

**SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION
MARCH,2008
MARKING SCHEME- POLITICAL SCIENCE**

Expected Answers/Value Points

General Instructions :

- 1. Please examine each part of the question carefully and allocate the marks allotted for the parts as given in the marking scheme. TOTAL MARKS FOR ANY ANSWER MAY BE PUT IN A CIRCLE ON THE LEFT SIDE WHERE THE ANSWER ENDS.**
- 2. The answers given in the marking scheme are suggested answers. The content is thus indicative. The candidates may express the content in various forms . But, for the standardization of evaluation it is advisable to follow the marking scheme suggested here on the basis of expected content. However, full credit be given if any other relevant and correct definition/point/ answers are given by the candidate.**
- 3. Wherever only /three or a “given” number of examples/factors/points are expected and first two/three or expected number should be read. The rest are irrelevant and need neither be examined nor only credit be given for the same.**
- 4. There should be no effort at “ moderation” of the marks by the evaluating teachers. The actual total marks obtained by the candidate are of no concern to the evaluators.**
- 5. Some of the questions relate to higher order thinking ability. These questions have been indicated with an asterisk. These questions are to be valuated carefully. Hence, the student’s understanding/analytical ability be judged.**

SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION,2008

Code No. : 59/2/1, 59/2/2, 59/2/3

59 2/1	59 2/2	59 2/3	Expected Answer/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
1	3	6	Capitalism/ democracy and Socialism/ Communism.	1
2	4	5	The Second World constituted countries of the Socialist/Communist Bloc.	1
3.	-	-	Human Security is about the protection of individuals as against the protection of states.	1
4.	6	1	Veto power of the permanent members in the Security Council is <u>in conflict (contrary to)</u> with the concept of democracy and sovereign equality of nation-states	1
5.	2	4	Oil.	1
6.			Spread of internet and computers across the countries of the world.	1
7.	9	10	It refers to the increase in production of milk and to remove the shortage of milk and milk products.	1
8.	10	9	The basic principle of the Indian approach to diversity is that the Indian Nation shall <u>not deny</u> the rights of different religions and linguistic groups to retain their own culture.	1
9.	8	7	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP).	1
10.	7	8	Communist Party of India (CPI).	1
11.	-	-	i) Ruined the economics and brought disaster upon the people of the entire region. ii) Collapse of industrial complex. iii) Undervaluing of valuable industries known as the largest ‘ garage sale in history’ iv) Collapse of value of the Ruble. v) High inflation, collapse of food security. (Any two)	2

12.	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Military domination. ii) Economic power . iii) Political dominance. iv) Cultural superiority. 	2
13.	-	-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Opposition by Pakistan due to troubled relations. i) India's nuclear weapon capability. ii) Need to accommodate such countries as Brazil and Japan. iii) Demand for representation to Africa and S. America. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two)</p>	2
14.	16	11	<p>They are chosen to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) terrorise the innocent masses. ii) to use unhappiness/discontent of the people as a weapon against national government or parties in conflict. 	2
15.	12	13	<p>In India, the description of indigenous people is usually applied to the Scheduled Tribes who constitute nearly 8% of the population of the country. They have not been benefitted. In fact, they have paid a great price, as they are the largest group to be displaced by various developmental projects since independence.</p>	2
16	11	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Restrictions imposed by different countries on imports have been reduced. 2) Restrictions on movement of capital has been reduced- rich countries can easily afford to invest any- where in the world. 3) Goods in demand can be manufactured anywhere. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any two)</p>	1+1

17.	18	19	<p>Rajasthan Bihar Punjab Uttar Pradesh</p> <p>Orissa Kerala Madras West Bengal (Any four)</p> <p><u>For Blind Candidates</u> Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra Gujrat Andhra Pradesh Mysore Assam (Any four)</p>	½ x 4
18.	19	20	<p>a)Year is 1967. b) Gaya Lal.</p>	1+1
19	20	17	<p>The States Reorganization Commission was appointed to look into the question of redrawing the boundaries on the basis of different languages.</p>	1+1
20.			<p>Directive Principles related to foreign policy wherein State shall endeavour to :</p> <p>(a) promote international peace and security (b) maintain just and honourable relations among nations (c) foster respect for international law and treaty obligations. (d) encourage settlement of international dispute by arbitration (Any two)</p>	1+1
21.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People in all the countries share an aspiration for democracy • -Wide spread support for democracy. • -Democracy is preferred over other types of government. • The rich and the poor of all regions favour democracy. <p>(Assess as a whole)</p>	4

