

HISTORY, CIVICS AND GEOGRAPHY (THAILAND) (58)

HISTORY AND CIVICS (THAILAND)

H.C.G. (Thailand) - Paper - 1

Candidates offering History, Civics and Geography are not eligible to offer History, Civics and Geography (Thailand).

Aims:

1. To provide an understanding of the working of the Thai government, necessary for the students to grow into responsible, enlightened citizens.
2. To enrich the understanding of those aspects of Thailand's historical development which are crucial to the understanding of contemporary Thailand.
3. To awaken a desirable understanding in pupils of the various streams which have contributed to the development and growth of the Thai nation and its civilization and culture.
4. To develop a world historical perspective of the contributions made by various cultures to the total heritage of mankind.

CLASS IX

*There will be **one** paper of **two** hours duration carrying 80 marks and an Internal Assessment of 20 marks.*

*The paper will be divided into **two** parts, Part I and Part II.*

***Part I** (30 marks) will contain short answer questions set from the **entire** syllabus.*

*Candidates will be required to answer **all** questions.*

***Part II** (50 marks) will consist of Section A and Section B. Candidates will be required to answer **two** out of **three** questions from Section A and **three** out of **five** questions from Section B. The sections will correspond to the sections indicated in the syllabus.*

SECTION A: CIVICS

1. Constitution of Thailand

Definition, date of adoption, enforcement and its significance. Features; Constitutional amendment with reference to gender perspective.

Definition of Constitution - date of adoption, date of enforcement and its significance. Features: Single Citizenship, Universal Suffrage, Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties, Directive Principles of State Policy (meaning), Welfare State. Constitutional amendment with special reference of gender perspective: Women can ascend the throne as a queen.

2. Elections

Elections in Thailand

Meaning; Composition of Election Commission (in brief); Direct election; General election; By-election.

3. Local Self Government

Village and Urban local self - government

Village local self-government: Meaning and functions.

Urban local self-government: Meaning and functions.

SECTION B: HISTORY

1. Emergence of the Thai Civilization

An understanding of how the Thai civilisation emerged from the Chinese and the Indian civilisations.

- (a) The Chinese Civilisation: extent, art & craft, inventions and discoveries; Religion.

Extent of the Chinese civilisation; the Huang Ho river (why it is called the river of sorrow, how it helped in transport and trade); The Great Wall of China (why Qin Shi Huang of the Ming dynasty started building the wall, the time span and relevance), Silk Road (extent and importance).

Pottery and bronze vessels and Jade statue, inventions and discoveries (silk, paper, printing, tea, wheel); a basic understanding of Confucianism.

- (b) The Indian Civilisation and its impact on Thailand (Ancient Siam).

Reference to Brahmanic and Buddhist civilisational interactions - resultant emergence of Indianised temples, gods and goddesses, coins, art, architecture and language (reference to influence of Sanskrit on Siamese language).

2. The Khmer Rule

Invasions, trade and economy; architecture and script.

A brief study of the invasions, trade and economy; Angkor Vat, invention of the Thai alphabet.

3. The Dvaravati civilisational expression

Brahmanic civilization in Dvaravati, Buddhism in Dvaravati; Reference to the debate regarding Indianisation vs Localisation vs Convergence.

4. The Golden Era of Sukhothai

- (a) Sources

Literary sources: Triphum Phre, Script, ancient stone inscriptions, architecture.

- (b) Origin, extent of the kingdom, political and administrative rule and religion.

Origin of Sukhothai; political and administrative rule of King Sri Inthrahit and King Ramkhamhaeng and religion (Buddhism of Sri Lanka).

5. The Rise and Fall of Ayutthaya

- (a) Origin, administration and economy.

Origin and administration of the Ayutthaya bureaucracy under King Ramathibodi and King Boromma Trailokanat, Economy (including trade relations with other countries; significance of the ChaoPhraya river; sources such as the Ramakien (national epic).

- (b) Downfall of Ayutthaya.

Causes and consequences to be done briefly.

6. Medieval Thailand

Political history of Medieval Thailand; architecture during the period; impact of the wars.

Wars with Burma during the reign of Prince Uthumphom and King Ekkathat; impact of the wars on their kingdoms.

Architecture: Pagodas, temples, monasteries and relics of Buddha (any two features of each) - impact of wars on them.

7. Thonburi

Origin, extent, economy and architecture.

Origin, extent of the kingdom under the rule of King Taksin; Economy: impact of economic recession, role of King Taksin in overcoming economic crisis, importance of floating markets. Significance of the Chao Phraya river; Temple of dawn (WatArun).

8. Rattanakosin Period (1782- 1826)

Origin of the Chakri dynasty; Kotmai Tra Sam Suang; Sakdina system of hierarchy; Wat Phra Kaew.

Founder Rama-I, Founder of Rattanakosin, origin of Chakri dynasty; Kotmai Tra Sam Suang - significance; Sakdina system of hierarchy: Any two features;

Wat Phra Kaew (Temple of the Emerald Buddha) - the king who built it, when was it built and any two important features of it.

