



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 10459598

Roll No. 23261026498
Total Mark 49/75.00

Exam BACHELOR OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A060301T - POLITICAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Question wise Mark Summary

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

1A 3/5 9 10/15

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1HI 2/2

1HII 2/2

1I 3/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 11/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 01-01-25 Shift: Ind. Room No. Library
 Paper Code: A060301T Subject: Political Science Year/Sem: III
 Name of Candidate: Vaishnavi Gupta

Roll No. 23261026498

Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*
 Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total Marks in Words										


A 0 6 0 3 0 1 T
 Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: BA

Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: III

Subject: Political science

Paper Code: A 0 6 0 3 0 1 T

Exam Date: 07 01 25

Name of Candidate: VAISHNAVI GUPTA

Father's Name: RAJAN KR. GUPTA

संस्थान का कोड College Code: K N O 1

परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: K N O 1

A	A	0	0
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F	D	2	2
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परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam: Regular By Student

Private Back paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 10459598

Paper Code: A 0 6 0 3 0 1 T



Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 2 9 7 3

परीक्षार्थी संख्यांक संकेत Candidate's Roll Number: 23261026498

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परीक्षा कोड Paper Code: A 0 6 0 3 0 1 T

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A 0 6 0 3 0 1 T
 Paper Code

Signature of Candidate: *Vaishnavi Gupta*

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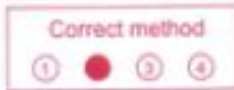
नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले से पुस्तक भंग या अक्षिप्त नहीं किया जाये।
 2. कोडिंग में गलती करने वाली परीक्षार्थी को भी तुरंत से पुस्तक की जाये। 3. कोडिंग को करने या कोडिंग कोडिंग से भंग करने।

INSTRUCTIONS 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.

INSTRUCTIONS 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 AVOID 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 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 निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक 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 बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाएं, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल कादरी, कोपी पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस हाइटेक्निक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में धिपकावें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोठ एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोठ सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हैं या कटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्नों में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर का निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा की कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ट्राफ़ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTIONS 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 (1-32) 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.

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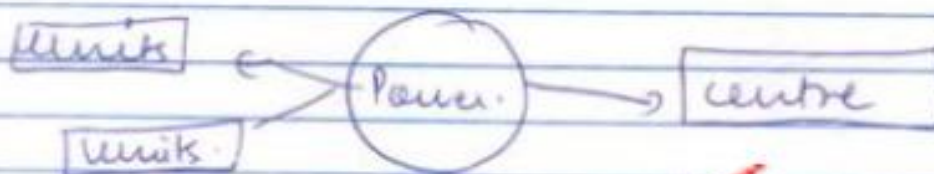
Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns.



Section A.

Ans! (a) Quasi-federalism is an intermediate form of government between unitary and federal government.

* Federalism refers to the division of power among a central authority and a constituent units.



* KC Wheare in his BOOK → FEDERAL GOVERNMENT called India a Quasi-federal nation.

* In MR BALAJI VS STATE OF KERALA & Supreme court held that India is a federation with a strong bias towards centre.

* A Quasi-federal government has following advantage.

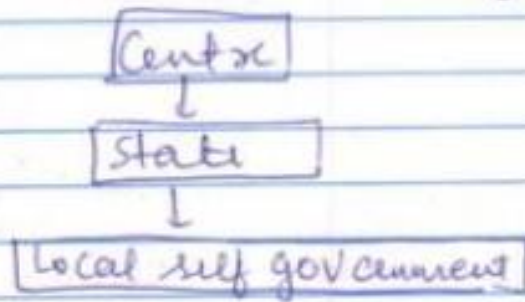
→ Helps in promotion of social equality, Justice etc.

→ Promotes grassroot level of economic, political and infrastructural development.

