

"Land of The
Thunder Dragon"

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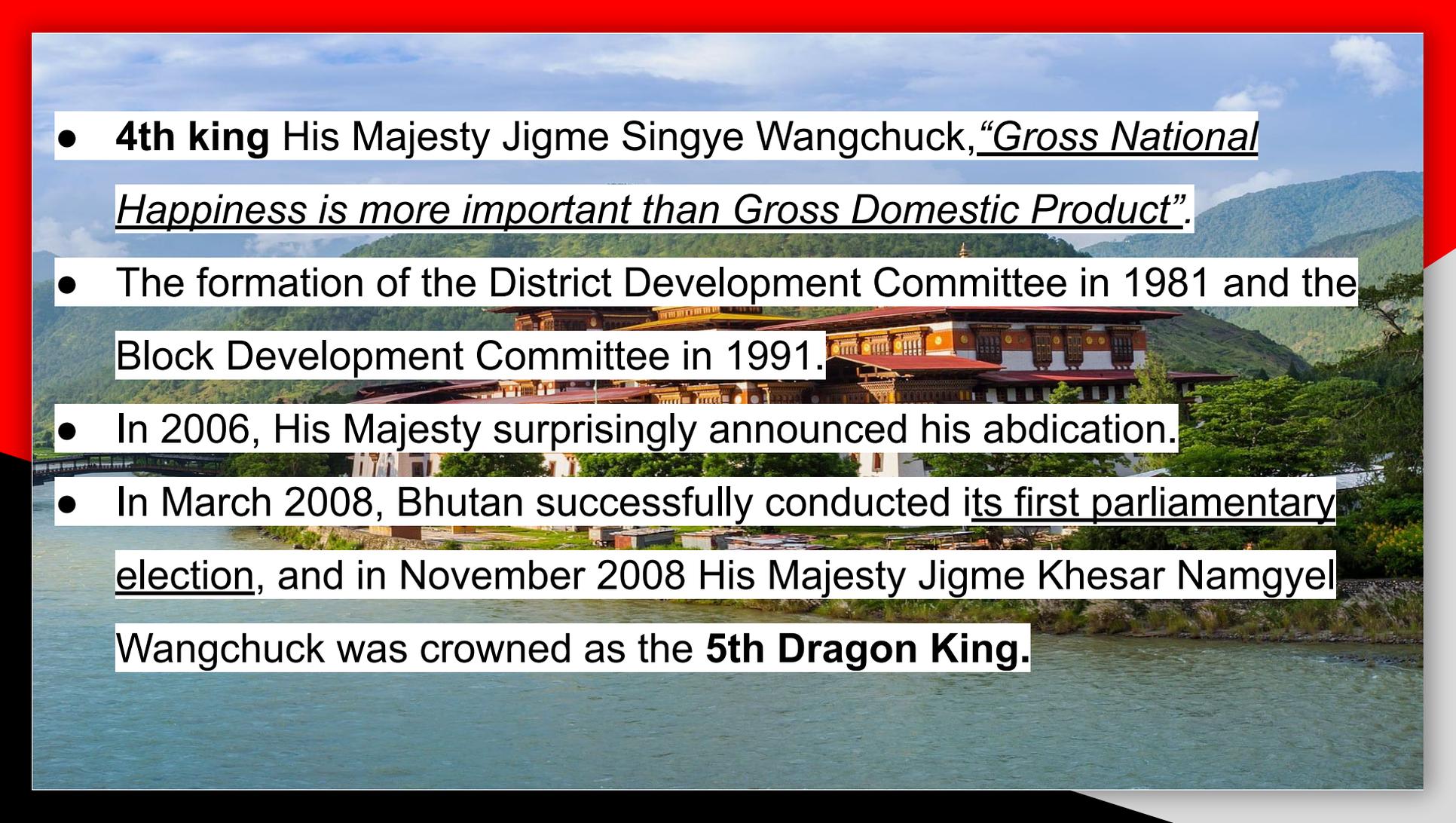
Bhutan
vs United Kingdom



