

## 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) When the present crown prince ascends the throne, from where will he receive 'Dar' as a symbol of taking a solemn oath? [1]


ii) Following the victory of a political party in the election, policy formulation will be its prime function. List the significance of the '*party manifesto*' in fulfilling this. [1]


iii) "The state endeavours to provide free education to all Bhutanese children of school going age till the tenth standard." *Directive Principles of State Policy*.

With reference to the above clause, give **TWO** examples of an initiative taken by the government to fulfil the above goal. [1]



iv) Tenzin is promoted as the Director of a government agency in Thimphu. Under which position category of the Position Classification System of RCSC does he fall? [1]


v) Write **ONE** important outcome of the Third Tibetan invasion in Bhutan. [1]


vi) If you had been the Gyadrung Ugyen Dorji, how would you have petitioned to Lhengye Tshog to appoint Tongsa Penlop Ugyen Wangchuck as the First Druk Gyalpo ? Write **ONE** point.

[1]


vii) Bring out the difference in the number of members of the National Assembly before and after the introduction of democracy in Bhutan.

[1]


viii) Drukgyal Zhipa established two mechanisms to bring about greater role and participation of the people at the grassroots level. Which mechanism do you think ensured greater participation of people in the decision making? Support your view with **TWO** reasons.

[2]



ix) Name the principal judicial organ of the United Nations Organization. [1]


x) Transparency and accountability are one of the tools of Good Governance. What mechanism can be adopted at school level to maintain the accounts of School Development Fund? Write **TWO** mechanisms. [2]



xi) Jigme Namgyal, is glorified in the History of Bhutan as a leader who saved the country from anarchy.

With close reference to the statement, compare and contrast the contributions of Jigme Namgyal with A.O Hume, the leader who worked selflessly for the regeneration of people of India. Use **TWO** points for the comparison.

[2]

xii) At the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, a radical group emerged from the Indian National Congress. Was this emergence timely to make the British leave India sooner than later? Write **TWO** justifications. [2]

xiii) Name the Movement that gave protection to the Muslim peasants against Hindu landlords in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in India. [1]


xiv) Mahatma Gandhi started his career as a lawyer and lived in South Africa. How did his South African experience help him fight the British oppression in India? List **TWO** instances. [2]


xv) Compare the characteristics of the Quit India Movement with Non-Cooperation Movement of 1920 using **TWO** points.

[2]

xvi) The economic instability of Germany under Weimar Republic was a blessing for Hitler's popularity in Germany. State **THREE** important measures initiated by Hitler to improve the economic condition of Germany.

[3]

xvii) Name any **TWO** signatory countries of the Pact of 1925 that spelled out the German acceptance of Treaty of Versailles.

[2]


xviii) The battle of Britain became the major turning point for the ultimate defeat of Germany in the Second World War. Justify the statement with **TWO** reasons. [2]

xix) How would the signatory countries be affected, if the Benelux Customs Convention (1944) was not signed. Discuss **TWO** points. [2]

## 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

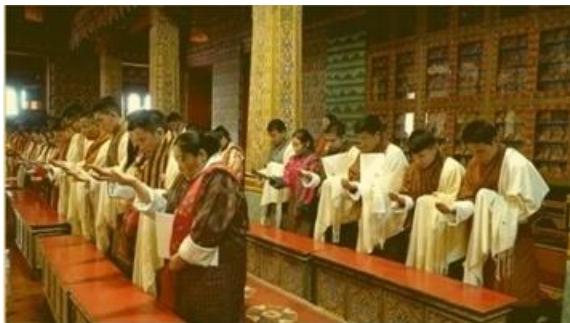
Answer any **ONE** question.

[10 Marks]

## Question 2

a) Explain any **TWO** significances of the Council of Regency. [2]

b) Use the information in the given picture to answer the questions that follow:



His Majesty the King granted citizenship *kidu* to 137 individuals yesterday.

The recipients took an oath of Allegiance to the Tsa-Wa-Sum at Kuenrey of the Tashichodzong.

([www.bbs.bt](http://www.bbs.bt), 30th June

2017)

i. Which power of Monarch is exercised in granting citizenship *kidu* to the recipients? [1]


ii. Why do you think the Monarch is vested with such a power? Write **TWO** reasons. [2]


c) Read the passage below to answer the question that follows:

1. Dema and Kencho work in a government agency in Bumthang. Kencho decides to contest in the upcoming election and joins Bhutan Harmony Party while Dema continues her work in the civil service.

*Kencho gets busy in political campaign and as a moral obligation; Dema helps her by persuading people to vote for her friend.*

2. *Mindu graduated from an Engineering Institute in July. He comes across a post vacancy announcement for Engineer in the Ministry of Works and Human Settlement website. As the application submission deadline is 30<sup>th</sup> July, he immediately applies for it. Despite his academic excellence, he is denied the post in civil service.*

With reference to the characteristics of civil service, do you think Dema and Mindu are eligible to be civil servants? Give a reason each for both the cases.

[5]


### Question 3

a) *The Times*, a regional newspaper of Bhutan covers the story cited below. With your understanding of the provisions of the Directive Principles of State Policy answer the questions that follow:

***The Times***

*Police in Phuentsholing arrested a 35 year-old drunkard man for allegedly beating his wife.*

*The neighbour filed a complaint against him when they heard noises and shrieks from their house. .....*

*The woman, who suffered bruises and is being treated in the hospital said such scenes are regular in her house and she is helpless.. ..*

i. Which organization would you approach to help the victim?

[1]


ii. As most women are unaware of the provisions of the Directive Principles of State Policy, prepare a brief plan to initiate an awareness camp to avoid such cases in future. Your plan should include the following:

1. Brief explanation of the relevant provision of the Directive Principle.
2. Briefly explain **TWO** ways to help women tackle such anti-social situations.

