

## Part I

### Section A: Bhutan Civics (7 Marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

#### Question 1

- a) **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.** [4]

- i. After the dissolution of second elected government on 1<sup>st</sup> August 2018, the immediate function of The Election Commission of Bhutan was to

- A maintain electoral rolls.
- B hold election within ninety days.
- C arrange for an interim government.
- D conduct election for the Local Government.

(Use the given passage to answer question no ii).

After the discussion on the developmental plans of their village, the members of Pemathang Gewog of Samdrupjongkhar submit them to Gewog Tshogde. The Tshogde study the plans, sets priorities which become a part of the Gewog Five Year Plan document.

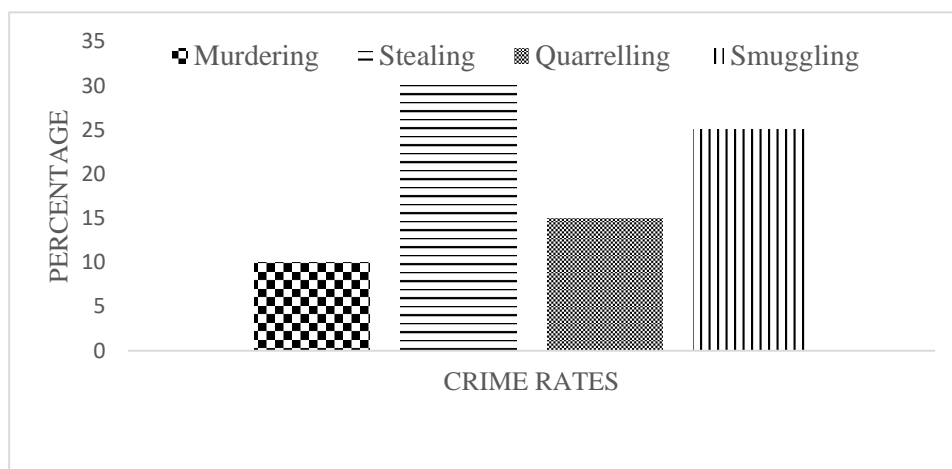
- ii. What power of the Gewog Tshogde is exercised in Pemathang Gewog?

- A Judiciary power
- B Financial power
- C Regulatory power
- D Administrative power

- iii. If the drains of Phuentsholing town are overflowing and requires expenditure for its maintenance, which of the following bodies of the Local Government will review and propose for the annual maintenance budget?

- A Gewog Tshogde
- B Thromde Tshogde
- C Dzongkhag Tshogde
- D Phuentsholing Dungkhag

*Country News*, one of Bhutan’s private newspaper published the following crime rates in the urban areas:



iv. Which of the above crimes is an example of a civil case?

- A stealing properties
- B smuggling controlled substances
- C taking the life of another person
- D quarrelling for parental properties

b) Answer the following questions:

i. Imagine you are a member of Druk Gakyi Tshogpa, a new political party and contesting for the upcoming election. Prepare a brief campaign speech, covering any **TWO** manifestos for the welfare of the people living in a remote place. [2]


- ii. What do you understand by the term 'Hereditary Executive'? [1]


**Section B: (15 Marks)**

**Bhutan History**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**Question 2**

- a) 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. [7]
- i. The advantage which Jigme Namgyal had upon his appointment to the prestigious post of Trongsa Tshongpoen was his enhanced learning in the field of
- A religion and diplomacy.
  - B court affairs and diplomacy.
  - C cultural affairs and political ties.
  - D administration and management.
- ii. 1962 is marked as a memorable year in the history of Bhutanese armed force because the Third Druk Gyalpo commanded the establishment of the
- A Military Training Academy in Haa.
  - B Army Headquarters in Lungtenphu.
  - C Police Training Academy in Jigmeling.
  - D Royal Body Guard Headquarters in Lungtenphu.

- iii. The strategy used by Trongsa Poenlop Ugyen Wangchuck to strengthen the political unity of the country was network of alliance. The 'Network of alliance' here means
- A settling dispute through peaceful means.
  - B mediating disputes between conflicting leaders.
  - C appointing strong and capable leaders in key positions.
  - D marital relations and appointing relatives in key positions.
- iv. Which of the following reforms of the third Druk Gyalpo indicates reduction of gap between rich and poor?
- A Land tax reforms
  - B Establishment of ministries
  - C Establishment of district court
  - D Abolition of capital punishment
- v. Referring to the figure given below, identify the Dzongkhag that is popular in its production.