Origin of Bhutan Monarchy



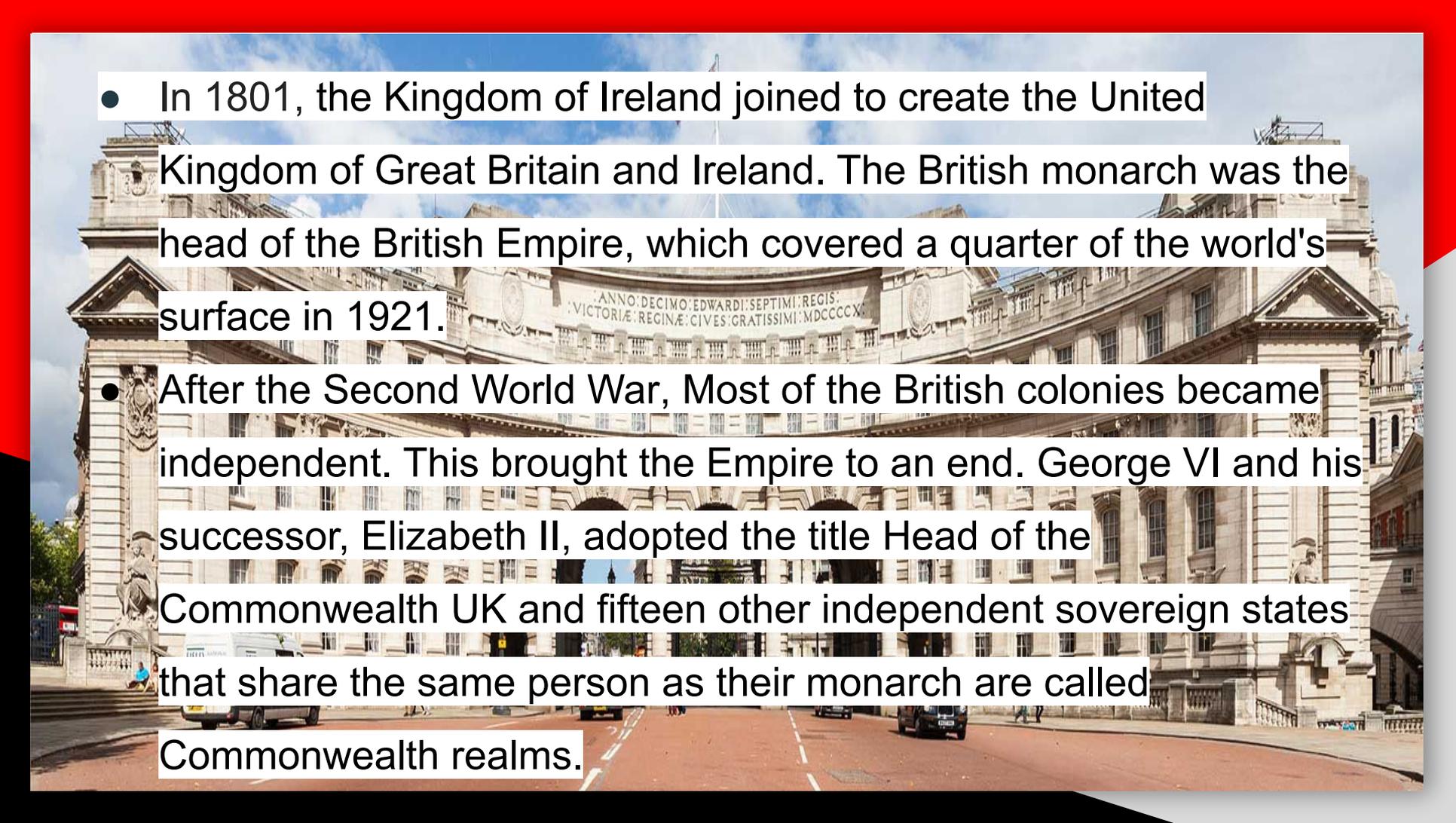
- **1st king** Ugyen Wangchuck signed the Treaty of Punakha with British India, securing Bhutan's sovereignty.
- The **3rd king** Druk Gyalpo (King) Jigme Dorji Wangchuck began the critical process of democratic institutionalization. He established the National Assembly in 1953, set up the first council of ministers and judiciary in 1968, and was integral in Bhutan becoming a member of the United Nations in 1971.

