

BA PSYCHOLOGY
Third Semester
Polity and Society (Optional)
(BPY - 12)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Define the following (any *four*):

5×4=20

- a) Political Recruitment
- b) Political Participation
- c) Pressure Groups
- d) Political Parties
- e) Bureaucracy
- f) Secularism
- g) Regionalism

2. Answer the following questions:

10×3=30

- a) Explain the bureaucratic organization and its characteristics.
- b) Initiate the difference between political parties and pressure groups.
- c) Explain power with its various types and sources.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

1. Political Sociology involves the study of the relationship between politics and
a) Culture b) Caste c) Society d) Community
2. Who wrote the book, 'Das Capital?'
a) Durkheim b) Karl Marx c) Max Weber d) August Comte
3. Who wrote, 'Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism?'
a) Weber b) Marx c) Spencer d) Durkheim
4. Who defined Political Sociology as the study of power?
a) Sumner b) Bottomore c) Gramsci d) Durkheim
5. In which year was the Universal Suffrage started in India?
a) 1830 b) 1885 c) 1929 d) 1945
6. A group trying to influence the decisions of other groups and authorities through political, economic and social pressure is called
a) Political Party b) Pressure Group c) Interest Group d) Institution
7. The form of government in which one person rules over the people is called
a) Democracy b) Dictatorship c) Unitary d) Federal
8. A type of government in which a few citizens rule is called
a) Democracy b) Communism c) Aristocracy d) Monarchy
9. Religion is attitude towards super human powers, who said?
a) Ogburn b) Durkheim c) Weber d) Robertson
10. Which among the following is/are the cause/causes of emergence of Political Sociology?
a) Growing dissent with traditional Political Science.
b) World War I and World War II.
c) Impact of scientific progress and industrial revolution.
d) All the above.

11. A discussion in Parliament wherein the MPs and MLAs meet to discuss on matters regarding business of the house
- a)Communal Group b)Lobby c)Public Opinion d)Group
12. Signifies a set of ideas ranging from one desiring change in the prevailing order to another striving for a total transformation of a society
- a)Polity b)Leadership c)Ideology d)Norm
13. The probability that certain specific commands will be obeyed by a given group of persons is called:
- a) Power b) Authority c) Domination d) Legitimacy
14. A type of government in which a representative works on behalf of the people:
- a)Autocracy b)Democracy c)Monarchy d)Aristocracy
15. The rigid form of stratification based on ascribed characteristics such as skin colour or family identity is called:
- a) Class b) Race c) Caste d) Institution
16. The capacity of an individual or a group of individuals to modify the conduct of others in the manner which one desires:
- a)Legitimacy b)Authority c)Domination d)Power
17. A group of people who are numerically dominant in an area:
- a)Political Group b)Class c)Caste d)Dominant Caste
18. The process in which the people of a particular region believes their own region to be the superior one than the others:
- a)Regionalism b)Secularism c)Communalism d)Capitalism
19. Which American Sociologists said that society is dominated by a power elite of 'unprecedented power?'
- a)Pareto b)Mosca c)Mills d)Plato
20. The rule of law which allows the people of a society equality to embrace all religions of their own choice is called:
- a)Socialism b)Communism c)Secularism d) Regionalism