22.	23	24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Global security relates to threats like global warming, international terrorism, health epidemic like AID and bird flu. - No country can resolve these problems alone. - Some countries may have to bear the brunt. - Due to nature of the problems of global level international co-operation is vital. 	4
23			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Stagnation. - Severe consumer strategies. - Disparity between the Soviet system and western systems. - Communist party unaccountable to the people. 	4
24. *	25	21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European Union is the world's biggest economy with GDP of more than 12 trillion Euro Dollars which is larger than that of the U.S. 2. Its share of world trade is three times larger than that of U.S. 3. E.U is more assertive in world trade. 4. So Euro is likely to prove a danger to the dominance of U.S. dollar 	4
25.	21	22	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better rule with more information through enhanced technologies is now available. - State became more powerful. - States can seek and share information with other states on various important issues. - State capacity has received boost as a consequence of globalisation <p style="text-align: center;">(Assess as a whole)</p>	4
26.	28	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emergency brought out the weaknesses of India's democracy. - Extremely difficult to do away with democracy in India . - Ambiguities regarding emergency provisions were spelled and rectified - Awareness about civil liberties. <p>Rectifications :- Now internal emergency can be proclaimed only on the ground of armed rebellion and a written request from the Council of Ministers is essential.</p>	4

27.			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. In India, one party dominance existed in a multiparty system which is not seen in any other one party dominant systems. 2. The one party dominance in India is the result of a democratic policy where as in countries like erstwhile USSR, China there is only one party which is allowed by their Constitution. 3. In countries like Myanmar and Pakistan, the military rule takes the form of one party dominance. 	4
28.	-	-	<p>Political leadership of a nation depends upon the domestic condition of the country and reflects the leaders of the country</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Examples</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Non- alignment during Nehru's era. 2. War with Pakistan- Lal Bahadur Shastri 3. Indira Gandhi's tackling of the issue of independence Bangladesh. 4. 20 years Treaty of Peace and Friendship with U.S.S.R. 5. Simla Agreement between Indira and Z.A. Bhutto. 6. Man Mohan Singh-Indo-US. Nuclear Deal (under consideration) <p style="text-align: center;">(any two)</p>	2+2
29.	27	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All round increase in prices of commodities. 2. Industrial growth was low which led to unemployment on a large scale. 3. Agitations in Bihar and Gujrat against price rise and corruption in high places. 4. Series of bandhs, geharos and strikes were organized which caused law and order problems. 5. Railway strike of 1974. 6. Conflict with judiciary. 7. Declaration of election of Indira Gandhi null and void by Allahabad High Court. 	4

30.	-	-	<p>Dalit Panthers were:- A militant organization of Dalit youth formed in Maharashtra in 1972. Major issues:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dalits continued to suffer caste based inequalities and material injustices, inspite of constitutional guarantees of equality and justice. 2. They demanded effective implementation of reservation and social justice policies. <p>(Any one of the issues)</p>	2+2
31	33	35	<p>India's Non-aligned policy was critised -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) It was labelled as “ unprincipled”. It was said India often refused to take a firm stand on crucial international issues. (2) India was inconsistent and took contradictory postures. e.g. signing of Treaty of Friendship in 1971 with USSR <p><u>Relevance of Non-alignment after end of cold-war</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) NAM contains some core values and enduring ideas. 2) It was based on the commonality of interests of the decolonized states. 3) It was based on the assertion of independence of small countries regarding their affairs. 4) It was also based on a resolve to democratize the international thinking and aiming to create an alternate world order. <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Gorbachev seeing the weakness of the Soviet system decided to reform the economy, catch up with the west and loosen up the administrative system. Yet the Soviet Union collapsed</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) When Gorbachev reformed the administration he set in motion forces that seemed impossible to control. 2) Some were dissatisfied with the pace and felt it should be faster while the members of the Communist Party took the opposite view as their powers and privileges were eroding. 3) Gorbachev lost support and many became disillusioned with him. 4) Rise of nationalism and desire for sovereignty /autonomy among many republics. 	6

