



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11512120

Roll No. 24030000186
Total Mark 62/75.00

Exam MA-III_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject A050901T - Contemporary History of India (1947-2000)

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 13/15

3 0/15

4 0/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 13/15

8 0/15

9 0/15

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

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



A050901T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 11/11/2025 Shift: IIIrd Room No.: 153
 Paper Code: A050901T Subject: History Year/Sem: 3
 Name of Candidate: Shrajal Dixit

Roll No. 24030000186

Signature of Candidate
Shrajal Dixit

Signature of Investigator
[Signature]

COE Facsimile
[Signature]

Course: N.A (Master of Arts History)
 Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 3
 Subject: History (Contemporary History of India)

कक्षा/विभाग का कोड / College Code: KNOI
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड / Exam Centre Code: KNOI
 परीक्षा का प्रकार / Type of Exam: Regular Ex. Student
 Private Back paper Exam

Paper Code: A050901T
 Exam Date: 11/11/2025
 Name of Candidate: SHRAJAL DIXIT
 Father's Name: JITENDRA KUMAR DIXIT

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 11512120
 Paper Code: A050901T

Enrollment Number: CSJMA24000130703
 Candidate's Roll Number: 24030000186
 Paper Code: A050901T

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4	●	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
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Signature of Candidate: *Shrajal Dixit*
 Signature of Investigator: *[Signature]*
 C.S. Facsimile: *[Signature]*

नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले को युक्त मात्र पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. बोलियों में गरी जाने वाली प्रविष्टियों वाली उत्तरों से युक्त को न करें। 3. बोलियों को काले या नीले सॉल्वेन से भरें।

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.

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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 निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनावें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी जैसे साइटकिंग कॅल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुम्यता होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपरे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में विपणन। ऐसा करने पर 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 कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड 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 है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रा. में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर केंद्र निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा केंद्र कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ 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 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 paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Examiners Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

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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.

1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
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Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three column



Section - A

Short Answers :-

Q) FORMATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF NON-ALIGNMENT MOVEMENT

Introduction :-

Non-alignment was a movement launched during the cold war era because world was divided into two poles western bloc and eastern bloc.

Non-alignment movement was launched by prime minister Jawahar-lal-nehru.

He was father of Non-alignment movement.

Foundation :-

Bandung

1955 → Belgrade conference [Asian African conference]

1961 → 1st Belgrade conference.

Leaders - Sukarno, Tito, Khrushchev, Nehru

India played a lead role in non-alignment movement.

OBJECTIVES :-

- To remain neutral.
- Refrain to join any military alliance.
- Against colonialism, racism and apartheid.
- promote self-determination and independence for the nation.





And we have played a leading role in it.

It was not the organisation or movement and real role was played by Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Indonesia (free from colonial rule)
Apartheid and Kaum & demotivated it.

✓ It was the brainchild of India and helped many countries to gain independence from colonial rule.

with the passage of time its relevance decreased because of fall of USSR.

NAM is the key founders of India's foreign policy at that time.



Ans 2
D

OPERATION POLO

After independence India had to face a large number of difficulties to unite India and there were two types of states — British India provinces and princely states. Total 562 princely states were there. Our leader 'Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel' played a key role to unite all different states in one free state and a country called INDIA.

States department formed - 28 June 1947
 leader - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
 Secretary - V. P. Menon, princely states.

There were so many rulers who were not willing to join India and this was the main difficulty of the time.

Jammu, Bhopal, Travancore, Hyderabad.
 Hyderabad was also the one where Operation Polo was launched.

Key - MR USMAN ALI, (Muslim) wanted to join Pakistan. But geographically it will create difficulty when Hyderabad will free from India.

Sardar Patel launched OPERATION POLO in the month of September a military school "Razakars" played an important role in it. This is how Hyderabad got join in India nation.



Key factors

- * Kazahari Assembly.
- * Sardar Patel role and diplomacy
- * Military Army played and important role.

Ans

C

Article 370 with merger of Kashmir

Kashmir was ruled by Raja Hari Singh. And wanted to remain independent. But Pakistan's Army attacked Kashmir and this made difficulty for Hari Singh.

Document of accession under control stand still agreement (Foreign Policy + Communi-cation of Kashmir)

and made it free to join India. Article 370 gives special status to Kashmir, and have announced in Delhi session that they made their constituent Assembly which was dissolved in 1952. But India had recognised it as special state and give priority to it. But in (2019) article 370 was suspended because

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Paper Code

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05

and Kashmir got fully engaged in India with all its financial + international external communication and defence.

