

9. Political Science Education

(a) Govt. & Politics of Nepal (Pol.Sc.Ed. 321)
Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

1. List the causes of anti Rana movement and explain any one of them.
2. What are the objectives of Nepalese foreign policy?

OR

- Mention the historical background of constituent Assembly.
3. Mention the role of Nepal in NAM.
 4. State the relation between Nepal and the United State of America.

OR

- List the fundamental rights of people under the present constitution.
5. Mention the characteristics of the constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2015 B.S. and explain any one of them.
 6. What do you mean by conflict Management?

OR

- Mention the role of seven parties in peace process of Nepal.
7. Describe the significance of the preamble of the present constitution.
 8. State the economic relation between Nepal and China.

Group "C" 2x12=24

9. Explain the role of political parties in the political movement for the restoration of democracy in 2046

OR

- Evaluate the role played by Nepal in peace keeping operation of the UNO.
10. Evaluate Nepal's relation with independent India.

Group "A" 70

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The sovereignty of Nepal is vested in
 - a. the president
 - b. the prime minister
 - c. the Nepalese people
 - d. Constituent Assembly
2. The permanent secretariat of SAARC is located at
 - a. Male
 - b. New Delhi
 - c. Dhaka
 - d. Kathmandu
3. The first technical assistance to Nepal came from
 - a. the UK
 - b. the USA
 - c. China
 - d. India
4. Nepal-China relation is based on
 - a. panchasheel
 - b. trade and commerce
 - c. religion
 - d. all of the above
5. Nepal became the member of Security Council for
 - a. two time
 - b. three time
 - c. four time
 - d. five time
6. The First Non-Aligned Summit Conference was held in
 - a. Belgrade
 - b. Cairo
 - c. Lusaka
 - d. Algiers
7. SAARC is a regional organization of the
 - a. Arab countries
 - b. European countries
 - c. south Asian countries
 - d. South East Asian countries
8. According to the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 the Chief of the judicial council is the
 - a. Chief justice
 - b. prime Minister
 - c. Retired judge of Supreme Court
 - d. President of the Nepal Bar Association
9. The objective of SAARC is not to deal with

- a. bilateral issues
c. research activities
- b. trade and commerce
d. mutual cooperation
10. Under the Constitution of Nepal 2019 B.S., sovereignty was vested in
a. Rastriya Panchayat
b. Cabinet
c. King
d. People
11. First of all, the provision of Public Service Commission was mentioned in the
a. the Government of Nepal Act, 2004 B.S.
b. the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
c. the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2015 B.S.
d. the Constitution of Nepal, 2019 B.S.
12. Political parties are the vehicle of
a. economic development
b. democracy
c. institutional development
d. none of the above
13. First of all, the directive principles of state policies were mentioned in
a. the Government of Nepal Act, 2004 B.S.
b. the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
c. the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2015 B.S.
d. the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2047 B.S.
14. towards its immediate neighbors. Modern Nepal has adopted the policy of
a. equi-distance
b. equi-proximity
c. neutralization
d. special relation
15. Which of the following is not included in the present Constitution of Nepal?
a. Supreme Court
b. Appeal Court
c. District Court
d. High Court
16. Nepal signed a secret agreement for arms dealing in 1965 with
a. India
b. China
c. Japan
d. the UK
17. Any law can be declared void on the ground of inconsistency with the constitution by the
a. Judicial Council
b. Supreme Court
c. Legislative Parliament
d. Bar Association
18. Nepal regards the UNO as a
a. world parliament
b. political platform of five veto powers
c. guardians of small nations
d. puppet of the super power
19. The detail peace agreement was signed between
a. Nepal government and Maoist
b. seven parties and Maoist
c. Nepal Congress and Maoist
d. UML and Maoist
20. Nepal advocated the NAM because of
a. its geographical reality
b. its desire to maintain equidistance with super power
c. its desire to escape from special relation with India
d. its desire to contain communist influence from outside

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. List the causes of anti Rana movement and explain any one of them.
2. Mention the historical background of Constitution of 2007 B.S.

OR

State the characteristics of the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.

3. Mention the fundamental rights, of the citizen under the Constitution of 2017 B.S.
4. List the characteristics of Constitution of Nepal 2019 B.S and explain any one of them.

OR

State the function of the Council of Minister under the Interim Constitution of 2063-B.S.

5. List the Directive Principles of the state under the Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S.
6. Mention the provision of political parties in present Constitution.

OR

What are the objectives of Nepalese foreign policy?

7. Describe the role of Nepal in non-aligned movement.
8. What do you mean by Conflict Management?

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. Explain the role played by Nepal in the United Nations.
10. Evaluate Nepal's relation with independent India.

OR

Evaluate Nepal's relation with Japan.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. According to Interim Constitution of 2063 the sovereignty of Nepal is vested in
a) the president b) the prime minister
c) the Nepalese people d) Constituent Assembly
2. SAARC is a regional organization of the
a) Arab countries b) European countries
c) South Asian countries d) South-East Asian countries
3. The permanent secretariat of SAARC is located at
a) Male b) New Delhi
c) Dhaka d) Kathmandu
4. Nepal-China relation is based on
a) Panchasheel b) trade and commerce
c) religion d) all of the above
5. Nepal became the member of the Security Council for
a) two times b) three times
c) four times d) five times
6. The first written constitution, the Government of Nepal Act, 1984 was given to the Nepalese people by
a) Padma Shumsher b) Mohan Shumsher
c) Chandra Shumsher d) Juddha Shumsher
7. The First-Aligned Summit Conference was held in
a) Belgrade b) Cairo c) Lusaka d) Algiers
8. The objectives of SAARC is not to deal with
a) bilateral issues b) trade and commerce
c) research activities d) mutual cooperation
9. The Koshi Agreement between Nepal and India was signed during the Prime Ministership of
a) B.P. Koirala b) M.P. Koirala
c) G.P. Koirala d) Mani Mohan Adhikari
10. Who characterized Nepal as "a Yam between two stones"
a) King Birendra b) King Tribhuvan
c) King Birendra d) King Prithivi Narayan Shah
11. Under the Constitution of Nepal 2019 B.S. sovereignty was vested in,
a) Rastriya Parrachyat c) Cabinet
c) King d) people
12. First of all, the provision of Public Service Commission was made in
a) the Government of Nepal Act, 2004 B.S.
b) the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
c) the Constitution of Kingdom of Nepal, 2015B.S.
d) the Constitution of Nepal, 2019 B.S.
13. Political parties are the vehicles of
a) economic development b) democracy
c) institutional development d) all of the above
14. The objectives of Nepal's foreign policy is based upon
a) socio-cultural exchange b) economic development
c) the interest of ruler d) all of the above
15. First of all, the directive principle of state Policy were mentioned in

- a) the Government of Nepal Act, 2004 B.S
 b) the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S
 c) the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2015 B.S
 d) the Constitution of Nepal, 2019 B.S
16. Towards its immediate neighbors, modern Nepal has adopted the policy of
 a) equi-distance b) equi-proximity
 c) neutralization d) special relation
17. According to the Constitution of Nepal, 2063 B.S. the prime minister and other ministers are collectively responsible to the
 a) legislative parliament b) Constitutional Assembly
 c) people of Nepal d) President
18. Any law can be declared void on the ground of
 a) Judicial Council b) Supreme Court
 c) Legislative Parliament d) Bar Association
19. Nepal signed a secret agreement for arms dealing in 1965 A.D with
 a) India b) China c) Japan d) the UK
20. Which of the following is not included in the present Constitution of Nepal?
 a) Supreme court b) Appeal court
 c) District court d) High court

EXAM 2069

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Two third majority of the legislative parliament is necessary to resolve the issue of
 a. peace and friendship treaty b. security and strategic relation
 c. state boundary d. all of the above
2. The first technical assistance of Nepal came from
 a. the UK b. the USA c. China d. India
3. According to the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 the chief of the Judicial Council is the
 a. Chief Justice
 b. Prime Minister
 c. retired judge of Supreme court
 d. President of the Nepal Bar Association.
4. The first and the most important objectives of Nepal's foreign policy s
 a. economic development b. preservation of territorial integrity
 c. identity of small nations d. world peace
5. Which of the following provision is necessary to amend the Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 B.S?
 a. simple majority
 b. two third majority of the present and voting
 c. absolute majority
 d. two third majority of the total members
6. Who is not the member of Constitutional Council?
 a. Prime Minister b. Chief Justice
 c. Speaker d. President
7. The foreign policy of Nepal is guided more by
 a. the size of its population b. its geographical location
 c. its political ideology d. its economic factors
8. The restoration of democracy in Nepal, was very much influenced by
 a. the downfall of Soviet Union b. king's liberal attitude
 c. peoples desire d. all of the above
9. Nepal regards the UNO as a
 a. world parliament
 b. political platform of five veto powers
 c. guardians of small nations
 d. puppet of the super power
10. Who is the supreme commander of Nepal Army?