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- **4th king** His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, “Gross National Happiness is more important than Gross Domestic Product”.
 - The formation of the District Development Committee in 1981 and the Block Development Committee in 1991.
 - In 2006, His Majesty surprisingly announced his abdication.
 - In March 2008, Bhutan successfully conducted its first parliamentary election, and in November 2008 His Majesty Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck was crowned as the **5th Dragon King**.

Origin of UK

- England was conquered by the Normans in 1066, after which Wales to gradually came under control of Anglo-Normans.
- *Magna Carta* began a process of reducing the English monarch's political powers.
- In 1707, the kingdoms of England and Scotland were merged to create the Kingdom of Great Britain





- In 1801, the Kingdom of Ireland joined to create the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The British monarch was the head of the British Empire, which covered a quarter of the world's surface in 1921.

- After the Second World War, Most of the British colonies became independent. This brought the Empire to an end. George VI and his successor, Elizabeth II, adopted the title Head of the Commonwealth UK and fifteen other independent sovereign states that share the same person as their monarch are called Commonwealth realms.

Type of Monarchies

Bhutan:

Constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary form of government

Two party system

Living Gods of Bhutan



United Kingdom:

Constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary form of government

Two party system

Constitutional monarchy: form of monarchy in which sovereignty exercises authority in accordance to a written or unwritten constitution