5 sep 2019 - Indian Government announced article 370 will be suspended. And no special status will be alloted to Kashmir as provided earlier. With the suspension of 370, Kashmir got full recognition under India.

article 370 - it gave status and Kashmir had its own position and have controlled all its diplomatic policy, external + internet communication as well.

but ✓ became the most big challenge of the abrogation of article 370.

but in today's condition India recognize Kashmir as state



d) UN Security Council:-

India and United Nation have old relation, before the India's Independence, India had signed the UN Membership and in 1946 become officially member of it.

UN - Have several organs. Security was also major part of it.

Security Council Role:-

It provide security for other nation and give or not membership to join it. To provide security, India was continuously fighting for the permanent membership.

UN (An important organisation after League of Nation) played an important role.

India wanted permanent membership of the UN (Security Council) but it was going very significantly.

And UN and played increased in relation (2001-2020) India being arguments behind demand for a permanent seat in UN Security Council.



e) India, China, Russia be able to challenge America's unipolar supremacy.

India, China and Russia were communist ideology who followed socialism as well.

America was capitalist in nature. Russia fought a great war in form ideological war in 1917 with U.S and Russia.

China these played major role in export and import of trade and was leading in one or other way.

though both three countries are dealing with their own course with foreign policy and trade.

America great deal with trade and supremacy as well but we can say india, Russia and China are also playing a good game.

Both these countries are adopting different foreign policy but need a united diplomatic and is based on good all city free nation and foreign alliances of the unipolar security.



f)

Border disputes between India and China affected bilateral Relation.

India and China earlier were good friends. On 29 April, 1954 Signed PANCHSHELI AGREEMENT

mutual defence non aggression ensure sovereignty of nation → peaceful co-existence

this made India and China a very good relation. "HINDI BHAI BHAI" slogan got famous at that time.

But relation got tensioned when India gave asylum to Dalai Lama in 1950. And this marked the violation of Panchsheel, though India recognised China's invasion to Tibet. So 1950, relation got tensioned due to interference in personal matters.

1961 - SINO-INDIAN WAR.

India at that time was not even ready for war because it was following the ideology of idealism.

✓ SINO-INDIAN WAR CAUSE SO MUCH WAR.



A territorial disputes occurred.

Aksai
chin
region

North Eastern Border.

These borders were extremely under Chinese coverage and India to Kashmir with this Aksai-chin region. Aksai-chin was region at the north of India and continuously India and China used to fight for Aksai-chin region.

North East Border - Got some relief but not at too extent.

These were major border which affect bilateral relations between India and China.

and

Conclusion: India intervention in Tibet conflict cause more bitter relations in border but played a great role in diplomacy and relations.



g)

Tamil issues affected indias relation.

Sri Lanka got independence from ceylon in 1948, India's so many Tamil planters used to reside at Sri Lanka region mostly Tamilians.

Sri Lankians started discouraging Indian planters and demand to give their rights and duties.

Tamil planter also have to face racial discrimination. That two pacts have been signed to protect tamil planters

SHASHTKI PACT - 1956.

This provide assurance to the Tamil workers for their right and some of them repatriate as well. from Sri Lanka.

yes, it affected India's and Sri Lanka relation to some extent

because Indian residence were face discrimination again and again. diplomacy played an important role to save some extent relation.



Q) purpose behind directive principles of states policy.

Directive principle of the states policy has been playing important role to save civilians - social economic and rights.

- * PPS - novel features.
 - * adopted from Ireland constitution.
 - * include in part IV of Indian constitution.
 - * they are unjudiciable; one can go to court for fundamental rights violation, but not for PPS.
- PPS = Philosophy + Fundamental rights.
- B.K. Subudhakar called it NOVEL FEATURES.

Purpose -

PPS

Cardhuhan

socialist

liberal

to save economic, and social aspects of people.

- * to grow from ground level (village panchayats)
- * provide maternity relief.
- * talks about health and sanitation.
- * gives free legal aid.
- * includes SC/ST's as major aspect of concerns.
- * education for primary and secondary schools.



Paper Code

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12

- * equal pay of equal works
- x give rights to labour.
- * consider nutrition as well

(three) division of ppsp provide
help in all ~~the~~ decisions.

liberalistic, Gandhian and
socialist

PPSP- are philosophy of the
Indian constitution
that make sue all legal,
free aid and educational
subjects for the
nation of india

though ppsp and fundamental
right are abatable.



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e) D.R. B.R. Subedakar keel 'in
peace making of indian constitution

Indian constitution formed in 1949
and enforced in 1950, provide
a great detail of rights Amendment
-> and judiciary.
constitution took - 2 year, 11 months - 9
days.
to complete.

many committees were inst and
to form constitution.

