



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11471743

**Roll No.** 24038000297  
**Total Mark** 44/75.00

**Exam** MA-III\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A060906T - Electoral Politics in India (Elective)

**Question wise Mark Summary**

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

1A 3/5

1B 3/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 2/5

1F 3/5

1G 3/5

1H 2/5

1I 3/5

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# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 14/11/25 Shift: Evening Room No: 06  
 Paper Code: A060906T Pol. Science Year: BSc ✓ 3  
 Name of Candidate: Ananya Awasthi  
 Roll No: 24038000297

Ananya  
 Signature of Candidate  
 Department of Languages  
 CSB Faculties

## PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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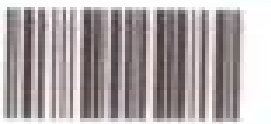
Course: Electoral politics in India  
 Section: BSc-X Year/Semester: 3  
 Subject: Political Science  
 Paper Code: A 0 6 0 9 0 6 T  
 Exam Date: 1 4 1 1 2 0 2 5  
 Name of Candidate: ANANYA AWASTHI  
 Father's Name: ANOD P AWASTHI

Signature of the Candidate  
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Signature of the Evaluator  
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Type of Exam  
 Answer Booklet  No Answer Booklet  
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Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 8 5 9 2

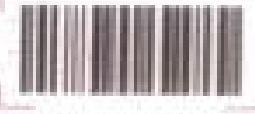
Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 3 8 0 0 0 2 9 7

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 Signature of Candidate  
 Signature of Evaluator  
 CS Faculties  
 CS Faculties

1. The candidate will be liable for any irregularity in the answer sheet if the answer sheet is not submitted within the specified time.  
 2. The candidate will be liable for any irregularity in the answer sheet if the answer sheet is not submitted within the specified time.

### 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-II

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 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 अनुक्रमिक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमिक नहीं और न किसी तरह कोई भी चिह्न न बनाये क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बरकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर चिह्न करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा हल में किंग वस्तुएं लाने न जाने, जैसे किसे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल काली, बॉय, कुत्ताक का सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आते हैं। केवल संक्षिप्त प्रश्नपत्र में ही काली जैसे सांख्यिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में अपने न लक्ष्य न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिह्नकारी। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परीधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. अगर गृह के दूसरी तरह कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरह लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमिक से अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड साकधानी 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 बटे 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 प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर उत्तर पुस्तिका को सावधान सुनिश्चित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा न कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. 8 बोयी या अतिरिक्त साफ 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 paper should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as E 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-B

### Ques-5

The Election Commission of India (ECI) was established in 1950 under Article-324 of the Constitution. It is an autonomous and independent body responsible for conducting free, fair and transparent elections.

### Structure

ECI comprises of an <sup>chief</sup> election commissioner and other election commissioners as suggested by the President, time to time. There is no fixed membership of ECI as per the constitution. It is in the hands of the parliament to make any such law in this regard.

Presently, in India as per the law made by the parliament; there is one <sup>chief</sup> Election Commissioner and two other election commissioners.

- They are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a 3-member committee: consisting of (i) Prime Minister (ii) Opposition leader in Lok Sabha (iii) Union Minister.



Tenure : 6 years or 65 years of age  
whichever is earlier.

Conditions of Service : To be determined by  
the President but not subject to  
change during office to ensure autonomy.

- Chief election commissioner and other  
election commissioners enjoy equal power,  
salary and allowances.
- Their ~~power~~ <sup>salary</sup>, allowances etc are  
similar to that of judge of a  
Supreme Court.

Removal : ECs can be removed in  
the same manner as that of judge  
of Supreme Court. [Resolution to be  
approved by parliament by special  
majority and then an inquiry committee  
to be set up].

He/she is removed by the president  
and they can <sup>also</sup> resign by writing to  
the president.

- ECs are not restricted to join any  
other office of profit after retirement.



## Powers

ECI enjoys variety of powers which can be understood under three broad heads :-

- i) Administrative
- ii) Quasi-judicial
- iii) Advisory.

These ~~power~~ are described below in detail :-

- i) To determine the territorial area throughout the country according to the suggestions of the Delimitation Commission Act of the Parliament.
- ii) To prepare, revise and update the electoral rolls and register all the eligible voters.
- iii) To recognise political parties.
- iv) To grant election symbols to the parties.
- v) To determine the status of political parties (whether a state party or a national party) as per the performance in elections.



- vi) To declare the election schedule.
- vii) To give the ethical moral standards to be followed by the political parties and candidates.  
(moral code of conduct)
- viii) To advise the President in matters related to disqualification of Members of Parliament. (MPs)
- ix) To advise governors for disqualification of MLAs.
- x) Advise the president whether elections can be held in the state under President's rule after the 1 year of state emergency.

