

Central Board of School Education

**Marking Scheme 2016**

[Official]

**ALL INDIA SENIOR SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION**  
**MARKING SCHEME - 2016**  
**SUBJECT : POLITICAL SCIENCE**  
**59/1**

Q-1.	Which one of the following was NOT given primacy by the makers of the Soviet System? (a) Abolition of Private property. (b) Society based on the principle of equality. (c) No opposition party to be allowed. (d) No state control over economy.	1
Ans.	No State control over economy.	
Q 2.	What does the logo on the ASEAN flag symbolise?	1
Ans.	The logo of ASEAN flag symbolises that the ten stalks of paddy represent the ten South-East Asian countries bound together in friendship and solidarity. The Circle represents the unity of ASEAN.	
Q 3.	Why is it said that history of petroleum is also the history of war and struggles?	1
Ans.	It is true because World Economy is based on petroleum and immense wealth is associated with oil. It generates political struggles and wars to have control over it.	
Q 4.	During Nehru era, why did some political parties and groups in our country believe that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the U.S.?	1
Ans.	It was because the US bloc claimed to be pro democracy and promoted capitalism.	
Q 5.	How did the farmers associated with Bharatiya Kisan Union differ from the most other farmers in India?	1
Ans.	(i) Farmers related to BKU grew cash crops for the market while other farmers in India engaged in subsistence agriculture. (ii) They were from prosperous community and belonged to the same region, but other farmers were not so. <p style="text-align: right;">(Any one point)</p>	
Q 6.	What constrained the Super Powers to go for a full-fledged war inspite of having nuclear weapons?	1
Ans.	Both the Super Powers knew very well the intensity of destruction that would take place. It was not acceptable to either of them. No political gain could justify the destruction of their societies. That is why they did not go for a full fledged nuclear war.	

Q 7.	Assess the role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad towards maintaining communal harmony in India.	2 x 1 = 2										
Ans.	Role of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad: (i) He was a great freedom fighter and was opposed to the partition of India. (ii) He was proponent of Hindu-Muslim Unity.											
Q 8.	Match the following in Column 'A' with those in Column 'B' in a meaningful way :  <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Column 'A'</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>Column 'B'</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>(i) Head of the Commission of Enquiry</td> <td>(a) Chowdhary Charan Singh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969</td> <td>(b) Jagjiwan Ram</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977-79</td> <td>(c) J.C. Shah</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iv) Union Minister of India from 1952-1977</td> <td>(d) Morarji Desai</td> </tr> </table>	<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>	(i) Head of the Commission of Enquiry	(a) Chowdhary Charan Singh	(ii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969	(b) Jagjiwan Ram	(iii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977-79	(c) J.C. Shah	(iv) Union Minister of India from 1952-1977	(d) Morarji Desai	4 x ½ =2
<b>Column 'A'</b>	<b>Column 'B'</b>											
(i) Head of the Commission of Enquiry	(a) Chowdhary Charan Singh											
(ii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1967 to 1969	(b) Jagjiwan Ram											
(iii) Deputy Prime Minister of India from 1977-79	(c) J.C. Shah											
(iv) Union Minister of India from 1952-1977	(d) Morarji Desai											
Ans.	i) – (c) J.C.Shah ii) – (d) Morarji Desai iii) – (a) Choudhary Charan Singh iv) – (b) Jagjiwan Ram											
Q 9.	What was 'Operation' Blue Star'? Why did it hurt the sentiments of the Sikh Community?	1+1=2										
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operation Blue Star was an army action in the Golden Temple, Amritsar to flush out the militants.</li> <li>• This operation damaged the historical temple and hurt the sentiments of Sikh community because they saw military action as an attack on their faith.</li> </ul>											
Q 10.	Why and how did the Mizo Movement for secession gain popular support?	2										
Ans.	In 1959 a great famine struck in Mizo hills. The Assam Government failed to respond adequately to that famine. Due to that the Mizo Movement for secession gained popular support.											
Q 11.	Describe India – China relations from 1947 to 1962.	4x1=4										
Ans.	Indo-China relations from 1947-1962:- (i) After the Chinese revolution in 1949, India was one of the first countries to recognize the communist government of China. (ii) When China annexed Tibet in 1950, both the countries developed											