1st session Jan 1946.

2nd session 11 Dec 1946.

13 Oct 1946. Objective resolution passed
by Nehru.

B.R. Subedakar was member of the
drafting committee, whose role
is to draft the indian constitution
its whole structure, sample and
all.

Subedakar represents the salt
section of the society and played
an important role in the
formation of constitution.

Drafting committee 29 August 1946 formed
includes 7 members.

Their main work was to draft the
whole structure of constitution.



constitution provide great detail

drafting committee have done total 22 session and present full drafts in front of the constituent assembly. Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Rajendra Prasad were also key component in formation of constitution.

Indian constitution is known as the first and largest constitution.

ambassador role represent all section of society.

provide education rights to women.

provide women rights.

✓ ensure on legality, equality in all type paragraphs.



Section - B.

Long Answer

Ans
2 Analyse the power and functions of the president.

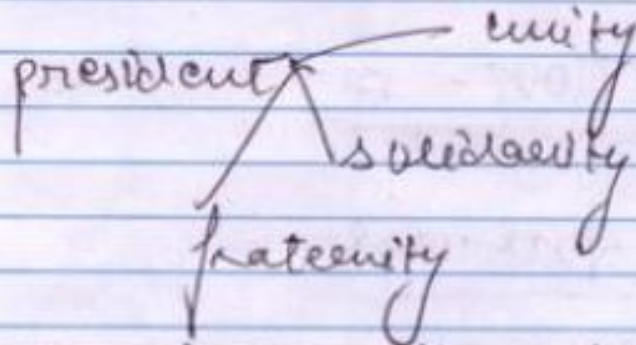
President came under article (52-78) which deals with different role and activities of the president


He is the First citizen of India, who represents the Indian state - He is de facto member and 1st citizens.

Union executive ← President
PWA
CWA
Attorney general of India

President is the nominal head of the union executive and all the functions and laws have been passed with his signature only. He is the only one who can decide whether the law will be passed or repeal.






all these three things represents president 

Appointment!

He is not directly elected by the people. He was indirectly elected under special college system

election: single transferable vote

- ① Both members of the (K.S + L.S) Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha) elected member.
 - ② elected member of State legislative assembly and council.
 - ③ elected member of Panchayat of rural areas.
- all these three electoral college helps in appointment of presidents!
- 



Qualification:

He should

(1) Indian citizens.

(2) Above 35 year age.

Conditions

→ He should not be member of Lok Sabha

→ should not hold any office of profit.

→ All the allowances and funds to be decided by the parliament

→ ✓ and any change in allowance may be changed after his term over

Term - 5yr and can be renewed by impeachment process.

Oath - Chief Justice of India or in his absence any other most. Judge.

x in president No legal case can be charged.

x ✓ if any removal case has been charged should provide 14 days notice before it days.

Impachment special resolution by L.S. res should signed the Bill. passed with 2/3rd majority



Powers and function

Executive power

- ✓ can appoint Attorney general of India.
- * Appoints (104) Council of Ministers → on prime Minister advice
- * Appoint chairperson of civil service commission.
- * Appoint election commission chairperson.
- ✓ Appoint NITI Aayog President

Legislative power

- ✓ He can summon the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for the session.
- * He appoints Rajya Sabha's (a) non-elected members and (2) supra-judicial committee - though it is vacant for some times.
- ✓ He signed the bill and then only bill becomes law.
- * He can veto out for the rest of the Lok Sabha session.
- ✓ can disqualify the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha



Financial power

- (1) He can grant allowances from the contingency funds of India.
- (2) He orders money bill (union Budget)
- (3) He allocates grant for panchayats

military power

He is the chief commander of the Army of all three (Air, Naval, Land)

He is the one who give permission for war.

* any military decision first is to taken or advice by him only.

Judiciary powers

- (1) He can pardon, reprieve the death sentence of the victim.
- (2) He appoints judges of the supreme court
- (3) He appoints and is chief justice of India.
- (4) He can take advice from Supreme court but no forcibly have to follow advice.



Conclusion :- President is the most important person of India. He is the one who allocates money. He is the symbol of unity, solidarity and integrity of the nation. President is the 1st citizen and nominal head. played a crucial role in foreign policy.

Section-C

7) Key factors of India's defense security and cooperation between India and Russia and its impact on India's security policy.

India and Russia have been friends from the long time and have shown separability and navigating factors in changing world diplomacy and relation.



