



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 5526101

**Roll No.** 24038000297  
**Total Mark** 63/75.00

**Exam** MASTER OF ARTS\_ODD EXAM-DEC-24  
**Subject** A060702T - INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

**Question wise Mark Summary**

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

1A 05/5

1B 05/5

1C 04/5

1D 04/5

1E 02/5

1F 04/5

1G 04/5

1H 05/5

1I 04/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 NA/15

5 13/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 NA/15

9 13/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 18/12/2024 Shift: Morning Room No.: 14  
 Paper Code: A060702T Subject: Pol. Science Year Sem: I  
 Name of Candidate: Ananya Awasthi  
 Roll No. 24038000297

### PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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(c)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures										Max. Marks
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 6 0 7 0 2 T  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Course: M.A.  
 Session: 2024-25 Year/Semester: 1  
 Subject Name: Political Science  
 Medium: English  Hindi   
 Paper Code: A060702T  
 Exam Date: 18/12/2024  
 Name of Candidate: ANANYA AWASTHI  
 Father's Name: NODIP AWASTHI

कॉलेज कोड  
College Code

K N O I

A	A	0	0
B	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
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L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
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U	T	8	8
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पेपर कोड  
Exam Centre Code

K N O I

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K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
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U	T	8	8
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प्रकार का परीक्षा  
Type of Exam

Regular  
 Private  
 Ex-Student  
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5526101

A 0 6 0 7 0 2 T  
Paper Code



Enrollment Number: CSJMA24000128592  
 Candidate's Roll Number: 24038000297  
 Paper Code: A060702T



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Ananya

Signature of Candidate

V

Signature of Invigilator

C S Facsimile

CSJMA

COE Facsimile

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को कुछ भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
 2. परीक्षा में भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ काली सफ़ा पेन से भूख को जर्घ्य। 3. परीक्षा को काले या नीले चॉलरपेन 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 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 tampering 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 निर्दिष्ट स्थान को धीरे-धीरे अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का इलाका कहीं और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति से आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बाहरीतः अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद उत्तर करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएँ लाया न जायें, जैसे किन्हीं रूप कागज के टुकड़ों, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिवाइस, डिजिटल क्लॉक, कॉपी, मुलक यह सभी वस्तुएँ जो अनुचित साधन को अज्ञात आती है। केंद्रगत संघीय प्रश्नपत्र में ही वेबोरी लेब साइटीकल कंप्यूटेटर से जाने की अनुमति है।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न रंगी न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखायें। ऐसा करने अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति से आता है।

### उत्तरपुस्तिका को रिफिल करना

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 दोषों तलाश लियें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक को अधिस्तित कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानी पुरंक लियें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ ( 1-24) से कम है या कटे हुए हैं, तो गुरु होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र को विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसकी प्रति होने की 30 मिनट की अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विद्यार्थियों द्वारा कोई भी चिह्न न लिखें।
9. अपनी को उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. की काली या अधिस्तित धारा नहीं लिख लिये।

### 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, Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of 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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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .

Ans 5

India, is a federal country, although it has adopted independent and unified judiciary. At the top, there is Supreme Court and below it we have high courts and subordinate (district) courts.

Structure of the Supreme Court :- 


- Being a federal country, the disputes between the centre and the units of federation was inevitable, hence, it was necessary to have an apex court (Article-124)
- Supreme Court consists of 33 judges and 1 Chief Justice of India.
- The judges are appointed by the President on the consultation with collegium, consisting of 4 seniormost judges of the Supreme Court.
- The CJI is most of the times appointed by the President on the basis of seniority (in terms of work & not age).
- Judiciary is independent & to ensure it there is fixed tenure of the 65 yrs of age.



## Structure of the High Courts

- For each state, there is a High Court. (Article - 214).
- Sometimes, for one or more states, a single High Court can be assigned. For eg → We have HC of Bombay for both Maharashtra and Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli.
- Each HC would have a Chief Justice along with judges as recommended by the state legislature time to time.
- Judges are appointed by the President.

