

OSS-101

**Bachelor's Preparatory Programme
(BPP)**

**ASSIGNMENT
2013
(January and July sessions)**

**Preparatory Course in Social Sciences
(OSS 101)**



**School of Social Sciences
Indira Gandhi National Open University
Maidan Garhi, New Delhi-110068**

ASSIGNMENT

Dear Student,

You will have to complete one assignment for the Preparatory Course in Social Sciences (OSS-101). The assignment is of 100 marks. It comprises two sections. Section 1 (of 50 marks) comprises questions the answers of which should be written in about 250 words each. It is important that you write answers to all questions in your own words. Section 2 (of 50 marks) comprises multiple choice questions.

Before attempting the questions in the assignment, please read the OSS-101 course material carefully.

Submission

The completed assignments should be submitted as per the following schedule.

Schedule

Admission Cycle	Date of Submission	Whom to send
For students admitted in January 2013	31 March, 2013	To The Coordinator of the Study Centre allotted to you
For students admitted in July 2013	30 September, 2013	(Do not send your assignment response to any other person)

SECTION 1

Maximum Marks: 50

Answer all the questions in about 200 words each. Each question carries 10 marks.

1. What are Fundamental Rights? Write down six Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India. 10
2. Write a note on the Quit India Movement. 10
3. Explain the concepts of 10
 - (i) Sex Ratio
 - (ii) Sustainable Development
4. What are the significant challenges to effective governance in India? 10
5. Explain the role and responsibilities of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in fostering regional cooperation. 10

SECTION 2

Maximum Marks: 50

Note:

i) This section has 25 questions. Each question carries two marks. All questions are compulsory.

ii) Every question has four alternative answers, of these only one is correct. Select the correct answer.

1. Which are the three stages through which human society is said to have passed?

1. capitalist-industrial-consumer
2. agrarian-non-industrial-industrial
3. hunting and gathering-agrarian-industrial
4. industrial-post-industrial- coercion

2. The domination and exploitation of economies of some countries by others is called

1. colonialism
2. affluence
3. integration
4. differentiation

3. A comparative philosophy of Indian art was presented for the first time by

1. B.K. Sarkar
2. A. Coomaraswamy
3. P.N. Majumdar
4. B.N. Seal

4. Which year marks the first major blow to the British when the Indian sepoys in the British East India Company's raised the banner of revolt?

1. 1852
2. 1855
3. 1857
4. 1860

5. In India, who can proclaim emergency in the country
 1. President
 2. Vice-President
 3. Prime President
 4. Governor

6. People in the age group of 15-59 years who are economically active are referred to as
 1. workers
 2. labour force
 3. out of labour force
 4. philosophers

7. The capacity to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs is called
 1. population capacity
 2. sustainable development
 3. environmental capacity
 4. environmental development

8. Voluntary groups of people and associations who advocate the case of the poor and the marginalized are said to constitute
 1. civil society
 2. caste groups
 3. class groups
 4. elite society

9. The gram panchayat has members chosen by the
 1. Village elders
 2. process of election
 3. gods
 4. process of nomination

10. C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru formed the
 1. Swaraj Party
 2. Hind Swaraj Party
 3. Indian National Army
 4. Bahujan Samaj Party

11. Who explained the concept in terms of 'life chances'?
 1. Marx Weber
 2. Karl Marx
 3. Oscar Lewis
 4. Emile Durkheim

12. The number of organism that an ecosystem can support its
 1. carrying capacity
 2. birth Rate
 3. holding capacity
 4. production function

13. Public sector refers to
 1. Industries owned by the government
 2. Industries owned by individuals
 3. Industries owned by NGOs
 4. Industries owned by international bodies

14. Which of the following are the three factors of production
 1. Villages, towns and cities
 2. Earth, air and water
 3. Trees, mountains
 4. Land, labour and capital

15. Survey method of data collection is best suited when study is to be carried out in
 1. Large, diverse and scattered groups in population
 2. A homogenous group in population
 3. A small, close-knit community
 4. Few families locate in the same area

16. Christopher Columbus discovered
 1. Great Britain
 2. Australia
 3. America
 4. Germany

17. The major objective of the Rowlatt Act of 1919 in India was to
 1. Facilitate people's participation in the nationalist movement
 2. Curb people's participation in the nationalist movement
 3. Facilitate trade between India and other countries
 4. Curb trade between India and other countries

18. Which Indian nationalist leader died in 1928 due to police lathi charge?
1. Chandra Shekhar Azad
 2. Lala Lajpat Rai
 3. Motilal Nehru
 4. C R Das
19. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes unaccountability
1. Article 17
 2. Article 16
 3. Article 15
 4. Article 14
20. Kshatriya ruling lineages combined to form
1. *Rajyasanghas*
 2. *Lokasanghas*
 3. *Ganasbhas*
 4. *Gansanghas*
21. Lack of development by some/regions in the country as opposed to impressive progress achieved by other states or regions is referred to as:
1. Regional Balance
 2. Regional Imbalance
 3. Regionalism
 4. Differentiation
22. A level of income that is just enough to meet the food requirements of a person is called
1. Affluence line
 2. Integration line
 3. Poverty line
 4. Food line
23. The liberalized economic policy of the Indian government lifted many restrictions on:
1. Industries and foreign trade
 2. Horticulture
 3. Entertainment
 4. Immigration

24. In which year did start economic planning in the form of Five Year Plans:

1. 1950
2. 1951
3. 1960
4. 1961

25. Statements that provide information to the public on various services offered by government or public agencies are called:

1. Citizen Charters
2. Right to Information
3. Public Statements
4. Public Charters