

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
Faculty of Management, Office of the Dean
BIM 2nd Semester Examination 2002
Subjective Question / SOC 201: Sociology

Full Marks: 50
Time : 2 hours 40

Candidates are required to give their answer in their own words as far as practicable.

Attempt any five questions. All questions carry equal marks.

1. Define Sociology. Give an account of the historical development of Sociology.
2. Define Religion and discuss its role in social life with reference to Nepal.

OR

Distinguish between Sanskritisation and Westernisation. How these processes are operating in Nepalese society? Explain.

3. What do you understand by Social Research? Discuss sampling as a method of social research.
4. Discuss the concept of Gender Relationship and explain the position of women in society.
5. Write short notes on any two.
 - a) Culture and its Universal features
 - b) Agents of Socialisation
 - c) Mass media & social change

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Full Marks:10 [0.5*20]
Time : 20 Minutes

Candidates are required to answer the questions in their own words as far as practicable.

Tick mark(✓) the best answer choice. Please submit this answer sheet to the Invisilator

1. Internalization of norms refers to the process in which:
 - a) Norms become a part of culture
 - b) Norms become a standard
 - c) Norms become a part of personality
 - d) Norms become an objective.
2. The coming of "Dictatorship" in power is usually
 - a) Slow
 - b) Abrupt
 - c) Scientific
 - d) None of the above
3. Capitalism refers to
 - a) Open system
 - b) Common Friendship
 - c) Common heredity occupation
 - d) Achieved status
4. Caste is defined in terms of:
 - a) Open system
 - b) Common Friendship
 - c) Common heredity occupation
 - d) Achieved status
5. Which of the following is not a social stratification
 - a) Class
 - b) Caste
 - c) Status
 - d) Family
6. The kinship relationship where father's sister is given more respect is called:
 - a) Couvade
 - b) Avunculate
 - c) Joking relationship
 - d) Amitae
7. The statement "Nepal is a garden of four varnas and thirty-six jats" refers to

- a) Religious diversity
 - b) Linguistic diversity
 - c) Economic diversity
 - d) Ethnic cultural diversity
8. Family formed by the union of one man and more than one women is called
 - a) Conjugal family
 - b) Monogamous family
 - c) Polygynous family
 - d) Polyandrous family
 9. Animism is
 - a) A religious belief
 - b) Study of animals
 - c) Study of an individuals anomic
 - d) A social group
 10. The process by which minority group is absorbed into majority group is called:
 - a) Enculturation
 - b) Sanskritization
 - c) Assimilation
 - d) Modernization
 11. Sanskritisation as a social process was first defined by:
 - a) Srinivas
 - b) Dube
 - c) Weber
 - d) Durkhiem
 12. Absolute poverty is also known as
 - a) Sustainable poverty
 - b) Subsistence poverty
 - c) Level of living index
 - d) Level of poverty line
 13. Who wrote the “Primitive Culture”
 - a) Herbert Spencer
 - b) Emile Durkhiem
 - c) Brownislow Malinowski
 - d) Edward Tylor
 14. Participant observation as amethod of social research is not used to
 - a) Observe the natural behaviour of the group
 - b) Get information regarding secret behaviour
 - c) Get better insights of problems
 - d) Controlled the behaviour of the respondents
 15. An association is
 - a) Abstract
 - b) Evolved
 - c) Created
 - d) Scientific
 16. Which of the following is not an ethnic group:
 - a) Magar
 - b) Chepang
 - c) Thakuri
 - d) Limbu
 17. Exogamy is rule that :
 - a) Permits a person to get married outside the group
 - b) Obliges a person to get married within the group
 - c) Restricts cross-cousin marriage
 - d) Permits a person to get married to a family member from a low caste
 18. The term “Sociology” was coined by
 - a) Herbert Spencer
 - b) Auguste Commte
 - c) Emile Durkheim
 - d) Max Weber
 19. Which is not the nature of ‘Sociology’
 - a) It is holistic

- b) It is empirical
 - c) It is subjective
 - d) It is scientific
20. Which are the factors of social change?
- a) Biological
 - b) Technology
 - c) Innovation
 - d) All of the above