9. Modern Age in Europe

- (a) The Crusades

Meaning of the term, beginning of first Crusade, later Crusades; influence of the Crusades (any two).

- (b) Renaissance

Definition, causes (capture of Constantinople, decline of Feudalism, new trade routes, spirit of enquiry and invention of the printing press) and impact on art, literature and science (two features); Leonardo Da Vinci, William Shakespeare and Copernicus (any two contributions of each).

(c) Reformation

Causes (dissatisfaction with the practices of the Catholic Church and new learning); Martin Luther's contribution, Counter Reformation.

(d) Industrial Revolution

Definition. Comparative study of Socialism and Capitalism.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Any **one** project/assignment related to the syllabus.

Suggested Assignments

- *The Thai constitution protects the rights of children, women and weaker sections.* Elaborate on the basis of a case study.
- 'Fundamental Duties complement Fundamental Rights.' Illustrate with the help of a Power Point Presentation.
- Highlight the civic issues of your locality. Give suggestions for addressing them.
- Visit a museum or local site of historical importance and discuss its significance.
- Discuss the art and architectural features of any one of these monuments: Buddhist Caves, The Grand Palace Wat Pho, Wat Benchamabophit and Wat Suthat.
- Make a pictorial presentation of inventions and innovations as a result of the Industrial Revolution in Thailand.

CLASS X

There will be **one** paper of **two** hours duration carrying 80 marks and an Internal Assessment of 20 marks.

The paper will be divided into **two** parts, Part I and Part II.

Part I (30 marks) will contain short answer questions set from the **entire** syllabus.

Candidates will be required to answer **all** questions.

Part II (50 marks) will consist of Section A and Section B. Candidates will be required to answer **two** out of **three** questions from Section A and **three** out of **five** questions from Section B. The sections will correspond to the sections indicated in the syllabus.

SECTION A: CIVICS

1. The Legislature

- (a) Federal setup in Thailand; parliamentary procedures and National Assembly.

Meaning of the federal setup in Thailand; Parliamentary procedures: a brief idea of sessions, quorum, interpellation, no-confidence motion, casting vote; Speaker – election and functions. National Assembly – composition, qualifications for membership, election, term, Presiding Officer.

- (b) Powers and functions of the National Assembly.

Powers and functions of National Assembly – (legislative, financial, judicial, electoral, amendment of the Constitution, control over executive).

2. The Union Executive

- (a) The Monarch, powers and functions.

Monarch as the constitutional head of the State; Organic Acts - meaning and a brief understanding of the procedure for introduction.

Powers (executive, legislative, financial, judicial, discretionary and emergency).

- (b) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.

Appointment, formation of Council of Ministers, tenure, functions - policy making, administrative, legislative, financial,

emergency. Position and powers of the Prime Minister. Collective and individual responsibility of the members of the Cabinet.

3. The Judiciary

- (a) The Supreme Court of Thailand.

Composition, qualifications of judges, appointment, independence of judiciary from the control of executive and legislature; Jurisdiction and functions: Court of First Instance, Court of Appeals, Advisory, Revisory, Judicial Review and Court of Record. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

- (b) The Constitutional Tribunal.

Composition, qualifications of judges, appointment; Jurisdiction and functions: Political party, Constitutional defense, Membership, Constitutionality of draft law.

Original, Appellate, Revisory, Judicial Review and Court of Record. Enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

- (c) Administrative Courts.

Meaning, composition; Administrative Courts of First Instance and the Supreme Administrative Court; kind of cases solved.

- (d) Military Courts.

Meaning and functions.

SECTION B: HISTORY

1. The Period of Reform

- (a) King Rama IV (1851-1868).

The modernization process in Thailand in various fields like technology, economy, astronomy and law (brief mention of any two contributions).

- (b) King Rama V (1868-1910).

Social and economic reforms (brief mention of any two contributions).

- (c) The Treaty of Bowring.

Names of the signatories; importance of the treaty. Any two features to be done briefly.

2. The Period of Changes

(a) King Vajiravudh (1910-1925).

Any three achievements during his reign.

Changes in the society under him – modernization of the educational system.

(b) King Rama VII (1925-1935).

Any two features of the economic depression during his reign; any two measures adopted by him to overcome the crisis.

3. The Revolt of 1932

The Revolt and Thailand becoming a Constitutional Monarchy.

Political and economic causes of the revolt; its consequences.

4. Period of Instability (1945 – 1965), ASEAN (1967)

Military rule in Thailand; Thailand's role in the Vietnam War. India- Thailand Relations- Subhas Chandra Bose and Rashbehari Ghosh in Thailand.

Democratic election and return of the military King Ananda Mahidol to Thailand.

1946 – Accession of Bhumibol Adulyadej, (coronation)

1947 – military takes over – military coup by pro-Japanese leader Phibun Songkhram;

1965 – Thailand permits US to use its bases during the Vietnam War. Thai troops fight in South Vietnam.

1967: US influence to form Association for South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Thailand joins ASEAN.

India-Thailand Relations - Subhas Chandra Bose and Rashbehari Ghosh in Thailand: to be done briefly.

