

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

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

<b>59 1/1</b>	<b>59 1/2</b>	<b>59 1/3</b>	<b>Expected Answer/Value Points</b>	<b>Distribution of Marks</b>
1	4	6	Nuclear Missiles or Missile or nuclear weapons and Khrushchev /USSR/Russia.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
2	5	3	Western Economic System/Capitalism.	1
3	6	5	France in place of Australia.	1
4	3	2	NPT seeks to limit the non-nuclear countries to acquire nuclear power, but did not have any check on the existing nuclear powers. It, hence was discriminatory in nature.	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$
5	2	1	UNEP ( United Nations Environmental Programme)	1
*6	-	-	Safeguards to minimise the negative effects prevalent in society.	1
7	9	10	Punjab and Bengal	$\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 1$
8	10	07	CPI	1
9			Chipko Movement in India emerged to support certain issues raised by popular movements/villagers of Uttranchal/Uttrakhand. or (any other relevant sentences conveying the essence of the statement.)	1
10	08	09	B. J. P. ( Bhartiya Janta Party)	1
11	-	-	Eastern :- Warsaw Pact  Western :- NATO, CENTO, SEATO	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
12	-	-	ASEAN stands for Association of South East Asian Nations. FTA stands for Free Trade Area	$1 + 1 = 2$

13	14	15	<p>Main concerns are;-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The Security Council does not represent contemporary political realities.</li> <li>ii) It is dominated by a few powers.</li> <li>iii) It lacks equitable representation</li> </ul> <p>(Any two)</p>	1 + 1
14	15	16	Deterrence, Defence, Balance of power, Alliance building	$\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2$
15	16	13	<p>Global commons are those resources which are not owned by any one nation but are shared by global community.</p> <p>For example: Earth's atmosphere, Antartica, The Ocean floor and Outer space</p> <p>(Any two)</p>	$1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 2$
16	11	14	Phenomenon of each culture becoming more different and distinct as a result of globalisation	2
17	17	19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Rejoicing because of independence of India</li> <li>ii) Mourning due to partition which resulted in loss of life and property.</li> </ul>	$1 + 1 = 2$
*18	19	20	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) It refers to coalition in politics.</li> <li>ii) Members of a political party broadly representing diversity in terms of classes, castes, religions, languages and various interests is 'Coalition in party'. On the other hand, when no party is able to capture majority in legislature, some parties form an alliance to form the government. It is called coalition of parties.</li> </ul>	$1 + 1 = 2$
18			<p>For Blind Candidates only</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) In the absence of a clear majority won by a single political party, two or more than two political parties join hands to form a government.</li> <li>b) 1989-under the Prime Ministership of Sh. V.P. Singh.</li> </ul>	$1 + 1 = 2$

19	-	-	<p>Directive Principles of State Policy relating to foreign affairs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To promote international peace and security.</li> <li>b) To maintain just and honourable relations between nations.</li> <li>c) To foster respect for International Law &amp; treaty obligations in the dealings of organized people with one another.</li> <li>d) To encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	1 + 1
20	-	-	<p>NFF : National Fish-workers Forum  Allowing mechanized trawlers and technologies like bottom trawling threatened the livelihood of fishermen.</p>	1 + 1
21	22	23	<p>Most of the Non-aligned countries were categorised as LDC – Least Developed Countries as</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Most of them were economically backward.</li> <li>ii) People were facing poverty.</li> <li>iii) There was no sustained development.</li> <li>iv) Most of them were dependent upon the developed countries including former colonial powers.</li> </ol>	1 x 4
*22	-	-	<p>The Hegemony of US as a hard power is due to :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• overwhelming superiority of its military power.</li> <li>• the US spends more on its military capability than the next 12 powers combined spend.</li> <li>• the military dominance is also due to qualitative &amp; technological excellence.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2 + 2
23	-	-	<p>Common features:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Common foreign policy</li> <li>ii) Has its own flag</li> <li>iii) Has its own currency</li> <li>iv) Has its own anthem.</li> </ol>	1 x 4
24	25	21	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Should be a major economic power</li> <li>2. Should be a major military power</li> <li>3. Should have contributed substantially to the U.N.</li> <li>4. Should be a big nation in terms of population.</li> <li>5. Should have respect for democracy and Human Rights.</li> <li>6. Should be able to make the Security Council more representative of the world's diversity in terms of geography, economic system and culture.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1 x 4

