

Part I
Section A: Civics
Answer ALL questions.

[7 Marks]

Question 1a

[1x4]

Directions: For each question, there are four alternatives: A, B, C and D. Choose ONE correct alternative and circle it. If there are more than one choice circled, NO score will be awarded. An example has been done for you here:

EXAMPLE:

The capital of Bhutan is

- A Trongsa.
- B Thimphu.
- C Punakha.
- D Bumthang.

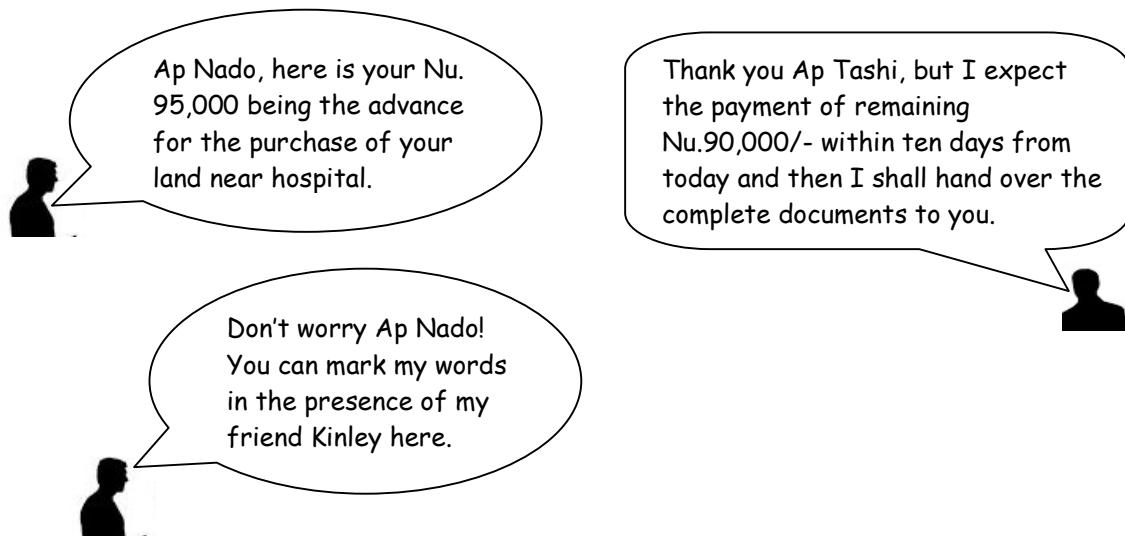
(i) As a move towards decentralized administration at the gewog level, a meeting among all the villages of a gewog is called. The chairperson convenes the meeting and makes sure that each member and observer maintains proper decorum throughout the meeting. For what tenure of office does the Chairperson observe such roles?

- A Two years
- B Three years
- C Four years
- D Five years

(ii) If Lyoenchen notices that a minister is not performing well, which of the following strategies can be taken by the Prime Minister to exercise his right?

- A Dismiss and appoint a new minister.
- B Process for re election of new minister.
- C Recommend the Chief Justice to take legal action.
- D Recommend the dismissal of such minister to the Druk Gyalpo.

Use the dialogue below to answer question number (iii).



(iii) In the above case, both parties have the risk of being cheated by each other. Their deal can be best validated only by

- A signing a genja.
- B signing a thruenchoe.
- C presenting a jabmi for the deal.
- D presenting a witness for the deal.

(iv) Which of the following functions of the constitutional bodies is not paired correctly against its agency?

Constitutional Bodies	Functions
Anti Corruption Commission	Works to check bribery practices in government agencies.
Royal Civil Service Commission	Regulates announcement for the vacant post through the selection interview for governmental organizations.
Election Commission of Bhutan	Monitors the conduct of Population and Housing Census of Bhutan.
Royal Audit Authority	Examines the efficient use of budget for construction of bridge in the dzongkhag.

- A Royal Audit Authority
- B Anti Corruption Commission
- C Election Commission of Bhutan
- D Royal Civil Service commission

Question 1b

(i) Mr Sangay is studying in a college in Germany. Unfortunately he is arrested for committing an unlawful act of crime over there and is undergoing a trial. Since the time for general election is due in Bhutan, Sangay is interested to contest in the upcoming election in 2018.

Is he eligible to participate in the upcoming election? Give **TWO** reasons.