32	34	31	<p>India-China's relations since Rajiv Gandhi's visit in 1988:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Decision to contain conflict and maintain peace and tranquility on borders. 2) Agreement on Cultural exchange and cooperation in Science and technology. 3) Growth of trade at 30% per year. 4) Indo-China trade at \$ 18 billion in 2006. 5) Cooperation on bidding for energy deals abroad 6) Similar cooperation in WTO. 7) Efforts to resolve border disputes continues 8) Increasing transportations, communication or links, common economy interests should establish and sound relationship . <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Sri Lanka has retained democracy since 1948:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Controlled the rate of growth of population 2. Liberal economy 3. Highest per capit grass domestic product 4. (GDP) right through the Civil War. "Brief (explanation of the above points) 	6
33	35	32	<p>1. Congress was the only party to have an organization spread all over the country.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charismatic leadership of Jawahar Lal Nehru. 2. Congress won 364 out of 489 seats in the first Lok Sabha elections. 3. Congress won majority of seats in all states except Travancore-Cochin (Part of Kerala_, Madras and Orissa). <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p><u>General Agreements</u></p> <p>Developments of India should mean both economic growth and social and economic justice.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Government should play a key role in ensuring justice. <p><u>General Disagreements</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kind of role govt. should play in ensuring growth and justice. 2. Necessity of having a centralized institution to plan for the entire country . 3. Should the government run the key industries and business? 	6

34	31	33	<p>Reasons for split:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. the Syndicate played a role in installing Indira Gandhi as the Prime Minister and expected her to follow their advise: 2. However Ms Gandhi asserted her position and chose her loyalists from outside the party and side lined the Syndicate 3. She launched a number of programmes of e.g. Ten Point Programme and nationalization of Insurance, ceiling on property, public distribution of food etc. 4. In the Presidential election of 1965 Mr. Sanjiva Reddy was the official candidate while the V.V. giri was an independent supported by Ms Gandhi 5. Mr. V.V. giri was victorius, expulsion of Ms Gandhi from Congress 6. Congress split into Congress (O) and Congress (R) <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>The issues of conflict were :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Can the Fundamental Rights be abridged? 2) Can the Parliament curtail the Right to Property? 3) Supreme Court rejected the provision by which Parliament abridged Fundamental Rights for making Directive Principles effective 4) Keshvnanda Bharti case in which the Supreme Court ruled that the Parliament cannot amend the basic features of the Constitution. 5) Government ignored seniority of three judges and appointed Justice A.N. Ray as Chief Justice of India . 6) Climax was when the Allahbad High Court passed a judgement declaring Indira Gandhi's election invalid. So constitutional interpretation and political ideology were getting mixed up. 	6

35.	32	34	<p>Punjab Accord of 1985 was a step towards bringing normalcy to Punjab.:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Chandigarh would be transferred to Punjab. 2) A separate Commission would be appointed to resolve border dispute between Punjab and Haryana. 3) A Tribunal would be appointed to decided the sharing of Ravi, Beas waters between Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan. 4) Compensation to the sufferers of militancy. 5) Withdrawl of the application of Armed Forces Special Powers Act in Punjab. <p><u>Peace has been restored on secular lines</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1)Military was eradicated by securing forces. 2) Normal election in Punjab and the victory of the alliance of Akali Dal (Badal) and BJP. 3) Politics has progressed on secular lines <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>There is broad agreement on many crucial issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Agreement on economic policies. (2) Acceptance of political and social claims of backward classes / castes. (3) Acceptance of the role of the State level parties in governance of the country. (4) Emphasis on pragmtic conditions rather than ideological positions and political alliances. (5) Most of the parties of NDA did not agree with Hindutva yet they came together to support form a government and remained in power for a full term. 	6
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Code No. : 59/2/1, 59/2/2, 59/2/3

59 2/1	59 2/2	59 2/3	Expected Answer/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
	1		Health , housing and education was neglected. (Any one)	1
	5		a)Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty(<u>SALT</u> I & II) b)Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (Start I & II)	½ + ½
	11		Globalization has involved greater trade in commodities as (1) restrictions on imports and on movement has been reduced. 2) Rich countries can invest money in other countries where they might get better results	1+1
	13		A circle of twelve gold stars. It signifies solidarity and harmony among the people of Europe. The twelve stars represent the twelve original members. This number is a symbol of perfection , completeness and unity.	1+1
	14		1 .Permanent member will agree as they will lose their powers. 2. The great powers will lose interest in a world body and they would do what they please. 3. Without the support of great powers the world body will be ineffective. (Any two)	1+1

