

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

**PAPER II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE**

**Date** : 10 October 2015  
**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 the 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 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)**

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

**International Relations and contemporary World Issues**

By Fulvio Attina, International Relations, volume II. © Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)

A generic way of understanding globalization is to consider it as a process of creation of a worldwide system in which no event, process or important action remains circumscribed within the geographic area in which it was born. In the same way, events, processes and actions of the global level have an impact, either deliberately or involuntarily, on all the local levels. However, the predominant image of globalization is constructed on the basis of the second meaning – namely, the impact of the global on the local - because we are instinctively led to assume that the subjects which are in a privileged position in the global system are by nature stronger than the local. Therefore, the term globalization is considered the synonym of homogenization, uniformization and also westernization or Americanization. This image generates negative attitudes in relation to globalization because it becomes the synonym of the leveling of the social world. Against this vision, there is a more balanced vision according to which the global system and the local systems have their own origins and determinant factors and are the object of the same material and ideological factors that produce their existence and complementarities. The same material and ideological causes that accelerate the process of globalization produce the process of individualization because the single subject – the individual (man/woman, microgroup, region, nation, state, culture, civilization) – is enabled by material factors and legitimated by ideological factors to promote its own autonomy and self-organization. Uniformity in the globalized world is confronted with a high number of opportunities to move and communicate. Individuals can use these opportunities to defend and promote their rights and identities. Uniformity is, therefore, accompanied by singularity, discontinuity, decentralization and other characteristics of the present world which are synthetically named as factors of fragmentation to emphasize the hostile reaction and barriers that individuals create against the uniformization. Inevitably the reaffirmation of individuality goes hand in hand with context and competition but also with emulation and the coming together of the individuals in the global system.

The material factors of globalization – i.e. the technical advancements in transportation, communication and economy – have evolved in leaps and bounds in human history. The

last leaps and bounds have been the first, second, third and today the fourth industrial revolution, the electronic revolution. Since the French Revolution, the ideological factors of the globalization process (i.e. the spreading of human and people rights) have also evolved in leaps and bounds. These material and ideological factors have an effect in the world as a whole and also within the single country. They have generated the expansion of a world-wide economic market. They have created the same demands to face the same problems (environmental, social, etc.) with political decisions.

### **Globalization and International Politics**

The long process of globalization has been strictly associated with processes taking place in the international political system. Clark (1997: 24-26) highlighted five explanations of the dependence of globalization upon international politics. The first explanation interprets globalization as “an expansion of Europe” and its most powerful states. The political unification of the world is the product of the exportation of the rules and institutions of the European states system to the whole planet. Bull and Watson (1984) have produced a wide-ranging presentation of this process of expansion of the European international society to the rest of the world and of the transformations undergone by the Asian, American and African systems in their adaptation to European expansion. Others - like Jones (1981) – have examined the reasons behind the “European miracle”, i.e. the reasons why Europe has the upper hand over the other parts of the world when Europe and the other parts of the world have entered more intensively into relations among themselves, i.e. at the beginning of the modern age. The second school relates the globalization process to the fluctuation of international power. Confronted with recession and politico-economic crisis, the great powers have tried to regain international power by extending their competition to the rest of the world. The third school also interprets globalization in harmony with the logic of international power. However, it adopts the hegemonic theory rather than the theory of the balance of power. A hegemonic power created the global system taking the role of the basic provider of security in long distance relations and flows (Gilpin, 1981; Modelski, 1987). Milward (1992) presents the fourth international politics explanation of the globalization process. According to him, the contemporary international process of integration in a single world-wide economy is the result of the strategy of the nation state to keep its role as the principal political system. The fifth way to interpret the dependence of globalization upon international politics is that of Cox (1987; 1992) and Chase-Dunn (1989). The organization of the world-wide economy is guided by the forces of the market but it is never isolated from the action of the governments. On the contrary, it is supported by the military action of the states every time the great powers recognize the need to keep it forcefully in favor of their own internal economic interests.

The causal effects of international politics on the globalization process exclude neither globalization's retroactive effects on international politics nor the causal effects on globalization exercised by other factors and actors. The evolutionary explanation of the institutional change of international-politics (Modelski 1987; 1990) has the merit of bringing into attention the collusion of different factors (i.e. the co-evolution of economy, politics and culture) and the synchronization of these co-evolutions that are the determinant factor of the globalization process.