- a. Commander in Chief of the Army b. President
c. Prime Minister d. Defence Minister
11. For the first time Nepali was mentioned as national language in the
 - a. Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
 - b. Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal, 2015 B.S.
 - c. Constitution of Nepal, 2019 B.S.
 - d. Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 B.S.
 12. Which of the following Constitution was promulgated by the Prime Minister of the country?
 - a. Government of Nepal Act, 1948
 - b. The Interim Constitution of 1960
 - c. The Constitution of Nepal 1962
 - d. The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2006
 13. The **Detail** Peace Agreement was signed between
 - a. Nepal Government and Maoist
 - b. Seven parties and Maoist
 - c. Nepali Congress and Maoist
 - d. UML and Maoist
 14. Prime Minister was declared as the state chief in
 - a. The government of Nepal Act, 2004 B.S.
 - b. The Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
 - c. The Interim Constitution of Nepal, 2063 B.S.
 - d. The Constitution of Nepal 2019 B.S.
 15. Who appoints the chief justice of Supreme Court?
 - a. the President
 - b. the Council of Ministers
 - c. the Speaker
 - d. the Prime Minister
 16. The main interest behind the American aid to Nepal immediate after 1950 was to
 - a. enhance Nepalese economic standard
 - b. strengthen political system in Nepal
 - c. reduce the communist influence in Nepal
 - d. promote democratic system
 17. How many times Nepal become the member of Security Council?
 - a. two time
 - b. four time
 - c. three time
 - d. five time
 18. Nepal-India relation (between 1951 to 1955) was based on
 - a. special relation
 - b. friendly relation
 - c. equidistance
 - d. equi proximity
 19. Which of the following is the objective of Nepalese foreign policy?
 - a. security
 - b. economic development
 - c. preservation of independence
 - d. all of the above
 20. Nepal advocated the non-aligned movement of the beginning phase because of its
 - a. geographical reality
 - b. desire to maintain equidistance with super power
 - c. desire to escape from special relation with India
 - d. desire to contain communist influence from outside

Attempt ALL the Questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. What are the principles of Nepalese foreign policy?
2. State economic relation between Nepal and Japan.
3. State the role of Nepal in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

OR

- List the causes of anti Rana movement and explain any one of them.
4. List the fundamental rights of the people under the present constitution.
5. Describe the significance of the preamble of the present constitution.

OR

- What do you mean by Constituent Assembly?
6. Mention the characteristics of the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S and explain any one of them.

7. Mention the fundamental rights of the citizen under the constitution of Nepal 2019 B.S and explain any one of them.

OR

Discuss on the Nepal's relation with communist China.

8. List the characteristics of the Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal, 2047 B.S and explain any one of them.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the role of political parties for the restoration of democracy in 2046.
10. Evaluate Nepal's relation with independent India.

OR

Explain the relation between Nepal and united Kingdom.

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. State the role played by social organizations to overthrow the autocratic Rana regime.
2. State the role played by Nepali Congress to restore democracy.

OR

Mention the historical background of Constituent Assembly Election.

3. Discuss the 3 consequences of 12 point peace accord between the then seven Parties and Maoist.
4. List the characteristics of the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.

OR

State the political rights of the Nepalese citizen under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2015 B.S.

5. Mention any five characteristics of the Constitution of Nepal, 2019 B.S.
6. State the right of freedom of Nepalese citizen according to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 B.S.

OR

State any three policies of the state under the Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S.

7. Write about the provision of political parties under Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S.
8. What are the differences between fundamental rights and directive principle of the state?

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Examine the relation of Nepal with the United Kingdom.
10. Analyze the role played by Nepal in the UN for maintaining world peace.

OR

Examine the role of Nepal in South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Foreign policy of a nation is
(a) to change the existing behaviour of a nation
(b) the continuation of the behaviour of a nation
(c) a course of action to attain the national objective
2. According to the Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S. sovereignty of Nepal is vested in the
(a) Prime Minister (b) Chief justice
(c) Nepalese people (d) President
3. Which was not the salient feature of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 1990 (2047 B.S)?
(a) bi-cameral legislature (b) sovereignty vested in people
(c) independent judiciary (d) 'back to the village programme'
4. Tripartite Treaty on Gurkha Recruitment was signed among
(a) Nepal, India and the UK (b) Nepal, India and the USA
(c) Nepal, India and China (d) Nepal, India and Germany
5. During the Rana regime, the objective of Nepal's foreign policy was to

- (a) maintain balance of power (b) appease the British-India
 (c) neutralize China
 (d) acquire economic assistance from foreign countries
6. Nepal's foreign policy with its immediate neighbors is based on the principle of
 (a) Panchasheel (b) equidistance
 (c) national ideology (d) none of the above
7. According to the present constitution, Prime Minister of Nepal takes oath from the
 (a) President (b) Chief justice
 (c) Speaker (d) Vice-president
8. Provision of Public Service Commission, first of all was mentioned in the
 (a) Government of Nepal Act 2004 B.S.
 (b) Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
 (c) Constitution of the kingdom of Nepal 2015 B.S.
 (d) Constitution of Nepal 2019 B.S.
9. Who can declare the state of emergency in Nepal?
 (a) The president (b) The Prime Minister
 (c) The Chief justice (d) The Commander-In-Chief
10. The treaty of Peace and Friendship between Nepal and china (April 28, 1960) was based on
 (a) non-alignment policy (b) charter of the UN
 (c) principle of equality
 (d) five principle of peaceful co-existence
11. According to the present constitution which does not come in the tyre of the court?
 (a) supreme Court (b) Appeal Court
 (c) District Court (d) High Court
12. The permanent Secretariat of SAARC is located at
 (a) New Delhi (b) Dhaka
 (c) Thimpu (d) Kathmandu
13. The foreign policy of Nepal is guided by
 (a) the policy of appeasement (b) its political ideology
 (c) present attitude of the leaders (d) the economic factor
14. Non-alignment refers to
 (a) indifferent attitude of a nation towards the world affairs
 (b) the union of neutral nations
 (c) the component of balance of power
 (d) none of the above
15. SAARC is a regional organization of
 (a) South East Asian Countries (b) Arab Countries
 (c) South Asian Countries (d) European Countries
16. India, China and other nations have keen interest in maintaining friendly relation with Nepal because it is
 (a) a beautiful country (b) in strategic location
 (c) a country of Mt. Everest (d) birth place of Lord Buddha
17. The foreign policy of Nepal should not be guided by the
 (a) Panchasheel (b) international law
 (c) economic factor (d) interest of a particular party
18. Nepal, in the beginning could not get, admission to the UNO because of
 (a) it's very close relation with the UK
 (b) there was Rana autocracy in Nepal
 (c) there was cold war politics between two blocks
 (d) its affinity with India
19. Political parties are the vehicle of
 (a) democracy (b) economic development
 (c) institutional development (d) all of the above
20. The Koshi agreement between Nepal and India was signed during the Prime-Minister ship of
 (a) M.P. Koirala (b) B.P. Koirala
 (c) G.P. Koirala (d) T.P. Acharya

Attempt the all questions.

