



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7683540

Roll No. 23261026498
Total Mark 56/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF ARTS_DEC-2023
Subject A060101T - INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT ANDCONS

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 4/5

1B 4/5

1C 4/5

1D 4/5

1E 4/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 10/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 10/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-I

Date of Exam : 18-12-2023 Shift: Afternoon Room No.: 19
 Paper Code: A060101T Subject: Political Science Year: 1
 Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta
 Roll No. 23261026498

Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi*
 Signature of Invigilator: *Jadava*
 COE Facsimile: *Vaishnavi*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										
Total Marks in Figures								Max. Marks		
Total Marks in Words										



A060101T
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: BA
 Session: 2023-24 Year/Semester: 1
 Subject Name: Political Science
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: A060101T
 Exam Date: 18/12/2023
 Name of Candidate: VAISHNAVI GUPTA
 Father's Name: RAJAN K GUPTA

कॉलेज कोड
College Code

K	N	O	I
A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

एग्जाम सेंटर कोड
Exam Centre Code

K	N	O	I
A	A	0	0
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F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
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R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

परीक्षा का प्रकार
Type of Exam

Regular Ex-Student
 Private Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

7683540

A060101T
Paper Code



PART-IV

Enrollment Number: CSJMA23000102913
 Candidate's Roll Number: 23261026498
 Paper Code: A060101T

2	3	2	6	1	0	2	6	4	9	8
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M	8	8	8	8	8	8	
9	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Vaishnavi
Signature of Candidate

Jadava
Signature of Invigilator

C.S Facsimile

Vaishnavi
COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षाओं को निर्दिष्ट विषय जहाँ के कि आवरण करने से पूर्व नाम पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. अंकित से धरती जाने वाली प्रतिलिपि सभी अंक से शुद्ध की जाये। 3. नीचे की काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जाये।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOD UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के कारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद डाल करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिवाइस, डिजिटल वॉच, कैलेंडर, मुद्रांक या सचो वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अंतर्गत आती हैं। केवल संशोधन प्रयोग में ही वैश्वीरी सेवा साइबरनेटिक केंद्र/यूनिट में जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपरेखा न खींचें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकावें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को रिफिल करने

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुटन लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनो तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक के अतिरिक्त कुटन लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID साफसफाई पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र में त्रिभुज कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न नं. कोई त्रुटि है तो पहले परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्षा निर्देशक को (कक्षा) सूचित करें, उसके बाद निराविचारतापूर्वक उत्तर न दें।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेनिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी कोपी या अतिरिक्त ड्राफ्ट नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Subject Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

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5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	●	6
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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



Paper Code

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1

Section B

Answer 2

'Soul of the Indian Constitution'
- Thakur Das Bhargav

'Identity Card of the Indian Constitution'
- Nani Bhai Palkhivala

The term 'Preamble' is derived from 'Latin word' preambulus means to 'to go before'.

Thus,
Meaning:- Preamble is a summary of constitution.

Preamble in the Indian constitution is the introductory statement that specifies the objectives and features of Indian constitution.

Source:- USA Constitution.

• Preamble of India is based on the 'Objective Resolution' introduced in the 'Constituent Assembly' in 1946 by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru.

• Preamble depicts the -
source

Objective

and nature of state.

+ Date of commencement of constitution.

PTO. →



Paper Code

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2

Text:-

We the people of India solemnly resolve to constitute India into sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic and ensure its citizen :-

Justice : Economic, social and Political

Freedom :- Thought, expression, faith and belief.

Equality :- of opportunity in employment opportunities, and to ensure its citizen.

Fraternity to ensure a life of dignity and uphold the integrity of the nation.

We do hereby give ourselves on the Twenty-sixth day of November 1949 enact, adopt and give ourselves this constitution.

Source :- 'WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA', the source of preamble is people of the country.

Nature of state :- Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic.



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3

Objective :- To ensure Justice, freedom, equality and fraternity.