- A Mongar
  - B Trongsa
  - C Zhemgang
  - D Trashiyangtse
- vi. The second Druk Gyalpo was determined to assume direct control over the administration of all the districts by reducing number of officials. This initiative was taken in order to
- A reduce the tax burden on the people.
  - B establish total supremacy of the monarch.
  - C create a fair and just society as desired by his father.
  - D appoint officials directly by the king to important posts.

- vii. The existence of National Work Force in the country today is credited to the noble moves of the Fourth Druk Gyalpo. Which one of the following reforms of His Majesty is closely attributed to this?

- A abolition of *Goongda Woola*
- B encouragement of *Zapto Lemi*
- C establishment of *Solzin Lhentshog*
- D establishment of *Kadzin Lhentshog*

**b) Answer the following questions:**

- i. Jigme Namgyal is celebrated as a spirited leader for bringing solidarity in the administrative and political history of our country. [2]

Which of his leadership qualities would you draw inspiration from, to fulfil your role of a school captain. Discuss any **TWO** leadership qualities.


ii. Explain the following with an example each: [2]

- a) The establishment of the National Assembly promoted people's participation during the reign of third Druk Gyalpo.
- b) Bhutan's relation with British strengthened during the reign of the first Druk Gyalpo.

-	

iii. In Bhutan, painting Thangkas is considered as an act of spiritual devotion. Imagine that you are a master painter, how would you contribute in preserving traditional art of painting? Suggest **TWO** ways. [2]



“A king like Jigme Singye Wangchuck was never born and will not be born again.” [2]  
*His Majesty Jigme Kheser Namgyal Wangchuck.*

- iv. Analyze the above statement in relation to His Majesty the Fourth King’s love and care towards the people, referring to any **TWO** of his reforms.


**Section C: (8 Marks)**  
**Indian and World History**  
**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**Question 3**

a) 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. [4]

- i. M.K Gandhi is ranked amongst the greatest educators because
- A he wrote many books on education.
  - B he promoted the idea of modern education.
  - C he emphasized on sending all children to school.
  - D his ideals of education were included in basic education.
- ii. The UNO has been emphasizing 100% universal immunization of children in the world. How is this objective being achieved by the Bhutanese government?
- A Children under two years are given regular vaccination.
  - B Rubella vaccination is given to people less than 40 years.
  - C HPV vaccination is given to all the girls of 12 years old.
  - D All pregnant mothers receive vaccination.
- iii. The European Union was formed by signing the treaty of
- A Paris.
  - B Amity.
  - C Rome.
  - D Maastricht.
- iv. The European Parliament was established for European Economic Community in order to carry out
- A judicial roles.
  - B executive roles.
  - C legislative roles.
  - D administrative roles.



**b) Answer the following questions:**

- i. Why is the veto power given to only a few countries of the Security Council of UNO? Write **TWO** reasons. [2]


Mahatma Gandhi believed that pure academic system of education cannot bring all round development in a child. It is the craft-centered education that would help in the development of mind and enable a child to “earn while he learns.”

- ii. Do you agree that Bhutanese education prepares our students to earn while they learn? Support your view with **TWO** reasons. [2]


**Part II**  
**Section A: Bhutan Civics (10 Marks)**  
**ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTION**

**Question 4**

- a) Explain any **THREE** processes for impeachment of constitutional office bearers. [3]


- b) Which house of the Bhutanese parliament is more significant to the people? Justify with **FIVE** reasons. [5]



c) Refer the given statement to answer questions i. to iii.

You are a resident of Kawang Gewog under Thimphu Dzongkhag. You have a dispute with your neighbour on land boundry.

i. Which court will you appeal for justice? [½]


- ii. If you are not satisfied with the judgment passed in that court, which court would you appeal next? [½]


- iii. Define the appeal system. [1]


### Question 5

- a) Compare the governance system using **TWO** points of absolute monarchy with that of constitutional monarchy. [4]



- b) The Bhutanese judiciary system is based on the Buddhist principles of *Michoe Tsangma Chudrug*. [2]

Drawing inspiration from these virtuous acts, what **TWO** suggestions would you give to your friends to avoid involvement in anti-social activities?




