

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

ऐच्छिक विषयहरूको सूची (List of Optional Papers)

S. No.	विषय (Subject)	S. No.	विषय (Subject)	S. No.	विषय (Subject)
001	Account & Finance	007	Environmental science	013	Political Science
002	Agriculture	008	Forestry	014	Population studies
003	Botany	009	Health science	015	Public Administration
004	Economics	010	Law	016	Sociology & Anthropology
005	Education	011	Microbiology	017	Zoology
006	Engineering	012	Physics	018	Chemistry

- ऐच्छिक विषय माथि तालिकामा दिइएका मध्ये जुनसुकै एक विषय छनौट गर्न सकिनेछ । उम्मेदवारले फाराम भर्दा फाराममा निर्दिष्ट गरिएको ठाउँहरूमा आफूले परीक्षा दिने ऐच्छिक विषय अनिवार्य रूपमा उल्लेख गर्नु पर्नेछ ।
- चतुर्थ पत्र ऐच्छिक विषयको लिखित परीक्षामा प्रश्न पत्रहरूको माध्यम भाषा निम्न विषयहरूको हकमा नेपाली र अंग्रेजी दुवै हुनेछ ।

S. No.	विषय (Subject)	S. No.	विषय (Subject)
001	Account & Finance	013	Political Science
004	Economics	014	Population studies
005	Education	015	Public Administration
010	Law	016	Sociology & Anthropology

- चतुर्थ पत्र ऐच्छिक विषयको लिखित परीक्षामा प्रश्न पत्रहरूको माध्यम भाषा निम्न विषयहरूको हकमा अंग्रेजी मात्र हुनेछ ।

S. No.	विषय (Subject)	S. No.	विषय (Subject)
002	Agriculture	009	Health science
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006	Engineering	012	Physics
007	Environmental science	017	Zoology
008	Forestry		

- वस्तुगत बहुवैकल्पिक (Multiple Choice) प्रश्नहरूको गलत उत्तर दिएमा प्रत्येक गलत उत्तर बापत २० प्रतिशत अङ्क कट्टा गरिनेछ । तर उत्तर नदिएमा त्यस बापत अङ्क दिइने छैन र अङ्क कट्टा पनि गरिने छैन ।
- बहुवैकल्पिक प्रश्नहरू हुने परीक्षामा कुनै प्रकारको क्याल्कुलेटर (Calculator) प्रयोग गर्न पाइने छैन ।
- यस पाठ्यक्रम योजना अन्तर्गतका पत्र/विषयका विषयवस्तुमा जेसुकै लेखिएको भए तापनि पाठ्यक्रममा परेका कानून, ऐन, नियम तथा नीतिहरू परीक्षाको मिति भन्दा ३ महिना अगाडि (संशोधन भएका वा संशोधन भई हटाईएका वा थप गरी संशोधन भई) कायम रहेकालाई यस पाठ्यक्रममा परेको सम्झनु पर्दछ ।

निम्न ऐच्छिक विषयहरूका पाठ्यक्रम र नमुना प्रश्नहरू यसमा संलग्न गरिएको छ । बाँकी विषयहरूका पाठ्यक्रम र नमुना प्रश्नहरू अर्को PDF file संलग्न गरिएको छ ।

S. No.	विषय (Subject)	S. No.	विषय (Subject)
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Paper IV: Optional Paper
(001) – Account & Finance
Section A - 27 Marks

1. Financial Accounting

- 1.1 **Company final accounts & financial statements analysis:** Financial statements of company, generally accepted accounting principles, national and international accounting standard and compliances for company financial statements, preparation of financial statements based on worksheet as per current company Act and value added statement and their analysis for appraising the performance
- 1.2 **Financial statements of banking and insurance company:** Preparation of financial statements based on worksheet as per current Company Act and Directives of controlling authorities and their analysis for performance appraisal
- 1.3 **Growth, expansion and reconstruction of company business:** Concept of amalgamation, absorption and reconstruction, purchase consideration: determination/calculation showing mode of payment, entries in the books of purchasing and vender company; for internal & external reconstruction, balance sheet of purchasing company, expansion through holding company: reasons for holding, determination of pre- acquisition profit, minority interest, cost of control/goodwill or capital reserve, revaluation of assets, dividend from subsidiary company, inter-company debt and unrealized profit, consolidation balance sheet
- 1.4 **Corporate Liquidation:** Business failure: reasons for failure, procedure of winding up as per current Nepal Company Act, liquidator's statement of account
- 1.5 **Accounting for Profession:** Concept of professional men (medical practitioners, lawyers, chartered accountant etc.) and preparation of income statement, income and expenditure account, receipt and payment account, and balance sheet

2. Cost accounting

- 2.1 **Introduction:** Meaning, objectives, importance, limitations of financial accounting and, difference between cost and financial accounting
- 2.2 **Cost:** Concept, important and classification on different bases, cost segregation & estimation: concept and different methods of segregation (least square method & high-low method)
- 2.3 **Inventory management and control:** Purchase procedures, handling and issuing of materials and costing under different costing techniques (FIFO & LIFO methods), inventory control techniques - economic order quantity under certainty condition, different stock levels, stock control through ABC analysis, just in time inventory
- 2.4 **Labour costing:** Concept and types of wage, fringe benefits & salary in lieu of profit, allowances, idle time, leave pay etc., remuneration system- time and piece rate and premium/bonus scheme-Halsey and Rowan Plan, Taylor's differential piece rate system, Labour turnover: causes, measurement of labour turnover cost: leaving cost, replacement cost, training and learning cost
- 2.5 **Overhead costing:** Meaning and types, accumulation and classification, allocation and apportionment: primary & secondary distribution, overhead cost absorption: methods and ascertainment of total cost and profit under traditional costing system, Activity Based Costing (ABC) technique: Concept, limitation of traditional overhead cost absorption system, ascertainment of cost and profit under ABC technique, benefits and limitations of activity based costing system
- 2.6 **Service costing:** Concept and scope of operating costing; Cost sheet for: Transport service costing: Cargo and people, Hotel and Restaurant service costing and Hospital service costing, limitations of service costing.

3. Management accounting

- 3.1 **Introduction:** Meaning, objectives, scope, advantages and limitations difference between cost & management accounting
- 3.2 **Absorption and Variable costing:** Concept, importance, limitations, income statement under absorption and variable costing techniques, normal capacity and fixed manufacturing overhead rate
- 3.3 **Cost volume profit analysis:** Meaning, importance, contribution margin ratio, cost volume ratio, margin of safety, assumptions, advantages and limitations of CVP analysis, Break-even-analysis: under constant underlying situations using contribution margin, income statement, algebraic & graphic approaches and under changed situation: changes on selling price, fixed cost, and variable cost, and under multi-products situation
- 3.4 **Standard costing:** Concept, difference between standard and budget, advantages and limitations, variance analysis: concept and types: material, labour and overhead cost variances
- 3.5 **Budgeting for planning:** Budget- concept, importance, and types- sales budget; manufacturing budget, material consumption and purchase budget, production budget, labour budget, manufacturing overhead budget, cost of goods manufactured budget, administrative, selling and distribution and cost of goods sold budget, flexible budgeting: concept, importance and limitations of planning (static budget), flexible budgeting on activity levels and budget allowance basis including for actual level attained

Section B - 23 Marks

4. Taxation

- 4.1 Introduction : Meaning , objectives and types
- 4.2 Income Tax: Current income tax act, relation between constitutional provision, tax acts, tax rules and finance acts, exemptions and deductions: exemption on income, income tax rebate and deduction allowed, expenses not allowed for deductions, special provisions for natural persons, entities, insurance and banks, retirement savings, assessment of tax liability: valuation of perquisites, computation of taxable income and tax liability from various sources of income, types of assessment, payment of tax, collection of tax, tax refund, set off and carry forward of losses, interest and penalties, administrative review and appeal
- 4.3 Value Added Tax: Concept, objectives, features and coverage of VAT, taxable & exempted goods and services, VAT registration, VAT accounting, return filing, collection and refund of VAT, administrative revision, appeal, fine and penalty

5. Auditing:

- 5.1 Introduction: Nature, scope, objectives, detection and prevention of fraud and errors, Accounting, Auditing and Investigation, distinction between vouching and verification
- 5.2 Internal check and control: Internal check and internal audit, verification and valuation of asset and liabilities
- 5.3 Appointment, remuneration and right and duties of an auditor: Nepal company act and other legislations governing audit, company auditor: qualification, appointment and removal, remuneration, qualities, rights and duties, liability of an auditor: legal provision, limited company auditor
- 5.4 Audit report: Meaning, content and types statutory, general, qualified, tax audit report

5.5 Government audit in Nepal: Concept, objectives, difference between government audit and commercial audit, internal audit: concept, objectives, internal audit of expenditure, debts, deposit, remittance and stores, audit report,

5.6 Auditor General: Introduction, function, responsibility and roles in government audit, final audit of expenditure, debts, deposit, remittance and stores, audit report

6. Financial management:

6.1 **Introduction:** Nature, functions and goal of financial management, relationship with other functional areas

6.2 **Banking:** Concept, functions & importance of Central Bank, Commercial Bank, Development Bank and Finance Company, legal provisions under current Nepal Rastra Bank Act and its directives to banks and financial institutions, Company Act, Bank and Financial Institution Act

6.3 **Insurance:** Concept, nature, scope, types: life insurance, non life insurance or general insurance, marine insurance, fire insurance, miscellaneous insurance, re-insurance, life fund and general reserve: legal provisions under the insurance company act, Nepal Insurance Board and its functions

6.4 **Cost of capital:** Introduction, components of cost of capital, cost of debts, preferred stock, equity, and weighted average cost of capital,

6.5 **Capital Structure analysis:** Meaning & concept, leverage: meaning, types & measurement, effect of leverage on EBIT and EPS, analysis of alternative financial plan: EBIT – EPS Analysis, determination of indifference/equilibrium point

6.6 **Capital budgeting:** Introduction, investment proposals and projects, capital investment budgeting procedures and determination of cash flow stream, appraisal of capital investment proposal: meaning, need, importance and techniques: payback period, average accounting rate, and discounted techniques: net present value, profitability index and internal rate of return

Table of specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	Section	Weight-age	No. of items	Specification	
					I - Level (60%)	II & III -Level (40%)
1.	Financial Accounting	A	12	12	7	5
2.	Cost accounting		15	15	9	6
3.	Management accounting					
4.	Taxation	B	15	15	9	6
5.	Auditing		8	8	5	3
6.	Financial management					
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper- Sample MCQs of Account & Finance

I - Level Questions

- लागत लेखाले देहायका मध्ये कुन विषयको जानकारी दिदैन ।
Cost Accounting provides all of the following information except.
A) उत्पादन लागत (Product costs)
B) वस्तु विक्रि लागत (Cost of goods sold)
C) सामाग्री मूल्यांकन (Inventory valuation)
D) नगदको प्रक्षेपण/ पूर्वानुमान (Cash forecasts)
- कर भन्नाले व्यक्तिले प्रत्यक्ष..... विना नै सरकारलाई गर्ने एक अनिवार्य योगदान हो ।
Tax is a compulsory contribution from a person to the government with out any direct.....
A) सम्बन्ध (Relation) B) छुट (Rebate) C) प्रयास (Approach) D) फाईदा (Benefit)
- इकाई दर प्रणालीको मुख्य फाइदा र हुन् ।
A) सरलता तथा न्यूनतम ज्यालाको सुरक्षणता
B) सही लागत मूल्य तथा कामदारहरु बीच एकता
C) सरलता तथा लागत मूल्यको यथार्थता
D) न्यूनतम ज्यालाको सुरक्षा तथा लागत मूल्यको यथार्थता
The main advantages of Piece Rate System isand
A) simplicity and guarantee off minimum wages
B) accuracy of labor cost and unity among workers
C) simplicity and accuracy of labor cost
D) guarantee of minimum wages and accuracy of labor cost
- लेखा परीक्षकको पारिश्रमिक बाट निर्धारण हुन्छ ।
The remuneration of the auditor is fixed by
A) सरकार (The government)
B) महालेखा परीक्षक (The office of the Auditor General)
C) नियुक्ति गर्ने निकाय (The appointing authority)
D) चार्टर्ड एकाउन्टेण्ट संस्था, नेपाल (The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nepal)

II & III - Level Questions

- प्रस्तुत विवरणमा ठीक बेठीक छुट्याउनुहोस्
1) सेवा लागत प्रणाली वस्तुको लागत पत्ता लगाउन प्रयोग गरिन्छ ।
2) कार्यगत लेखाबाट सेवा संचालन लागत थाहा हुन्छ ।
Identify "True" or "False" in following statements:
1) Service Costing is applied to ascertain the cost of the products
2) Cost of the operating the service is ascertained by preparing Job Account
A) 1 ठीक हो 2 बेठीक हो (1 is true but 2 is false)
B) दुवै विवरणहरु ठीक छन् (Both statements are true)
C) दुवै विवरणहरु बेठीक छन् (Both statements are false)
D) 1 बेठीक हो 2 ठीक हो (1 is false but 2 is true)

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

6. देहायका मध्ये लेखा परीक्षणको उत्तम परिभाषामा कुन पर्दछ ?

- A) वित्तीय विवरण तथा प्रतिवेदनहरूको विधिवद्ध परीक्षण
- B) सम्पत्ति तथा दायित्वहरूको विधिवद्ध रुजु
- C) छलकपट तथा त्रुटीहरूको आंशिक खोजी
- D) वित्तीय कारोवार माथिको प्रभावकारी नियन्त्रण

Which of the following best defines auditing?

- A) A systematic examination of financial statements and reports.
- B) A systematic verification of assets and liabilities.
- C) A partial investigation into frauds and errors.
- D) An effective control over financial transactions.

7. शुरु मौज्जात र अन्तिम मौज्जात क्रमश 12,000 units र 14,000 units थियो । परिवर्तनीय लागतको आधारमा मुनाफा Rs.50,000 तथा पूर्णलागतको आधारमा मुनाफा Rs.60,000 भएको देखिन्छ । सो विवरणको आधारमा प्रति इकाई (Per unit) स्थिर अप्रत्यक्ष समाविष्ट दर देहाय अनुसार कुन हुन्छ ?

In a period, opening stock were 12,000 units and closing stock 14,000 units. The profit based on variable costing was Rs.50,000 and profit using absorption costing was Rs.60,000. Which of the following is the fixed overhead absorption rate per unit?

- A) Rs.6.00
- B) Rs.7.50
- C) Rs.5.00
- D) Rs.5.50

8. लागत लेखाको उद्देश्यहरू कुन कुन हुन्, चिन्नुहोस:

Identify the objectives of Cost Accounting from the list given below:

- 1. व्यवस्थापकीय क्षमताको पहिचान गर्नु (to reveal managerial efficiency)
- 2. वस्तु तथा सेवाको ठीक लागत पत्ता लगाउनु (to ascertain true cost of product and service)
- 3. उत्पादन लागतको विश्लेषण तथा वर्गिकरणगर्नु (to analyze and classify the cost of production)
- 4. व्यवसायको दैनिक कारोवारको अभिलेख राख्नु (to record day to day transactions of business)

- A) 1 and 4
- B) 2 and 3
- C) 2 and 4
- D) 3 and 4

9. एक उत्पादन मूलक कम्पनीले प्रतिवर्ष 20,000 units कच्चापदार्थ प्रयोग गर्दछ । आदेश लागत प्रति आदेश Rs.200 र भण्डारण लागत Rs.50 रहेको छ । हालै कम्पनीले उपयुक्त खरीद नीति अवलम्बन गरेको छ । यस अवस्थामा कम खर्चिलो आदेश परिमाण निम्न अनुसार हुनेछ:

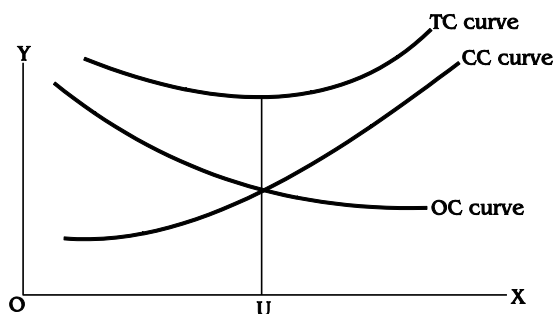
A manufacturing company uses 20,000 units materials per year. The ordering cost per order is Rs.200 and carrying cost is Rs.50. The company currently has an optimum purchasing policy. In this case the Economic Order Quantity will be:

- A) 200 units
- B) 300 units
- C) 400 units
- D) 500 units

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10. देहायको रेखा चित्रमा कम खर्चिलो आदेश परिणाम प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ ।

The following diagram presents the graph of Economic Order Quantity.



रेखा चित्र अनुसार कम खर्चिलो आदेश परिमाण त्यस बिन्दुमा निर्धारित छ जहाँ :

The graph represents that Economic Order Quantity is determined at a point, where:

- कुल भण्डारण लागत कुल लागत भन्दा बढी छ । (Total Carrying Cost exceeds to Total Cost)
- कुल भण्डारण लागत कुल आदेश लागत बराबर छ । (Total Carrying Cost is equal to Total Ordering Cost)
- कुल लागत कुल भण्डारण लागत भन्दा बढी छ । (Total Cost exceed to Total Carrying Cost)
- कुल आदेश लागत कुल भण्डारण लागत भन्दा बढी छ । (Total Ordering Cost exceeds to Total Carrying Cost)

11. तल दिइएको विवरणमा ठीक बेठीक चिन्नुहोस् :

- वासस्थानको आधारमा आयकर ऐनले करदातालाई दुई समुहमा वर्गिकरण गरेको छ ।
- परिवारिक आधारमा आयकर ऐनले करदातालाई दुई समुहमा वर्गिकरण गरेको छ ।

Identify True and False in the following statements:

- On the basis of residential status, Income Tax Act has classified taxpayers into two groups.
 - On the basis of family status, Income Tax Act has classified taxpayers into two groups.
- 1 ठीक हो 2 बेठीक हो (1 is true but 2 is false)
 - 1 बेठीक हो 2 ठीक हो (1 is false but 2 is true)
 - दुवै विवरणहरू ठीक छन् (Both statements are true)
 - दुवै विवरणहरू बेठीक छन् (Both statements are false)

12. तलका वाक्यहरू पढ्नुहोस् र ठीक, बेठीक छुट्याउनुहोस् :

- निर्धारण (Allocation) बाँडफाँड (Apportionment) र समावेश (Absorption) शब्दहरूको समान भावार्थ हुन्छ ।
- अप्रत्यक्ष खर्चको न्यून समावेश भन्नाले समावेश अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च, वास्तविक अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च भन्दा बढी हुनु हो ।
- अप्रत्यक्ष खर्चको अधिक समावेशले बढी लागत देखाउँछ ।
- वास्तविक अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च समावेश अप्रत्यक्ष खर्च भन्दा बढी भएमा अधिक समावेश भन्ने बुझिन्छ ।

Read the following statements and identify the correct and incorrect alternative:

- The term 'Allocation', 'Apportionment' and 'Absorption' carry the same meaning.
 - Under absorption of overhead means that the absorbed overheads are more than actual overhead.
 - Over absorption of overheads leads to over statement of cost.
 - When actual overheads are more than absorbed overhead, it is known as over absorption.
- a र b बेठीक छन् तर c र d ठीक छन् (a & b are incorrect, but c & d are correct)
 - a र b ठीक छन् तर c र d बेठीक छन् (a & b are correct, but c & d are incorrect)
 - a, b र d बेठीक छन् तर c ठीक छ (a, b & d are incorrect, but c is correct)
 - a, b र c बेठीक छन् तर d ठीक छ (a, b & c are incorrect, but d is correct)

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

13. जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) वीन कार्ड | 1. सामाग्री निकसिमा प्रयोग हुन्छ |
| b) सामाग्री माग फाराम | 2. तलब भुक्तानी विभागले तयार गर्छ |
| c) गति अध्ययन | 3. सामाग्रीको परिणामको अभिलेख गर्छ |
| d) ज्याला अध्ययन | 4. इन्जिनियरिङ्ग विभागले गर्छ |

Match the following:

- | | |
|------------------------------|---|
| a) Bin Card | 1. is used for issuing material |
| b) Material Requisition Form | 2. is prepared by Pay Roll Department |
| c) Motion Study | 3. records quantity of material |
| d) Wages Study | 4. is conducted by Engineering Department |
- A) a – 4, b – 2, c – 3, d – 1
B) a – 3, b – 1, c – 4, d – 2
C) a – 2, b – 3, c – 4, d – 1
D) a – 1, b – 4, c – 2, d – 3

14. तल दिइएका विवरणहरु आयकर ऐनमा उल्लेखित कसुर तथा जरिवानासँग (कैद वाहेकका) सम्बन्धित छन् , ती मध्ये कुन कुन प्रावधानहरु सही छन् ?

