

SECTION A [40 MARKS]
ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Question 1

[15]

a) For each question there are FOUR responses: A, B, C and D. Choose the corresponding letter of your response and CIRCLE it neatly. NO score will be awarded if you circle more than ONE letter.

i. *Zhugdrel Phuensum Tshogpa* is a ceremony performed at all levels of celebration as a prelude that symbolises the

- A unity and nationhood of Bhutan.
- B unity amongst different religious sects in Bhutan.
- C distinct feature of nationhood, the Bhutanese people.
- D integral part of the Bhutanese architecture and its cultural landscape.

ii. The Third Five Year Plan on improving communications, irrigation, health, education and agriculture was implemented under the Chairmanship of HRH

- A Prince Namgyel Wangchuck.
- B Prince Jigme Singye Wangchuck.
- C Princess Sonam Choden Wangchuck.
- D Princess Dechen Wangmo Wangchuck.

iii. Arrange the following activities in order of their occurrences as performed by The Druk Gyalpo Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck as the Crown Prince.

- I Opened the Zilukha School Fete Day.
- II Addressed during the Japan Day celebrations at Thimphu.
- III Presided over the passing out ceremony of Royal Bodyguards.
- IV Opened the first juvenile rehabilitation complex in Tsimalakha.

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

iv. Which of the following is the outcome of the Treaty signed on 11 November 1865?

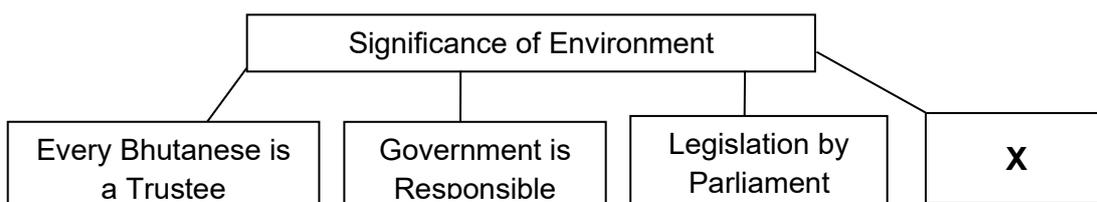
- A Bhutan to annexed Assam Duars.
- B British India lost control of the Duars.
- C Stopped free trade between Bhutan and British India.
- D Established peace and friendship between Bhutan and British India.

v. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan highlights that the Druk Gyalpo is the symbol of unity, does not preach any religion, and not represent any political party. Which of the following best describes the statement?

- A The Druk Gyalpo is the final court of appeal.
- B The Druk Gyalpo grants amnesty to all citizens.
- C The Druk Gyalpo protects the Bhutanese beliefs and religious practices.
- D The Druk Gyalpo is the embodiment of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Bhutan.

- vi. His Majesty received the *Dhar Kha Nga* from Machhen during the coronation ceremony at Punakha Dzong. Your interpretation of the significance of the *Dhar Kha Nga* in this context would be
- A the Monarchy as the head of the State.
 - B the blessings of Zhabdrung to His Majesty the King.
 - C the commitment of His Majesty as the People's King.
 - D the aspiration and ideals of the Druk Gyalpo towards nature as a Bodhisattva.
- vii. Two types of laws introduced in the 17th century that improved the social conditions of the people are
- A religious law of silver thread and political law of iron rod.
 - B spiritual law of silken knot and secular law of golden yoke.
 - C divine law of celestial order and civil law of human conduct.
 - D monastic law of the red robe and civic law of the white scarf.
- viii. The term ' *Ten-Sid* ' refers to the
- A the duality of spiritual and secular affairs.
 - B the blending of cultural and traditional sphere.
 - C the integration of military and economic affairs.
 - D the separation of judiciary and legislative powers.
- ix. The Bhutan Red Cross Society (BRCS) under the patronage of Her Majesty The Gyaltsuen Jitsuen Pema Wangchuck focuses to
- A alleviate poverty.
 - B ensure the welfare and well-being of youth.
 - C alleviate human suffering during emergencies and disasters.
 - D provide life improvement opportunities to vulnerable communities.
- x. The Treaty signed between Bhutan and British India in May 1775 CE had largely benefited Bhutan in the following areas **EXCEPT**
- A duty on Bhutanese traders in Rangpur was abolished.
 - B Bhutanese allowed the British to open trade agent in Bhutan.
 - C Bhutanese merchants were allowed to trade across Bengal.
 - D British provided trading rights for sandalwood woods and betel-nuts for Bhutanese.

A flow chart given below to be used for Q1axi.