These connections and synchronizations, in turn, depend on the compression of time and space that the technological progress has brought about in our era. The instantaneousness of communication and the rapidity of transportation at low costs -- thanks to the progress of the applied science -- have created that compression that is at the basis of the globalization process in different areas like economy, politics and culture. In the economy this means the integration of financial markets and industrial production, on a world-wide scale, of small and large companies. In politics, the compression of time and space has produced the interdependence of national legislations and policies and has deeply changed the decision-making process of the states. This means especially the transference of competences from the traditional national institutions like parliaments to new national institutions like *public authorities* which are able to respond more quickly to the changes produced by international interdependence. The compression of time and space has induced also the transference of governmental competences and power from the national level to the supranational level as exemplified, more than anything else, by the case of the European Union.

A "democratization effect" of globalization belongs also to the area of politics even if only in the sense of the incapacity of the dictatorial regimes to prevent, as they did in the past, the visibility of their conduct and the penetration of external help to those suffering persecution. It is this weakness of contemporary dictatorships that creates windows of opportunity to manage the problems of human rights and democracy. In culture, the compression of time and space spreads ideas instantaneously and determines inclusions (like immigration) that have inevitable consequences on the interpretation of the world and the ways of dealing with individual and collective life.

These effects of the technological progress on societies are not uniformly distributed. What is important, however, is the fact that this compression of time and space generates problems that are not contained within isolated areas. They are problems that need solutions at the global level. Globalization, in other words, necessitates institutions and capacities of global government.

**Question 1**

How, according to Fulvio Attina, is the concept of globalization generally misconstrued? What impact does this have on reactions to 'globalization'?

**Question 2**

Highlight globalization's dependence on international politics with reference to Clark's first explanation.

**Question 3**

Discuss how the concept of globalization is related to individualization.

**Question 4**

What is the determinant factor of the globalization process? Explain how the determinant factor is influenced by the compression of time and space with reference to economy, politics and culture.

**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**

*About 222 student representatives from 153 democracy clubs from schools across the country signed the Constitution of Bhutan Children's Parliament in the kuenray of the Punakha dzong yesterday.* Kuensel, June 2, 2015 issue.

Discuss any five possible positive outcomes of the Children's Parliament.

**Question 2**

This year, Bhutan has seen substantial debate on the topic of a slaughter house fuelled by misconception between the establishment of a meat processing unit and a slaughter house. What is your opinion on the issue?

**Question 3**

*The FIFA/Coca-Cola World Ranking provides constant intrigue through the sometimes unexpected ups and downs of teams from every corner of the globe. But while unfamiliar sides occasionally steal the show by springing surprises, few can match Bhutan who bounced off the bottom to soar a massive 46 places to 163 up the world pecking order*

---

**PAPER II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (General Category)**

---

*this month on the back of their history-making victories in Asia's first round of qualifying for the 2018 FIFA World Cup Russia.*

<http://www.fifa.com/fifa-world-ranking/news/y=2015/m=4/>

What are some of the advantages of promoting football, for Bhutan as a country?

**Question 4**

*Retirement age: Default retirement age (formerly 65) has been phased out - most people can now work for as long as they want to. Retirement age is when an employee chooses to retire. Most businesses don't set a compulsory retirement age for their employees.*

*If an employee chooses to work longer they can't be discriminated against.*

*Retirement is a form of resignation - employers and employees must follow the right procedures for this:* <https://www.gov.uk/retirement-age>

The above conveys the retirement age policy of the UK. Express your opinion on the retirement age policy of the UK. Do you suppose such a policy would be good in our context? Why?

**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**

*In the context of disaster, decisions made on an ethical basis may have significant and lasting impacts on the communities served.* Disaster Management Training Program, UNDP, DHA, 1997

Express your views on the ethics and sensibility of volunteering with reference to the disaster that hit Nepal this year. What is your opinion on the service rendered by the Bhutan Earthquake Relief Medical Unit, particularly the Desuung, as Bhutanese volunteers in the disaster?

**Question 2**

*Since the awakening of religion, wars have been fought in the name of different gods and goddesses. Threatening the meaning of life, conflicts based on religion tend to become dogged, tenacious and brutal types of wars. When conflicts are couched in religious terms, they become transformed in value conflicts. Unlike other issues, such as resource conflicts which can be resolved by pragmatic and distributive means, value conflicts have a tendency to become mutually conclusive or zero-sum issues. They entail strong*

*judgments of what is right and wrong, and parties believe that there cannot be a common ground to resolve their differences.*

Luc Reychler, The International Journal of Peace Studies, Vol 11:1

React to the statement.

**Question 3**

*Generally speaking, reading habits in Bhutanese is so poor. Be it in schools or home, we hardly read... Apart from television and internet, the introduction of mobile phones has made the Bhutanese lot busier than ever.* <http://irelatetothat.blogspot.com/2012/03/on-bhutanese-reading-habits.html>

When talking of reading habits, the analysis and focus is always on students in schools and colleges. What is your opinion on the reading habits of the Bhutanese adult population? Why do you suppose it is so? How can it be further improved?

