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Index No:

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Supervising Examiner's/Invigilator's initial:

History, Civics & Geography
Paper I (History & Civics)
(New Curriculum)

Writing Time: 2 Hours
Total Marks : 80

READ THE FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS CAREFULLY:

1. Do **not** write for the first **fifteen minutes**. This time is to be spent reading the questions. After having read the questions, you will be given **two hours** to answer all questions.
2. The **first five digits** have already been printed. Write the remaining seven digits of your **index number** in the space provided on the **top right hand corner of this cover page only**.
3. In this paper, there are **two** Parts: I and II. Each Part has three Sections: A, B and C. **All** the questions in **Part I** are **compulsory**. You are expected to attempt **any one** question from Part II Section A, **any three** from Part II Section B and **any one** from Part II Section C. Remember, questions 1, 2 and 3 are **compulsory**.
4. Read the directions to each question carefully and write **all** your answers in the space provided in the **question booklet** itself.
5. Remember to write **quickly** but **neatly**.
6. **Do not** remove or tear off any pages from the booklet.
7. **Do not** draw lines or pictures **on** or **in** the booklet to beautify it.
8. **Do not** leave the examination hall before you have made sure that you have answered all the questions.

For Chief Marker's and Markers' Use Only

Part	I			II								Total	Chief Markers' Signature	
	A	B	C	A		B				C				
Section	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Question														
Award														↓
Markers' initial →														

Part I
Section A: Civics
Answer ALL questions.

Question 1a.

[1x4]

Directions: *Read the following questions carefully, for each question choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write it in the space provided.*

- (i) According to the Constitution, Bhutan is a
- A democracy.
 - B absolute monarchy.
 - C constitutional monarchy.
 - D democratic constitutional monarchy.

Answer: _____

- (ii) The first set of laws was amended in the mid 18th century. Which of the following Desis is associated with the above amendment?
- A Sherab Wangchuck
 - B Umze Tenzin Drugyal
 - C Gyetse Tenzin Rabgye
 - D Chogyal Minjur Tempa

Answer: _____

- (iii) The following are the functions of the Election Commission **EXCEPT**
- A supervise and conduct the election.
 - B hold referendum in a free and fair manner.
 - C support the political party of their choice in the elections.
 - D prepare, maintain and update electoral rolls and election schedule.

Answer: _____

- (iv) Which of the following makes a candidate **ineligible** to contest election for a C Tshogde?
 - A be married to a national.
 - B be convicted by a court of law.
 - C possess a valid citizenship ID card.
 - D be mentally and physically sound to perform duties.

Answer: _____

Question 1b.

[2+1]

- (i) Write **TWO** similarities between the National Assembly and the National Council.[2]

- (ii) You are the class captain. After the farewell part organized for your class teacher, you submit the bills of the expenditure to all your friends and explain the accounts. Under which branch of good governance does your action fall? [1]

Section B: Bhutan History

Attempt ALL questions.

Question 2a.

[1x7]

Directions: *Read the following questions carefully, for each question choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write it in the space provided.*

(i) Jigme Namgyal became Trongsa Penlop in

- A 1850.
- B 1853.
- C 1854.
- D 1857.

Answer: _____

(ii) Ugyen Wangchuck concerned himself with the assassination of Pema Tenzin because

- A of his mother's insistence.
- B Pema Tenzin was his uncle.
- C he wanted to become the Trongsa Penlop.
- D he wanted to prove himself a great warrior.

Answer: _____

(iii) The Central Monk Body and Lhengye Tshog opposed Ugyen Wangchuck's expedition with the British to Lhasa because they

- A did not wish to risk the hard-earned peace of Bhutan.
- B were concerned about his personal safety.
- C did not want him to support the British.
- D wanted to save Tibet from total defeat.

Answer: _____

(iv) Jigme Wangchuck had established total supremacy of monarchy by introducing administrative reforms. Which of the following is **not** his administrative reform?

- A post of Drungpa was abolished
- B the central cabinet was established
- C some posts were combined in a single person
- D the Central Monk Body and the Rabdeys brought closer

Answer: _____

(v) The following are the social reforms of Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck **EXCEPT**

- A abolition of slavery and serfdom.
- B establishment of the National Assembly in 1953.
- C reduction of land taxes and grant of tax exemption.
- D reduction of ceiling on ownership of land to 30 acres.

Answer: _____

(vi) Which Tertoen predicted the birth of crown prince Jigme Singye Wangchuck?

- A Dorji Lingpa
- B Drukda Dorji
- C Pema Lingpa
- D Sherab Mebar

Answer: _____

(vii) The architectural styles differ from place to place and from different periods of time because of

- A political conditions.
- B the Tibetan influence.
- C the lack of skilled labour.
- D physical and climatic conditions.

Answer: _____

Question 2b.