Date :- 26, November, 2 1949

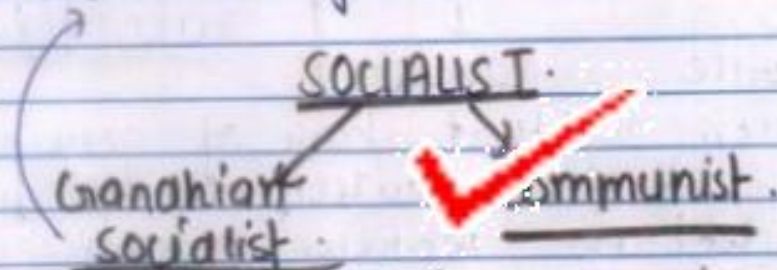
Nature of State

Sovereign :-

- Can't deal with the interference of outside.
- membership with UNO will not affect the sovereignty.
- Membership with Common wealth of Independent state does not affect sovereignty of the country.
- India is free to acquire any territory.

Socialist :-

- The main aim India is to go upon the basis of mixed economy.



Term added by 42nd Amendment 1976.

Secular :-

There are basically 3 types of state depending upon their inclination towards religion →

P.T.O.



Paper Code

Grid for Paper Code



4

TYPES OF STATE

Atheistic

State that
condemn
all religions

Theocratic

State that
believe in
one religions

Pakistan

Secular

State that
respect all
religions

India

word added by 42nd Amendment Act 1976.

Secular Democratic

Democratic → two Latin words: 'Demos' and 'Cratia'

{	Demos	Cratia	} <u>rule of people</u>
{	People	Power	

Democracy is that form of government where there is mass participation of people in the decision making process.

India is a representative democracy.

Republic

• A form of government where the head is elected.

• In India we have, President as the elected head who is elected indirectly.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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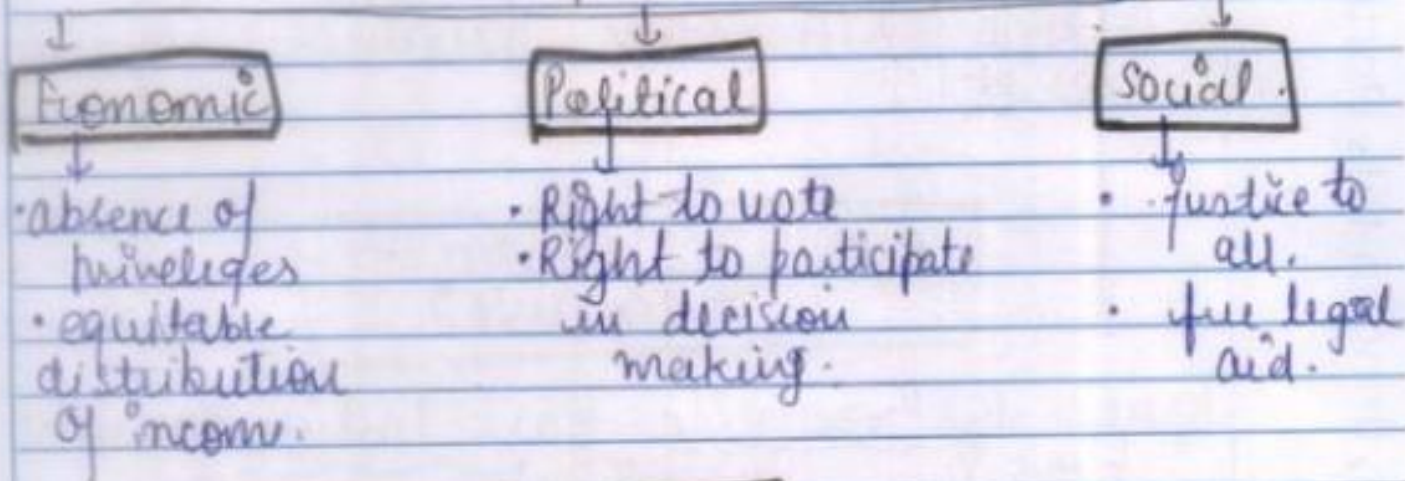
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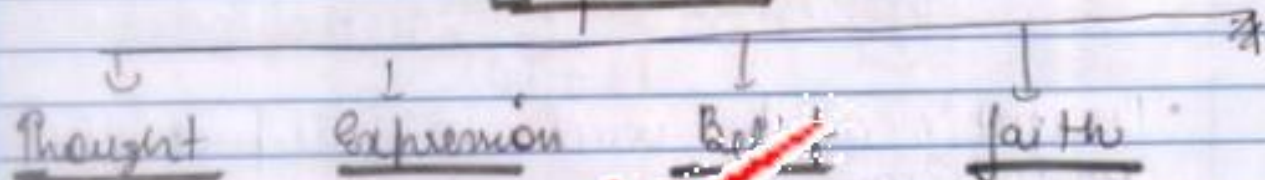
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OBJECTIVE

Justice



Freedom



- This freedom is not absolute. Some constraints are imposed by Supreme Court.
- One can practice this freedom but with duty of not going against the law.

