



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
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Exam MASTER OF ARTS_ODD EXAM-DEC-24
Subject A060701T - WESTERN POLITICAL THOUGHTS AND ID

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 NA/5

1G NA/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 NA/15

3 NA/15

4 13/15

5 NA/15

6 NA/15

7 NA/15

8 13/15

9 NA/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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Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks	
Total Marks in Words										



A 0 6 0 7 0 1 T

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

Date of Exam: 17/12/2024 Exam No: 2405800197
 Shift: I Paper Code: A060701T Subject: Political Science I
 Name of Candidate: Ananya Awasthi
 Roll No: 24038000297

Signature of Candidate: *Ananya*
 Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*
 COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

Course: M.A.

Session: 2024-25 Year: 1 Semester: 1

Subject Name: Political Science

Medium: English Hindi

Paper Code: A 0 6 0 7 0 1 T

Exam Date: 1 7 1 2 2 0 2 4

Name of Candidate: A N A N Y A A W A S T H I

Father's Name: A N O P A W A S T H I

संस्थान का कोड
College Code

K	N	O	1
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
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केंद्र का कोड
Exam Centre Code

K	N	O	1
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U	T	8	8
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W			

प्रकार का परीक्षा
Type of Exam

Regular
 Private
 Open School
 Co-Students
 Back Paper Exam

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

5443898

A 0 6 0 7 0 1 T

Paper Code

संस्था संख्या
Enrolment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 2 8 5 9 2

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

पत्र का कोड
Paper Code: A 0 6 0 7 0 1 T

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U	9	9	9	9	9	9	

Signature of Candidate: *Ananya*

Signature of Invigilator: *[Signature]*

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile: *[Signature]*

नोट- 1. उम्मीदवारों को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण पत्रों को मुद्रा धारा पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. उम्मीदवारों को भरी जाने वाली प्रतिक्रियाएँ वापसी सफा से शुरू की जाएँ। 3. सोंलों को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरें।

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 को निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुसूचक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का प्रयोग नहीं करें। इससे उत्तर को सही ढंग से लिख न सके। यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका को बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेद लट्ट करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जावेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे किताबें, नोट्स, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डिवाइस, डिजिटल कैलकुलेटर, फ्लैश ड्राइव, कैंडी, फुलक वगैरह। सभी वस्तुओं को अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। कोचल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही केबरी लेब साइडफिक कोम्प्युटेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रूपले न रबई न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में लिखावे। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिका को भरने का तरीका

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ को दृढ़ता से तालक कुच न लें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोषों को तालक लें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुसूचक के अधिकांक कुच न लें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सावधानीपूर्वक लें।
6. अपने स्थिति स्पष्ट लें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) में कमी या अधिक है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देखें, यदि प्रश्नपत्र में किसी कोड, स्थिति का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उत्तरों परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर तक निर्देशक को तालक पुलित करें, उसके बाद विचारविमोक्षण प्राप्त होई वरन् नहीं की जावेगी।
9. प्रश्नों को उत्तर लिखने के लिये केवल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. ही केबरी या अधिकांक साथ नहीं दिया जावेगा।

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

Section AAns 1 (A)

The concept of 'ideal state' has been developed by the Ancient western political thinkers such as Plato and Aristotle. Although both are different in their views, Plato was more philosophical and Aristotle was more pragmatic regarding the idea of ideal state, they talked about certain common principles regarding ideal state.

Fundamental principles of the ideal state as envisaged by Plato and Aristotle are:-

- Population should be less for efficient administration. Plato advocated for the population of 5000, while Aristotle suggested the ideal population of 10,000.
- The state should present at a strategic location. This would provide it advantage over the neighbouring states. For e.g. → in the Peloponnesian war, the factor responsible for the defeat of Athens at the hands of Sparta was the strategic benefit of Sparta.



- The citizens of the state must have civic sense. For this, Plato gives his theory of knowledge and theory of education. According to Plato, the citizens of Greek state should have virtues. Similarly, Aristotle also focussed on the need of active participation of the citizens in the affairs of the state. For this purpose, he gave his theory of citizenship.
- The ideal state must be governed by a virtuous leader or government. For Plato such leader is the Philosopher King, who is the embodiment of knowledge and can ensure justice in the city-state. Aristotle talked about polity rule which is for the welfare of the citizens.

The concept of ideal state is an Utopian idea which is not practical. Both the philosophers received criticism for the same. But, despite such criticisms, the relevance of Plato and Aristotle can not be ignored in the Western Political thought.

Ans 1(B)

The statement, 'State is prior to individual' has been associated with ~~Said~~ Aristotle. While giving his theory of State, he focused on the importance of State in an individual's life.

According to Aristotle, 'Man is a political and social animal'. It means that the human beings like to live in a group and the one who can live alone is either a beast or God. So, for the fulfillment of the moral, biological and social requirements, individuals have come together, and in this way the state emerged.