	<p>some differences.</p> <p>(iii) In 1954, joint enunciation of Panchsheel was made by Indian Prime Minister Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai.</p> <p>(iv) In 1959, India gave political asylum to Dalai Lama. This annoyed China.</p> <p>(v) In 1962, China invaded the territory of India and relations between both the countries got strained.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four points)</p>	
Q 12.	<p>What is Human Rights Watch? Describe its main contribution to the field of Human Rights.</p>	1+3=4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Human Rights Watch is an international NGO involved in research and advocacy on human rights.</li> <li>• Its contributions :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) It draws the global media's attention to human rights abuses.</li> <li>(ii) It helped in building international coalitions.</li> <li>(iii) It made efforts to stop the use of child soldiers.</li> <li>(iv) It established the International Criminal court.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(any three points)</p>	
Q 13.	<p>What was the 'Earth Summit'? How far did the summit prove to be useful? Explain.</p>	1+3=4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Earth Summit was a conference on environment and development held in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in June 1992.</li> <li>• Benefits of Earth Summit :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) This Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change, biodiversity and forestry.</li> <li>(ii) It recommended a list of development practices called Agenda 21.</li> <li>(iii) Under this list there was consensus on combining economic growth with ecological responsibility, known as sustainable development.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Q14.	<p>Explain any four reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in the first three general elections in India.</p>	4x1=1
Ans.	<p>Reasons for the dominance of Congress Party in first three general elections in India :-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) It had inherited the legacy of the national movement.</li> <li>ii) It was the only party at that time which had organizations all over India.</li> <li>iii) It had Nehru's charismatic leadership.</li> <li>iv) Congress was a social and ideological forum.</li> <li>v) It has tolerance and management.</li> <li>vi) In the First General Elections of 1952 Congress won 364 seats out of 489 which paved the way for the next two general elections.</li> <li>vii) Division of non-Congress votes into different rival parties.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(any four reasons or any other relevant reason)</p>	

Q. 15.	Evaluate the major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy.	4x1=4
Ans.	<p>Major outcomes of the Indian model of mixed economy :</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The state controlled key heavy industries provided infrastructure.</li> <li>ii) It regulated trade in India.</li> <li>iii) Although agriculture was in the private sector, the public sector made some intervention in agriculture.</li> <li>iv) This model laid the foundation of India's future economic growth.</li> <li>v) Infrastructure for transport and communication was improved substantially.</li> <li>vi) Abolition of Zamindari system was the most significant and successful reform.</li> <li>vii) Areas which required lot of investment were taken up by the public sector as they were very essential for the national progress</li> </ol> <p>(Any four of above outcomes or any other relevant outcome)</p>	2+2=4
Q. 16.	<p>Examine the conditions responsible for the growth of Naxalite Movement in India. Suggest ways and means to crush it.</p>	2+2=4
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditions responsible for the growth of Naxalite Movement :- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Social and economic injustice prevailing in the society.</li> <li>ii) Forced labour.</li> <li>iii) Expropriation of resources by outsiders.</li> <li>iv) Exploitation by moneylenders.</li> </ol> <p>(any two or any other relevant condition)</p> </li> <li>• Suggestions to crush Naxalite Movement:- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Government should provide the basic rights to the people of backward areas and Adivasis.</li> <li>ii) Forced labour and exploitation by money-lenders must be stopped.</li> <li>iii) The Government should follow constitutional norms while dealing with the Naxalites.</li> </ol> <p>(any two suggestions or any other relevant suggestion)</p> </li> </ul>	1+2+2=5
Q. 17.	<p>The value of the ruble declined dramatically. The rate of inflation was so high that people lost all their savings. The collective farm system disintegrated leaving people without food security, and the government started to import food. The old trading structure broke down with no alternative in its place. The old system of social welfare was systematically destroyed. The withdrawal of government subsidies pushed large sections of the people into poverty.</p> <p>Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) What is meant by subsidy ?</li> <li>(ii) How did the disintegration of collective farm system lead to the loss of food security?</li> <li>(iii) This passage is associated to which country? Why did the government</li> </ol>	1+2+2=5

