

PART I

**This part contains questions from Bhutan Civics,
Bhutan, Indian and World History.**

Answer ALL

Question 1

(30 Marks)

Answer the following questions in the spaces provided below:

i) Who appoints the Chairperson of the National Council? [1]

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ii) Define Directive Principles of state policy in your own words. [1]

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iii) State any **ONE** way to promote international relations by the Council of Ministers. [1]

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iv) State any **ONE** difference between Broad Banded promotion and Fast Track promotion. [1]

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v) Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel made a meaningful contribution with construction of Dzongs in the country. List **TWO** purposes the Dzongs served during the time of Zhabdrung. [2]

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vi) Jigme Namgyal proved an indispensable leader to the people of Bhutan. Write **ONE** justifications in support of the statement. [1]

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vii) Which year did Bhutan host the SAARC Summit? [1]

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viii) Briefly explain how the Non-Aligned Movement coordinates its unique administration through the practice of ‘rotating chair’. [2]

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ix) What **TWO** suggestions would you make to the policy makers to promote horticulture production in Bhutan to realize the aims of the Gross National Happiness? [2]

xii) Why did Swadeshi movement fail to fulfil its objectives? Explain any **TWO** reasons. [2]

xiii) On 8th August in 1942, the All India Congress Committee passed the Quit India Resolution and Mohandas Karamchand Ghandhi gave his clarion call to all sections of the people to participate in this movement.
Was this clarion call a wise step towards Indian freedom from the British rule? Support your answer with **TWO** justifications. [2]

xiv) Explain any **TWO** reasons why Non-Cooperation Movement was referred as “Himalayan Miscalculation” by Mahatma Gandhi himself. [2]

xv) Germany signed Polish Pact in the year 1934. List **ONE** advantage of this pact to Adolf Hitler. [1]

xvi) Write **TRUE** or **FALSE** for the statement given below:

Economic crisis in Italy led to the rise of Fascist dictatorship under Benito Mussolini.

[1]

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xvii) How did Benito Mussolini differ from Adolf Hitler in their attitude towards Catholics in their states? Write **ONE** difference.

[1]

xviii) How did the ‘Operation Barbarossa’ differ from ‘Operation Overlord?’ Write **TWO** differences.

[2]

xix) The Western and Eastern power block escalated the bitter feelings right after the end of Second World War. Was Berlin Blockade the apex of the Cold War? Justify with **TWO** reasons. [2]

xx) “Treaty of Versailles was regarded as a dictated peace and humiliating treaty by many Germans.” Write **TWO** examples to prove the above statement. [2]

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PART II

Answer *SEVEN* questions, *one* from section A and *two* from each of the sections, B, C & D.
The intended marks for the questions are given in brackets [].

SECTION A: Bhutan Civics

*Answer any **ONE** question.*

Question 2

a) i) One of the members of the Council of Regency is a senior member of the Royal family. Who nominates this member from the Royal family? [1]

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ii) What is the function of the Council of Regency? [1]

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b) Write any **THREE** duties of the Prime Minister as a leader of the Council of Ministers. [3]

c) "Economic sphere is one of the spheres of the Directive Principles of state policy that direct and guide the government to work for the prosperity and well being of the people and the nation." How does the government fulfil the principles of the above sphere? Justify by providing **FIVE** examples.

[5]

Question 3

a) Write any **TWO** criteria required for membership to Lhengye Zungtshog. [2]

b) State any **THREE** situations where the Monarch can declare the state of emergency. [3]

Briefly explain the meaning of *Bureaucracy*.

c) i) Briefly explain the meaning of *Bureaucracy*. [1]

ii) The Civil Service though an important organ of the government, is not free from problems. Justify the statement by explaining **FOUR** problems of the Civil Service.

SECTION B: Bhutan History

*Answer any **TWO** questions.*

Question 4

a) Decentralization as one of the major reforms of the Fourth Druk Gyalpo gained priority with the implementation of Fifth Five Year Plan. Write any **TWO** advantages enjoyed by the people with its implementation. [2]

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b) Analyze the political set up introduced by the Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal before entering into retreat in 1651. [4]

c) “Integrating special children in the mainstream education is a milestone in the history of Bhutanese education.” State any **FOUR** reasons for this integration. [4]

Question 5

a) One of the pillars of Gross National Happiness is Good Governance. Name any **TWO** tools that can help in strengthening this pillar. [2]

b) Briefly explain any **FOUR** arguments put forward by *Gyadrung* Ugyen Dorji to the Lhengye Tshog for the establishment of Hereditary Monarchy in the country.