Individual → Family → Clans → State emerged

Though the state has emerged out of the individuals, but according to Aristotle, it is prior to the individual. State makes an individual virtuous, which is very important.

State fulfills the needs of the individuals such as provides security, maintains law and order and ensure justice.



In the state.

An individual itself cannot survive so it needs a group, society and hence, the state's existence is inevitable.

Through state, individuals receive education and become virtuous.

Hence, it is rightly said that state is prior to individual.

Ans 3 (D)

The "theory of two Swords" is basically given by Gelasius but there is a profound influence of Augustine in the development of this theory.

In this theory, the two swords represents the two cities - the earthly city (temporary) and the city of God (eternally, eternal).

City of God: Represents those who live according to the Divine will and place their ultimate aim in eternal life.





Earthly city → Represents those who live to seek pleasures and centred on self-interested goals.

These two cities are not the geographical locations rather spiritual allegiances. The Earthly State comprising of State envisions the welfare of the citizens on the lines of divine grace and will.

Augustine has emphasised on the humanity's fallen nature and the necessity of the divine's grace for achieving salvation.

These two ends of swords have distinct roles & responsibilities but they are complementary. The Church, which is the representation of God's will advises state when it goes off track.

Whenever there is a conflict between human law (enacted by the government organisation) and Divine law (God's wisdom) the Church would interfere and the Divine law must prevail in the state.

Only by this way, the fall of Roman Empire can be averted.

ANS(E)

Jean Jacques Rousseau, a social contract thinker, like other contract thinkers (Hobbes & Locke) has also given his views on human nature.

According to Rousseau, the human nature in the state of nature is of a noble savage. The state of nature is ~~not~~ ^{not} fearful, timid, nor wavy of ~~the~~ ^{the} & happy. The humans living in the state of nature are like animals but different in two qualities - Companionship and Freedom.

Freedom: It is the ability of an individual to take decisions on its own.


Pity or Companionship: A feeling of understanding the pain of others.

Both these qualities of human were prevalent in the humans in state of nature. This ~~is~~ ^{is} responsible for the ~~blind~~ ^{blind} state of nature. ~~But, the~~ ^{But, the} ~~state~~ ^{state} ~~is~~ ^{is} ~~vanished~~ ^{vanished}. In the state of nature, humans



were governed by instinct rather than reason.

But, all this vanished away on the arrival of concept of private property. When one developed a feeling that a piece of land belongs to him, the private property came into existence.


In the state of nature there was no conflict but as  soon as property emerged, this state of nature got converted into state of war, where each individual was in the awe of accumulating more & more property.

This situation paved the way for the social contract.

Ans 1 (H)

'Religion is the opium of man', is a famous statement of Karl Marx, a German philosopher.

While criticizing the capitalist economic arrangement, he also emphasized on the role of Religion in sustaining the ideology of the capitalists.





Karl Marx said that the idea of religion is responsible for the false consciousness among the masses (prolet-ariats, working class).

The capitalists, the controllers of the economic base of the society, hence the superstructure of society, develops the feeling of self-incapability among the masses and tried to associate the sufferings of the working class with religion.

The members of the capitalist class used to spread the propaganda that all the miseries of the proletariat class is the result of the bad Karma of the individuals and by working extra hours, they are paying their dues to the God and in the next birth they would be getting good place in society.

In this way, the capitalists created false consciousness and let the working class in the feeling of guilt.

Karl Marx gives the revolutionary call to the workers and said that there is a need of transformation from class in itself to



Class for itself. When the workers will understand that the cause of their sufferings is the capitalist class (who is exploiting them every now and then) and not the God, foreign; then only the revolution will take place and the state of communism (classless society) would be established.

Ans 1 (I)

"State is the march of God on Earth", as said by Friedrich Hegel, reflects his view on the state as the represent-ation of the highest realization of human freedom and ethical morality.

This statement can be better understood by not only Hegel's philosophy but also by his views on history, nature of the state and dialectics.

Key principles of this statement are:-

- ① State is the embodiment of reason - The state represents the God's will and works for the welfare of its citizens. It is the embodiment of reason as it is guided by



divine reason. State can do no wrong.

② People must obey the state -

As the State is the will of God, it advocates for the betterment of the public. The laws / policies of the government are for the benefit of individuals as State is the ultimate institution which has direct contact with the God through Church.

③ Through state people can represent themselves in a better way.

It leads to their moral development and intellectual development. Under the vicinity of State, people can experience their full potential of realizing freedom.

Hegel's statement shows his belief in religion, God, Church and their necessary ~~role~~ role in the upliftment of the individuals. The State, according to him, is a necessary institution, which has emerged out of ~~diast~~ dialectic process leading to development.

Section BAns. 4

The social contract thinker, Thomas Hobbes, is also famous as the exponent of individual liberty. While discussing his social contract theory, he initially focused on the individual but in the later phase, he gives absolute power to the state. That is why, Karl Popper has outrightly said - "Hobbes starts as an individualist, but ends as an absolutist."