Equality

• Equality in opportunity in employment is guaranteed by both fundamental rights as well as DPSP in the Indian constitution.

fraternity :-

fraternity is the sense of brotherhood



Paper Code

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6

that helps in co-creation of feeling to nation and its people.

↳ fundamental duties stated in Article 51A has provision regarding it.

Case law related to Preamble?

Issue:- Is Preamble part of Indian Constitution?

① Bewbani v/s Union of India
(1970)

- Preamble can be used to interpret the constitution.
- It is not the part of constitution.

② Kesavananda Bharati v/s Union of India
(1973)

- Preamble is part of Indian constitution
- It cannot be amended as it a part of basic structure.





Paper Code

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7

Section A

Answer 1 (a)

"Indian nationalism was not exclusive, nor aggressive, nor destructive."
— Mahatma Gandhi.

Receipt,
1857 → 'First war of Independence'

↳ V.D. Savarkar -
(First war of Independence) ^(Note)

• The freedom struggle of 1857 is a great historic event in the Indian history which though failed but sown the seed of the Nationalism in India.

• It united people of different spheres of the state.

• For the very first time Indians broke out against Britishers in a organised manner.

• The main aim of the struggle was to completely end the British rule in India.

Socio-religious causes:

- ↳ Anti-sati revolution
- ↳ Widow remarriage act
- ↳ Christian missionaries

Economic causes

- ↳ Oversea development
- ↳ Different salary for Indian employees for post ^{so no.}

Causes

Political causes:

- ↳ Doctrine of Lapse (Lord Dalhousie)
- ↳ Doctrine of subsidiary alliance (Lord Wellesley)

Immediate causes

- ↳ Rumor about Enfield rifle cartridge coated with fat of cow & pig.



Paper Code

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8

Important leaders.

- Begum Hazrat Mahal → Lucknow
- Bahadur Shah 'Zafar' → Delhi
- Kunwar Singh → Arrah Bihar
- Pantia tope → Meerut, UP.
Nana saheb

Answer 1b

- The need of an all Indian organisation arose in late 1870 & early 1880.
- The idea of all Indian organisation was devised by Allen Octavon Hume who was a retired civil servant.
- Thus, The Indian national congress came into being in 1885.

Lala Lajpat Rai :- (SAFETY VALVE THEORY)

According to him creation of INC is for the use of it as safety valve by Britishers against Indian & this agreement in course of National movement.

P. V. Dutt :- INC is an outcome of British conspiracy.



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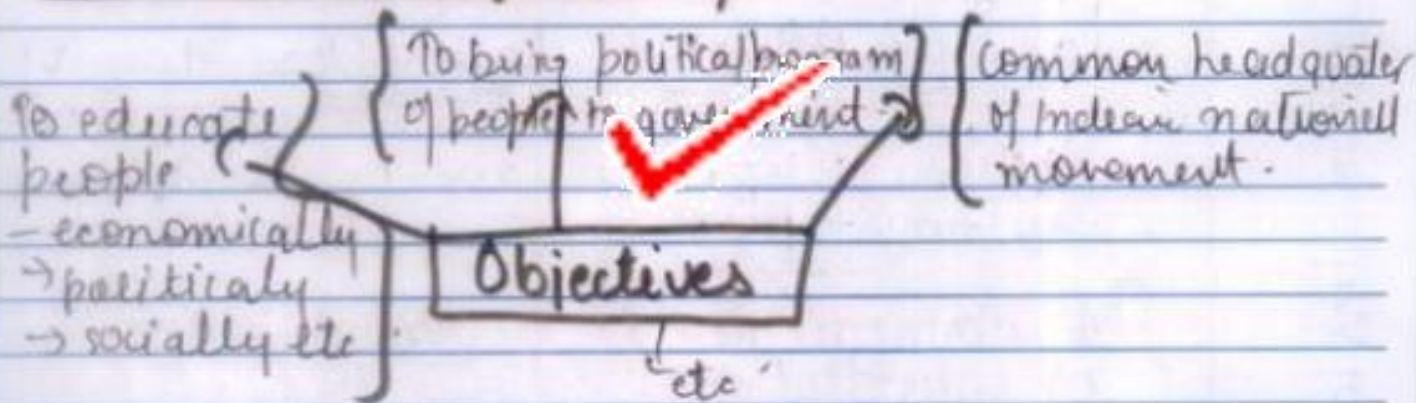


9

First meeting of INC.