- a. कर दाखिला नगर्नेलाई रु. 5,000 देखि रु.30,000 सम्म जरिवाना हुन्छ ।
b. भुठा वा भ्रमपूर्ण विवरण दिनेलाई रु 50,000 देखि रु.1,50,000 सम्म जरिवाना हुन्छ ।
c. क प्रशासनमा बाधा विरोध गर्ने वा अनुचित प्रभाव पार्नेलाई रु 5,000 देखि 25,000 सम्म जरिवाना हुन्छ ।
d. ऐनको पालना नगर्नेलाई रु.5,000 देखि रु.30,000 सम्म जरिवाना हुन्छ ।

Following statements are related to offence / fine (ignoring imprisonment) under Income Tax Act, among them which of the statement are correct.

- a) A fine of Rs. 5000 to Rs.30000 for failure to pay tax.
b) A fine of Rs.50000 to Rs150000 for submitting false or misleading statement.
c) A fine of Rs 5000 to Rs. 25000 for obstructing and coercing tax administration.
d) A fine of Rs. 5000 to Rs. 30000 for failure to comply with act.
A) a र b ठीक छन् तर c र d बेठीक छन् (a & b are correct, but c & d are incorrect)
B) b र d ठीक छन् तर a र c बेठीक छन् (b & d are correct, but a & c are incorrect)
C) a र d ठीक छन् तर b र c बेठीक छन् (a & d are correct, but b & c is incorrect)
D) b र c ठीक छन् तर a र d बेठीक छन् (b & c are correct, but a & d is incorrect)

15. देहायका वाक्यहरु पढ्नुहोस् र ठीक बेठीक छुट्याउनुहोस् :

- a. वित्तीय लेखाले व्यवस्थापकलाई आवश्यक सूचनाहरु उपलब्ध गराउँछ ।
b. एक्युयलमा आधारित लेखाङ्कनमा आम्दानी देखाउन वा जनाउनका लागि नगद प्राप्त हुनु आवश्यक छैन ।
c. सबै आम्दानी वा फाइदाहरु डेबिट हुन्छन् भने सबै खर्च र नोक्सानीहरु क्रेडिट हुन्छन् ।
d. वित्तीय लेखा “सामान्यतः स्वीकृत लेखाका सिद्धान्त”बाट निर्देशित हुन्छ ।

Read the following statements and identify the correct and incorrect alternative?

- a. Financial accounting produces and reports informations to the manager.
b. Under accrual basis accounting, the revenue is recognised at the time of income earned even cash is not received.
c. All incomes or gains are debit and expenses and losses are credit.
d. Financial accounting is guided by "Generally Accepted Accounting Principles".
A) a र b ठीक छन् तर c र d बेठीक छन् (a & b are correct, but c & d are incorrect)
B) a, c र d ठीक छन् तर b बेठीक छन् (a, c & d are correct, but b is incorrect)
C) a, b र d ठीक छन् तर c बेठीक छन् (a, b & d are correct, but c is incorrect)
D) b र d बेठीक छन् तर a र c ठीक छन् (b & d are incorrect, but a & c is correct)

**Paper IV: Optional Paper
(004) – Economics
Section A - 20 Marks**

1. Microeconomics

1.1 Introduction

- 1.1.1 Brief introduction to economic problems
- 1.1.2 Micro and macro economics: meaning, differences, importance, limitations, interdependence

1.2 Theory of demand and supply

- 1.2.1 Demand: Meaning, demand function, law of demand, determinants of demand, exceptions of the law of demand
- 1.2.2 Supply: meaning, supply function, determinants of supply
- 1.2.3 Elasticity of demand /supply: concept, types and measurements
- 1.2.4 Applications

1.3 Consumer Behaviour

- 1.3.1 Cardinal utility analysis: law of diminishing marginal utility and law of equi-marginal utility
- 1.3.2 Ordinal utility analysis: indifference curve analysis- Meaning, assumptions, properties, indifference map, scale of preference, budget and equilibrium; price, income, and substitution effects
- 1.3.3 Derivation of demand curve with the help of indifference curve

1.4 Theory of Production

- 1.4.1 Brief introduction to factors of production: land, labour, capital, organization
- 1.4.2 Theory of production: law of variable proportions and returns to scale

1.5 Cost and revenue curves and Product Pricing

- 1.5.1 Concept of market
- 1.5.2 Cost and Revenue curves under different markets
- 1.5.3 Equilibrium of the firm and industry
- 1.5.4 Equilibrium in the product markets: perfect competition, monopoly, and monopolistic competition; short run and long run

1.6 Theory of Factor Pricing

- 1.5.5 Factor pricing: meaning
- 1.5.6 Rent: Ricardian Theory of Rent and Modern Theory of Rent
- 1.5.7 Wages: marginal productivity theory
- 1.5.8 Interest: liquidity preference theory and modern theory
- 1.5.9 Profit: innovative theory, dynamic theory

2. Macroeconomics

2.1 Introduction

- 2.1.1 Macroeconomic policies: meaning and importance
- 2.1.2 National income: meaning; methods of measurements and difficulties

2.2 Classical model of income determination

- 2.2.1 Basic assumptions
- 2.2.2 Determination of equilibrium level
- 2.2.3 Critical evaluation

2.3 Keynesian macroeconomics

- 2.3.1 Principle of effective demand
- 2.3.2 Consumption, investment and saving function
- 2.3.3 Equilibrium level of income and output
- 2.3.4 Multipliers

2.4 Inflation

- 2.4.1 Meaning and methods of measurement
- 2.4.2 Causes, effects and control of inflation

2.5 Business Cycle

- 2.5.1 Meaning and types
- 2.5.2 Phases of business cycle
- 2.5.3 Measures to control business cycle

2.6 Economic Growth

- 2.6.1 Concepts
- 2.6.2 Harrod-Domar growth model
- 2.6.3 Marxian theory of economic growth

Section B - 30 Marks

3. Public Finance, Financial System, and International Trade

3.1 Concept of Public Finance

- 3.1.1 Classical and Keynesian concepts of public finance with special reference to expenditure, revenue and borrowing
- 3.1.2 Role of public finance in developing countries

3.2 Public Expenditure

- 3.2.1 Principles and Causes of the growth of public expenditure with reference to Nepal
- 3.2.2 Economic effects on production, employment, stability, growth and distribution of income and wealth

3.3 Public Revenue

- 3.3.1 Tax revenue : Classification of tax (direct, indirect), Concepts of impact, shifting, incidence, capitalization and transformation of tax, Process of tax shifting, Determinants of tax shifting and incidence
- 3.3.2 Theories of taxation: benefit principle and ability to pay principle
- 3.3.3 Effects of taxation: production, distribution and others
- 3.3.4 Non-tax revenue: fines, fees, duties (special assessment), sale of government properties, royalties and others with reference to Nepal

3.4 Public Borrowing

- 3.4.1 Concepts and classification of public borrowing with reference to Nepal
- 3.4.2 Management of public debt

3.5 Monetary and Fiscal Policy with reference to Nepal

- 3.5.1 Concepts, objectives and instruments
- 3.5.2 Role of monetary and fiscal policy in developing countries

3.6 Government Budget with reference to Nepal

- 3.6.1 Concept, components and classification of budget and their effects
- 3.6.2 Budget formulation, implementation and evaluation
- 3.6.3 Deficit financing: concept, objectives and effects

3.7 Background of Financial System

- 3.7.1 Development of financial system
- 3.7.2 Money and capital markets: features and role in developing countries
- 3.7.3 Commercial banking, assets and liabilities, portfolio management, credit creation process
- 3.7.4 Central Bank: Credit control, Note issue and role in economic development

3.8 International Trade

- 3.8.1 Heckscher-Ohlin theory

3.8.2 Balance of Payments and Balance of Trade with reference to Nepal

3.8.3 Exchange rate: Theories, determination of equilibrium exchange rates under floating and fixed exchange rate systems, methods of exchange control

4. Development, Planning and Nepalese Economy

4.1 Concept of Development

4.1.1 Need for the study of development economics

4.1.2 Underdeveloped countries: Problems and characteristics

4.1.3 Indicators of development

4.2 Determinants of Development

4.2.1 Capital formation: meaning and role

4.2.2 Human resources: concept and role

4.2.3 Natural resources: concept and role

4.2.4 Technology and choice of technology: concept and role

4.2.5 Values and institutions in traditional society and transition to modernity

4.3 Issues in Development

4.3.1 Poverty and inequality: concepts, causes and measurement

4.3.2 Unemployment: nature, types and causes

4.3.3 Urbanization: process, trends, problems and remedies

4.4 Development Planning

4.4.1 Rationale for planning in developing economies with reference to Nepal

4.4.2 Types of planning- planning by direction (socialism) and planning by inducement (capitalism), planning under mixed economy, physical planning and financial planning, sectoral and comprehensive planning, rolling plan

4.4.3 Preconditions and elements for successful planning

4.4.4 Tools of planning: capital-output ratio and economic growth

4.5 Natural resources

4.5.1 Water resources: status, role, problems and prospects

4.5.2 Forest resources: status, role, problems and prospects

4.5.3 Bio-diversity: status, role, problems and prospects

4.6 Agriculture

4.6.1 Characteristics, role, problems and prospects

4.6.2 Introduction to Agricultural Perspective Plan (APP)

4.6.3 Agriculture marketing and finance

4.6.4 Food security

4.6.5 Land reform

4.6.6 Agricultural labour

4.7 Industry

4.7.1 Manufacturing industries; status, problems and potentials

4.7.2 Agro-based industry: potentials and problems

4.7.3 Industrial finance: sources, problems and prospects

4.7.4 Industrial labour with reference to recent labour act

4.7.5 Tourism- roles and prospects, review of tourism policy and program under globalisation, salient features of Tourism Sector Master Plan (TSMP)

4.8 Foreign Trade

4.8.1 Composition and direction of foreign trade

4.8.2 Balance of trade and balance of payments: trends and situations

4.8.3 Problems and prospects of foreign trade

4.8.4 Features of recent trade policy of Nepal

4.8.5 World Trade Organisation (WTO) and Nepal

5. Mathematics and Statistics

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Role of mathematics and statistics in economics

5.1.2 Scope and application of mathematics and statistics in economics

5.2 Calculus: Functions, Limit and Continuity

5.2.1 Functions, limits and continuity

5.2.2 Derivatives: total and partial

5.2.3 Maxima and minima

5.2.4 Integration and dynamics

5.2.5 Application in economics

5.3 Measures of dispersion

5.3.1 Concept of dispersion

5.3.2 Variance, standard deviation and coefficient of variation

5.3.3 Concept of Lorenz curve

5.4 Elementary Probability

5.4.1 Concept of events and probability

5.4.2 Addition and multiplicative theorems

5.4.3 Conditional probability

5.4.4 Probability distributions: meaning, mean, and variance

5.4.5 Binomial and normal distributions

5.5 Correlation and regression

5.5.1 Concepts of covariance and correlation

5.5.2 Karl Pearson's and Spearman's (rank) correlations

5.5.3 Concept of regression analysis

5.5.4 Method of least squares

5.5.5 Use of regression equations in economics

5.6 Time-series analysis

5.6.1 Components of time series

5.6.2 Fitting linear and non-linear curves using least squares method

5.7 Index number

5.7.1 Index numbers: Concept, importance and construction

5.7.2 Laspeyres's, Paasche's and Fisher's index numbers

5.7.3 Fixed base index numbers

5.8 Concepts of research

5.8.1 Definition, objectives and major steps in research

5.8.2 Types of research

5.8.3 Use of statistics in economics research

Table of specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	Section	Weight-age	No. of items	Specification	
					I - Level (60%)	II & III - Level (40%)
1.	Microeconomics	A	10	10	6	4
2.	Macroeconomics		10	10	6	4
3.	Public Finance, Financial System, and International Trade	B	10	10	6	4
4.	Development, Planning and Nepalese Economy		10	10	6	4
5.	Mathematics and Statistics		10	10	6	4
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper- Sample MCQs of Economics

I - Level Questions

1. मुद्राको मागमा कमि आउने छ यदि:

The demand for money will fall if:

- A) वास्तविक कुल ग्राहस्थ उत्पादन (GDP) वृद्धि भएमा (real GDP rises)
- B) कुल ग्राहस्थ उत्पादन सुचकाङ्क (Deflator) वृद्धि भएमा (the GDP Deflator rises)
- C) वास्तविक ब्याजदर वृद्धि भएमा (real interest rates rise)
- D) जनताले तुरुन्त मुद्रा संकुचनको अनुमान गरेमा (people expect deflation soon)

2. तल दिइएका मध्ये कुन कर समानताको दृष्टिकोणमा न्यायिक मानिन्छ ?

Which of the following tax is justice in view of equality?

- A) आयकर (Income tax)
- B) सम्पत्ति कर (Property tax)
- C) भन्सार महसुल (Custom duty)
- D) नाफा कर (Profit tax)

II & III - Level Questions

3. मुद्राको पूर्ति वृद्धि हुने कारणहरु:

- A) ब्याजदर घट्नु, लगानी खर्च बढ्नु, र समग्र मागमा वृद्धि हुनु
- B) ब्याजदर बढ्नु, लगानी खर्च बढ्नु, र समग्र मागमा वृद्धि हुनु
- C) ब्याजदर बढ्नु, लगानी खर्च घट्नु, र समग्र मागमा कमि हुनु
- D) ब्याजदर घट्नु, लगानी खर्च घट्नु, र समग्र मागमा कमि हुनु

An increase in the money supply causes:

- A) interest rates to fall, investment spending to rise, and aggregate demand to rise
- B) interest rates to rise, investment spending to rise, and aggregate demand to rise
- C) interest rates to rise, investment spending to fall, and aggregate demand to fall
- D) interest rates to fall, investment spending to fall, and aggregate demand to fall

4. यिनीहरु मध्ये कुन क्रमहरुले गरिबी दुश्चक्रको वर्णन गर्दछ ?

- A) न्युन आय - न्युन लगानी - न्यून माग - पूँजीको अपर्याप्तता
- B) न्युन लगानी - न्युन आय - न्यून माग - पूँजीको अपर्याप्तता
- C) न्युन लगानी - न्युन आय - न्यून वचत - पूँजीको अपर्याप्तता
- D) न्युन आय - न्युन माग - न्यून लगानी - पूँजीको अपर्याप्तता

Which one of the following sequences correctly depicts" the vicious circle of poverty?

- A) Low income - low investment - low demand – capital deficiency
- B) Low investment - low income - low demand – capital deficiency
- C) Low investment - low income - low savings – capital deficiency
- D) Low income - low demand - low investment – capital deficiency

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

5. तल दिइएको प्रश्नमा दुई वटा स्टेटमेण्ट उल्लेख गरिएको छ, पहिलोलाई भनाई (Assertion) र अर्कोलाई कारण (Reason) भनिएको छ। प्रश्नमा दिइएको Statement बारे निम्न कोडहरूको आधारमा ठीक उत्तर रोज्नुहोस्।

भनाई (A) :- ल्यास्पेयरस र पाश्चे (Laspeyres & Paasche) निर्देशाङ्कहरूको ज्यामितिय मध्यक फिसर निर्देशाङ्क (Fisher Index Number) हो।

कारण (R) :- यसले दुवै time reversal र factor-reversal tests सन्तुष्ट पार्छ।

- A) भनाई (A) र कारण (R) दुवै ठीक छन् र कारण (R) भनाई (A) को ठीक व्याख्या (explanation) हो।
 B) भनाई (A) र कारण (R) दुवै ठीक छन् र कारण (R) भनाई (A) को ठीक व्याख्या (explanation) होइन।
 C) भनाई (A) ठीक छ तर कारण (R) गलत छ।
 D) भनाई (A) गलत छ तर कारण (R) ठीक छ।

In the following question, two statements are given, the first one is called 'Assertion' and another is called 'Reason'. Regarding the Statement given in the question, choose the right answer on the basis of the following codes.

Assertion A: Fisher Index Number is the geometric mean of Laspeyres & Paasche indices.

Reason (R): It satisfies both time-reversal and factor-reversal tests.

- A) Both the 'Assertion' and 'Reason' are right and the 'Reason' is the correct explanation of the 'Assertion'.
 B) Both the 'Assertion' and the 'Reason' are right and the 'Reason' is not the correct explanation of the 'Assertion'.
 C) 'Assertion' is right but the 'Reason' is wrong.
 D) 'Assertion' is wrong but the 'Reason' is right.
6. 100 परिवारको औसत उपभोग्य खर्च रु.1500 छ र उपभोग्य खर्चमा अमेल (Variance) 90 छ भने उपभोग्य खर्चको Coefficient of Variation के हो ?

The average consumption expenditure of 100 families is Rs. 1500 and the variance in consumption expenditure is 90. What is the coefficient of variation in consumption expenditure?

- A) 0.6
 B) 2
 C) 6
 D) 9
7. तल दिइएका तथ्यहरू मध्ये कुन चाही सही हो ?
- A) किनिसियन मोडेल (Keynesian Model) मा, वास्तविक उत्पादन बढाउन र बेरोजगारी घटाउन ब्याज दर धेरै महत्वपूर्ण हुन्छ।
 B) किनिसियन मोडेलमा, गुणक असरले वित्तिय नितिको प्रयोग सजिलो बनाउँछ जसले अर्थतन्त्रलाई स्थिर बनाउँछ।
 C) किनिसियन मोडेलमा, यदि अर्थतन्त्र अपूर्ण रोजगारीमा चल्छ भने कुल ग्राहस्थ उत्पादन बृद्धि गर्न केही स्वतन्त्र खर्चमा परिवर्तन हुनु पर्दछ।
 D) किनिसियन मोडेलमा, अर्थतन्त्रको सम्भाव्य सन्तुलन त्यो हो जहाँ सबै स्रोत र साधन श्रम सहित पूर्ण रूपमा प्रयोग हुन्छन् (जुन पूर्ण रोजगारी हो)

Which of the following is true?

- A) In the Keynesian model, interest rates are very important in increasing real output and reducing unemployment.
- B) In the Keynesian model, the multiplier effect makes it easier to use fiscal policy to stabilize the economy.
- C) In the Keynesian model, if the economy is operating at less than full employment, some autonomous change in expenditure is necessary to increase GDP.
- D) In the Keynesian model, the only possible equilibrium for the economy is one at which all resources, including labor, are being fully used (that is, there is full employment).

8. तल दिएका मध्ये कुन चाँही सान्दर्भिक क्रम सही हो ?

- A) घर व्यवहार र व्यापार ले उनिहरु सँग अधिक मूद्रा वचत भएको भेटिन्छ ।
- B) सुरक्षण थोपामा ब्याजदर र/ अथवा वस्तु तथा सेवामा वृद्धि हुन्छ ।
- C) सुरक्षण माग र/ अथवा वस्तु तथा सेवामा वृद्धि हुन्छ ।
- D) विदेशबाट भित्रिएको खुद मुद्राले घरेलु मुद्राको पूर्तिमा वृद्धि गराउँछ ।

What is the correct logical sequence of the following?