1. List the causes of the political movement of anti Rana regime and explain any one of them.
2. Write an account about 12 point peace accord between seven parties and Maoist.

OR

List the characteristics of the Government of Nepal Act, 2001 and explain any one of them.

3. Describe the two fundamental rights of Nepalese citizens according to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 B.S.
4. State the composition of the Constituent Assembly according to the Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S.

OR

Discuss the preamble of the Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S.

5. State the directive principles of the present constitution.
6. Describe the provision of political parties in present constitution.

OR

What are the objectives of Nepal's foreign policy?

7. State brief history of Nepal's foreign policy.
8. Write about the technical assistance provided by the USA to Nepal.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Discuss the role played by Nepal in the United Nations for maintaining world peace.
10. Explain the role of Nepal in non-aligned movement (NAM).

OR

Discuss the role played by Nepal to enhance the activities of South Asian Association of Regional Cooperation (SAARCE).

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The sovereignty of Nepal is vested in
 - a. the Prime Minister
 - b. The Chief Justice
 - c. the Nepalese people
 - d. the President
2. Tripartite treaty on Gurkha recruitment was signed among
 - a. Nepal, India and the UK
 - b. Nepal, India and the USA
 - c. Nepal, India and China
 - d. Nepal, the UK and the USA
3. The treaty of peace and friendship between Nepal and China (April 28, 1960) was based on
 - a. non-alignment policy
 - b. charter of the UN
 - c. principle of equality
 - d. five principle of peaceful coexistence
4. Nepal's foreign policy with ist immediate neighbours is based on the principle of
 - a. Panchasheel
 - b. equidistance
 - c. national ideology
 - d. none of the above
5. First of all, the provision of public service commission was mentioned in the
 - a. the Government of Nepal Act, 2004 B.S.
 - b. the Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
 - c. the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2015 B.S.
 - d. the constitution of Nepal 2019 B.S.
6. The permanent secretariat of SAARC is located at
 - a. New Delhi
 - b. Dhaka
 - c. Thimpu
 - d. Kathmandu
7. Nepal became the member of Security Council for
 - a. two times
 - b. three times
 - c. four times
 - d. five times
8. SAARC is a regional organization of
 - a. South East Asian Countries
 - b. South Asian Countries
 - c. Arab countries
 - d. European countries

9. Which of the following is not included in the tier of court under the present constitution of Nepal?
 a. Supreme court b. Appeal court
 c. District court d. High court
10. India and China have keen interest in maintaining friendly relation with Nepal because it is
 a. a beautiful country b. in strategic location
 c. a country of Mt. Everest d. birth place of Lord Buddha
11. Nepal, in the beginning could not secure admission to the UNO because of
 a. it's very close relation with the UK
 b. there was Rana autocracy in Nepal
 c. there was cold war politics between two blocks
 d. its affinity with India
12. Nepal's foreign policy is more guided by
 a. the size of its population b. its geographical location
 c. political ideology d. economic factor
13. The detail peace agreement was signed by
 a. Nepal government and Maoist
 b. Seven party and Maoist
 c. Nepali Congress and Maoist
 d. UML and Maoist
14. Political parties are the vehicle of
 a. democracy b. economic development
 c. institutional development d. all of the above
15. Under the constitution of 2019 B.S. sovereignty was vested in
 a. Rastriya Panchayat b. Cabinet
 c. King d. Nepali people
16. The most important determinant of Nepalese foreign policy is
 a. demography b. economy c. geopolitics d. topography
17. The first and most important objective of Nepal's foreign policy is the
 a. preservation of its territorial integrity
 b. identify of small nations
 c. world peace
 d. social security
18. The mandate of the Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S to the government is to
 a. hold election of Constituent Assembly
 b. frame the constitution
 c. conduct day to day administration
 d. all of the above
19. The Koshi agreement between Nepal and India was signed during the Prime Mentorship of
 a. M.P. Koirala b. B.P. Koirala
 c. G.P. Koirala d. T.P. Koirala
20. Non-alignment refers to
 a. indifferent attitude of a nation towards the world affairs
 b. the union of neutral nations
 c. the component of balance of power
 d. none of the above

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Examine the changing concept of history
- State any five principles for selecting history curriculum.

OR

Give your opinion about Nepal's Endeavour for the conflict management after 1963 B.S.

- List the main characteristics of the Constitution of 2004 B.S. and explain any one of them.
- Illustrate the political rights of Nepalese citizen's according to the Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2015 B.S.

OR

Mention the immediate causes of political movement for the restoration of democracy in Nepal.

- Point out the major features of the directive principles of state, according to the Interim constitution of 2063 B.S.
- List the fundamental rights of citizens according to the Interim constitution of 2063 B.S. and explain any one.

OR

Sketch brief survey of Nepal's foreign policy after the restoration of democracy in Nepal.

- Write the objectives of Nepal's foreign policy.
 - Explain Nepal-India special relation.
- Group "C" 2×12=24
- Examine the role of Nepal in SAARC.
 - Describe Nepal-China relation.
 - Explain the role played by Nepal to maintain world peace under the umbrella of the UNO.

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- The first technical assistance to Nepal came from
a. the UK b. the USA c. Japan d. India
- The motive of non-alignment is related to
a. protect weak nations b. safeguard newly emerged nations
c. anti colonialism d. all of the above
- The popular movement of 1950
a. made the people sovereign b. gave power to the king
c. inspired Nepal for open door policy
d. none of the above
- the most stable and permanent determinant of Nepal's foreign policy is
a. scientific development b. size of population
c. geography d. economic development
- Which is the salient feature of 1990 constitution?
a. bicameral legislature b. sovereignty vested in the people
c. independent judiciary d. all of the above
- According to 2015 B.S. constitution sovereignty was vested in the
a. king b. people c. cabinet d. parliament
- Nepal regards the UNO as a
a. puppet of the USA b. propaganda platform
c. guardian of small nations d. none of the above
- The act of a state towards external environment and conditions comes under
a. international politics b. international relations
c. foreign policy d. world politics
- The relation of Nepal with its immediate neighbours is based on
a. special relation b. religious proximity
c. equi distance d. none of the above
- Non-alignment refers to
a. neutralization b. isolationalism
c. non commitment d. not entering into military alliance
- From 1951 to 1955 A.D, Nepal mentioned its special relation with
a. people's republic of China b. India
c. the United Kingdom d. the USA
- SAARC is a regional organization of
a. South Asian-Countries b. South African countries
c. Arab Countries d. South American Countries

13. The first non-aligned conference was held in
 a. Lusaka b. Belgrade c. Algiers d. Cairo
14. The Gandak Agreement between Nepal and India was signed during the prime ministership of
 a. M.P. Koirala b. B.P. Koirala
 c. T.P. Acharya d. Dr. K.I. Singh
15. Which declared for the first time Nepali language as a vernacular language?
 a. The Interim Constitution of 2007 B.S.
 b. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2015 B.S.
 c. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 B.S.
 d. The Constitution of the Kingdom of Nepal 2047 B.S.
16. According to the provision of 2047 B.S. Constitution, who could be the Supreme Commander of Nepal Army?
 a. the king b. prime minister
 c. defense minister d. speaker of the lower house
17. By the provision of Interim Constitution of 2063 B.S. who could not be the member of Constitutional Council?
 a. Prime minister b. Chief justice
 c. President d. Speaker of the legislative parliament
18. Nepal China relation is based on
 a. trade and commerce b. religious proximity
 c. panchasheel d. none of the above
19. The detail Peace Agreement was signed between
 a. Nepal Government and Maoist b. Seven parties and Maoist
 c. Nepali Congress and Maoist d. UML and Maoist
20. Till now Nepal has experienced
 a. four Constitutions b. five Constitutions
 c. six Constitutions d. seven Constitutions.