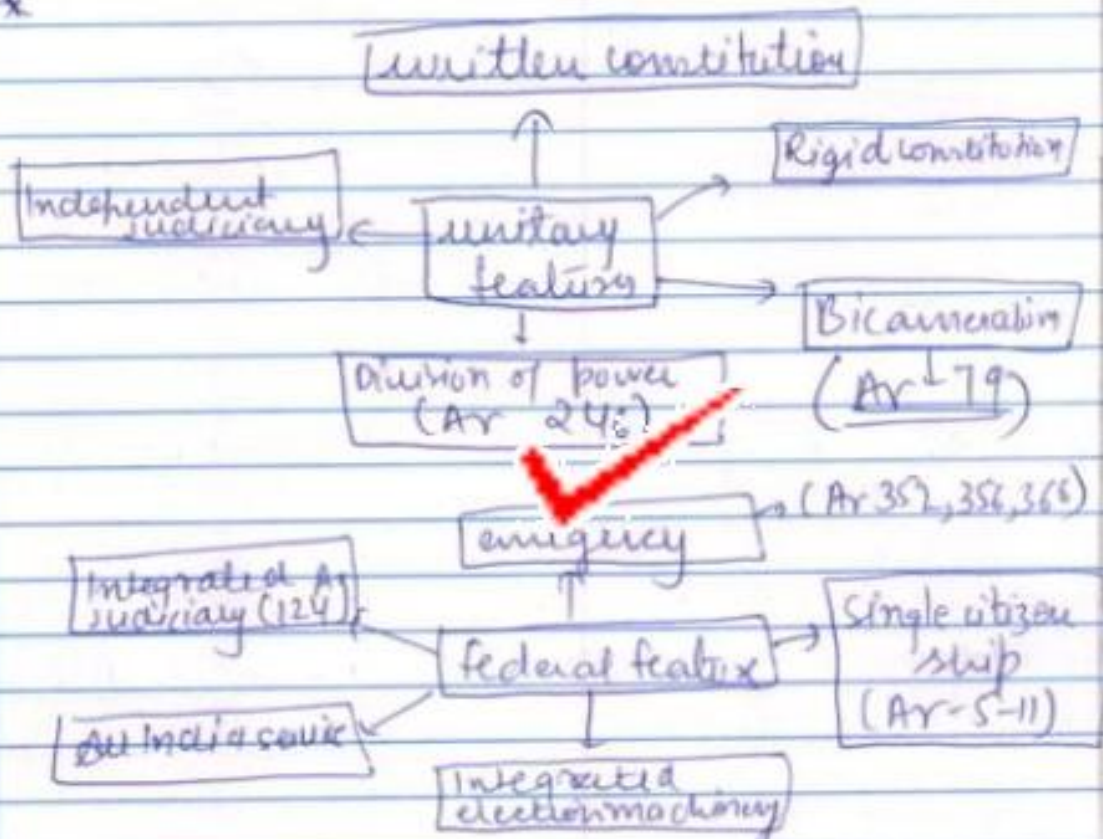


→ It helps in the resolution of Interstate council.

* In India structure is as follows -



x



Thus, Quasi federalism is a power sharing arrangement as defined by its characteristics of distribution of power among centre & units.



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Ans (1b) Coalition - Latin term - coalatio - to go & grow together.

• Coalition refers to that process where political parties come together to form government.

• It is a feature of parliamentary form of government and is formed in a situation called hung government.

• Reasons
 → If there is a deadlock.
 → If there is no majority of party.

• William Riker defined coalition as a POWER SHARING ARRANGEMENT.

• However, coalition is a result mainly of following factors:

Factors
 → decline of centre strong party
 → Rise of Regional party
 → Diverse electorate
 → Internal Party fragmentation

• On one hand when coalition promotes accountability and is very feature of federalism it has many negative aspect that need to be looked before →



RELATIVE ASPECTS OF COALITION

(i) A KING MAKER LEADER - Usually in coalition a leader emerge very important which is termed as king maker.

for eg - In recent election NITISH KUMAR.

(ii) UNSTABLE GOVERNMENT - As coalition is a mixture of different ideological leaders it may lead to uncertainty in government.

(iii) ELECTION COST → As there is uncertainty, many time government falls, due to which re-election has to be conducted that increase economic burden.

(iv) NO COMMON IDEOLOGY → There is no uniform ideology of coalition which is bad for countries future.

(v) STRATEGIC ALLIANCE → Sometimes coalition are usually made to defeat the party in power - eg - 1977 (JANTA PARTY)

Ans (c) Political parties are organisation that coordinate candidate to contest election.

According to BURKE = "It is a group of men who come together and with



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their joint endeavour try to promote national interest using principle on they all have agreed.

• Political party play a major role in a democracy because -

(i) CONTEST ELECTION - Election is a very feature of election and these election political parties are candidates or the one who contest.