25	21	22	<p>Outcomes of Rio Summit:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Created awareness about the protection and conservation of environment.</li> <li>2. Global partnership to conserve, protect and restore the health and integrity of the earth eco system.</li> <li>3. Common but differentiated responsibilities regarding global environment degradation.</li> <li>4. The developed countries acknowledged the responsibility for sustainable development.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2 + 2
26	-	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) There was no single belt of muslim majority in British India.</li> <li>2) Two areas of concentration of muslims were wide apart – one in the West and the other in the East.</li> <li>3) Not all muslim majority areas wanted to be a part of Pakistan.</li> <li>4) The muslim majority provinces – Punjab and Bengal had certain very large areas where non muslims were in majority.</li> <li>5) The minorities on both sides of border had problems who became easy targets of attack.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1 x 4
27	28	29	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lal Bahadur Shastri</li> <li>b) Indira Gandhi</li> <li>c) Opposition parties</li> <li>d) Grand – Alliance is the, alliance formed by all major non Communist and non-Congress parties.</li> </ol>	1 + 1 + 1 + 1
28	-	-	<p>Political leadership does have an effect on the foreign policy of a nation as is evident from the following examples.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) India adopted policy of Non alignment due to Pt. Nehru</li> <li>ii) Indira Gandhi supported the cause of independence of Bangla Desh.</li> <li>iii) 20 years treaty of peace and friendship with USSR during Indira Gandhi's Prime-ministership.</li> <li>iv) Shimla agreement between Indira &amp; Bhutto.</li> <li>v) Sr. Manmohan Singh – Indo-US Nuclear deal (which is under consideration)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p>	2 + 2

29	30	26	<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>	1 x 4
30	-	-	<p>Dalit Panthers was a militant organization of Dalit youth of Maharashtra.</p> <p>Aims:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Effective implementation of reservation.</li> <li>ii) To achieve social justice.</li> <li>iii) To destroy the caste system.</li> <li>iv) To build an organization of oppressed sections.</li> <li>v) To provide a platform for Dalit educated youth to use their creativity.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three)</p>	1 + 3
31	33	35	<p>India's response was two fold-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) It stayed away from both the alliances</li> <li>ii) It raised its voice against the newly decolonized countries becoming part of these alliances</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) NAM enabled India to take international decisions independently in her own interest rather than the interests of super powers.</li> <li>ii) India was often able to balance one super power against the other.</li> <li>iii) Played an active role by intervening in the world affairs and played a leading role</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The public sector undertakings got aid from USSR.</li> <li>• Heavy Industries like steel plant were established with USSR's help and technical know-how.</li> <li>• USSR supported India on Kashmir issue in UN.</li> </ul>	<p>1½ + 1½</p> <p>1½ + 1½</p> <p>6</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USSR used its Veto power in favour of India.</li> <li>• India received Military hardware from USSR.</li> <li>• The Soviet Union and India agreed to jointly produce the military equipment.</li> <li>• Indian films became popular in USSR</li> </ul> <p>(Any two)</p>	
*32	*34	*31	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• India's relation with US faced ups and down,</li> <li>• During Cold War, US did not have cordial relations with India because of our friendship with USSR.</li> <li>• America's support to Pakistan also affected the relations adversely.</li> <li>• America supported Pakistan on Kashmir issue.</li> <li>• During Bangladesh War, US sent Seventh Fleet to threaten India.</li> <li>• After disintegration of USSR and liberalization of economy by India, relations started to improve.</li> <li>• At present, thousands of engineers, doctors and other trained personnel are working in different spheres in U.S.A..</li> <li>• Export of software to America has reached nearly 65% of the total.</li> <li>• India and USA have joined hands to fight against international terrorism after 9\11.</li> <li>• Indo-US nuclear deal is in the offing.</li> </ul> <p>(Any four)</p> <p>Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fastest growing economy</li> <li>• End of political isolation in 1972</li> <li>• Modernization in agriculture, industry, science and technology.</li> <li>• Open door policy in 1978.</li> <li>• Privatisation of agriculture and industry.</li> <li>• Special economic zone.</li> <li>• Exponential growth in rural economy.</li> <li>• Phenomenal rise in foreign trade.</li> </ul> <p>On the basis of the above mentioned points, it can be said that the growing economic power of China has surpassed even the most developed nations of the world. It is being projected that China shall overtake the US, as the world's largest economy by 2040.</p>	1½ x 4 = 6

