

PART I

**This part contains questions from Bhutan Civics,
Bhutan and World History.**

Answer ALL

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) His Majesty the King granted Dhar to the new Dzongdas for Trongsa, Tsirang, and Zhemgang Dzongkhag. *(Kuenselonline, 19th July 2018)*

What power of Monarch is exercised in the above excerpt?

- A Judiciary
 - B Executive
 - C Emergency
 - D Legislative
- (ii) The present system of land registration against a household or an individual has its root in the 17th century initiatives of Zhabdrung. Which of the following best describes Zhabdrung's above initiative?
- A Kathrim
 - B Choesi Nyiden
 - C Thrim Zung Chenmo
 - D Zhugdrel Phuensum Tshogpa
- (iii) The September 21, 1971 marked an important event in the History of Bhutan. This event had strengthened Bhutan's
- A monetary economy.
 - B international ties.
 - C service industry.
 - D cultural identity.

- (iv) One of the schools of Historiography that developed during 19th and 20th century emphasized on the role of experience and sensory perception in forming the ideas and knowledge. The phenomenon described is the
- A Intuition.
 - B Innatism.
 - C Empiricism.
 - D Rationalism.

Question 1b

[1x5]

Directions: *State whether the following statements are **TRUE** or **FALSE** and write the answer in the space provided.*

- (i) The Directive Principles of State Policy is very instrumental for the government because they constantly amend it in the National Assembly to suit new policies.

- (ii) The Mongoloid race is dominant in Japan and Bhutan. _____
- (iii) The involvement of Russian in the World War-I began with the aim of defending Slavic Serbs against Austro-German. _____
- (iv) There are three types of sources; primary, secondary and tertiary sources in interpreting the history. The examples of secondary sources include personal journals, letters and movies. _____
- (v) Culture has a great importance because it teaches us to think as a whole not as an individual. _____

Question 1 c

[1x4]

Directions: *Fill in the blanks using appropriate word/s.*

- (i) The government puts concerted effort in solving the unemployment problem by employing the job seekers in different parts of the world. The statement above best describes the function of the Ministry of
_____.
- (ii) Wangchuk, the Principal of Sherubling Higher Secondary School, Trongsa is temporarily recruited as the Principal in one of the private schools in Bhutan for five years. This kind of recruitment as per the Royal Civil Service Commission is called_____.

- (iii) Irrespective of the sophisticated and complex job specialization, the most common occupation of Greco-Roman Civilization was the_____.
- (iv) ‘World War-II could have been avoided with less destruction to mankind, had England and France not pacified Germany, Italy and Japan’.
The statement above refers to the _____.

Question 1 d

[17 Marks]

Directions: *Answer the following questions:*

- i. Arrange the following events that occurred during the Fourth King’s reign in their correct chronological order:

[2]

- i. Creation of ten ministries
- ii. Bhutan’s membership in Non-Aligned Movement
- iii. Drafting of Constitution of Bhutan
- iv. Establishment of Royal Civil Service Commission

- ii. Name the first modern historian who argued that historical research is based on primary data sources.

[1]

iii. Write **ONE** cause for the rise of Ancient Greek city states.

[1]

iv. Before unifying Bhutan, Zhabdrung faced five Tibetan invasions from 1617-1649. These invasions sowed the seeds for Zhabdrung's popularity and supremacy in Bhutan. Justify with **TWO** reasons.

[2]

- v. Every year, 2nd June is observed as a Social Forestry Day in Bhutan. On this day, trees are planted nationwide. This initiative is to meet the sustainable use of forest resources. Why is sustainable development important for Bhutan? Give **TWO** reasons.

[2]

- vi. The Romanticism and Rationalism have some elements of subjectivity which restricted people to understand the objective pasts. Suggest any **TWO** measures to avoid subjectivity in writing history.

[2]

- vii. Imagine, you are a class teacher with students from different racial backgrounds. You have observed communalism and disharmony in the class. Suggest **ONE** way to combat this situation.

[1]

- viii. Romanticism states that the fate of an entire nation is determined by heroic deeds of individuals in a society. In light of the statement cite **ONE** example from the Bhutanese context.

[1]

- ix. Great historical changes have occurred in the world as a result of accidents. Give **ONE** example of such accidents that brought changes to the modern world. [1]

- x. Describe **TWO** factors that gave rise to the Classical Civilizations of the world. [2]

- xi. With reference to the French Revolution, list **TWO** features of Socialism.