Development Comparison Charts

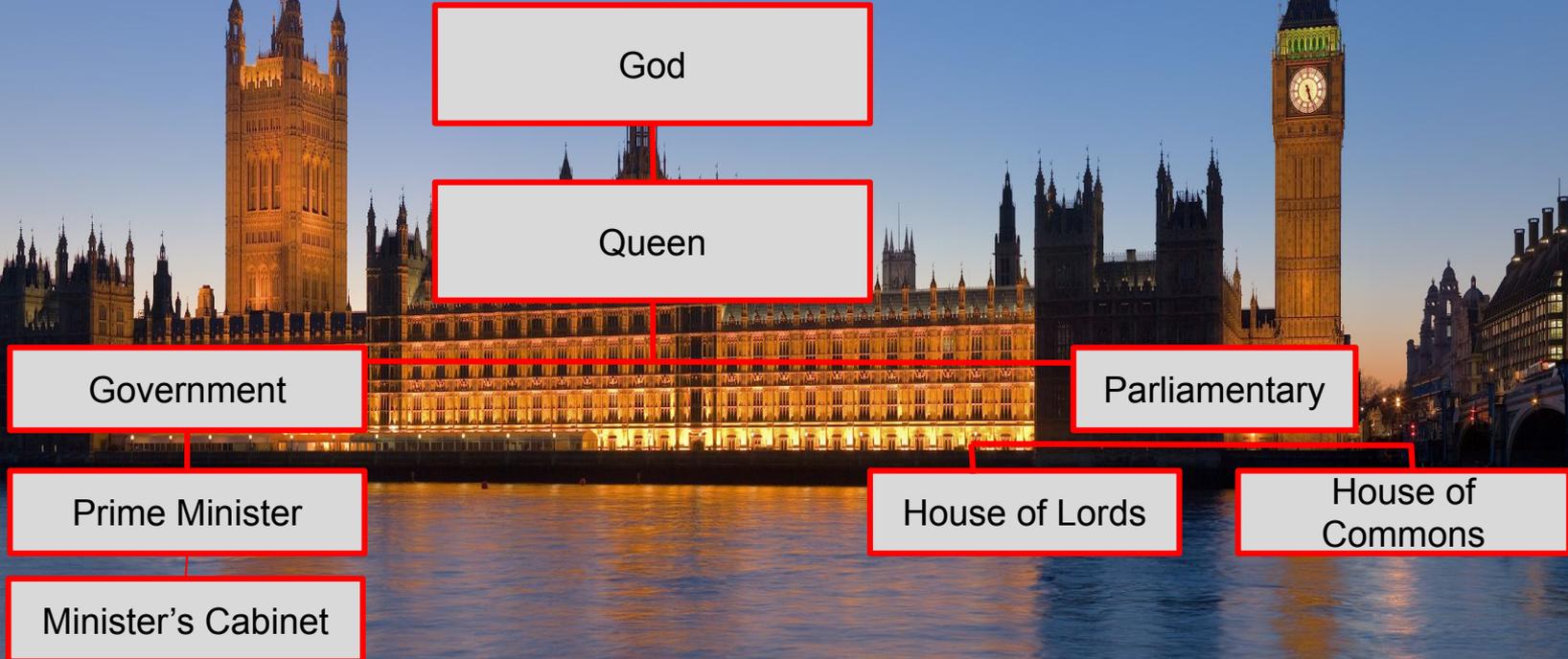


| Country | FH Scores PR CL | GDP (a) Per capita (b) Agriculture (c) Industry (d) Service | Death rate | Infant Mortality | Life Expectancy | Literacy a)overall b)male c)female | HDI | Education | CPI |
|----------------|---|---|--------------|------------------|-----------------|---|-----------|-----------|------------|
| United Kingdom | 1/7 1/7 | a) \$42,557 b) 0.6% c) 19.2% d) 80.2% | 9.4/ 1000 | 3.8/ 1000 | 80.96 years | a)99.9% b)99.9% c)99.9% | 0.9 22 | 19 years | 107 .93 |
| Bhutan | 3/7 4/7 | a) \$9000 b) 16.2% c) 41.8% d) 42% | 6.4/ 1000 | 30.3 / 1000 | 71.1 years | a)64.9% b)73.1% c)55% | 0.6 12 | 12 years | 141 .30 |

Who Governs?

| Country | Name of Government | Level of Government | Regime Of Gov. | Forms of Democracy | Head of State | Head of Government | Executive Systems | Economic System |
|----------------|--|---------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|----------------------------|
| United Kingdom | Her Majesty's Government of Great Britain and Northern Ireland | Supranational | Constitutional Monarchy | Parliamentary Democracy | Queen Elizabeth II  | Boris Johnson  | Hereditary Nominal Parliamentary Executive | Capitalistic Mixed Economy |
| Bhutan | Kingdom of Bhutan | Unitary | Constitutional Monarchy | Parliamentary Democracy | Jigme Khesar  | Lotay Tshering  | n/a | n/a |