1. Households and business find that they have excess money balances.
2. Interest rates on securities drop, and/or prices of goods and services increase.
3. Demand for securities and/or goods and service Increases.
4. Net inflow of remittances from abroad increases the domestic money supply.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A) 4 - 3 - 1 - 2 B) 2 - 1 - 3 - 4 C) 4 - 1 - 3 - 2 D) 2 - 3 - 1 - 4

9. List I (लगानीका प्रकार) लाई ListII (लगानीको प्रकृति) सँग जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र तल दिएका कोड प्रयोग गरी सही उत्तर छनोट गर्नुहोस् ।

List I

- a) प्रत्यक्ष बैदेशिक लगानी
- b) बैदेशिक लगानीको किसिम
- c) व्यवसायिक कर्जा
- d) बैदेशिक संस्थागत सहयोग

List II

- 1) विदेशीहरुद्वारा देशको शेयर, बण्ड र मुद्राको खरिद
- 2) विदेशीहरुद्वारा उत्पादक सम्पत्तिमा लगानी
- 3) बैदेशीक वित्तिय संस्थाहरुबाट ऋणमा वृद्धि
- 4) बैदेशिक सरकार/संस्थाद्वारा वित्तिय बन्दोबस्त

Match List I (Types of Investments) with List II (Nature of Investment) and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List I

- a) Direct foreign investment
- b) Foreign portfolio investment
- c) Commercial Loans
- d) Foreign Institutional assistance

List II

- 1. Purchase of the country's stocks, bonds and currencies by foreigners
- 2. Investments in productive assets of the country by foreigners
- 3. Raising loans from foreign financial institutions
- 4. Provision of financial by assistance a foreign government /institution

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

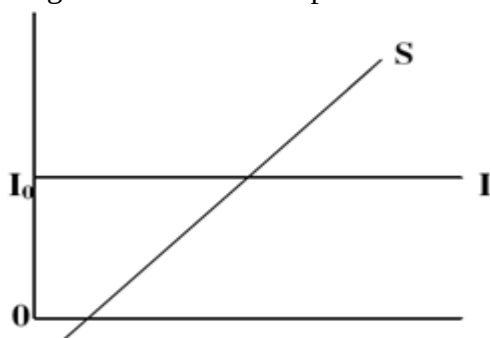
कोड (Code):	a	b	c	d
A)	4	1	3	2
B)	2	3	1	4
C)	2	1	3	4
D)	4	3	1	2

10. तल दिइएको चित्र अनुसार यि मध्ये कुन चाँही तथ्यहरु सही छन् ?

- 1) लगानी स्वतन्त्र हुन्छ ।
- 2) वचत आयमा निर्भर हुदैन ।
- 3) वचत आय सम्बन्ध समरूपी हुन्छ ।
- 4) लगानी आयमा आधारित हुन्छ ।

Which of the following statements are correct in respect of the figure given below?

1. Investment is autonomous.
2. Saving does not depend on income.
3. Saving-income relationship is linear.
4. Investment depends on income.



- A) 1 and 2 B) 2 and 4 C) 1 and 3 D) 3 and 4

निर्देशन : निम्नलिखित तीन प्रश्नहरु (3 items) मा दुईवटा तथ्यहरु (Statements) समावेश छन्, एउटालाई भनाई (Assertion) र अर्कोलाई कारण (Reason) ले जनाईएको छ । यि तथ्यहरु होसियारीपूर्वक जाँच गरी तल दिएको कोड छनोट गर्नुहोस् ।

- A) दुवै A र R व्यक्तिगत रुपमा सही हुन् र 'A' को सही व्याख्या 'R' हो ।
- B) दुवै A र R सही हुन् तर A को सही व्याख्या 'R' होइन् ।
- C) A सही हो र R गलत हो
- D) A गलत हो र R सही हो

Directions: The following 3 (three) items consist of two statements, one labeled as the 'Assertion (A)' and the other as 'Reason (R)'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answers to these items using the code given below:

- (A) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

11. भनाई (A):— नाफा कमाउनेहरुका पक्षमा आमदानी वितरणको परिवर्तनले वृद्धिदर बढाउँछ ।

कारण (R) :— ज्यालादारीहरुको तुलनामा नाफा कमाउनेहरुको वचत प्रवृत्ति बढि हुन्छ ।

Assertion (A) A change of income distribution in favour of profit earners leads to an increase in growth rate.

Reason (R) Profit earners have a higher propensity to save as compared to wage earners.

12. भनाई (A):- मौद्रिक धारणा अनुसार, घरेलु मुद्राको अधिक पूर्तिले घाटा भुक्तान सन्तुलनको अवस्था प्रतिबिम्बित गर्छ ।

कारण (R) :- मौद्रिक धारणा अनुसार, घरेलु मुद्राको अधिक पूर्तिले आर्थिक अभिकर्तालाई खर्च गर्न प्रोत्साहन गर्छ ।

Assertion (A) According to the monetary approach, an excess supply of domestic money is reflected in a deficit in balance of payments.

Reason (R) According to the monetary approach, an excess supply of domestic money induces economic agents to increase spending.

13. भनाई (A):- छोटो समयमा पूर्ण प्रतिस्पर्धाको बजारमा फर्मले उत्पादित वस्तुको निश्चित कर क्रेतामा हस्तान्तरण गर्न सक्दैनन् ।

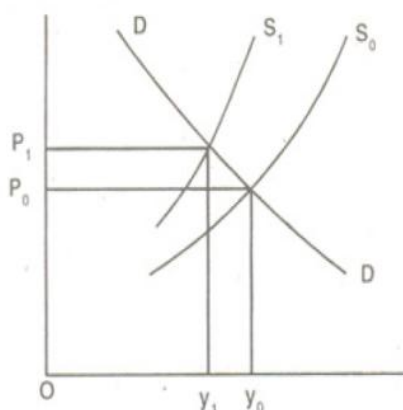
कारण (R) :- पूर्ण प्रतिस्पर्धाको बजारमा उद्योगमा रहेका ठूलो संख्याका फर्महरूमध्ये एक फर्मले उत्पादन गरेको वस्तुको मूल्य उद्योगले नै निर्धारण गर्छ ।

Assertion (A) The burden of a specific tax on a product produced by a firm under pure competitive market conditions cannot be shifted on to the buyers in the short run.

Reason (R) A firm under pure competitive market conditions is only one firm among a large number of firms in the industry of the product and price is given by the industry.

14. तल उल्लेखित चित्रमा Y_0 र P_0 ले क्रमशः आय र मूल्यको प्रारम्भिक सन्तुलन जनाउँछ साथै Y_1 र P_1 ले क्रमशः आम्दानी र मूल्यको नयाँ सन्तुलन जनाउँछ । DD माग बक्र हो, S_0 र S_1 ले क्रमशः प्रारम्भिक र नयाँ पूर्ति बक्रहरू जनाउँछन् भने यसले कुन प्रकारको मुद्रास्फीति देखाउँछ ?

In the diagram given below, Y_0 and P_0 indicate income and price of the initial equilibrium, respectively, while Y_1 and P_1 denote the new equilibrium of income and price, respectively. DD is the demand curve; S_0 and S_1 denote the initial and new supply curves, respectively. What type of inflation is indicated?



- A) मागले तान्ने मूद्रास्फीति (Demand-pull inflation)
- B) लागतले धकेल्ने मूद्रास्फीति (Cost-push inflation)
- C) निर्दिष्ट स्फीति (Mark-up inflation)
- D) अति स्फीति (Hyper inflation)

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

15. List I (मापन) लाई List II (अर्थ) सँग जोडा मिलाई दिइएको कोड अनुसार सहि उत्तर छनोट गर्नुहोस् ।

List I

- अवमूल्यन
- ह्रासकृष्टी
- मुद्रा संकुचन
- विनिमय नियन्त्रण

List II

- बजारमा विनिमयदरको ह्रास
- घरेलु मुद्रामा संकुचन
- वैदेशिक मुद्राको सिमा निर्धारण
- आयातमा संकुचन
- मुद्राको बाह्य मूल्यमा औपचारिक गिरावट

Match List I (Measures) with List II (Meaning) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I

- Devaluation
- Depreciation
- Deflation
- Exchange Control

List II

- Decline in the market rate of exchange
- Contraction of home currency
- Foreign exchange rationing
- Contraction of imports
- Official reduction in external value of the currency

कोड (Code):

- a – 5, b – 1, c – 2, d – 3
- a – 2, b – 3, c – 4, d – 1
- a – 5, b – 3, c – 2, d – 1
- a – 2, b – 1, c – 4, d – 3

16. तल दिइएको तालिकाले दुईवटा देशहरू A र B मा उत्पादित दुई वस्तुहरू X र Y को प्रति एकाई लागत खर्च देखाउँछ, (उपयुक्त एकाईमा) ।

The following table gives the per unit cost of producing two goods X and Y in two countries A and B, in suitable units:

देश (Country)	प्रतिएकाई उत्पादन लागत (Unit Cost of Production)	
	वस्तु X (Good X)	वस्तु Y (Good Y)
A	75	90
B	125	100

तलका तथ्यहरू विचार गर्नुहोस्:

Consider the following statements:

- देश A लाई X र Y दुवै वस्तु उत्पादनमा पूर्णरूपमा फाइदा हुन्छ ।
Country A has an absolute advantage in production of both goods X and Y.
- देश B लाई X र Y दुवै वस्तु उत्पादनमा पूर्णरूपमा फाइदा हुन्छ ।
Country B has an absolute advantage in production of both goods X and Y.
- देश A लाई X वस्तुको उत्पादनमा तुलनात्मक फाइदा हुन्छ ।
Country A has a comparative advantage in production of good X.
- देश B लाई Y वस्तुको उत्पादनमा तुलनात्मक फाइदा हुन्छ ।
Country B has a comparative advantage in production of good Y.

माथी दिइएका मध्ये कुन कुन तथ्यहरू सही हुन् ?

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 3
- 2 and 4
- 1, 3 and 4
- 2, 3 and 4

**Paper IV: Optional Paper
(005) - Education**

Section A - 25 Marks

1. Education and educating

- 1.1 Meaning and definitions of education
- 1.2 Education as a discipline
- 1.3 Individual and social aims of education
- 1.4 Functions of education in society
- 1.5 Delivery systems of education
 - 1.5.1 Formal education: concept, nature and importance
 - 1.5.2 Non-formal education: concept, nature and importance
- 1.6 Modern trends in education: continuing learning, open and distance learning, E-learning
- 1.7 Concepts of teaching and its phases: pre-active, interactive, post-active
- 1.8 Teaching as a profession

2. Education and society

- 2.1 School as a subsystem of society
- 2.2 Social process and education
 - 2.2.1 Socialization: meaning, modes, directedness and agencies of socialization; socialization in the classroom
 - 2.2.2 Social interaction: meaning, patterns and social interaction in the classroom
 - 2.2.3 Social change: meaning, theories and its relation to education
 - 2.2.4 Social mobility: meaning, types and its relation to education; social mobility and cultural lag
- 2.3 Education and social justice: Meaning and approaches to social justice, right based approach to education, education and child right, inclusive education
- 2.4 Education from global perspective: national integration and international understanding, Education for All, Millennium Development Goals

3. Education and philosophy

- 3.1 Philosophy: meaning, scope and functions
- 3.2 Relation between philosophy and education
- 3.3 Some important Western philosophies and their relation to education
 - 3.3.1 Idealism
 - 3.3.2 Naturalism
 - 3.3.3 Realism
 - 3.3.4 Pragmatism
 - 3.3.5 Existentialism
- 3.4 Eastern philosophies and education
 - 3.4.1 Hindu philosophy: Sankhya, Yoga, Nyaya, Vaisheshika, Purva Mimansa, Uttar Mimansa
 - 3.4.2 Buddhist philosophy

4. Human growth and development

- 4.1 Meaning of human growth and development
- 4.2 Purpose of studying human growth and development
- 4.3 Determinants of human growth and development
- 4.4 Principal characteristics/features of human growth and development
- 4.5 Issues in human development: nature versus nurture, stability versus change and continuity versus discontinuity
- 4.6 Alternative views about the process of human development: Behaviorist view (Skinner), psychoanalytic view (Freud) and cognitive view (Piaget)
- 4.7 Methods of studying human development: longitudinal and cross sectional
- 4.8 General characteristics of different stages of human development: prenatal, infancy, babyhood, early childhood, late childhood, puberty, adolescence, early adulthood, middle age and old age

5. Developmental characteristics of secondary school age level children

- 5.1 Puberty: introduction, developmental tasks, criteria and causes of puberty, puberty growth spurt, physical changes, changes in behavior, effects of puberty changes, effects of deviant maturing, sources of concern, hazards and happiness of puberty and control of unhappiness
- 5.2 Adolescence: introduction, developmental tasks, physical changes, emotionality, social changes, changes in family relationship, adolescence interests, personality changes, hazards and happiness in adolescence

Section B - 25 Marks

6. Learning and its theories

- 6.1 Meaning, definition, nature and exceptions of learning
- 6.2 Major issues that separates learning theories
- 6.3 Behavior-association learning theories
 - 6.3.1 Classical conditioning: mechanism, conditions, features and educational implication
 - 6.3.2 Operant conditioning: mechanism, conditions, features and educational implication
 - 6.3.3 Trial and error learning: mechanism, features, laws and educational implication
- 6.4 Cognitive-organizational learning theories
 - 6.4.1 Insightful learning: mechanism, features, laws and educational implication, problem solving and insightful learning
 - 6.4.2 Information processing
- 6.5 Constructivist learning theories: Piaget's cognitive constructivism and Vygotsky's socio-cultural constructivism with reference to process and educational implication
- 6.6 Gagne's hierarchical learning theories
- 6.7 Bandura's social learning theory: Mechanism, factors and educational implication

7. Factors affecting learning process

- 7.1 Entering behavior: meaning, types and role in learning
- 7.2 Motivation: meaning, types, Maslow's need theory and motives utilized in the classroom
- 7.3 Reinforcement: concept, types, schedule and application
- 7.4 Practice
 - 7.4.1 Types of practice
 - 7.4.2 Practice and verbal learning: meaning of verbal learning, conditions and instruction,
 - 7.4.3 Practice and skill learning: meaning of skill learning, basic conditions, phases of skill learning and its instruction
- 7.5 Memory and forgetting
 - 7.5.1 Memory: meaning, types, factors affecting memory, process of memory, measurement of memory, techniques for improving memory
 - 7.5.2 Forgetting: meaning and causes

8. Curriculum development and design

- 8.1 Concept and importance of curriculum
- 8.2 Elements of curriculum
- 8.3 Curriculum development process (needs identification; determining aims, goals and objectives; selection and organization of contents and learning experiences; evaluation of curriculum)
- 8.4 Curriculum designs
 - 8.4.1 Patterns: Subject-centered, learner-centered, problem-centered and core learning designs
 - 8.4.2 Models of curriculum: rational (Tyler and Taba), cyclical (Wheeler and Nicholls) and dynamic models (Decker Walker and Malcolm Skilbeck)

9. Concepts and construction of test

- 9.1 Concept of test, measurement, assessment and evaluation
- 9.2 Types of test: Norm referenced and criterion referenced; subjective and objective; standardized and teacher made tests
- 9.3 Qualities of a test: Reliability and validity - concepts and types
- 9.4 Construction of a teacher made test
 - 9.4.1 Establishing purpose
 - 9.4.2 Preparation of specification chart
 - 9.4.3 Writing test item
 - 9.4.4 Item analysis
 - 9.4.5 Item assembly
 - 9.4.6 Administration of the test
 - 9.4.7 Scoring and interpreting test score

10 Education in Nepal

- 10.1 Historical development of education in Nepal
- 10.2 Major commissions/committees in the field of education: Nepal National Education Planning Commission - 2011; All-round National Education Committee - 2018; Royal Higher Education Commission - 2040; National Education Commission - 2049; High Level National Education Commission - 2055
- 10.3 Major endeavors in Nepalese education: National Education System Plan - 2028, Education for Rural Development (Seti project); Primary Education Project; Basic Primary Education Project I; Basic Primary Education Program II; Secondary Education Support Program; Education for All; School Sector Reform Program; National Curriculum Framework - 2063
- 10.4 Ministry of Education and its agencies: Department of Education, National Center for Educational Development, Curriculum Development Center, Office of Controller of Examination
- 10.5 Overview of existing school level curriculum of Nepal
- 10.6 Curriculum development process in Nepal: School level and local level curriculum
- 10.7 School level evaluation system in Nepal: Basic and Secondary Level

Table of Specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	Section	Weight-age	No. of items	Specification	
					I -Level (60%)	II & III-Level (40%)
1.	Education and educating	A	15	15	9	6
2.	Education and society					
3.	Education and philosophy					
4.	Human growth and development		10	10	6	4
5.	Developmental characteristics of secondary school age level children					
6.	Learning and its theories	B	10	10	6	4
7.	Factors affecting learning process					
8.	Curriculum development and design		15	15	9	6
9.	Concepts and construction of a test					
10.	Education in Nepal					
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper - Sample MCQs of (005) Education

I - Level Questions

- जोन डिवे (John Dewey) को अनुसार कुन आवेगले भाषा सिकाइको लागि शक्ति उत्पन्न गर्दछ ?
A) सामाजिक B) सिर्जनशील C) खोजीपूर्ण D) कलात्मक
According to John Dewey, which impulse develops the impetus for learning language?
A) Social B) Constructive C) Investigative D) Artistic
- “पूनर्बलले सिकाइ प्रक्रियालाई पछ्याउँछ” । यो भनाइ सिद्धान्तसंग सम्बन्धित छ ।
A) शास्त्रीय सम्बन्धन B) क्रियापरक सम्बन्धन
C) प्रयत्न र भूलद्वारा सिकाइ D) सामाजिक सिकाइ
Reinforcement follows response in the process of learning proposed by.....
A) Classical conditioning B) Operant conditioning
C) Trial and error learning D) Social learning

II & III- Level Questions

- दर्शन विशेषका शिक्षण विधिहरूको जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।
a. आदर्शवाद 1. खोज
b. प्रयोजनवाद 2. परियोजना
3. तार्किक
Compare the method of teaching of specific philosophies.
a. Idealism 1. Discovery
b. Pragmatism 2. Project
3. Dialectic
A) a – 2, b – 3
B) a – 3, b – 2
C) a – 1, b – 3
D) a – 3, b – 1
- तल दिइएको सूचीबाट शिक्षाको सामाजिक लक्ष्य पहिचान गर्नुहोस् ।
a. आन्तरिक शक्तिको विकास
b. चरित्र निर्माण
c. ज्ञानको निर्माण
d. सिपको विकास
Identify the social aim of education from the list given below:
a. Development of innate power
b. Character building
c. Creation of knowledge
d. Development of skill
A) a & c
B) a & d
C) b & c
D) b & d

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

5. तल दिइएका कथनहरु पढ्नुहोस् र ठिक र बेठिक विकल्प पहिचान गर्नुहोस् ।
- वशानुगत गुणहरुको प्रसारण मानव विकासको प्राथमिक प्रभावकारी तत्व हो भन्ने कथन प्रकृति सम्बन्धि दृष्टिकोण हो ।
 - विकास व्यवहार, सिप र ज्ञानको क्रमिक संग्रहको प्रक्रिया हो भन्ने कथन स्थिरता सम्बन्धि दृष्टिकोण हो ।
 - व्यवहारको विकासको स्वरूप व्यक्तिको साँस्कृतिक वातावरणबाट प्रभावित हुन्छ भन्ने कथन परिवर्तन सम्बन्धि दृष्टिकोण हो ।

Read the following statements and identify the correct and incorrect alternative.

- The genetic inheritance is the primary influencing factor of human development is a nature related perspective.
 - Development as a process of gradual accumulation of behavior, skills and knowledge is a stability related perspective.
 - Development patterns are influenced by the cultural environment of the individual.
- A) a, b र c सबै ठिक छन् (All a, b and c are correct)
 B) a, b र c सबै बेठिक छन् (All a, b and c are incorrect)
 C) a र c ठिक छन् तर b बेठिक छ (a and c are correct, but b is incorrect)
 D) a र c बेठिक छन् तर b ठिक छ (a and c are incorrect, but b is correct)
6. निम्नमध्ये कुन शिक्षाको समाजमा कार्य सम्बन्धि ठिक जोडा हो ?
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| a. संरक्षणात्मक कार्य | 1. नयाँ सन्तुलनको निर्माण |
| b. प्रगतिशील कार्य | 2. यथास्थिति |
| c. तटस्थ कार्य | 3. संतुलनमा परिवर्तन |
| | 4. बौद्धिक पक्षाघात |

Which of the following pair related to function of education is society is matched?