[2]

(ii) “The world is our house. Keep it clean” *Chinese proverb.*

With reference to the above proverb, as a Dzongdag, what **TWO** initiatives would you like to take in your Dzongkhag that will benefit the community to be recognized as one of the cleanest Dzongkhags in the country?

[1]

What is the meaning of the word 'family'?

Section B:Bhutan History

*Answer **ALL** questions.*

[15 Marks]

Question 2a

[1x7]

Directions: For each question, there are four alternatives: A, B, C and D. Choose **ONE** correct alternative and circle it. If there are more than one choice circled, **NO** score will be awarded.

(i) Bhutan signed Punakha Treaty with the British Political Officer, Charles Bell in the early 20th century. This treaty was signed during the reign of

- A Jigme Namgyal.
- B Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck.
- C Druk Gyalpo jigme Wangchuck.
- D Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck.

(ii) Jigme Namgyal is known for his loyal and heroic acts in various posts that he served. As a Trongsa Droyner, which of the following activities did he successfully complete?

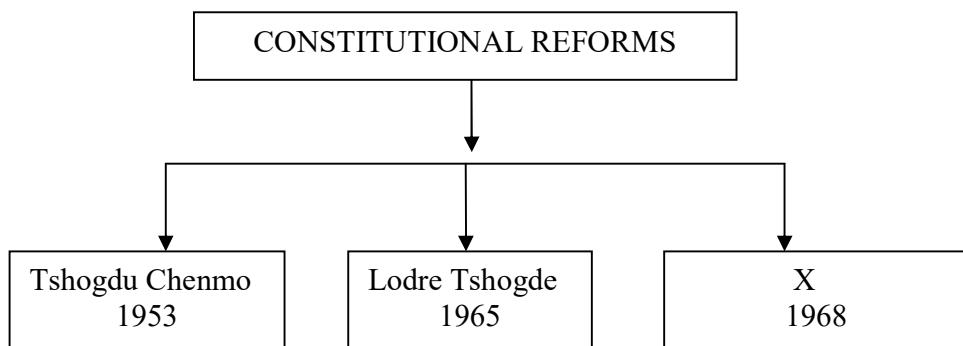
- A Restored gutted Punakha Dzong.
- B Strengthened trade relations with Tibet.
- C Established hold over major eastern regions.
- D Rescued the Trongsa Poenlop against the assassins.

(iii) “Second Druk Gyalpo established total supremacy of the Monarchy by assuming direct control over the administration of all districts of the kingdom”.

Which of the following forms of government best describes the above statement?

- A Democratic Constitutional Monarchy
- B Feudal Absolute Monarchy
- C Executive Monarchy
- D Hereditary Monarchy

(iv) The figure below shows the timeline for the introduction of the following Constitutional Reforms by the Third Druk Gyalpo:



Which of the following functions of the above constitutional reforms correctly describe the reform marked ‘X’?

- A Advisory body to the King
- B Judicial function at district level
- C Decision making and policy formulation body
- D Advisory body to the executive branch of the government

v) Dorji, a Zorig Chusum graduate is given a task of painting a Thanka, which of the following will best guide him to complete his work skillfully?

- A Calligraphy
- B Iconography
- C Dovetail technique
- D Oil painting method

(vi) On 17th December, 1907 with the signing of oath of allegiance Trongsa Poenlop, Ugyen Wangchuck was enthroned as the first Druk Gyalpo of Bhutan. This event, which was observed with grand ceremony symbolized the

- A political vacuum of early 20th century.
- B British confidence in the Trongsa Poenlop.
- C strengths of the dual system of government.
- D people's support and loyalty to the Monarch.

(vii) Value education in Bhutanese schools is imparted through various skills development programmes. This is clearly evident in the teaching of *Driglam Namza* to school students. The recent National Education Conference also emphasized *driglam* education with the introduction of value education week in schools.

Which of the following reforms of the Fourth Druk Gyalpo is credited for the emphasis on *driglam* education today?

- A Decentralization of *Zhabto lemi*
- B Establishment of *Solzin Lhentshog*
- C Establishment of *Dratshang Lhentshog*
- D Establishment of *Rabdeys* in the Dzongkhags

Question 2b.

i) Write **TWO** examples of Dzong-type monastery found in western Bhutan.

[2]

ii) The visit of Indian Prime Minister to Bhutan in 1958 was emulated by other Indian Prime Ministers which developed a closer relation between India and Bhutan. How has this relation proved fruitful to Bhutan in the present time? Write **TWO** significances.