As every thinker is a child of his time, Hobbes was no exception. At the time of Hobbes, the Spanish attack has gloomed the Hobbes' place, resulting in the insecurity of lives and property. Considering this, Hobbes' contract is based on addressing this particular issue of the insecurity of life & property of the individual.

Hobbes, in his entire theory, has initially advocated for the rights of the individuals (right to life and property). His theory is focused on individual and revolves around it only. Acc. to Hobbes, in the state of nature, the human nature



was nasty, brutish and short. There was chaos all around as no one's life and property was secured.

So, the individuals decided to come in contact with each other, surrendering all their rights to the third party i.e. the [State], in return of protection and security.

[Terms of Contract]

→ Each individual would surrender their rights to the State.

→ State is also the part of the contract.

→ no individual would interfere, if does so then the Absolute state can punish that individual in its vicinity.

Hobbes, gave all the powers to his state — called [Leviathan]

This absolute state is having absolute sovereignty. Though the state has to work for protecting the rights of life and



property, there is no right to revolt against such a state.

Hobbes, who started with the demand of security of individual's life and property had now given all the power to an absolute state, which is quite contradictory.

In this way, Hobbes started as a individualist but as an absolutist, giving absolute power to the state.

Section-C

Ans 8


Marx, inspired from Hegel, gave the concept of Dialectical Materialism. Marx was the critic of Hegelian idealism, so he converted Hegel's 'dialectics' in his own way.

Hegel's 'dialectic' talks about the changes and development in the concepts or ideas via thesis, Anti-thesis and Synthesis. Ac. to him, the contradictions arising are not destructive or negative, rather necessary for the progress.




Marx's view was entirely different. He saw the process of changes and developments as the result of conflict. He replaced the idea of concepts with the material conditions of life while explaining dialectics.

Dialectics is a process that tells how changes are occurring in the society. Marx used this in the context of explaining evolution of human society and the concept of inequality, poverty etc.

Marx held responsible the material conditions (economic factors)  for ~~the~~ all the developments taking place in the society.

Historical Materialism, a part of dialectical materialism has a great role to play.

Marx argued that the society evolved as the result of changing material conditions (mode of production). The society has moved from primitive communism to capitalist and now it would turn into socialist and then communism would be established. 



Primitive Communism stage → egalitarian, classless society as the quantity of production was same and the mode of prodⁿ was also same (simple tools).

Some handmaking men developed advanced tools and tried to accumulate wealth, which was resisted by the existing beneficiaries of the system. Hence, a system emerged.

Master-slave society → concept of inequality emerged.

↓
Feudal-serf society

↓
Capitalist Society → Capitalists own the mode of production
exploitation of worker class.

Two different groups - bourgeoisie & proletariat would come in conflict and a new economic arrangement i.e. Socialism would emerge.

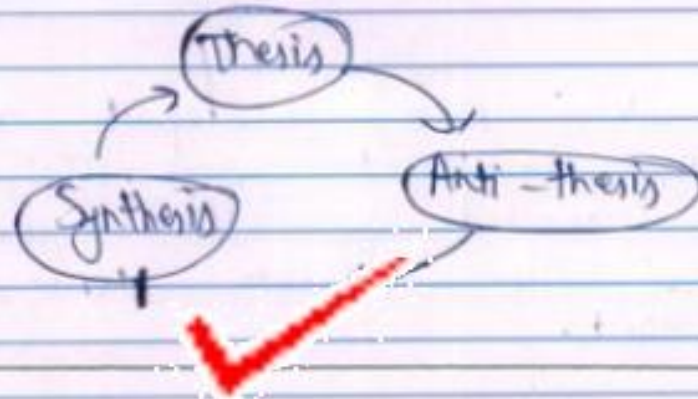
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(conflict of workers own means of production)

After some time, a gradual transfer would take place & Communist society



would be established.

Dialectics is not a linear process, rather a cyclical process.



Ans 1 (c)

Thomas Aquinas is one of the most influential figures in Western philosophy and theology. His view on law are more or less based on Christian theology and Aristotelian philosophy.

St. Aquinas gave the theory of Natural law.

Acc. to him, 'Natural law is the operational capabilities of rational creatures.' ✓

Natural law → Divine law, God's wisdom used by which God governs the universe.



Natural law → It is the part of eternal law and is accessible to all.

Key features of Natural law!

• It is universal :- Natural law is a self-evident moral principle which is evident to the rational beings.

• Hierarchy of laws :- ~~Div.~~ Div. Eternal law

↓
Div. Law (in scriptures)

↓
Natural law

↓
(enacted by the governments) Human law

• Human law should be in accordance with the eternal law.

• It is the responsibility of the Church to make sure that the states are making laws on the basis of eternal law or not.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion



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18





Paper Code

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19



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20





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21



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22





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23





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24

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