

Alternative No:

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	One			Two										Chief Marker's signature ↓
Section	A	B	C	A		B				C			Total	
Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Award														
Markers' initial →														

Part I
Section A: Civics
Answer ALL questions.

Question 1a.

[1x5]

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) Who presides over the cases as prima interferences in the judiciary?
- A King
 - B Drungpa
 - C Drangpoen
 - D Chief Justice

Answer: _____

- (ii) The original jurisdiction of the high court are
- A theft cases and offences against state.
 - B offences against state and human body.
 - C disputes between two or more countries.
 - D criminal cases and disputes which pertains to land.

Answer: _____

- (iii) The quorum of GYT is
- A one fourth of the members.
 - B one third of the members.
 - C two third of the members.
 - D all the members.

Answer: _____

(iv) 'Gup plays a vital role in the implementation of government programmes at the village level.' Which of the following is NOT correct with regard to a gup's responsibilities?

- A Presides over civil cases.
- B Presides over criminal cases.
- C Co-ordinates geog meetings.
- D Provides link between the villagers and the dzongkhag.

Answer: _____

(v) The term of office of the Je khenpo is

- A 2-3 years.
- B 3-4 years.
- C 3-5 years.
- D 3-6 years.

Answer: _____

Question 1b.

[2+3]

(i) How is the importance of the Buddhist tradition further recognized in Bhutanese life?
[2]

(ii) How can the monastic community adjust themselves to the changes in society?

Section B: Bhutan History

Attempt ALL questions.

Question 2a.

[1x5]

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) Who ascended the seat of the Trongsa Poenlop in 1853?

- A Jigme Namgyal
- B Ugyen Wangchuck
- C Dungkar Gyaltsen
- D Tsondrue Gyaltsen

Answer: _____

(ii) The Treaty of _____ was signed with independent India on August 8, 1949.

- A Potala
- B Punakha
- C Sinchula
- D India-Bhutan

Answer: _____

(iii) The following were the strategies adopted by King Jigme Wangchuck in order to reduce the tax burden on the people EXCEPT

- A curtailed government expenditure.
- B combined some posts in a single person.
- C reduced the number of government officials.
- D sent Bhutanese scholars to Tibet for further studies.

Answer: _____

(iv) Which King transformed the feudal absolute Monarchy into a modern and enlightened one?

- A Ugyen Wangchuck
- B Jigme Wangchuck
- C Jigme Dorji Wangchuck
- D Jigme Singye Wangchuck

Answer: _____

(v) The Kadzin Lhentshog was established in

- A 1984.
- B 1986.
- C 1994.
- D 1996.

Answer: _____

Section C: Indian History and World Developments Since 1945*Attempt ALL questions.***Question 3a.****[1x5]**

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) Who is referred to as “Frontier Gandhi”?

- A C.R. Das
- B Motilal Nehru
- C Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan
- D Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi

Answer: _____

(ii) The Khilafat Movement was launched because of

- A Simon Commission.
- B Gandhi’s imprisonment.
- C Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre.
- D unfair treatment of the sultan of Turkey.

Answer: _____

(iii) The Non-co-operation Movement was launched in

- A 1919.
- B 1920.
- C 1927.
- D 1942.

Answer: _____

(iv) Gandhiji organized a strike at the Ahmedabad Mill to

- A defy the Salt Law.
- B remove untouchability.
- C raise the wages of the workers.
- D promote Swadeshi and popularize the Chakra.

Answer: _____

(v) Which one of the following is NOT true about EEC?

- A Marshall Plan
- B Benelux Union
- C Maastricht Treaty
- D SAVE was launched

Answer: _____

Question 3b.

[2+3]

(i) Explain why the International Labour Organization was set up?

[2]

(ii) Which organ of the UN do you think is the most powerful? Why?

[3]

Attempt any **ONE** question.

(i) Identify any **three** unique features of our judicial system. [3]

[illegible]

(ii) Why is it important to ensure the independence of the judiciary?