- Attended by → 72 delegates
- Presided by → Women chattram Banerjee
- Composition → 72 → others.
54 → 1 Hindu, 1 Muslim

- Held at → Gokul Tejpal Sanskrit college school.
- Members → Dada bhai Naoroji, Pherozshah Mehta etc.
- INC Name suggested by → Dada bhai Naoroji.



However, Indian national congress was not the first association, there were several but with a confined base → eg.

ORGANISATION BEFORE INC.

- Zamindari Association
- The Indian League
- Bengal British Indian Association
- Indian National Association etc.



Paper Code

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10

Answer 1 (c)

- Citizenship provided a citizen with certain privileges and rights.

Citizenship In Ancient times was granted through bases.

Jus Soli

Jus Sanguinis

Law of soil (Birth)

Law of blood (descent)

In India citizenship can be classified in two types.

{ At commencement
of constitution
26 Jan, 1950 }

{ Citizenship Act
1955 }

- In Indian constitution, Article 5-11 deals with citizenship from part II Ind.

At commencement of constitution

Article 5 → Indian citizenship on the basis of domicile.

condition →

- ① Born & domicile of India.
- ② domicile & either parent born in India



Paper Code

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11

③ Domicile & living in India for 5 years.

Article 6:- Deals with Pakistani migrants to India.

Article 7:- Deals with those who first left India to go to Pakistan and again came back to India.

Article 8:- People of Indian origin.

Article 9:- Talks about 'single citizenship' (from Britain).

Article 10:- Empowers parliament to make laws to regulate citizenship.

Article 11:- Empowers parliament to make laws that can grant or restrict citizenship.

Citizenship Act 1955:-

Can acquire by

Birth Descent Acquisition Naturalization Registration

Can be lost by

renunciation termination deprivation



Paper Code

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12

Answer 1 D

Fundamental rights are luxuries made through our convenience.

← Chinbuke offer

Aim - to establish government of law not of people.

Article - 12 to 35

Part - III

Also known as - Magna carta

Our constitution guarantees 6 fundamental rights named ✓

Types →

- Right to equality (Ar 14-18)
- Right to freedom (Ar 19-22) 23-24
- Right against exploitation (Ar 22-23)
- Cultural & religious rights (Ar 24-28) (25-28)
- Rights of minorities (28 28 & 29-30)
- Right to constitutional Remedies (Ar 32)

