Ritupavira Buncoja. 20/1/20.



## ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL



Answers PRE- ANNUAL EXAMINATION - 2020

Sub: Political Science

Class: XI

F.M. 80

Date: 20-01-2020

Ouration: 3Hours and 15 Mins.			d		Date: 20-01-2020	
Α.	Choose	the correct alternatives :-	1	1	(1x24=24)	
71.	i.	Plato				
	ii.	Hegel	191			
	iii.	methodology				
	iv.	Force Theory	7			
	v.	sovereignty				
	v. vi.	democracy		ď		
	vii.	J.S. Mill	1			
	viii.	Latin				
	ix.	The West				
	х.	Democracy	41			
	xi.	Holland				
	xii.	economic	1.61			
	xiii.	18				
	xiv.	by virtue of blood			9	
	XV.	national	3			
	xvi.	W. Wilson	11			
	xvii.	the Preamble				
	xviii.	People				
	xix.	the constitution	(1)			
	XX.	7	161			
	xxi.	civil				
	xxii.	ВЈР				
	xxiii.	3				
	xxiv.	395	4			
	222277					
В.	Give ve	ery brief answers to the question	s :-		(1x16=16)	
	i.	<b>Election Commission</b>				
	ii.	Article 324(5)				
	iii.	34 years				
	iv.	Demolition of Babri Masjid				
	v.	Article 37				
	vi.	British Parliament				
	vii.	More than 100 times				
	viii.	terminated. But this principle	is no	t appli	enemy camp during war, his citizenship is cable to the Prisoner of War(POW).	
	ix.	Western scholars do not find dictatorship.	any c	listinct	ion between western and proletarian	
	x.	Nanak, Kabir, Chaitanya				
	xi.	The nature of state as a mach	ine			
	xii.	1948				
	xiii.	Article 31				
	xiv.	An instrument legalizing the	decis	ions of	the party in power into government decisions	
	xv.	42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment, 1976			A250	
	xvi.	Political Rights				
		157				

C. Answer the following questions (alternates to be noted)(to be explained):-

(8x5=40) (8)

Discuss the reasons for Loss of Citizenship.

If a person accepts citizenship of another country

		9	
	0	If a woman is married to an alien	
	•	If a person gets public appointment in another country	
	•	If a person receives title or honour from another state	
	•	If a soldier deserts his position and joins the enemy camp	
	•	If a person lives outside the country for a considerable period	
	•	No citizen can join the defence services of a foreign country	
	•	On voluntary surrender	
ii.	What ar	e the merits and demerits of a Federal System.	(8)
	Merits :-		
	•	Uniformity and diversity	
	•	Progress and development	
		Suitable for a state composed of diverse nationalities	
		Solution of the regional problems	
		Democratic	
	•	Suitable for a state with vast territory	
		Little scope for the rise of despotism	
		Possibility of resistance to the government diminishes	
	•	Reconciliation between national power and state rights	
	Demeri		
		mplex and weak system	
		ow not suitable in crisis	
		licial supremacy is a myth	
		rained centre-state relations	
		ration of responsibility difficult paratist trends continue in a federation	
		ate autonomy not real	
		ghly expensive re the limitations of Adult Franchise in India.	(8)
iii.		Politics of caste, religion, language are active in spreading their tentacle	(-)
	•		
	•	Criminalization of politics is another aspect	
	•	The large scale use of muscle power	
	•	The money power has vitiated free	st.
	•	The "Licence-permit-raj" beneficiaries and unscrupulous politicians adop	,,
		various methods	
	•	Rigging and booth capturing	
	•	Violation of model code of conduct	
	Or		(8)
	Analys	te the safeguards of liberty.	(0)
	•	Enumeration of Fundamental Rights	
		Separation of Power	
	•	Powerful independent Judiciary	
	•	Rule of Law	
	•	Party system	
	•	Initiative, Referendum and Recall	
	•	Eternal vigilance	
	•	Media	(0)
iv.	Distin	guish between Political Party and Pressure Group.	(8)
	•		
	•		
	•	The state of the s	
	•	One cannot be members of two political parties	
	•	Pressure groups are personal interest oriented	
	•	p	
	•	D. 1911 - Leasting take post in agitational politics	
		n live least the moutin elections	
		•	

Or Distinguish between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights. (8) Fundamental rights impose certain limitations on the activities of the state Fundamental rights are justiciable and enforceable No court can declare law ultra vires Directive principle donot create any justiciable rights Both differ in objectives In case of conflict fundamental rights will prevail (8) List the Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens. To abide by constitution To cherish and follow noble idea To uphold and protect the sovereignty To defend the country and render national service To promote harmony To value and preserve the rich heritage To protect and improve the natural environment To develop scientific temper To safeguard public property To strike towards excellence To provide opportunities by the parent for education