(b) International Politics & International Relations (Pol. Sc. Ed. 322)

Exam 2067

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

8x7=56

- Show the importance of geography as an element of national power.
- State the importance of international relations.
- What are the functions of FAO?

OR

- What are the functions of WHO?
- What are the problems of disarmaments?
- What is the importance of regionalism in international politics?
- State the purposes of balance of power.

OR

- State the purposes of IMF.
- List the objectives of SAARC and explain any one of them.
- How is national interest harmonized with global responsibility?

OR

What are the changes brought by technological development in international relations?

Group "C"

2x12=24

- Explain the function of General Assembly.
- Explain the importance of non-aligned movement in the present world context.

OR

Describe the recent trends of international politics.

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- Factors responsible for the establishment of regionalism after second world war is

- a. emergence of communism
 b. cold war
 c. mutual distrust between two super power
 d. all of the above
2. Three important things relevant to international politics are
 a. national interest, conflict, power
 b. war, power, relation of states
 c. disarmament, foreign policy, struggle for power
 d. state, international organization, world government
3. "Detente" is known as
 a. relaxation
 b. military intervention
 c. incensement of weapons
 d. economic intervention
4. WHO mainly looks the field of
 a. economic
 b. culture
 c. health
 d. education
5. The First Summit Conference of SAARC was held in
 a. Kathmandu
 b. Dhaka
 c. Delhi
 d. Islamabad
6. Balance of power is primarily concerned with
 a. concentration of power
 b. reduction of power
 c. stabilization of power
 d. incensement in power
7. National power refers to
 a. technology
 b. economy
 c. geography
 d. all of the above
8. Disarmament refers to
 a. elimination of all kinds of weapons
 b. stabilization of arm race
 c. reduction of war materials
 d. prohibition of nuclear tests
9. In international politics a country cannot keep itself separate from
 a. national interest
 b. international obligation
 c. international treaty
 d. international organization
10. The term "cold war" is known as
 a. war with modern weapons
 b. war with nuclear weapons
 c. war to increase colonial regime
 d. none of the above
11. Which indicates the recent trend in international politics?
 a. Uni-polar world
 b. Decline of military pacts
 c. Neo-imperialism
 d. all of the above
12. The most important organ of the UNO to maintain world peace is the
 a. International Court of justice
 b. General Assembly
 c. Secretariat
 d. Security Council
13. The main aim to establish the United Nations Organization is to
 a. maintain international peace and security
 b. develop friendly relations among nations
 c. achieve international co-operation
 d. increase economic development
14. Capacity of a state in international relation is determined by
 a. scientific development
 b. natural resources
 c. quality of diplomats
 d. a number of national elements
15. The first NAM Conference was held in
 a. Bangladesh
 b. Delhi
 c. Belgrade
 d. Cairo
16. The vital interest of a country's foreign policy is the
 a. acquisition of maximum foreign aid
 b. promotion of international understanding
 c. protection of national interests
 d. exploitation of international resources
17. The main reason for the emergence of uni-polarism is
 a. downfall of the colonial powers
 b. emergence of the new powers

- c. downfall of the USSR as a world super power
d. end of the cold war
18. The basic cause to form ASEAN as a regional organization is to achieve
a. economic development b. social harmony
c. regional security d. political stability
19. Which is not the element of national power?
a. Intervention b. Geography
c. Population d. Natural resources
20. The UNO was established on
a. 14th August 1945 b. 24th October 1945
c. 16th May 1945 d. 31st December 1945

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. What is international politics?
2. What are the limitations of national power?
3. Show the differences between multipolarism and uni-polarism?

OR

What is disarmament?

4. List the principles of non-aligned movement and explain any of them.
5. What are the impacts of technological development in international relation?
6. What are the causes of cold war?

OR

List the objectives of SAARC and explain any one of them.

7. What are the recent trends of international politics?
8. List the functions of Security Council and explain any one of them.

OR

What are the functions of UNESCO?

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. Explain the main purposes and principles of UN.
10. What is national interest? Explain the ways of harmonize between national interest and global responsibility.

OR

Critically examine the role of Europe in the international politics in the present context.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. The primary concern of a country is
a) international organization b) international interest
c) national interest d) regional interest
2. The main reason for the emergence of uni-polarism is
a) downfall of the colonial powers
b) downfall of the USSR as a super power
c) end of the cold war
d) emergence of new power
3. Bi-polarism was the result of
a) the first world war b) the second world war
c) downfall of the British Empire d) global rivalry between super powers
4. Factors responsible for the establishment of regionalism after second world war is
a) mutual distrust between two super powers
b) cold wars
c) security from probable wars
d) all of the above
5. ASEAN is related to
a) European countries b) Latin American countries
c) Asian countries d) African countries
6. "E.V" is related to

- a) Australia b) Europe c) Colombo d) Delhi
7. The first non-aligned summit conference was held in
a) Cairo b) Belgrade c) Colombo d) Delhi
8. What is the device for maintaining the Balance of Power?
a) compensation b) intervention
c) armament d) all of the above
9. The five principles of "Panchaseela" was formulated through the conference of
a) Belgrade b) 1-33 anadung
c) Cairo d) Lusaka
10. Which is not the element of national power?
a) intervention b) population
c) natural resources d) geography
11. The responsibility of maintaining international peace and security is the function of the
a) Secretariat b) Trusteeship Council
c) General Assembly d) Security Council
12. Capacity of a state in international politics is determined by
a) quality of diplomats b) scientific development
c) industrial development d) all of the above
13. The UN was established on
a) 24 Oct 1945 b) 25 Oct 1945
c) 26 Oct 1945 d) 27 Oct 1945
14. Three important things relevant to international politics are
a) state world government international organization
b) national interest, conflict, Power
c) War power, relation of states
d) disarmament, foreign policy, struggle for power
15. The main objectives of SAARC is
a) economic development b) social harmony
c) political stability d) regional security
16. Detente means
a) war b) conflict c) intervention d) relaxation
17. Which is not the specialize agency of the UN?
a) WTO b) DLO c) WHO d) FAO
18. The most common reason for a nation to be non-aligned is to
a) get maximum economic aid
b) get maximum Military aid
c) get political support
d) be free from domination of the great powers
19. Disarmament refers to
a) reduction of war materials b) stabilization of arm race
c) prohibition of nuclear tests d) elimination of all kinds of weapons
20. The most stable and permanent element of national power is
a) geography b) population
c) military power d) economic development

Exam 2069

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

- Show the relationship between international politics and international relations.
- List the functions of General Assembly and explain any one of them.
- What is the purpose of balance of power?

OR

- What are the functions of WHO?
- List the elements of national power and explain any one of them.
- What are the problems of disarmament?

OR

- How is national interest harmonized with global responsibility?
- List the objectives of ASEAN and explain any one of them.

7. State the impact of technological development on international relations.
8. What are the objectives of EV?

OR

What are the causes of cold war?

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe the purposes and principles of the UN.
10. Explain the new trends in international politics.

OR

Critically examine the impotence of regionalism in international politics.