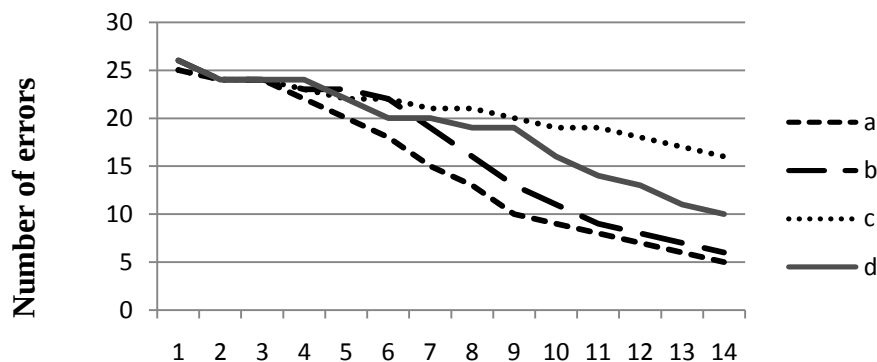
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| a. Conservative function | 1. Creating new balance |
| b. Progressive function | 2. Status quo |
| c. Neutral function | 3. Changing balance |
| | 4. Academic paralysis |
- A) a – 1, b – 3, c – 4
 B) a – 2, b – 1, c – 4
 C) a – 2, b – 3, c – 1
 D) a – 4, b – 1, c – 2

तल दिएको चित्रले टोलमेनको सिद्धान्त (Tolman's theory) मा आधारित एक प्रयोगको रेखाचित्र प्रस्तुत गर्दछ । यस प्रयोगमा मुसाको पहिलो समूहलाई नियमित रूपमा पूनर्बल दिईएको थियो, दोस्रो समूहलाई सात दिनपछि, पूनर्बल दिईएको थियो र तेस्रो समूहलाई दश दिनपछि पूनर्बल दिईएको थियो । अन्तिम समूह पूनर्बलविहीन समूह थियो र यस्तो समूहको सिकाइलाई लुप्त अथवा अदृश्य सिकाइ भनिन्छ ।

The following diagram presents the graph of an experiment based on Tolman's theory. In this experiment first group of rats were regularly reinforced, second group was reinforced only after seven days and third group was reinforced after tenth day. Final group was a non reinforced group and the learning of this group is known as latent learning.

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम



Days

माथिको चित्रमा आधारित तलका प्रश्नहरूको जवाफ दिनुहोस ।

Answer the following questions based on above diagram:

- माथिको कुन रेखाचित्र लुप्त अथवा अदृश्य सिकाइको उदाहरण हो ?
Which of the following curve is an example of latent learning?
A) a B) b C) c D) d
- माथिको कुन रेखाचित्र निरन्तर पूनर्बलको उदाहरण हो ?
Which of the following curve is an example of regular reinforcement?
A) a B) b C) c D) d
- विश्वसनीयता र वैधता कुनै परीक्षणका आवश्यक गुणहरू हुन् । निम्नमध्ये कुन भनाइ यिनीहरूको प्रकार सम्बन्धि ठिक कथन हुन् ।
a. मापदण्डमा आधारित वैधतालाई तथ्याङ्कशास्त्रीय वैधता भनिन्छ ।
b. समानान्तर प्रारूप परीक्षणहरूले आन्तरिक एकरूपताको सूचक मापन गर्दछन् ।
c. आकृति वैधता विषयगत वैधताको विषयवस्तु हो ।
d. अर्धविभाजन विधिले स्थिरताको सूचक मापन गर्दछ ।
Reliability and validity are the essential characteristics of a test. Which of the statements are correct about their different types?
a. Criterion related validity is also known as statistical validity.
b. Parallel form tests measure index of internal consistency.
c. Face validity is a type of content validity.
d. Split half method measures index of stability.
A) a र b ठिक छन् तर c र d बेठिक छन् (a & b are correct, but c & d are incorrect)
B) a र c ठिक छन् तर b र d बेठिक छन् (a & c are correct, but b & d are incorrect)
C) b र c ठिक छन् तर a र d बेठिक छन् (b & c are correct, but a & d are incorrect)
D) c र d ठिक छन् तर a र b बेठिक छन् (c & d are correct, but a & b are incorrect)
- पाठ्यक्रम सम्बन्धि विभिन्न ढाँचाहरू पाठ्यक्रमका विभिन्न तत्वहरू एवं पाठ्यक्रम विकास सम्बन्धि विभिन्न अभ्यासहरूको थालनीसंग सम्बन्धित छन् । निम्नलिखित कथनहरू मध्ये कुन कुन यी थालनीहरूसंग सम्बन्धित छन् ?
a. टाइलर (Tyler) ले सर्वप्रथम विषयवस्तुलाई पाठ्यक्रमको तत्वको रूपमा समावेश गरेका थिए ।
b. ह्विलर (Wheeler) ले सर्वप्रथम शिक्षण विधिलाई पाठ्यक्रमको तत्वको रूपमा समावेश गरेका थिए ।
c. टावा (Taba) ले सर्वप्रथम सिकाइ अनुभवलाई पाठ्यक्रमको तत्वको रूपमा समावेश गरेकी थिइन ।
d. स्किल्बेक (Skilbeck) ले सर्वप्रथम पुनः निर्माणलाई पाठ्यक्रमको निर्माण प्रक्रियामा समावेश गरेका थिए ।

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Different models of curriculum are responsible to initiate different elements of curriculum and different practice related to curriculum development. Which of the following statements are not related to these initiations?

- Tyler included content as an element of curriculum at first.
 - Wheeler included method of teaching as an element of curriculum at first.
 - Taba included learning experiences as an element of curriculum at first.
 - Skilbeck included reconstruction as a process of curriculum at first.
- A) a र c बेठिक छन् (a & c are incorrect)
 B) b र d बेठिक छन् (b & d are incorrect)
 C) c र d बेठिक छन् (c & d are incorrect)
 D) a र d बेठिक छन् (a & d are incorrect)

11. मानव विकासको प्रक्रिया सम्बन्धि निम्नलिखित दृष्टिकोणहरू र मुख्य विचारहरूबिच जोडा मिलाउनु होस ।

वैकल्पिक दृष्टिकोण

मुख्य विचारहरू

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a. व्यवहारवाद | 1. चिन्तनको विकासका चार स्पष्ट चरणहरू हुन्छन् । |
| b. मनोविश्लेषण | 2. व्यवहार परिवर्तन पूर्वमार्ग मार्फत सम्भव हुन्छ । |
| c. संज्ञानात्मक सिद्धान्त | 3. विकासले यौन विकासमा पाँच स्पष्ट चरणहरू पछ्याउँछ । |
| d. मानवतावादी सिद्धान्त | 4. विकास सिकारुहरूको चाहनामा आधारित आत्मपहिचानतर्फ निर्देशित हुन्छ । |

Match the following views and main ideas related to the process of human development?

Alternative views

Main ideas

- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| a. Behaviorism | 1. Development of reasoning involves four distinct stages |
| b. Psychoanalysis | 2. Change in behavior is possible through reinforcement |
| c. Cognitive theory | 3. Development follows five distinct stages of based on sexual development |
| d. Humanistic theory | 4. Development is directed toward self realization based on desire of learner. |
- E) a – 2, b – 3, c – 4, d – 1
 F) a – 1, b – 4, c – 3, d – 2
 G) a – 4, b – 2, c – 1, d – 3
 H) a – 3, b – 1, c – 2, d – 4

12. तल प्रस्तुत गरिएका सिकाइ सिद्धान्तहरू, तिनीहरूको स्वरूप र नियमहरू बिच जोडा मिलाउनु होस ।

सिद्धान्तहरू

स्वरूप

सिकाइका नियमहरू

- | | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|----------------|
| a. शास्त्रीय सम्बन्धन | 1. व्यवहारको आकृतिकरण | i. सम्बद्धता |
| b. क्रियापरक सम्बन्धन | 2. सम्बन्धवाद | ii. पूर्वमार्ग |
| c. प्रयत्न र भूल सिकाइ | 3. अकस्मात पुनःप्राप्ति | iii. निकटता |

Match the following learning theories, their features and laws of learning:

Theories

Features

Laws of learning

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| a. Classical conditioning | 1. Behavior shaping | i. Belongingness |
| b. Operant conditioning | 2. Connectionism | ii. reinforcement |
| c. Trial and error learning | 3. Spontaneous recovery | iii. Contiguity |
- A) a – 1 – ii, b – 3 – i, c – 2 – iii
 B) a – 2 – iii, b – 1 – i, c – 3 – ii
 C) a – 3 – ii, b – 2 – iii, c – 1 – i
 D) a – 3 – iii, b – 1 – ii, c – 2 – i

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको

खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

13. तलको तालिकाले एक प्राथमिक विद्यालयसंग सम्बन्धित अवस्था प्रस्तुत गर्दछ।

Following table present the situation related to a primary school

प्रभावी क्षेत्रसंग सम्बन्धित कक्षा ५ सम्मका विद्यार्थीहरूको संख्या (Number of students up to Grade V belonging to the catchment area)	प्रभावी क्षेत्रसंग सम्बन्धित 5-9 वर्ष समूहका विद्यार्थीहरूको संख्या (Students belonging to the age group of 5-9 years of the catchment area)	प्रभावी क्षेत्रमा 5-9 वर्ष समूहका बालबालिकाहरूको संख्या (Population of children belonging to age group of 5-9 years in the catchment area)
200	160	180

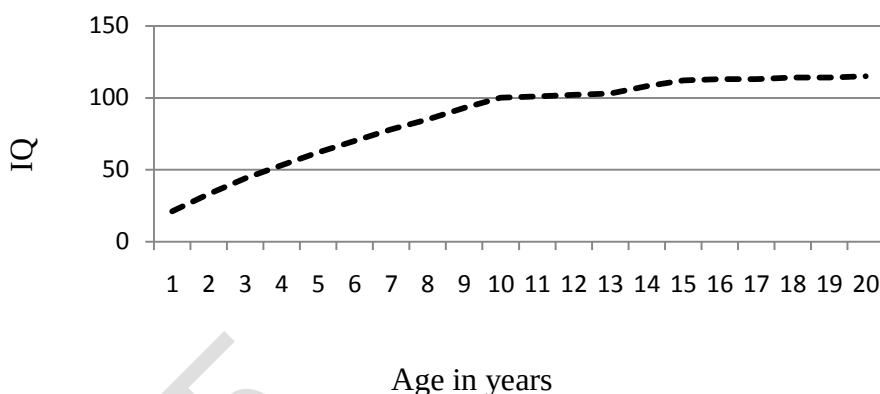
यस विद्यालयको कुल भर्ना दर (GER) र खुद भर्ना दर (NER) कति छ

What will be GER and NER of this school?

- A) GER = 111.11% and NER 88.88%
- B) GER = 111.11% and NER 112.50%
- C) GER = 125.00% and NER 88.88%
- D) GER = 125.00% and NER 111.11%

14. तलको लेखाचित्रले उमेर स्तर र बुद्धिलब्धि बिचको सम्बन्धको वक्ररेखा प्रस्तुत गर्दछ। यस वक्ररेखामा X-अक्षले उमेर र Y-अक्षले बुद्धिलब्धि प्रस्तुत गर्दछ:

Following graph presents curve of intelligence quotient in relation to age level. In this curve X-axis represents age in years and Y-axis presents IQ:



Age in years

यस लेखाचित्रको आधारमा निम्न निष्कर्षहरूमा पुरन सकिन्छ:

- a. शैशवावस्थामा बुद्धिलब्धि विस्तारै विकास हुन्छ।
- b. बाल्यावस्थामा बुद्धिलब्धि तिब्र गतिमा विकास हुन्छ।
- c. विकासको पठार यौनपरिपक्वताको अवस्थामा देखापर्दछ।
- d. पूर्व वयस्क अवस्थामा बुद्धिलब्धि वृद्धि भईरहेको हुन्छ।

Following inferences can be made based on above diagram:

- a. IQ develops slowly at babyhood
- b. IQ develops quickly in early childhood level.
- c. Plateau of IQ development occurs at puberty level.
- d. IQ is increasing at early adulthood age level

माथिका कथनहरूमा बैठिक कथनहरू पहिचान गर्नुहोस।

Identify which of the above statements are not correct?

- A) a & b
- B) c & d
- C) a & d
- D) b & d

**Paper IV: Optional Paper
(010) – Law**

Section A - 20 Marks

1. **General Principles and Concept of Law**
 - 1.1 Understanding of Law
 - 1.1.1 Definition of Law
 - 1.1.2 Purpose and Functions of Law
 - 1.1.3 Classification of Law
 - 1.2 The Concept of Justice and Rule of Law
 - 1.2.1 Meaning of Justice and Access to Justice
 - 1.2.2 Kinds of Justice
 - 1.2.3 Rule of Law
 - 1.3 Rights and Duties: Meaning and Kinds
 - 1.4 Obligation and Liability: Meaning and Kinds
 - 1.5 Meaning of Person and Personality
 - 1.5.1 Natural and Legal Person
 - 1.5.2 Corporate Personality
 - 1.6 Concept of Ownership and Possession
2. **Constitutional and Administrative Law**
 - 2.1 Meaning and Understanding of Constitution
 - 2.2 Historical Development of Constitutional Law in Nepal
 - 2.3 Basic Features of Constitution
 - 2.3.1 Guiding Principles
 - 2.3.2 Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedy
 - 2.3.3 Special Provisions (for advancement of empowerment-women, children and other marginalized group)
 - 2.3.4 Directive Principles and State Policies
 - 2.3.5 Constitutional Bodies
 - 2.4 Meaning and Understanding of Administrative Law
 - 2.5 Principle of Separation of Power and Check and Balance
 - 2.6 Delegated Legislation and its Limitation
 - 2.7 Judicial Authority of Administrative bodies
 - 2.8 Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law
 - 2.9 Principle of Natural Justice

Section B - 30 Marks

3. **International Law, Human Rights and Inter-Governmental Organizations**
 - 3.1 Sources of International Law
 - 3.2 Rights of Landlocked Countries
 - 3.3 Extradition
 - 3.3.1 Conditions of Extradition
 - 3.3.2 Extradition Laws and Procedures in Nepal
 - 3.4 Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)
 - 3.4.1 Scope and Importance of MLA
 - 3.4.2 MLA Laws and Procedures in Nepal

- 3.5 Meaning and Understanding of Treaty
 - 3.5.1 Treaty making procedures (Signature, Ratification and Accession)
 - 3.5.2 Declaration and Reservation
 - 3.5.3 Domestication of Treaties in Nepal
 - 3.5.3.1 Constitutional Provision
 - 3.5.3.2 Treaty Act
- 3.6 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its salient Features
- 3.7 Basic knowledge on some Core UN Human Rights Conventions to which Nepal is a party
 - 3.7.1 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 - 3.7.2 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
 - 3.7.3 Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
 - 3.7.4 Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination
 - 3.7.5 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
 - 3.7.6 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
 - 3.7.7 Convention Against Torture (CAT), other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- 3.8 Role of National Human Rights Institutions in Nepal (Constitutional and Statutory Provisions)
 - 3.8.1 National Human Rights Commission
 - 3.8.2 National Women's Commission
 - 3.8.3 Dalit Commission
- 3.9 Intergovernmental Organizations
 - 3.9.1 United Nations Organs and Agencies
 - 3.9.1.1 General Assembly (GA)
 - 3.9.1.2 Security Council (SC)
 - 3.9.1.3 International Court of Justice (ICJ)
 - 3.9.1.4 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
 - 3.9.1.5 International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - 3.9.1.6 Human Rights Council (HRC)
 - 3.9.1.7 UN Women
 - 3.9.2 Others
 - 3.9.2.1 International Criminal Court (ICC)
 - 3.9.2.2 International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC)
 - 3.9.2.3 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
 - 3.9.2.4 AALCO
- 3.10 Meaning of Procedural Law
- 3.11 Difference between Substantive and Procedural Laws
- 3.12 Kinds of Procedures
 - 3.12.1 General Procedures (Muluki Ain, 2020)
 - 3.12.2 Summary Procedures (Summary Procedures Act, 2028)
 - 3.12.3 Special Procedures (Special Court Act 2059)
 - 3.12.4 Writ Procedures
- 3.13 Basic Elements and Principles of Procedural Law
 - 3.13.1 Limitation and laches
 - 3.13.2 Jurisdiction
 - 3.13.3 Locus Standi

- 3.13.4 Res Judicata
- 3.13.5 Natural Justice
- 3.13.6 Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR): Mediation and Arbitration
- 3.13.7 Legal Aid and Amicus Curie
- 3.14 Jurisdiction
 - 3.14.1 District Court
 - 3.14.2 Appeal Court
 - 3.14.3 Supreme Court
- 4. **Criminal and Civil Law**
 - 4.1 Criminal Laws
 - 4.1.1 General Introduction to Criminal Law
 - 4.1.1.1 Meaning and Nature of Criminal Law
 - 4.1.1.2 Jurisdiction of Criminal Law
 - 4.1.2 General Principles of Criminal Law
 - 4.1.2.1 Ignorantia juris non excusat (ignorance of law is no excuse)
 - 4.1.2.2 Nullum crimen sine lege (no punishment without the law)
 - 4.1.2.3 Principle of ex post facto law
 - 4.1.2.4 Principle of double jeopardy
 - 4.1.3 Stages and Elements of Crime
 - 4.1.3.1 Intention
 - 4.1.3.2 Preparation
 - 4.1.3.3 Attempt
 - 4.1.3.4 Completion of Crime
 - 4.1.4 Crimes against State
 - 4.1.4.1 Homicide
 - 4.1.4.2 Burglary (Dacoit)
 - 4.1.4.3 Kidnapping
 - 4.1.4.4 Theft
 - 4.1.4.5 Rape
 - 4.1.4.6 Corruption
 - 4.1.4.7 Human Trafficking
 - 4.1.4.8 Drug Trafficking
 - 4.1.5 International Crimes
 - 4.1.5.1 Genocide
 - 4.1.5.2 Crime against Humanity
 - 4.1.5.3 War Crimes
 - 4.2 Civil Laws
 - 4.2.1 Marriage
 - 4.2.2 Adoption (Intra-Country and Inter-Country)
 - 4.2.3 Property
 - 4.2.3.1 Partition
 - 4.2.3.2 Women's property
 - 4.2.4 Natural and Legal Person
 - 4.2.5 Ownership and Possession
 - 4.2.6 Trusts, Donation and Gifts
 - 4.2.7 Contract and Transaction (*lenden*)

लोक सेवा आयोग
अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Table of specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	Section	Weight -age	No. of items	Specification	
					I -Level (60%)	II &III- Level (40%)
1.	General Principles & Concept of Law	A	10	10	6	4
2.	Constitutional and Administrative Law		10	10	6	4
3.	International Law, Human Rights and Inter- Governmental Organizations	B	10	10	6	4
4.	Procedural Law		10	10	6	4
5.	Criminal and Civil Law		10	10	6	4
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper- Sample MCQs of Law

I - Level questions

1. नागरिक तथा राजनीतिक अधिकार सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय अनुवन्धको विधान अनुसार मानव अधिकार समितिका सदस्यहरुको पदावधि कति हुने व्यवस्था रहेको छ ?

According to the statute of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights what is the tenure of the member of the Human Rights Committee?

- A) 2 वर्ष (years)
B) 3 वर्ष (years)
C) 4 वर्ष (years)
D) 5 वर्ष (years)

2. तल उल्लेख गरिएका वाक्यहरु सहि वा गलत के हुन पहिचान गर्नुहोस ?

1. बर्तमान मुलुकी ऐन २०२० सालमा जारी भएको हो ।
2. नेपालको कानूनले स्वामित्व र भोगलाई समान अर्थमा लिएको छ ।

Identify true and false in following statements.

- 1) Prevailing Muluki Ain was promulgated in 2020 B.S.
2) Nepalese law considers ownership and possession are same meaning.

- A) 1 गलत हो र 2 सत्य हो । (1 is false and 2 is true)
B) 1 सत्य हो तर 2 गलत हो । (1 is true but 2 is false)
C) दुवै भनाई सत्य हुन् । (Both statements are correct)
D) दुवै भनाई गलत हुन् । (Both statements are false)

3. तलका मध्ये कुन चाहि निकाय संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघसंग सम्बद्ध निकाय होईन ?

Which of the following institution is **not** related organ of the United Nations?

- A) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय न्यायालय (International Court of Justice)
B) संयुक्त राष्ट्रसंघीय महिला (UN women)
C) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय फौजदारी अदालत (International Criminal Court)
D) अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय श्रम सङ्गठन (International Labor Organization)

II & III - Level Questions

4. तल दिइएका मध्ये कुन कुन सिद्धान्त प्राकृतिक न्यायको सिद्धान्तसँग सम्बन्धित छन्, पहिचान गर्नुहोस् ।
Identify the principle of Natural Justice from the list given below.