[2]

iii) If you were a Dzongpoen during the time of Trongsa Poenlop, Jigme Namgyal, would you have agreed to the terms of Treaty of Sinchula? Justify your answers with **TWO** reasons.

[2]

iv) One of the major initiatives of Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck was introduction of sustainable development in Bhutan. What **TWO** measures do you think the government should adopt to encourage sustainable development in Bhutan?

[2]

Section C: Indian History and World Developments Since 1945

Answer ALL questions.

[8 Marks]

Question 3a

[1x4]

Directions: For each question, there are four alternatives: A, B, C and D. Choose **ONE** correct alternative and circle it. If there are more than one choice circled, **NO** score will be awarded.

(i) As a protest to the British laws, many Movements were organized in India in the Gandhian era. One such Movement to mark the bonding of Hindu-Muslim relationship was

- A Khilafat Movement.
- B Quit India Movement.
- C Non Cooperation Movement.
- D Civil Disobedience Movement.

(ii) The SAARC launched a programme to make people aware of each other's culture. Which of the following best describes its above function?

- A South Asia Free Trade Agreement
- B South Asia Common Agriculture Policy
- C South Asian Preferential Trade Agreement
- D South Asia Audio Visual Exchange programme

(iii) Which one of the following agencies of the United Nations launched the four-point programme to combat preventable diseases?

- A World Health Organization
- B United Nations Development Programme
- C United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
- D United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organizations

(iv) "ASEAN in its session at Kuala Lumpur in 1971 signed a declaration, proclaiming South East-Asia a new zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN)." The concept of ZOPFAN is a long-term strategy for South-East-Asia to

- A be free of any form of interference from outside powers.
- B prevent infiltration of communism in the region.
- C become an economic super-power.
- D become free, liberated and neutral.

Question 3b

i) Complete the following table with reference to the United Nations Organization. [2]

	Declaration/Conference	Outcome
1	Moscow Declaration	
2	The Yalta Conference	
3	The Dumberton Oaks Conference	
4	The San Francisco Conference	

ii) The great Mahatma Gandhi emphasized on the use of mother tongue as the medium of instruction in the craft centered schools. Explain with **TWO** justifications if such ideas can be implemented in our education system as well. [2]

PART TWO

Section A: Bhutan Civics

[10 Marks]

*Answer any **ONE** question.*

Question 4

(b) For a country to achieve good governance, citizens need to embrace certain values. Few values are listed here:

<i>Visionary</i>	<i>Accountability</i>	<i>Impartiality</i>	<i>Integrity</i>
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Identify which of the above values is exhibited in the given examples and write the correct value against the numbers listed below:

[3]

1. Wangmo informs the shopkeeper for getting extra change from him after buying a book. She returns the extra change with a smile.
2. Karma gets selected for a job through interview based on her merit certificate and contribution to society.
3. The health captain in a class room maintains record of deworming tablet distribution. The captain asks those children refusing to take the tablet to give explanation to their class teacher.

1.
2.
3.
4.

(c) In order to execute their roles effectively; do you think the Gup's term of office needs to be extended by few years? Support your answer with **THREE** justifications.

[3]

Question 5

(a) Write **TWO** criteria that lead to the removal of the members of the Parliament. [2]

(b) With reference to our existing political parties, write an example each to show how the political parties fulfill the following roles:

[2]

- i. *Ruling Party considers aspirations of the people for good governance.*
- ii. *Opposition Party questions the elected government's conduct of public business.*

(c) Refer the information given below and write the name of each ministry against the given number that depicts its function:

[4]



BAFRA banned import of chillies from India in 2016.



Facilitates scouting program for youths.

1

2

3

4



Coordinates construction standards in the nation.



Supports development of cottage industries.

5

6

7

8

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

(d) As the Chief Election Officer, how would you coordinate the conduct of free and fair election? Suggest **TWO** ways. [2]

Section B:Bhutan History

Answer any THREE questions.

[30 Marks]

Question 6

(a) Rearrange the following steps of making scroll paintings in chronological order. [2]

- Draw grid on the cloth.
- Refer sacred scriptures to draw grid.
- Rub a mixture of lime and gum on the cloth.
- Stretch a damp cotton cloth on a wooden frame.

