

2 0 2 2

( CBCS )

( 6th Semester )

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

TWELFTH (A) PAPER

**( Political Sociology )**

*Full Marks : 75*

*Time : 3 hours*

**( SECTION : A—OBJECTIVE )**

( Marks : 10 )

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

Tick (✓) the correct answer in the brackets provided :

1×10=10

1. Political Sociology is a sub-field of

- (a) Sociology ( )
- (b) Political Science ( )
- (c) Anthropology ( )
- (d) None of the above ( )

2. Who developed and extensively used Marxian approach for the first time?

- (a) Vladimir Lenin ( )
- (b) Joseph Stalin ( )
- (c) Mao Tse-tung ( )
- (d) Antonio Gramsci ( )

3. *Iron law of oligarchy* is associated with

- (a) Marxian theory of power ( )
- (b) Gender theory of power ( )
- (c) Pluralist theory of power ( )
- (d) Elite theory of power ( )

4. *Auctoritas* has been derived from

- (a) French word ( ) (b) Greek word ( )  
(c) Latin word ( ) (d) Spanish word ( )

5. *The Development Syndrome* was propounded by

- (a) S. M. Lipset ( ) (b) Talcott Parsons ( )  
(c) Gabriel Almond ( ) (d) Lucian Pye ( )

6. Citizens who are neither concerned nor informed about politics are

- (a) the apolitical stratum ( )  
(b) the political stratum ( )  
(c) the power seekers ( )  
(d) None of the above ( )

7. "A social class is any portion of the community marked off from the rest by social status." Who said this?

- (a) Max Weber ( ) (b) MacIver and Page ( )  
(c) P. Gisbert ( ) (d) Talcott Parsons ( )

8. *Varna* meaning colour is

- (a) a Sanskrit word ( ) (b) a Spanish word ( )  
(c) a Latin word ( ) (d) an Urdu word ( )

9. Marxism upholds social change through

- (a) development ( ) (b) revolution ( )  
(c) evolution ( ) (d) industrialization ( )

10. The concept *Sanskritization* was first introduced by

- (a) B. G. Tilak ( ) (b) M. K. Gandhi ( )  
(c) M. N. Srinivas ( ) (d) T. H. Majumdar ( )

**( SECTION : B—SHORT NOTE )**

( Marks : 15 )

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

Write notes on the following :

3×5=15

UNIT—I

1. Nature of Political Sociology

**OR**

2. State as a class institution according to Marxian approach

UNIT—II

3. Traditional authority

**OR**

4. Main difference between power and authority

UNIT—III

5. Tutored and coerced political participation

**OR**

6. Sources of political development

UNIT—IV

7. Meaning of caste

**OR**

8. Factors which contribute to the development of class

UNIT—V

9. Sanskritization

**OR**

10. Secularization as a factor of social change

**( SECTION : C—DESCRIPTIVE )**

( Marks : 50 )

*The questions are of equal value*

Answer the following questions :

UNIT—I

1. What is Political Sociology? Examine its scope.

**OR**

2. Examine the behavioural approach to the study of Political Sociology.

UNIT—II

3. Define legitimacy. Explain the three sources of legitimacy.

**OR**

4. Define authority. Discuss the different types of authority.

UNIT—III

5. What is political socialization? Discuss the main agents of political socialization.

**OR**

6. Define political culture. Explain the determinants of political culture.

UNIT—IV

7. Write an essay on social stratification.

**OR**

8. Define class. Differentiate between class and caste stratification.

UNIT—V

9. What is social change? Explain its main factors.

**OR**

10. Write an essay on Westernization.

\*\*\*