5. The Contemporary World

(a) The First World War.

Causes (Nationalism and Imperialism, Armament Race, role of Thailand in WWI; division of Europe and Sarajevo crisis) and Results (Treaty of Versailles, territorial rearrangements, formation of League of Nations).

(b) Rise of Dictatorships.

Causes for the rise of Fascism in Italy and the rise of Nazism in Germany. A comparative study of Mussolini's Fascist and Hitler's Nazi ideologies.

(c) The Second World War.

Causes (Dissatisfaction with the Treaty of Versailles, Rise of Fascism and Nazism, Policy of Appeasement, and Japanese Pan Asianism in China & Thailand (described as invasion by the colonial historians, it was actually Japanese Nationalism under the notion of Pan Asianism); Thailand's role in WW II;

Failure of League of Nations and Hitler's invasion of Poland). Brief mention of the attack on Pearl Harbour and bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Consequences (Defeat of Axis Powers, Formation of the United Nations and Cold War).

(d) The United Nations.

(i) The objectives of the U.N.

The composition and functions of the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Court of Justice.

(ii) Major agencies of the United Nations: *UNICEF, WHO and UNESCO - functions only.*

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

Any one project/assignment related to the syllabus.

Suggested Assignments

- Compare the Parliamentary and Presidential forms of Government with reference to Thailand and the U.S.A.
- Conduct a mock Court and record the proceedings.
- Present a life sketch and contributions of any one of the following Monarchs of Thailand:
King Rama I (ChaoPhrayaChakri), King Rama V (Chulalongkorn) and King Rama IX (Bhumol Adulyadej) (or any other).
- Present a book review of any one historical book of your choice.
- Discuss the relevance of any one film based on the history of 20th Century Europe.
- Make a PowerPoint presentation on any one UNESCO heritage sites of Thailand.
- Prepare a report on the contributions of any one of the following agencies of the United Nations – UNESCO / WHO / UNICEF.
- Present a case study of any recent human rights violations and redressal mechanisms available to prevent such instances in the future.

EVALUATION

The assignments/project work is to be evaluated by the subject teacher and by an External Examiner. (The External Examiner may be a teacher nominated by the Head of the School, who could be from the faculty, **but not teaching the subject in the section/class.**

The Internal Examiner and the External Examiner will assess the assignments independently.

Award of Marks (20 Marks)

Subject Teacher (Internal Examiner)	10 marks
External Examiner	10 marks

The total marks obtained out of 20 are to be sent to the Council by the Head of the School.

The Head of the school will be responsible for the online entry of marks on the Council's CAREERS portal by the due date.

INTERNAL ASSESSMENT IN HISTORY & CIVICS (Thailand) - GUIDELINES FOR MARKING WITH GRADES

Grade	Preparation/ Research	Information	Concepts	Thinking Skills	Presentation	Marks
I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follows instructions with understanding. ▪ Masters research techniques easily. ▪ Reference work is orderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A good deal of relevant matter. ▪ Uses wide range of sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good understanding of historical concepts - sequence/ reconstruction- causes and consequences- continuity and change ▪ Empathy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Different interpretations of evidence. ▪ Can draw Inferences/ deductions/ conclusions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matter presented is clear and is in coherent form (sub-headings, sections, chapters etc.) ▪ Work is neat and tidy and not over elaborate. 	4
II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follows instructions but needs a little help in research techniques. ▪ Reference notes quite orderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Selects matter relevant to context. ▪ Limited use of references/ sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Understanding of concepts is adequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Limited / Single interpretation of evidence with some examples. ▪ Some inferences/ conclusions are drawn. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matter is presented in coherent form but not organized into sections etc. ▪ Presentation neat and tidy but not elaborate. 	3
III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Follows instructions but needs constant guidance. ▪ Reference notes at times disorderly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant matter but limited reference work. ▪ Matter is sketchy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Displays limited use of concepts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Few examples /a single example to support reasoning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Work is presented in an orderly way, but not organized into sections. ▪ Over use of ‘cosmetics’ to hide lack of substance. ▪ Work is quite neatly presented. 	2
IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Struggles with research methods and needs constant guidance. ▪ Reference notes copied without reference to keywords. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hardly any reference material. ▪ Use of irrelevant matter. ▪ Matter is sketchy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Minimal competency in concepts. ▪ A few of the required concepts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Finds it difficult to make conclusions/ deductions/ inferences. ▪ No examples to support reasoning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matter presented in a confused way at times (no sub-headings, chapters, etc.) ▪ Tendency to copy from reference books. ▪ Use of “cosmetics” to hide lack of substance. 	1
V	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cannot follow instructions. ▪ Works ‘blindly’ without reference to keywords. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ No reference work/copied from other textbooks/ sketchy matter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unable to demonstrate concepts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Unable to make inferences/ deductions or come to any conclusions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Matter presented in an incoherent/ disorganized way. ▪ Copied from textbooks “blindly”. ▪ Use of “cosmetics” to hide lack of substance. ▪ Untidy work. 	0