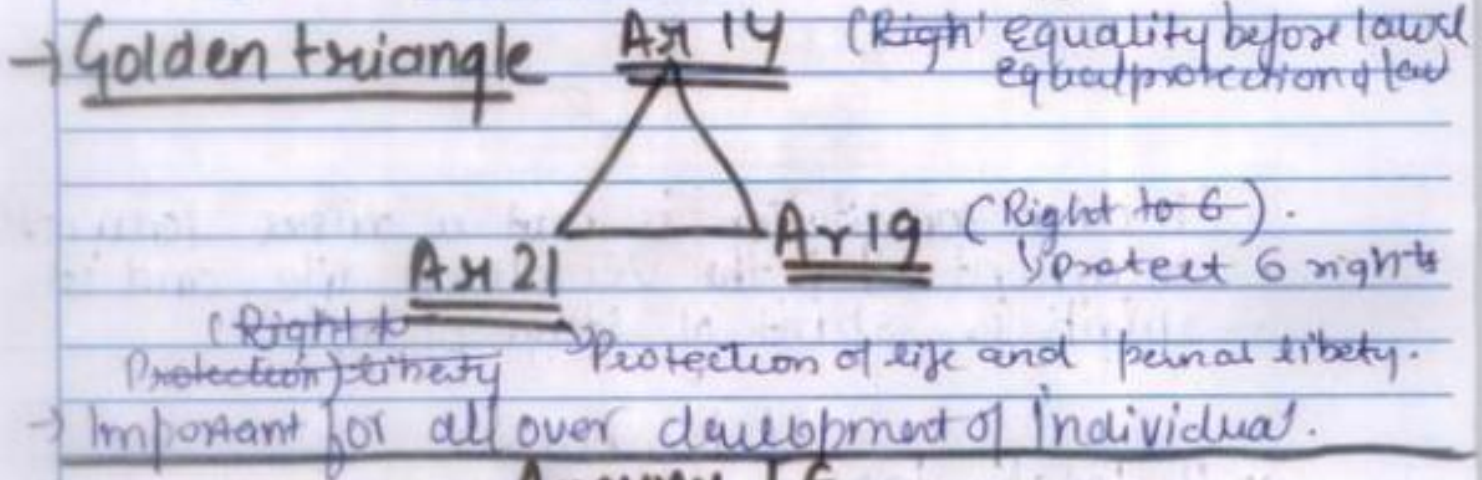
Home rule movement

Bill of rights (USA)

sources

Universal declaration on human rights.

Magna carta

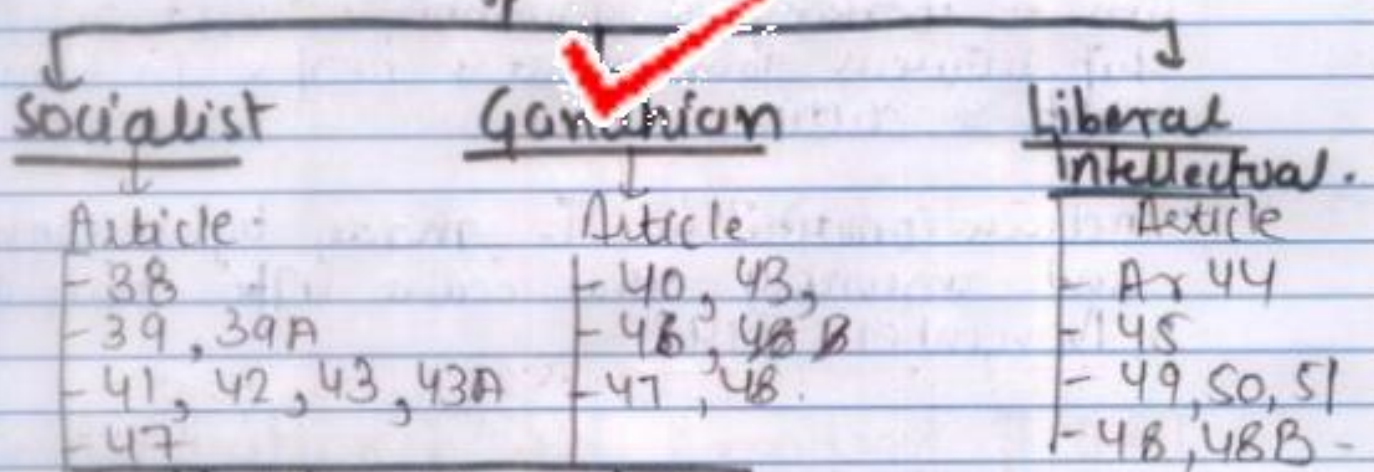


Answer 1 E

Directive principles of state policies -

- Borrowed from Ireland.
- Article 36 to 51
- Part IV of Indian constitution.
- Direction to states regarding policy formulation

Types



Uphold welfare state

Features:

Injusticiable

help to held constitutional validity of law

Ideals of policy formation



Paper Code

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14

Article 1F Answer 1 (F)

→ "Indian constitution is not a mere lawyer's document. It is the vehicle of life and its spirit is spirit of stage of Aq!"

↳ BR Ambedkar

→ It totally took 2 year, 11 months and 16 days to make it.

→ Also known as :-

↳ Fundamental Law of land

↳ Supreme Law of state

↳ Basic structure of polity.

• It is document that specify the organisation & working of government and relationship between government & people in terms of rights & duties.

• Indian constitution is made by a constituent assembly that came into being on November 1948.