(ii) FORM GOVERNMENT - Government is considered as the vehicle of democracy which is formed by political parties.

(iii) OPPOSITION - Opposition act as a institution checks on party in power thus, opposition is important. The other majority party other than winning party forms opposition.

(iv) SOCIAL WELFARE - Political party as an organisation works for the welfare of the country as their aim to come in power and serve the general public.

(v) REPRESENTATIVE - A country huge in its size and democracy can not be run by a gover. individual for this a government is needed and for political parties to be formed to contest election because these



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are the one who put forward public interest.

Ans(d): Panchayat can also be found as 'rural self governments'.

• Panchayats are important because they help in the grass root level development of the country.

• Following is structure of panchayat.



BASIS → GRAM SABHA.

- Election of the members →
- (i) conducted by Election Commission
 - (ii) The election commission ask state election commissioner to carry out the election process.
 - (iii) The members of the panchayats are elected by the way of DIRECT ELECTION.
 - (iv) And then the Head is elected by the elected member through indirect election.
 - (v) Thus, pradhan is elected through.



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Indirect elections:

Article 3 of the self government or the local self government is the basic feature of the Indian constitution under the component of BASIC STRUCTURE i.e. DECENTRALISATION.

- self government is the third tier of the Indian governance also called as Panchayat system at Rural level and municipality in the urban level.
- Gandhi Ji emphasised on the upliftment of the villages as he said.
Villages are the very soul of India
{ if it will perish, India will also perish }
- Thus, self government is important because:
 - It decentralised the central authority.
 - Promote diverse representation
 - Helps in the grass root level development of the country
 - A basic component of federalism
 - Increase in the political participation of the unprivileged section

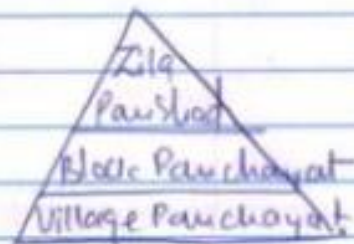


of the society.

• In India self government is introduced by 73rd and 74th amendment act of 1992.

• 73rd Amendment led to the establishment of Panchayat system at rural level.

* Structure.



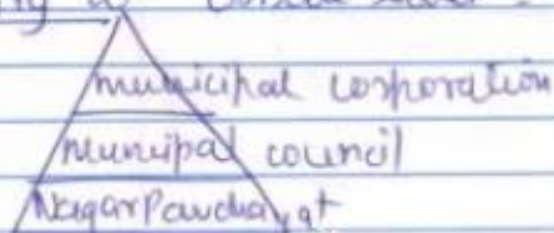
* Part IX

* Article 243 - 243D.

* Schedule 11.

* 74th Amendment led to the establishment of municipality at urban level.

* Structure.



* Part IX A

* Article 243 P - 243 T.

* Schedule 12.

Thus, self government is important as it also gives representation to women, SC, ST with 1/3rd reservation, so it is essential for all level development.



Ans 1(f) Election Commission of India is the constitutional body to conduct free and fair election in the country.

* Election Commission was established in the year 1950 on 25 January.

* Composition → • 1 Chief Election Commissioner appointed by the President of the country.

• 2 Election Commissioner.

• Thus, it is 3 member body.

* Constitutional provision → Ar 324.

* Term — 6 year.

* Removal → • Chief Election Commissioner by Impeachment

• Election Commissioner by President on the recommendation of Chief Election Commission.

* FUNCTIONS OF THE ELECTION COMMISSION OF INDIA ARE AS FOLLOWS ✓

(i) To conduct free and fair election in the country.

(ii) To increase voting awareness and participation in the country.



* Reduce the uncertainties in the election process by bringing electoral reforms:

for

→ *NOTA

+ EVMs

+ Model code of conduct

* Digitalisation of voter Id card making

+ Accessibility of voting to seniors and disabled.

* To uphold Universal adult franchise.

* Reduce criminalisation

* Set ceiling on the use of money and muscle power.

* Ar 324 and Section 2(1)(b) of Representation of People's Act 1951 give Election Commission to register Political parties of the country. Thus:

It can register a party as national or state party.

* It has to prepare electoral rolls.

* Has the duty to prepare election centres etc. allocate symbols.

