

GEOGRAPHY

(Three hours and a quarter)

(The first 15 minutes of the examination are for reading the paper only.

Candidates must NOT start writing during this time).

Answer Question 1 (compulsory) from Part I and any seven questions from part II.

The intended marks for question are given in brackets. [].

PART I - COMPULSORY

- Question 1.** [2 x 15]
- i) Define the term 'Crude Birth Rate'. How is it expressed? [1+ 1]
 - ii) Give **two** reasons why nucleated settlement is predominating in the northern part of the country? [1+ 1]
 - iii) Distinguish between wet agriculture and dry agriculture. [1+ 1]
 - iv) Distinguish between transportation and communication. [1+ 1]
 - v) Define sustainable development. Why is it important for a country like Bhutan? [1+ 1]
 - vi) Urban sprawl is checked by creating Green Belt Zone. How has this led to other problems? Mention any **two**. [1+ 1]
 - vii) State **two** importance of communication in our country. [1+1]
 - viii) Define Agro based industry. Give an example. [1+1]
 - ix) "Road is the most important mode of transport in Bhutan". Justify the statement giving **two** reasons. [1+ 1]
 - x) 'About 42% of the population belongs to the age group less than 14 years'. Give **two** of its implications. [1+ 1]
 - xi) Mention **two** ways to preserve our natural heritage. [1+ 1]
 - xii) 'Life Expectancy has increased in Bhutan'. Give **two** reasons. [1+ 1]

This booklet contains 5 pages.

- xiii) Mention any *two* factors which determine the intensity of cropping.
- xiv) What are the *two* types of cultures according to the sociologist view? [1+]
- xv) Name the first Radio Broadcasting Service in Bhutan. In which year was it launched? [1+ 1]

PART II (70 marks)

Answer any SEVEN questions

Question 2.

- a) Distinguish between arithmetic and physiological density of population. Which measure is preferred and why? [2+ 1]
- b) Define migration. Give *two* causes of migration. [1+ 2]
- c) i) Explain push and pull factors of migration. [1+ 1]
- ii) Explain any *two* streams of migration. [1+ 1]

Question 3.

- a) Explain *two* differences between rural and urban population. [1+ 1]
- b) i) 'Urbanization and Industrialization go hand in hand'. Justify. [1+ 1]
- ii) Explain any *two* problems of Urbanization. [1+ 1]
- c) i) Identify *two* ways in which you can check the rural-urban migration of population. [1+ 1]
- ii) Differentiate between internal and international migration. [1+ 1]

Question 4.

- a) Explain any *two* problems of Bhutanese agriculture. [1+ 1]
- b) Give *two* reasons why most Bhutanese farmers practice mixed farming? [1+ 1]
- c) i) Market Gardening is gaining popularity in urban centers like Thimphu. Give *two* reasons. [1+ 1]

- ii) Name a Dzongkhag where double cropping of rice is carried out. [1]
- iii) Describe the suitable condition required for rice cultivation. [1+ 1+]

Question 5.

- a) With reference to Hydro-Electric Power (HEP), answer the following questions.
- i) Give *two* favorable conditions for generation of HEP in Bhutan. [1+ 1]
- ii) Give *two* advantages of HEP. [1+ 1]
- iii) Name the place where the first hydro electricity plant was installed in Bhutan. [1]
- b) Coal is referred to as “Black Gold”. In this context answer the following:
- i) State *one* importance of coal. [1]
- ii) Explain any *two* varieties of coal. [1+ 1]
- iii) State *two* uses. [1+ 1]

Question 6.

- a) Mention any *four* factors that affect the location of industries in Bhutan. [1 x 4]
- b) Define industry. [1]
- c) i) Do you support the policy of high value, low volume in tourism? Give at least *three* reasons. [1+ 1+ 1]
- ii) What does ABTO stand for? State its mandate. [1 + 1]

Question 7.

- a) ‘Transport routes are the basic economic arteries of a country’. Support the statement giving *two* reasons. [1+ 1]
- b) i) Mention any *four* problems of road transport in Bhutan. [$\frac{1}{2}$ x 4]
- ii) List the problems associated with air transport. [$\frac{1}{2}$ x 2]
- c) i) Give a brief account of the development of air transport in Bhutan. State *one* importance. [2 + 1]

- ii) 'The double laneing of Thimphu-Phuentsholing Highway will improve the efficiency of transport which will accelerate the economic development of the country'. However there are some negative aspects of it. State *two* negative impacts. [1+ 1]

Question 8.

- a) i) Define communication and state *one* effect of internet on postal service. [1+ 1]
ii) BBS and Kuensel are *two* examples of mass communication. Which among the *two* is the superior means of communication. Give *two* reasons. [1+ 1]
- b) i) B-mobile is expensive, yet the number of users are increasing rapidly. Why? Give *two* reasons. [1+ 1]
ii) Outline how mass communication differs from personal communication? [1+ 1]
- c) Name any *four* modern means of communication. [½ x 4]

Question 9.

- a) i) What is environmental impact assessment? State *two* reasons why we need to have environmental impact assessment? [1+ 2]
ii) Distinguish between natural heritage and cultural heritage. [1+ 1]
- b) Explain *two* factors that have helped in the preservation of our environment. [1+ 1]
- c) i) List any *four* environmental concerns that Bhutan could face in the near future. [½ x 4]
ii) Mention *two* factors that have attributed to the preservation of the country's rich biological diversity. [½ + ½]

Question 10.

- a) i) Differentiate between urban road and farm road. [1+ 1]
ii) What is intensity of cropping? How is it expressed? [1+ 1]
- b) Mention *four* indicators of progress in the agricultural system. [1x 4]
- c) Briefly describe Concentric Zone Theory. [2]

Question 11.

On the outline map of Bhutan, mark and name the following:

- a) An area where double cropping is practiced.
- b) An area of semi-nomadic settlement in eastern Bhutan.
- c) The Jigme Dorji Wangchuk National Park.
- d) One cultural centre in Western Bhutan.
- e) An area where agro based industries is found.
- f) An area where rice cultivation is dominant.
- g) An area of nucleated settlement.
- h) A Dzongkhag without any manufacturing industries.
- i) A town developed as a result of industries.
- j) An area where limestone is available.