- 1) पूर्वाग्रहको सिद्धान्त (Theory of bias)
- 2) कानूनको अज्ञानता क्षम्य हुँदैन (Ignorance of law is no excuse)
- 3) दोहोरो खतराको सिद्धान्त (Doctrine of double jeopardy)
- 4) सुनुवाईको सिद्धान्त (Theory of hearing)

- A) 1 & 2 B) 2 & 3 C) 1 & 3 D) 1 & 4

5. तलका भनाईहरू सत्य छन् वा गलत छन् फरक छुट्याउनुहोस् ।

1. गलत कार्यलाई परमादेश रिट जारी गरेर बदर गर्न सकिन्छ ।
2. कुनै सार्वजनिक अधिकारीलाई कानूनी अधिकार पालना गर्न परमादेश जारी गरिन्छ ।
3. मातहतका अदालत तथा अर्ध न्यायिक निकायका विरुद्धमा परमादेश रिट जारी हुन सक्छ ।

Distinguish whether the following statements are either true or false

1. Wrong action can be annulled by the Mandamus Writ.
2. Enforcement of legal rights by any public official is ordered by Mandamus Writ.
3. Mandamus Writ can be issued against the Subordinate Courts and Quasi-Judicial bodies.

- A) 1, 2 र 3 सबै सत्य हुन् । (All 1, 2 & 3 are true.)
B) 1 र 2 सत्य हुन् तर 3 गलत हो । (1 and 2 are true but 3 is false.)
C) 2 र 3 सत्य हुन् तर 1 गलत हो । (2 and 3 are true but 1 is false.)
D) 1 र 3 गलत हुन् तर 2 सत्य हो । (1 and 3 are false but 2 is true.)

6. तल दिइएका महासन्धिहरू र नेपालले अनुमोदन गरेको मितिको जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

Match the following conventions with their date of ratification by Nepal

महासन्धिहरू (Conventions)	अनुमोदन गरेको मिति (Date of ratification)
a. नागरिक तथा राजनीतिक अधिकार सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय अनुवन्ध (International Covenant Civil and Political Right.)	1. 1963
b. सबै प्रकारका जातीय भेदभाव उन्मुलन सम्बन्धी अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय महासन्धी (International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.)	2. 1971
c. बाल अधिकार सम्बन्धी महासन्धी (Convention on the Rights of the Child.)	3. 1990
	4. 1991

- A) a - 1, b - 2, c - 3
B) a - 2, b - 3, c - 4
C) a - 3, b - 2, c - 4
D) a - 4, b - 2, c - 3

7. विवन्धन त्यतिबेला आकर्षित हुन्छ, जहाँ कुनै व्यक्तिले..... वाबाट कुनै कुरा गरेकोमा सो कुराको प्रतिकूल हुने गरी दावी गर्न रोक्दछ ।

An estoppel happens where a man has done..... or which estops, precludes from averring anything to the contrary.

- A) अपराध वा कार्य (crime or act)
B) कुनै कार्य वा कुनै लिखित गर्नु (some act or executed some deed)
C) प्रतिवद्धता वा घोषणा (commitment or declaration)
D) लेखेर वा बचन (written or oral statement)

8. List-I र List-II मा रहेका शब्दहरू कुनै रूपमा सम्बन्धित छन् । List-I मा रहेका शब्दहरू र List-II मा रहेका सम्बन्धित शब्दहरूबीच जोडा मिलाउनुहोस्

The words in List-I and List-II are related in some way or other. Match the words in List-I with their corresponding pair in List-II.

List -I

- a. कार्यविधि कानून
(Procedural law)
b. सारवान कानून
(Substantive law)
c. विशेष कार्यविधि
(Special Procedure)
d. संक्षिप्त कार्यविधि
(Summary procedure)
e. सामान्य कार्यविधि
(General procedure)

List-II

1. भूतलक्षी हुन सक्दैन
(Cannot be ex-post facto)
2. भूतलक्षी हुन सक्छ
(Can be ex-post facto)
3. भ्रष्टाचार
(Corruption)
4. मुलुकी ऐन
(Muluki Ain)
5. अन्तःशुल्क
(Duties of excise)

- A) a-1, b-4, c-2, d-5, e-3
B) a-2, b-1, c-3, d-5, e-4
C) a-2, b-3, c-4, d-5, e-1
D) a-5, b-4, c-1, d-3, e-2

9. तलका भनाई पढ्नुहोस् र सही र गलत विकल्प पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।
नैतिक र कानूनी दायित्वहरूका बीचका भिन्नता तल उल्लेख गरिएको छ । यस सन्दर्भमा कुन भनाइ सही छन् ।

1. प्रत्येक नैतिक नियमलाई महत्वपूर्ण मानिन्छ तर प्रत्येक कानूनी नियमलाई मानिदैन ।
2. नैतिक नियमहरू इच्छित, एउटा कार्यबाट परिवर्तन गर्न सकिदैन, जबकी कानूनी नियमहरू परिवर्तन गर्न सकिन्छ ।
3. नैतिक नियमहरूको उल्लंघनका लागि स्वैच्छिक र दोषपूर्ण आचरण आवश्यक पर्छ तर कतिपय कानूनी नियमहरू गल्ती बिना नै उल्लंघन हुन सक्छन् ।
4. नैतिक दबाब मुख्य रूपमा नैतिक आचरण अवलम्बन गर्नुपर्छ भनेर लागू गरिन्छ नकी कानूनी नियमजस्तै उपचारात्मक प्रक्रियाबाट ।

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Read the following statements and identify the correct and incorrect alternatives:

The differences between moral and legal obligations are listed follows. Which of the statements are correct in the regard?

1. Every moral rule is treated as being important, but this is not so with every legal rule
2. Moral rule are not changed by deliberate, single acts, while legal rules can be changed.
3. Breach of moral rules requires voluntary and blameworthy conduct but many legal rules can be broken without fault.
4. Moral pressure is applied mainly through appeal to the morality of the conduct, not by correction as legal rules

- A) 1 र 2 सही हुन् तर 3 र 4 गलत हुन् । (1 and 2 are correct but 3 and 4 are incorrect.)
 B) 2 र 4 सही हुन् तर 1 र 3 गलत हुन् । (2 and 4 are correct but 1 and 3 are incorrect.)
 C) 1, 2, 3 र 4 सबै सही हुन् । (All 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct.)
 D) 1, 2, 3 र 4 सबै गलत हुन् । (All 1, 2, 3 and 4 are incorrect.)

10. तलका अपराधहरु, विशेषता र सजायका आधारमा जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

अपराध	विशेषता	सजाय
a) नकवजनी	1. सहभागी व्यक्तिहरुको संख्या	i) न्यूनतम 6 महिना
b) रहजनी	2. बाटो वा जंगलमा हुक्ने	ii) 1 महिना 15 दिन
c) डाँका	3. भित्र प्रवेश गर्ने वा निस्कने बाटो	iii) न्यूनतम 6 वर्ष

Match the following crimes with their respective features and punishment.

Crime	Features	Punishment
a) Nakwajani (Burglary)	1. Number of persons involved	i) Minimum 6 months
b) Rahjani	2. Waiting in the way or any remote place	ii) 1 month 15 days
c) Dacoit	3. Way to enter or to exit	iii) Minimum 6 years
A. a – 3 – i,	b – 2 – ii,	c – 1 – iii
B. a – 2 – ii,	b – 1 – iii,	c – 3 – i
C. a – 1 – iii,	b – 3 – i,	c – 2 – ii
D. a – 3 – ii,	b – 2 – i,	c – 1 – iii

11. List I संग List II मिलाउनुहोस् र तल उल्लेख गरिएको कोड (Code) प्रयोग गरी सही उत्तर छान्नुहोस् ।

Match list I with list II and select the correct answers using code given below.

List I	List II
a. एकरूपता र निरन्तर अभ्यास (Uniform and consistence practice)	1. सपुर्दगी (Extradition)
b. प्रादेशिक (Territorial)	2. अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय कानूनको स्रोत (Source of International law)
c. विशेष प्रयोजनको नियम (Rule of Speciality)	3. राज्य क्षेत्राधिकार (State Jurisdiction)
d. मानव अधिकार संयन्त्रहरु (Human Rights Instruments)	4. अन्तर-राज्य उजुरीहरु (Inter-State complaints)

Code:	a	b	c	d
A)	3	1	4	2
B)	2	3	1	4
C)	1	4	2	3
D)	4	2	3	1

**Paper IV: Optional Paper
(013) – Political Science**

Section A - 25 Marks

1. Political Theory

- 1.1 State: concept and elements, types of state: unitary and federal, role of civil society in state building
- 1.2 Government: organs and functions
- 1.3 Forms of government: parliamentary, presidential and mixed
- 1.4 Separation of power and checks and balance
- 1.5 Democracy: concept and types; representative, inclusive and participatory, principles and conditions for successful working of democracy
- 1.6 Rule of law, transparency and good governance
- 1.7 Political legitimacy and performance legitimacy
- 1.8 Franchise and electoral system theory of franchise and adult franchise
- 1.9 Electoral system: concept, types; first past the post, proportional representation and mixed system

2. Modern Political Analysis

- 2.1 Political system: concept and input–output functions
- 2.2 Political culture: concept and role
- 2.3 Political socialization: concept and role
- 2.4 System capabilities: concept and types
- 2.5 Political parties and pressure groups: concept, types and comparison between them
- 2.6 Multi culturalism and diversity management in developing societies

3. Eastern Political Thought

- 3.1 Manu: Raj Dharma
- 3.2 Kautilya: Theory of Saptang
- 3.3 Buddha: concept of peace
- 3.4 Political thought of Mahatma Gandhi and Mao Tse-tung

4. Western Political Thought:

- 4.1 Plato on ideal state and justice
- 4.2 Aristotle on revolution and constitution
- 4.3 Thomas Hobbes on absolute monarchy
- 4.4 John Locke on liberal democracy
- 4.5 Jean Jacques Rousseau on popular sovereignty
- 4.6 Machiavelli's statecraft
- 4.7 J. S. Mill on liberty
- 4.8 Karl Marx on class struggle, dialectic materialism, theory of surplus value, economic interpretation of history.

5. Contemporary Issues and Concern

- 5.1 Inclusiveness
- 5.2 Identity and empowerment
- 5.3 Gender Equality
- 5.4 Peace process and conflict transformation
- 5.5 Constitution Making
- 5.6 Human Rights
- 5.7 Impunity
- 5.8 Domestic Violence
- 5.9 Globalization

Section B - 25 Marks

6. Parliamentary and Non Parliamentary Political Systems

- 6.1 Nature and development of parliamentary system in U.K., India and Nepal
- 6.2 Composition, role and functions of executive, legislature and judiciary of U.K., India and Nepal
- 6.3 Nature and development of presidential system in U.S.A.
- 6.4 Nature and development of mixed system in France
- 6.5 Nature and development of communist system in China
- 6.6 Composition, role and functions of executive, legislature and judiciary of U.S.A., France and China

7. International Relations and International Law

- 7.1 Introduction to international relations
- 7.2 National power: concept, limitations and balance of power
- 7.3 Disarmament and arms control
- 7.4 Foreign policy: concept and determinants
- 7.5 Humanitarian intervention
 - 7.5.1 Recognition
 - 7.5.2 Refugees: internally displaced and transnational people
 - 7.5.3 Intervention
- 7.6 Introduction to international law
- 7.7 Extradition
- 7.8 Settlement of disputes: peaceful and coercive

8. Nepalese Government, Politics and Foreign Relations

- 8.1 Political and constitutional development in Nepal: 1950-1990, 1991-2008 and 2008 onwards
- 8.2 Features of present constitution of Nepal.
- 8.3 State restructuring and federalism in Nepalese context
- 8.4 Nepalese peace process: opportunities and challenges
- 8.5 Evolution, characteristics and objectives of Nepal's foreign policy
- 8.6 Nepal's relation with India and China since 1950
- 8.7 Nepal's role in the UN peace keeping operations
- 8.8 New thrust in Nepal's foreign policy strategy
- 8.9 Nepal's role in SAARC and BIMSTEC
- 8.10 Relevance of economic and cultural diplomacy

9. Administrative Concepts and Public Administration in Nepal

- 9.1 Public administration: concept, scope and its importance in the developing countries
- 9.2 Personnel management: meaning, scope and importance
- 9.3 Decision making: concept, process and its role in public administration
- 9.4 Budgeting: types; line item, incremental, programme and performance budget, process of preparing and approval of budget in Nepal
- 9.5 Abuse of authority: political, economic and administrative; Commission of Abuse of Authority in Nepal
- 9.6 Good governance with special reference to Nepal

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Table of specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	Section	Weight -age	No. of items	Specification	
					I - Level (60%)	II & III - Level (40%)
1.	Political Theory	A	12	12	7	5
2.	Modern Political Analysis					
3.	Eastern Political Thought					
4.	Western Political Thought		13	13	8	5
9.	Contemporary Issues and Concern					
5.	Parliamentary and Non Parliamentary Political Systems	B	12	12	7	5
6.	International Relations and International Law					
7.	Nepalese Government, Politics and Foreign Relations		13	13	8	5
8.	Administrative Concepts and Public Administration in Nepal					
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper- Sample MCQs of Political Science

I - Level questions

- तलका मध्ये कुन चाहिँ राज्यको तत्व होइन् ?
Which one is not the element of the state?
A) जनसंख्या (Population)
B) सार्वभौम सत्ता (Sovereignty)
C) राजनीतिक दल (Political party)
D) भूभाग (Territory)
- तलका मध्ये कुन कार्य चाहिँ दबाव समूहसँग नभई राजनीतिक दलसँग मात्र सम्बन्धित छ ?
A) पर्चा छापने B) मिटिङ गर्ने
C) सार्वजनिक सभा गर्ने D) आफ्नै चुनाव चिन्हका आधारमा चुनाव लड्ने
Which one of the following function is related only to political party and not to pressure group?
A) Publishing pamphlets B) Conduct the meetings
C) Organizing public rally D) Contesting political election with own symbol
- अमेरिकी संविधान..... पछि घोषित भएको थियो ।
A) हेग सम्मेलन B) बेलग्रेड सम्मेलन
C) फिलाडेल्फिया सम्मेलन D) वासिङ्टन सम्मेलन
The American constitution was made after the.....
A) Hague conference B) Belgrade conference
C) Philadelphia conference D) Washington conference

II & III - Level Questions

4. तल राजनीतिकशास्त्रको एउटा परिभाषा दिइएको छ। पढ्नुहोस् र यो कसको परिभाषा हो पहिचान गर्नुहोस्: "एउटा अनुभविक अनुशासनका रूपमा राजनीतिशास्त्रले शक्ति र प्रक्रियाका समस्याहरूबारे एवं राजनीतिको 'कसले' र 'कसरी' बारे- अर्थात् राजनीतिक निर्णय कसले गर्दछ र कसरी गर्दछ भन्नेबारे चासो राख्दछ।"

A definition of Political Science has been given below. Read it and identify the Political Scientist:

"Political Science as an empirical discipline has tended to concern itself with the problems of power and process, with the who and how of politics- who makes decisions and how they are made."

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| A) डेविड इस्टन (David Easton) | B) ग्याब्रियल आल्मोण्ड (Gabriel Almond) |
| C) हेरोल्ड लास्वेल (Harold Lasswell) | D) रबर्ट दाल (Robert Dahl) |

5. जोडा मिलाउनुहोस्।

समूह (Group) A

- a) हब्स (Hobbes)
b) जे.एस.मील (J.S. Mill)

समूह (Group) B

1. सीमित राजतन्त्र (Limited monarchy)
2. निरंकुश राजतन्त्र (Absolute monarchy)
3. स्वतन्त्रता (Liberty)

- | | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| A) a - 1, b - 2 | B) a - 2, b - 3 | C) a - 3, b - 1 | D) a - 1, b - 3 |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|

6. निम्नलिखित कथनहरू बारेमा विचार गर्नुहोस् :

- भाषा र प्रजाति समूहहरूले सधैंजसो गैरकानुनी र हिंसात्मक उपाय अवलम्बन गर्छन्।
- सगोत्री समूहहरू सधैं अनौपचारिक र अन्तरालका मार्गहरू अपनाउँछन्।
- ट्रेड युनियन जस्ता संगठित समूहले सधैंजसो वैधानिक मार्ग अवलम्बन गर्ने भए पनि यदाकदा लूटपाट र हडतालको उपाय पनि अपनाउँछन्।
- कतिपय असंगठित समूहले अन्य मार्गको अभावमा सधैंजसो आ⁰ ना हितहरू बन्द र हडतालका माध्यमबाट अभिव्यक्त गर्छन्।

माथि उल्लिखित कथनहरूमा विभिन्न हित समूहका हित अभिव्यक्ति मार्गका बारेमा कुन ठिक हो/ हुन् ?

Consider the following statements:

- Language and ethnic groups always works through illegal and violent way.
- Kinship groups always follow informal and intermittent channels.
- Associational groups, such as trade unions always work through legal channel but sometimes may organized loots and strikes
- Some unorganized groups always articulate interests through bandha and strikes because of lack of other channels.

Which of the above statements is/ are correct about the proper interest articulation channel of various interest groups?

- A) 1 and 2
B) 2 and 3
C) 1 and 4
D) 2 and 4

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्रविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

7. भारतीय राजनीतिक प्रणाली अमेरिकी संघीय प्रणाली भन्दा निम्न कुरामा फरक हुन्छ । ठीक र बेठीक पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।

1. संघीय विधायिकामा माथिल्लो सदनको उपस्थिति
2. लिखित संविधानको उपस्थिति
3. अवशिष्ट अधिकारको अवस्थिति
4. दोहोरो नागरिकता

A) 1 र 2 ठीक हो तर 3 र 4 बेठीक हो ।

B) 3 र 4 ठीक हो तर 1 र 2 बेठीक हो ।

C) सबै ठीक हुन् ।

D) सबै बेठीक हुन् ।

The Indian political system differs from the American federal system in respect of the following. Identify true and false.

1. Existence of upper house of the federal legislature
2. existence of a written constitution
3. vesting the residuary power
4. dual citizenship

A) 1 and 2 is true but 3 and 4 is false.

B) 3 and 4 is true but 1 and 2 is false.

C) All are true.

D) All are false.

8. तलको जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| a) नेपाल अधिराज्यको संविधान, १९५९ | 1. विश्वनाथ उपाध्याय |
| b) नेपालको संविधान, १९६२ | 2. भगवतीप्रसाद सिंह |
| c) नेपाल अधिराज्यको संविधान, १९९० | 3. देवेन्द्रराज पाण्डे |
| | 4. ऋषिकेश शाह |

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| a) Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1959 | 1) Bishwonath Upadhyaya |
| b) Constitution of Nepal, 1962 | 2) Bhagwati Prasad Singh |
| c) Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 1990 | 3) Debendra Raj Pandey |
| | 4) Rishikesh Shah |

कोड (Code)

- | | a | b | c |
|----|---|---|---|
| A) | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| B) | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| C) | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| D) | 4 | 2 | 1 |

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

9. गार्नरको भनाइमा “राजनीतिशास्त्र र सार्वजनिक कानूनको अवधारणा अनुसार राज्य भण्डै अधिकसंख्यक व्यक्तिहरुको त्यो समुदाय हो जसको एउटा निश्चित भू-भागमा बसोबास हुन्छ, जसको एउटा सुसंगठित सरकार हुन्छ, जुन वाह्य नियन्त्रणबाट पूर्णतः या अधिकांशतः स्वतन्त्र हुन्छ र जसको आज्ञाको पालन जनसंख्याको ठूलो भागले स्वभावले नै गर्छ” ।

माथिको परिभाषामा हामी राज्यका कति तत्वहरु पाउँछौं ?

- A) 2 तत्वहरु B) 3 तत्वहरु C) 4 तत्वहरु D) 5 तत्वहरु

According to Garner "the state as a concept of political science and public law, is community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent or nearly so of external control and processing an organized government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience".

How many elements of the state we can see in the above definition?

- A) 2 elements B) 3 elements C) 4 elements D) 5 elements

निर्देशन: तल दिइएको प्रश्नमा दुई वटा स्टेटमेण्ट उल्लेख गरिएको छ पहिलोलाई भनाई (Assertion) र अर्कोलाई कारण (Reason) भनिएको छ । तपाईंले यी दुवै कथनलाई ध्यानपूर्वक जाँच्नु पर्छ र तलका कोडहरुको सहायताले ठीक उत्तर रोज्नुहोस् ।

- A) भनाई (A) र कारण (R) दुवै ठीक छन् र कारण (R) भनाई (A) को ठीक व्याख्या (explanation) हो ।
B) भनाई (A) र कारण (R) दुवै ठीक छन् र कारण (R) भनाई (A) को ठीक व्याख्या (explanation) होइन ।
C) भनाई (A) ठीक छ तर कारण (R) गलत छ ।
D) भनाई (A) गलत छ तर कारण (R) ठीक छ ।

Directions: In the following question, there are two statements. First statement is labeled as Assertion (A) and second statement is labeled as Reason (R). You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to this item using the code given below:

- A) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
C) (A) is true but (R) is false.
D) (A) is false but (R) is true.