Thus, Election Commission of India is a important pillar of Indian democracy, as it is the soul of India which is responsible not



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only to conduct election but also to uphold it free and fairness.

Ans 1g) Secession refers to the withdrawal of any area from the already existing nation state to become a sovereign state.

• In India secession politics can be noticed in both pre and post Independence scenario.

PRE INDEPENDENCE SCENARIO → PRINCIPAL STATES

• princely states like Kashmir, Junagadh and Hyderabad were in a constant agreement of seceding from India but was integrated with the efforts of Sardar Vallabhai Patel.

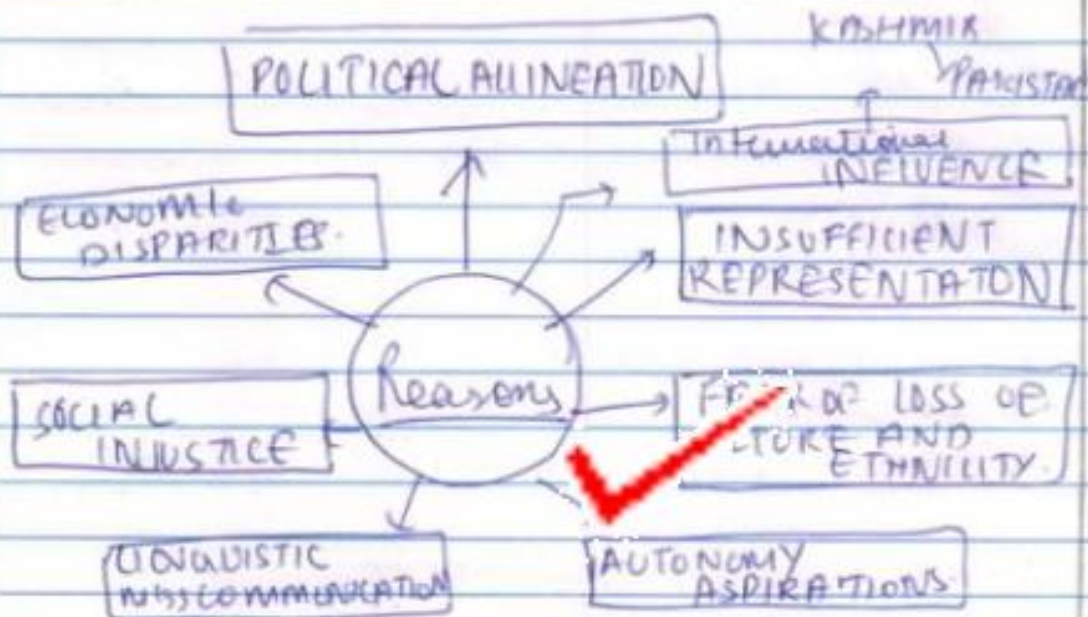
→ Partition
• secession of Pakistan from territory of India in 1947 is one of the most important example of politics of secession.

POST INDEPENDENCE → REGIONAL
↳ JAMMU & KASHMIR (1937)
↳ NORTH EAST LAB (SURGENCY)
↳ PUNJAB (KHALISTAN MOVEMENT)
↳ Tribal → Tribal movement of Chhattisgarh
↳ Tribal movement of Chhattisgarh





Reasons of Politics of secession



However, India had given a great performance in combating these movements as evident in:-

(i) Integration of Princely states by SARDAR VALABHAI PATEL.

(ii) Peace Accords with North eastern states like MIZO'S.

(iii) Military campaign to suppress movements.

(iv) CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS → EIGHTH SCHEDULE → PREAMBLE giving India secular
FR → Ar 25-28 (Freedom of Religion and Ar 29-30 (Cultural Rights)).



Ans (Ch): Religion is a practice and belief that connects individual to divine.

• Religious politics in the contemporary world especially in a diverse country like India, it leads to many problems like →

- * Secessionist movement
- * Violence
- * economic ^{inst}
- * loss of inter and unity.
- * Internal disturbance.

* To combat, these problems it is important for the Government to ensure rights that ensure religious freedom.

- In Indian constitution Ar 25-28.

talks about RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION that encompasses -

- Right to profess religion of choice.
- Right to set up religious institution.

- DPSP - Ar 44 - Uniform civil code.

