

PART I (30 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. [8]

i. For the smooth functioning of Civil Service in Bhutan, employees are guided by the

- A Civil Service Act.
- B Penal Code of Bhutan.
- C Constitution of Bhutan.
- D Bhutan Civil Service Regulations.

ii. With reference to the Lhengye Zhungtshog, which of the following is not paired correctly?

I	Lyonpo Dorji Tshering	Ministry of Agriculture and Forests
II	The Prime Minister summons and presides over the cabinet meetings	Leader of the Lhengye Zhungtshog
III	It strengthens engineering cells	Ministry of Labour and Human Resource
IV	The Lhengye Zhungtshog represents Kingdom of Bhutan at home and abroad	Promotion of Domestic and International relations

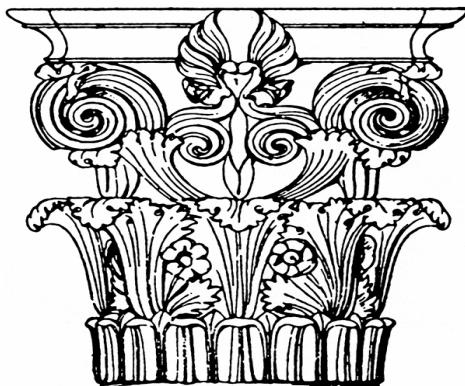
- A I and II
- B I and III
- C II and IV
- D III and IV

iii. When the Druk Gyalpo makes important appointments, award titles and decorations, the Royal prerogatives exercised is

- A judicial.
- B executive.
- C legislative.
- D emergency.

iv. The school of historiography which completely eliminated the subjective elements in historical recording is

- A Positivism.
- B Rationalism.
- C Romanticism.
- D Annales School of Thought.



(Source: www.pngegg.com)

- v. The ancient Greek architectural order that the picture resembles is
- A Doric.
 - B Arches.
 - C Aqueduct.
 - D Corinthian.
- vi. Japan adopted the policy of “Japan’s Monroe Doctrine” in 1934 mainly to
- A close Chinese door to the Europeans.
 - B threaten her arch enemies in the Far East.
 - C establish monopoly trading centres in Asia.
 - D attack Pearl Harbour of the United States of America.
- vii. The programme was adopted in 1920 as the National Movement which also became the mass movements under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.
The movement described in the statement above is
- A Khilafat Movement.
 - B Quit India Movement.
 - C Civil Disobedience Movement.
 - D Non-Cooperation Movement.
- viii. The top most class in the Ancient Greek Social Hierarchy was
- A Metics.
 - B Athens.
 - C Plebeians.
 - D Patricians.

b) Fill in the blank with an appropriate word.

[4]

- | | |
|---|--|
| i. One of the greatest achievements of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal that touched both social and religious aspects of Bhutanese life was _____. | |
| ii. The reform introduced by the fourth Druk Gyalpo to encourage a greater participation of people in both national and grass roots level is _____. | |
| iii. The age of Discovery, during the 16 th – 19 th century led to extensive overseas exploration and _____. | |
| iv. The philosophy in history which indicates that not every event or idea is the result of a direct cause is _____. | |

c) State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

[3]

- | | |
|--|--|
| i. Article 8 of the Constitution of Bhutan talks about the Principles of State Policy. _____ | |
| ii. Hegel's idea of historical dialectics led to the birth of Karl Marx's Dialectical Materialism. _____ | |
| iii. Lhengye Zhungtshog had its origin in the 17 th century. _____ | |

d) Match the items of column A with an appropriate item in column B and write the correct response in the space provided.

[3]

Column A	Column B
i. Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck	a. Appointed by the monastic body b. Signed the Treaty of Sinchula c. Signed the Treaty of Punakha d. Appointed by the Zhabdrung e. Established Tshogdu f. Established the Royal Civil Service
ii. Umze Tenzin Drugyal	
iii. Trongsa Poenlop Jigme Namgyal	

i.	
ii.	
iii.	

Question 2

a) Answer the following questions briefly.

i. Name the father of the Romantic Movement in historiography.

[1]

ii. Write the views of the following scholars on Positivism:

[2]

Leopold Von Ranke	
Auguste Comte	

- iii. Humanism which originated in northern Italy during the 13th and 14th centuries greatly impacted the lives of millions in Europe. Justify the statement with **TWO** points. [2]

- iv. Arrange the following events in the order of its occurrence: [2]

Mahatma Gandhi's movement at Kheda Russian Revolution

Sign of Treaty of Versailles Pearl Harbour

- v. If you are elected as the Gup of Gawaling Gewog, how would you administer your gewog based on the philosophy of Gross National Happiness? Discuss **TWO** points. [2]

- vi. Do you think the world is free of races and racial discrimination today? Explain your stand with any **THREE** examples. [3]

Section A

Bhutan Civics (10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

Question 1

- a) Article 2, Section 1 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan states, “His Majesty the Druk Gyalpo is the Head of State and the symbol of unity of the Kingdom and people of Bhutan.” [2]

List **TWO** judicial prerogatives exercised by the Druk Gyalpo.

