' methods of problem solving and conflict resolution were notoriously unorthodox and its impact in transforming Bogotá into one of the most livable cities in Latin America.

Question 3

Discuss the strategies adopted to quell corruption and other internal conflicts in Bogotá and Kyrgyzstan in the light of its successes in transforming these two places.

Question 4

Do you believe in Mockus' philosophy of fighting corruption by emphasising more on developing a moral culture over legislation? Critically discuss this in the light of interventions initiated by the Anti-Corruption Commission of Bhutan to fight corruption in Bhutan.

SECTION B: Topical Discussion (20 Marks)

This section consists of four questions related to topical issues. Answer ANY TWO questions. All questions carry 10 marks each.

Question 1

Theo-Ben Gurirab, the Speaker of the Parliament of Namibia and the then President of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) made the following comments observing the International Day of Democracy in 2010:

“Politics is a rough game. It’s a competitive arena where mistakes are seldom forgiven. Advancement in the political sphere always comes from knowing how to make compromises. Politicians invariably disappoint, because they always achieve less than they promise. Politics is not a panacea for a nation’s problems, but it is a necessary ingredient to promote public debate and carry out oversight.”

Argue for or refute this statement in the light of the Bhutanese politics you have witnessed and observed since 2008 including the 2013 electoral processes.

Question 2

It is reported that the phenomenon of absentee landlordism or *Goongtong* is becoming more widespread and worrisome. The problem of rural-urban migration is attributed to ‘*human wildlife conflict, elderly parents going with children to urban areas, youth’s reluctance to work in farmlands, lack of opportunities in the villages, and urban employment.*’

The present ruling political party launches an ambitious initiative to eliminate the rural-urban migration and seeks your advice to materialize this vision in the next five years of governance. Discuss any five strategies you would advice the Government to adopt with justifications to support your recommendations.

Question 3

The Vision 2020 Document of the Royal Government of Bhutan states, “*The availability of low-cost hydropower energy and resource endowments deriving from electricity export revenues are anticipated to help transform the industrial landscape in Bhutan with the development of a wide range and host of clean industries and high-technology enterprises.*”

Critically discuss any five different kinds of eco-friendly industries and high technology enterprises that would develop in Bhutan by 2020 as the result of the revenues generated through the export of hydropower energy.

Question 4

His Majesty, King Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck in his Royal Address to the Nation, on the National Day in 2007 said:

"I have always believed that a nation's future is mirrored in the quality of her youth and that it is the government's sacred duty to provide a good education and a conducive environment for young people to become strong, capable leaders for the future."

In the context of this statement, what kind of individual responsibility should the Bhutanese youth take at their own personal level to support the Royal Government's vision of building them into strong and capable leaders?

PART II

SECTION C: Subjective Questions (20 Marks)

This section consists of four questions. Answer ANY TWO questions. All questions carry 10 marks each.

Question 1

The participation of women in politics is still negligible in Bhutan. The first parliamentary democracy in Bhutan saw only 10 women members as against 62 men in the parliament. The women's representation in the parliament has decreased to 5 against 68 in the present government.

Suggest any FIVE interventions that Bhutan as a nation can take to encourage women to be politically active and also to eliminate any gender stereotypes and beliefs that adversely affect women's performance in politics.

Question 2

Clauses 213 and 214 of the Penal Code of Bhutan criminalise homosexual relation and states that a defendant shall be guilty of the offence of unnatural sex, if the defendant engages in sodomy or any other sexual conduct that is against the order of nature.

Yet, there is an increasing evidence of the existence of homosexuals (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender) in Bhutan. What is your personal opinion of homosexuals and do you think it is right to criminalise homosexuality?

Question 3

The Economic Development Policy of the Royal Government of Bhutan has identified a broad range of economic opportunities, which will be based on developing the “Brand Bhutan” in natural resources, tourism, culture, handicrafts, textiles, and agro produce.

Suggest how these “Brand Bhutan” can be developed and promoted not just in the local Bhutanese market but more so in the market overseas as one of the many strategies for achieving economic self-reliance by 2020.

Question 4

President Obama has appealed to the Americans to support for a military action against Syria to stop the repressive regime of the incumbent Syrian President which has put the country to a brutal civil war for over two years beginning 2011. Recently, the Syrian President has been alleged of using chemical weapons that killed hundreds of people and injured thousands in the opposition stronghold. On the contrary, the Syrian President has warned of regional repercussions of any military strikes against his country saying that it would be “foolish” on the part of US to pursue strikes.