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers

1. National power refers to
 - a. natural resources
 - b. population
 - c. leadership
 - d. all of the above
2. The responsibility of maintaining peace and security is the formation of
 - a. general assembly
 - b. security council
 - c. secretarial
 - d. trusteeship council
3. The most common reason for a nation to be non-aligned is to
 - a. maintain social harmony
 - b. get maximum aid
 - c. be free from domination of the great power
 - d. obtain political support
4. "ASEAN" is related to
 - a. African countries
 - b. Asian countries
 - c. European countries
 - d. Latin American countries
5. What is the device for maintaining balance of power?
 - a. compensation
 - b. intervention
 - c. armament
 - d. all of the above
6. The first conference of "NAM" was held in
 - a. Cairo
 - b. Belgrade
 - c. Colombo
 - d. Lusaka
7. In international politics the term "Neo-colonialism" is known as
 - a. military colonialism
 - b. political colonialism
 - c. economic colonialism
 - d. ideological colonialism
8. The main problem of disarmament is
 - a. ratio of weapons
 - b. regional organizations
 - c. the UN
 - d. bi-polar world
9. Which indicates the recent trend in international politics?
 - a. uni-polar world
 - b. decline of military pacts
 - c. neo-imperialism
 - d. all of the above
10. Which is the inevitable part of the international politics?
 - a. national interest
 - b. power
 - c. foreign policy
 - d. all of the above
11. The primary concern of a country is
 - a. international interest
 - b. regional interest
 - c. national interest
 - d. none of the above
12. The most powerful country in South Asia is
 - a. Pakistan
 - b. Sri Lanka
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. India
13. Today's world power structure is
 - a. uni-polar
 - b. bi-polar
 - c. multi polar
 - d. all of the above
14. Capacity of a state in international politics is determined by
 - a. industrial development
 - b. scientific development
 - c. quality of diplomacy
 - d. all of the above
15. EU is related to
 - a. European countries
 - b. Latin American countries
 - c. Asian countries
 - d. African countries

16. Factors responsible for the establishment of regionalism after Second World War is
 - a. mutual distrust between super power
 - b. cold war
 - c. necessity of economic development
 - d. all of the above
17. The five principles of "panchsheela" was formulated through the conference of
 - a. Belgrade
 - b. Bandung
 - c. Lusaka
 - d. Cairo
18. The main objective of SAARC is
 - a. regional security
 - b. political stability
 - c. social harmony
 - d. economic development
19. "Détente" means
 - a. war
 - b. conflict
 - c. relaxation
 - d. intervention
20. The most stable and permanent element of national power is
 - a. population
 - b. geography
 - c. military
 - d. economic development

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. Mention the scope of international politics.
2. List the elements of national power and explain any two of them.
3. What is bipolarism?

OR

4. What are the impacts of technological development in international relations?
5. Show the ways to harmonize between national interest and global responsibility.
6. What are the causes of cold war?

OR

Identify the role of UNESCO.

7. What are the objectives of SAARC?
8. State the principles of non-aligned movement.

OR

What are the problems of Africa?

9. What are the recent trends of international politics? Discuss.
10. Explain the purpose and principles of UN.

OR

Describe the importance of regionalism in the present context.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick () the best answers.

1. Factors responsible for the establishment of regionalism after Second world war is
 - (a) cold war
 - (b) mutual distrust between two super power
 - (c) emergence of communism
 - (d) all of the above
2. National power refers to
 - (a) natural resources
 - (b) national leadership
 - (c) population
 - (d) all of the above
3. The main objective of SAARC is
 - (a) economic development
 - (b) social harmony
 - (c) political stability
 - (d) regional security
4. "Detente" means
 - (a) war
 - (b) conflict
 - (c) relaxation
 - (d) intervention
5. The U.N. was established on

- (a) 15 Oct, 1945 (b) 25 Oct, 1945
 (c) 26 Oct, 1945 (d) 27 Oct, 1945
6. The world power of today is dominated by
 (a) U.S. (b) U.K.
 (c) France (d) Germany
7. WHO, Mainly, looks the field of
 (a) economy (b) culture
 (c) health (d) education
8. The most important organ of the UNO to maintain world peace is the
 (a) International Court of Justice (b) General Assembly
 (c) Secretariat (d) Security Council
9. The five principles of "Panchasheela" were formulated through the Conference of
 (a) Belgrade (b) Bandung
 (c) Cairo (d) Lusaka
10. ASEAN is relate with
 (a) Asian countries (b) European countries
 (c) African countries (d) None of the above
11. "EU" is related with
 (a) European countries (b) Asian countries
 (c) African countries (d) Latin American countries
12. The vital interest of a country's foreign policy is
 (a) promotion of international understanding
 (b) protection of national interests
 (c) to get maximum foreign aid
 (d) None of the above
13. Cold war is a
 (a) verbal war (b) atomic war
 (c) chemical war (d) religious war
14. The First Summit Conference of SAARC was held in
 (a) Kathmandu (b) Dhaka
 (c) Delhi (d) Islamabad
15. The first non-aligned summit conference was held in
 (a) Cairo (b) Belgrade
 (c) Colombo (d) Delhi
16. Disarmament refers to
 (a) reduction of war materials (d) stabilization of arm race
 (c) prohibition of nuclear tests (d) elimination of all kinds of weapons
17. IMF mainly deals with
 (a) cultural aspect (b) economic aspect
 (c) health aspect (d) educational aspect
18. What is the device for maintaining Balance of power?
 (a) armament (b) intervention
 (c) compensation (d) all of the above
19. Bi-polarism was the result of
 (a) the First world war (b) the Second world war
 (c) global rivalry between two super powers
 (d) downfall of the British empire
20. The most stable and permanent element of national power is
 (a) military power (b) economic development
 (c) population (d) geography

Exam. 2071

Group "B"

8×7=56

Attempt the all questions.

1. What is international politics?
 2. Point out the importance of natural resources as an element of national power.
- OR
3. Show the importance of diplomacy as an element of national power.
 3. State the importance of international relations.

4. Mention the problems of disarmament.
5. What are the techniques of balance of power?
6. What are the functions of UNESCO?

OR

What are the functions of ILO?

7. List three objectives of ASEAN and explain any one of them.
8. Show the ways to harmonize between national interest and global responsibility.

OR

Mention the impact of technological development in international relations.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Explain the purpose and principles of U.N.
10. Define regionalism and explain its importance in international politics.

OR

Explain the relationship between international politics and international relation.

Group "A"

20

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Which one is the scope of international politics?
 - a. national interest
 - b. foreign policy
 - c. regional alliances
 - d. all of the above
2. International relation is a study of
 - a. relationship between different group of people among states
 - b. different organizations of people among states
 - c. relationship between states and people
 - d. all of the above
3. Which is not the recent trend of international politics?
 - a. continuation of cold war
 - b. expansion of atomic club
 - c. military unipolar world
 - d. problem of terrorism
4. Non aligned movement supports
 - a. military alliance
 - b. cold war
 - c. hegemonism
 - d. Panchasheel
5. EU is related to
 - a. Asia
 - b. Europe
 - c. Africa
 - d. Latin America
6. The biggest organ of U.N. is
 - a. General Assembly
 - b. Security Council
 - c. Trusteeship Council
 - d. Secretariat
7. Which is not the element of national power?
 - a. Geography
 - b. Natural resources
 - c. Technology
 - d. Intervention
8. After 2nd world war the main cause of establishment of regionalism was
 - a. emergence of communism
 - b. mutual distrust between super power
 - c. security from probable wars
 - d. all of the above
9. The first NAM Conference was held in
 - a. Kathmandu
 - b. Dhaka
 - c. Bangladesh
 - d. Delgrade
10. In the present situation national interest and global responsibility is
 - a. unrelated to each other
 - b. opposite things
 - c. tow side of a coin
 - d. none of the above
11. Which one is the limitation of national power?
 - a. geography
 - b. economy
 - c. international mortality
 - d. leadership
12. Balance of power supports
 - a. limitation of power
 - b. equilibrium
 - c. expansion of power
 - d. none of the above
13. The term "cold war" means
 - a. war with traditional weapons
 - b. war with the nuclear weapons
 - c. war to increase colonial regime
 - d. verbal war
14. Which one is the device of balance of power