Thus, Election Commission of India plays a pivotal role in ensuring free and fair elections so that people's trust in the democratic process remain. However, there are certain limitations in the functioning of ECI which can be addressed by proper reforms and making democracy real.

Section - CAns - 8

Defection is the process in which an elected representative leaves the political party that sponsored him and joins other party or votes against the party whip.

This unethical practice became widespread in India after during 1960s - 70s.

After 4<sup>th</sup> General elections (1967); large scale defections took place (leading to 400 legislators to switch political parties).

An Madhya Pradesh MLA, Govind Ballabh Pant switched pol. parties 3 times in a day. Hence, his name became famous as - "Govind Ballabh Pant;  
Govind Pant".

Main reasons of defection in Indian politics

i) Ministerial positions :- Legislators, in quest of gaining important positions in the ministry, switch to the party who offers them their desired position.


ii) Personal interests :- May be a political party lures the representatives on the ground that it will provide huge



benefits to the family members of the Representative.

(ii) Ideological alignment : After getting elected on the tickets of a particular party, a legislator may feel that this party's ~~ideology~~ ideology does not align with his and he/she opts to switch.

### Consequences of defection

- Loss of  trust in democratic process
- ~~Policy~~ Destabilisation of government and frequent changes in Ministry.
- Loss of ideological commitment and rise of political opportunism.
- Corruption and horse-trading in legislatures.

In order to curb these consequences and make people's trust in governance, the Parliament came up with the 52<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional amendment act, 1988

This Act aimed to prevent defections and instabilities.



## Main Provisions of the Act

### (1) Methods of disqualification -

- i) If a member of political party voluntarily gives up the membership or vote against or abstain from voting in the legislature.
- ii) If a new ~~used~~ member joins any political party after 6 months of its nomination.
- iii) If an independent member joins any political party, he/she deemed to be disqualified as MP or MLA.

### (2) Deciding Authority -

- Speaker (in case of Lok Sabha) and Chairman (in case of Rajya Sabha) decides such disqualification under the 10<sup>th</sup> schedule.
- Earlier, his decision used to be final but after Kihoto Holohan Case, their decision is subject to Judicial review.

### (3) Exceptions

The act provided for 2 exceptions initially, but after 91<sup>st</sup> CAA, 2002,



The 'split provision' was repealed as an exception.

i) Merge: When a defection takes place due to merge of two political parties it is not considered to be defection [when  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of party members agree to join other party].

ii) Speaker: If speaker decides to leave the political party after assuming the post of speaker or decides to join other party afterwards will not be considered as defection.

91<sup>st</sup> CAA, 2003 :- Split provision :- If  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of party members split (leave) the party then it will be considered as defection & has no more immunity provided earlier by the 52<sup>nd</sup> CAA.

### Limitations of the Act

- Isotational distinction between independent and nominated members ~~join~~ <sup>join</sup> other party.
- Speaker's bias in decision making & delays in decision.



- Act has reduced clean defections but more mass defections have been increased.  
through and mergers.

However, despite such limitations, 52<sup>nd</sup> CAA, 1988 proved to be detrimental in preventing defections. Through several reforms the functioning can be made more effective & transparent. It will make the democracy clean and transparent.

### Section-A

#### Ans-1(a)

The election symbols provided by the Election Commission of India to the political parties.

#### Benefits of Election Symbols :

- i) Helped the illiterate masses to identify political parties.
- ii) Cleared the confusion among the parties having similar names.
- iii) It is a more representative way of explaining one's ideology.  
(Eg) → Hammer and axe of Communist party signifies that they are



vocal for labour and farmer's rights. •

iv) Election symbols introduced in the EVMs provides more clarity to the voters while casting their vote.

Recently, there have been certain disputes regarding the election symbols of the political parties of Maharashtra. Resolving such disputes comes under the purview of election Commission & shows how beneficial and important election symbols are.

Ans (b)

First past the post system is often something called Single plurality electoral system. Under this system, the winner is decided on the basis of majority of votes casted to him/her without gaining absolute majority.

This system draws its origin from UK parliament.

[Features]

• It is used when a single winner is to be declared.

For eg → Prime Minister, Chief Minister in India.



- Minority voices are not well represented.
- Prevalent in parliamentary democracies.
- It is less confusing for the voters to vote for ~~list~~ candidate.
- It is cost effective unlike proportional representation.

This system is used for the elections to the PM and CM in India.

Ans- 1(c)

Political parties are a group of individuals who share common political ideologies and seek to capture political power by contesting elections.

Examples include - Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP), Congress, Aam Admi Party (AAP), etc.

