

HISTORY

(Three hours and a quarter)

Answer **all** questions under **Question 1** from Part I and **seven** questions from Part II.
Choose **one** question from section A and **two each** from the sections, **B, C & D**.

No marks will be awarded for any extra questions attempted.

The intended marks for questions or parts of questions are given in brackets [].

PART I

Answer **ALL** questions.

- Question 1.** [30]
- (i) Who is the head of the state in a Democratic Constitutional Monarchy? [1]
 - (ii) Which political party forms the government after a general election? [1]
 - (iii) A farmer from a remote village has appealed to the High Court for justice. In this context write down the provision the constitution guarantees to assist the illiterate farmer. [1]
 - (iv) Why is the Civil Service Common Examination conducted each year? Give **one** reason. [1]
 - (v) Name the Desi appointed by Zhabdrung Ngawang Namgyal through his written order. [1]
 - (vi) State **two** reasons why Zhabdrung created a unique identity for Bhutan. [2]
 - (vii) Define economic self-reliance. [1]
 - (viii) 'The Fourth Druk Gyalpo was successful in ensuring people's participation in the decision-making process.' Justify the statement with **two** evidences. [2]

- (ix) The present Prime Minister of Bhutan was once astonished when a farmer in Bhutan refused to continue the practice of double cropping despite a bumper harvest. What important philosophy can you deduce from the refusal of this farmer?
- (x) Give **one** reason to explain why Swami Vivekananda is referred to as the prophet of Indian Nationalism. [2]
- (xi) Why did the aggressive nationalists choose boycott as a means of opposing the British? Give **two** reasons. [2]
- (xii) Who was the first British official to instill a communal feeling in Sir Syed Ahmed Khan? [1]
- (xiii) Name the pact that drew the Congress and Muslim League closer during the First World War. [1]
- (xiv) Give **one** reason to explain why Gandhiji organized Satyagraha Sabha in Bombay. [1]
- (xv) List **two** measures that would have made the Quit India Movement successful. [2]
- (xvi) What is the significance of the Treaty of London? [1]
- (xvii) How successful was Hitler in exterminating the German Jews? [2]
- (xviii) *'Currently Japan is the second richest country in the world despite having limited resources of her own.'* In the context of the statement, explain the foreign policy adopted by Japan to boost her economy and prestige in the 1930s. [2]
- (xix) Suggest **one** way by which Operation Barbarosa could have been a successful campaign. [2]
- (xx) What are **two** similarities between the EEC and the SAARC? [2]

PART II

(Answer **SEVEN** questions - **one** from **section A** and **two each** from the sections, **B, C & D.**)

SECTION A (Bhutan Civics)

Answer **any ONE** question.

Question 2.

- (a) Describe **five** legislative powers of the Monarch. [5]
- (b) What do you understand by the term, 'Council of Ministers'? How are they appointed and removed? [5]

Question 3.

- (a) Why do you think the Directive Principles of State Policy is included in our constitution? Give **two** reasons. [5]
- (b) State **four** problems associated with the civil service and explain **one** of them in your own words. [2+3]

SECTION B (Bhutan History)

Answer *any TWO* questions.

Question 4.

- (a) What do you understand by 'Chogi-Chila-Namsum'? Write the names of the first Chilas and mention their place of office. [1+3]
- (b) Out of the many modalities of appointing the Desis, which **two** modalities do you find legitimate? Explain with clear reasoning. [6]

Question 5.

- (a) During which session of the National Assembly and in which year was the Lhengye Zhungtshog dissolved by the Fourth King in favour of six elected cabinet ministers? [2]
- (b) '*Decentralization has been the driving force of the major reforms of the Fourth Druk Gyalpo.*'
With reference to the above statement state **three** advantages of decentralization. [3]
- (c) Why did the Fourth Druk Gyalpo initiate the writing of the Constitution for Bhutan? Give any **five** reasons. [5]

Question 6.

- (a) Who was Gyadrung Ugyen Dorji? [2]
- (b) What do you understand by 'the right to veto power' in the context of the UNO? [2]
- (c) As an officer in the Ministry of Agriculture, recommend **six** measures to Bhutanese farmers towards achieving food sufficiency and security. [6]

SECTION C (Indian History)

Answer *any TWO* questions.

Question 7.

- (a) Name **two** communal organizations which contributed to the rise of communalism in Indian politics. [2]
- (b) Give **two** reasons to explain why a controversy arose over the Ilbert Bill. [3]
- (c) What could the Viceroy of India have done to minimize racial discrimination which was one of the factors for the rise of Indian Nationalism? Give **five** suggestions. [5]

Question 8.

- (a) Give **three** reasons to explain why the British government took repressive measures against the boycott movement. Explain **two** steps that were taken to suppress this movement. [5]
- (b) What were the **five** reasons that made the Indian National Congress accept the Mountbatten Plan? [5]

Question 9.

- (a) What is meant by the British Policy of “Divide and Rule”? [2]
- (b) Had you been an Indian Muslim then, how would you have reacted to the treatment meted to the Sultan of Turkey by the Allied Powers in 1918? List **four** reactions. [4]
- (c) Give **four** reasons to explain why Gandhiji launched the Civil Disobedience Movement in 1930. [4]

SECTION D (World History)

Answer **any TWO** questions.

Question 10.

- (a) Who were the signatories of the Yalta Conference and when was it signed? [2]
- (b) When and by whom was Mussolini appointed the Prime Minister of Italy? Whom did he succeed? [3]
- (c) Suggest **five** ways that could have prevented Hitler from becoming the dictator of Germany. [5]

Question 11.

- (a) Explain the famous “Fulton Speech” made by Churchill in 1946. [2]
- (b) Explain why the Spanish Civil War of 1936 is said to be a dress rehearsal for a greater drama to be played later. [4]
- (c) Suggest **four** ways that could have prevented the Spanish Civil War of 1936. [4]

Question 12.

- (a) Name the **two** schemes announced by the USA in 1947 for the economic recovery of Europe. [2]
- (b) Name **four** countries invaded by Germany between 1st September 1939 and till the fall of France. [4]
- (c) ‘*The Anglo French Appeasements Policy was responsible for the outbreak of World War II.*’ Describe **four** situations that support the statement. [4]