10. भनाई (A) :- नेपालको राष्ट्रपति नाम मात्रको कार्यकारी प्रमुख हो ।
कारण (R) :- नेपालको प्रधानमन्त्रीले कार्यकारी अधिकार प्रयोग गर्छ ।
Assertion (A):- President of Nepal is nominal executive head.
Reason (R):- Executive power exercises the prime minister of Nepal.

11. तल दिइएका कोडको सहायताले सूची I र सूची II का बीच जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र सही उत्तर पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।

सूची I

सूची II

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| a) उडरो विल्सन | 1. राजनीति शास्त्रले सरकारका तत्वहरुको अध्ययन ठीक त्यसै प्रकार गर्दछ जसरी अर्थशास्त्रले धनको, जीवविज्ञानले जीवको, बीजगणितले अंकको र ज्यामितिले स्थान र विस्तृतिको गर्दछ । |
| b) गार्नर | 2. निश्चित भूभागमा कानूनका लागि संगठित जनसमुदायलाई राज्य भन्दछन् । |
| c) सिले | 3. राजनीतिशास्त्र सामाजिक विज्ञानको त्यो भाग हो जसले राज्यको आधार तथा सरकारका सिद्धान्तहरुका बारे विचार गर्दछ । |
| d) पल जेनेट | 4. राज्य भण्डै अधिकसंख्यक व्यक्तिहरुको त्यो समुदाय हो जसको एउटा निश्चित भू-भागमा बसोबास हुन्छ, जसको एउटा सुसंगठित सरकार हुन्छ, जुन वाह्य नियन्त्रणबाट पूर्णतः या अधिकांशतः स्वतन्त्र हुन्छ र जसको आज्ञाको पालन जनसंख्याको ठूलो भागले स्वभावले नै गर्छ । |

Match List –I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

- | List- I | List-II |
|-------------------|---|
| a) Woodrow Wilson | 1. Political Science investigates the phenomena of government as Political economy deals with wealth, Biology with life, Algebra with numbers and Geometry with space and magnitude. |
| b) Garner | 2. State is a people organized for law within definite territory |
| c) Seeley | 3. Political Science is that part of social science which treats of the foundations of the State and principles of government |
| d) Paul Jenet | 4. The State is a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, independent or nearly so, of external control and possessing an organized government to which the great body of inhabitants render habitual obedience. |

कोड (Code)

- A) a - 4, b - 1, c - 2, d - 3
B) a - 3, b - 2, c - 1, d - 4
C) a - 3, b - 1, c - 4, d - 2
D) a - 4, b - 2, c - 1, d - 3

12. तल राजनीतिक दलका प्रमुख कार्यसँग सम्बन्धित केही कथनहरु दिइएका छन् जस मध्ये केही ठीक र केही बेठीक छन्। ठीक कथनको पहिचान गर्नुहोस्।

1. नियम निर्माण
2. हित समायोजन
3. राजनीतिक सामाजिकीकरण
4. जनताका आचरणको नियमन

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) 1 र 2 ठीक छन् 3 र 4 बेठीक | B) 2 र 3 ठीक छन् 1 र 4 बेठीक |
| C) 3 र 4 ठीक छन् 1 र 2 बेठीक | D) 1 र 4 ठीक छन् 2 र 3 बेठीक |

Following statements present the major functions of political parties, among them some are correct and some are incorrect. Identify them.

1. Rule making
2. Interest aggregation
3. Political socialization
4. Regulation of the behaviour of the people

- A) 1 & 2 are correct but 3 & 4 are incorrect
B) 2 & 3 are correct but 1 & 4 are incorrect
C) 3 & 4 are correct but 1 & 2 are incorrect
D) 1 & 4 are correct but 2 & 3 are incorrect

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

निर्देशन: तलका four (4) items निम्नानुसारको टेबलमा आधारित छन् । तपाईंले सूची I लाई सूची II, सूची III र IV संग जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र तल दिइएका कोडका आधारमा ठीक उत्तर छान्नुहोस् ।

Directions: The following four (4) items are based on the Table given below. You are to match List-I with List-II, List- III and List –IV, and select the correct answer using the code given below the list:

सूची (List)-I अवधारणा (concept)	सूची (List)-II कृतिकार (Author)	सूची (List)-III कृति (Book)	सूची (List)-IV कृतिमा निहित विचार (Idea in the book)
a) सप्ततङ्ग (Saptang)	I. महात्मा गान्धी (Mahatma Gandhi)	1. My Experiment with Truth	i. राज्यका कार्यहरु Functions of State
b) राजधर्म (Rajdharm)	II. मनु (Manu)	2. अर्थशास्त्र Arthashastra	ii. वर्गसमन्वय Class coordination
c) सांस्कृतिक क्रान्ति (Cultural Revolution)	III. माओ जे दोङ (Mao Tse-tung)	3. Four Essays on Philosophy	iii. राजाको कर्तव्य Duty of a King
d) अहिंसा (Non violence)	IV. कौटिल्य (Kautilya)	4. मनुस्मृति Manusmriti	iv. समाजवाद मा वर्गसंघर्ष Class struggle in socialism

13. List-I List-II List-III List-IV 14. List-I List-II List-III List-IV
- A) a IV 2 iii A) a IV 3 iii
- B) b II 4 i B) b II 4 i
- C) c III 1 iv C) c III 1 iv
- D) d I 3 ii D) d I 2 ii

15. List-I List-II List-III List-IV 16. List-I List-II List-III List-IV
- A) a IV 2 i A) a IV 4 i
- B) b II 4 ii B) b III 3 iii
- C) c III 3 iv C) c I 3 ii
- D) d II 1 iii D) d I 1 ii

17. तल दिइएका कोडको सहायताले सूची I र सूची II का माझ जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र सही उत्तर पत्ता लगाउनुहोस् ।

सूची I

- a. अरस्तु
b. हेगेल
c. मार्क्स
d. गान्धी

सूची II

- 1) राज्य पृथ्वीमा ईश्वरको अवतरण हो ।
2) राज्यले सघन रूपमा हिंसाको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्छ ।
3) राज्य पिजडा होइन गुँड जस्तो हुन्छ ।
4) आधुनिक राज्य वर्गीय शोषणको औजार हो ।

Match list I with list II and select the correct answers using code given below.

List I

- e. Aristotle
f. Hegel
g. Marx
h. Gandhi

List II

- 1) State is a march of God on earth
2) State represents violence in concentrated form
3) State is like nest not a cage
4) Modern state is instrument of class exploitation

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

कोड (Code)

	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>d</u>
A)	3	1	4	2
B)	2	3	1	4
C)	1	4	2	3
D)	4	2	3	1

18. तलका columns को जोडा मिलाउनुहोस्:

Match the following columns:

Column I	Column II	Column III
a. सरकार (Government)	1) राजनीतिक चेतना (Political awareness)	i) अल्पसंख्यकको प्रतिनिधित्व (Representation of minority)
b. राजनीतिक दल (Political Party)	2) समानुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व (Proportional representation)	ii) वैकल्पिक सरकार (Alternative government)
c. निर्वाचन (Election)	3) सर्वोच्च कानून (Supreme law)	iii) प्रतिपक्षी दल (Opposition party)
d. संविधान (Constitution)	4) विधायिका (Legislature)	iv) विकसित (Evolved)

कोड (Code)

A)	a-1-ii	b-4-iii	c-3-i	d-2-iv
B)	a-3-ii	b-2-i	c-4-iv	d-1-iii
C)	a-4-iii	b-1-ii	c-2-i	d-3-iv
D)	a-2-iii	b-3-iv	c-1-iii	d-4-i

**Paper IV: Optional Paper
(014) – Population Studies
Section A - 25 Marks**

1. Population Studies and Theories of Population

1.1. Population Studies

- 1.1.1. Concept and importance of demography
- 1.1.2. Concept and importance of population studies
- 1.1.3. Scope and contents of population studies
- 1.1.4. Population studies as multi-disciplinary subject

1.2. Population Theories

- 1.2.1. Malthusian theory
- 1.2.2. Optimum theory
- 1.2.3. Demographic transition theory
- 1.2.4. Marxist theory of population

2. Population Situation of the World and South Asian Countries

- 2.1. Trend in world population growth
- 2.2. Current population situation of the SAARC Countries (population size, growth rate, birth rate, mortality rate, life expectancy, literacy rate, rural and urban population)
- 2.3. Current population situation of developed countries such as United States of America, Canada, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, United Kingdom and France
- 2.4. Current population situation of developing Countries such as China, Iraq, Uganda, Argentina, Brazil and Seraliean

3. Population Situation of Nepal

- 3.1. Population size and growth rate
- 3.2. Population composition: age-sex composition, population pyramid (types and its construction), index of aging, dependency ratio, mean age, median age, sex ratio, masculinity proportion, religion, occupation, caste/ethnicity, mother tongue, education
- 3.3. Population distribution: ecological zone, development region, rural- urban residence
- 3.4. Population density: ecological zone, development region, rural - urban residence
- 3.5. Population Characteristics: labor force and participation rate
- 3.6. Nuptiality: concept of nuptiality (never married, ever married, widowed, remarried, divorced, separated)

4. Sources of Population Data

- 4.1. Census: procedure, merits and demerits
- 4.2. Vital registration system: history, concept, features, procedure, merits and demerits
- 4.3. Sample Survey: history, concept, features, procedure, merits and demerits
- 4.4. Administrative record / service statistics
- 4.5. International publications
- 4.6. Internet surfing

5. Demographic components and their measures

5.1. Fertility

- 5.1.1. Concept and determinants - biological, economic, psychological, socio-cultural, geographical, environmental, political and demographic factors
- 5.1.2. Proximate determinants of fertility
- 5.1.3. Measures
 - 5.1.3.1. General rate- crude birth rate, general fertility rate, age specific fertility rate, total fertility rate, child women ratio
 - 5.1.3.2. Specific rate – age specific marital fertility rate, general marital fertility rate, total marital fertility rate

5.1.4. Fertility differentials: fertility by level of education, by occupation, by caste/ethnicity, by religion and by place of residence

5.2. Mortality:

5.2.1. Concept and determinants - social, economic, demographic and environmental factors

5.2.2. Measures: Crude Death Rate, Age Specific Death Rate, Infant Mortality Rate (Neonatal Mortality Rate, Post Neonatal Mortality Rate), Child Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate, Maternal Mortality Ratio.

5.2.2.1. Causes of Death- infectious & parasitic disease and disease of respiratory, cancer, disease of circulatory system, deaths due to violence, diabetes, disease of new born babies in the first week of infancy

5.2.3. Mortality differentials: age, sex, place of residence (rural- urban).

5.2.4. Migration

5.2.4.1. Concept and types of migration

5.2.4.2. Causes and consequences of migration.

5.2.4.3. Measures: in migration rate, out migration rate, net migration rate, gross migration rate

Section B - 25 Marks

6. Population Policies and Family Planning Programmes in Nepal

6.1. Meaning, definition and types of population policies

6.2. ICPD – 1994

6.3. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

6.4. Current population policies of Nepal with reference to population perspective plan

6.5. Concept of family planning

6.6. History and achievement of family planning

6.7. Contraception and its types

6.8. Adolescents and youth friendly reproductive health services

7. Population and Quality of Life

7.1. Concept of quality of life

7.2. Importance of quality of life- education, health, employment, income, environment, women, children, ageing

7.3. Concept and measurement of quality of life

7.4. Factors affecting quality of life

7.4.1. Demographic factors - population size, population growth, age & sex composition, active and dependent population

7.4.2. Economic factors - per capita income, employment, infrastructure development, technological advancement, skilled and unskilled manpower

7.4.3. Social factors - education, health services and facilities, social security, women empowerment

7.4.4. Environmental factors -natural resources, pollution, sustainable development

7.4.5. Other factors - political factors, human rights

7.5. Family size and quality of life (consequences on quality of life due to small and large family size)

8. Population, Environment and Development

8.1. Concept, elements and types of environment

8.2. Concepts of ecology and ecosystem

- 8.3. Environmental pollution & its impacts on population
- 8.4. Concepts of development and sustainable development
- 8.5. Environment policies and programmes in Nepal
- 8.6. Concept of human carrying capacity
- 8.7. Meaning and importance of bio-diversity
- 8.8. Conservation of bio-diversity

9. Major Population Issues in Nepal

- 9.1. Impacts of population growth on food, clothing, housing, security, education, health, employment, drinking water, recreation, peace and natural resources
- 9.2. Sexually transmitted infections
- 9.3. Population management
- 9.4. Age at marriage and number of children
- 9.5. Rights of women, children and elderly people
- 9.6. Girls trafficking and sexual exploitation
- 9.7. Child marriage and early pregnancy
- 9.8. Delinquencies and drug abuse
- 9.9. Sexual and reproductive health and rights
- 9.10. Urbanization
- 9.11. Gender and poverty
- 9.12. Child Labor

10. Research and Quantitative Techniques

- 10.1. Research
 - 10.1.1. Concept of research
 - 10.1.2. Objectives and importance of Research
 - 10.1.3. Types of research
 - 10.1.4. Basic parts of research - problem identification, objective literature review, methodology, technique of data analysis & interpretation, report writing
- 10.2. Quantitative techniques
 - 10.2.1. Measures of population growth rate - linear, geometric & exponential growth rate
 - 10.2.2. Population balancing equation
 - 10.2.3. Population doubling time
 - 10.2.4. Concept of population projection

लोक सेवा आयोग
अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Table of specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	Section	Weight -age	No. of items	Specification	
					I - Level (60%)	II & III- Level (40%)
1.	Population Studies and Theories of Population	A	15	15	9	6
2.	Population Situation of the World and South Asian Countries					
3.	Population Situation of Nepal					
4.	Sources of Population Data		10	10	6	4
5.	Demographic components and their measures					
6.	Population Policies and FP Programmes in Nepal	B	10	10	6	4
7.	Population and Quality of Life					
8.	Population, Environment and Development		15	15	9	6
9.	Major Population Issues in Nepal					
10.	Research and Quantitative Techniques					
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper- Sample MCQs of Population Studies

I -Level questions

- वि.स. 2068 सालको जनगणना अनुसार नेपालको जनसंख्या वृद्धिदर 1.35 प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष गणना गरिएको छ । यो वृद्धिदर पत्ता लगाउन तलका मध्ये कुन वृद्धिदर विधि प्रयोग गरिएको छ ?
According to the 2068 B.S. census, the intercensal growth rate of Nepal is calculated to be 1.35 % per annum. Which one of the following method is used in its calculation?
A) समानान्तरीय वृद्धिदर विधि (Linear growth rate method)
B) ज्यामितिय वृद्धिदर विधि (Geometric growth rate method)
C) प्रवर्तक वृद्धिदर विधि (Exponential growth rate method)
D) प्राकृतिक वृद्धिदर विधि (Natural increase method)
- तलका मध्ये कुनचाँही जनसंख्या सिद्धान्त होइन ?
Which of the following is not a Population Theory?
A) माल्थसको सिद्धान्त (Malthusian theory)
B) टोडारोको सिद्धान्त (Todaro theory)
C) मार्क्सको सिद्धान्त (Marxist theory)
D) जनसाङ्ख्यिकीय संक्रमणको सिद्धान्त (Demographic transition theory)
- नेपालका 75 वटै जिल्लाहरूमा पञ्जीकरण प्रणाली कहिले देखि लागु भयो ?
When had vital registration system been started in all 75 districts in Nepal?
A) B.S. 2034
B) B.S. 2047
C) B.S. 2052
D) B.S. 2054

4. तलका कथनहरू मध्ये ठिक र बेठिक पहिचान गर्नुहोस् ।
Identify true and false in the following statements.

1. Median (M_d) = $L + \frac{N/2 - cf}{f} \times i$
2. Coefficient of Variation (CV) = $L + \frac{\bar{X}}{SD} \times i$

- E) 1 ठीक तर 2 बेठीक हो (1 is true but 2 is false)
F) 1 बेठीक तर 2 ठीक हो (1 is false but 2 is true)
G) दुवै ठीक छन् (Both are true)
H) दुवै बेठीक छन् (Both are false)

5. तल दिइएका कथनहरूको जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र उत्तम विकल्पको छनौट गर्नुहोस् ।
Match the following statements and choose the best alternative.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| a. बच्चा जन्माउने शारीरिक क्षमता
(Physiological capacity to bear children) | 1. प्रजनन (Fertility) |
| b. वास्तविक प्रजनन उपलब्धि
(Actual reproductive performance) | 2. उत्पादकत्व (Fecundity) |

3. आजन्म (Natality)

- A) a – 2, b – 1 B) a – 2, b – 3
C) a – 1, b – 2 D) a – 3, b – 1

II & III - Level questions

6. तलका मध्ये कुनचाहिँ कथनले विभिन्न जनगणनाका अनुसार नेपालको सहि जनसंख्याको आकारको प्रतिनिधित्व गर्दछ ?

Which of the following statements represent the correct population size of Nepal according to their respective censuses?

- a. 1,45,22,839 - 1981
- b. 1,84,91,097 - 1991
- c. 2,32,53,724 - 2001
- d. 2,64,94,504 – 2011

- A) a & b
B) a & c
C) b & c
D) b & d

7. तलका मध्ये कुनचाहिँ कथनहरू ठिक र बेठिक हुन् ?

1. जनसंख्या व्यवस्थापनका लागि जन्मान्तर प्रत्यक्ष मापक हो ।
2. जनसंख्या व्यवस्थापनका लागि यौन तथा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य शिक्षा प्रत्यक्ष मापक हो ।
3. जनसंख्या व्यवस्थापनका लागि विवाहको बढ्दो उमेर प्रत्यक्ष मापक हो ।

Which of the following statements are true and false?

1. For the Population management, “Birth spacing” is the direct measure.
2. For the Population management, “SRH Education” is the direct measure
3. For the Population management, “Raising age at marriage” is the direct measure

- A) 1, 2 र 3 सबै सत्य हुन् । (All 1, 2 & 3 are true.)
B) 1 र 2 गलत हुन् तर 3 सत्य हो । (1 and 2 are false but 3 is true.)
C) 1 र 3 सत्य हुन् तर 2 गलत हो । (1 and 3 are true but 2 is false.)
D) 1 गलत हो तर 2 र 3 सत्य हुन् । (1 is false but 2 and 3 is true.)

8. सूची I र सूची II बीच जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र उत्तम विकल्पको छनौट गर्नुहोस् ।

सूची (list) I

सूची (list) II

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| a. कोरा जन्मदर | 1. दिइएको निश्चित वर्षमा 15 देखि 49 वर्षका प्रतिहजार महिलाहरूमा हुने कुल जिवीत जनसंख्या |
| b. सामान्य प्रजनन दर | 2. सोही उमेर समूह अन्तर्गत कुनै विशिष्ट उमेर समूहका प्रति हजार महिलाहरूद्वारा जिवीत जन्माएका कुल बच्चाहरूको संख्या |
| c. उमेर विशिष्ट प्रजनन दर | 3. दिइएको निश्चित वर्षमा प्रतिहजार मध्य वर्षीय जनसंख्याद्वारा जिवीत जन्माएका कुल बच्चाहरूको संख्या |
| | 4. बच्चा जन्माउने शारीरिक क्षमता |

Match the list I with list II and choose the best alternative.

list I

list II

- | | |
|---------|--|
| a. CBR | 1. Total number of live births per 1000 women ages 15-49 in a given year. |
| b. GFR | 2. Total number of live births to women in a specified age group per 1000 females in the same age group. |
| c. ASFR | 3. Total number of live births per 1000 mid-year population in a given year. |
| | 4. Physiological capacity to bear children. |

- A) a – 1, b – 3, c – 4
 B) a – 2, b – 1, c – 3
 C) a – 2, b – 3, c – 4
 D) a – 3, b – 1, c – 2

9. सि.पि. ब्ल्याकर (C.P. Blacker) का अनुसार जनसांख्यिक संक्रमणको उत्तर-प्रसारित अवस्थाको विशेषता जन्मदर र मृत्युदर हो ।

According to C.P. Blacker, the late expanding stage of demographic transition theory is characterized by birth rate and death rate.