(b) The following events mark the developmental activities during the reign of the Third Druk Gyalpo. Arrange them chronologically in the order of its occurrence. [4]

- i. Bhutan participated in UN general Assembly as an observer.
- ii. Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru visited Bhutan.
- iii. Bhutan joined the Colombo Plan.
- iv. Bhutan became the member of Universal Postal Union.

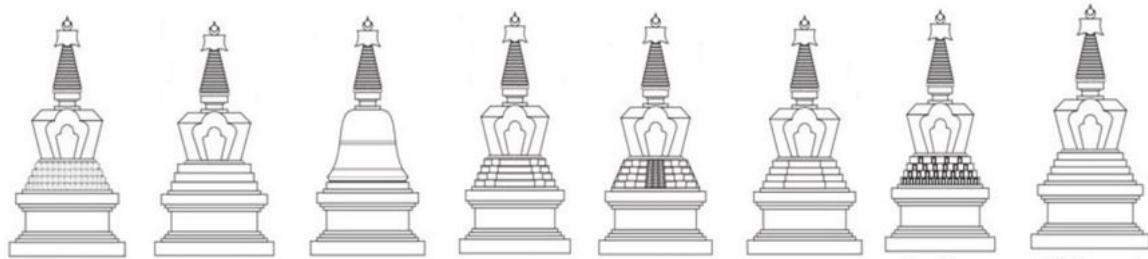
(c) Why did the Fourth Druk Gyalpo focus on bringing major development in the field of agriculture and rural development? Give **FOUR** reasons. [4]

Question 7

(a) How would you justify the honour given to the Third Druk Gyalpo, Jigme Dorji Wangchuck as the 'Father of Modern Bhutan'? Write **TWO** justifications.

[2]

(b) Look at the picture given below and answer the following questions:



- i. What is the term used for the group of Bhutanese *choetens* seen in the figure above? [1]
- ii. List **ONE** striking feature of the given *choetens*. [1]
- iii. List **TWO** significances of these *Choetens* in the lives of Bhutanese people. [2]

(c) The table below lists the name of British Political Officers stationed in Sikkim during the British rule in India.

A.J Hopkins Sir Charles Bell FM Bailey Sir John Claude White

i. Refer the table and name **TWO** officials each who visited Bhutan during the reign of: [2]

a. King Ugyen Wangchuck: _____

ii. How did the visits of any above two officials prove fruitful during the reign of respective kings? List **ONE** significance each.

