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Index No:

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Supervising Examiner's/Invigilator's initial:

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

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.

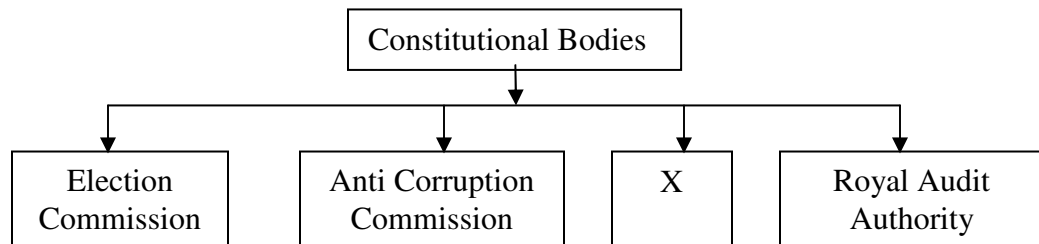
- (i) The head of the Lhengye Zhungtshog is the
- A King.
 - B Speaker.
 - C Prime Minister.
 - D Council of Ministers.

Answer: _____

- (ii) The king in his capacity as the final court of appeal can
- A commute pardon only.
 - B commute sentences only.
 - C commute sentences and grant pardon.
 - D further discuss with Gyalyong Tshogde.

Answer: _____

- (iii) In the diagram given below, the box marked 'X' is the



- A Pay Commission.
- B Environment Commission.
- C Royal Civil Service Commission.
- D Gross National Happiness Commission.

Answer: _____

(iv) Which of the following combinations is true about the Thromde Tsogde?

- I Thromde Tshogde is headed by a Thrompoen/Chairperson.
- II Thromde Tshogde is headed by Dzungda/Chairperspon.
- III Thromde Tshogde candidates are elected for three years.
- IV A candidate is elected for one year.

- A I & II
- B I & III
- C I & IV
- D II & IV

Answer: _____

Question 1b.

[1+2]

(i) Bhutan has learned from other countries that deforestation leads to many natural calamities like drought and the extinction of rare species. With reference to the context, which pillar of GNH is the above statement associated with? [1]

(ii) Mr. Phutsho is 24 years old. He is dynamic and has done well in the class 12 examination, but he is not eligible for the membership in Parliament. What do you think are the **two** reasons for his disqualification? [2]

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) The source of inspiration for young Jigme Namgyal to move towards the west was
- A his parents.
 - B the repeated dream he experienced.
 - C the strong impact of the old man in his dreams.
 - D the divine guidance that Jigme Namgyal experienced thrice.

Answer: _____

- (ii) The young Ugyen Wangchuck's first military venture took place in the year
- A 1877.
 - B 1883.
 - C 1885.
 - D 1905.

Answer: _____

- (iii) Which of the following strategies did Trongsa Penlop Ugyen Wangchuck follow to strengthen the political unity of the country?
- A matrimonial alliances
 - B appointing relatives in the key positions.
 - C matrimonial alliances and fighting wars like his father.
 - D matrimonial alliances and appointing relatives in key positions.

Answer: _____

- (iv) The second Druk Gyalpo was determined to assume direct control over the administration of all the districts of the kingdom. This clearly explains his aim of
- A reducing the tax burden on the people.
 - B establishing total supremacy of the monarchy.
 - C reducing the number of people from important posts.
 - D creating a fair and just society as desired by his father.

Answer: _____

- (v) The Second Druk Gyalpo had well realized that the future ruler of Bhutan must be given a broader education and must be exposed to wider horizons. With this realization, the Crown Prince Jigme Dorji Wangchuck was sent to
- A Kalimpong first and then later to Great Britain.
 - B Ugyen Wangchuk Academy in Paro first and then later to India.
 - C Kalimpong first and then later to Ugyen Wangchuk Academy in Paro.
 - D Ugyen Wangchuk Academy in Paro first and then later to Great Britain.

Answer: _____

- (vi) Tertoen Drukda Dorji prophesized that the enlightened rule of this King would cause the Buddhist dharma and in particular, the Palden Drukpa to flourish. With reference to the context, name the King.
- A Druk Gyalpo Jigme Wangchuck
 - B Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck
 - C Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck
 - D Druk Gyalpo Jigme Khesar Namgyal Wangchuck

Answer: _____

- (vii) The Bhutanese form of art is religious and anonymous. This means that Bhutanese art
- A does not exist for itself but has a didactic function.
 - B is religious work and if deviated nullifies the effects of the art.
 - C is a religious activity and both the artist and jinda obtain spiritual benefits.
 - D is seen as a religious action and does not have the inscriptions of the artist.

