

**SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION,2008**  
**Subject : POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Code No. 59/1, 59/2, 59/3**  
**Expected Answer/Value Points**

**Distribution of  
Marks**

**59/1 59 /2 59/3**

1	1	3	U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.	½ , ½
2	4	5	Socialist.	1
3	5	6	The Present Secretary - General of the United Nations is Ban ki Moon, the first Korean to hold the post.	1
*4	-	-	BWC (Biological Weapons Convention),1972 banned the production and possession of Biological weapons.	1
*5.	-	-	Exempted because of insignificant contribution to global warming, due to their industrialisation, or insignificant emission of greenhouse gases due to industrialization.	1
6.	2	3	Globalization is worldwide interconnectedness ( flow of trade, capital, ideas among people across the border).	1
7.	8	9	To treat people of all religions equally i.e. no discrimination on the basis of religion.	1
8.	10	7	Kerela. If a Candidate mentions USSR he/she be given credit.	1
9.	7	10	Goa was not merged with Maharashtra as the people of Goa expressed their views through an 'opinion poll'.	1

10.	9	8	Chipko Andolan began in two or three villages of Utrakkhand (now Uttranchal) when the Forest department refused permission to the villagers to fell ash trees. The department, however, allowed the same patch of land to a sports manufacturer for commercial use. The struggle soon spread around. The villagers insisted that no forest exploiting contracts should be given to outsiders. Women of the area actively participated in this agitation.	1
11	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Value of Ruble declined.</li> <li>• The collective farm system disintegrated.</li> <li>• The old trading structure broke down.</li> <li>• The old system of social welfare was destroyed.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1 x 2
12	-	-	<p>Attack on North and South Towers of W.T.O. and Pentagon building on 11<sup>th</sup> Sep. 2001 by terrorists.</p> <p>U.S. responded through Global War on terror i.e. Operation Enduring Freedom.</p>	1 + 1
13	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Permanent members are unlikely to agree.</li> <li>ii) Great powers would lose interest in the world body.</li> <li>iii) Without these the body would be ineffective.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1 + 1
14	16	11	<p>Hunger, disease, natural disasters, genocide, terrorism.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	½ x 4
*15	12	11	The technological advancement and recognition of interconnectedness have resulted in flow of commodities, capital, trade, ideas and people across the borders.	2
16	11	12	<p>The descendents of people who inhabited the present territory of a country at the time when persons of different culture or ethnic origin arrived there from other parts of the world.</p> <p>They follow the institutions inconformity with their particular social, economic and cultural customs and traditions.</p>	1 + 1

*17	18	19	<p>This cartoon refers to the year 1967.</p> <p>It was used for Gaya Lal, an MLA in Haryana, who changed party thrice within a fortnight.</p>	1 + 1
18	19	20	<p>Punjab, Himachal Pardesh, Delhi, Uttar Pardesh, Rajasthan, Bihar, West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala And Tamil Nadu .</p> <p>(Any four)</p> <p><b><u>For Blind Candidates:</u></b></p> <p>Madhya Pradesh, Gujrat, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir.</p> <p>(Any four)</p>	½ x 4
19	20	17	<p>The general interest here refers to people of India at large.</p> <p>If the princely states did not accede to India, that would be disastrous both for India as well as the states.</p>	1 + 1 = 2
20	-	-	<p>The state shall endeavour to :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>promote international peace and security.</li> <li>maintain just and honourable relations between nations.</li> <li>foster respect for International Law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another.</li> <li>encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.</li> </ol> <p>(Any two)</p>	1 + 1
*21	-	-	<p>U.S. Hegemony is reflected</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in all sectors of world economy and world technology.</li> <li>share in the world economy - 28%</li> <li>share in the world trade - 15%</li> <li>figures in top three in every sector of world economy.</li> </ol>	1 x 4

22	23	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- End of Cold War confrontations.</li> <li>- Sole supremacy of the U.S.</li> <li>- Capitalist economy as most dominant economic system internationally.</li> <li>- Institutions like World Bank, IMF (International Monetary Fund) became powerful advisors.</li> <li>- Liberal democracy emerged as the best way to organize political life.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	4
23	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Vital resources - oil and minerals</li> <li>ii) Territories of allies could be used as places for launching their weapons.</li> <li>iii) Their locations could be used for spying each other.</li> <li>iv) Economic support from allies for military expenses.</li> </ul>	4
24	25	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Union Flag</li> <li>• European Union Anthem</li> <li>• European Union Currency – Euro</li> <li>• Common foreign and security policy.</li> </ul>	1 x 4
25	21	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No extension of cultivable area.</li> <li>- Losing fertility</li> <li>- Over – grazing</li> <li>- Water - shortage</li> <li>- Natural forests - deforestation</li> <li>- Decline in total Ozone</li> <li>- Coastal pollution</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1 x 4
*26	*28	*30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doubts about democratic succession after Nehru’s death, - Lal Bahadur Shastri’s era.</li> <li>• Economic implications of war with China</li> <li>• Failed monsoons, drought and serious food crisis.</li> <li>• War with Pakistan in 1965.</li> <li>• Death of Lal Bahadur Shastri.</li> <li>• Crisis of leadership - peaceful transition of power – Indra Gandhi’s era - conflict with Syndicate.</li> <li>• Decline in agricultural production, serious food shortage, depletion of foreign exchange, drop in</li> </ul>	4