## Powers of Supreme Court and High Courts

More or less,  powers of SC & HC are same. There are certain minute differences in terms of their jurisdiction. SC's judgements are applicable to any part of the entire country, while HC's judgements are limited to its concerned state.

### Supreme Court's Powers :-

Article 126 to 134 ~~exclusively~~ extensively talks about SC's role & responsibilities.



## ① Original jurisdiction - (Article 126)

All the federal disputes comes under the exclusive original jurisdiction of the SC. Exclusive means that such cases are to be heard by the SC on the first <sup>stage</sup> appeal and not by appeal.

It includes -

- dispute between centre and a state
- dispute between centre and two or more states
- dispute between states.

Limitations : • International agreements, treaties having ~~been~~ enforced before the commencement of the constitution are not to be heard by SC.  
• Disputes regarding inter-state rivers water.

## ② Writ jurisdiction ✓ - (Article 32)

SC is the guardian of fundamental rights, hence, an aggrieved person can ~~move~~ move to SC if his/her FR is being violated. Although, SC's writ jurisdiction is not exclusive, it shares this power with High Courts under Article-226.

Writs issued by HC & SC are :-  
→ Habeas Corpus → Prohibition  
→ Mandamus → Quo-warranto.  
→ Certiorari



### ③ Appellate Jurisdiction (Article 127 to 129)

SC is the highest court of appeal. One can move to SC if the judgements of the HC is not satisfactory.

i) Constitutional matters → If the HC certifies that a particular case is having substantial question of law & needs interpretation of the ~~the~~ constitution.

ii) Civil matters → On the certification of HC, a civil case can be appealed before the SC.

iii) Criminal matters → If the HC has sentenced death, ~~to~~ who is being acquitted by the subordinate court. If the HC in its own has sentenced a death punishment.

In above cases, the criminal matter can be appealed before SC for better satisfaction.

### ④ Advisory Jurisdiction - (Article 131)

§ The President can seek opinion of the SC in any matter related to law or fact. The advice of the SC is not binding on the President.




### ⑤ Power of Judicial Review

Both the SC and HC can declare a law legislative enactment or the executive order as unconstitutional, illegal and void on the grounds - that it has violated the provisions of the Constitution.

Power of Judicial review is a very important one as it ensures checks & balances on the work of executive and legislature. It works for the protection of civil rights.

Constitutional provisions with respect to the judicial review :-

Though Judicial  review is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution, certain articles explicitly talk about this power of SC and HC.

- Article - 13 - Defines the term 'law' and says that any law which violates the Fundamental rights can be challenged in the court of law.
- Article - 32 - writ jurisdiction of SC in case of violation of FRs.
- Article - 226 - writ jurisdiction of HC in case of violation of FRs.



## Judicial Activism

It denotes the proactive role of judiciary in the affairs of the executive and legislature when these organs don't function accordingly.

Judicial Activism, in India was introduced in 1970s by Justice PN Bhagwati, Justice Krishna Iyer etc.

Judicial Activism is a way of exercising the powers which are different from the traditional power of the courts (Judicial restraint) for the betterment of the citizens.

Needs of Judicial activism:-

- upholds the supremacy of constitution.
- ensures that the rights of individuals are protected.

SC, itself says that this power should be used in a limited manner so as to prevent any conflict among the organs of the government.



Ans - 9

The 73<sup>rd</sup> constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 has given the constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). PRIs are the fundamental of local governance in rural areas.

Provisions of the Act:

- Gram Sabha → It is the primary unit of local self-governance consisting of all the citizens who are above 18 in a particular village.
- Elections to the members and Chairpersons. Members are to be elected at all the levels and the Chairmans to be elected by the indirectly.
- 3-tier system :→ At village level - Gram Panchayats, At Block level - Block Samitis and at District level - Zila Parishad.
- Provision for State Election Commission to conduct the elections freely and fairly.
- Establishment of State Finance Commission by the government at every 5 years.



## Opportunities in rural governance by the advent of PRIs.

i) Better Representation: All the members of society can participate in the decision making process through Gram Sabhas.

