



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj  
University, Kanpur

**Answer Script Details**  
**Barcode** 11865430

**Roll No.** 24041000053  
**Total Mark** 52/75.00

**Exam** MA-III\_ODD\_EXAM\_NOV\_2025  
**Subject** A070904T - Political Sociology (Elective)

**Question wise Mark Summary**

**Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark**

1A 3/5

1B 4/5

1C 3/5

1D 3/5

1E 3/5

1F 4/5

1G 4/5

1H 4/5

1I 4/5

2 0/15

3 0/15

4 10/15

5 0/15

6 0/15

7 0/15

8 0/15

9 10/15

# Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

Date of Exam: 14/11/25 Shift: 3<sup>rd</sup> Room No.: 32

Paper Code: A070904T Subject: Political Sociology Year/Sem: 3<sup>rd</sup>

Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV

Roll No: 24041000053

Signature of Candidate:

Signature of Invigilator:

COE Facsimile:

## PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures							Max. Marks			
Total Marks in Words										



A070904T  
Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

## PART-III

Course: MA Sociology

Session: 2024-26 Year/Semester: 3<sup>rd</sup>

Subject: Political Sociology

Paper Code: A070904T

Exam Date: 14/11/2025

Name of Candidate: MANU YADAV

Father's Name: ASAY KUMAR YADAV

संस्थान का कोड  
College Code: A U O 3

A	U	O	3
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परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड  
Exam Centre Code: A U O 3

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परीक्षा का प्रकार  
Type of Exam

नियमित Regular  / अतिरिक्त Ex. Student

निजी Private  / बाकी का परीक्षा

ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 11865430

Paper Code: A070904T

## PART-IV

संयोजन संख्या  
Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 4 0 0 0 1 6 4 7 3 5

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Candidate's Roll Number: 2 4 0 4 1 0 0 0 0 5 3

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पेपर कोड  
Paper Code: A 0 7 0 9 0 4 T

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Signature of Candidate:

Signature of Invigilator:

C S Facsimile

COE Facsimile:

नोट: 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट किया जाता है कि आवरण वाले से पुश्त भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।  
2. अंकन में त्रुटि होने वाली इतिथियाँ सभी तलक से शुद्ध की जाएँ। 3. गोली को काले या नीले रंग के चिह्न में भरना है।

### INSTRUCTIONS 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.

### INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-II

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 tempering 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 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 के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं सख्त न लाये, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के जन्मदात्री होती हैं। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लेस साइंटिफिक कैल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में सफेद न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

### परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड साक्षात्नी पूर्णक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम हैं या फटे हुए हैं, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा को कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

### INSTRUCTIONS 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 (1-32) 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 paper 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.

### INSTRUCTIONS 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-A

#### Ans 1 (a.) Political Sociology -

Political sociology refers to the study area which focuses upon studying the inter-relationship between the political phenomenon & social institutions.

- ① It analyzes the stability, legitimacy of the political system in a society.
- ② It analyze the various political ideologies and social movements
- ③ It analyzes the Citizenship & State relationships - civil rights etc.

#### Relation of political sociology with history -

- ① Political sociology analyzes the various social movements of the history and their associated ideology.

△ E.g. Study of SNP movement on self-respect movement and the proliferation of associated ideology in



sub-altern group upturnment.

- (2) Political sociology analyze various political systems across time & space.

Eg: From monarchical rule to present democratic system.

### Relation of Political Sociology with Economics -

- (1) Political sociology studies the social welfare measure taken for increasing the adaptational capacity of political system.

Eg: Studying the link b/w poverty alleviation programs - MGNREGA and stability of political system.

- (2) It also analyzes the role of Division of labour concept from economics.


Hence, political sociology <sup>has</sup> a multi-dimensional scope of analysis.



## (B) Inter-relationship between political system and society

Political system and society are closely related to each other. The type of political system influences various social institutions & structures.

For example,

In monarchy, the society would be moving towards  authoritarian & elitist with people having less autonomy.

On the other hand, in democratic political system, the people have much higher autonomy & various civil liberties - like right to freedom of speech & expression.

Also, in the oligarchic system, there would be increasing political & economic equality (that can be highlighted through increasing Gini coefficient)

Hence, political system and society share values, ideologies and other social reality.



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(c) Basic principles of democracy

Democracy is the political system of governance in which people are the source of power who either directly rule or they rule through elected representatives.

Its principles are -

(1) Popular Sovereignty -

In democracy, people holds the real power.

(2) Political pluralism -

In democracy, there is a multi-party system which accommodates diverse political viewpoints.

(3) Free & Fair Elections -

In democracy, elections are the backbone. This is part of political democracy where everyone has equal power opportunity to come to power.



### (F) Civil-liberties -

In democracy, people enjoy various rights.

Eg. Right to freedom of speech & expression.

### (F) A vibrant culture of debate & discussions.

### (D) Political elite -

According to Vilfredo Pareto, the power lies in the hands of few people. The people with distinct psychological characteristics or residual holds power. These are referred to as political elite.

Pareto defines history as the graveyard of elites.

### Types of political elites -

#### (i) Governing political elites -

Those elites who are in power and those who have the legitimate power to



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Governing are governing political elites.

## ② Non-governing political elite-

Those who are not in power are called non-governing.

On the basis of residues.

### ①. FOXES-

These power elites are characterized by the "residues of combination".

They are selfish in nature who holds power for instant gain and personal interests.

### ②. LION-

These power elites are characterized by "residues of persistence".

They give emphasis on stability. They are too idealistic. They do not easily mix with the people.



### (E) Power -

Power refers to the ability of the individual or social group to influence other people to act according to them either with or without their will.