			<p>industrial production, devaluation, price rise, unemployment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bandhs and strikes.</li> </ul> <p>(Any four)</p>	
27	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• sustained and often principled criticism of the policies and practices of the Congress.</li> <li>• Kept ruling party under check</li> <li>• Change of balance of power within Congress</li> <li>• Prevented the Congress from being undemocratic.</li> <li>• Mutual respect for each other among political parties and their leadership.</li> </ul> <p>(Any four)</p>	4
28	-	-	<p>A movement to save Narmada from negative effects of Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujrat and Narmada Sagar Project in Madhya Pradesh question the nature of on-going developmental projects in the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 245 villages were expected to be submerged and required relocation of two and a half lakh people.</li> <li>• demand and for Cost-benefit analysis including social costs (resettlement of project affected people, loss of the means of their livelihood and culture, depletion of ecological resources).</li> </ul> <p>NBA demanded role of local communities. National Rehabilitation Polices, 2004 of the government a great achievement. Supreme Court's verdict with a nod to government to go ahead with development projects</p> <p>The movement side-lined the impact of Sardar Sarovar Project on the development of the region.</p>	4
29	-	-	<p>Political leadership affects the foreign policy of a nation because of its strong belief regarding some particular issue related to foreign affairs.</p> <p>Jwahr Lal Nehru - Non-alignment Lal Bahadur Shastri - Ind0-Pakistan War Indra Gandhi - Bangla Desh War - 20 years Treaty of Friendship with USSR. - Shimla Agreement.</p>	4

			<p>Atal Bihari Vajpayee- Nuclear Test  - Confident building measures with Pakistan  - Bus between India and Pakistan.  Man Mohan Singh - Indo-U.S. Nuclear Deal.</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	
30	26	28	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. All round increase in prices of commodities.</li> <li>2. Industrial growth was low which led to unemployment on a large scale.</li> <li>3. Agitations in Bihar and Gujrat against price rise and corruption in high places.</li> <li>4. Series of bandhs, geharos and strikes were organised which caused law and order problems.</li> <li>5. Railway strike of 1974.</li> <li>6. Conflict with judiciary.</li> <li>7. Declaration of election of Indira Gandhi null and void by Allahabad High Court.</li> </ol>	4
31	33	*35	<p>New International Economic Order came into existence to develop economically the LDCs- Least Developed Countries and lift their people out of poverty.</p> <p>UNCTAD ( United Nation's Conference on Trade and Development) proposed a reform of global trading system so as to :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) give the LDCs control over their natural resources exploited by the developed western countries.</li> <li>(2) obtain access to western markets so that LDCs could sell their products and, therefore, make trade more beneficial for the poor countries.</li> <li>(3) reduce in cost of technology from the western countries.</li> <li>(4) provide the LDCs with a greater role in international economic institutions.</li> </ol> <p>By the late 1980's the NIEO initiative faded because of stiff opposition from the developed countries.</p>	2 + 4



			<p><u>Politically</u>- Two of its members- Britain and France are permanent members of U.N. . Its use of diplomacy, economic investments negotiations with other countries have been quite affective .</p> <p><b>Miltiarily</b> combined forces of E.U. are seemed largest in the world. Its E.U. members France and U.K. have nuclear arsenals;</p> <p>Second most important source of space and communication technology.</p> <p><b>Limitations</b> :- Clash pertaining to foreign relation and defence policies of the members.</p> <p>Euro- Skepticism in Europe about EV's international agenda</p> <p>Opposition to Maastricht Treaty and adoption of Euro.</p>	
*33	*31	32	<p>A brief account of partition</p> <p>Largest most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population.</p> <p>Ruthless killings loss of property, in the name of religion.</p> <p>Forced to leave homes and immense sufferings.</p> <p>Division of government. properties, assets, administrative apparatus, furniture etc.</p> <p>Pakistan became a Muslim state, while India- a secular state</p> <p>(To be assumed as a whole.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Election Commission set up in 1950. It was not easy to hold a free and fair elections.</p> <p>Experiment of Universal Adult Franchise at a very large scale in the world.</p> <p>17 crores voters.</p> <p>Test of democracy of poor and illiterate masses.</p> <p>Preparation for election was a mammoth exercise.</p> <p>Trained over a lakh officers for polling.</p> <p>The effort made was successful. More than 50% voters used their franchise</p> <p>Critics all over he world silenced over the grand achievement which was a land mark in history.</p> <p>( To be evaluated as a whole)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p>