- xi. The box marked X represents
- A declared Protected Areas.
 - B deliberated on Protected Areas.
 - C passing the bill on Protected Areas.
 - D distributing the budget for Protected Areas.
- xii. Which images illustrate tangible and intangible culture



- A I and III
 - B II and IV
 - C II and III
 - D I and IV
- xiii. It allows listeners and readers to connect emotionally with the experiences of individuals, making history more relatable and foster empathy. The statement best describes
- A Humanising History.
 - B Inclusivity and diverse voice.
 - C Cultural heritage and traditions.
 - D Community building and empowerment.
- xiv. The departure of Prince Siddhartha from his royal life to seek the truth and an end to human suffering is known as the
- A First Sermon.
 - B Enlightenment.
 - C Mahaparinirvana.
 - D Great Renunciation.
- xv. Which of the following effects of exploration had a positive impact on people's lives?
- A Conquering and colonising
 - B Slave trade of African people
 - C The spread of diseases in the new land
 - D Globalisation- Economic and cultural links

b) Fill in the blanks with appropriate word(s).

[5]

a. During the British advance towards Lhasa, Gongsu Ugyen Wangchuck communicated with the Tibetan authorities to negotiate with the_____	
b. His Majesty The Druk Gyalpo has emphasised in several addresses that safeguarding the nation's security and sovereignty is an unchanging_____	
c. Zhabdrung's promotion of diverse monastic cultures and traditions in Bhutan influenced the development of Bhutanese customs, particularly the doctrine of Bhutanese etiquette known as_____	
d. The fundamentals of Kathrim, based on Lay-Gyudrey, Tha-Damtsig, and the ten virtuous acts, continue to resonate in modern Bhutanese_____	
e. During the Medieval period, history was seen as useful for recounting the will of deeds of God and_____	

c) Match each item in column A with the most appropriate item in column B. Write the correct letter in the space provided in the 'Answer' column.

[5]

Column A	Column B	Answer
i. Mechanism to involve people in grassroots decision-making.	a. Vasco da Gama	i.
ii. Laid foundation for Bhutan's emergence as a nation-state despite internal strife.	b. Gyalyum Tseyring Pem Wangchuck	ii.
iii. One-year compulsory training for all 18-year-old Bhutanese youths.	c. Fourth Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck	iii.
iv. Youth programs for values, culture, Golden Youth Award, and sports	d. Christopher Columbus	iv.
v. Global trade spread ideas, crops, animals, diseases, technology, and goods	e. Druk Gyalpo Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck	v.
	f. Gyalyum Sangay choden Wangchuck	
	g. Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal	

- ii. His Majesty's involvement in disaster relief provides immediate support and reinforces the trust and loyalty of the people towards the monarchy. Provide at least **TWO** examples to support the statement. [2]

- iii. Inspired by the Fourth Druk Gyalpo's leadership during the 2003 military operation, explain **TWO** key lessons you have learned from His Majesty's strategy in addressing complex security challenges. [2]

- b) How has Ugyen Wangchuck's leadership inspired you to resolve disputes? Mention **ONE** point. **[1]**

- c) How can the diplomatic approach used by Gongsa Ugyen Wangchuck be applied to modern international diplomacy? Mention **TWO** points. **[2]**

- d) What long-term effects did Gongsa Ugyen Wangchuck's diplomatic success have on Bhutan's international relations? Write **TWO** points. **[2]**

Question 3

- a) Why is The Fourth Druk Gyalpo regarded as a 'Selfless Leader'. Justify with **FIVE** points. **[5]**

Question 5

The Clause given below is to be used for question a) and b)

Every Bhutanese is a trustee of the Kingdom’s natural resources and environment for the benefit of the present and future generations and it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to contribute to the protection of the natural environment, conservation of the rich biodiversity of Bhutan and prevention of all forms of ecological degradation including noise, visual and physical pollution through the adoption and support of environment friendly practices and policies. *(Article 5, Section 1, Constitution of Kingdom of Bhutan)*

- a) What responsibilities are emphasised for citizens regarding the environment? **[2]**
Explain **TWO** points.

- b) What strategies could be implemented to strengthen Bhutan’s efforts in protecting biodiversity and preventing ecological degradation? State **THREE** points. **[3]**



c) The image depicts self-help mechanism in the rural settlements fostering community vitality. With reference to this mechanism, develop a public awareness campaign to educate urban residents about the benefits of traditional self-help mechanisms. Include **ONE** Theme and **FOUR** key messages of the campaign. **[1+4]**

b) Buddha upheld the principles of kindness, compassion, humanity, and equality. Illustrate **TWO** of these principles with examples you practice daily.

[2]

c) Suggest **THREE** ways to foster harmonious co-existence through Right Action.

[3]

