

HISTORY

NEW CURRICULUM

(Three hours and a quarter)

Answer **Question 1** from Part I and **seven** questions from Part II.
Choose **one** question from section A and **two** from **each** of 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) From where does the monarch receive his *Dar* or scarf before enthronement, as stated in the constitution? [1]
 - (ii) What is the function of the Prime Minister as the chief advisor of the monarch? [1]
 - (iii) Under the social sphere, the Directive Principles of State Policy mentions that the state shall endeavour to take appropriate measures to eliminate all forms of discrimination and exploitation against women. State a measure taken by the state. [1]
 - (iv) With reference to the position classification system distinguish between the executive and the operational level. [1]
 - (v) Name any **ONE** Desi appointed by Ugyen Wangchuck. [1]
 - (vi) State **TWO** differences between the Tshogdu and the Lodre Tshode. [2]
 - (vii) List **ONE** function of the Royal Civil Service Commission. [1]
 - (viii) In your opinion, should the veto power be given only to the permanent members or to all the members of the Security Council of the UNO? Why? [2]

- (ix) Name **TWO** bodies set up by the government to strengthen Good Governance, the most important pillars of GNH.
- (x) Mention **TWO** economic demands of the Moderates. [2]
- (xi) Why did the Extremists protest against the Moderates' policy of Prayer and Petition? Give **TWO** reasons. [2]
- (xii) What was the intention of the Wahabi Movement with regard to communalism in Indian politics? [1]
- (xiii) In which place did Gandhiji first start the Satyagraha Movement? [1]
- (xiv) Give **ONE** reason to explain why Gandhiji opposed the Rowlatt Bill of 1919. [1]
- (xv) If you had been a British in 1946, what **TWO** measures would you have taken to prevent the Royal Indian Navy Mutiny of 1946? [2]
- (xvi) Give **ONE** major difference in the religious policy adopted by Hitler and Mussolini. [1]
- (xvii) Do you think Hitler took the right decision in banning all the political parties in Germany? Give **ONE** reason to support your answer. [2]
- (xviii) "We are hungry for land because we are prolific and intend to remain so." How far was Mussolini able to fulfill his desire? Give **TWO** examples to support your answer. [2]
- (xix) Suggest **TWO** ways by which the Midway Island Battle in the Pacific could have favoured the Japanese. [2]
- (xx) Polarization of the world into two hostile power Blocs-The Soviet and the American bloc has greatly weakened UNO. Do you think it is still weakening the organization? Give **TWO** justifications. [2]

PART II

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

SECTION A (Bhutan Civics)

Answer **any ONE** question.

Question 2.

- (a) What are the criteria that the Monarch should fulfill before ascending to the Golden Throne? List any **FIVE**. [5]
- (b) Briefly discuss the functions of the Prime Minister as: [2½+2½]
- (i) Leader of the Council of Minister
 - (ii) Leader of the ruling Party.

Question 3.

- (a) Write down **FIVE** similarities between the Directive Principles of State policy and the Fundamental Rights. [5]
- (b) Define red-tape and explain the problems associated with it. What is the RCSC doing to solve this problem? [3+2]

SECTION B (Bhutan History)

Answer *any TWO* questions.

Question 4.

- (a) What are the contributions of Lam Jangchub Tsondrue to Jigme Namgyal for his rise to power? Mention any **FOUR**. [4]
- (b) Do you think the Dorji Rabden factor and the Zhabdrung factor posed a threat to the reign of King Jigme Wangchuck? Verify your answer. [6]

Question 5.

- (a) Mention any **TWO** guiding principles of Bhutan's development. [2]
- (b) Construct a timeline to illustrate **THREE** revolutionary changes which transformed the system of government under the reign of 4th Druk Gyalpo. [3]
- (c) The year 2001-2010 has been designated as the SAARC decade of the Rights of the Child. Why do you think SAARC leaders have emphasized on the rights of the child? [5]

Question 6.

- (a) Name the first Wangdiphodrang and Punakha Dzongpoen. [2]
- (b) State any **TWO** features of Decentralization. [2]
- (c) For Bhutan to attain GNH, one of the areas that need to develop is the agriculture sector. Suggest **SIX** ways to develop the agriculture sector in Bhutan. [6]

SECTION C (Indian History)

Answer **any TWO** questions.

Question 7.

- (a) With reference to the communal factors in Indian Politics, mention **TWO** factors that contributed to the rise of communalism in India. [2]
- (b) With reference to the Rise and Growth of Indian Nationalism, examine how the Ilbert Bill controversy made the Indians realize the value of organized agitation against the government. [3]
- (c) As a member of Indian National Congress, give your views on A. O. Hume as the founder of Indian National Congress. [5]

Question 8.

- (a) With reference to Swadeshi and Boycott movement mention any **FIVE** differences in opinion between the Moderates and the Extremist led to their split in Congress in 1907. [5]
- (b) With reference to the last Phase in the Freedom Movement, justify whether the Congress leaders took a wise decision in accepting the Mountbatten Plan of 1947. [5]

Question 9.

- (a) With reference to the communal factors in Indian politics, state any **TWO** communal themes of Sir Syed Ahmen Khan. [2]
- (b) With reference to the Gandhian Era, draw a timeline to show any **FOUR** contributions of Gandhiji to the Freedom Movement. [4]
- (c) Why did the left wing section of the Congress strongly oppose the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931? [4]

SECTION D (World History)

Answer **any TWO** questions.

Question 10.

- (a) Name any **TWO** member countries of the ASEAN. [2]
- (b) With reference to Fascism and Nazism, what was promised to Italy by the secret Treaty of London? [3]
- (c) What would have happened if King Victor Emmanuel III had not appointed Mussolini as the Prime Minister of Italy in 1922? List any **FIVE** probable consequences. [5]

Question 11.

- (a) With reference to the tensions and cooperations after World War II, give **TWO** reasons why President De-Gaulle of France did not allow Britain to become a member of EEC. [2]
- (b) The Munich Pact of September 1938 was the culmination of the appeasement policy which ultimately resulted in The Second World War. Discuss it in this context. [4]
- (c) As a citizen of China, write your views on Japan's invasion of Manchuria and lack of action by the League of Nations. [4]

Question 12.

- (a) Give the expanded form of UNESCO and WHO. [2]
- (b) Hitler followed an aggressive foreign policy to undo the clauses of the Versailles Treaty, which was one of the main reasons for the outbreak of the Second World War. In this context discuss any **FOUR** aggressive foreign policies followed by Hitler. [4]
- (c) Do you think Hitler committed a mistake by waiting for two long months to attack England after the defeat of France? Justify with **FOUR** reasons. [4]