United Kingdom government structure



Bhutan government structure

Monarchy

State Religion

Judiciary

General Electorate

Supreme Court

Legislative

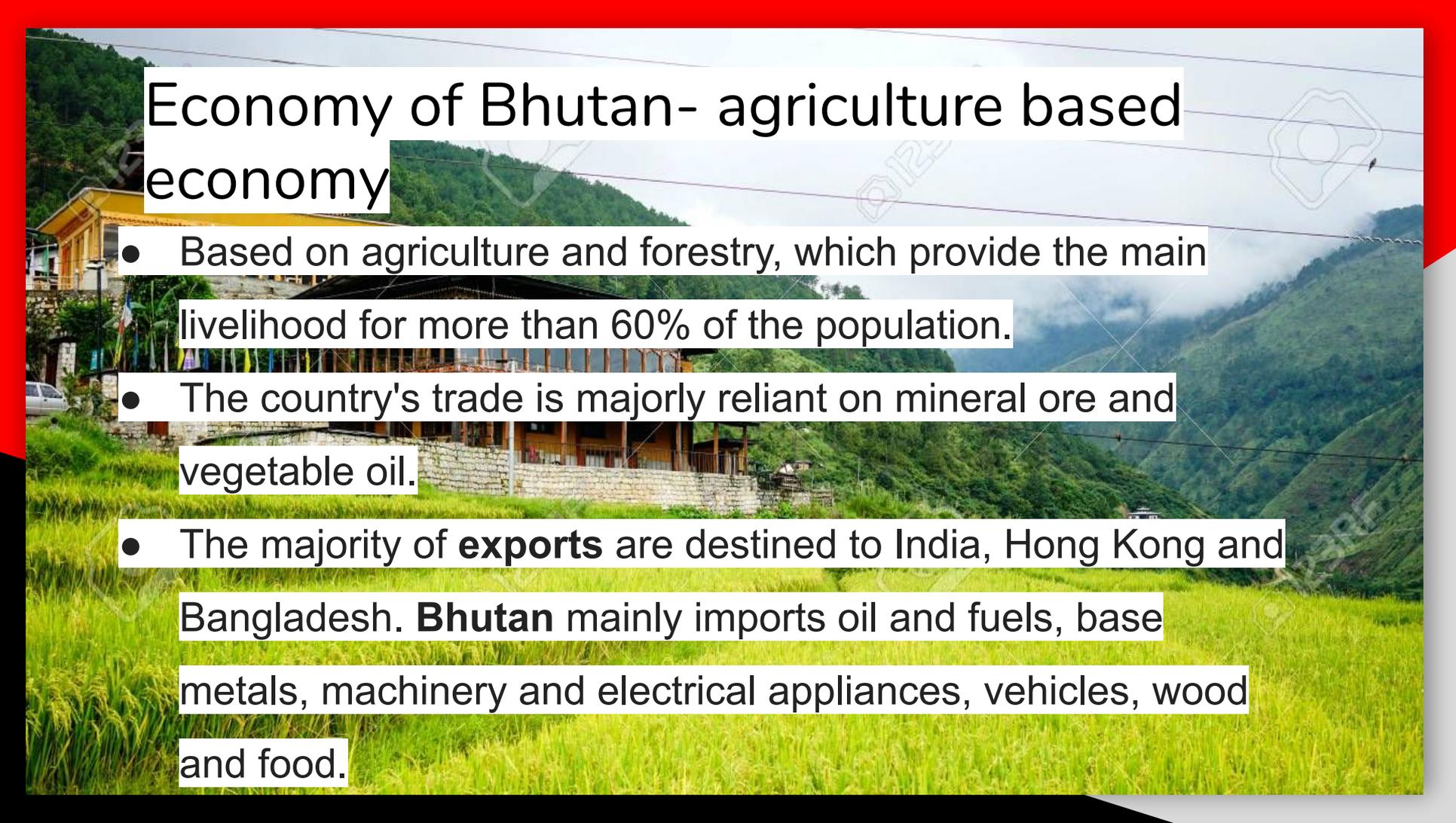
Local Government

Executive

Parliament

Prime Minister

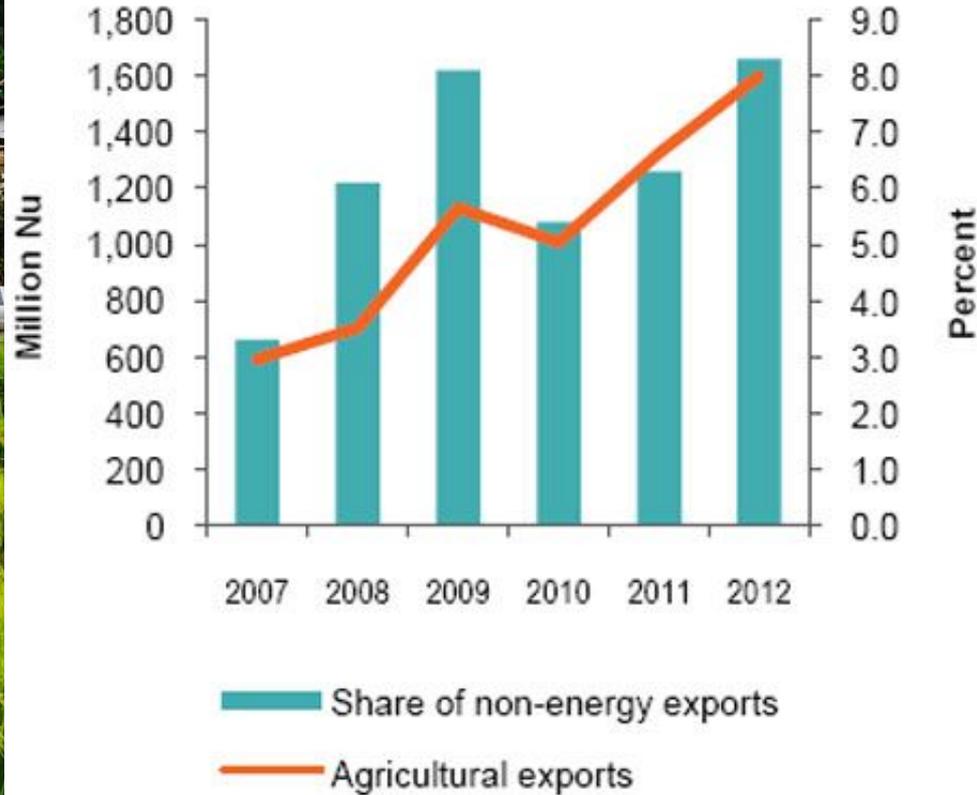




Economy of Bhutan- agriculture based economy

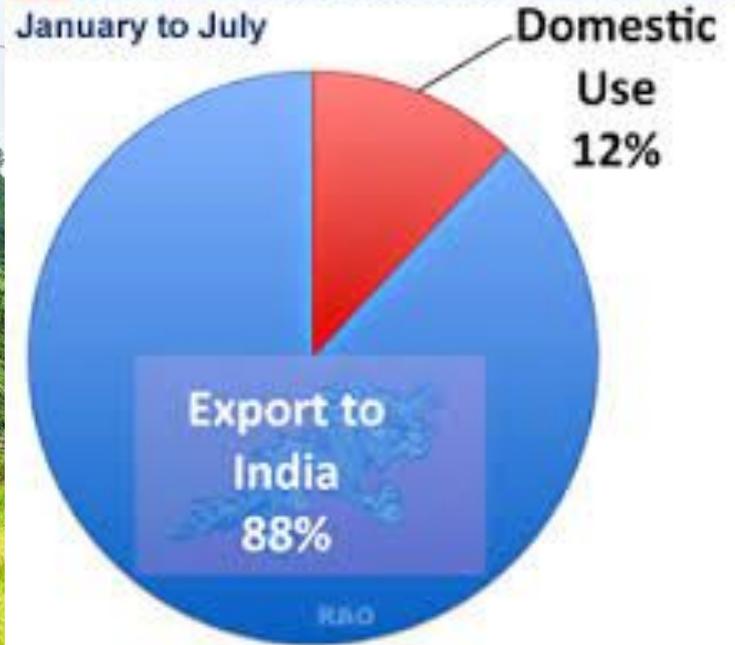
- Based on agriculture and forestry, which provide the main livelihood for more than 60% of the population.
- The country's trade is majorly reliant on mineral ore and vegetable oil.
- The majority of **exports** are destined to India, Hong Kong and Bangladesh. **Bhutan** mainly imports oil and fuels, base metals, machinery and electrical appliances, vehicles, wood and food.

Rising Agricultural Exports from Bhutan



BHUTAN Average Power Generating 2012

January to July



Source: KUENSEL 2012

RAO

Economy of UK- Capitalistic mixed economy

- The third largest economy in Europe after Germany and France. The service sector dominates, contributing around 80% of GDP
- Produces about 60% of food needs with less than 2% of the labor force. The UK has large coal, natural gas, and oil resources. Uk has a negative trade balance, meaning that the UK imports more goods than it exports.

Laws/Decisions

Bhutan

- National Council, Lower House assembly and attorney general author bills to be passed as acts.
- Presented to Parliament by 1 house.
- Sent to king for royal assent.

United Kingdom

- First Reading-green paper.
- Second Reading-discussion.
- Third reading-white paper.
- Once there is a majority, bill is passed through both houses and to the Queen for royal assent. It then becomes an Act of Parliament.

