

2024

( 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. Explain the meaning and the scope of political sociology. 2+8=10

Or

Describe the relationship between politics and sociology. 10

2. What is authority? Explain the types of authority. 2+8=10

Or

Define political culture. Explain the features and types of political culture. 2+8=10

3. What is political participation? Explain the activities of political participation. 2+8=10

Or

What is public opinion? Discuss the importance of public opinion. 2+8=10

4. Explain the concept and types of political system. 10

Or

Explain tribal governance among the Nagas.

5. Explain the institution of Panchayati Raj system. 10

Or

What is bureaucracy? Explain the features and functions of bureaucracy. 2+8=10

\*\*\*

Or

2024

(FYUGP)

(3rd Semester)

**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*

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

1. The origin of political sociology can be traced back to the

(a) 17th century ( )

(b) 18th century ( )

(c) 19th century ( )

(d) 20th century ( )

2. Political sociology revolves around the belief that there exists an identity of form between

(a) the social and the political process ( )

(b) the economic and the political process ( )

(c) the political and the religious process ( )

(d) the political and the cultural process ( )

3. "Political science starts with the state and examines how it affects society, while political sociology starts with society and examines how it affects the state." Who said this?

(a) Bendix and Lipset ( )

(b) Maclver and Page ( )

(c) Michael Rush and Philip Althoff ( )

(d) Robert E. Dowse and John A. Hughes ( )

4. Subject matter of political sociology is

(a) politics ( )

(b) non-political politics ( )

(c) political policies ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

5. Bureaucratic authority is also known as

(a) rational-legal authority ( )

(b) traditional authority ( )

(c) charismatic authority ( )

(d) professional authority ( )

6. \_\_\_\_\_ is the most effective method of exercising power.

(a) Repression ( )

(b) Education ( )

(c) Persuasion ( )

(d) None of the above ( )

7. "By authority we mean the established right, within any social order, to determine policies, to pronounce judgements on relevant issues and to settle controversies, or, more broadly, to act as leader or guide to other men." Who said this?
- (a) MacIver and Page ( )
  - (b) Bendix and Lipset ( )
  - (c) Max Weber ( )
  - (d) Karl Marx ( )
8. Political culture where citizens are only distantly aware of the existence of central government is an example of
- (a) role culture ( )
  - (b) parochial political culture ( )
  - (c) participant political culture ( )
  - (d) subject political culture ( )
9. Objective for the constitution of Panchayati Raj is
- (a) decentralization of power ( )
  - (b) centralization of power ( )
  - (c) political power ( )
  - (d) economic power ( )

10. Which of the following is the primary agent of political socialization?
- (a) The media ( )
  - (b) The family ( )
  - (c) Political party ( )
  - (d) Society ( )
11. "All within the state, none outside the state, none against the state" is for
- (a) totalitarian government ( )
  - (b) authoritarian government ( )
  - (c) democratic government ( )
  - (d) None of the above ( )
12. \_\_\_\_\_ is an organised group that does not put up candidates for election, but seeks to influence government policy or legislation.
- (a) Pressure groups ( )
  - (b) Interest groups ( )
  - (c) Political parties ( )
  - (d) Bureaucracy ( )

13. Political socialization is a process by which \_\_\_\_\_ are maintained and changed.

- (a) politics ( )
- (b) ideas ( )
- (c) cultures ( )
- (d) political cultures ( )

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of traditional authority.

- (a) Personality ( )
- (b) Democracy ( )
- (c) Monarchy ( )
- (d) Dictatorship ( )

15. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen as a member of the Village Council unless he has attained the age of \_\_\_\_\_

- (a) 21 years ( )
- (b) 18 years ( )
- (c) 35 years ( )
- (d) 25 years ( )

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

1. Write a brief note on the emergence of political sociology.

2. Define power.

1. Write a brief note on the emergence of political sociology

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) ideas \_\_\_\_\_

(c) cultures \_\_\_\_\_

(d) political cultures \_\_\_\_\_

14. \_\_\_\_\_ is an example of traditional authority.

(a) Personality \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Democracy \_\_\_\_\_

(c) Monarchy \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Dictatorship \_\_\_\_\_

15. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen as a member of the Village Council unless he has attained the age of \_\_\_\_\_

(a) 21 years \_\_\_\_\_

(b) 18 years \_\_\_\_\_

(c) 35 years \_\_\_\_\_

(d) 25 years \_\_\_\_\_

3. What is charismatic authority?

4. Explain \_\_\_\_\_

( 10 )

4. Explain two agents of political socialization.

( 11 )

5. What is a democratic political system?

( 12 )

6. Explain two important features of Pressure Groups.

( 13 )

7. Mention two powers of the Village Council.

\*\*\*