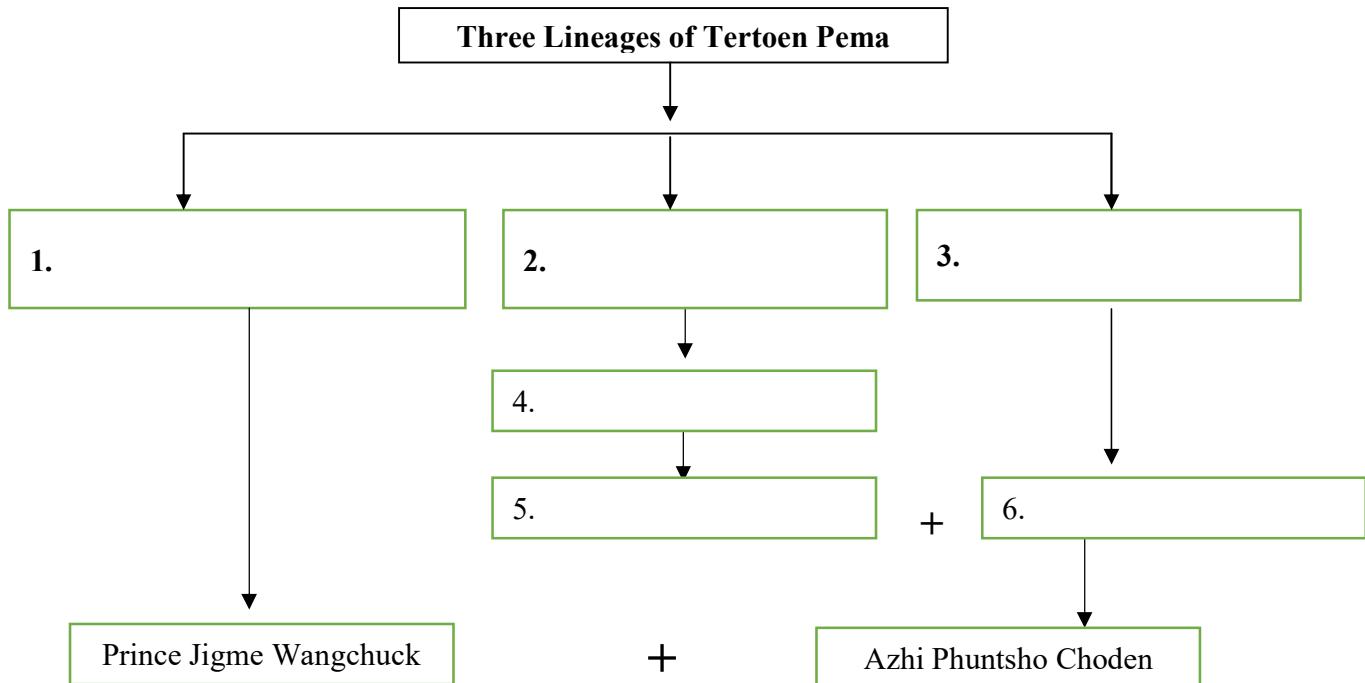
Question 8

(a) Trongsa Poenlop, Ugyen Wangchuck rightfully took up arms against his two adopted brothers. Justify the statement with **THREE** reasons.

[3]

(b) The marriage of Crown Prince Jigme Wangchuck to Ashi Phuntsho Choden brought together the three lineages of Tertoen Pema Lingpa in the royal family of Bhutan. Complete the given chart to illustrate the above information.

[3]



(c) Jigme Namgyal retained defacto control over the country although he retired from the post of Druk Desi. Do you think Jigme Namgyel's decision was wise? Support your answer with **FOUR** justifications.

〔4〕

Question 9

(a) Answer the following questions:

- i. What do you understand by the term *Zangtsoen*? [1]
- ii. The Bhutanese form of art is religious in nature. Justify the statement with **TWO** reasons. [2]

(b) “Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck, architect of modern development has secured our people towards greater prosperity during his reign.”

With reference to the above statement, choose **FOUR** areas of development and briefly explain how it has helped you to lead a comfortable life now.

[4]

(c) Why did Trongsa Poenlop Ugyen Wangchuck summon Ugyen Dorji from Kalimpong and recruit to the service of Trongsa Penlop? Give **THREE** reasons.

[3]

Question 10

(a) Briefly describe young Jigme Namgyel's journey from east to west of Bhutan and first years of his life in the Trongsa court.

[4]

(b) Briefly explain **TWO** strategies adopted by the His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck to enhance the education system in Bhutan?

[2]

(c) With reference to the **FOUR** economic developments introduced by the Third Druk Gyalpo, suggest a strategy each to bring further development in the present time.

[4]

Section C: Indian History and World Developments Since 1945

Answer any ONE question.

[10 Marks]

Question 11

(a) “members met in Maastricht (Holland) and the treaty was ratified in November 1993” [3]
With reference to the above statement, answer the following:

- i. List an outcome of the treaty.
- ii. Write **TWO** significances of the treaty.

(b) UNICEF marked the year, 1979 as the ‘international year of the child.’ In this context, list **THREE** ways to protect the rights of the children.

[3]

(c) Mahatma Gandhi claimed non- violent resistance was greater than the armed war during India's struggle for independence against British rule. Do you think India secured its freedom due to such claim? Support your answer with **FOUR** reasons.

[4]

Question 12

(a) The UN charter contains aims, purposes and principles. To fulfill these three objectives, various organs were formed. Name any **FOUR** organs which the UN charter had created.

[2]

(b) Give a reason each, for the following statements:

[3]

- i. Pakistan celebrates its Independence one day ahead of Indian Independence Day.
- ii. Mohamad Ali Jinnah to Pakistan is what Mahatma Gandhi is to India.
- iii. Mahatma Gandhi said ‘...Pakistan would be made over my dead body.’

(c) Bhutan's membership to SAARC has benefitted the Bhutanese economic development. Justify the statement with **THREE** reasons.

[3]

(d) The map below shows the creation of Israel in 1948. The creation of Israel was supported by the UNO despite objection from the Arab nations. The United Nations General Assembly mediators decided to partition Palestine into an Arab state and the Jewish state of Israel.



Do you think that the UNO made the timely decision in creation of Israel? Support your views with **TWO** reasons.

[2]