33	35	32	<p>Considerations:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• People of Princely States wanted to be part of Indian Union.</li> <li>• Government of India was ready to give autonomy to some regions and thus was flexible in her approach.</li> </ul> <p>In the backdrop of partition, consideration of integration and consolidation of territorial boundaries assumed supreme importance.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">or</p> <p>As a result of a new strategy adopted by Government of India, in order to ensure food sufficiency by introducing-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• high yielding variety seeds</li> <li>• fertilizers</li> <li>• pesticides</li> <li>• better irrigation facilities</li> <li>• guarantee to buy the produce of the farmers at fixed price,</li> </ul> <p>the production of food grains increased. This is called green revolution</p> <p>Positive consequences :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Rise in wheat production</li> <li>ii) Raised availability of food in the country</li> </ol> <p>Negative consequences:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Only upper class and rich peasants and land lords were benefitted.</li> <li>ii) It increased polarization between classes and regions.</li> </ol>	<p>5 + 1 = 6</p> <p>5 1</p> <p>2 + 2 + 2 = 6</p>
*34	*31	*33	<p>Syndicate was the informal name given to a group of Congress leaders who were in control of the party organization. It was led by K. Kamraj</p> <p><b>Role:-</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lal Bahadur Shastri and later Indira Gandhi owed their position to the support received from the Syndicate.</li> <li>• The Syndicate had initially a decisive role in the formation of first Council of Minister under Indira Gandhi.</li> <li>• Syndicate was also actively involved in the policy formulation and its implementation.</li> </ul>	<p>2</p> <p>4</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After split in Congress, the leaders of syndicate stayed with the Congress (O), who later lost their power and prestige in 1971 due to powerful emergence of Indira Gandhi .</li> <li>• The Syndicate nominated N. Sanjeeva Reddy, a party candidate for the elections of President of India against the wishes of Indira Gandhi, the then P.M.</li> </ul> <p>(Assess as a whole)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <p>Indira Gandhi's government took the following anti-democratic steps during emergency:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excessive use of Preventive Detention Act.</li> <li>• Misa</li> <li>• Censorship of press</li> <li>• Abuse of official power on a large scale</li> <li>• Extra constitutional power centers were dominating</li> <li>• Over enthusiasm to control population</li> <li>• Arbitrary arrests, torture.</li> </ul> <p>Due to these excesses and undemocratic steps, the voters uprooted the ruling party which was in power at the Centre since independence. The wrath of the people penalized the Congress to such an extent that they could win only one seat in northern India and the deposits of most of all the senior leaders were lost.</p> <p>(Assess as a whole)</p>	<p>2 + 4 = 6</p> <p>6</p>
35	32	34	<p>The public or social movements in India-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• made the people aware of their rights</li> <li>• educated the people and brought awareness about various issues.</li> <li>• active participation of the people mobilized by these movements went a long way to strengthen the democracy.</li> <li>• reduced the possibility of social conflicts.</li> <li>• ensured effective representation of diverse groups and their demands.</li> <li>• represented new social groups whose economic and social grievances were not redressed.</li> </ul>	



		<p><u>Limitations:-</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Focus on a single issue.</li> <li>2. Represent only one section of society.</li> <li>3. Due to weaker relation between movements and political parties, a vacuum some times is created in politics.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any two)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assam Movement is the expression of cultural pride and economic backwardness.</li> <li>• Regarding illegal Bengali Muslims, the Assamees felt that they would reduce them to minority unless the infiltrators are deported from their home land. They took it as a danger to their culture.</li> <li>• There was wide spread poverty and unemployment inspite of rich natural resources like oil, tea and coal.</li> <li>• It was felt that natural resources of Assam were being drained out without any benefit to the local people.</li> </ul> <p>In 1979, the All Assam Students Union (AASU), not affiliated to any political party, led a movement to emphasise upon the cultural and economic problems of Assam</p> <p>As a result of this movement, Assam Gan Parishad (AGP) came to power in 1985. People voted for them to get their aspiration fulfilled.</p>	<p>4 + 2</p>
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<b>59 1/1</b>	<b>59 1/2</b>	<b>59 1/3</b>	<b>Expected Answer/Value Points</b>	<b>Distribution of Marks</b>
-	1	-	Sectors such as health, housing and primary education were neglected.  ( Any one)	1
-	*7	-	Goa was not merged with Maharashtra as its people did not want it and expressed their views through opinion poll.	1
-	12	-	1. State ownership – land and productive assets owned and controlled by the State.  2. One party i.e Communist Party’s rule.	1 + 1
-	*13	-	1. Mass media may from time to time impose or promote a particular type of perspective/public opinion.  2. There is a deep skepticism regarding the purposes and methods of government, which in the long run is a huge constraint on US Military Actions overseas.	1 + 1
-	18	-	i) Art. 370 gives greater autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir. The state has its own Constitution.  ii) Art. 371 - All the provisions of Indian Constitution are not applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.  iii) Laws passed by the Parliament apply only if the State (J & K) agrees.  (Students may or may not mention the Articles)	1 + 1