Draft prepared by 'Drafting Committee'

→ Chairman - BR Ambedkar

→ Other member

↳ K N Munshi

↳ Krishna Swamy Iyer

↳ Gopal Swamy Ayyangar

↳ 3 others



Paper Code

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15

- 1st draft - Feb, 1947 (Given to people to discuss).
- final draft - November, 1949.
- Total expenditure - 64 lacs.
- signed on 26 November, 1949.
- Composition when prepared.

↳ 1 Preamble

↳ 22 parts

↳ 5 schedules

↳ 395 Articles

Answer 1(g)

- President is the 'de jure' executive ~~kepo~~ because he is the nominal head of the state.
- Article 52 to 62 deals with his post -
 - Ar 52 → There shall be a president.
 - Ar 54 → election of president
 - 55 → manner of election.
 - 56 → Discretion of re-election
 - 57 → Qualification
 - 58 → condition
 - 59 →
 - 60 → Inauguration
 - 61 → Vacancy.
- No article deals with salary of president however it is decided by the parliament which is approximately 2,80,000.
- The salary of president is made through consolidated fund of India.
- Part V of constitution



Paper Code

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16

Answer 1 (h)

- Governor is the 'de jure' of state here state is like Rajasthan, Gujarat etc.
- There can be 1 governor for 2 or max state.
- Article 163 to 169 deals with governor.
 - 163 → There shall be governor.
 - 164 → 1 governor for more than 1 state.
 - 165 → President appoints governor.
 - 166 → President's decided condition.
 - 167 → Oath.
 - 168 → Qualification.
 - 169 → Oath.
- Mentioned in Part VI of India's constitution.

Governor's Pardonning power →

- He can decrease the term of punishment of an accuse.
- He can free a person from any punishment but one thing that is to be noted that he cannot cancel death sentence of anyone.

Death sentence can only be pardoned by President of India.



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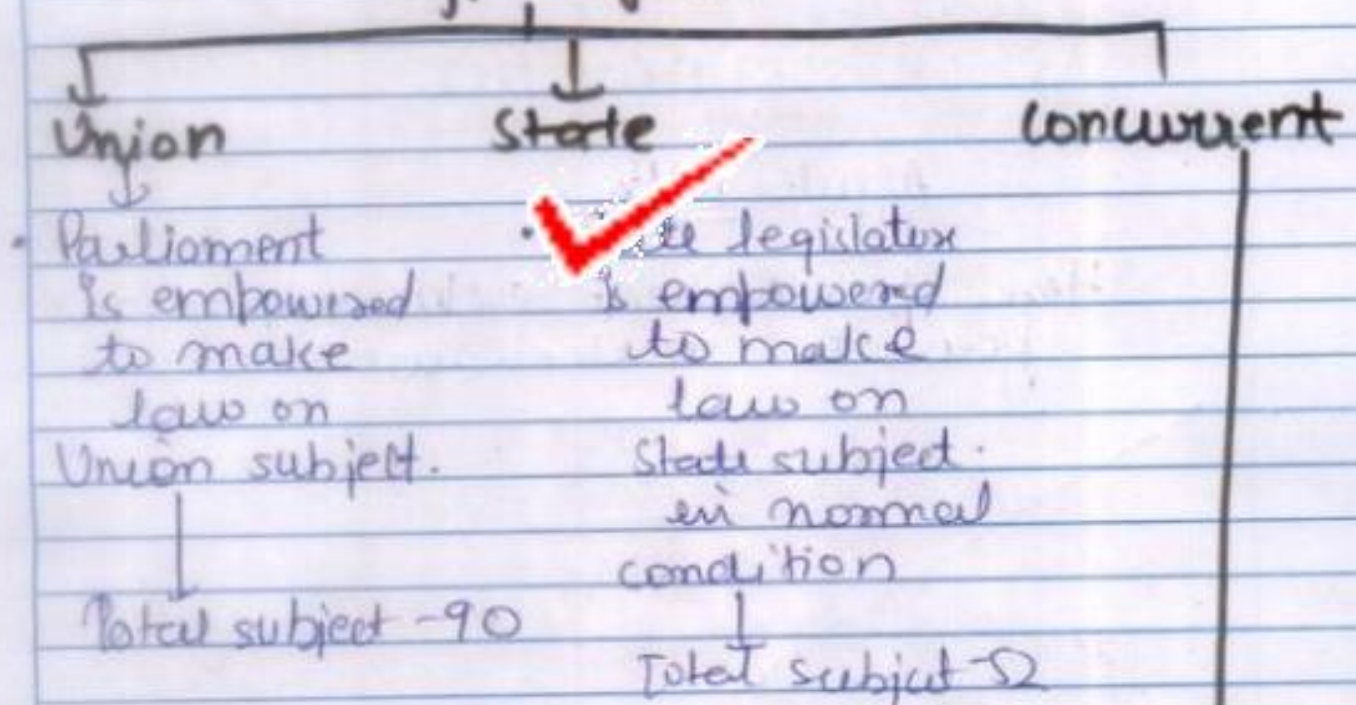
17