Thus, Religious rights are important to maintain peace, integrity and unity of the nation because contemporary religious politics is influenced by -

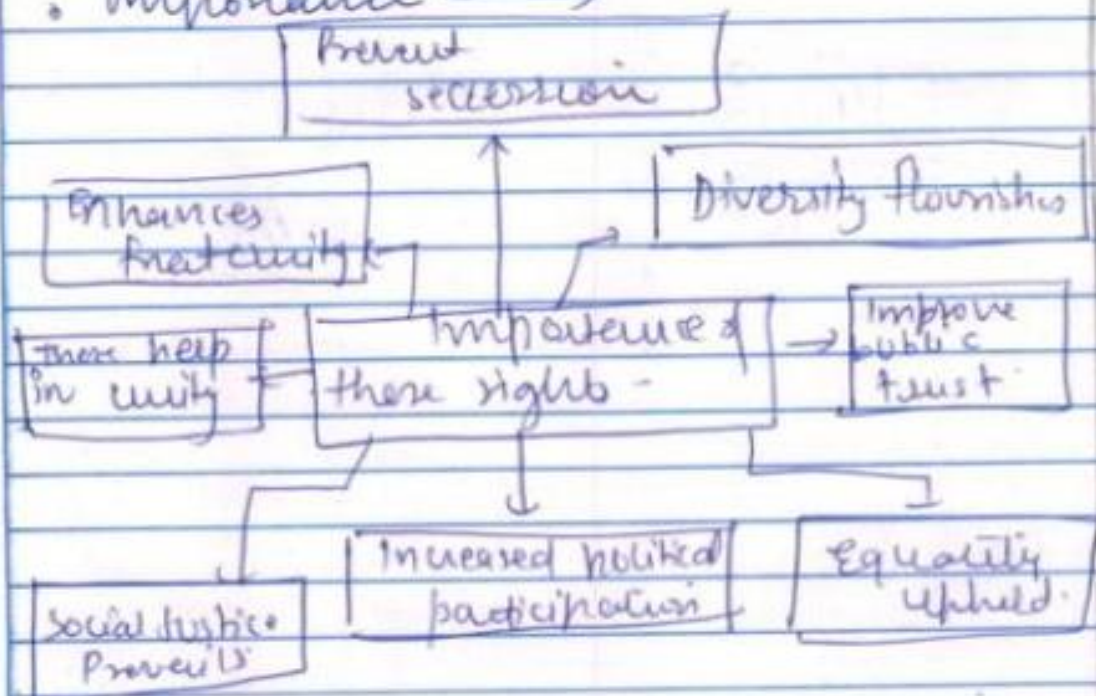
- (i) Communalism
- (ii) Regionalism
- (iii) Majoritarianism
- (iv) fundamentalism.



Ans (1)(ii) • Culture is an important factor that is effecting positive of country, especially India this, it is important to ensure rights to citizens through which they can follow and propagate their culture.

• In Indian Constitution AR 28-29-30 ✓ talks about cultural and educational rights.

• Importance →



Thus, cultural and educational rights are fundamental to promote the democratic features of the nation.



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Ans (i) • Corruption refer to the use of ^{political} power in negative way for personal gain.

• when power in hand comes with authorization to rule, it leads to corruption.

• Lord Acton "POWER IS CORRUPT
ABSOLUTE POWER IS ABSOLUTELY
CORRUPT"

• Reasons →

(i) MONETARY GAINS → Corruption is based on the materialistic fulfilment of the one who is corrupt. ✓

(ii) FOR GETTING PRIVILEGE - Usually a high profile personality tends to get easy entry in various public places which is not justifiable.

(iii) FOR POLITICAL GAINS → Corruption can be seen in elections like use of money and muscle power, booth capturing etc.

This, corruption is a evil and a great challenge to nation building.



