

Direction: Read the following questions carefully, for each questions choose the correct answers from the given alternatives and write it in the answer sheet.(4x1=4)

1. A Bhutanese citizen shall have the right to movement and residence in any part of Bhutan as long as the movement is not harmful to the interest of the nation, which right of the people does it indicate?

- A. Right to intellectual property
- B. Right to justice
- C. The right to freedom of movement
- D. Right to freedom of property

2. The public consultation on the constitution of Bhutan started with :

- a. Thimphu Dzongkhag.
- b. Punakha Dzongkhag
- c. Trongsa Dzongkhag.
- d. Paro Dzongkhag.

3. “This right allows all citizens who are above 18 years of age and mentally sound to cast their vote in an election.” The line explains:

- A. The Right to Justice.
- B. The Right to Freedom of Vote.
- C. The Right to Freedom of Media.
- D. The Right to Freedom of Profession

4. A group of individual citizens of a country with the same ideologies forming a group and contesting elections to the national assembly is called:

- A. Political party
- B. Ruling party
- C. Opposition party
- D. Apolitical party

Question 1b

Answer the following questions correctly. (2+1=3))

- i. Define a 'Election'. (1.5marks)
- ii. What do Fundamental Rights mean? (1.5marks)

Section B: Bhutan History (Attempt all the question)

Question 2a (7x1=7)

Direction: Read the following questions carefully, for each questions choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write it in the space provided.

1. He is well known for his famous iron bridge which got him the nick name Chagzampa. The above reference is being made to;
 - a. Drukpa Kuenley
 - b. Gyelwa Lhanangpa
 - c. Thangthong Gyelpo
 - d. Duesum Khenpo

2. The first Buddhist monastery built in Tibet was
 - a. Kuje monastery
 - b. Singye monastery
 - c. Samye monastery
 - d. Koencho sum monastery

3. Guru Rinpoche visited Bhutan for the second time in;
 - a. 746AD
 - b. 476 AD
 - c. 747AD
 - d. 674AD

4. Who was the last in the lineage of Lama Drukpa Kuenley?
 - a. Ngawang Tenzin
 - b. Tenzin Rabgye

- c. Dampa
 - d. Phajo Drugom Zhigpo
6. _____ were most probably used for border demarcations as well as for religious rituals during ancient time.
- a. Namchangs
 - b. Iron from the sky
 - c. Dorings
 - d. Tsidpas
- b. Jowo clan was founded by
- a. Thrimi Lhayi Wangchuk
 - b. Tsangma
 - c. Langdarma
 - d. Chebu Thonglegtshen
- c. Where was Guru Rinpoche when he was invited to Bhutan in 746 AD?
- a. Ralung in Tibet
 - b. Mandi, a district in Himachal Pradesh
 - c. Singye Dzong in Bhutan
 - d. Yangleshae, a cave in Nepal

Question 2b (8 marks)

Answer all the following questions correctly.

- i. Explain how Yeshey Goenpo became the guardian deity of the doctrine in Bhutan. [2]
- ii. Name the two sub-schools of Nyingmapa? [2]
- iii. Which religion do you think is better, Buddhism or Bonism? Give TWO points to support your answer. (1+2=3)
- iv. Define 'Namchag'. (1)

Section C: Indian History (attempt all the questions)

Question 3a (4x1=4)

- 1. Indus valley civilization is referred to as

- a. Greek culture
 - b. Harappan culture
 - c. Mohenjo-daro culture.
 - d. Indus valley culture
2. At the age of twenty-nine, Gautama renounced his material life to lead the life of an ascetic. This event is referred to as;
- a. Eightfold path
 - b. Great renunciation
 - c. Four noble truth
 - d. Dharmachakra Pravartana
3. The original home of the Aryans was Tibet. This theory was put forward by....
- a. Mr. A.C. Das
 - b. Max Mueller
 - c. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - d. Swami Dayanand
4. The Granary at Harrapa was used for
- a. Ritual bathing
 - b. Maintaining and repairing ship
 - c. Storing extra food grains
 - d. Taking important decision

Question 3b (2x2=4)