-	20	-	<p>Causes of Tension : -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. China annexed Tibet in 1950. Due to this, Government of India felt uneasy.</li> <li>2. On the request of Dalai Lama, Indian government gave asylum to him and his followers.</li> <li>3. China felt India was encouraging anti-Chinese activities from its side.</li> </ol>	1 + 1
-	23	-	<p>Hegemony of the US as a structured power is</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- reflected in its role in providing global public goods</li> <li>- Sea lanes of communication</li> <li>- Naval power that under writes the law of the sea &amp; ensures freedom of navigation in international waters.</li> <li>- The internet – which relies on a global network of satellites most of which are owned by the US.</li> <li>- US is present in all parts of the world in all sectors of the world economy and in all areas of technology.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1 x 4
-	24	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) EU is the world’s biggest economy</li> <li>ii) Euro can pose danger to the US dollar</li> <li>iii) E.U’s share of trade is 3 times that of US</li> <li>iv) It is an important block in International organizations like WTO</li> </ol> <p>The factors given above are responsible for its diplomatic and political influence.</p>	
-	26	-	<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

-	*27	-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In India one party dominance existed in a multiparty system which is not seen in any other one party dominate systems.</li> <li>2. The one party dominance in India is the result of a democratic policy where as in countries like erstwhile USSR and China there is only one party which is allowed constitutionally.</li> <li>3. In countries like Myanmar and Pakistan, the military rule takes the form of one party dominance. (to be assumed as a whole)</li> </ol>	4
-	29	-	<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 'No First Use'</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four)</p>	1 x 4

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-	-	4	Flow of ideas, Capital, Commodities and people.	1
-	-	8	The Indian Nation shall not deny the rights of different regional and linguistic groups to retain their own culture.	1
-	-	*11	Arenas of the Cold War refer to areas where crisis and war occurred or threatened to occur between the two power blocs but did not cross certain limits.-  Example: Korea, Vietnam, Afghanistan  (Any two)	1 + 1
-	-	*12	NATO could be a constraint :-  1) in moderating the exercise of American power.  2) because US has interest in keeping the alliance of democracies alive.	1 + 1
-	-	17	i. Suez Canal Crisis ii. Hungary Crisis iii. Decolonisation of Indonesia iv. Afghanistan v. Iraq  (Any two)	1 + 1
-	-	18	1. 6 <sup>th</sup> December 1992  2. State government was dismissed.	1 + 1

-	-	*24	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• U.S. has the capacity to develop universal consent.</li> <li>• Being a powerful country, it was able to shape the behaviour of competing and lesser powers deploying both military power and ideological resources.</li> <li>• Most of the dreams of individuals and the society are dreams churned out by practices prevailing in 20<sup>th</sup> Century America.</li> <li>• It is the most dominant culture of the world.</li> </ul> <p>People of developing countries copied the life style of U.S. (to be assumed as a whole)</p>	4
-	-	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is the currency of European Union which is the world's biggest economy with G.D.P. larger than that of US.</li> <li>• Its share of trade is 3 times larger than that of U.S.</li> </ul>	2 + 2
-	-	27	<p>The main recommendation of Mandal Commission was reservation of 27% seats in educational institutions and government jobs for OBC's.</p> <p>In August 1990 National Front government implemented one of the recommendations of Mandel Commission related to reservations. It sparked agitations and violent protests. But Supreme Court upheld the decision of the government.</p>	2 + 2
-	-	28	<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
-	-	30	<p>In support</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Non-alignment</li> <li>b) Panchsheel</li> <li>c) Peaceful relations with neighbours</li> <li>d) Support to U.N.</li> </ol> <p>(To be briefly explained )(Any two)</p> <p>Desired changes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Nuclear policy as it leads to huge expenditure.</li> <li>2. To make SAARC more effective and meaningful.</li> <li>3. Role of Non-alignment in a uni-polar world</li> </ol> <p>(Any two)</p>	2 + 2 = 4