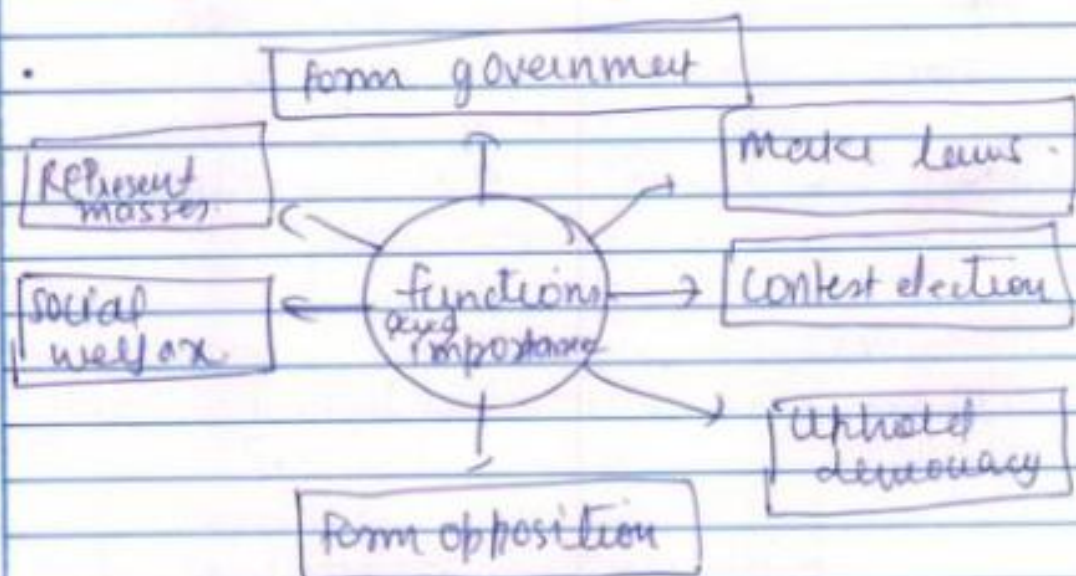
Section B

Ans (4). Political parties are the organisation that coordinates candidates to contest election.

• It is usual that a candidate may have some kind of similar ideology with the party due to which he becomes its member.

• According to Burke

"It is a group of men who come together and with their joint endeavour try to promote national interest using principle in which they are agreed upon."





- Form government - A party which wins the election comes to form government in the country.
- Make laws - After initiated as a winning party it is the duty of that party and party members to make laws and fulfil the promises made in election manifesto.
- Contest election - A country can't be run with an organised institution, which can carry law and procedure forward. Thus election are held in which parties compete and the one which wins forms government.
- Uphold democracy - Political parties comes in power by way of election which is a basic feature of the India. Also after coming in power they have to work and uphold constitutional principles.
- Form opposition - The party other than the winning one sits in opposition. which in turn acts as a instrument of checks and balance on ruling government.



• Social welfare - Political parties are formed and contest election to gain power. They have to use that power to promote social welfare through different laws & policies.

• Represent masses - it is the most basic function of any political party as the candidate who contest in election is none other than the representative of the masses who put forward the public interest.

INDIA AND POLITICAL PARTIES

* In India under sec 324 and section 21(A) of ROPA Act 1951 it is the duty of election commission to register parties in the country.

* According to Report of election commission in march 2024, India at present have 6 National parties and 58 state parties and 2764 approx unrecognized parties.

* Thus, political parties are of



Two types →

NATIONAL

(Criteria)

2% seats of LS

eg - BJP

(Bharatiya Janta Party)

- INC

(Indian National Congress)

- CP(M)

(Communist Party Marxist)

- AAP

(Aam Admi Party)

STATE PARTIES

eg - TRIMOOL CONGRESS

- LOK JANSHAKTI PARTY (R)

(Criteria 6% votes + 2 seats in LS)

- These parties gain symbol and name from Election Commission of India which is a constitutional body under Art 324. And consists a Chief Election Commissioner and 2 Election Commissioners.

IMPORTANT → Thus, political parties are important for the upliftment of the unprivileged in the society and uphold the integrity, unity, secularity, polity, governance and fraternity of the country. As the ideology of these parties influence.



people. So, it is important for the political parties to neutral and unbiased so that justice can be prevailed to all.

Section c

Ans(9). Voting behaviour refers to the way by which people cast their vote in election.

