

<b>Sub-Program</b>	<b>1. Enhancement of Policy Making Capacity for Industrial Development</b>
<b>Component (CP) Sub-Components</b>	<b>1-2. Industrial Foundation Development</b> <b>1-2-1. Economic Policy</b> <b>1-2-2. Public Policy / Administration</b>
<b>Accepting University (Number of accepting scholars)</b>	<p><b>[Sub-Component 1-2-1. Economic Policy]</b>  <b>International University of Japan (2)</b>  GS of International Relations,  International Development Program (IDP)  - Degree: Master of Arts in International Development or Economics</p> <p><b>Notes in application</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <u>If applicants do not fulfill a regular period of school education (16 years from primary school to university), the eligibility will be assessed.</u></li> <li>- More than TOEFL iBT 61 or equivalent is preferable (<u>not required</u>).</li> </ul> <p><b>[Sub-Component 1-2-2. Public Policy / Administration]</b>  <b>Ritsumeikan University (2)</b>  GS of International Relations,  Global Cooperation Program (GCP)  - Degree: Master of Arts in International Relations</p> <p><b>Notes in application</b>  <u>If applicants do not fulfill a regular period of school education (16 years from primary school to university), the eligibility will be assessed.</u></p>
<b>Target Group of Civil Servants</b>	<p><b>[Sub-Component 1-2-1. Economic Policy]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Position Category: Professional and Management (PMC) Category</li> <li>● Super Structure: Administration Service  Finance Service  Technical Service (Statistical Services)</li> </ul> <p><b>[Sub-Component 1-2-2. Public Policy / Administration]</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Position Category: Professional and Management (PMC) Category</li> <li>● Super Structure: Administration Service  Finance Service</li> </ul>
<b>Background of CP</b>	<p>Recently in Bhutan, the youth's inflow to urban areas and unemployment have come to the surface. Although the total unemployment rate in Bhutan is 2.1% (as of 2012), the unemployment rate in urban areas is 3.5%, i.e., twice as high as that in rural areas (1.5%). In addition, the unemployment rate of the youth is as high as 7.3% (2012). The youth account for 50% of the total unemployed. Therefore, creation of employment for the youth in urban areas is an urgent issue.</p> <p>In the eleventh five-year plan, the government of Bhutan stated promotion of industrialization that causes less environmental load as the most important issue and set an agenda for decreasing the youth's unemployment rate to 2.5% by 2018. The economy of Bhutan has undergone a transition from the primary to the secondary and tertiary industries. To create employment opportunity with an emphasis on the youth and maintain and achieve sustainable economic growth in the future, industrial promotion centered on private business is necessary. The driving force of Bhutan's economy now and in the future is hydraulic power generation based on the premise of selling electricity to India. But the share of employment created by the hydraulic power generation sector is not large. Therefore, it is necessary to promote other industries in addition to hydraulic power generation.</p>