- b) The Fundamental Rights and the Principles of State Policy are important articles of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan which appear to share many similarities. Give **THREE** differences. [3]

[Use the information given to answer c)]

Article 20, Section 5 of The Constitution of Bhutan, states that the Lhengye Zhungtshog shall:

- a. *Assess the state of affairs arising from the developments in the state and society and from events at home and abroad;*
 - b. *Define the goals of the State action and determine the resources required to achieve them;*
 - c. *Plan and co-ordinate government policies and ensure their implementation; and*
 - d. *Represent the Kingdom at home and abroad.*

c) List any **THREE** programmes undertaken by the Lhengye Zhungtshog to achieve the above clauses. [3]

- d) The role of the Civil Service is indispensable in a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy. Justify the statement with **TWO** reasons. [2]

Section B

Bhutan History (20 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

Question 2

- a) Write your answer in column B to correctly match the descriptions given in column A. [4]

Column A	Column B	
i. Desi appointed by the Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck		
ii. First Trongsa Chila		
iii. Key opponent of Trongsa Poenlop Jigme Namgyel in the Battle of Samkhar		
iv. Founder of Tsengyi Dratshang		

- b) How has the following initiatives undertaken by our great leaders positively impacted the Bhutanese society? Explain **ONE** point against each initiative.
- i. Creation of Unique National Identities by the Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal. [1]

- ii. Establishment of Hereditary Monarchy by the First Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck. [1]

- iii. Consolidation of political power and centralization of authority by the Second Druk Gyalpo Jigme Wangchuck. [1]

- iv. Introduction of the First Five Year Plan by the Third Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck. [1]

- c) Addressing the 96th National Day Celebration at Changlingmithang in 2003, the fifth Druk Gyalpo said, “There has never been a king born in Bhutan like His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck. There will never be a king who will be born in Bhutan in the future like His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck.” [4]

Support the statement with reference to any **FOUR** initiatives undertaken by the fourth Druk Gyalpo.

Question 3

Read the prophecy of the birth of the fourth Druk Gyalpo by the Tertoen Drugda Dorji in the 18th century and answer a).

କ୍ଷୁଣ୍ଣାୟୁଦ୍ଧର୍ଦ୍ଧଶୁଭକୁଷଦିକଷାଃ
ତମଶାକଷାଦଦେଵର୍ଦ୍ଧଶିଦଦଦେଵର୍ଦ୍ଧଃ
ଶରଶଦ୍ଵକୁଷଦିକଷଦ୍ଵିଦ୍ସୁଷାଃ
ଶବିନ୍ଦ୍ରଶୁଭଦର୍ଦ୍ଧଶାଦଗର୍ଭଶାଦଃ
ଶିଦଦ୍ଵଦ୍ଵାରହର୍ଦ୍ଧଶାଦ୍ଵଦ୍ଵାରଃ
ଶେଷଶାଦ୍ଵଦ୍ଵାରହର୍ଦ୍ଧଶାଦ୍ଵଦ୍ଵାରଃ
ଶଦଶେଷଶାଦ୍ଵଦ୍ଵାରହର୍ଦ୍ଧଶାଦ୍ଵଦ୍ଵାରଃ

*In the Southern Baeyul;
Surrounded by three mountains;
The land of peace and happiness;
In a place called Wodrong;
A person born in the Sheep Year;
Would possess good mole and dimple on his face;
If he becomes a king;
He would bring good changes in the country;
Within 12 years;
He would benefit the Buddha's teachings;
All the people would enjoy peace and happiness.*

- a) The birth of the fourth Druk Gyalpo fulfilled the above prophecy. Justify with **FOUR** examples. [4]

- b) You have received an invitation from the Programme Coordinator of the TED Talks based at New York City in the United States of America as a guest speaker for an upcoming programme.

[4]

You have to prepare a presentation of fifteen minutes on "*Happiness – an agent of Development.*" Come up with **FOUR** striking statements on Gross National Happiness to make a link with the given topic.

Section C

World History (40 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

Question 4

- a) Explain 'Historical Dialectics.' [3]

- b) List any **TWO** impacts of Romanticism on historiography.

[2]

- c) Referring historical sources is the first step to historical writing. Explain the statement with **THREE** reasons.

[3]

- d) Identify the most dominant races in the regions marked X and Y in the map of Asia. [2]



(Source: ontheworldmap.com)

X	
Y	

Question 5

- a) Write the significant outcomes in **Column B** against the historical events given in **Column A**. [3]

Column A	Column B	
i. Establishment of UNO		

ii. Non-Cooperation Movement		
iii. Russian Revolution		

- b) Write the consequences in **Column B** against the historical events given in **Column A**. [2]

Column A	Column B	
i. Japanese Militarism		
ii. Anglo-French Appeasement Policy		

- c) There are many similarities between ancient and modern civilization that reveal continuities from the origins of civilization to the present day. Do you agree? Explain with **FIVE** justifications. [5]

Question 6

- i. With reference to the Treaty of Versailles, write **FIVE** points to prove that the treaty was a 'Dictated Peace' for the Germans. [5]

- d) The postmodernist approach to history is one of the least known modes of historical writing among historians and history educators. Support or argue the statement with **FIVE** reasons. [5]

Question 7

- a) Write any **TWO** similarities and **THREE** differences between the Greek and the Roman Civilization. [5]

Read the information given in the box to answer b).

Message from Ms Audrey Azoulay, Director-General of UNESCO, on the occasion of International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination on 21 March 2020.

“Any doctrine of superiority based on racial differentiation is scientifically false, morally condemnable, socially unjust and dangerous, and (...) there is no justification for racial discrimination, in theory or in practice, anywhere.”

.....On this International Day, UNESCO calls on everyone to mobilize for equality and dignity and to adopt the aphorism of former United Nations Secretary-General Kofi Annan: “Our mission (...) is to confront ignorance with knowledge, bigotry with tolerance. (...) Racism can, will, and must be defeated.”

(Source: www. <https://unesdoc.unesco.org>)

- b) In the context of the above message, develop **FIVE** slogans to raise awareness on, 'Elimination of Racial Discrimination.'

[5]