15		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There was state ownership and control of all land and productive assets. 2. It had a domestic consumer industry that produced everything from pins to cars. 	1+1
17.		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries 2. India became uneasy about the suppression of Tibetan culture and people. <p>The Dalai Lama sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959 which angered the Chinese govt. (Any two)</p>	2
21		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) State continues to discharge its essential functions (Law & order, national security) b) State capacity has received a boost due to better/ improved technology. c) It can collect information about its citizens. (d) Can share this information with other states about terrorism, diseases etc. 	1x 4
22		<p>The reasons are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social dominance of military, clergy and land owning aristocracy. 2. Frequent overthrow of democratic governments and a chaotic democracy. 3. Conflict with India has made the military more powerful. 4. Lack of genuine international support for democracy. 	1x4
23		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Global security is related to threats such as global warming, international terrorism, epidemics like AIDS, bird flu etc. 2. No country can resolve these problems alone. 3. Some countries may have to bear the disproportionate brunt of global problems such as environmental degradation. 4. As this problem is global in nature, international co-operation is vital. 	1x 4

24 *		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. China and USSR have interest in the Central Asian Republics because :- 2. These are areas of vast hydrocarbon reserves 3. USA wants military bases here. 4. China has interest due to oil reserves. 5. USSR perceives these states as areas abroad. 	1x 4
26 *		<p>The role of the state was reduced because of :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) sluggish rate of economy. (2) Prevailing inefficiency and corruption. (3) The not so positive role of bureaucracy. (4) Lack of faith in public sector undertakings. 	1x 4
29		<p>The four lessons are :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Regional aspirations are very much a part of democratic politics. 2) Expression of regional issues is not wrong. 3) There are regional issues even in smaller countries like Scotland and Wales; Srilanka, Spain. 4) A large and diverse democracy like India must deal with regional aspirations on a regular basis as nation buildings is an on- going process 	1x 4
30		<p>Four features of India's foreign policy are :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Non- alignment. (2) Faith and co-operation with international organizations like the United Nations. (3) Peaceful and friendly relations with neighbours. (4) Peaceful use of nuclear energy/ India's policy of no first use of nuclear weapons. 	1x4

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Code No. : 59/2/1, 59/2/2, 59/2/3

59 2/1	59 2/2	59 2/3	Expected Answer/Value Points	Distribution of Marks
		2	The concept balance of power refers to a tendency for the entire system of the group to maintain the balance so far as the military power is concerned. This type of balance helps in maintaining peace and the independence of small nations .	1
		3	It means flow of ideas, capital, trade and people across borders.	1
		14	Military regime in Pakistan has been seen as the protector of US and western countries interest to check “ Global Islamic terrorism and to protect Pakistan’s nuclear arsenal from the hands of terrorist groups.	2
		15	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India is the second most populous country in the world comprising of 1/5th of the world population. 2. India is the world’s largest democracy. 3. India has participated in all initiatives of UN 4. India has played an important role in UN Peace keeping Forces <p align="center">(Any two)</p>	1+1
		16	<p>Smaller states formed alliances for</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) economic aid 2) military aid 3) Protection <p align="center">(Any two)</p>	1+1
		18.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suez Crisis 2. Non-alignment 3. Hungary crisis <p align="center">(Any two)</p>	1+1

		23	SAFTA stands for South Asian Free Trade. “It was signed in 2004”. The spirit behind SAFTA is that peace and co-operation might evolve in South Asia, if all the countries of the region allow free trade across the borders.	1+1+2=4
		25	<p>Soviet Union became a great power after Second World War :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eastern European countries, liberated from the fascist forces, came under the control of USSR 2. Soviet economy was more developed than the rest of the world (except U.S.) 3. Soviet Union had a smooth communications network, vast energy resources including oil, iron and steel. 4. Efficient transport system connected even the remotest areas. 5. Domestic consumer industry produced everything from pins to cars. 6. State ensured minimum standard of living for all citizens. 7. Government subsidized basic necessities including health, education, childcare and welfare schemes. 8. No unemployment. 9. State ownership over land and production assets. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any four)</p>	1x 4
		26	<p>India’s Nuclear Policy consisted of the following elements :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) India is committed to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world. 2) To generate atomic energy for peaceful purposes. 3) India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995. 4) India refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). 	1x4

		27	<p>Four major events</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Defeat of Congress Party in Elections in 1989. 2) Mandal issue and National Front Government in 1990. 3) In 1991 Rajiv Gandhi initiated economic reforms that changed the directions of Indian economy . 4) Assassination of Rajiv Gandhi in May 1991 changed the leadership of Congress and Congress emerged as a single largest party. 5) Demolition of disputed structure at Ayodhya in 1992 brought about great changes in politics of the country. <p style="text-align: center;">(Any four)</p>	1x4
		28	<p>Manipur- Maharja of Manipur- Bodhchandra Singh signed the letter of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Junagarh :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) The princely state of Junagarh did not sign the “Instrument of Accession “ which many rulers of the other states signed. b) It was through a plebiscite that people’s desire to join India was confirmed. 	2+2