

लोक सेवा आयोग

नेपाल विविध सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, समाजशास्त्री (प्राविधिक) पदको
प्रतियोगितात्मक लिखित परीक्षा

Key (A)

समय :- १ घण्टा १५ मिनेट

२०६३/११/४

पत्र :- प्रथम

विषय:- Sociology/Anthropology

पूर्णाङ्क :- १००

बस्तुगत बहुउत्तर (१००×१ अङ्क):

उत्तरपुस्तिकामा प्रश्नपत्रको KEY अनिवार्य रूपले उल्लेख गर्नुपर्नेछ । उल्लेख नगरेमा उत्तरपुस्तिका रद्द हुनेछ ।
साथै परीक्षामा Calculator, Mobile प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।

1. Who coined the term 'Sociology'?
(A) Max Weber (B) Auguste Comte (C) Emile Durkheim (D) Herbert Spencer
2. Anthropology is the study of:
(A) Man and his works in totality (B) Cultural evolution only
(C) Biological evolution of man only (D) Prehistoric cultures only
3. Sociology as a science refers to:
(A) Study of social organizations (B) Social criticism
(C) Study of primitive society (D) systematic study of human society
4. A social structure refers to:
(A) Relations of norms and values
(B) Relations of status and roles
(C) The network of actually existing social relations between and among people
(D) Non-relation between and among people
5. Which of the following is true in the field of human culture?
(A) Civilized man (B) Educated man
(C) Polite behaviour (D) Learning behaviour
6. Sociology and anthropology are:
(A) Not related in their scope of study (B) Somewhat related in their scope of study
(C) Closely related in their scope of study (D) Antagonistic disciplines
7. What do you mean by 'norms'?
(A) State rule (B) Only social values
(C) Social rules supported by sanctions (D) Law and order maintained by police
8. An association is defined :
(A) As a group organized for the pursuit of an interest or group of interests in common
(B) As a group of norms to regulate behavior
(C) As a territorial community
(D) As a historical society
9. Which of the following is true?
(A) B. Malinowski contributed to the theory of social structure
(B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown contributed to the theory of social structure
(C) R.J. Fisher contributed to the theory of social structure
(D) There is no theory of social structure
10. Archaeology is the:
(A) Sub-field of cultural anthropology (B) Field of Paleontology
(C) Field of chemistry (D) Field of biology
11. The term 'Kinship' refers to:
(A) Marriage form
(B) Residence pattern
(C) A cluster of social relations based on biological ties, marriage and legal rules regarding adoption/ guardianship.
(D) Family form

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12. 'Endogamy' and 'Exogamy' indicate:

(A) Descent and inheritance in a society	(B) Residence pattern in a society
(C) Marriage form in a society	(D) Preferred partner in a society
13. Who are the members of a nuclear family?

(A) Husband and wife with their parents only	(B) Husband and wife with their grand-parents
(C) Husband and wife with their married children	(D) Husband and wife with unmarried children
14. Polyandry permits a woman:

(A) To have monogamy	(B) To have a form of plural marriage which permits her to have more than one husband
(C) To be unmarried	(D) To maintain extra-marital relationship
15. To the sociologist, religion is a:

(A) Political phenomenon	(B) Economic phenomenon
(C) Social phenomenon	(D) Non-social phenomenon
16. The book entitled. The protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism was the work on religion by:

(A) Neil J. Smelser	(B) Max Weber	(C) Robert Bellah	(D) R.K. Merton
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17. Prevailing Hindu Marriage system is characterized by:

(A) Endogamous marriage	(B) Exogamous marriage
(C) Caste endogamy and gotra exogamy	(D) Cross-cousin marriage
18. Who gave the following definition of power in the analysis of political institutions, that is, "power is the probability that one actor in social relationship will be in a position to carry out his will despite resistance".

(A) Max Weber	(B) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown	(C) Karl Marx	(D) F. Boas
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19. What is the basic characteristic of Hindu religious system?

(A) Monotheism	(B) Polytheism
(C) Atheism	(D) Religious harmony
20. Capitalism is an economic system that:

(A) Emphasizes the collective ownership of the means of production and the distribution of goods
(B) Emphasizes social equity
(C) Emphasizes moral economy
(D) Emphasizes private ownership of property and competitiveness in market
21. Which of the following is true?

(A) National development does not require social organizations
(B) Social organizations are the vehicles of grassroots development
(C) Social organizations do not have norms and values.
(D) There are no social organizations in underdeveloped countries
22. Sociology of education focuses on:

(A) The educational processes and practices by using sociological theories, perspectives and research methods
(B) Educational processes only
(C) Educational practices only
(D) Educational quality only
23. Enculturation is a part of:

(A) Education	(B) Deviance	(C) Social Integration	(D) Social disintegration
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24. The essential feature of pluralistic society is:

(A) Representation of two or more political parties in the government
(B) Partyless political system
(C) Single party representation
(D) Autocratic system
25. How do you assess Adibasi Janjati Mahasang / Federation of Indigenous Nationalities of Nepal?

