

SECTION A [10 Marks]

Answer **all** the questions

Question I

For each question, there are **FOUR** responses: **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the corresponding letter of your response and **CIRCLE** it. If you change your answer, cross out the previous response clearly and circle your new answer. **NO** score will be awarded if you circle more than **ONE** letter.

1. Who abolished the *Tsatong Woola* tax in Bhutan?
 - A Druk Gyalpo Ugyen Wangchuck
 - B Druk Gyalpo Jigme Wangchuck
 - C Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck
 - D Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck
2. What did the building of dzongs suggest during the era of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal?
 - A Improve agricultural storage and food security.
 - B Protect against potential external military threats.
 - C Promote monastic education and religious practice.
 - D Strengthen central administrative control across regions.
3. What did Sharchog Khorlo Tsibgyed signify in the context of dual system governance?
 - A body of eight Dzongpoens in the eastern Bhutan
 - B council of eight religious scholars advising the Zhabdrung
 - C unique architectural style for eight specific dzongs in the east
 - D eight administrative divisions in eastern Bhutan under central authority
4. Which treaty marked the beginning of diplomatic relations between Bhutan and India?
 - A Treaty of 1865
 - B Treaty of 1910
 - C Treaty of 1949
 - D Treaty of 2007
5. Which reform of the Third Druk Gyalpo encouraged people's participation in the central government?
 - A National Assembly
 - B Royal Advisory Council
 - C Gewog Yargay Tshogchung
 - D Dzongkhag Yargay Tshogdu
6. Which branch of government is responsible for amending laws?
 - A Judiciary
 - B Executive
 - C Legislature
 - D Civil Society

7. What is a function of local government in Bhutan?
- A formulating national development policies
 - B granting citizenship at the grassroots level
 - C conducting election campaign at grassroot level
 - D promoting community participation in decision-making
8. Identify the intangible cultural heritage on UNESCO's Representative List.
- A Pachham
 - B Drametse Ngachham
 - C Peling Gingsum chham
 - D Zhingsheg Pemo chham
9. A student from the College of Science and Technology invents a new grass cutter, while a film director creates an original movie. Both are entitled to own and benefit from their creations.
Which Fundamental Right does this example illustrate?
- A Right to Intellectual Property
 - B Right to Freedom of Profession
 - C Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - D Right to Freedom of Media and Information
10. Which reform of second Druk Gyalpo promoted a small and efficient central government?
- A Lodre Tshogdu
 - B Choesi Nyiden
 - C Nangi Lhengi Zhi
 - D Lhengye Zhungtshog

SECTION B [30 Marks]

Answer **all** the questions

Question II

[10]

1. Describe TWO socio-economic reforms introduced by The Third Druk Gyalpo towards modernisation of Bhutan.

[4]

2. Analyse THREE significance of enshrining Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of Bhutan.

[6]

Question III

[10]

1. Describe TWO clauses of Article 5 of the Constitution of Bhutan that ensure environmental conservation.

[4]

2. Explain why Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal’s political contributions are important in shaping modern governance system?

[6]

Question IV

[10]

1. Describe the difference between state and government in Bhutanese context.

[4]

2. Explain how the role of Her Majesty the Gyaltsuen Jetsun Pema Wangchuck as the Patron of Environment contributed in environmental conservation.

[6]

SECTION C [20 Marks]
Answer **any two** questions

Question V

1. Analyse the significance of the Friendship Treaty signed between Bhutan and British-India in 1910.

[10]

2. To what extent did the decentralisation process contribute to Bhutan’s transition to democracy? **[10]**

3. How far do you agree that culture preservation is more important than modernisation for Bhutan's future?

[10]

4. Why are social initiatives of the Druk Gyalpo Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wangchuck significant in the development of modern Bhutan?

[10]

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