

Ba/SOC/H/M-3

2023

( FYUGP )

( 3rd Semester )

SOCIOLOGY

( Minor )

Paper Code : SOC/H/M-3

( Political Sociology )

Full Marks : 75

Pass Marks : 40%

Time : 3 hours

( PART B—DESCRIPTIVE )

( Marks : 50 )

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions

1. Define Political Sociology. Explain the scope and subject matter of political sociology. 2+(4+4)=10

Or

Explain the emergence of political sociology. 10

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8. What is re

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2. Define power. Explain the important types of power. 2+8=

Or

Explain the primary and secondary agents of political socialization. 5+5=

3. What is political participation? Discuss the most common forms of political participation. 2+8=

Or

Define Pressure Groups. Explain some of the important characteristics of pressure groups. 2+8=

4. Explain the important features of democracy in India. 10

Or

What is totalitarianism? Discuss some of the well-known examples of totalitarian regimes.

5. Explain the origin and characteristics of State. 10

Or

Explain the composition, powers and duties of the Village Council as mentioned in the Nagaland Village and Area Council Act, 1979.

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**SOCIOLOGY**

( Minor )

Paper Code : SOC/H/M-3

( **Political Sociology** )

( PART : A—OBJECTIVE )

( Marks : 25 )

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions*

SECTION—A

( Marks : 15 )

Put a Tick (✓) mark against the correct answer in the  
brackets provided : 1×15=15

1. Political Sociology is the study of politics and

(a) Government ( )

(b) State ( )

(c) Society ( )

(d) Non-Governmental Organizations ( )

2. Among the following, who is regarded as the founder of Political Sociology?

- (a) Max Weber ( )
- (b) MacIver ( )
- (c) Vilfredo Pareto ( )
- (d) Karl Marx ( )

3. Political sociological approach places emphasis upon the social context of

- (a) State ( )
- (b) Government ( )
- (c) Politics ( )
- (d) Administration ( )

4. The ability to influence and direct the behaviour of other people and guide the cause and outcome of events is called

- (a) power ( )
- (b) authority ( )
- (c) legitimacy ( )
- (d) sovereignty ( )

5. Since which century, the term 'power' was being used?

(a) 13th century ( )

(b) 14th century ( )

(c) 15th century ( )

(d) 16th century ( )

6. Charismatic power is also known as

(a) the power of personality ( )

(b) the power to give tangible rewards ( )

(c) the authority of knowledge ( )

(d) the position of power of official power ( )

7. Who has classified authority on the basis of legitimacy?

(a) Chester Barnard ( )

(b) Maclver and Page ( )

(c) D. D. Raphael ( )

(d) Max Weber ( )

8. What is the single most important form of political participation that a person can take part in a democracy?
- (a) Protest ( )
  - (b) Voting ( )
  - (c) Consultation ( )
  - (d) Strikes ( )
9. Who has emphasized public opinion as a process of interaction and mutual influence rather than a state of broad agreement?
- (a) C. H. Cooley ( )
  - (b) Kimball Young ( )
  - (c) Parker ( )
  - (d) Ginsberg ( )
10. Which of the following acts both as a mirror of public opinion as well as the agency for the formulation and expression of public opinion?
- (a) Legislature ( )
  - (b) Press ( )
  - (c) Public meetings and rebates ( )
  - (d) Political parties ( )

**11.** When was the term 'democracy' used for the first time?

(a) The middle of the 5th century BC ( )

(b) 6th century BC ( )

(c) 7th century BC ( )

(d) 9th century BC ( )

**12.** Who has defined totalitarian as "All within the State, none outside the State, none against the State."?

(a) Adolf Hitler ( )

(b) Benito Mussolini ( )

(c) Joseph Stalin ( )

(d) Mao Zedong ( )

**13.** The Panchayati Raj system exists in all States and Union Territories of India, except

(a) Manipur and Assam ( )

(b) Tripura and Chandigarh ( )

(c) Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Delhi ( )

(d) Nagaland, Goa and Sikkim ( )

14. Which among the following was the first State to establish Panchayati Raj?

(a) Rajasthan ( )

(b) Bihar ( )

(c) Gujarat ( )

(d) Orissa ( )

15. Who has coined the concept of bureaucracy?

(a) Michael Lipsky ( )

(b) Garner ( )

(c) Harold Laski ( )

(d) John Vieg ( )



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SECTION—B

( Marks : 10 )

Answer any *five* questions of the following : 2×5=10

1. Mention two points of differences between Political Science and Sociology.

( 8 )

2. What is political socialization?

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( 9 )

3. Write the differences between power and authority.

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( 10 )

4. What is political culture?

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( 11 )

5. Mention any two important sources of power.

( 12 )

6. Mention any two important methods of measuring public opinion.

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( 13 )

7. What is bureaucracy?

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8. What is red tapism?

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