34	32	33	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Running government with minority after split in Congress, with support of CPI and DMK.</li> <li>• Implementation of land reforms and land ceiling laws</li> <li>• Positive programme with slogan "Garibi Hatao".</li> <li>• Generation of a sharing base among the disadvantaged especially landless labourers , dalits, minorities, women and unemployed.</li> <li>• Massive majority in Lok Sabha election in 1971.</li> <li>• East Pakistan crisis- Indo-Pak war.</li> <li>• Historical surrender by Pakistan Army and creation of Bangladesh.</li> <li>• Emergence as a strong nationalist leader with successive election victories at centre and in States.</li> <li>• Indira Gandhi assumed a position of unprecedented political authority.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Janta Party formed with opposition parties, leaders within Congress who were opposed to emergency; joined under the leadership of Jaya Parkash Narayan</p> <p>Janta Party won 330 seats in Lok Sabha in 1977 with its allies, Janta Party itself won 295 seats.</p> <p>In north India , it was a massive electoral victory for Janta Party.</p> <p>Janta Party was non co-hesive, stiff competition for Prime Minister-ship among Morarji Desai, Charan Singh and Jagjiwan Ram.</p> <p>Lacked direction, leadership and a common programme, no fundamental change in policy.</p> <p>Morarji lost majority in 18 months as a result of split in Janta Party.</p> <p>Charan Singh’s government could remain in power for just four months.</p> <p>Fresh general elections in January, 1980.</p>	6
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			<p>Indira Gandhi Congress won 353 seats.</p> <p>Experience of 1977-79 taught a lesson in relation to the democratic politics- governments that are seen to be unstable and quarrelsome are punished by the voters.</p> <p>(To be evaluated as a whole)</p>	
35	35	34	<p>A brief description of Kashmir problem. Kashmir a princely state, wanted to remain independent. Tribal attack from Pakistan on Kashmir in 1947 led the ruler Hari Singh to seek help from India. Acceded to India formally and with an agreement that after the situation normalizes the views of the people would be ascertained about their future. The infiltrators were driven back. The territory under the occupation of Pakistan was named as Azad Kashmir.</p> <p>It has two dimensions</p> <p><u>External</u> - Pakistan has always claimed that Kashmir valley should be a part of Pakistan. Since 1947 Kashmir has remained a major issue of conflict.. Armed attack in J. and K. by Pakistan in 1965. The people of valley did not help Pakistan, Counter-offensive on Punjab border, Tashkant Agreement, Simla Agreement between Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi. Cross border militancy and terrorist activities. Dialogue between President Mushraff and Indian leaders.</p> <p><u>Internal</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Started negotiations with various separatist groups.</li> <li>• Providing extra facilities to local Kashmiris.</li> <li>• Holding elections to elect their representatives.</li> <li>• Talks with rulers of Pakistan to end terrorism.</li> <li>• Assess the demands of the people, and to resolve them speedily.</li> </ul> <p>(Any four)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub></p> <p>6</p>

			<p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Parties have not been aligning or realigning on the basis of ideologies. National Front was an alliance of Janta Dal and other regional parties- some of them even diametrically opposite to each other.</p> <p>The regional parties played a major role in aligning or realigning.</p> <p><u>Examples:-</u></p> <p>National Front led by Janta Party - supported by Congress ( Nov. 1990- June 1991)</p> <p>Congress supported by AIADMK and some smaller parties ( June 1991 to 1996)</p> <p>United Front Govt. with Congress support June 1996-March, 1998)</p> <p>National Democratic Alliance ( March,1998, May, 2004)</p> <p>United Progressive Alliance since 2004) (To be evaluated as a whole)</p>	
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-	*3	-	Security implies freedom from threats.	1
-	*6	-	Because most of the issues of environmental degradation are such that they can not be resolved by any single government.	1
-	13	-	After World War II, America's extended massive financial help for reviving European's economy.  To provide aid to the West European states, OEEC (Organisation For European Economic Co-operation) was formed. It began to co-operate on trade and economic issues.	1 + 1
-	*14	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Second most populous state.</li> <li>• World's largest democracy.</li> <li>• Participation in all the U.N. institutions.</li> <li>• Economic emergence on the world stage</li> <li>• Regular financial contributions to the U.N.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	1 + 1
-	*15	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Primacy to the state.</li> <li>• Institution of one party - Communist Party</li> <li>• Planned and controlled economy.</li> <li>• Egalitarian society.</li> </ul> <p align="right">(Any two)</p>	1 + 1
-	17	-	Tibet was independent in 1950. China forcibly took over the control of Tibet. Large sections of people of Tibet opposed it. In 1954 India conceded China's claim over Tibet. Uprising (armed) in 1958. In 1959 Dalai Lama crossed to India and sought asylum. India gave asylum to Dalai Lama and his followers. Since then it has become a major issue.	2