- A) उच्च, उच्च (High, High)
 B) उच्च, उच्च तर घट्दो (High, High but decreasing)
 C) क्रमशः घट्दो, तिव्र रूपमा घट्दो (Gradually decreasing, More rapidly decreasing)
 D) न्यून, बराबरी न्यून (Low, Equally low)

10. नेपालको जनसंख्याको कोणस्तुपको विशेषता तलका कथनहरूसँग सम्बन्धित छ ।

Consider the following statements on the characteristics of Nepalese population pyramid:

- त्रिकोणात्मक कोणस्तुप (Triangular shaped pyramid)
- घण्टाकार कोणस्तुप (Bell shaped pyramid)
- उच्च शिशु र बालमृत्युदर (High infant and child mortality rate)
- साँघुरो आधार भएको कोणस्तुप (Narrow based pyramid)

माथिका मध्ये कुनचाँही कथन बेठीक छन् ? छान्नुहोस् ।

Which of the above statements are incorrect? Choose.

- A) 1 र 2 गलत छन् । (1 & 2 are incorrect)
 B) 3 र 4 गलत छन् । (3 & 4 are incorrect)
 C) 2 र 4 गलत छन् । (2 & 4 are incorrect)
 D) 1 र 4 गलत छन् । (1 & 4 are incorrect)

लोक सेवा आयोग

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11. तल दिएका प्रतिपादकहरू र तिनका योगदानहरूको बीचमा जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् र तल दिइएको कोडबाट सही विकल्प रोज्नुहोस् ।

प्रतिपादकहरू

- टि. आर. माल्थस
- कार्ल मार्क्स
- हेनरी सिज्वीक
- सि.पि. ल्याकर

योगदानहरू

- दास क्यापिटल (Das Capital)
- राजनीतिक अर्थशास्त्रको सिद्धान्त
- जनसंख्या सिद्धान्तको निबन्ध
- जनसांख्यिक संक्रमणको 5 चरण

Match the following propounders with their respective contributions and select the correct alternative using the code given below.

(Propounders)

- T. R. Malthus
- Karl Marx
- Henry Sidgwick
- C.P. Blacker

(Contributions)

- Das Capital
- The principles of political economy
- An essay on the principle of population
- Five stage of Demographic Transition

Code	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>d</u>
A)	3	1	2	4
B)	4	2	1	3
C)	1	4	3	2
D)	2	3	4	1

12. यदि सन् 1971 मा सुर्खेत जिल्लाको जनसंख्या 150320 थियो । त्यसैवर्ष सो जिल्लामा जन्मसंख्या 45960, मृत्युसंख्या 38780, आप्रवासीहरू 22120 र उप्रवासीहरू 18620 थिए भने सन्तुलित समिकरणको प्रयोग गर्दा, सन् 1981 मा सुर्खेतको जनसंख्या कति थियो होला ?

If population of Surkhet district in 1971 was 150320. In that district number of birth, number of death, number of immigration and number of emigration was 45960, 38780, 22120 and 18620 respectively in the same year. Use balancing equation, which one of the following was the population of Surkhet in 1981(P_{1981})?

- A) 1,60,000 B) 1,61,000 C) 1,62,000 D) 1,63,000

13. सन् 2011 को जनगणना अनुसार नेपालको वार्षिक जनसंख्या वृद्धिदर 1.35 प्रतिशत छ भने 70/r को सूत्रमा आधारित हुँदा कति वर्ष पछि नेपालको जनसंख्या दोब्बर हुनेछ ?

When will the population of Nepal double if the annual population growth rate is 1.35% according to census 2011 based on the rule of 70/r.

- A) During 48.51 years B) During 51.85 years
C) During 49.57 years D) During 50.00 years

14. तल दिइएको तथ्यहरूको जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् तल दिइएको कोडबाट सही विकल्प रोज्नुहोस् ।

<u>स्रोत</u>	<u>विधि</u>	<u>नेपालमा शुरुवात भएको</u>
a. जनगणना	1. नियमित र आवधिक	i. 1911
b. पञ्जिकरण	2. स्थानीय निकायमा दर्ता	ii. 1966
c. नमुना सर्वेक्षण	3. वास्तविक उपस्थिति र वैधानिक	iii. 1978

Match the following facts and choose the correct alternative using the code given below.

Sources

- Census
- VRS
- Sample Survey

Methods

- Longitudinal & cross-sectional
- Registered in local bodies
- Defacto & Dejure

Started in Nepal

- 1911
- 1966
- 1978

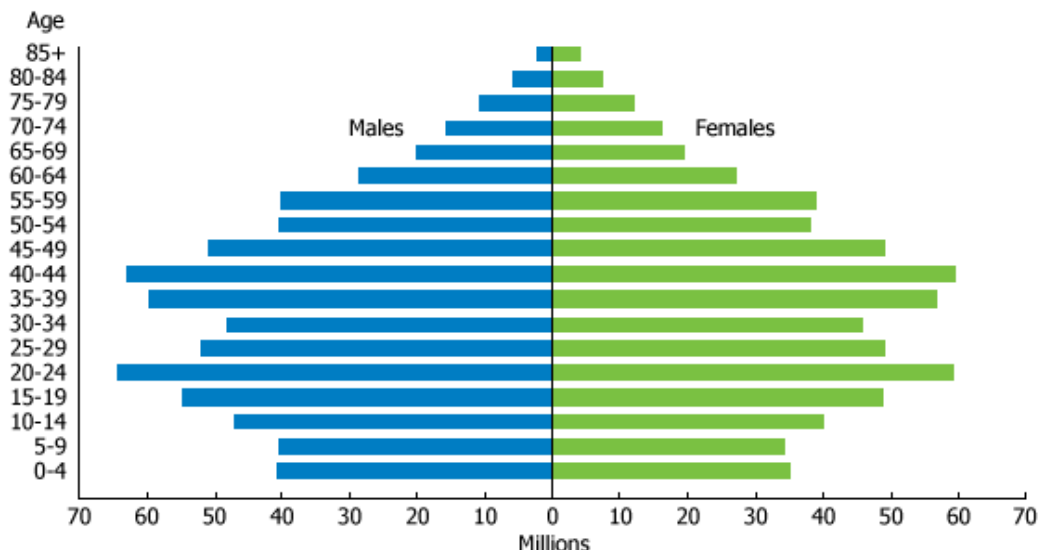
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Code:

- A) a - 1 - ii b - 3 - i c - 2 - ii
B) a - 3 - i b - 2 - iii c - 1 - ii
C) a - 2 - ii b - 1 - i c - 3 - iii
D) a - 3 - iii b - 1 - ii c - 2 - i

15. तल दिइएको जनसंख्या कोणस्तुपको अध्ययन गर्नुहोस् :
Consider the population pyramid given below:



कोणस्तुपको अध्ययनबाट तलका निम्न निष्कर्षहरू निकालियो ।

If the following inferences are made by studying above pyramid:

- घट्दो जन्मदर (Fertility is declining)
- 35-45 उमेर समूहमा आप्रवासीहरू उच्च देखिन्छ (Emigration seems high in the age interval 35-45 years)
- जन्मदरको लिंग अनुपात 100 भन्दा उच्च (Sex ratio at birth is greater than 100)
- जन्मदरको लिंग अनुपात 100 भन्दा न्यून (Sex ratio at birth is less than 100)

माथि दिइएका मध्ये कुन कथनहरू वेठिक छन् ?

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- A) a & b
B) c & d
C) b & c
D) b & d

**Paper IV: Optional Paper
(015) – Public Administration**

Section A - 25 Marks

1. Foundations of Public Administration

- 1.1 Evolution of the study of public administration
- 1.2 Organization theory: structure and process
- 1.3 Concept of institutionalism
- 1.4 Political, managerial and legal aspects of public administration
- 1.5 Interdisciplinary perspective of public administration
- 1.6 Theory of public administration
 - 1.6.1 Scientific Management, Bureaucracy, Organizational Management
 - 1.6.2 Human Relation, Behavioral, System theory, and Contingency
 - 1.6.3 Post Modern Public Administration
- 1.7 Management styles and approaches: MBE, MBO, TQM, strategic management, participative, change management, conflict management
- 1.8 Managerialism in public administration: Meaning, origin, evolution; public management, New Public Management, New Public Service
- 1.9 Recent trends in public administration
- 1.10 Contemporary issues in public administration: Feminism, inclusiveness, multiculturalism, ethnicity, LPG
- 1.11 E-Governance and uses of ICTs in public administration

2. Human Resource Management (HRM)

- 2.1 Concept and approaches of HRM
- 2.2 Human resource planning
- 2.3 Components of HRM: recruitment, selection, placement, socialization & utilization
- 2.4 Specific approaches of HRD: training, career development, performance appraisal, counseling
- 2.5 Leadership and motivation
- 2.6 Ethics and discipline
- 2.7 Group dynamism, unionism and collective bargaining
- 2.8 Decision making and communication
- 2.9 Issues and challenges of HRM

3. Development Management

- 3.1 Dimensions of development management
- 3.2 Shift from the concept of development administration to management
- 3.3 Approaches: comparative public administration, ecology of public administration, bureaucratic, social learning and people's participation
- 3.4 Nation building and social change
- 3.5 Institution building
- 3.6 Project management
- 3.7 Issues of development : inclusiveness (gender ethnicity, disability, marginalized group) distribution and redistribution, empowerment, migration, socio-political, corruption, bureau pathology

4. Public Policy

- 4.1 Components of public policy
- 4.2 Policy making theories:
- 4.3 Policy cycle
- 4.4 Policy implementation
- 4.5 Monitoring and evaluation
- 4.6 Public policy and legislature
- 4.7 Public policy and executive
- 4.8 Public policy and judiciary

Section B - 25 Marks

5. Local Self Governance

- 5.1 Concept of local governance & government
- 5.2 Level of government (federal, provincial / state, local)
- 5.3 Dimensions of local government (political, administrative, economic development)
- 5.4 Role, responsibilities, power and functions of local government
- 5.5 Local government and partnership
- 5.6 Local development management

6. Role of Civil Societies & NGOs

- 6.1 Concept of civil society
- 6.2 Emergence of NGOs
- 6.3 NGO/CSOs governance
- 6.4 NGO, social mobilization and networking
- 6.5 NGO/GO partnership in development
- 6.6 NGO accountability and social responsibility
- 6.7 NGO and community empowerment
- 6.8 Challenges of NGOs and CSOs

7. Nepalese Administrative System

- 7.1 History of Nepalese administrative system during Lichhabi, Malla, Shaha and Rana period and its features
- 7.2 Basic structures and features of modern administration of Nepal onward -1951
- 7.3 Administrative reforms in Nepal
- 7.4 Administrative culture in Nepal

8. Financial Administration

- 8.1 Concept of financial administration and public finance
- 8.2 Revenue administration
- 8.3 Public expenditure
- 8.4 Public debt and foreign assistance
- 8.5 Planning, policies, programs and budgeting, accounting and auditing

9. Administrative Law

- 9.1 General concept of administrative law
- 9.2 Tribunal
- 9.3 Delegated legislation
- 9.4 Principles of natural justice
- 9.5 Discretionary power
- 9.6 Role of a Ombudsman
- 9.7 Government Stopple
- 9.8 Judicial review in administrative action

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					I - Level (60%)	II & III-Level (40%)
1.	Foundations of Public Administration	A	10	10	6	4
2.	Human Resource Management		15	15	9	6
3.	Development Management					
4.	Public Policy					
5.	Local Self Governance	B	10	10	6	4
6.	Role of Civil Societies & NGOs		15	15	9	6
7.	Nepalese Administrative System					
8.	Financial Administration					
9.	Administrative Law					
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper- Sample MCQs of Public Administration

I - Level Questions

- मानव सम्बन्ध सिद्धान्त मुख्यतया निम्नपक्षमा आधारित रहन्छ ।
The human relations theory is mainly based upon the:
1) शारिरिक पक्ष (Physiological aspects)
2) सामाजिक पक्ष (Social aspects)
3) आर्थिक पक्ष (Economics aspects)
4) मनोवैज्ञानिक पक्ष (Psychological aspects)
A) 1&2 B) 2 & 3 C) 3&4 D) All 1, 2, 3 & 4
- विकास प्रशासनको आधारभूत उद्देश्य के हो ?
What are the basic objectives of Development Administration?
A) सामाजिकआर्थिक परिवर्तन (Socio-economic change)
B) राष्ट्र निर्माण (Nation-building)
C) A / B दुवै (Both A & B)
D) कुनै पनि होइन (None of above)
- तपाईं कसरी कार्य विप्लेषण तयार गर्नुहुन्छ ?
How do you prepare the job analysis?
1. कार्यविवरण (Job description)
2. कार्यविशिष्ट विवरण (Job specification)
3. कार्यमुल्यांकन (Job evaluation)
A) 1 & 2 B) 2 & 3 C) 1 & 3 D) 1, 2 & 3

II & III - Level Questions

4. Decenzo र Robbins का अनुसार मानव संसाधन व्यवस्थापनमा देहायका प्रक्रियाहरू रहन्छन् ।
तिनीहरूलाई क्रमश मिलाउनुहोस् ।
According to Decenzo and Robbins, the following processes are included in Human Resource Management. Arrange them successively.
1. विकास (Development)
 2. उत्प्रेरणा (Motivation)
 3. प्राप्ती (Acquisition)
 4. सम्भार (Maintenance)
- A) 1-2-3-4
B) 2-1-3-4
C) 3-1-2-4
D) 3-2-1-4
5. जर्मन समाजशास्त्री :वह ध्मदभच अड्डातन्त्र सँग सम्बन्धित छन् किनभने :
1. उनले अड्डातन्त्र शब्दनिर्माण गरेका हुन् ।
2. उनी पहिलो व्यक्ति हुन जसले अड्डातन्त्रको अनुसन्धान गर्दा वैज्ञानिक अध्ययन विधि प्रयोग गरेकाथिए ।
3. उनले अड्डातन्त्रमा वैधानिक मान्यता अधिकारको महत्व स्थापित गरे ।
4. उनको मोडेल नयाँ खोजको लागि अतिनै महत्वपूर्ण छ ।

The German sociologist, Max Weber is associated with bureaucracy because:

1. He coined the term bureaucracy.
2. He is the first person who made a systematic study of bureaucracy.
3. He sets the importance of legal-rational authority system in bureaucracy.
4. His model has great importance for heuristic purpose.

- A) 1,2 & 3
B) 2,3 & 4
C) 1,3 & 4
D) All 1, 2,3 & 4

6. अड्डातन्त्रलाई Weber का अनुसार औचित्यपूर्ण मानिन्छ किनभने :
1. वैधानिक अधिकार नियम कानुन अनुसार प्रयोग गर्न पाइन्छ ।
2. कार्यालयका कार्यहरू प्रष्टसँग निर्दिष्ट गरिएको हुन्छ ।
3. कर्मचारीहरू एकिकृत नियन्त्रण र अनुशासनको प्रणालीमा रहेका हुन्छन् ।
4. साधनहरू निश्चित रूपमा तोकिएका साध्यसँग मिलाइएको हुन्छ ।

Bureaucracy, according to Weber, can be called 'rational' because:

1. Authority is exercised by means of a system of rules and procedures
2. The functions of the offices are clearly specified.
3. The official is subject to a unified control and disciplinary system.
4. The means are expressly designed to achieve certain specific ends.

- A) 1, 2 / 4 मात्र (Only 1, 2 & 4)
B) 1 मात्र (Only 1)
C) 2, 3 / 4 मात्र (Only 2, 3 & 4)
D) 4 मात्र (Only 4)

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

7. जनप्रशासन एउटा अध्ययन विधाको रूपमा भएका देहायका विकासक्रमलाई क्रमशःविगत देखि वर्तमानसम्मको क्रममा मिलाउनुहोस् ।
1. सैद्धान्तिक उपागमन (approach)
 2. सार्वजनिक नीति उपागमन (approach)
 3. प्रशासनिक व्यवहार
 4. राजनितिक प्रशासनिक डाइकोटोमि (Dichotomy)
 5. पर्यावरणीय उपागमन (approach)

Arrange the following stages of the public administration evolution as a discipline in the chronological order.

1. Principles approach
2. Public policy approach
3. Administrative behaviour
4. Politics-administration dichotomy
5. Ecological approach

- A) 4-1-5-3-2 B) 4-1-3-2-5 C) 4-1-3-5-2 D) 4-1-2-3-5

8. तलका कथनहरूको जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. द्वन्द छलुपछ । | i. क्रियान्वयित उपागमन (approach) |
| 2. द्वन्द फाइदाजनक हुन्छ, त्यसैले संगठनमा समावेश गर्नुपर्छ । | ii. व्यवहारगत उपागमन (approach) |
| 3. द्वन्द अभिभाज्य छ, त्यसैले समाधान गर्नुपर्छ, नकि हटाउने । | iii. परम्परागत उपागमन (approach) |

Match the following statements.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------|
| 1. Conflict should be avoided. | i. Interactive approach |
| 2. Conflict is beneficial, should be included in any organization. | ii. Behaviour approach |
| 3. Conflict is inevitable, should be resolved, not eliminated. | iii. Traditional approach |

- A) 1-i, 2-ii, 3-iii B) 1-iii, 2-i, 3-ii C) 1-ii, 2-i, 3-iii D) 1-iii, 2-ii, 3-i

9. S.P. Robbins का अनुसार समूह विकास क्रमलाई निचगमन ९मभकअभलमप्लन यचमभच० को आधारमा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

According to S.P. Robbins, arrange the stages of Group Development in descending order.

1. निर्माण हुने (Forming)
2. मानकविकास (Norming)
3. मुलतवी हुनु (Adjourning)
4. कार्यसम्पादन (Performing)
5. धावा बोल्नु (Storming)

- A) 1-2-3-4-5
B) 1-5-2-4-3
C) 1-4-5-2-3
D) 1-5-4-3-2

10. देहायका भनाइहरू मध्ये सफल नीति कार्यान्वयनका ठीक भनाइहरू छान्नुहोस् ।

1. सफलनीति कार्यान्वयनका लागि कानूनसँग तारतम्यता (Compliance) हुनुपर्छ ।
2. सफल नीति कार्यान्वयनका लागि निर्दिष्ट सूचकको आधारमा परिणाम जरुरी पर्दछ ।
3. सफल नीति कार्यान्वयनका लागि राजनितिककर्ताको बलियो इच्छा शक्ति र प्रतिबद्धता आवश्यक पर्दछ ।
4. सफल नीति कार्यान्वयन यसको बातावरणबाट स्वतन्त्र रहन्छ ।

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

In the following, select the correct statements for successful policy implementation?

1. Successful implementation requires compliance with statutes.
2. Successful implementation requires achievement of specific success indicators
3. Successful implementation requires strong will and commitment of political actors.
4. Successful implementation is an independent from its environment.

A) 1, 2 & 4 B) 2, 3 & 4 C) 1, 2 & 3 D) 1, 2, 3 & 4

11. देहायका उत्प्रेरणाका सिद्धान्त (List-I) र सिद्धान्तका प्रतिपादक (List-II) सँग जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

Match the following List-I (Theories of motivation) and List-II (Profounder).

List-I

उत्प्रेरणाका सिद्धान्त (Theories of motivation)

- a) तीनआवश्यकताको सिद्धान्त (Three needs theory)
- b) दुइतत्व सिद्धान्त (Motivation-hygiene theory)
- c) समता सिद्धान्त (Equity Theory)

List-II

सिद्धान्तका प्रतिपादक (Profounder)

1. Frederick Herzberg
2. J. Stacey Adams
3. David McClelland

- A) a - 2, b - 3, c - 1
- B) a - 3, b - 1, c - 2
- C) a - 1, b - 2, c - 3
- D) a - 3, b - 2, c - 1

12. तलका व्यवस्थापकीय शैली (List-I) / विधिहरू (List-II) को जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

Match the following management styles (List-I) and approaches (List-II).

List-I

- a) MBE
- b) MBO
- c) TQM
- d) Strategic management

List-II

1. यसले उद्देश्यमा जोड दिन्छ (Focus given to objective)
2. यसले अपवादका क्रियाकलापमा जोड दिन्छ (Focus given to exceptional activities)
3. यसले रणनीतिमा जोड दिन्छ (Focus given to strategies)
4. यसले गुणमा जोड दिन्छ (Focus given to quality)

- A) a - 2, b - 1, c - 4, d - 3
- B) a - 1, b - 2, c - 3, d - 4
- C) a - 3, b - 4, c - 1, d - 2
- D) a - 4, b - 3, c - 2, d - 1

13. देहायका List I र List II जोडा मिलाई सहि उत्तर छान्नुहोस् ।

List I

- a. उपकरण प्रयोग तालिम
- b. पुनर्तालिम
- c. वृत्त तालिम
- d. प्रेरणदायी तालिम

List II

1. यो तालिम विभिन्न संगठनका विभागहरूमा बारम्बार पुनर्जन्मेवारी दिनु सँग सम्बन्धित छ ।
2. यो तालिम निर्दिष्ट जागिर केन्द्रीत रहन्छ र यसमा अनौपचारिक सुझावहरू समावेश हुन्छ ।
3. यो तालिममा विभिन्न चरणमा परिचायात्मक प्रवचन ९भिन्नतगचभ० का साथै प्रत्येक विभाग र स्थलगत केन्द्रहरूमा सिधै ज्ञान प्रदान गर्ने गरिन्छ ।
4. यो तालिम नयाँ विशिष्टीकरणको क्षेत्र अथवा पुरानो क्षेत्रमा निर्देशन दिने कार्यसँग सम्बन्धित छ ।

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Match the following list-I with list-II and select the correct answer.

