

Part I
Section A: Bhutan 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.

(i) The Second Parliamentary Elections in Bhutan was conducted in 2013. The ruling government was dissolved and the Interim Government formed. Who headed the Interim Government?

- A Opposition Leader
- B His Majesty the King
- C Chief Justice of Bhutan
- D Chief Election Commissioner

(ii) Use the given passage to answer the question that follows:

Bumthang Dzongkhag Court sentences Dawa, an employee of 'Phendup Sawmill' for two years' prison term for embezzling the company's fund of Nu. 900700.

Following this judgment, Dawa appeals to the High Court as he is not satisfied with the decision of Bumthang Court.

Dawa's decision in the above case is an example of

- A original jurisdiction.
- B criminal jurisdiction.
- C appellate jurisdiction.
- D civil jurisdiction.

(iii) Tshering, 25 years old high school graduate is happily settled in her new home in Laya. She bought a plot of land in Gasa four months ago and transferred her census from Thimphu to Laya Gewog.

She now wants to contest in the local government election for the position of Gup. However, she is disqualified. Which of the following criteria would help her qualify to contest?

- A She should be 35 years old.
- B She should be married to a resident of Laya.
- C She should be a registered resident of Laya for one year.
- D Her minimum qualification should be a Bachelors Degree.

(iv) As part of human resource development, the government agencies strive to provide in-service training to the civil servants for their professional development.

Which developmental philosophy supports such a noble approach of the government?

- A Democracy
- B Decentralization
- C Good Governance
- D Sustainable Development

Question 1b

(i) Briefly discuss the importance of the Royal Audit Authority as an agent to combat corruption. [1]

Use the excerpt from the *Kuensel*, to answer the question that follows:

“The trade balance is negative, yet we are saying the economy is good. The national debt has increased from about Nu 96 Billion in 2013 to a projected amount of Nu 185 Billion today. We should be worried,” the Opposition leader said. ([www.kuenselonline](http://www.kuenselonline.com): 10/02/2018)

(ii) The Opposition's question on government's economic policy is an example of the how the Opposition party questions the government. Discuss **TWO** other functions of the Opposition party that helps in the smooth functioning of the government. [2]

Section B: Bhutan History
Answer ALL questions.

[15 Marks]

Question 2 a

[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) The British awarded the title, *Knight Commander of Indian Empire* to the Trongsa Penlop Ugyen Wangchuck in recognition of his service

- A in the Anglo-Tibetan war.
- B as the *Bhutan Agent* to British India.
- C as negotiator between Tibet and British India.
- D in strengthening the British-Bhutan relationship.

(ii) King Jigme Wangchuck gained territorial advantage for Bhutan without any border disputes. Identify that territorial gain.

- A Assam Duar
- B Bengal Duar
- C Amartala
- D Dewangiri

(iii) The timeline below shows the quick rise of Jigme Namgyal to various posts.

1849 – Trongsa Zimpoen	1850 – Trongsa Droyner
1853 – Trongsa Poenlop	1870 – X

Which of the following achievements of Jigme Namgyal correctly matches his position marked 'X'?

- A Restoration of Punakha Dzong.
- B Reconstruction of Tashichodzong.
- C Strengthened trade relation with Tibet.
- D Unification of Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgye.

(iv) *“I have known Bhutan for many years; and with an intimate knowledge of the political question relating thereto, I am convinced you have taken a wise step in thus consolidating the administration of the state.”*

The above remark made by John Claude, British political officer in 1907 marked the

- A signing of *Oath of Allegiance*.
- B foundation for basic Constitution.
- C consolidation of government officials.
- D beginning of British-Bhutan relationship.

(v) The National Assembly initiated by His Majesty the third Druk Gyalpo was established as the highest legislative body. The members then consisted of the following **EXCEPT** the representatives of the

- A people.
- B monk body.
- C armed force.
- D Royal Government.

(vi) Arrange the following steps of thangka making using pounce or spray pattern in the correct order.