[4]




b) Design a proposal to create one additional Ministry for progressive development in Bhutan. Your proposal should include the following:

[5]

1. Name of the Ministry.
2. **TWO** aims and objectives.
3. **TWO** reasons for the creation of the Ministry.

## SECTION B: Bhutan History

*Answer any TWO questions.*

**[20 Marks]**

### Question 4

a) i. When and where was “Zhugdrel Phunsum Tshogpa” introduced? [2]


ii. In which Five Year Plan was the Bank of Bhutan established? [1]


iii. Name the Desi, who instituted double fine for theft in addition to Zhabdrung’s laws. [1]


b) Imagine you are a member of Bhutan Children’s Parliament. In line with the principle of decentralisation, formulating plans and taking decisions, how would you contribute towards checking the increase in the number of youth involved in anti-social activities. Write **SIX** points. [6]




## Question 5

a) Bhutan was ruled by Desis for ages in the past and for decades by the Monarchs. However historians are of the view that the Monarchs have made tremendous contribution for the country. Do you agree? Justify your stand with **FOUR** points.

[4]

b) The School Agriculture Programme is not received positively by many of the students across the country. As an Agriculture for Food Security teacher, how would you encourage students to take advantage of the programme to take up farming as a career? Explain **THREE** points.

[6]

## Question 6

a) "World Health Organisation works towards the goal of attaining good health for all". Do you agree that WHO has achieved the above goal in Bhutan? Support your view with **THREE** justifications. [3]

b) With regard to Bhutan's international ties, why is 21<sup>st</sup> September 1971 considered very significant in the history of Bhutan? Write **THREE** justifications. [3]

c) The monastic community in Bhutan lives in close harmony with the people in the locality. Establish how the law codified by Zhabdrung helped to strengthen the relationship between the monastic community and the people even in the face of modernity. Write **TWO** points.

[2]


d) The members of Lodroe Tshogde are vested with the power of acting as the court of appeal on the command of the King. With reference to the above decision, write **TWO** significances of Lodroe Tshogde.

[2]


## **SECTION C: Indian History**

*Answer any **TWO** questions.*

[20 Marks]

## Question 7

a) What facts would you choose to show that important personalities have contributed in the growth of Indian Nationalism in the 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain **FIVE** examples that fulfill the above claim.

[5]


b) With reference to the Swadeshi and Boycott Movement that took a heightened shape in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century in India, assess the present Indian status to show how the century old movement helped India gain self-sufficiency in economy, education, literature, press and art. [5]


## Question 8

a) Name the **TWO** moderate leaders who announced the formation of Swarajaya party on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1923. [2]


b) The picture given shows that the decades old Hindu-Muslim rift in India is a recurrent history even today.

## Mangalore: 139 communal violence incidents since January



Mangalore has seen 139 incidents of communal violence since January, data compiled by a rights group show, underlining the big divide in the Karnataka city with a history of Hindu-Muslim face-offs. ([www.hindustantimes.com](http://www.hindustantimes.com))

With reference to the role of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, critically analyze how his actions in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century proved as a cause for communal riots in India today.

[4]


c) Gandhian era brought forth various events to fight against the autocratic British rule in India. Name and match each event described below correctly against the year of its occurrence in the space provided: [4]

- A negotiation of two parties that led Mahatma Gandhi to attend the second Round Table Conference.
- An attempt of the Swarajists to bring communal harmony of hindu-muslim.
- A session that favoured the resolution of Non-Cooperation Movement.
- A session that adopted resolution for complete independence of the Indians.

YEAR	EVENTS
1920	
1923	
1929	
1931	

#### Question 9

a) Name any **TWO** nationalists of the Last phase of Indian freedom fighting in India. [2]


b) Briefly discuss the **THREE** Terms of the Vernacular Press Act of 1878. [3]

c) Why did Indians agitate against the Rowlatt Act, 1919? Write **TWO** reasons. [2]

d) Quit India Movement was one of the most organised national movements in the absence of the prominent leaders. With reference to the statement, write down **THREE** activities of the second phase of the movement.

[3]

## SECTION D: World History

*Answer any TWO questions.*

[20 Marks]

## Question 10

a) Name the person who launched coup d'état at Berlin in 1920.

[1]


b) After the First World War, America aimed at gaining economic superiority in the world taking advantage of the economic plight of Europe. How did America's economic advantage help to regenerate Germany's economic loss? Discuss any **TWO** points. [4]

c) Compare and contrast the foreign policies of Benito Mussolini and Adolf Hitler. [5]


## Question 11

a) *“One of the factors that led to the outbreak of the Second World War was humiliation of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles”*

How best could the terms of the treaty be reframed by the Allied countries to avoid the Second World War?




b) If you were Joseph Stalin, what measures would you have adopted to bring equal development in eastern Berlin like western Germany? Write **FOUR** measures. [4]

## Question 12

a) *“Ms. Aviva, a Jewish woman had been in a relationship with a German man for the last three years. They had planned to get married in the following year 1936 by mid-spring. Unfortunately Adolf Hitler passed the Nuremberg Law in 1935”*

Explain **THREE** challenges the couple would face because of this law.

[3]

b) The Allied Power and the Axis Power had different warfare and technique used in the Second World War. With reference to the statement, which aerial warfare do you think was more effective? Write **TWO** reasons.

[2]


c) Discuss how the Appeasement Policy of France and Britain in the Spanish Civil War of 1936 led to the “European War”? [3]

d) The formation of western bloc and eastern bloc in Europe threatened the smaller countries in the world. Write **TWO** examples of the regional organization formed after World War II to protect them from the possible threat.

[2]