

**ROYAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION
CIVIL SERVICE COMMON EXAMINATION (CSCE)
EXAMINATION CATEGORY: GENERAL**

PAPER III

**BHUTAN AND ITS POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT SINCE 1961**

Date: 25/12/08
Total Marks: 100
Examination Time: 3 hours
Reading Time: 15 minutes

Instructions

1. This paper consists of **Two** parts. You will be required to answer **Five** questions in total, that is,

Two questions from Part A
Three questions from Part B
2. Your answers will be evaluated on your knowledge of the subject, analytical skills, originality, clarity in presentation and language, and preciseness of your response.
3. Each question is worth 20 marks.
4. This paper has a total of 4 pages, including the front page.

Part - A
Bhutan and its socio-political institutions

You are given a total of **Five** questions in Part A. Answer any **Two** questions.

Question No. 1

He is the supreme authority at whose feet one submits. He is described as a great leader of moral precepts, a mighty builder and architect of the political destiny of Bhutan. He came to Bhutan in 1616.

- a. Elucidate the main contributions of Shabdrung Ngawang Namgyel in shaping the political destiny of Bhutan. (10 marks)
- b. Enumerate and explain the significance of Nga Chu Drugma. (10 marks)

Question No. 2

The institution of the Chhoetse Penlop is more than 350 years old. Explain the historical background of the Chhoetse Penlop and its significance in the political history of Bhutan. (20 marks)

Question No. 3

He was a yogi, philosopher, poet, teacher, architect, engineer, painter, sculptor, and treasure revealer. Give;

- a. A brief account of the life of Thangtong Gyalpo; and (10 marks)
- b. His role in promoting the socio-political institutions of Bhutan. (10 marks)

Question No. 4

Taktshang remained under the authority of Kathogpa lama up until the 17th century, but in 1645 the whole site was offered to Shabdrung Ngawang Namgyel. Shabdrung expressed his desire to build a monastery at Taktshang but died before he was able to carry out his wish.

Give reasons why Shabdrung wanted to build a monastery at Taktshang and who fulfilled his wish? (20 marks)

Question No. 5

The dual system of government designated as the Chhoesid prevailed in Bhutan for well over two and a half centuries (1651 -1907 A.D). However, it had, like any other political systems, both merits and demerits.

- a. Who introduced the Chhoesid, the dual system of government in Bhutan and describe briefly? (10 marks)
- b. Explain its merits and demerits. (10 marks)

Part - B
Socio-economic Developments since 1961

You are given a total of **Seven** questions in Part B. Answer any **Three** questions.

Question No. 6

“The rise in corruption in Bhutan is a challenge we face. How big the challenge is will depend on how soon and how strongly we decide to oppose it. There is no room for corruption - it is as simple as that, not now and not in the future”

The 5th Druk Gyalpo

- a. Explain different forms of corruption prevalent in our society. (10 marks)
- b. Suggest ways and means how corruption in Bhutan can be controlled or curbed. (10 marks)

Question No. 7

The achievements of the third Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuk’s 20 years rule were, by far, significant and notable. His Majesty gave up the age old policy of national isolation to enable Bhutan to play its destined role as a member of the international community.

What were some of the radical changes initiated by the third Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuk in the social and economic spheres of Bhutan? (20 marks)

Question No. 8

“The most important task before us at present is to achieve economic self-reliance to ensure the continued progress of our country in the future...”

HM Jigme Singye Wangchuk, June 2, 1974

Why is economic self-reliance important? Outline various measures initiated by His Majesty to achieve the goal of economic self-reliance. (20 marks)

Question No. 9

A predominant factor in the future direction of Bhutan’s economy is the changes that are taking place in India – especially her economic liberalization drive, rapid integration with the world economy and changes in her foreign policy. Explain how these changes, in your opinion, will have an effect on Bhutan’s economy. (20 marks)

Question No. 10

According to experts, the global financial crisis, seen as the worst since the Great Depression of 1930, has not spared the Bhutanese economy. Explain how this global crisis is affecting Bhutan and its implications to our economy. (20 marks)

Question No. 11

- a. Although Bhutan has made significant strides in the Millennium Development Goals (MDG), the issue of rural poverty still remains as a major challenge, and needs to be tackled up front, rather urgently. In this context, discuss briefly how and whether or not the formation of cooperative societies at the geog level will be an effective measure to reduce/alleviate rural poverty? (10 marks)

- b. State funding to the political parties was one of the hotly debated issues during the first parliamentary session of the elected government. Give your views **for** or **against** the issue. (10 marks)

Question No. 12

“Jobs will be there but you must be willing to accept them with the right attitude ... and the jobs available in the government are limited”.

The Prime Minister’s address to the graduates of 2008.

- a. Why do think most graduates today are still reluctant to seek jobs in the private sector? (10 marks)

- b. Propose strategies how employment opportunities in the private sector can be made more attractive to our youths. (10 marks)

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