-	22	-	<p>Tasks of the military forces to accomplish in an invasion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To maintain overwhelming superiority of the military powers.</li> <li>• To keep abreast with the latest technology and thereby concentrate on four major tasks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. To conquer</li> <li>ii. To deter</li> <li>iii. To punish:</li> <li>iv. To police</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>U.S. : failure is in policing the occupied territory in Iraq</p> <p>(Brief explanation of all the above points)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2 + 2
-	24	-	<p>Jawahar Lal Nehru, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Jasep Broj Tito, Sukarno, Kwame Nkrumah</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Co-operation among these five countries.</li> <li>ii) Growing cold war tensions and its widening areas.</li> <li>iii) Dramatic entry of many newly decolonised African countries into international arena.</li> </ul>	4  1 + 3
-	*27	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Regional aspirations have become a part of democratic politics.</li> <li>2. Disputes should be settled through democratic negotiations.</li> <li>3. Power sharing is must for national integration.</li> <li>4. Regional imbalances and regional discriminations should be reduced.</li> <li>5. Flexibility in the Constitution has proved to be a boon.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four)</p>	1 x 4
-	29	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Junagarh merged with Indian Union on the basis of Plebisite by the people of the state.</li> <li>• Manipur's Maharaja acceded on the assurance of autonomy. The election held on the basis of universal adult franchise in 1948 brought it to the constitutional monarchy. In 1949 the Maharaja signed the Merger Agreement.</li> </ul>	2 + 2

-	30	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• First nuclear explosion in 1974</li><li>• Resolve to use nuclear power for peaceful purposes.</li><li>• NPT is discriminatory</li><li>• Conducted a series of nuclear tests in 1998.</li><li>• India's resolve to 'No First Use'</li></ul> <p>(Any four</p>	1 x 4
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-	-	*1	<p>The concept balance of power refers to a tendency of the entire system of the group to create the balance so far as the military power is concerned.</p> <p>This type of balance helps in maintaining peace and independence of small nations.</p>	1
-	-	*4	Agenda 21	1
		14	<p>Bangladesh, Bhutan., India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	½ x 4
-	-	*15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neighbouring countries like Pakistan have serious reservations to India's claim.</li> <li>• Concern about India's nuclear weapons capability.</li> <li>• Other emerging powers like Brazil, South Africa, Japan also having their stake as permanent members.</li> <li>• Africa and South America will have to be included since these continents remain unrepresented.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1 x 2
-	-	16	<p>Smaller states got:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) promise of protection</li> <li>ii) weapons aid</li> <li>iii) economic aid</li> <li>iv) help against their local rivals.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1 x 2
-	-	*18	<p>Suez Canal crisis Crisis of Hungry Non-alignment Movement</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1 x 2

-	-	*23	<p>Bandwagon strategy – Extracting benefit like increasing trade, technology, transfers and investment, by co-operating with the hegemony system</p> <p>Hide - staying as far removed from the dominant power.</p>	2 + 2
-	-	25	<p>Non-alignment is not neutrality – neither staying out of war nor were required to help end of war – Non-aligned countries were involved in wars and worked also to prevent wars.</p> <p>Non-alignment is neither an isolation nor remaining aloof from world affairs. (To be explained with an example)</p>	2 + 2
-	-	26	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sluggish growth between 1950 – 1980.</li> <li>• Inefficiency and corruption in Public Sector Undertakings.</li> <li>• Inefficient bureaucracy.</li> <li>• Decline in agricultural production.</li> </ul> <p>(Any two)</p>	2 + 2 = 4
-	-	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Non-alignment</li> <li>- Peaceful co-existence</li> <li>- Panch-sheel</li> <li>- Disarmament</li> <li>- Anti-colonialism</li> <li>- Faith in U.N.O.</li> </ul> <p>(Any four)</p>	4
-	-	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Defeat of Congress Party</li> <li>- Mandal Commission</li> <li>- Radical terror in economic policy</li> <li>- Demolition of disputed structure of Ayodhya</li> <li>- Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi;</li> <li>- Formation of Alliance</li> </ul> <p>(Any four)</p>	4