There is a provision of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in proportion to their population. Along with this, the seats are reserved for the women candidates (one-third) to contest elections.

ii) Addressing Issues of grassroots: When the members of local level come in the position to make policies for the economical development and ensuring social justice, the issues of the local level are better addressed as they are familiar to the challenges being faced by the village people.

iii) Enhances trust in the government and democracy: Participation of people leads to robust functioning of democracy. It converts the representative democracy into a participatory one.



iv) Ensures good governance : The institution of Panchayats makes the government responsible, accountable and transparent. It also advocates for social audits of the governmental projects.

Despite having such great implications, the PRIs in India are facing huge challenges.

### Challenges

i) State's reluctance to share power : Acc. to the Act, 29 subjects of the State list are to be given to the Panchayats but it has been seen that the states don't endow the scales & responsibilities to the PRIs. There is a reluctance in devolution of 3Fs - (functions, finance and functionaries).

ii) Dependency on government funding : The funds are not allocated to the PRIs adequately. So, these are dependent for grants-in-aids heavily from the government (both centre & state). It creates impediment in the functioning of the PRIs.



iii) Interference of Bureaucracy: Sometimes, it has been observed that the elected sarpanchs had to visit the Block officers for the technical and financial aid. Red Tapism in bureaucracy is also a hurdle.

iv) Reluctance to collect Taxes: The Act has provided for the powers of the PRIs to levy & collect taxes on property, markets, fairs etc, but it is noticed that the representatives of PRIs are not keen for it. They say that they can't collect revenue from their own community.

The 73<sup>rd</sup> CA is a right step towards democratic decentralisation. The various recommendations of various committees can be helpful in tackling the challenges. Proper financial autonomy to the PRIs, can be a good measure. Villages are the grassroots of democracy and hence, their empowerment is of utmost priority.



### Ans (A)

The Constituent Assembly has played a significant role in the making of the constitution. The provisions of the constitution, which we see today are the result of extensive deliberation and debates which went on in the constituent Assembly.

Our constitution makers took 2 yrs 11 months and 18 days to complete our constitution. It is a huge time, and also the necessary one, to make an effective & influential constitution, which takes into account the contemporary conditions of India.

The Constituent Assembly was the result of Mountbatten Plan of 1947, which had 329 members including good number of women as well (part of that point of time).

Dr B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sarojini Naidu etc played a critical role in making the constituent Assembly a success. We can praise the assembly because the provisions they put in are very relevant. Their noble vision & ideals are uprooted in the constitution. Our constitution was ready on 26<sup>th</sup> Nov, 1949 hence, to commemorate this great day, we observe Constitution Day since 2014.

Ans - 1(B)

In India, we have adopted British system of Parliament. (Parliamentary form of government). In this, there is a Constitutional head (the President) and the real head (the Prime minister).

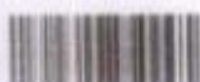
[Powers and functions of the Parliament]

Parliament consists of the President, Lok Sabha (lower house / house of people) and the Rajya Sabha (council of states) upper house).

⇒ The main function of the Parliament is to make laws / regulations.

⇒ Financial functions :- • Money bill, (Art-110) is being passed by the Parliament.  
• Provides recommendations to the Finance Commission.

⇒ Executive functions → The proper implementation of laws made by Parliament is also the responsibility as it consists of the executive members also.



## Unit (1)

The Directive principles of the State policy (Art- 36 to 50) are ~~a~~ very important for the governance of a country. It provides a blue print to the legislators to make policies keeping in view the DPSPs.

DPSPs are fundamental in the governance of a country. It also acts as a yardstick to the policies of the government.

Though the DPSPs are not justiciable, yet they act as a tool to measure the effectiveness of a government. If the government's policies are on the lines of DPSPs, such govt. is considered good by the citizens. And, if the policies are not conforming with DPSPs, such govt. is considered as not for welfare of the people.


~~DPSP~~ DPSPs are the positive obligations to the state. It directs the state to act in according to the provisions provided.

The provisions of DPSPs implemented so far are:-

- 1) Right to Education - Art- 21.