[Functions]

- i) Attempt to capture political power.
- ii) Representing the interests of the masses.
- iii) mobilising the voters.



iv) If it is an opposition party, then its role multiplies to have a check on the ruling party.

v) Act as a communication link between the people and government

Ans-1(d)

Globalisation refers to the interconnectedness of the world's political systems and economies transcending boundaries. What happens in one part of the world, affects the other part.

Impact on State politics:

i) Competitive federalism - Now, the states are competing for investments and resources for their development. Manifesto of political parties involve around augmentation of resources.

ii) The political parties of the state are now including the issues like - unemployment, environment and gender equality in their propaganda.

iii) New political parties have emerged - some in favour of globalisation & some against it.



Along with positive impacts, some negative impacts have also been there on state politics.

Negative Impacts → Increasing inequality and regional imbalance.  
→ Political rise of state parties by curbing its influence the domestic politics and stability in India

### Ans-1(e)

Model code of conduct is the ethical standard which is to be followed by the political parties and the candidates during the election campaign.

Model code of conduct is declared just after the announcement of election schedule by the Election Commission of India.

Some of its il are:

- i) Prohibition of liquor sale to lure the voters.
- ii) Launching of new schemes by the ruling party.
- iii) Usage of government vehicles for election campaigns, rallies etc.



iv) ~~Stop~~ Disrespecting the constitution, national flag, song and anthem.

v) Distribution of costly items to gain votes.

vi) Asking for votes in the name of soldiers, freedom fighters, religion, caste, etc.

Limitations of MCC :

i) These are just guidelines. For their violation, no legal action can be taken against the involved person.

ii) No checks on implementation of MCC. However, C Vigil App has been introduced by ECI which empowers citizens to report violations of MCC.

Ethical <sup>essence</sup> is vital in building a clean, transparent & effective democracy. Hence, MCC needs systems for better utilisation of its money.



### Ans - 1 (f)

Criminalisation of politics refers to the entry of individuals with criminal backgrounds into the political system. It can happen either by contesting elections or by influencing them through muscle & money power.

As per the report of Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), 43% of MPs in Lok Sabha (2019) have <sup>criminal</sup> criminal cases and 29% among ~~the~~ <sup>them</sup> face serious charges like ~~corruption~~, kidnapping etc.

### Causes of Increasing Criminalisation of Politics:

- i) Weak legal system :- Courts take time which make such individuals free to contest elections.
- ii) Use of violence & money in electoral process.
- iii) Strongmen are preferred by the political parties to secure electoral success.
- iv) Voter's indifference
- v) Lack of political awareness leads to no disbarment of such candidates.



Such unethical practice leads to erosion of public trust in elections and democratic institutions. Hence, the reforms like representation of people Act 1951's Section 8, SCOT's ADR judgement etc ~~tries to~~ has tried to curb this menace which can threaten democratic and administrative neutrality.

Ans-1 (g)

Political financing means collection & utilisation of resources / funds for election campaigning, rallies, advertisements etc by the political parties.

Impact of corruption in political financing on electoral politics :-

- i) Unequal opportunities for regional and smaller political parties
- ii) Political parties may favour business groups and individuals on whose donations they might have won the elections.  
It will lead to policy capture by capitalists

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- iii) National interests would be overshadowed by the personal or party interests.
- iv) Public confidence on electoral process will deteriorate.
- v) Democracy will become mere struggle of power rather than public service.

Though political financing is crucial for mobilising the masses but corrupt practices like exceeding the expenditure limit, faking the expenditures etc will erode the true nature of democratic electoral politics.

### Am-1(h)

The status of National party is accorded by the election commission of India to a political party on the basis of its previous election performance.

Examples of National parties in India :-  
BJP, Congress, AAP.

This status is not permanent. It can be changed on the basis of electoral performance.

Necessary conditions for recognition as national party :-


- 1) A party must have been recognised as



a state party in more than 4 states.

ii) Must have secured 10% of votes in previous general assembly elections.

Ans- 1(i)

In today's world of technology, social media  has been playing a major role in influencing Indian politics.

Role of Social media in Indian politics

Positive Role

i) Accessibility : Political information is accessible to remote area via smartphones and digital platforms (WhatsApp etc)

ii) Transparency : Through real-time monitoring and fact-checks, voters have clarity regarding representatives.

iii) Accountability : Post-elections, communication between the elected representatives and voters remain. This makes the leaders accountable towards the citizens.

iv) Voter mobilisation : Using social



media platforms, political parties mobilise support especially of the youth and first time voters.

Negative Impact → fake news & misinformation.  
→ small culture & hate speech  
→ misuse of data  
→ Because of digital divide, poor masses still don't receive the benefits of social media.

Despite these negative impacts, social media has strengthened democracy and politics in India. Through regulations & civic education, social media can be better utilised in strengthening democracy & making Indian politics more inclusive & citizen-friendly.

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