

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) (30 Marks)

Question 1.

- i) Name any **FOUR** features of a hamleted settlement. [2]
- ii) Name **ONE** crop associated with the following crop varieties. [2]
 - I Palmira
 - II Yusikap
 - III Milyang
 - IV Jonathan
- iii) Describe Agro-based industries and Forest based industries with **ONE** example each. [2]
- iv) a) 'Chukha is called the industrial heartland of Bhutan'. What does the statement mean? [1]
b) Explain any **TWO** factors that have contributed in the preservation of country's rich natural environment. [1]
- v) Calculate the Crude Death Rate of an area where the total population was 50,000 and the number of deaths were 1500 in the year 2009. [2]
- vi) 'Poor storage facilities is one of the problems faced by Bhutanese farmers'. In the light of the above statement, suggest any **FOUR** remedies to overcome the problem. [2]
- vii) Classify urban roads based on their functions and purpose. [2]
- viii) 'Today mass media are very important bridges between government and the people'. How do mass media bridge the gap between the government and its people? Give **TWO** ways. [2]
- ix) Mention any **TWO** merits and **TWO** demerits of linear settlement. [2]

- x) Write **TWO** similarities between banking and non-banking financial institutions with an example each.
- xi) “TV was not introduced officially in Bhutan till 1990”. Why? Mention any **FOUR** reasons. [2]
- xii) Write any **TWO** importance of Human Resource Development. [2]
- xiii) ‘Hydroelectricity makes only one-third of the world’s electricity supply’. Identify **FOUR** problems that have hindered hydroelectricity from becoming the world’s conventional source of power. [2]
- xiv) Suggest any **FOUR** factors that would adversely affect air transport from becoming a universal mode of transport. [2]
- xv) Culture and heritage play a vital role in the promotion of nation’s security. Do you agree? Give **TWO** reasons. [2]

PART II (70 MARKS)

Answer any **SEVEN** questions

Question 2.

- a) Mention any **TWO** modes of communication before the arrival of modern communication. [1]
- b) i) Differentiate between natural growth and migratory growth of population. [2]
ii) Why is the literacy rate low in Bhutan? Give **TWO** reasons. [1]
- c) i) Write **TWO** roles played by farm roads in Bhutan. [2]
ii) Why did the use of ropeways decline in Bhutan? Give **ONE** reason. [1]
- d) How far has RAPA succeeded in the promotion of cultural heritage in Bhutan? [3]

Question 3.

- a) Name **TWO** courier services provided by Bhutan Post. [1]
- b) Write **FOUR** advantages of industrialization. [2]
- c) What are some of the practical solutions to combat urban problems? Relate the remedies with the help of a simple spider diagram. [3]
- d) Write **ONE** advantage and **ONE** disadvantage of mechanized transport. [1]
- e) Suggest any **THREE** relationships between population pressure and global warming. [3]

Question 4.

- a) Explain semi-nucleated and semi-nomadic settlement.
- b) What is dairy farming? How does it differ from cattle ranching? [2]
- c) i) Write any **FOUR** problems of over irrigating the fields. [2]
ii) Outline any **FOUR** advantages of hybrid rice variety over local varieties. [2]
- d) Write **FOUR** importance of telecommunication in the modern society. [2]

Question 5.

- a) Identify any **FOUR** main objectives of national industrial policy. [2]
- b) According to the concentric zone theory, which zone of the city is generally occupied by the high class people? Give **TWO** reasons. [2]
- c) Give **THREE** reasons why non-conventional energy sources are not popular in Bhutan. [3]
- d) Write any **THREE** achievements of Kuensel Corporation. [3]

Question 6.

- a) Name the coal that is not used as a fuel. [1]
- b) Mention any **FOUR** problems you think would affect the future sustainability of tourism industries in Bhutan. [2]
- c) Why is it necessary to pocket the protected areas throughout the country? Give **TWO** reasons. [2]
- d) Rural- urban migration is due to economic rather than social reasons. Do you agree? Give **TWO** reasons. [2]
- e) Tabulate any **THREE** pairs of geographical and the non-geographical factors that affect the location of mineral industries. [3]

Question 7.

- a) Name the largest mineral industry and its location in Bhutan. [1]
- b) Give any **FOUR** examples of the services provided by B-mobile. [2]
- c) Differentiate between western general interest tourists and special interest groups. [2]

- d) 'Vertical expansion of cities is both a boon as well as a nuisance'. Identify any **SIX** drawbacks of such housing complex.
- e) 'Government policy of maintaining 60% forest cover at all times has been justified'. What will happen if 60% forest cover is not maintained? List **FOUR** possible problems. [2]

Question 8.

- a) i) What is urban road? Which Dzongkhag has the maximum density of urban road? [1]
- ii) When was the most recent population and housing census conducted? What was the total population according to that census? [1]
- b) Write **ONE** significance of agriculture in Bhutanese economy. [1]
- c) Give **ONE** difference between population structure and population characteristics. [1]
- d) Using the ecosystem table given below, draw a pie chart. [4]

Biodiversity	Species
Medicinal plants	300
Rhododendron	50
Orchids	600
Mammals	200
Monkeys	3
Birds	77

- e) Study the different modes of communication given below and classify them into personal and mass communication. [2]

Radio, Newspaper, B-mobile, TV, Telephone, Mail, Internet, Telegram, Satellites, Cinema

Question 9.

- a) Define conurbation. State any **TWO** factors that lead to conurbation. [2]
- b) 'More than 26% of the country's total area is protected as wild life sanctuaries and national parks'. Write any **FOUR** likely threats to these protected areas. [2]

- c) Mention **TWO** differences between Bhutan Trust Fund and World Wildlife Fund. [2]
- d) Write **TWO** advantages and **TWO** disadvantages of transformation of rural settlements over the years. [2]
- e) Compare the success attained by road transport and air transport in Bhutan. [2]

Question 10.

- a) Name the smallest protected area. Where is it located? [2]
- b) Identify any **FOUR** negative impacts of cable television. [2]
- c) Explain any **FOUR** problems faced by old mode of transport in Bhutan. [2]
- d) Calculate the density of road for country X whose total area is 80,000 square kilometers and the total length of the road is 1600 km. [1]
- e) 'Literacy and education are very important indicators of human development'. Give **THREE** reasons. [3]

MAP WORK

Question 11.

On the outline map of Bhutan mark and name

- a) One Dzongkhag where the sex ratio is in favour of females. [1]
- b) Write 'PHP' over Punatsangchu hydroelectric Project Phase I. [1]
- c) One place in Western Bhutan where market gardening is extensively practiced. [1]
- d) The mining town of the west. [1]
- e) Two places where black necked cranes have been the main attraction for the tourists. [1]
- f) The Dzongkhag which has least road facilities. [1]
- g) The place where first Post Office was located. [1]
- h) Mark and name any two new domestic air terminals used by drukair. [1]
- i) The RNR Research centre that carries out rice research in collaboration with International Rice Research Institute, Philippines. [1]
- j) The highest altitude place settled by humans. [1]

BHSEC -06/2012
TO BE USED WITH Q No. 11

BHSEC – 2012
MAP OF BHUTAN
GEOGRAPHY INDEX NO:

0	1	2	1	2						
---	---	---	---	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY – ALTERNATIVE NUMBER:

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--