(iii) How is the successor to the removed GYT member appointed? [2]

(iv) List **three** roles and responsibilities of the secretary of the GYT. [3]

Question 5

'If every one of us considers ourselves Bhutanese and have faith in the Triple Gem, our glorious kingdom of Bhutan will grow from strength to strength and achieve prosperity'.
In this context, answer the following questions.

- (i) Identify the national goal reflected in the above context. [2]

- (ii) How would you define the goal reflected above? [3]

(iii) “You have no flesh on your bones. Go up on the mountains and graze.” What is the national symbol implied in this statement? What does it signify? [2]

(iv) “17th December is a significant milestone in the history of Bhutan.” Explain the significance. [3]

Section B: Bhutan History

*Attempt any **THREE** questions.*

Question 6

Answer the following question with reference to Jigme Namgyal:

- (i) Mention **three** religious reforms made by Jigme Namgyal. [3]

(ii) What would have happened if Jigme Namgyal had not intervened in the event of 1877? [2]

(iii) Explain how the event of 1877 grew into a general uprising. [3]

- (iv) What would have happened if Jigme Namgyal had accepted the Ashley Eden mission?
[2]

Question 7

- (i) *“The Central Monk Body and the Lhengye Tshog were initially opposed to the idea of Trongsa Poenlop marching with the British to Lhasa.”*
With reference to this context answer the following questions.
Who is the Poenlop referred to? [1]

- (ii) Why were they opposed to the idea of the Trongsa Poenlop marching with the British to Lhasa? [2]

- (iii) If the Trongsa Poenlop had not accompanied the British, what would have been the outcome of the British expedition? [2]

- (iv) What was the conspiracy hatched by Alu Dorji and Phuentsho Dorji against Ugyen Wangchuck? [2]

- (v) “The oath of allegiance signed on 17th December, 1907, enthroning Ugyen Wangchuck is recognized as the basic constitution of Bhutan.” Explain the statement. [3]

[illegible]

Question 8

With reference to Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck, answer the following questions.

- (i) Identify **three** major steps that brought Bhutan onto the international scenario. [3]

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- (ii) Explain the main significance of the establishment of the Bank of Bhutan. [2]

- (iii) “Druk Gyalpo Jigme Dorji Wangchuck made social reforms.” In this context propose any **two** of his social reforms. [2]

- (iv) Compare and contrast Tshogdu and Lodroe Tshogde on **three** areas. [3]

Question 9

With reference to King Jigme Singye Wangchuck answer the following questions.

- (i) Mention **two** bodies set up by his Majesty to preserve cultural and religious traditions. [2]

- (ii) Why is it important to preserve our culture and traditions? [3]

- (iii) Explain any **two** developments that took place in the field of education during the reign of King Jigme Singye Wangchuck. [2]

- (iv) List **three** ways through which King Jigme Singye Wangchuck improved rural life.[3]

Question 10

With reference to art, architecture and handicrafts, answer the following questions.

- (i) Define 'iconography' and 'zorie pata'. [2]

- (ii) Why do you think chhoeten's are built? Give **three** reasons. [3]

(iii) Explain what is meant by “Bhutanese art is religious and anonymous”? [2]

(iv) “Architectural styles differ from place to place and at different periods of time.”
Support the statement with **three** reasons. [3]

Section C: Indian History and World Developments Since 1945

Attempt any **ONE** question.

Question 11

With reference to Mahatma Gandhi, answer the following:

- (i) What was the main cause that led to the Civil Disobedience Movement? [2]

- (ii) When was Gandhi's philosophy of Satyagraha introduced for the first time? Why was it introduced? [3]

- (iii) Why was Sir Stafford Cripps sent to India? [2]

(iv) Explain the significance of the historic Dandi March. [3]

Question 12

With reference to the U.N.O, and its agencies answer the following:

(i) Mention any **two** achievements of UNICEF. [2]

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(iv) Assess any **three** roles played by UN in Korea.

Question 13

With reference to SAARC, answer the following:

(i) Explain how SAARC functions. [2]

(ii) Why do you think bilateral issues cannot be discussed in the SAARC forum? [3]

(iii) What is the term of office of the Secretary General of SAARC? [1]

(iv) List any **four** achievements of SAARC. [4]