[2]

PART II

[70 Marks]

Direction: *This part consists of three sections: Section A (Bhutan Civics), section B (Bhutan History) and section C (World History). The intended marks for questions are given in the bracket.*

Section A
Bhutan Civics
Answer ALL Questions

Question 1

[10 Marks]

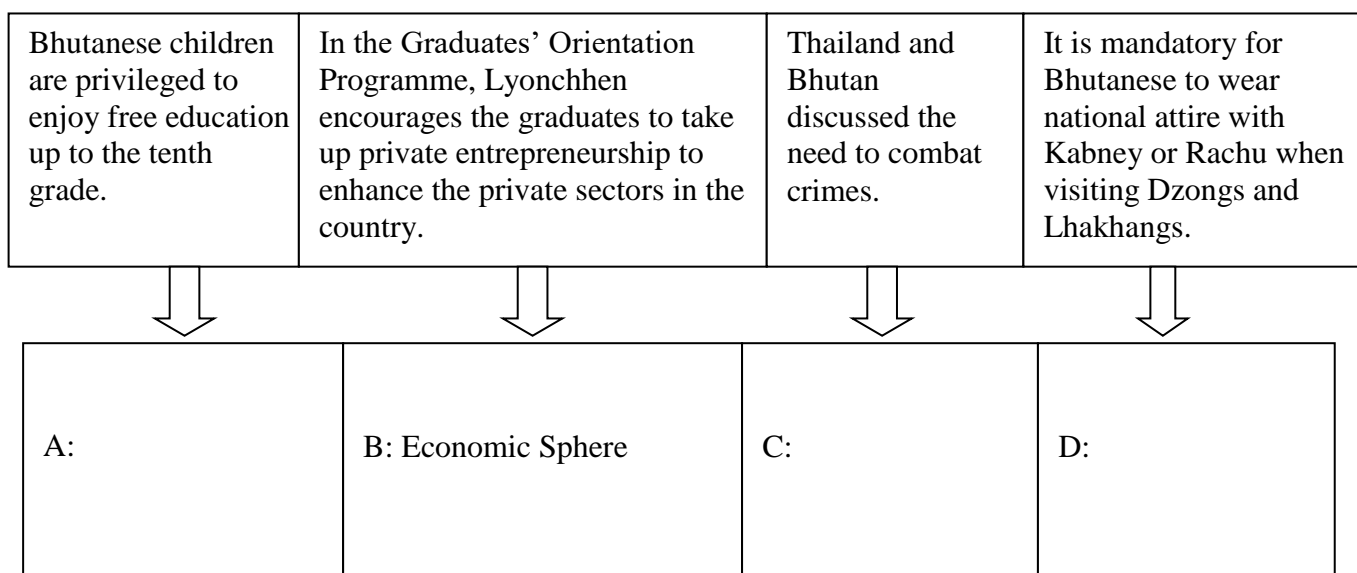
- (a) The King as head of the state is vested with Military and Diplomatic powers. Write **TWO** differences in how the King executes these powers.

[2]

- (b) Impeachment in the parliament is a mechanism to check and balance the misconduct of politicians. Do you think the impeachment prevent the wrong doings in politics? Justify your answer with **THREE** points.

[3]

- (c) Complete the following diagram by listing correct spheres of Directive Principles of State Policy in the box marked 'A', 'C' and 'D'. [3]



- (d) Dema, a civil servant in Lhuntse got an opportunity to avail training in Australia. To process her visa and related documents, she had to come to Thimphu. It took her a month in Thimphu to complete the formalities. Suggest **TWO** measures to help Dema confirm her training without having to go through long working procedures. [2]

Section B
Bhutan History
Answer ALL Questions

Question 2

[10 Marks]

- (a) Although Bhutan is located in between the two most populous and powerful countries, she has remained independent. Explain **FIVE** farsighted policies adopted by our kings to ensure Bhutan's sovereignty as a result of her strong international relations.

[5]

(b) i. The membership of United Nation Organization is open to all peace loving countries. Briefly explain how the new member states are admitted? [1]

- ii. Explain a function each for the following organs of UNO: General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice and Secretariat.

[4]

Question 3

[10 Marks]

- (a) Decentralization has been a driving force of the country's reforms brought about by the fourth Druk Gyalpo, Jigme Singye Wangchuck. The goal was to provide an opportunity for people to participate in the developmental process.