- I Create dotted version on the cloth
- II Spray charcoal powder
- III Prick the figure with pin
- IV Outline the figure

- A I, II, III, IV
- B II, III, IV, I
- C II, IV, I, III
- D IV, III, I, II

(vii) *As the clock strikes five in the evening, Gelmo, a 32 year old farmer heads to a primary school block in her village. Completing all her household and field chores, she is here to learn basic numeracy and literacy skills. 'I can read the alphabets but I am half way through writing them,' she says with a satisfying smile. 'Today the lopen will teach us about the importance of family planning and sanitation.' She further added.*

Which of the following reforms of the Fourth Druk Gyalpo is credited for Gelmo's satisfying smile today?

- A education of the Bhutanese women
- B establishment of Basic Health Unit
- C development of farming community
- D establishment of non-formal education

Question 2b.

(i) Do you think Jigme Namgyal should be regarded as a great warrior or a successful mediator? Justify giving **TWO** reasons.

[2]

(ii) *“As far as you, my people are concerned, you should not adopt the attitude that whatever is required to be done for your welfare will be done entirely by the government. if the government and the people join hands and work with determination, our people will achieve prosperity and our nation will become strong and stable”.*

How far was the fourth Druk Gyalpo successful in achieving the aspirations cited in his above speech? Justify your answer with **TWO** reasons.

[2]

(iii) In the 1960s when modernization gained momentum, His Majesty the third Druk Gyalpo reformed the administration as well. Which features of the administrative reforms are still practised in the present system? Write **TWO** examples.

[2]

(iv) With the turn of technological age and variety of imported products in the market, do you think handicraft industries are a reliable source of income for the Bhutanese people? Justify giving **TWO** reasons.

[2]

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) All the following are the official languages of the United Nations **EXCEPT**

- A Portuguese.
- B English.
- C Russian.
- D French.

(ii) Member countries of SAARC observed the year 1990 as the Year of the Girl Child. The year was also remarkable for the members as it marked the

- A institution of SAPTA.
- B opening of SAARC trade fair.
- C signing of a convention to combat drug abuse.
- D enforcement of regional convention on terrorism.

(iii) Mahatma Gandhi decided to discontinue the Civil Disobedience Movement

- A because he was arrested.
- B to negotiate with the British officials.
- C to attend the second Round Table Conference.
- D because of ruthless force used by the British.

(iv) The origin of European Economic Community can be traced back to

- A Marshal Plan.
- B Benelux Union.
- C Treaty of Rome.
- D Maastricht Treaty.

Question 3b

(i) Though Mahatma Gandhi is idealized as a national hero, his concept of communal harmony seems long forgotten by the Indian masses, as communal riots are frequently reported in many parts of India even today.

How would you as a student studying in India instill this concept of Mahatma Gandhi and bridge the ‘Hindu – Muslim gap’? Write **TWO** ways you would use to promote communal harmony in India.

[2]

(ii) As an organization for preventing future wars, how far has UNO achieved its objectives? Give **TWO** examples to show the achievements of the UNO in the Korean War of 1950.

[2]

PART II
Section A: Bhutan Civics
Answer any ONE question.

[10 Marks]

Question 4

(a) Who is the head of the Constitutional Body that conducts budgetary controls of revenue and expenditure of the government? What is the term of office of its head? [2]

(b) While our country has been branded as carbon negative in the international forum, can we call ourselves as responsible citizen in terms of environmental conservation? Justify your stance with **FOUR** reasons. [4]

(c) As the Prime Minister, you feel the need to establish a new Ministry to address the youth related issues. Complete the given table with a point each to help you prepare a proposal for the new Ministry.

[4]

Name of the Ministry	Objective of the Ministry	Current Youth Issues	Step to be taken to resolve the issues

Question 5

(a) List down **FOUR** powers of the Parliament.

[4]

(b) Gewog Tshogde and Dzongkhag Tshogdu are two different bodies of the local government.
Write down **TWO** similarities and **ONE** difference of these two bodies.

[3]

(c) Analyze the judicial system at the gewog level and explain **THREE** benefits the people enjoy from such judiciary services.

[3]

Section B: Bhutan History

[30 Marks]

Answer any THREE questions.

Question 6

(a) Trace the nobility of Jigme Namgyel to the great *Tertoen* Pema Lingpa. [3]

(b) Describe Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck's first military action. [2]

(c) Use the following text to answer the question that follows:

“In the year 2003, with the initiative of our Fourth King, The Royal Bhutan Army flushed out the Indian militants ULFA, NDFB and KLO who had illegally settled in the Southern part of Bhutan.”