- i. What is meant by caste system? (2)
- ii. When and where was Gautama Buddha born? (2)

Part II

Section A: Civics (Attempt any one question)

Question 4 (10 marks)

1. Is it necessary for the political parties to be provided with funds for their campaigns? State **THREE** reasons. (3)
2. Describe the role of Lodroe Tshogde. (1)
3. In your own words, write down at least two of the criteria that determine becoming a Monarch in Bhutan. (2)
4. State **TWO** merits each for Direct and Indirect elections. (4)

Question 5 (10 marks)

1. What is **Primary election** and **Bye-election**? (2)
2. State **THREE** reasons for conducting election campaigns.(3)
3. Why is it mandatory for the political parties to have logos? (2)
4. Explain **THREE** demerits of direct election. (3)

Section B: Bhutan History

(Attempt only three questions)

Question 6

1. Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** against each statement below. (4)

- a. Gyelchog and Gyelzom were known as Drung Drung brothers.
- b. Hayagriva means the Horseneck.
- c. Drukpa Kuenley is popularly known to the western world as the “Divine Madman”.
- d. Kuenga Sengye subdued the famous local deity, Genyen Jagpa Melen.

2. Explain the religious turmoil in Tibet. [3]

3. Give **THREE** evidences to prove that Buddhism was practiced in Bhutan long before the arrival Of Guru Rinpoche. (3)
4. Who assassinated Langdarma? (1)

Question 7

1. Write **TWO** differences between the Gelugpas and the Nyingmapa. (4)
2. What would have happened if Drukpa Kagyupa was not adopted as the state religion of Bhutan? Justify giving your own reasons. (3)

3. What do you understand by the term 'kagyupa'. (2)
4. Name ONE prayer paying homage to Guru Rinpoche. (1)

Question 8

1. What would have happened if Drukpa Kagyupa was not adopted as the state religion of Bhutan? Give your opinion. (4)
2. Explain Guru's first visit to Bhutan. (4)
3. Define Bonism in your own words. (2)

Question 9

1. Match the following. (4 marks)

| Sl.no | A | B |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Mahaparnirvana | Guru Rinpoche's teaching |
| 2 | Vajrayana | Bhuddha Kuentu Zangpo |
| 3 | Kathang Duepa | Bhuddha's death |
| 4 | Prabha hasti | Guru Rinpoche's prophecy |

2. The Stone Age period is also known as _____ period? Give TWO evidences to prove that settlements took place in Bhutan as early as the Stone Age? (3 marks)
3. Give ONE reason why Bhutan was named Menjong Norbui Ling? (1mark)
4. What name would you like to give to our country? Why? (2marks)

Question 10

1. Fill in the blanks: (3marks)
 - a. Temples built during and after Guru's visit have the image of _____ in central positions.

- b. Buddhism was introduced in Tibet by _____
- c. Toenpa accompanied princess _____ of Kamrup to Kashmir.
2. What do you understand by the term Beyul? Why do you think Guru Rinpoche banished Khykharathoe beyond Khenpajong in Bhutan and sealed Khenpajong as a Beyul? **(3 marks)**
3. What do you understand by 'medieval period' in Bhutan? **(1mark)**
4. Briefly explain the Ura version of the Dung Families of Zhongar, Bumthang and Kheng. **(3marks)**

Section c: Indian History (attempt any one question)

Question 11 (10 marks)

1. What is the significance of Agni, the god of fire? **(2marks)**
2. Write **TWO** differences each between the worship in the Early and the Later Vedic period. **(4marks)**
3. State the Four Noble Truths. **(1/2 x 4= 2marks)**
4. Why was there a rise of religious movements in India during the sixth century? Give **TWO** reasons. **(2marks)**

Question 12

1. Buddhism was able to break the barriers between the people by removing all forms of distinctions. Do you agree with the above statement? Justify. **(3marks)**
2. State the causes for the decline of Buddhism in India? **(3marks)**
3. Name the **FOUR** varnas. **(1/2 X4= 2marks)**
4. Explain why is Professor Max Mueller's Central Asian Theory the most widely accepted? **(2)**

All the best!!!!