ANSWER ANY **THREE** QUESTIONS

a) How has Jigme Namgyal's post as Trongsa Poenlop benefitted Bhutan's current political system? Discuss **FOUR** contributions. [4]

[illegible]

- b) Handicraft as a business has a good prospect for the economic growth of the nation. [4]  
Do you agree? Give **FOUR** reasons to support your view.


- c) In which year was the judiciary separated from the executive? Name the first court [2]  
established by the Third King.




### Question 7

- a) How did Bhutan benefit when Trongsa Poenlop Ugyen Wangchuck joined the British expeditionary force to Tibet led by Colonel Francis Young Husband? Write any **FOUR** benefits. [4]


- b) How was the Lhengye Zhungtsho introduced by Third Druk Gyalpo different from Lhengye Zhungtsho of 2008? Write **FOUR** points. [4]



- c) The Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck's last word to Crown Prince was to create a fair and just society. How did the Second King fulfill the wish of his father? Write **TWO** points. [2]


### Question 8

- a) Classify the following events of King Ugyen Wangchuck in the table given below: [4]

Ugyen Wangchuck was presented with insignia of the Knight Commander of the Indian Empire.

Ugyen Wangchuck travelled to Tibet to attend funeral ceremonies of Kuenzang Tenpai Nima.

Ugyen Wangchuck along with the Nepalese resident representative acted as Chief negotiator.

Ugyen Wangchuck and British political officer, Sir Charles Bell signed the treaty of Punakha.

Before enthronement	After enthronement	

- b) Why is a consecration ceremony performed after the completion of statue making? [3]  
Name **TWO** elements that are present inside a statue.


- c) During the reign of the Second Druk Gyalpo the country's policy of isolation was maintained. How did the policy prove favourable for Bhutan's political conditions? [3]  
Write **THREE** points.


### Question 9

- a) 'Jigme Namgyal was certainly the greatest national figure to emerge in Bhutan after Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal'. Support the above statement with **THREE** points. [3]



- b) Explain **THREE** merits and **TWO** demerits of the labour reforms initiated by 4th Druk Gyalpo. [5]


- c) Why do you think people prefer chemical paints to traditional paints nowadays? [2]  
Write **TWO** reasons.


#### Question 10

- a) During the reign of the Third Druk Gyalpo, “Bhutan’s transition from a feudal past to modern era could take place without social upheavals.” Why do you think the landlords did not revolt when serfdom and slavery was abolished in the country? [2]  
Give **TWO** reasons.



- b) Referring to the goals set by His Majesty the Fourth King given below, fill in the column correctly to match the given activities. [5]

National self-reliance

People's participation

Preservation of culture

Preservation of natural environment

Planned Population Growth

Activities	Developmental Goals	
i. Advocacy of family planning by The Ministry of Health		
ii. Promotion of agriculture and livestock in the country		
iii. Obtaining clearance before construction of new road		
iv. Conduct of Gewog Tshogdu and Dzongkhag Tshogdu		
v. Wearing national dress as a symbol of Bhutanese identity.		





**Section C: Indian and World History (10 Marks)**

**ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTION**

**Question 11**

- a) Which year was the SAARC Secretariat established? What is the head of SAARC Secretariat called? [2]


- b) Bring out **THREE** differences between the Gandhian principles of Satyagraha and Passive Resistance. [3]


- c) List **THREE** functions of UNICEF. [3]


- d) List down **TWO** strategies based on truth and non-violence used by M. K Gandhi and his followers to gain India's independence. [2]



### Question 12

- a) Identify the correct UN agency and write down against each of the following activities: [4]

Activities	UN AGENCY	
Advocate breast feeding and monitor children's growth		
Awareness program on prevention of HIV AIDS		
Improve the working conditions of the workers		
Brings developmental programs in under developed and developing countries		

- b) The Civil Disobedience Movement during the Indian freedom fighting was a memorable call for unity and oneness. Write **TWO** examples to justify the statement. [2]



- c) A group of fifteen volunteers from your school create a group named, Support Service Unit, aimed at the welfare of your community.

One of the objectives of SAARC is to promote collaboration in economic, social, cultural and scientific field.

With reference to these objectives, briefly explain how your Support Service Unit would work towards fulfilling each of these objectives in your community.

List a plan each in Column B against the objectives outlined in Column A.

[4]

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	
Economic		
Social		
Cultural		
Scientific		