Ans.	<p>start importing food?</p> <p>i) Subsidy is the help usually provided by the government to keep the price of a product or service low as compared to the open market price.</p> <p>ii) Collective farming was to be replaced by private farming which meant food grains to be purchased from the open market. The government had no control over the prices as well as the stock. This created loss of food security.</p> <p>iii) (a) This passage is associated with Russia. (b) The government started importing food due to scarcity of food grains and privatization of agriculture.</p>	
Q 18.	<p>Globalisation does not always reduce state capacity. The primacy of the state continues to be the unchallenged basis of the political community. The old jealousies and rivalries between countries have not ceased to matter in world politics. The state continues to discharge its essential functions ( law and order, national security) and consciously withdraws from certain domains from which it wishes to. State continue to be important. Indeed, in some respect state capacity has received a boost as a consequence of globalization, with enhanced technologies available at the disposal of the state to collect information about its citizens.</p> <p>Read the passage given above carefully and answer the following questions:-</p> <p>(i) What are the two most essential functions of the state?</p> <p>(ii) How do enhanced technologies enable the state to rule better?</p> <p>(iii) Justify with the help of an example that globalization gives a boost to the state capacity.</p>	1+2+2=5
Ans.	<p>i) Essential functions of the state :-</p> <p>a) Law and order</p> <p>b) National security</p> <p>ii) a) With the help of enhanced technologies state can collect information about its citizens.</p> <p>b) With this information, the state is better able to rule.</p> <p>c) Thus, the states become more powerful than they were earlier.</p> <p>iii) Flow of capital from rich countries enables the developing countries to invest in most wanted fields to make their country self-dependent. (Or any other relevant example)</p>	
Q 19.	<p>Two developments strained this relationship. China annexed Tibet in 1950 and thus removed a historical buffer between the two countries. Initially, the government of India did not oppose this openly. But as more information came in about the suppression of Tibetan culture, the Indian government grew uneasy. The Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama,</p>	1+2+2=5

	<p>sought and obtained political asylum in India in 1959. China alleged that the government of India was allowing anti-China activities to take place within India.</p> <p>Read the above passage carefully and answer the following questions:-</p> <p>(i) What is meant by 'historical buffer'?</p> <p>(ii) Why didn't the Government of India oppose the annexation of Tibet by China?</p> <p>(iii) How far was it justified on the part of India to grant political asylum to the Dalai Lama and thousands of Tibetan refugees?</p>	
Ans.	<p>i) 'Historical buffer' means the country or area lies between two large and powerful countries, which acts like an insulator.</p> <p>ii) India was a newly independent country and did not want to get involved with China unnecessarily. It was an internal matter of China, so India did not want to spoil its relation with China. But on later stage, India realized its mistake.</p> <p>iii) It was fully justified to help them on humanitarian grounds as well as a good neighbour country.</p>	
Q 20.	<p>Study the above cartoon carefully and answer the following questions:</p> <p>(i) Who was head of the Government formed by the National Front in 1989?</p> <p>(ii) Why was the government formed by him called a puppet government?</p> <p>(iii) Identify the puppeteers pulling the strings and the political parties they belong to.</p> <p>Note: The following questions are for the <b>Visually Impaired</b> candidates only in lieu of Q.No. 20:</p> <p>(20.1) Who was the Prime Minister of the government formed by the National Front in 1989?</p> <p>(20.2) How many seats did the Congress Party win in the Lok Sabha elections of 1984 and 1989 respectively ?</p> <p>(20.3) What were the recommendations of the Mandal Commission?</p>	1+2+2=5
Ans.	<p>i) V.P. Singh</p> <p>ii) The National Front Government did not get the clear majority. It was being supported by BJP and the Communist Party from outside. The government of V.P. Singh worked according to the directions of leaders of BJP and CPI so it was called a puppet government.</p> <p>iii) The puppeteers were :-</p> <p>a) Jyoti Basu of Communist Party.</p> <p>b) L.K. Advani from BJP.</p>	



	<p><u>For Visually Impaired candidates</u></p> <p>21.1) a) Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to establish peace in Sri Lanka. b) The result was without success. IPKF pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective.</p> <p>21.2). Many of our rivers originate from India and flow through Pakistan. Since 1947 both the countries were locked in a fierce argument over the sharing of river waters.</p> <p>21.3). It was led by the Seven Party Alliance (SPA), the Maoists and social activists.</p>	
Q 22.	<p>How did the Soviet Union suddenly disintegrate? Explain any six reasons.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Why was the end of the Second World War considered to be the beginning of Cold War? Explain.</p>	6x1=6
Ans.	<p><u>Reasons for disintegration:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Internal weakness of Soviet political and economical institutions.</li> <li>ii) Soviet Union used much of its resources in maintaining Nuclear and military arsenals.</li> <li>iii) Communist party was not accountable to the people.</li> <li>iv) Ordinary people became more knowledgeable about the technology.</li> <li>v) Corruption was rampant.</li> <li>vi) The Soviet Union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense.</li> <li>vii) The system was unwilling to allow openness.</li> <li>viii) Reforms introduced by Mikhail Garbachav.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Factors responsible for the beginning of Cold War.</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Emergence of USSR as the most powerful country.</li> <li>ii) Use of Atom Bombs by USA against Japan.</li> <li>iii) Ideological rivalry between the two super powers.</li> <li>iv) The two super powers were keen on expanding their spheres.</li> <li>v) Use of Nuclear power raised many questions and comments like why did USA drop Bombs?</li> <li>vi) Bombing the two cities of Japan.</li> <li>vii) Some viewed that the US action was intended to stop the Soviet Union from making political and military gains.</li> <li>viii) It was necessary to end the war quickly.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six factors)</p>	6x1=6