India and Russia (relation)

India and Russia share so many dimensions in multiple order.

• (1944-55)

India got independence in 1947, Russia was among the first to recognise India as independent nation because it follows anti-colonial look.

NAM - India being founding member of NAM, India adheres neutrality and became pro-south.

• 1955 - Khrushchev's visit in India. It had signed a great deal in
x Bilateral steel plant
x multiple science and technology relations.

USSR recognised India in Goa and Kashmir cases.

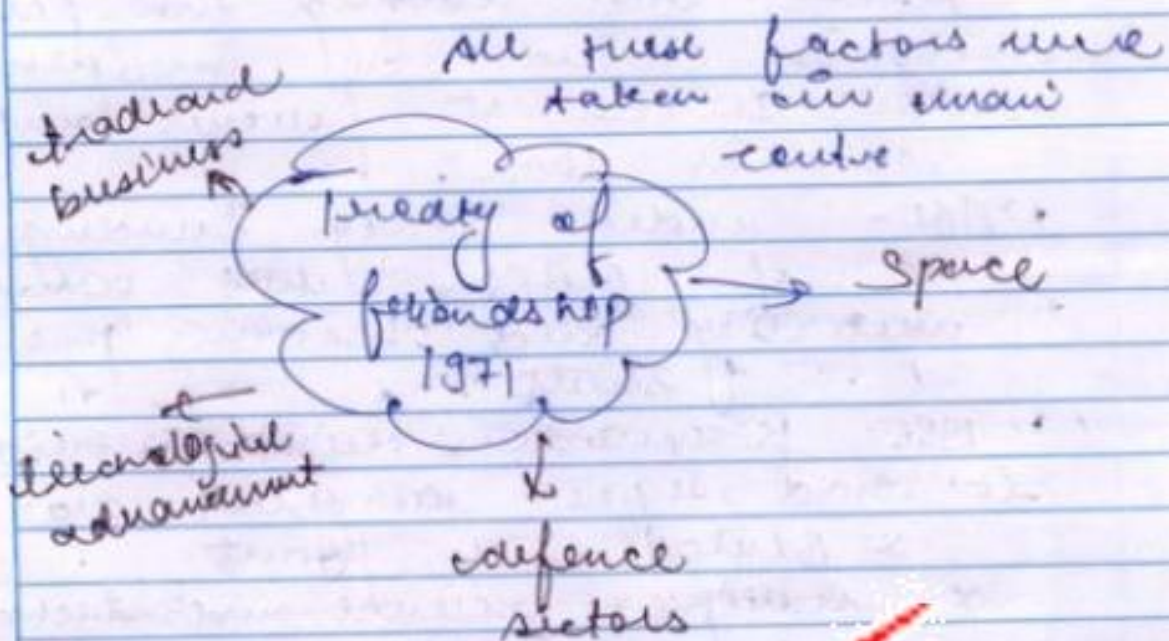
(1955-65) - 1961 India had to face great nuclear sino war with China. India got threat in New Delhi during this period. Russia provided defence security (MiG-19) in New Delhi.


1965 - Indo-Pak war. Though USSR remain neutral but



came fore front to signed
Tashkent Agreement in 1966.

(1966 - 71) Golden period between
Russia and India.
Signed (Treaty of friendship) -



Russia helped in  in making
defence equipments and
military alliances

(1971 - 85) Gorbachev's era,
India recognise Asian come
through alliance got little
draft because India had
to face a lot in trade



because India used to trade with
indian rupee

(1991-2000) onwards -
collapse of USSR and of cold
war

India and Russia got in political
and diplomatically turmoil.

India recognised Russian federation
1993 - "Treaty of friendship!!"

defence cooperation

India and Russia both played
an important role in defence
sect. Russia provide defence
training + tanks etc

aircraft - (MiG-12), (Rafal),
(Su-30) all these are
some aircrafts which India purchase
from Russia.

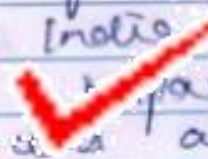
potential defence security. India
faced turmoil consequent war
had broke out Russia was the
one who provide security.

in case of crisis since year 1961
(MiG-12) security has been
provided by them



impact: It impacted in a good
and betterment of the both
relation of the countries.
though from 1991 Russia had
to itself face internal
turmoil but have adapted
and managed.
due to this India got good
defense system

conclusion

So, these features of defense cooperation
between India and Russia are
it had  paved a lot
Russia is among the first who
country who recognise India's
freedom
and gave anti-colonial look.
Help India to plan first five year
plan.
It trace and track in
super also impact the
bilateral relation