The legitimate power is referred to as Authority.

### Sources of power -

① According to Marxists, power lies in the forces of production i.e. base-structure.

② According to Steuier <sup>✓</sup> functionalist, power lies in the social structure which influence individuals to act accordingly.

③ According to Max Weber, power lies in the social-interaction process. And is sourced from class, status & party.

④ According to Pareto, power lies in the hands of elites. He gave



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"Circulation of elites" theory to define power in society.

(E) According to Forst, power is sourced from knowledge.

(F) Totalitarian System -

In this political system of governance, the state controls each & every aspect of public & private life.

In this political system, the individual is made fully subordinate to the authority of state.

Its characteristics  are as follows -

- (1) A single, dominant political ideology.
- (2) A single, mass-party.
- (2) A monopoly over the system of communication - media.
- (4) A terroristic police system.

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(5) A monopoly over the economic system - production & distribution.

(6) Absence of civil liberties -

↳ Eg. Lack of right to freedom of speech & expression.

(b) Pressure group - Nature & characteristics

Pressure group refers to the social organization which exerts pressure on the governing institutions to influence public policy in their interest.

They lie outside the governing political system and their only aim is to protect & promote either a particular ~~group~~ interest or collective societal interest.

Pressure groups can use the political measures to influence public policy. In this way their nature can be coercive as well.

They can help in increasing citizenry - state relationships as well.

Example → FICCI, Kishan Shakti Sangathan, Naz Foundation, Labour organizations etc.



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### Characteristics of pressure groups

(1) Pressure groups do not compete elections or do not work to capture power.

(2) They can <sup>protect particular</sup> be interests or they can protect collective consciousness.

(3) Act as a bridge <sup>between</sup> people & state. ✓

(4) They provide representation to the minority groups.

(E.g.) Naz Foundation for LGBTQD group rights.

(5) They can be insiders or outsiders for a political system of governance.

Hence, pressure groups are the indicators of true representative democracy.



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## (H) Political mobilization -

Political mobilization refers to the process of mobilizing people's support for the attainment of the collective goals.

Any political system has two crucial scales to play - (1) Setting goals for good attainment.

(2) Mobilizing resources & people's motivation for the attainment of these goals.

Majorly political mobilization is done for positive outcomes in a political system. For example, Attainment of

the constitutional goals in India & attainment of materialistic goals in American society.

But sometimes it takes for some dysfunctions when mobilization is done on basis of caste, religion etc (identity politics) leading to chaos, conflict & anarchy in society. For example, Muzaffargarh riots 2013.



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## (I) voting Behaviour -

It refers to the choice / belief / attitude of the individuals to cast their vote.

voting behaviour can be influenced by following factors -

### (1) Identity politics -

Mobilization of voters on the basis of their caste or communal identities.

(2) Democratic nature of political system of governance in society.  
For example, less voting behaviour in case of undemocratic system.

(3) Political socialization of individual in various political ideologies.

(4) "Political culture" - is vibrant or dormant - determines voting behaviour.

(5) Efficiency of political system in goal attainment also influences voting behaviour.



## Section - B

~~Ans 5 Conflict perspective of the study of political systems -~~

Ans 4. Authority -

The legitimate power is called as Authority. The power is the ability of the individual or social group to influence others with or without their will. And when a power gets legitimacy from the governed it is called Authority.

According to Max Weber, there are three types of authority - (and their directions)

(1) Traditional authority -

Such authority receives legitimacy from people on the basis of their belief in traditions.

(2) Charismatic authority -

The power exercised by such person gets legitimacy from the people on the basis of some extraordinary



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Qualities.

③ Legal rational authority.

The authority which is organized on the basis of written rules & laws.

In such authority, the social action of governing & governed is legal-rational.

Functions of Authority -

- ① To maintain social order & stability in the political system.
- ② To set the goals and mobilization of people's motivation & resources for the attainment of the goals.
- ③ To increase the adaptability of the political system to the social changes as society evolves.
- ④ To maintain the value consensus in the political system of governance.

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④ Political socialization of the new individuals in the political culture is also the scale of authority.

### Authority & Smith's sanctions -

#### Authority -

→ Traditional authority

#### "Ira's" sanctions -

→ Sanctioned with the help of traditions i.e. belief of people in the timelessness of the tradition.

an example, Louis XIV - French ruler.

→ charismatic Authority

→ Sanctioned through individual's extraordinary qualities.

→ Legal rational authority

→ Sanctioned through written rules & order regulations.

Here, authority is the legitimized power



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fructified through various ways.

### Section - C

Ans 9. Political Development and its relation to social change -

Political development refers to the process of transformations in the political system of governance as the result of societal evolution from traditional agrarian society to modern industrial society and post modern society.

It is the process of adaptation of the political system to the social change in the society.

Political development includes -

(i) Structural differentiation -

For example, emergence of executive, legislature & judicial wing of governance.



- (2) Secularization of political culture -
- (3) Mass mobilization & national consciousness.
- (4) Move towards equality -
- (5) New goal attainments & goal setting.


### Relation of political development & social change -

- (1) Political development as consequence of social change -

→ Industrialization, urbanization, emergence of middle class - It has led to need of structural differentiation & emergence of modern political.

- (2) Political development as catalyst for social change -

It phases social change process through following ways -

- (1) Legislative -  Enactment of



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Article 17 (abolition of untouchability),  
affirmative steps (reservations) for  
caste egalitarian society.

② Social welfare -  
Policies like MGNREGA for  
poverty alleviation.

② Administrative measures -

Allowance of pressure groups  
formation, and right to movement  
under Art. 19(1).

Here, political development is both  
catalyst & consequence of social  
change.



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