One Hundred years of Development; Damchu Lhendup.

Who established the Royal Bhutan Army? When was it established? [2]

(d) With Bhutan signing the Treaty of 1949 with Independent India, King Jigme Wangchuck finally secured Bhutan's status of a sovereign nation. "Considering the clauses in the treaty, do you agree with the above statement? Support your answer with **THREE** reasons. [3]

Question 7

(a) Briefly explain the role played by Jigme Namgyal to tackle the Paro Poenlop's revolt of 1877. [2]

(b) As the first hereditary King of Bhutan, Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck took the first step towards development.

With reference to the above statement, choose **THREE** areas of development and briefly explain how it has helped the Bhutanese community in the present time.

[3]

(c) Briefly discuss **TWO** significances of the administrative reforms of the second Druk Gyalpo. [2]

d) How will the noble concept of 'One Nation One People' help in safe guarding the well-being and security of our country? Briefly discuss **THREE** examples.

[3]

Question 8

(a) What could be some of the implications on architectural heritage of Bhutan if we construct buildings with the modern architectural designs using modern materials? List any **THREE**. [3]

(b) Imagine that you were the Chief Negotiator in the battle of Changlimithang. How would you negotiate between Ugyen Wangchuck and his two adoptive brothers to end the battle in a non-violent way?

[2]

(c) How is the present Executive Branch of the government different from the one which existed during the reign of the third Druk Gyalpo? Discuss **TWO** differences.

[2]

(d) Bhutan lost Assam and Bengal Duars in the Duar War of 1864-65. Can Jigme Namgyal be held responsible for that great loss? Justify your answer with **THREE** reasons. [3]

Question 9

(a) In the given outline of the map of Bhutan, insert the handicraft items listed below to locate their correct origination using the abbreviations given in brackets.

[3]

Bangchung Wooden bowls Yathra Kishuthara Yak hair tents Jandom
(B) (WB) (Y) (K) (YHT) (J)



(b) The third Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck connected Bhutan to the International forefront. Discuss any **THREE** international reforms to show how it helped Bhutan to break the self imposed isolation.

[3]

(c) The third and fourth Druk Gyalpos were great reformers whose contributions had made immense impact on the social life of our people. In this context, compare the major steps taken by them in the area of judiciary. [4]

Question 10

(a) List a feature each of the three different kinds of Bhutanese paintings. [3]

(b) How would you differentiate the Third Five Year Plan from the First Five Year Plan?
Mention **THREE** points of difference to show the initiatives during the reign of Third Druk Gyalpo.

[3]

(c) In December 2005, the Fourth Druk Gyalpo announced his decision to abdicate from the throne in 2008 with a royal command that work on a new Constitution must begin immediately paving way for parliamentary democracy in Bhutan.

How has this decision of the Fourth Druk Gyalpo strengthened people's participation in governance in the present time? Discuss any **TWO** points.

[4]

Section C: Indian History and World Developments Since 1945

Answer any ONE question.

[10 Marks]

Question 11

(a) Name the **TWO** bodies that help Association for South East Asian Nations.

[2]

(b) Suppose you were Mahatma Gandhi speaking to the freedom fighters after the violent incident of Chauri Chaura. Prepare a speech including at least **FOUR** principles of Satyagraha that would encourage the freedom fighters to fight against the British.

[4]

(c) Your school is planning for its annual School Rimdo and decides to form a committee for the successful conduct of the Rimdo. The committee comprises of Dzongkha lopens, school captains and a student representative from each class, chaired by the Principal.

As one of the members of the committee, how will you make use of any **FOUR** principles of the United Nations Organizations for smooth functioning of your committee to fulfill the conduct of the Rimdo?

[4]

Question 12

(a) You are a farmer in the Kheda district of Gujarat participating in the non-violent satyagraha against the landlords. Write down your experiences of participating in the movement. [3]

(b) SAARC as an organization for the regional cooperation has immensely benefitted the South Asian Nations since its inception in 1985. Write down any **FOUR** achievements of the SAARC.

[4]

(c) International Labour Organization (ILO) was created in 1919, as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended WWI. Using the above statement write down **THREE** reasons for establishing the ILO.

[3]