Q23.	<p>'Resistance is the only option available to overcome the hegemony". Justify the statement by comparing it to other antihegemony strategies.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Assess the role of ASEAN as an economic association</p>	6x1=6  6x1=6
Ans.	<p><u>Bandwagon Strategy:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The best way to resist hegemony is to work with rather than against the hegemony. So, instead of engaging in activities opposed to hegemonic power, it may be to extract benefits by operating within the hegemonic system.</li> <li>ii) Hide – Another strategy implies staying away from the dominant power as far as possible. All the big powers like China, Russia, the European Union are seeking to stay below the radar but this cannot go on for a long time.</li> <li>iii) However, some people believe that resistance to the US hegemony is the only solution but not from states who are unable to face the hegemony,.</li> <li>iv) Therefore, challenges to the US hegemony will emerge in the economic and cultural realms and will come from a contribution of Non-Governmental organization Social movements and public opinion.</li> <li>v) Resistance may be from the sections of media and intellectuals, artists, and writers.</li> <li>vi) All these together can be successful in resisting the US hegemony. (Or any other relevant point.)</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Role of ASEAN as an economic association</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The economy of ASEAN region is growing much faster than that of the US, EU and Japan.</li> <li>ii) This accounts for the growth in its influence both in the region and beyond.</li> <li>iii) ASEAN is trying to create a common market and production base within the ASEAN States.</li> <li>iv) A mechanism is being evolved to settle and resolve the economic disputes.</li> <li>v) ASEAN has focused on creating a Free Trade Area for investment, labour and services.</li> <li>vi) It's vision 2020 defined an outward looking role for ASEAN in the international community.</li> <li>vii) The current economic strength of ASEAN is being a trading and investment partner to the growing Asian economies such as India and China. Singapore and Thailand.</li> <li>viii) Two ASEAN members signed FTA with India.</li> </ol> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p>	

Q24.	Trace the evolution of the United Nations since its establishment in 1945. How does it function with the help of its structures and agencies? <b>OR</b> Describe the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa after the Second World War.	2+4=6
Ans.	<p><u>EVOLUTION OF THE UN</u></p> <p>(i) The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations. It was established in 1945.</p> <p>(ii) The UN was set up through the signing of the UN Charter by 51 Nations.</p> <p>(iii) It was formed with the help that it would act to stop conflict and wars.</p> <p>(iv) By 2006, UN had 192 members. These included almost all independent states.</p> <p><u>ITS FUNCTIONING</u></p> <p>(i) In the UN General Assembly, all member nations have one vote each.</p> <p>(ii) In the UN Security Council, there are five Permanent members – Britain, France, US, Russia and China and 10 temporary members.</p> <p>(iii) The UN consists of many structures and agencies</p> <p>(iv) War, peace, and difference between the member states are discussed in the General Assembly.</p> <p>(v) Social and Economic issues are dealt with by many agencies including WTO, UNDP, UNHRC, UNICEF and UNESCO.</p> <p>(Any four points or any other relevant points)</p> <p><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>SECURITY CHALLENGES FACED BY THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES</u></p> <p>(i) The newly independent countries faced threats not only from outside their borders but also from within.</p> <p>(ii) For the newly Independent Countries external and internal threats posed serious challenges to their security.</p> <p>(iii) Some of these states are worried about threats from separatist movement within the country.</p> <p>(iv) Terrorism is a problem faced by maximum newly free countries from outside borders example – ISIS.</p> <p>(v) Newly independent countries are high populated and low per capita income countries so that facing the problem of Global poverty.</p> <p>(vi) Newly Independent countries are also facing the problem of social injustice discrimination based on caste, creed, religion, which affects the Human Rights.</p>	
Q 25.	Analyse any six consequence of the partition of Indian in 1947 <b>OR</b> Assess the outcomes of the early phase of planned development in India.	6x1=6  6x1=6