List-I

List-II

- a. Vestibule training divisions
- b. Retraining formal
- c. Circular training
- d. Induction training

- 1. It involves frequent reassignment to different of the organization.
- 2. It has a specific job-centred focus and includes instruction.
- 3. It involves a series of introductory lectures followed by inspection trips to the departments and field stations to provide first hand knowledge.
- 4. It involves instruction in a new field of specialization or an extensive training in the old field of specialization.

कोड (Codes)

	a	b	c	d
A)	3	4	1	2
B)	2	3	4	1
C)	4	1	2	3
D)	1	2	3	4

14. देहायका व्यवस्थापकीय ग्रीड (Grid) मा नेतृत्वका नामहरु र विशेषतासँग जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

ग्रीड	नाम	विशेषताहरु
a. 1,1	1.दरिद्र व्यवस्थापन शैली	i. संगठन बाँची रहन कम भन्दा कम प्रयत्न उपयुक्त हुन्छ ।
b. 9,1	2.कार्यव्यवस्थापन शैली	ii.कर्मचारी प्रतिकम र उत्पादन प्रति अधिक सरोकार राख्दछ ।
c. 1,9	3. मण्डली व्यवस्थापन शैली	iii.यसले उत्पादन प्रति कम र कर्मचारी प्रति अत्याधिक सरोकार राख्दछ ।

Match the following grid, features and name of leadership of the Managerial Grid.

Grid	Name	Features
a. 1,1	1. Impoverish management	i. Exertion of minimum effort to get required work done is appropriate to sustain organization
b. 9,1	2. Task management	ii. Efficiency in operations results from arranging conditions of work in such a way that human elements interfere to a minimum degree.
c. 1,9	3. Country Club Management	iii. Thoughtful attention to needs of people for satisfying relationship leads to a comfortable, friendly organization atmosphere and work tempo.

- A) a – 1 – i, b – 2 – ii, c – 3 – iii
- B) a – 2 – iii, b – 1 – i, c – 3 – ii
- C) a – 3 – ii, b – 2 – iii, c – 1 – i
- D) a – 1 – iii, b – 3 – ii, c – 2 – i

15. देहायका उच्च(निच) (Top-down) तथा निच उच्च (Bottom-up) निति कार्यान्वयनका उपागमन (approach) हरुलाई जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

रासीहरु	उच्च निच उपागमन	निच उच्च उपागमन
a. निति निर्णय कर्ता	1.पुरा प्रशासनिक	i. स्थलगत रहेका कर्मचारीहरु

खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| b. शुरुवात बिन्दु | 2. निर्णय कर्ता | ii. दुवै औपचारिक तथा अनौपचारिक |
| c. संरचना | 3. वैधानिक कानून | iii. सामाजिक समस्या |
| d. प्रक्रिया | 4. औपचारिक | iv. प्रशासन सहितको संजाल |

Match the following sets of top-down and bottom-up approaches of policy implementation.

Variables

- Policy decision-maker
- Starting point
- Structure
- Process

Top-down approach

- Purely administrative
- Policy makers
- Statutory language
- Formal

Bottom-up approach

- Street-level bureaucrats
- Both formal and informal
- Social problems
- Networking including administrative

- | | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|
| A) a - 4 - i, | b - 3 - iii, | c - 2 - iv, | d - 1 - ii |
| B) a - 2 - i, | b - 3 - iii, | c - 4 - ii, | d - 1 - iv |
| C) a - 3 - ii, | b - 4 - iv, | c - 3 - i, | d - 2 - iii |
| D) a - 1 - iii, | b - 2 - i, | c - 3 - ii | d - 4 - iv |

16. अड्डातन्त्रको रोग (Bureau Pathology) भन्नाले:

- भष्टाचारको रोग
- ढिलासुस्तीको रोग
- निरन्तरताको रोग
- अवस्थाको रोग
- गफाडिको रोग

Bureau-pathology refers to:

- Pathology of corruption
- Pathology of delay
- Pathology of continuity
- Pathology of status
- Pathology of buck-passing

- 1, 2, 3 & 4
- 2, 3, 4 & 5
- 1, 3, 4 & 5
- 1, 2, 4 & 5

Paper IV: Optional Paper
(016) – Sociology & Anthropology
Section A - 25 Marks

1. Introduction to Sociology and Anthropology

- 1.1. Anthropology
 - 1.1.1. Major sub-fields, nature and scope
 - 1.1.2. Relations with other disciplines (history, political science, economics, biology, archaeology, sociology, population studies and psychology)
 - 1.1.3. Development of anthropology in Nepal
- 1.2. Sociology
 - 1.2.1. Major sub-fields, nature and scope
 - 1.2.2. Relations with other disciplines (history, political science, economics, biology, anthropology, population studies and psychology)
 - 1.2.3. Sociological perspective/imagination
 - 1.2.4. Development of sociology in Nepal
- 1.3. Role of sociologists and anthropologists
 - 1.3.1. Animation and matchmakers
 - 1.3.2. Motivation(change agent) and facilitation
 - 1.3.3. Mediation and advocacy
 - 1.3.4. Social and cultural interpretation

2. Theoretical Perspectives

- 2.1. Evolutionism(L. H Morgan and E. B. Tylor) and Diffusionism (F. Boas and G. E. Smith)
- 2.2. Structural- functionalism(B. Malinowski and Radcliff-Brown, E. Durkheim and Robert K. Merton)
- 2.3. Cultural Ecology(J. Steward, Marvin Harris and R. Rappaport)
- 2.4. Post modernism
- 2.5. Conflict theory(K.Marx and L.A. Coser)
- 2.6. Theory of social system(E. Durkheim, Max Weber and H. Spencer)
- 2.7. Phenomenology (Alfred Schutz), Ethnomethodology (H.Garfinkel) and Symbolic- interactionism (H.Blumer)

3. Basic Concepts on Society and Culture

- 3.1 Society, culture, sub- culture, values and norms, status and role,
- 3.2 institution, community, secularism, pluralism, diversity, Identity, fatalism
- 3.3 Class, caste, ethnicity, marriage, family, kinship, custom, religion, indigenous knowledge

4. Socio-Cultural, Economic and Political Institutions

- 4.1 Family- types, function and importance
- 4.2 Kinship-types, kinship usages
- 4.3 Marriage-types, and importance
- 4.4 Religion-function
- 4.5 Gift, exchange and transaction
- 4.6 Function of economic institutions (production, distribution, consumption and exchange)

5. Social Process, Stratification, Social Control and Social Groups

- 5.1 Socialization-concept, process, agents and stages of socialization
- 5.2 Stratification - education, occupation, caste, ethnicity, class, gender, religion, regional
- 5.3 Social control- concept, nature, types, agencies and institutions
- 5.4 Social groups- structure, characters, types(Lester ward, MacIver and Page, Sorokin and Cooley) and functions of primary and secondary social group

Section B - 25 Marks

6. Social Change and Rural- Urban Problems

- 6.1 Conceptual model (Evolution-unilinear, multilinear, cyclical and Diffusion)
- 6.2 Processes of social change(acculturation, assimilation, innovation, sanskritization, urbanization etc)
- 6.3 Social problems(untouchability, gender bias, discrimination, illiteracy, social crime, alienation)
- 6.4 Economic problems(poverty, unemployment, beggary, malnutrition, migration, health and sanitation)

7. Research Methods

- 7.1 Importance and uses of social research
- 7.2 Research design-descriptive, formulatory / exploratory, experimental, cross-cultural, historical
- 7.3 Sampling-types, characteristics, advantages and disadvantages
- 7.4 Methods of data collection-interview, questionnaire, observation, case study
- 7.5 Data analysis and presentation-tabulation, diagram, pie-chart, mean, mode, median, frequency
- 7.6 Proposal writing for basic research and applied works

8. Basic Concepts and Process of Development

- 8.1 Underdevelopment, third world, sustainability, political economy, transformation
- 8.2 Federalism, inclusion, exclusion, decentralization, self-reliance, employment, poverty
- 8.3 Planned/ induced development, innovative development, development from below and above
- 8.4 Equitable development, participatory development, women and development, environment and development, human right and development
- 8.5 Modernization, indigenization, localization

9. Theories on Development

- 9.1 Modernization-R.R.Rostow and N.J.Smelser
- 9.2 Dependency-A.G.Frank and P.A.Baran
- 9.3 World system-I.Wallerstein and S.Amin

10. Development Approaches in Nepal

- 10.1 State-led development approach
- 10.2 Market-led development approach
- 10.3 NGO/INGOs-led development approach
- 10.4 People/community-led development approach

11. Society and Economy of Nepal

- 11.1 Sectoral structure of production-agriculture, industry, tourism, forest etc.
- 11.2 Village economy, land reforms and co-operative movement
- 11.3 Traditional labor organizations- jajmani, kamaiya, halia, Parma etc.
- 11.4 Traditional socio-economic organizations- guthi, dhikuri, rodhi and bheja
- 11.5 Trends of land tenure system and changes in mode of production and sources of income
- 11.6 Rural- urban and regional differences in economy

12. Structure of Nepali Society and Current Issues

- 12.1 Population composition by age and sex, caste/ethnicity, religion, language etc.
- 12.2 Gender and development, human right and development
- 12.3 Inclusion, exclusion, pluralism, diversity and identity politics
- 12.4 Trends, factors, types and consequences of migration

लोक सेवा आयोग
अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको
खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Table of specification

Unit No.	Contents Title	Section	Weight - age	No. of items	Specification	
					I - Level (60%)	II & III - Level (40%)
1.	Introduction to Sociology & Anthropology	A	12	12	7	5
2.	Theoretical Perspectives					
3.	Basic Concepts on Society and Culture					
4.	Socio-Cultural, Economic and Political Institutions		13	13	8	5
5.	Social Process, Stratification, Social Control and Social Groups					
6.	Social Change and Rural- Urban Problems	B	12	12	7	5
7.	Research Methods					
8.	Basic Concepts & Process of Development					
9.	Theories on Development					
10.	Development Approaches in Nepal					
11.	Society and Economy of Nepal		13	13	8	5
12.	Structure of Nepali Society & Current Issues					
Total			50	50	30	20

Paper IV: Optional Paper- Sample MCQs of Sociology & Anthropology

I - Level questions

- कनचाहिँ संस्था होइन ?
Which is not an institution?
A) परिवार (Family) B) विवाह (Marriage) C) समुदाय (Community) D) धर्म (Religion)
- कनचाहिँ प्रत्यक्षरूपले मानवशास्त्रीय अध्ययनसँग सम्बन्धित छन् ?
Which are directly related to anthropological study?
a) सांस्कृतिक परिवर्तन र अनुकूलन (Cultural change and adaptation)
b) सामाजिक संस्था र संगठन (Social institution and organization)
c) संस्कृति र व्यक्तित्व (Culture and personality)
d) संगठानिक व्यवहार र सम्बन्ध (Organizational behavior and relationship)
A) a and b
B) a and c
C) b and c
D) b and d
- सहभागितामूलक विकास भनेको के हो ?
What is meant by participatory development?
A) नीति निर्माताहरूको सहभागिता हो । (Participation of policy makers)
B) विशेषज्ञहरूको सहभागिता हो । (Participation of experts)
C) लाभान्वितहरूको सहभागिता हो । (Participation of beneficiary)
D) दाताहरूको सहभागिता हो । (Participation of donors)

II & III - Level Questions

4. तलका भनाईहरू मार्भिन हेरिस (M. Harris) को तर्क (argument) का सम्बन्धमा सत्य र गलत के छन् ? पत्तालगाउनुहोस् ।

Which of the following statements are true and false about M. Harris's argument? Identify.

1. “एमिक (emic)” भन्ने शब्दले संस्कृतिको स्थानीय अर्थ (view) बताउँछ ।
The word “emic” denotes the local view of culture.
2. उत्पादनको तरिका (Mode of production) ले उत्पादकत्वको व्यवस्था परिवर्तन गर्दछ ।
Mode of production determines the shift of productive system.
3. पर्यावरण (Ecosystem) व्यवस्थापन गर्न एउटा जाती वा समुदायका संस्कारको प्रचलन (Ritual practice) ले महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेल्दछ ।
Ritual practices of an ethnic group/community play crucial roles to maintain an ecosystem.

- A) 1, 2 र 3 सबै सत्य हुन् । (All 1, 2 & 3 are true.)
B) 1, 2 र 3 सबै गलत हुन् । (1, 2 & 3 are false.)
C) 1 सत्य हो तर 2 र 3 गलत हुन् । (1 is true but 2 & 3 are false.)
D) 1 गलत हो तर 2 र 3 सत्य हो । (1 is false but 2 & 3 are true.)

5. संरचनात्मक-प्रकार्यवाद (Structural-functionalism) का दुईवटा बुझाईहरू के-के हुन् ?
1. संरचनात्मक-प्रकार्यवाद सामान्यतया सामाजिक संरचना र यसका कार्यहरूको वैचारिक विश्लेषण हो ।
 2. संरचनात्मक-प्रकार्यवाद जीववैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण हो ।
 3. संरचनात्मक-प्रकार्यवाद भू-मण्डलीकरणको सामाजिक कार्यहरूको एउटा दृष्टिकोण हो ।
 4. मानव पुनरुत्पादनको वर्णनसँग संरचनात्मक-प्रकार्यवादलाई छुट्याउन सकिदैन ।

What are two common understanding of Structural-Functionalism?

1. Structural-functionalism is simply a scientific analysis of social structure and its functions.
2. Structural-functionalism is a perspective of biologist.
3. Structural-functionalism is a perspective of social functional of globalization
4. Theory of structural-functionalism is inseparable from an account of human reproduction

- A) 1 and 2
B) 1 and 3
C) 1 and 4
D) 2 and 3

6. सामाजिक परिवर्तनको सिद्धान्तलाई निर्माता (Propagator) सँग मिलाउनुहोस् ।

Match the theory of social change with the propagators.

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| a) एक धर्के विकासवाद (Unilinear evolutionism) | 1. जे. स्टीवार्ड (J. Steward) |
| b) बहु धर्के विकासवाद (Multilinear evolutionism) | 2. इ. स्मीथ (E. Smith) |
| c) विस्तारवाद (Diffusionism) | 3. एल. एच. मोगान (L. H. Morgan) |
| | 4. के. मार्क्स (K. Marx) |

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>
A)	1	2	3
B)	3	4	2
C)	2	3	1
D)	4	1	2

7. तल दिइएकोमा जोडा मिलाउनुहोस् ।

Match the following.

- a) सांस्कृतिक-पर्यावरणशास्त्र
Cultural ecology
- b) संघर्षको सिद्धान्त
Conflict theory
- c) विकासवाद
Evolutionism

- 1. एल.एच. मोर्गान र ई.बी. टाइलर
L. H. Morgan and E. B. Tylor
- 2. के. मार्क्स र एल.ए. क्रोसर
K. Marx and L. A. Croser
- 3. एम. हेरिस र जे. स्टीवार्ड
M. Harris and J. Steward
- 4. इ. दुर्खाइम र एम. वेबर
E. Durkheim and M. Weber

- A) a – 1, b – 2, c – 3
- B) a – 2, b – 3, c – 4
- C) a – 3, b – 2, c – 1
- D) a – 4, b – 3, c – 2

8. निम्न मध्यमा समाजशास्त्रका दुई सही हाँगाहरू र तीनका मुख्य अध्ययन क्षेत्रहरू कुन कुन हुन् ?

- 1. ग्रामीण समाजशास्त्र जसले सामाजिक संरचना, संगठन र प्रकृयाहरूको अध्ययन गर्दछ ।
- 2. जातीय समाजशास्त्र जसले जात र जातीको अध्ययन गर्दछ ।
- 3. विश्व समाजशास्त्र जसले विश्व समाज र संस्कृतिको व्याख्या/अध्ययन गर्दछ ।
- 4. सहरी समाजशास्त्र जसले सहरी सामाजिक वातावरणको व्याख्या/अध्ययन गर्दछ ।

Which of the following are two correct branches of sociology and their focus areas?

- 1. Rural sociology which focuses on social structure, organization and processes
- 2. Caste sociology which focuses on caste and ethnicity
- 3. Global sociology which explains about global society and global culture
- 4. Urban sociology which explains about urban social phenomena

- A) 1 र 2 सही हुन् । (1 & 2 are correct.)
- B) 2 र 4 सही हुन् । (2 & 4 are correct.)
- C) 3 र 4 सही हुन् । (3 & 4 are correct.)
- D) 1 र 4 सही हुन् । (1 & 4 are correct.)

9. तल दिएका समाजशास्त्र/मानवशास्त्रका अवधारणाहरू मुख्य विचारसँग मिलाउनुहोस् ।

अवधारणा

मुख्य विचार

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------|
| a) व्यवसाय | 1. सामाजिक स्तरिकरण |
| b) जात/जाति | 2. आर्थिक स्तरिकरण |
| c) लैङ्गिक | 3. क्षेत्रीय अनुभव (Feelings) |
| d) भूगोल/भौगोलिक | 4. सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक निर्माण |

लोक सेवा आयोग

अप्राविधिक (न्याय, परराष्ट्र, प्रशासन, लेखापरीक्षण र संसद सेवा), राजपत्रांकित तृतीय श्रेणी, शाखा अधिकृत वा सो सरह पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम

Match the following sociological and anthropological concepts with main ideas.

Concept	Main Ideas
a) Occupation	1. Social stratification
b) Caste/ethnicity	2. Economic stratification
c) Gender	3. Regional feeling
d) Geography	4. Socio-cultural construction
A) a – 1, b – 3, c – 3, d – 1	
B) a – 4, b – 2, c – 4, d – 1	
C) a – 2, b – 2, c – 1, a – 3	
D) a – 2, b – 1, c – 4, d – 3	

10. तल दिएका उपयुक्त विकल्पहरु मिलाउनुहोस् ।

अवधारणा	प्रकृया
a) एकल्वरेसन	1. जातीय विचार
b) संस्कृतिकरण	2. दुई पक्षीय संस्कृति सिकाई
c) कूपोषण	3. उच्च जातीय संस्कृति सिकाई
d) अ-छुतपना	4. खाद्य अपुग

Match the appropriate alternatives given below.

<u>Concept</u>		<u>Process</u>		
a) Acculturation		1. Caste ideology		
b) Sanskritization		2. Two way cultural learning		
c) Malnutrition		3. Learning high caste culture		
d) Un-touchability		4. Food deficiency		
	<u>a</u>	<u>b</u>	<u>c</u>	<u>d</u>
A)	2	3	4	1
B)	3	2	1	4
C)	1	4	2	3
D)	4	1	3	2

11. समाजशास्त्रीय / मानवशास्त्रीय अवधारणा, अनुमान र वास्तविकतालाई मिलाउनुहोस् ।

अवधारणा	अनुभव	वास्तविकता
a) तेश्रोविश्व	1. राज्यको हस्तक्षेप (Intervention)	i. शक्ति विकेन्द्रीकरण
b) संधीयतावाद	2. विकेन्द्रीकरण	ii. व्यवस्थित विकास
c) योजनावद्ध विकास	3. अविकसित	iii. गरीब राष्ट्रहरु

Match the sociological / anthropological concepts, assumption and reality.

Concept	Assumption	Reality
a) Third world	1. State intervention	i. Power decentralization
b) Federalism	2. Decentralization	ii. Systematic development
c) Planned development	3. Underdevelopment	iii. Poor countries
A) a – 3 – iii,	b – 2 – i,	c – 1 – ii
B) a – 2 – ii,	b – 1 – iii,	c – 2 – iii
C) a – 1 – iii,	b – 3 – ii,	c – 2 – i
D) a – 2 – i,	b – 1 – ii,	c – 3 – iii