[4]

c) As a representative of one of the member states of the United Nations, what **FOUR** suggestions would you propose to the United Nations Organization for effective maintenance of world peace? [4]

Question 6

a) Which day is observed as the United Nations day? [1]

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b) His Majesty the Fourth Druk Gyalpo redefined the domestic policies through the realization of set objectives. List any **FIVE** examples to show the fulfillment of these objectives. [5]

c) The bifurcation of the administration into Choesid Nyeden led to an effective control of the country even during the absence of Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyel. Do you agree? Support your stand with **FOUR** points. . . [4]

SECTION C: Indian History

Answer any TWO questions.

Question 7

a) State any **TWO** repressive measures adopted by British government during the Quit India Movement in mid 20th century. [2]

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b) Introduction of western education by British government in India during 19th century was a blessing in disguise for the Indians in fulfilment of their long awaited dreams which took shape on 15th August, 1947. Do you agree? Justify with **FOUR** reasons. [4]

c) The appointment of the Simon Commission was revival of Moribund Nationalism. With regard to this statement, if you were the chairperson of Simon Commission what suggestions would you have made to the Commission to make it acceptable to the Indians. Write any **FOUR**. [4]

a) Bal Gangdhar Tilak earned the title of 'Lokmanya' as a mark of respect. Write **TWO** contributions for his eligibility to the above title. [2]

b) Iron man of India, Sardar Valabhbhai Patel observed "*I have felt that in place of one, there would be many Pakistans in India and every office would be Pakistani cell.*" Write **THREE** reasons why the above remark was made. [3]

c) What were Lord Curzon's motives in partitioning Bengal? Highlight any **FIVE** motives. [5]

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Question 9

a) There are many factors which caused the rise of radical nationalism in India at the turn of the 20th century. In context to above statement, write why 'The vernacular Press Act' and 'The Autocratic Rule of Lord Curzon' proved to be effective factor for the rise of Radical Nationalism. Justify with a reason each. [2]

b) Write any **FOUR** Divide and Rule Policies followed by the British Government to encourage and nurture communalism in India during the late 19th century and early 20th century. [4]

c) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi's support for the Khilafat cause was a visionary idea. Do you agree? Support your answer with **FOUR** reasons. [4]

SECTION D: World History

Answer any TWO questions.

Question 10

a) "From Stalin in the Baltic to Trieste in the Adriatic, an iron curtain has descended across the continent". Who made the above statement? Name the event where it was made. [2]

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b) After the First World War, Italy had a general sense of disappointment as Allied powers failed to pacify the promises made to Italy by the Secret Treaty of London, 1915. Write any **FOUR** examples in support of above statement. [4]

c) Right from the signing of Secret Treaty of London Italy became Anti German and followed unto 1934. Unexpectedly Italy's foreign policy towards Germany shifted from Anti-German to Pro-German after 1934. In your opinion was it a constructive shift? Justify it by giving **FOUR** evidences.

[4]

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Question 11

a) Write any **ONE** merit and **ONE** demerit of the Enabling Law of 23rd March, 1933. [2]

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b) Write any **THREE** accounts of Appeasement policy followed by Britain and France from 1936 -1939. [3]

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c) The German army was regarded unbeatable but the myth gradually ended when the Axis powers lost the Second World War. If you were an advisor of Adolf Hitler what suggestions would you have given to make the Axis powers Victorious. Write any **FIVE** suggestions. [5]

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Question 12.

a) Why was Adolf Hitler's annexation of Austria one of his standing aggressive foreign policies? Write **FOUR** reasons. [4]

b) State any **TWO** features of the 'Mein Kampf'. [2]

c) State any **TWO** significances of Marshall Aid of 1947. [2]

d) In 1963, at the Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference in London, the proposal of Britain's entry into common market was strongly rejected by the French President De Gaulle. Do you think he took a wise decision? Justify your opinion with **TWO** points: [2]