Answer 1 (i)

- Article no 246 of the Indian Constitution deals with the division of subject between state & the centre.

→ These division are mentioned in the 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. It deals with 3 types of list.

Types of List



CONCURRENT LIST.

- This list contains subject that falls in the legislation of both parliament and state legislature.



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18

- Both Parliament & State can make laws on subjects enumerated in it.
→ If there is case of conflict

↓
Parliamentary law prevails.
Some subjects can be

At (1) Forest preservation

(2) Health

(3) Education

(4) Wild life preservation

There is one more type of list that is

↓
RESIDUARY LIST.

↓
Article 248

↓
Here parliament exclusively enjoys power to make laws.

P.T.O.

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19

Section C


"Striving to create an institution of excellence by promoting participation and deepening of electoral democracy in India and globally"

↳ motto of Election Commission in India

↳ Article 324 of the Indian Constitution states that →

↳ The superintendence & direction of election of Union, State legislature, parliament, PM, Vice-president, presidents shall be vested in hand of Election Commission.

↳ Mentioned in Part XV of Indian Constitution.

↳ Fall under - Ministry of Justice & Law.
↳ Headquartered at →  Sachin Sadan, New Delhi.

↳ Date → 24 January ~~20~~ 1950.

↳ Objective → To ensure free and fair election in India.

↳ Constitution established Election Commission as an independent body.

- Composition → ICJI + Judges (As president ^{other})



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20

feels like to appoint.

Structure

UNION

CJI + 2 election commissioner.

Deputy election commissioner.

secretary

Under secretary

Assistant secretary.

State

Electoral Officer

(Collector)

State register officer

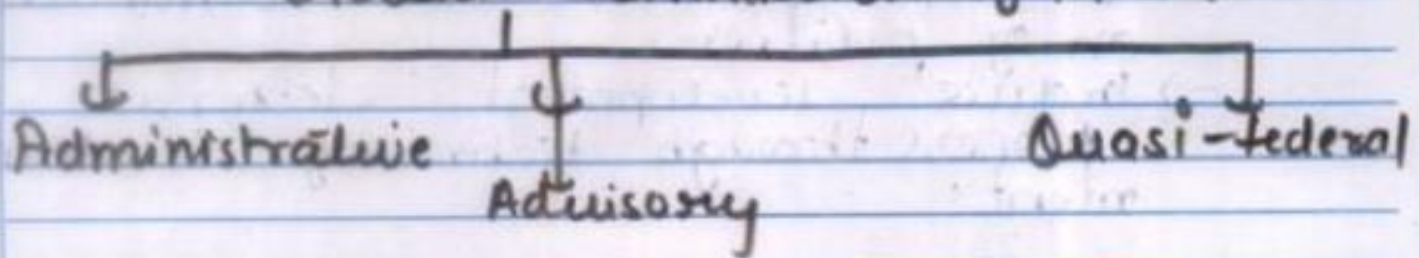
Registering officer

polling booth
Presiding Officer

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Power & Function of Election Commission of India.



There are -

- Defines territorial extent of constituency on the basis of delimitation Act.
- Prepare electoral Act 2011.
- Register eligible voters.
- Register political parties.
- Assign election symbol to political parties.
- Declare parties as national or regional.
- Advices President to disqualify member of parliament.
- Advices Governor to disqualify member of state legislature.
- Settle disputes between political parties.
- Conduct free and fair election.
- Seek President's assent for additional staff.

TN Sheshan V/S Union of India.

- free and fair election is the basic structure of Indian constitution.



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22

Thus, it is independent.

- Ensures decrease in criminalization of politics.
- Induce development electoral process through technological advancement.

Thus, Election Commission of India is a very important independent body efficient for ensuring free and fair election in the nation.



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23

X



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24

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