Advantages of Bhutan

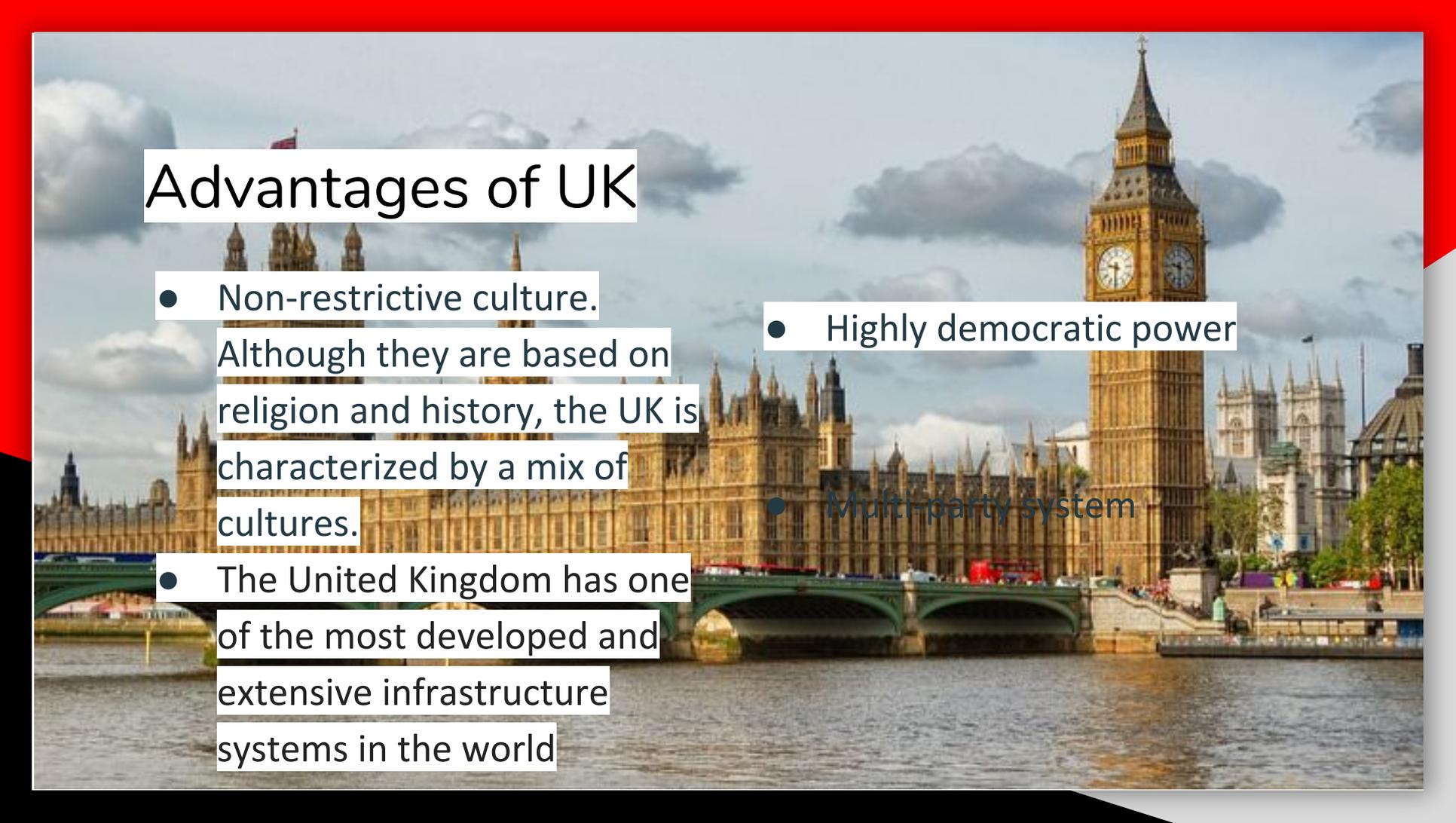


- Bhutan measures wealth in Gross Domestic Happiness, making it the world's happiest country
- Kept itself cut off from the world with its Isolation principle, which protects Bhutanese culture and identity.
- First and only country in the world to become carbon negative, making it the world's greenest country.
- Bhutan maintains solid growth and macroeconomic stability

Disadvantages of Bhutan

- Restrictive culture since Bhutanese citizens cannot marry foreigners.
- Underdeveloped infrastructure
- Few roads, few hospitals, few schools
- Less democratic than UK
- Strictly a two party system

Advantages of UK



- Non-restrictive culture.

Although they are based on religion and history, the UK is characterized by a mix of cultures.

- The United Kingdom has one of the most developed and extensive infrastructure systems in the world

- Highly democratic power

- Multi-party system



Disadvantages of UK

- UK does not give overall happiness so much importance unlike Bhutan who use it as they're development index
- Suffered over past years of national identity crisis

- Mixed economy's inefficiency of the public sector
- Air pollution is a significant health issue in the UK. With many of its cities going over legal levels

Peculiar facts about Bhutan

A scenic view of a river in Bhutan, likely the Paro River, with mountains in the background. The river is a vibrant blue-green color, and the surrounding landscape is lush and green. The sky is blue with some white clouds. The text is overlaid on the image in white boxes with black text.

- In 2010, Bhutan became the first country in the world to ban the production and sales of tobacco products.
- Bhutan was among the last countries in the world to adopt television.
- Visiting as an independent traveler is pretty much impossible, an official tour is compulsory.
- There are no traffic lights in Bhutan.