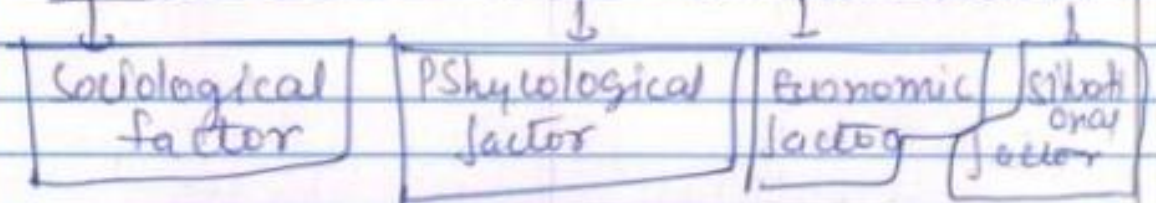
• It encompasses the factors like dynamics, influence and criteria that influence voters decision making.

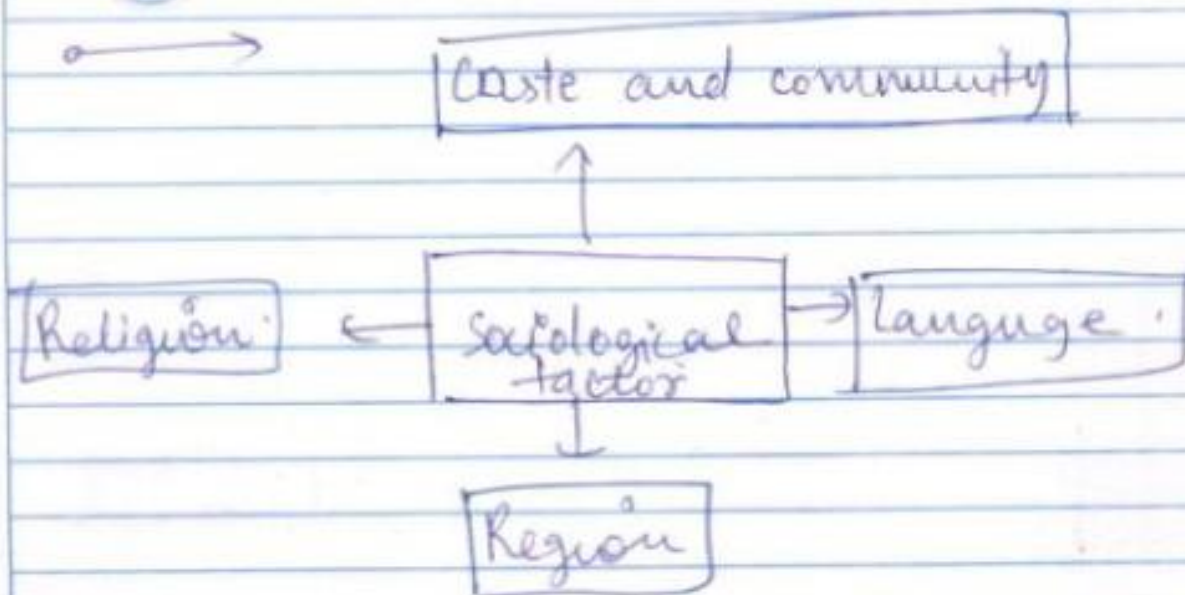
• Robert Dahl
↓
↓ BOOK - ON DEMOCRACY

↓
Voting behaviour forms on the pattern of participation in the democratic process.

• Voting behaviour is a dynamic concept influenced by many factors.

• DETERMINANTS OF VOTING BEHAVIOUR.





• Caste and communities → It is very often that the voters vote to those candidate with whom their caste aligns.