Name the Syrian President and discuss who should intervene and what should be done to get Syria out of this crisis through a peaceful solution without any military action.

SECTION D: Objective Questions (Multiple Choice - 20 Marks)

Answer **ALL 20** questions by writing the correct option against each Question Number in your answer sheet. For example, 21 (c).

1. Which of the following cities is going to host the 2020 Olympics?
 - a. London
 - b. Tokyo
 - c. Doha
 - d. Barcelona

2. Who were the finalists of the 2013 US Open Women Tennis?
 - a. Martina Hingis and Serena Williams
 - b. Maria Sharapova and Li Na
 - c. Victoria Azarenka and Serena Williams
 - d. Venus Williams and Anna Ivanovic

3. The founder of the Nobel Peace Prize, Alfred Nobel was from:
 - a. Britain
 - b. America

- c. Belgium
 - d. Norway
4. The winner of the 2013 Tour of the Dragon, a one-day Bicycle Race in Bhutan was:
- a. Sonam
 - b. Sonam Tashi
 - c. Sonam Wangdi
 - d. Sonam Tobgay
5. The Nobel Prize in Literature for 2012 was awarded to:
- a. Tomas Tranströmer
 - b. Mario Vargas Llosa
 - c. Mo Yan
 - d. Sir John B. Gurdon
6. “Facebook,” which is the world’s largest social network with over 900 million users was founded by Mark Zuckerberg in:
- a. 2003
 - b. 2004
 - c. 2005
 - d. 2001
7. The incumbent President of Brazil is the first woman in the history of Brazil to hold the Presidential office. Which of the following is this woman?
- a. Dilma Vana Rousseff
 - b. Dilma Jane da Silva
 - c. Angela Merkel
 - d. Cristina Fernández de Kirchner
8. Who is the present UN Resident Coordinator and UNDP Resident Representative in Bhutan?”
- a. Ms. Claire Van der Vaeren
 - b. Ms. Mario Vargas Llosa
 - c. Ms. Christina Carlson
 - d. Ms. Akiko NAITO-YUGE
9. In which year was The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan passed and adopted?
- a. 1972
 - b. 1999
 - c. 2004
 - d. 2008

10. Who is the author of the allegorical novel “Animal Farm”?
- Robert Frost
 - George Bernard Shaw
 - J. K Rowling
 - George Orwell
11. It is the scientific field that investigates how landforms are formed on Earth and other planets:
- Geography
 - Etymology
 - Seismology
 - Geomorphology
12. Which of the following games have been reinstated for the 2020 Olympic Program?
- Baseball/softball
 - Squash
 - Wrestling
 - Basketball
13. Who is the new Prime Minister elect of Australia?
- John Howard
 - Julia Gillard
 - Tony Abbot
 - Kevin Rudd
14. Which article of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan deals with the Royal Civil Service Commission?
- Article 26
 - Article 16
 - Article 25
 - Article 10
15. This person was the co-founder, chairman, and CEO of Apple Computers Inc. and died in 2011. Who was he?
- Steve Jobs
 - Cheryl Sandberg
 - John Scully
 - Michael S. Dell
16. Which of the following films won the Best Film Award in the 12th National Film Festival held in May 2013?
- Poenlop Agay Haap
 - Jarim Sarim Yeshey Tshogyel

- c. Thank You Sir
 - d. Gyelsey
17. The total amount of development assistance that the Government of India has committed for the 11th Five Year Plan is:
- a. Rupees 54 billion
 - b. Rupees 45 billion
 - c. Rupees 5 billion
 - d. Rupees 50 billion
18. _____ is the woman judge in the Royal Supreme Court of Bhutan?
- a. Neten Zangmo
 - b. Tashi Chozom
 - c. Ngawang Pem
 - d. Tashi Wangmo
19. The International Day of Democracy is observed on:
- a. December 1
 - b. September 15
 - c. June 5
 - d. August 12
20. Which of the following scientists said “There is no heaven; it’s a fairy story” for people afraid of death?
- a. Albert Einstein
 - b. Galileo
 - c. Thomas Edison
 - d. Stephen Hawking



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རྒྱལ་གཞུང་ཞི་གཡོག་ལྷན་ཚོགས།



**ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF BHUTAN
ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION**

**BHUTAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION 2013
MAIN EXAMINATION
(OCTOBER 13, 2013)**

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