- a. alliances and counter alliances
c. armament and disarmament
15. Disarmament means
a. reduction of war materials
c. stabilization of arm race
16. The UNO was established on
a. 24th August 1945
c. 24th October 1945
17. The basic interest of a country is
a. international morality
c. national interest
18. "Détente" is known as
a. military intervention
c. relaxation
19. The basic cause to form SAARC is to achieve
a. economic development
c. nuclear technology
20. The most important organ of the UN to maintain world peace is the
a. Security Council
c. General Assembly
- b. compensation and partition
d. all of the above
- b. prohibition of nuclear tests
d. limitation of all kinds weapons
- b. 24th May 1945
d. 24th December 1945
- b. international interest
d. regional interest
- b. military alliance
d. increase of weapons
- b. Military alliance
d. political stability
- b. Secretariat
d. International Court of Justice

Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Show the relationship between international politics and international relations
2. List the elements of national power and explain any one of them.
3. Introduce the techniques of balance of power.
OR
State the problems of disarmament.
4. Mention the ways of harmonize between national interest and global responsibility
5. State the impact of technological development in international relations.
6. What are the causes of cold war?
Or
What are the functions of WHO?
7. List the principles of UN.
8. What are the principles of non-alignment?
OR
State the functions of Security council of UN.
- Group "C" [2×12=24]
9. What is regionalism? Discuss the importance of regionalism in the present context.
10. What are the recent trends in international politics? Discuss.
OR
Examine the emerging influential role of Europe in international politics.

Group "A"

20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. The scope of international politics includes.
a. state system
c. power
2. "Game theory" is related to
a. international relations
c. international organizations
3. National power includes
a. military
b. economy
c. technology
d. all of the above
4. The primary concern of a country, in international politics is
a. international interest
c. national interest
- b. national interest
d. all of the above
- b. international law
d. none of the above
- b. international interest
d. international treaty

5. Which one is the technique of balance of power
a. armament b. alliances c. compensation d. all of the above
6. Bi polarism is the result of
a. the second world war b. the first world war
c. rivalry between two super powers d. downfall of British Empire
7. Disarmament supports
a. arm control b. arm race c. conflict d. war
8. Cold war is a
a. chemical war b. atomic war c. verbal war d. none of the above
9. Global responsibility means
a. national responsibility b. regional responsibility
c. continental responsibility d. world-wide responsibility
10. Which is not the element of national power?
a. Geography b. Natural resources
c. Technology d. Intervention
11. Which one is the recent trend of international politics?
a. end of cold war b. downfall of USSR as a super power
c. militarily unipolar world d. all of the above
12. Factors responsible for the establishment of regionalism after the Second world war as
a. mutual distrust between two super powers
b. cold war
c. security from probable wars
d. all of the above
13. "Detente" means
a. war b. intervention c. dispute d. relaxation
14. The main objective of SAARC is
a. social harmony b. regional security
c. economic development d. political stability
15. The five principles of Panchasheel" was formulated through the conference of
a. Bang dung b. Cairo c. Belgrade d. Lusaka
16. The responsibility of maintaining international peace and security is the function of the
a. Secretariat b. Trusteeship Council
c. Security Council d. General Assembly
17. ASEAN is related to
a. European countries b. Latin American countries
c. African countries d. Asian countries
18. The first non-aligned summit conference was held in
a. Cairo b. Belgrade c. Colombo d. Delhi
19. Capacity of a state in international politics is determined by
a. quality of diplomats b. industrial developments
c. scientific developments d. all of the above
20. The most stable and permanent element of national power is
a. geography b. military power
c. population d. economic development

(c) Methods of Teaching Political Science(Pol. Sc. Ed. 391)

Exam 2067
Group "A" 20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Behavioral political scientists are very much influenced by
a. history b. geography
c. philosophy d. sociology
2. Curriculum framer of political science must be aware of
a. learner's psychology b. national goals
c. social change d. all of the above
3. Instructional objectives are directly guided by

- a. units and lessons
c. evaluation devices
4. Participants are free to express even wild ideas without any bar in
a. brain storming
c. symposium
5. Flow chart may be used to show various
a. components of an institution
c. types of a concept
6. Micro teaching is conducted in a group of
a. children
c. instructors
7. Which methods is called as a teacher-centered method?
a. Discussion
c. Lecture
8. Individual learning is emphasized in
a. lecture method
c. inquiry method
9. In Nepal a school textbook must be prescribed by
a. Curriculum Development
c. Public Schools Organization
10. A specification chart is meant to be prepared by the
a. class teacher
c. the headmaster
11. Which is the quality of a well-developed unit?
a. Uniqueness
c. Cohesiveness
12. Which is related to affective domain?
a. to explain a concept
c. To lead a group
13. The concept of sequence is implied in
a. whom to teach
c. what to teach
14. Proper adjustment between the total contents and teaching hours is made in
a. resource unit
c. work plan
15. For primary learning students have to be involved in
a. micro teaching
c. group discussion
16. In which grade students have to study "introduction to SAARC Countries" in social studies course?
a. VII
b. VIII
c. IX
d. X
17. The physical aspect of a textbook includes
a. margin
c. figure
18. The most comprehensive objective test is
a. matching
c. completion
19. To be well informed of current events and issues students have to seek help of
a. newspapers and magazines
c. internet and computer
d. all of the above
20. Which is called as natural laboratory for varieties of experience?
a. peer Group
c. community
- b. teaching strategies
d. all of the above
- b. seminar
d. panel discussion
- b. steps of a process
d. parts of a whole
- b. peers
d. supervisors
- b. Inquiry
d. problem-solving
- b. demonstration method
d. discussion method
- b. Department of Education
d. all of the above
- b. question setter
d. the examiner
- b. Dependentsness
d. all of the above
- b. To write a report
d. To internalize a value
- b. how to teach
d. when to teach
- b. teaching unit
d. lesson plan
- b. field trip
d. pair interaction

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B" 8x7=56

- How is political science defined by traditionalists and behavioral lists?
- State the horizontal organization of curriculum.

OR

State the concept of behavioral objective with two examples.

3. What would be considered to analyses the scope of a course?
4. Give your arguments in favors of team teaching.

OR

How are current events and issues are are interrelated?

5. Distinguish between the concepts of resource unit and teaching unit.
6. Point out the merits and demerits of subjective question.
7. List five types of charts. And draw a figure of anyone.
8. State the purpose of discussion method.

OR

State the use of textbook in different ways.

Group "C"

2x12=24

9. What is political science education? How does it differ from political science?

OR

Describe the purpose and process of inquiry method.

11. Prepare a lesson plan on "Electoral process".

EXAM 2068

Attempt ALL the questions.

Group 'B'

[8×7=56]

1. Show the relation of political science with psychology.

OR

Explain the meaning of political science education.

2. State the elements of curriculum.
3. Explain the concept of instructional objective with two examples.

OR

What are criteria to analyze the objectives of curriculum.

4. Point out the criteria to evaluate a Textbook.
5. What are the demerits of lecture method?
6. State the purpose of field trip.

OR

State the purpose of teaching current events and issues.

7. What are the steps involved in micro-teaching?
8. Point out the merits and demerits of objective questions.

Group 'C'

[2×12=24]

9. What are the different kinds of discussion method? Explain the purpose and process of any Two.

OR

What do you mean by supplementary reading materials? Describe the purpose and process of any two.

10. Prepare a lesson plan on international understanding.

Group 'A'

[20]

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick the best answers.