**Question 4**

*For many countries, money transfers from citizens working abroad are a lifeline for development. When migrants send home part of their earnings in the form of either cash or goods to support their families, these transfers are known as workers' or migrant remittances.* <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/basics/remitt.htm>

*A recent World Bank report titled "Global Economic Prospects: Having Fiscal Space and Using It" reveals that remittance inflow into Bhutan is the lowest among the SAARC countries, contributing only two percent of the country's GDP.* Kuensel, March 14, 2015. Should we then facilitate movement abroad to improve remittance inflow or should the focus be on retaining human resource at home? What is your opinion?

**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 four major tournaments in tennis is played on a clay court?
  - A Australian Open
  - B French Open
  - C US Open
  - D Wimbledon
  
2. Which spacecraft beamed back the image of Pluto released on 14<sup>th</sup> July 2015?
  - A Enceladus
  - B Hubble
  - C New Horizons
  - D Voyager

3. In which country is the UNESCO World Heritage Site, the Angkor Wat?
  - A Cambodia
  - B Indonesia
  - C Mongolia
  - D Vietnam
  
4. Who wrote the epic poem 'The Divine Comedy'?
  - A Dante Alighieri
  - B Homer
  - C George Gordon Byron
  - D Virgil
  
5. Which party won the General Election in United Kingdom in May, 2015?
  - A Conservative Party
  - B Labour Party
  - C Liberal Democrat Party
  - D Scottish National Party
  
6. Which of the following award winning movies was inspired by the life of John Nash, the Noble laureate mathematician who died 23<sup>rd</sup> May, 2015?
  - A A Beautiful Mind
  - B Cinderella Man
  - C Gravity
  - D The Wolf of Wall Street
  
7. Which of the following is not acquired by Facebook?
  - A Instagram
  - B Oculus VR
  - C Snapchat
  - D WhatsApp
  
8. What is the medical specialty that focuses on health care of elderly people?
  - A Geriatrics
  - B Obstetrics
  - C Nephrology
  - D Podiatry



9. What is the collection and study of postage stamps called?
- A prosody
  - B philately
  - C etymology
  - D herpetology
10. What was the magnitude of the earthquake that struck Nepal on 25<sup>th</sup> April, 2015?
- A 7.3 on the Richter scale
  - B 7.5 on the Richter scale
  - C 7.8 on the Richter scale
  - D 8.7 on the Richter scale
11. The 2015 migration crisis in South East Asia concerns which group of people fleeing Myanmar?
- A Indonesian refugees
  - B Malaysian refugees
  - C Bangladeshi refugees
  - D Rohingya refugees
12. Who won the professional boxing match, termed the ‘Fight of the Century’, in May 2015?
- A Evander Holyfield
  - B Floyd Mayweather
  - C Joe Frazier
  - D Manny Pacquiao
13. Which artist took home four Gammy Awards in 2015 for best new artist, best pop vocal album, record of the year and song of the year?
- A Iggy Azalea
  - B Meghan Trainor
  - C Sam Smith
  - D Taylor Swift
14. When was the Ludriong Memorial Garden inaugurated?
- A 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2015
  - B 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2015
  - C 2<sup>nd</sup> June, 2015
  - D 26<sup>th</sup> June 2015

**PAPER II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (General Category)**

---

15. Where, in the Constitution will you find the specifications of the National Flag and National Emblem of Bhutan?
- A Article 1
  - B Article 2
  - C First Schedule
  - D Second Schedule
16. Which country won the FIFA Women's World Cup 2015 in Canada?
- A England
  - B Germany
  - C Japan
  - D USA
17. What is the current Guinness record for most trees planted by a team of 100 men in an hour?
- A 40,885
  - B 45,792
  - C 49,672
  - D 50,000
18. This is a picture of the most famous piece by Edvard Munch, painted around 1893. What is the name by which it is popularly known?



- A The Scream
- B The Outcast
- C The Transfiguration
- D The Persistence of Memory

**PAPER II: ENGLISH LANGUAGE & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE (General Category)**

---

19. Who is Ngawang Pem?
- A The first female Gup
  - B The first female High Court Judge
  - C The first female Dzungdag of Bhutan
  - D The first female Supreme Court Judge
20. Which of the following is the catchphrase of the Royal Civil Service Commission?
- A Efficiency of Service
  - B Excellence in Service
  - C For Country and People
  - D Integrity and Loyalty in Service