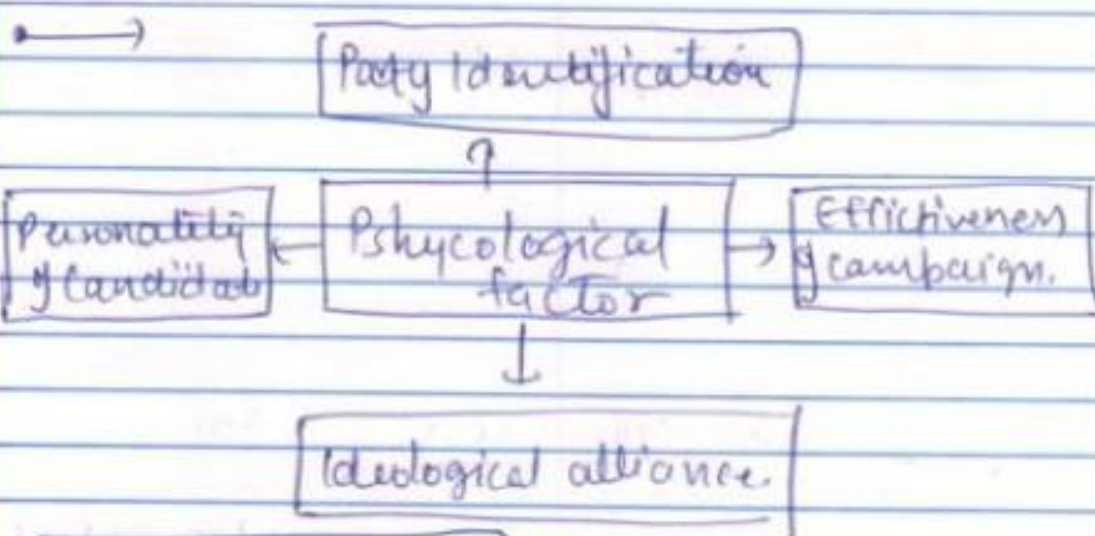
• Language → It is a very key component of voting as usually the illiterate population of the nation tends to vote those who speak same language as it is easy to understand them during political campaigns. (eg - Tamil Nadu).

• Region → The region of voter also influence voting behaviour as the influential figure in their region will be in their top list to vote.

• Religion → This is the most important aspect as religion has now become



the key vehicle of politics. It tends voters to cast a vote to the one with his/her religion aligns.



• Party Identification — Voters tend to vote that candidate which is from the party he support.

• Effective campaign — It give a psychological influence in the mind of voters. Thus, more the effective campaign, more the number of votes.

• Ideological Alliance ✓ — Ideology of a political party is important to be aligned with voter thoughts to gain votes.

• Personality of candidate — The charismatic personality of a leader gives



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a upperhand to the candidate as his/her personality gives confidence & better work to the voter.



Benefits & policies



Class and occupation

Economic factor

work of government

• Class and occupation → The party which works for all the classes be it industrial or labourer tends to be voted more than others.

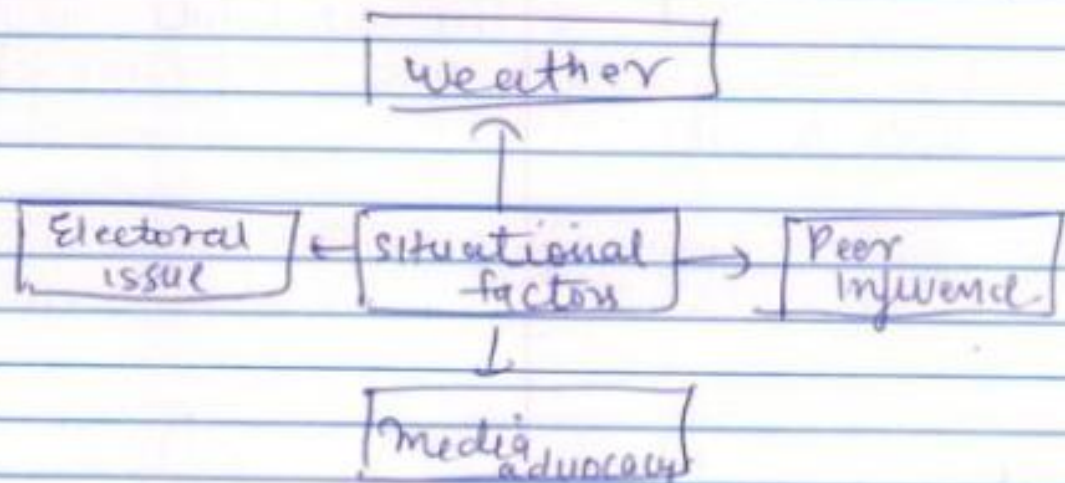
• Work of government → Work of recent government, influences the mind of voters to vote them again.

• Benefits & policies → The party which talks and works about the benefits of working class and promise to devise policies with respect to inflation, unemployment etc tends to get more votes.

✓ P.T.O.



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Weather - Weather of voting day also affects voting behaviour.

• Peer influence - People usually vote on the party that the other person may be colleague will vote.

• media advocacy - The image of the political party created by the media also influence voting.

• Electoral issue - The issue that a party supports that time also influence voting behaviour.

Thus, voting behaviour helps in understanding future dynamics of politics.