1. Which school of thought gives highest priority to empirical methods?
a) behaviouralist b) contractualist
c) legalist d) idealist
2. Political science is called as the fruit of
a) Geography b) History
c) Economics d) Civics
3. Lecture methods is useful for
a) solving problems b) getting feedback
c) Economics d) exchanging ideas
4. Micro teaching gives top priority to teaching.
5. A book which may or may not cover all the units of proportional parts to its whole?
a) text book b) principles
c) year book d) guide book

6. Which chart will help you to show the relationship of proportional parts to its whole?
a) organization chart b) classification chart
c) chart pie chart d) bar chart
7. The prominent element of curriculum around which other elements revolve is
a) evaluation b) strategies
c) content d) objective
8. The main purpose of using lesson plan is to
a) make learning meaningful b) apply various techniques
c) maintain teaching standard d) display instructional materials
9. Inquiry methods is characterized as
a) authoritative method b) democratic method
c) scientific method d) natural method
10. Which type of discussion may be conducted in regular class without much preparation?
a) Panel b) Buzz group
c) Workshop d) Symposium
11. Instructional objectives are prepared for
a) Classroom teaching b) educational development
c) curriculum revision d) guidance and counseling
12. While formulating objective of political science curriculum the framer must be aware of
a) the nature of discipline b) taxonomy of objective
c) social environment d) all of the above
13. A teacher of civics should use textbook as
a) base b) reference
c) guide d) all of the above
14. A good resource person must
a) have co-operative attitude b) be a good orator
c) possess high social states d) be highly educated
15. Which process does provide opportunity for direct learning?
a) inquiry b) drama
c) demonstration d) field trip
16. Which objective item can test different skills and abilities of student's?
a) true and false b) multiple choice
c) completion d) matching
17. Major propose of teaching current events is to
a) give up to date information's b) provide wide knowledge
c) improve intellectual skills d) motivate for learning
18. Relation between state and market is dealt in
a) political sociology b) political economy
c) political history d) political geography
19. Subjective and objective qualities may be combined in
a) matching item b) multiple choice
c) short-answered question d) long-answer question
20. Political science education deals with
a) principles of political science b) analysis of political system
c) development of political concepts d) instruction of political concepts

Exam 2069

Attempt All the questions.

Group "B"

8×7=56

1. Define political science in your words.
2. What are the elements of curriculum? Introduce any one.
3. Explain the concept of instructional objectives.

OR

Prepare seven instructional objectives related to political concepts to be taught at the secondary level.

4. State the criteria to be considered in analysing the objectives of secondary level political science course.

OR

Identify the various aspects of analysing a civics text book.

5. Give suggestions for effective use of lecture method in teaching political concepts at the Secondary level
6. What are supplementary reading materials? Identify any one.

OR

State the purpose of field trip in civics teaching.

7. Explain the importance of short answer type question.
8. Point out the purpose of micro teaching.

Group "C"

2×12=24

9. Describe the steps of inquiry method.

OR

List the types of discussion method and discuss any two of them.

10. Prepare a lesson plan on the legislature process of Nepal.

Group "A"

20

Attempt all the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. Relationship between state and market is dealt in
(a) political-economy (b) political-sociology
(c) political-history (d) political-geography
2. Adjustment between the total contents and teaching hours of a course is made in
(a) lesson plan (b) work plan
(c) teaching unit plan (d) role pay method
3. Individual learning is the characteristic of
(a) lecture method (b) discussion method
(c) inquiry method (d) role play method
4. Which is called as scaled down sample of teaching?
(a) informal teaching (b) team teaching
(c) practice teaching (d) micro teaching
5. Instructional objectives are formulated by
(a) educationists (b) teachers
(c) experts (d) headmasters
6. Traditionally, political science is defined as the science of
(a) state (b) government
(c) society (d) all of the above
7. Political science education is directly related to
(a) political education (b) political philosophy
(c) pedagogical aspect (d) educational system
8. In horizontal organization of curriculum there is integration among
(a) areas of knowledge (b) domains of objectives
(c) elements of curriculum (d) units of content
9. Which is related to 'validity' as a quality of good question?
(a) to test whatever is intended (b) minimum difference in scoring
(c) to give same meaning to all (d) all of the above
10. Which aspect of the subject matter refers to scope of content?
(a) utility (b) applicability
(c) arrangement (d) extent
11. Chronological order of events is shown through
(a) tree chart (b) flow chart
(c) time chart (d) pie chart
12. Who is directly responsible to create effective teaching learning situation?
(a) headmaster (b) subject teacher
(c) school supervisor (d) learners themselves
13. Field trip is important for
(a) independent learning (b) individual learning

- (c) secondary learning (d) direct learning
14. There is only sending-receiving transaction between teacher and learners in
 (a) inquiry method (b) discussion method
 (c) lecture method (d) demonstration method
15. The principle of known to unknown is related to
 (a) scope (b) sequence
 (c) objective (d) method
16. Which is the least important material for developing critical views?
 (a) textbook (b) reference book
 (c) newspaper (d) magazine
17. Which teaching method helps to develop leadership skill?
 (a) discussion (b) inquiry
 (c) problem-solving (d) lecture
18. Lesson plan helps teacher to
 (a) prepare attractive lecture (b) develop self confidence
 (c) collect adequate materials (d) create motivation for learning
19. To bring community in the classroom means to
 (a) organize field trips (b) conduct debate programmes
 (c) invite resource persons (d) organize rallies for awareness
20. Current events are taught to keep students
 (a) active participants (b) motivated learners
 (c) alert of evils (d) up with time

Exam. 2070

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt all the questions.

Group "B"

[8×7=56]

1. State the relation of political science with sociology.
2. What do you mean by 'strategies' as an element of curriculum?

OR

What are the factors that affect political science curriculum? Introduce any one.

3. Explain the concept of behavioural objective with two examples.
4. Point out the role of teacher in applying discussion method in the classroom.
5. What is the importance of newspaper in teaching political concepts?
6. State the use of specification chart.

OR

Construct three multiple choice items related to the political concepts.

7. What is the difference between current events and issues?
- OR
- State the purpose of inviting a resource person.
8. Point out the qualities of a good textbook.

Group "C"

[2×12=24]

9. Discuss the purpose and steps of micro teaching.
10. Describe the merits and demerits of subjective questions.

OR

prepare a lesson plan on "fundamental Rights" of Nepalese citizens.

Group "A"

[20]

Attempt all the questions. Tick(✓) the best answers.

1. Behavioural political analysts are keenly interested in applying methods used by
 (a) sociologists (b) economists
 (c) historians (d) geographers
2. Civics curriculum frames must be aware of
 (a) learners' psychology (b) civic subject matters
 (c) social change (d) all of the above
3. In which discussion technique participants are not interrupted in expressing even wild ideas?
 (a) buzz group (b) brain storming
 (c) seminar (d) workshop

4. Gradual steps of legislative process can best be shown through
 (a) wheel chart (b) tree chart
 (c) flow chart (d) classification chart
5. Which is an authorised institution to approve textbooks?
 (a) Curriculum Development Centre (b) Department of Education
 (c) Centre of Educational Development (d) Ministry of Education
6. Micro teaching is conducted in a group of
 (a) school children (b) class follows
 (c) teachers (d) experts
7. The major focus of lesson plan is on
 (a) proper time management (b) better classroom arrangement
 (c) effective learning activities (d) attractive teaching materials
8. Which of the following elements plays the directive role in curriculum framing?
 (a) Evaluation (b) Strategies
 (c) Content (d) Objectives
9. Instructional objectives are prepared for
 (a) framing a curriculum (b) annual planning of a course
 (c) guiding subject teacher (d) teaching lessons of a course
10. Which indicates the meaning of teaching method?
 (a) varieties of experiences (b) arrangement of contents
 (c) series of activities (d) principles of learning
11. Political science is called as the fruit of
 (a) Economics (b) History
 (c) Civics (d) Sociology
12. Matching items tests the ability of
 (a) associating related ideas (b) choosing best options
 (c) recognizing correct statement (d) supplying missing information
13. A good resource person must
 (a) be highly educated (b) have co-operative attitude
 (c) be a good orator (d) have high social status
14. Which is lacking in lecture method?
 (a) critical thinking (b) occasional questioning
 (c) quick writing (d) knowledge imparting
15. Learning through inquiry helps the students to develop
 (a) listening skill (b) leadership skill
 (c) democratic attitude (d) self confidence
16. A resource unit plan is usually prepared by
 (a) subject teacher (b) teacher and students
 (c) expert group (d) educational psychologists
17. Teaching current events to children help them to
 (a) improve their intellectual skills
 (b) develop their critical thinking
 (c) have interest in reading newspapers
 (d) develop feeling of international understanding
18. The quality of subjectivity and objectivity may be combined in
 (a) long answer question (b) short answer question
 (c) multiple choice item (d) matching item
19. In team teaching the team consists of
 (a) teachers and students (b) students from different background
 (c) parents and teachers (d) two or more teachers
20. The major goal of field trip is to
 (a) get direct learning experience (b) be familiar with outside world
 (c) create learning motivation (d) minimize classroom boredom