Answer: _____

Question 2b.

- (i) Identify **two** personal benefits that Jigme Namgyal gained from his military venture into western Bhutan. [2]

- (ii) Give **two** reasons to explain why the Third Druk Gyalpo established the Tshogdu Chhenmo. [2]

- (iii) With reference to the Fourth Druk Gyalpo, why was the Council of Regency not implemented? [2]

(iv) How did the monastic community play a crucial role in the commissioning of paintings and images after the unification of Bhutan under the Drukpa rule in the 17th century?
Give **two** points. [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) Which of the following information is **not** true about Gandhiji?
- A He was born in 1869 at Porbander in Kathiawad in Gujarat.
 - B He went to England in 1889 to study law.
 - C He left for South Africa in 1893.
 - D He enunciated his philosophy of Satyagraha in 1906.

Answer: _____

- (ii) Devastation caused by the two world wars prompted the world leaders to think about world organization to
- A prevent future wars.
 - B establish UN's Organisation.
 - C reduce the brutal death of the people.
 - D save the world from another cruel catastrophe.

Answer: _____

- (iii) The architect of the SAARC is
- A Druk Gyalpo Jigme Singye Wangchuck of Bhutan.
 - B Late President Zia-Ur-Rehman of Bangladesh.
 - C President Jayawardena of Sri Lanka.
 - D President Zia-Ul-Haq of Pakistan.

Answer: _____

- (iv) "ASEAN in its session at Kuala Lumpur in 1971 signed a declaration, proclaiming South East-Asia a new zone of peace, freedom and neutrality (ZOPFAN)."
The concept of ZOPFAN is a long-term strategy for South-East-Asia to
- A be free of any form of interference from outside powers.
 - B prevent infiltration of communism in the region.
 - C become an economic super-power.
 - D become free, liberated and neutral.

Answer: _____

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

- (i) Explain what followed in Calcutta as a result of Jinnah's 'Direct Action Day'. [2]

(ii) How far was the UNO successful in maintaining peace in Congo? Give **two** points. [2]

PART TWO
Section A: Civics

Attempt any ONE question.

Question 4

(i) Under what circumstances will a person be removed from the membership of the parliament? List any **four** circumstances. [4]

(ii) Rearrange correctly in column B the name of the minister heading the ministry given in column A. [4]

Wangdi Norbu, Khandu Wangchuk, Thakur Singh Powdel, Dorji Wangdi,
 Ugyen Tshering, Nandalal Rai, Minjur Dorji, Pema Jamtsho

Column A	Column B
Ministries	Name of Ministers
Ministry of Education	
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
Ministry of Finance	
Ministry of Information and Technology	
Ministry of Economic Affairs	
Ministry of Home and Cultural affairs	
Ministry of Agriculture	
Ministry of Labour and Human Resources	

(iii) Why is the Anti-corruption Commission important in a parliamentary democratic government? Give **two** reasons. [2]

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

Question 6

- (i) What was the strategy adopted by Druk Gyalpo Jigme Wangchuck to create a fair and just society? [2]

- (ii) Jigme Namgyal had exhibited violent behaviour on two occasions. Identify the **two** occasions and justify his actions with **two** points. [3]

Question 8

- (i) Match correctly against column A, the reforms of King Jigme Dorji Wangchuck given in the table below in column B. [2]

Judicial Reforms	The National Museum was founded
Administrative Reforms	District Courts were established
Constitutional Reforms	Creation of Ministries
Cultural Reforms	Lodroe Tshogde was established

Column A	Column B
Judicial Reforms	
Administrative Reforms	
Constitutional Reforms	
Cultural Reforms	

- (ii) What would have happened if Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck had not abolished the practice of slavery and serfdom in the country? Write any **four** consequences. [4]

Question 9

- (i) “His Majesty initiated further labour reforms in keeping with his own ideal of people’s participation.” What do you understand by people’s participation? With reference to the present situation, identify any **two** adverse effects of reducing the country’s dependence on imported labour. [1+2]

- (ii) Distinguish between centralization and decentralization. [3]

(iii) Arrange the following events in a chronological order:

- Gandhiji was shot dead
- Chauri Chaura incident
- Civil Disobedience Movement
- Satyagraha in the drought-hit Kheda
- Gandhiji returns to India
- Quit India movement
- Invitation of all Indian leaders to attend conference in Simla
- Independence of India

Question 12

- (i) “In spite of the problems, the heads of South Asian countries began to think about co-operation for regional development.”
With reference to the above context, state **three** reasons that explain why the leaders of South Asian countries thought about the formation of SAARC. [3]