- (i) Why do you think Jigme Namgyal faced difficulty in speaking Dzongkha and following driglam namzha in the court of the Trongsa Penlop? [2]

- (ii) Why was the policy of self-imposed isolation abandoned by Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck? [2]

- (iii) Why do you think Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wanchuck showed special interest in rural development and agriculture? Give **TWO** reasons to support your answer. [2]

(iv) Give any **TWO** reasons to explain why chhoetens are built in Bhutan. [2]

Section C: Indian History and World Developments Since 1945

Attempt ALL questions.

Question 3a. [1x4]

Directions: *Read the following questions carefully, for each question choose the correct answer from the given alternatives and write it in the space provided.*

- (i) Gandhiji launched The Satyagraha Movement at Champaran because
- A the mill workers were paid very low wages.
 - B he wanted to practice truth and non-violence.
 - C the indigo planters were oppressed by the landlords.
 - D the farmers were compelled to pay revenues to the landlords.

Answer: _____

- (ii) If country 'A' is attacked by country 'B', which organ of the UNO will take action on country 'B'?
- A Security Council
 - B General Assembly
 - C Internal Court of Justice
 - D Economic and Social Council

Answer: _____

- (iii) "Let us join hands in concerted effort to promote the establishment of a fair and just international political order characterized by peace and stability." With reference to ASEAN, which of the following personalities made the statement given above?
- A Li Peng
 - B Rajiv Gandhi
 - C Zia-Ur-Rehman
 - D Winston Churchill

Answer: _____

- (iv) The **eighth** SAARC member country is
- A India
 - B Pakistan
 - C Bangladesh
 - D Afghanistan

Answer: _____

Question 3b. **[2+2]**

- (i) Do you think Gandhiji's principles on Satyagraha can be successfully followed?
Give a strong reason to support your answer. **[2]**

- (ii) What would happen if one of the permanent members of U.N.O. uses its veto power while the decision is being taken? [2]

PART TWO
Section A: Civics

Attempt any ONE question.

Question 4

- (i) Mention any **FOUR** eligibilities for membership of the parliament, besides being a citizen of Bhutan. [4]

- (iii) ‘The members of the constitutional bodies are removed by way of impeachment.’ Explain the impeachment procedures. [2]

Question 5

- (i) “Quorum is maintained while taking the decisions in the Gewog Tshogde.” What is the quorum of the Gewog Tshogde? Identify the idea behind maintaining quorum. [3]

- (ii) “One of the themes of good governance is transparency.” Why do you suppose transparency is a necessity for good governance? [3]

(iii) What are the implications of safeguarding the independence of the Judiciary in Bhutan?
Give **FOUR** points. [4]

Section B: Bhutan History
*Attempt any **THREE** questions.*

Question 6

- (i) How did the policy of isolation prove to be a blessing in disguise for Bhutan during the reign of the Second King? [2]

- (ii) Why is Jigme Namgyal known as the Architect of United Bhutan? [3]

(iii) “Besides getting involved in military activities, Jigme Namgyal was also equally religious.” Do you agree? Give **FIVE** points to support your answer. [5]

Question 7

(i) Name the **TWO** monasteries in Bumthang which were built on the contributions of Royal families during the reign of the Second King. [2]

(ii) Write any **TWO** differences between absolute monarchy and democracy.

(iii) “Ugyen Wangchuck sowed the seeds of modern education and now we are enjoying the fruits.” Explain the statement with reference to the role played by the First King. [4]

Question 8

- (i) What form of assistance did the government of India render in the implementation of development plans during the reign of the Third King? [2]

- (ii) What strategy did Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck follow to safeguard the culture and traditions of our country? [4]

(iii) “His Majesty Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck decided to end the policy of isolation.” Explain any **FOUR** benefits of this decision. [4]

Question 9

- (i) Write down the changes brought about by the Fourth King for the enhancement of education in the country. [3]

- (ii) How can our country achieve the goal of ‘economic self-reliance’? Give **THREE** points. [3]

(iii) How in your view has the planned population growth contributed towards sustainable development?
Give **FOUR** points. [4]

Question 10

(i) When was Jigme Wangchuck enthroned as the Second King of Bhutan? [1]

(ii) How is Bhutanese architecture unique from the architecture of other countries? [4]

(iii) What would happen if importance is not given to handicrafts in Bhutan? Explain any **TWO** consequences. [5]

Section C: Indian History and World Developments Since 1945

Attempt any ONE question.

Question 11

- (i) Write the full form of the following: [3]

CAP: _____

SARF: _____

ZOPFAN: _____

- (ii) The slogan of Quit India Movement was “do or die”. Who said the above and what was its message? [1+2]

(iii) Give an account of the historic Dandi March and explain what followed as a result. [4]

Question 12

(i) In 1950, six countries of Europe formed the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC). Name the **SIX** member countries. [3]

(ii) Which **ONE** of its weaknesses reduces the coercive powers of the UNO? Explain.

(iii) Classify the achievements given below under the WHO and UNICEF. [4]

- Eradicated dreaded smallpox.
- Over 80% of World's children are covered by immunization.
- 84% of infants born in 1990 were vaccinated against polio.
- Around 10,000 maternity centres are designated baby centres.