In the light of the above statement, discuss **FIVE** ways to show how the idea of decentralization contributes to the welfare of your school.

[5]

(b) i. Explain Gross National Happiness in your own words. [2]

ii. How can a community work towards achieving Gross National Happiness? Explain with **THREE** examples.

[3]

Section B: World History
Answer ALL Questions

[40 Marks]

Question 4

[10 Marks]

- (a) Explain how Oral History is different from Gossip? Write **TWO** differences. [2]

- (b) If Bhutan was to face a similar phase in History like India under the British rule, which method of Mahatma Gandhi would you choose? Justify your answer with **THREE** reasons. [3]

- (c) The Annales School is associated with a style of Historiography developed by French Historians in the 20th century. Briefly explain **FIVE** roles of history forwarded by the School. [5]

Question 5

[10 Marks]

- (a) ‘Different international and regional organizations were formed in different parts of the world after World War-II to promote the global peace’.

With reference to the statement above, answer the following questions:

- (i) Name **ONE** international and **ONE** regional organization.

[2]

- (ii) List a purpose each for the above organizations.

[2]

- (b) How can you interpret that the age of Reason and Discovery was the transitional phase that separated the Modern Era from the medieval period? Discuss any **THREE** points. [6]

Question 6

[10 Marks]

- (a) Read the statements in column A and write the correct answer against each statement in Column B.

[4]

A	B
i. A feature of modern civilization	
ii. An example of classical scientific invention	
iii. A feature of Charles Darwin's theory	
iv. An importance of myth and mythology in Greek and Roman Civilization	

- (b) 'The Gross National Happiness is a developmental philosophy that emphasizes on the balance between material and spiritual wellbeing to achieve the ultimate goals of happiness.' Compare the philosophy of Satyagraha with that of the Gross National Happiness. [3]

Descriptors	Gross National Happiness	Satyagraha
Founder		
Ideology		
Reason for institution		

- (c) The 21st Century is a period of opportunity, diverse races, ethnicity and nationality working in different parts of the world. In this context, Global Citizenship Education is an important value that must be learnt in our schools. Support the statement with **THREE** reasons. [3]

Question 7

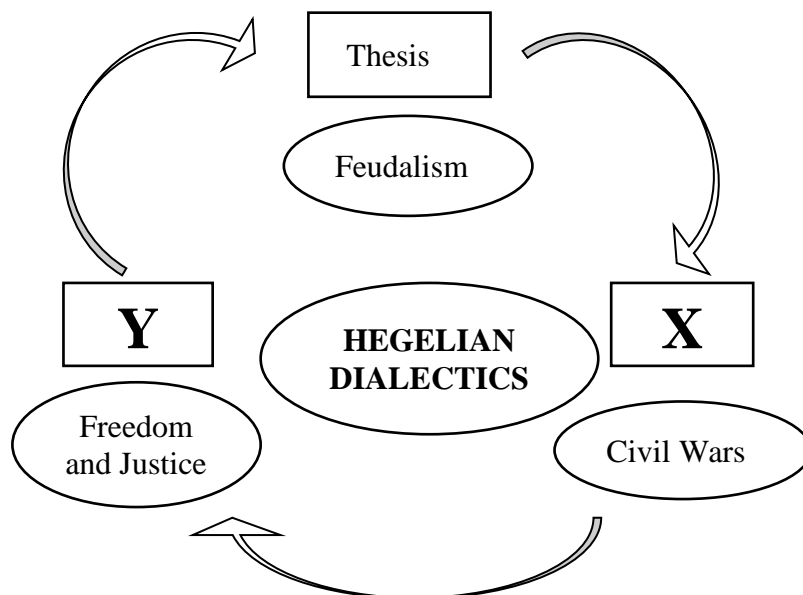
[10 Marks]

- (a) ‘History has witnessed tragedies and communalism resulting from racism in the past decades’. If you were to travel in a time machine to those decades, what **FIVE** solutions would you take to change the communal thoughts of the people?

[5]

[illegible]

- (b) The diagram below shows the Hegelian Dialectics, comprising of three dialectical stages of development. Identify the boxes marked 'X' and 'Y' and write it in the space provided. [2]



X.

Y.

- (c) Match the following items in column A with the most appropriate items given in column B. Rewrite the correct matching pair in the space provided. [3]

A	B
a. Meta Narrative	i. Post Modernism
b. Local Narrative	ii. Vico
c. Historicism	iii. Marxist School
	iv. Annales school

a.

b.

c.