(A) A cultural Association	(B) A politically motivated group
(C) Just a pressure group to government	(D) A political party

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26. Socialization means:
 (A) Acculturation (B) Enculturation (C) Amalgamation (D) Adulteration
27. Who defined, "Socialization as the process that enables social being to establish wide and profound relationship with one another"?
 (A) Giddings frauklin H. (B) Burgess Ernest W.
 (C) Mac. Iver Robert H. (D) Parsons, Talcott
28. Who developed the psychoanalytic theory of personality development?
 (A) George H. Mead (B) Sigmund Freud (C) Lawrence Kohlberg (D) Charles H. Cooley
29. Resocialization means:
 (A) The relearning of values, roles or ways of coping in place of ones that were incompletely learned or are inappropriate to new situation
 (B) Developmental disorder in personality
 (C) Adaptive approach in old age
 (D) Adult socialization
30. Hindu social organization suggests:
 (A) Inter-and intra caste relations (B) A low position of women
 (C) A male dominated society (D) None of the above
31. A social change is:
 (A) The difference between the current and antecedent condition of any selected aspect of social organization/structure
 (B) Social mobility
 (C) Social stagnation
 (D) Social cohesion
32. The folk-urban continuum a theory of social charge, is proposed by:
 (A) Robert Red field (B) Horae Miner (C) Julian Steward (D) None of the above
33. Auguste comte and Karl Marx believe on:
 (A) Cyclic theory of social change (B) Functionalistic theory of social change
 (C) Linear evolutionary theory of social change (D) Modernization theory of social change
34. Which of the following is the theory of cultural change in anthropology?
 (A) Cognitivism (B) Indigenism (C) Multiculturalism (D) Evolutionism
35. Which of the following terminology addresses the statement that the Tharu culture is bad?
 (A) Economist (B) Sociologist
 (C) Traditionalistic/Orthodix (D) Ethnocentric
36. Which of the following is not a contribution of Karl Marx?
 (A) Functionalism (B) Class-struggle
 (C) Theory of surplus value (D) Dialectical Materialism
37. Which of the following is not true in relation to Nepal?
 (A) Linguistically Heterogenous society (B) Geographically
 (C) Culturally Plaralistic society (D) Mono cultural society
38. Which of the following do you denote as material culture?
 (A) Technology (B) Beliefs
 (C) Norms (D) Values
39. What do you mean by sanskritization?
 (A) A study of primitive culture (B) A study of caste system
 (C) A study of Sanskrit literature (D) A study of low caste to go up in social structure
40. What do you mean by term- "Aborginal"?
 (A) Indigenous population of a specific region
 (B) Caste population of a certain geographical region
 (C) Immigrants
 (D) Out migrants

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41. Integration suggests:
 - (A) Merging of two cultures
 - (B) Interaction with many cultures
 - (C) The bringing of peoples of different racial or ethnic/caste groups into an organization or society
 - (D) None of the above
42. The term westernization generally refers to:
 - (A) Good
 - (B) Bad
 - (C) Aping the west
 - (D) All of the above
43. Acculturation occurs because of
 - (A) Self Interest
 - (B) Under pressure
 - (C) Rise in status
 - (D) All of the above
44. Industrial society is understood as:
 - (A) Developed technology
 - (B) Diversified production
 - (C) Specialized occupation and jobs
 - (D) All of the above
45. The concept of urbanization denotes:
 - (A) Territorialization
 - (B) The predominance and growth of urban centres in society
 - (C) De-territorialization
 - (D) Diffusion
46. Who contributed to the study of culture as determinant of social change?
 - (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Max weber
 - (C) B. Malinowski
 - (D) E. Durkheim
47. Sanskritization emphasizes:
 - (A) Upward social mobility in a caste-stratified society
 - (B) Downward social mobility in a class society
 - (C) Tribalization
 - (D) Detribalization
48. Which of the following is not true?
 - (A) Sociology and anthropology focus on 'social differentiation' as structural differentiation
 - (B) Social differentiation is a social process of change
 - (C) H. spencer saw social differentiation as a principle of social development
 - (D) Social differentiation is not identical to the social division of labour as pointed out by E. Durkheim
49. Which of the following is not a social process?
 - (A) Cooperation
 - (B) Class
 - (C) Assimilation
 - (D) Accommodation
50. Americanization refers to:
 - (A) Borrowing cultural values from the USA,
 - (B) Initiation of American cultures, values and civilization
 - (C) Opposite of Eastern cultural values
 - (D) None of the above
51. The internal displacement of population is triggered by:
 - (A) Domestic conflict only
 - (B) Lack of security only
 - (C) Natural disasters only
 - (D) All of the above
52. Many people are internally displaced in Nepal because of:
 - (A) Poverty
 - (B) Inequality
 - (C) Social exclusion
 - (D) The armed conflict against the government by the Maoists for a decade
53. Corruption leads to:
 - (A) Eroding of the moral fabric of society
 - (B) Undermines democracy
 - (C) Retards development
 - (D) All of the above
54. Drug abuse is a social problem caused by:
 - (A) Psychological factor only
 - (B) Sociological factors only
 - (C) Contextual factors only
 - (D) All of the above