Ans.	<p><u>Consequences of partition of India in 1947</u></p> <p>(i) The Year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known.</p> <p>(ii) There were killing and atrocities in the name of religion on both the sides.</p> <p>(iii) Thousands of women were abducted.</p> <p>(iv) People were forced to abandon their homes and move across the border.</p> <p>(v) Women were killed by their own family members to preserve family honour.</p> <p>(vi) All the intellectuals in various fields expressed their grief and anger.</p> <p>(vii) Minorities on both sides of border, fled their homes and secured temporary shelter in refugee camps.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p><u>Outcomes of early phase of Planned Development in India.</u></p> <p>(i) The foundation of India's future economic growth were laid down.</p> <p>(ii) Some of the largest projects like Bhakhra were undertaken.</p> <p>(iii) Infrastructure for transport and communication were developed.</p> <p>(iv) Land reforms did not take place effectively in most parts of the country.</p> <p>(v) Political power remained in the hands of land owning classes.</p> <p>(vi) Big industrialist continued to benefit.</p> <p>(vii) These who benefited from unequal development soon became politically powerful.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p>	
Q 26.	<p>Examine the major changes that the country witnesses at the time of fourth general election in 1967 .</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Why is emergency considered to be one of the most controversial episodes in Indian politics? Analyse any three reasons.</p>	
Ans.	<p><u>Major changes country witnessed at the time of Fourth General Elections'</u></p> <p>(i) Two prime ministers died in quick succession.</p> <p>(ii) The period was fraught with grave economic crises.</p> <p>(iii) Widespread drought and decline in agricultural production.</p> <p>(iv) Serious food shortage.</p> <p>(v) Depletion of foreign exchange reserves.</p> <p>(vi) Drop in industrial production and exports.</p> <p>(vii) Sharp rise in military expenditures.</p> <p>(viii) Diversion of resource from planning and economic development.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any six points)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Due to the following reasons the emergency became controversial.</p> <p>(i) The Constitution simply mentioned internal disturbance as the reason</p>	<p>6 x1=6</p> <p>3x2=6</p>

	<p>for declaring emergency. Before 1975 emergency was never proclaimed on this ground.</p> <p>(ii) People had the right to politically protest against the government. The Bihar and Gujarat agitation were mostly peaceful and non-violent. Those who were arrested were never tried for any anti-national activity.</p> <p>(iii) The Home ministry, which is entrusted with the responsibility of monitoring the external situation of the country, also did not express any concern about the law and order situation in the country.</p> <p>(iv) There was no need to suspend democratic functioning and use draconian measures like the emergency.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any three points)</p>	
Q 27.	<p>Who were Dalit Panthers? Describe their main activities.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Describe the story of Goa's liberation from the Portuguese to its becoming a state of the Indian Union.</p>	
Ans.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Dalit Panthers were a militant organization of the Dalit Youth which was formed in Maharashtra in 1972.</li> <li>• Main Activities of Dalit Panthers. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Their activities always centered around fighting against atrocities on Dalits.</li> <li>(ii) Their main agenda was to destroy the caste-system.</li> <li>(iii) To build an All India Organization of all the oppressed section.</li> <li>(iv) It provided a platform for the Dalit educated youth to use their creativity as a protest activity.</li> <li>(v) Dalit writers protested against the brutalities of the caste system.</li> <li>(vi) Dalit Panthers got involved in electoral compromises to strengthen their position.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p style="text-align: right;">(Any four points.)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Goa was under colonial rule since the 16<sup>th</sup> Century. During their rule, the Portuguese suppressed the people of Goa, denied them civil rights and carried out forced religious conversions.</li> <li>(ii) After independence in Goa also, there was strong movement for freedom, which was strengthened by satyagrahis from Maharashtra.</li> <li>(iii) In December 1961, the Indian Government sent the army which liberated Goa, Daman and Diu and it was made a Union Territory.</li> <li>(iv) One section of the people of Goa desired that Goa, as a Marathi speaking area should merged with Maharashtra but many Goans were keen to retain a separate identity and culture particularly the Konkani language.</li> <li>(v) The Central Government held a special opinion poll in Goa asking people to decide about their choice.</li> <li>(vi) A referendum – like procedure was used. The majority of the people</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;">2+4=6</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6x1=6</p>

	<p>decided to remain separate i.e. outside Maharashtra. Thus Goa continued as Union Territory. Finally in 1987, Goa became a State.</p>	
--	---	--

<http://schools.aglasem.com/>