Group "A"

Attempt ALL the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

- According to modern political analysis, political science deals, mainly with
 - man, associations and institutions
 - state, government and society
 - structures, functions and communications
 - power, influence and authority
- Framers of political science curriculum must keep in their mind about
 - learners' psychology
 - natural of discipline
 - social change
 - all of the above
- Instructional objectives should be formulated on the basis of
 - teaching strategies
 - evaluation techniques
 - lesson contents
 - all of the above
- The sequence of contents of civics curriculum is related to
 - what to teach
 - how to teach
 - when to teach
 - whom to teach
- The school students use civics textbook as a
 - guide book
 - base book
 - reference book
 - note book
- A civics teacher may use lecture method to
 - get feedback
 - summarize lesson
 - develop critical thinking
 - collect information
- Flow chart is used to give the clear picture of
 - steps of a process
 - parts of a whole
 - components of a concept
 - branches of an institution
- Why should a civics teacher organize field trip?
 - for primary learning
 - for independent learning
 - for individual learning
 - for secondary learning
- Specification chart is prepared for
 - balance question paper
 - selection of contents
 - effective teaching strategies
 - instructional objectives
- The major focus of lesson plan, in civics teaching should be on
 - attractive visual aids
 - effective and active learning
 - proper time management
 - imparting relevant knowledge
- Which material does focus more on controversial issues?
 - civics textbook
 - daily newspaper
 - political journal
 - official bulletin
- Micro teaching gives much emphasis on
 - teaching problems
 - teaching principles
 - teaching materials
 - teaching skills
- Concepts like capitalism and communism indicates close relationship of political science with
 - history
 - geography
 - sociology
 - economics
- Which of the following is essentially required for effective political science teaching?
 - principles of political science
 - political education
 - political science education
 - politics of education
- Social studies curriculum of grade VIII has included
 - citizenship
 - legislature
 - constitution
 - election
- A good resource person must have
 - co-operative attitude
 - high social status
 - special knowledge
 - oratorical ability
- Among the elements of political science curriculum which plays the role of pivot?
 - content
 - objective
 - method
 - evaluation
- Matching item is intended to test the ability of
 - associating related ideas
 - choosing the best options
 - recognizing correct statement
 - supplying missing information

19. Discussion method is attributed on
a. traditional method b. authoritative method
c. individual learning method d. democratic method
20. The term method indicates a series of activities directed by
a. scholars b. educationists c. teachers d. learners
Group "B" [8×7=56]

Attempt the all questions.

1. What does political science education mean? Explain.
2. How does social change affect political science curriculum? Give your arguments.
OR
Indicate the factors which determine the sequence of civics course.
3. Prepare seven instructional objectives from political concepts included in school social studies curricula.
4. State the meaning and importance of textbook.
5. Describe the features of 'brain storming' technique.
OR
Point out the purpose of using inquiry method for teaching political concepts to school students.
6. What are the different supplementary reading materials? State the importance of anyone.
7. Explain the concept of evaluation.

- OR
What do you mean by current events and issues?
8. Describe the importance of micro-teaching.
Group "C" 2×12=24
9. Describe political science and describe its relation with sociology.
OR
Discuss the purpose and process of field trip in teaching civics.
10. Prepare a lesson plan on 'Child Rights' for the students of class VIII.
Exam 2072

Time: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 100

Attempt All the questions.

- Group "B" 8×7=56
1. Explain the meaning of political science education.
2. Introduce the major elements of political science curriculum
OR
What aspects should be considered in analysing objective prescribed in school civics curriculum?
3. Explain the concept of behavioural objectives with two examples related to political concepts.
4. Describe the purpose of using civics textbook in classroom
OR
Describe the importance of reference books for civics students.
5. What are the demerits of lecture method?
6. State the purpose of organizing field trip for civics students.
7. Explain the importance of short-answer questions
8. Distinguish between resource unit and teaching unit.
OR
Explain the conceptual difference between current events and current issues.
9. Discuss the relation of political science with history and geography.
Group "C" 2×12=24
9. What is micro-teaching? Describe its importance and steps.
10. Prepare a lesson plan on 'Role of Nepal in UN peace keeping process' for class IX.

Group "A" 20

Attempt All the questions. Tick (✓) the best answers.

1. According to behavioural political science mainly deals with

- a. power relationship
c. social relationship
2. In horizontal organization of curriculum integration is made among
a. various disciplines
c. domains of objectives
3. Which objective is related to cognitive domain?
a. to lead a group work
b. to be committed to peace process
c. to analyse democratic principles
d. to make a graph
4. The scope of content of a curriculum refers to its.
a. utility
b. applicability
c. arrangement
d. extent
5. A book on civics becomes school textbook when it is approved by
a. district educational office
c. ministry of education
6. Sending-receiving-transaction between teacher and students is the feature of
a. inquiry method
b. discussion method
c. lecture method
d. problem-solving method
7. An organization chart is used to show
a. proportional parts of a whole
b. constituent components of an institution
c. steps of a process
d. divisions of a concept
8. Direct learning takes place in
a. field observation
b. group discussion
c. library study
d. role playing
9. Which type of test is more appropriate to test the ability of organizing facts and arguments?
a. short answer
b. long answer
c. matching
d. multiple choice
10. A work plan is made for proper adjustment between
a. contents and teaching hours
c. lessons and activities
11. Teaching current events to civics students aims at
a. developing their critical thinking.
b. enhancing their creative ability
c. imparting to them side knowledge
d. keeping them up with time
12. Micro-teaching is conducted in a group of
a. teachers
b. students
c. peers
d. instructors
13. The major objective of political science education is to develop
a. political consciousness
c. instructional ability
14. Which method does help most to develop creative ability?
a. inquiry method
c. discussion method
15. Instructional objective are
a. specified in curriculum
c. prescribed by experts
16. Political science has no root without
a. economics
b. history
c. geography
d. sociology
17. Resource unit plan is prepared by
a. resource centre
c. a group of experts
18. Which chart is based on the chronological order of events?
a. flow chart
c. tree chart
19. Different levels of educational objectives can be tested by
a. multiple choice
c. matching
20. Which is not an essential element of political science curriculum?
a. content
b. material
c. evaluation
d. strategies
- b. human relationship
d. institutional relationship
b. areas of knowledge
d. grade wise content
b. department of education
d. curriculum development centre
d. problem-solving method
b. constituent components of an institution
d. role playing
d. multiple choice
b. objectives and evaluation
d. methods and materials
b. enhancing their creative ability
d. keeping them up with time
d. instructors
b. civic awareness
d. leadership skill
b. lecture method
d. demonstration method
b. selected by students
d. formulated by teachers
d. sociology
b. managing committee
d. subject teachers
b. tabulation chart
d. time chart
b. true and false
d. completion