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55. Treatment and rehabilitation of drug addicts includes:
(A) Provision of effective, accessible and affordable treatment/rehabilitation
(B) Culturally acceptable treatment/rehabilitation facilities
(C) Social reintegration/economic opportunities for drug addicts and their families in a non punitive environment
(D) All of the above
56. What is the goal of demand reduction in the regime of drug abuse?
(A) Reduce the number of drug dependent and user persons and increase progressively the average age of first use of drugs
(B) Enforce law for drug abuse prevention
(C) Regularize drug production
(D) Enlist administrative support
57. Drug abuse is a form of:
(A) Social deviance in the eyes of sociologists
(B) Psychological deviance in the eyes of sociologists
(C) Genetic deviance in the eyes of sociologists
(D) Political deviance in the eyes of sociologists
58. Corruption in bureaucracy occurs due to:
(A) Bad governance (B) Democracy (C) Autocracy (D) None of the above
59. Which one of the following factors is the main cause of corruption in civil service of Nepal?
(A) Lack of strong legal provisions (B) High ambition to earn more money
(C) Insufficient pay scale for livelihood/ survival (D) Corrupted mind
60. Drug abuses among the adolescence are increasing because of:
(A) Lack of attention by the family members (B) Schools are not providing good moral education
(C) The problems of western values (D) All of the above
61. Which of the following is not true?
(A) There are both formal and informal leadership types in every developing society
(B) There is no informal leadership in a developing society
(C) Both Formal and informal leadership change over time
(D) Personal characteristics and experiences count a lot in both formal and informal leadership types.
62. Study of leadership is common in:
(A) Economics (B) Psychology
(C) Political sociology and political anthropology (D) Cultural studies
63. The terms band, tribe, chiefdom and state suggests:
(A) Evolving form of political organization and leadership
(B) A stratification of society
(C) Lack of formal political structure and leadership
(D) None of the above
64. Which is not the characteristic of a primary group?
(A) Primary group is the nucleus of all social organization
(B) There is "face to face" interaction in primary group.
(C) Primary group is the breeding ground of our mores the nurse of our loyalties
(D) There is rare direct interaction with all members in primary group
65. "Monarchy" as the "supreme leader" is observed in countries such as:
(A) Thailand, Japan and England (B) Nepal
(C) South Africa (D) None of the above
66. Whose statement is this?
"By leadership, we mean the capacity to persuade or to direct man that comes from personal qualities apart from office."
(A) Herbert spencer (B) Emile Durkheim (C) Auguste Comte (D) Maciver and Page

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67. Which of the following is not the primary group ?
 (A) The family (B) The friendship circle
 (C) The colleagues at work (D) The trade union
68. Who did classify groups in 1909 into primary and secondary groups?
 (A) M. Sahlins (B) E. Service (C) C.H. Cooley (D) F. Boas
69. What is needed to sustain the stability of a formal group?
 (A) Financial resource only (B) Transparency and accountability only
 (C) Committed leadership and trust only (D) All of the above
70. Kin-based leadership is found among:
 (A) The band and tribe (B) Industrial society (C) Scientific society (D) None of the above
71. Which of the following is not the norm of science?
 (A) Science is the objective analysis of phenomena
 (B) Science is the logical analysis of phenomena
 (C) Science is the systematic method of analysis of phenomena
 (D) Science is the speculative method of analysis of phenomena
72. Social science research is:
 (A) Gathering information
 (B) Empirical study
 (C) The systematic investigation into the study of materials, sources etc to establish facts
 (D) None of the above
73. A pure or basic research is used for:
 (A) Generating knowledge for Knowledge Sake
 (B) Generating knowledge for solving practical problems/concerns
 (C) Generating unverified assumptions
 (D) Developing speculative theories
74. Assumptions of scientific method in social research are:
 (A) Order (B) Reality (C) Reliability (D) All of the above
75. A hypothesis is:
 (A) A verified or tested assumption
 (B) An assumption of relationship between two or more variables awaiting to be tested
 (C) A statement of non-relationship between variables
 (D) A statement about the units of analysis
76. Research ethics suggests:
 (A) Disclaimer
 (B) Like to do research as one wishes
 (C) Protecting the privacy of informants while doing research
 (D) Not to say anything to informants
77. The best methods in social research are:
 (A) Qualitative method (B) Quantitative method
 (C) Mixed method (D) None of the above
78. Dependent variable is:
 (A) A case in research (B) Conclusion in research
 (C) Effect in research (D) Unit of analysis in research
79. Which of the following statement is true?
 (A) There is reciprocal relationship between theory and research
 (B) There is no relationship between theory and research
 (C) We cannot deduce good hypothesis from prevailing theories
 (D) All scientific social theories are untestable
80. An exploratory research design:
 (A) Tests hypothesis (B) Does not test hypothesis
 (C) Helps generate testable hypothesis (D) Does not help generate testable hypothesis