- ii) Act for maternal benefits.
- iii) Prohibition of bonded labourers Act.
- iv) Environment & wildlife protection Acts.

Hence, DPSPs has guided the Indian government very  well in its governance.

### Ans 1 (D)

The concept of Public Interest Litigation was developed & originated in USA. It was introduced in India in the early 1980s by the efforts of Justice PN Bhagwati and Krishna Iyer.

PIL is a tool for Judicial Activism. It empowers the ~~can~~ people to move to court of law and redress their grievances.

SC has defined PIL as 'a legal action ~~against the~~ to protect the public or general ~~interests~~  of a community by legal ~~means~~.

PIL empowers the individual to move to the court in the cause of public interest.



It was introduced so that the unrepresented and poor masses can reach at the door of the SC / HC to for the redressal of their grievances.

It is to be noted here that a case comprising an individual is not be heard through PIL, for this purpose Art - 32 is given. When a case consisting the public causes & interests, then only a PIL can be filed by the written or by any individual seeking public interest.

Such interests groups include environmentalists, peas groups, tax payers etc.

PIL is a very effective tool in the Indian judicial system as it provides protection to the masses' rights. But, it must be used in a restricted manner.

Ans 1 (E)

Indian state politics, in nowadays of coalition politics. Since 2014, the coalition govt. is ruling & it is the most stable coalition ever.

The trend can be seen in this stability that a particular party got the high number of votes among its coalition partners.

Ans 1 (F)

India is a largely populated country. So, it becomes necessary to understand the voting behaviour of the individuals as their behaviour is guided by diverse interests.

Determinants of voting behaviour :-

① Influence of a political party.

② Money - ✓ <sup>T</sup>allures given by the political parties, sometimes considered as freebies.

③ Caste - India is a diverse country, hence, caste politics is very frequent. People are guided by their community interests & vote the candidates of their community only.

③ Religion - As Gandhi said - Religion can not be separated from politics, it is true as well. People, who are illiterate give votes in the name of religion.

④ Work done by political parties - few



Individuals who are educated & have electoral literacy look for the efficiency of the political parties while casting their vote.

(b) In the recent years, it is noticed that people are sidelining their communal feelings & casting votes in the name of development & progress only. These voting / electoral behaviours are largely responsible for the shaping Indian electoral outcomes.

Ans 1 (b)

With the advent of technology, the role of social media, has been increased significantly. Other media such as newspaper and television also plays a critical role in shaping the ideologies of the electors.

The recent Lok Sabha elections 2024 are the best case study to observe the role of ~~social~~ media & civil society on electoral politics.

The youtubers, journalists, etc played an all important role in developing the ~~correct~~ ideologies among the citizens.



Role played by media & civil society is both positive & negative.

Positive → Media - civil society can create awareness (electoral apex) by providing accurate information of the candidates.

- They can show the real faces of the contested persons.
- They can also focus on the previous works done by the political parties so that the voters can decide whom to vote.

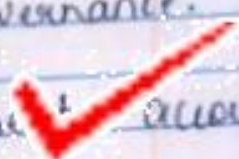
Negative → Certain media influencers spread propaganda of a particular party creating false consciousness among the voters.

Ans 1 (H)

The Panchayati Raj institutions are the grassroots of democracy and an efficient democratic decentralisation process. JAN has been given constitutional status by the 73<sup>rd</sup> LAA, 1992.



## Key features of the Panchayati Raj Institution

- i) Gram Sabha - consisting of members of the village who are 18 or above.
- ii) Election to the members.
- iii) Provides good governance.
- iv) Held the government  accountable.
- v) Works for economic development & social justice.
- vi) State Finance Commission recommends the process of augmenting the funds. revenues & allocate
- vii) These are fundamental to governance.

### Ans 1 (I)

India has adopted Parliamentary form of government. In such a system, the real head of the government is the Prime Minister who works for the welfare of the public.



Paper Code

A 0 6 0 7 0 2 T



20

## Role of Prime Minister

→ Article - 74: There shall be a council of ministers, ~~at~~ Prime Minister at its head to aid & advise the President.



Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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21

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22

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23

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24

X

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