81. Social stratification is the:
 - (A) Hierarchially organized structure of social inequality existent in any society
 - (B) Absence of inequalities
 - (C) Proliferation of equalities
 - (D) Absence of social hierarchies
82. Which theory emphasizes the statement that "Stratification is a functional prerequisite for all societies".
 - (A) Functionalist theory
 - (B) Conflict theory
 - (C) Symbolic interactionism
 - (D) Cognitive theory
83. Social stratification is the determinant of:
 - (A) Social equalities
 - (B) Social equities
 - (C) Social development
 - (D) Life chances of human beings
84. Caste-stratified society emphasizes:
 - (A) Achieved status
 - (B) Ascribed status
 - (C) Non-structural social mobility
 - (D) Structural mobility
85. Gender inequalities are more pronounced in:
 - (A) Capitalistic society with equality of opportunities
 - (B) Traditional feudal society characterized by caste system
 - (C) Primitive hunting-gathering society with relative egalitarian principle
 - (D) Pastoral society with relative egalitarian principle
86. Rising caste/ethnicity awareness has raised the following issues in Nepal:
 - (A) Social inclusion/exclusion
 - (B) Gender main streaming
 - (C) Federalism
 - (D) All of the above
87. The theory of 'economic determinism'. Which also focused an social class as social stratification, was developed by:
 - (A) Talcott parsons
 - (B) Max weber
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Hegel
88. The pioneers in the theory of social stratification are:
 - (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Max weber
 - (C) Talcott Parsons
 - (D) All of the above
89. High gender differences in Nepal are observed in the following groups.
 - (A) Bhotiya
 - (B) Newar
 - (C) Hill Brahmin and Chhetry
 - (D) Maithil groups of the tarai
90. Which of the following is related to the concept of race?
 - (A) Biological
 - (B) Political
 - (C) Cultural
 - (D) Economic
91. Social Mobility is enhanced by the following conditions:
 - (A) Rise in power
 - (B) Economic improvements
 - (C) Rise in education
 - (D) All of the above
92. Applied anthropology was developed particularly in the USA after:
 - (A) World war I
 - (B) World war II
 - (C) The administration of Bill clinton
 - (D) The administration of George Bush
93. Which of the following is not done by the applied sociologists?
 - (A) Analyze social aspects of economic growth
 - (B) Conduct studies in the areas of human organization, human relations, cultures and values touched by economic plans
 - (C) Emphasize trends and motivations in change
 - (D) Contribute to theoretical developments
94. Applied sociologists and anthropologists contribute to:
 - (A) Making social planning more effective
 - (B) Defining clearly and describing precisely the inter connections among social phenomena of different kinds
 - (C) Helping to avoid unintended and undesired consequences
 - (D) All of the above

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95. What do applied anthropologists accept?
(A) The need for change and the desire for development in the Third World
(B) The need for political stability
(C) The need for societal stability
(D) The need for economic stability
96. One important area for the fruitful collaboration between planners and applied sociologists is:
(A) Planning, analysis and evaluation of 'pilot projects' for replication
(B) Developing sociological theories
(C) Developing methodological dimensions for research
(D) Reforming economic policies
97. Applied anthropology/sociology is:
(A) Application of anthropological/sociological data, theory and methods in understanding problems
(B) Knowledge of Anthropology/Sociology in the field
(C) Understanding/solving problems of various groups and people
(D) None of the above
98. How linguistic anthropologist help in the program of education?
(A) Understanding the linguistic differences among the school going children
(B) Problems of teachers in communicating students
(C) Helping education research
(D) All of the above
99. Sociology/Anthropology in action are noted in:
(A) Irrigation programs
(B) Social upliftment programs
(C) In NGOs/INGOs programs
(D) All of the above
100. The major socio economic and political crises in recent years in Nepal are:
(A) Unstable government
(B) Concepts of federalism and restructuring of the state
(C) Developing the New constitution
(D) All of the above

~ The End ~

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