

**OSS-101**

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

**ASSIGNMENT  
2017**

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



**School of Social Sciences  
Indira Gandhi National Open University  
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## **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 200 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**

<b>Admission Cycle</b>	<b>Date of Submission</b>	<b>Whom to send</b>
<b>For students admitted in January 2017</b>	<b>31 March, 2017</b>	<b>To The Coordinator of the Study Centre allotted to you</b>
<b>For students admitted in July 2017</b>	<b>30 September, 2017</b>	<b>(Do not send your assignment response to any other person)</b>

## SECTION 1

**Maximum Marks: 50**

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

1. What is 'regionalism'? List down the major economic factors responsible for Regionalism in India. 10
2. What are the major secondary sources of data used by social scientists? 10
3. Discuss the role of civil society in upliftment of the socio-economic condition of the marginalized people in society. 10
4. Explain the relevance of social sciences in the study of human needs and societal development. 10
5. Can social reality be interpreted objectively? Discuss. 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. The role of civil society is
  - 1. Upliftment of the socio-economic condition of the marginalized people in society
  - 2. support the government in framing policies for the rich
  - 3. highlight the role of the government in enhancing foreign trade
  - 4. none of the above
- 2. Which of the following was a made a component of the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP):
  - 1. Public production System
  - 2. Public distribution System
  - 3. Public consumption System
  - 4. Public- partnership system
- 3. Sustainable development is defined as the capacity to meet the needs of the
  - 1. Present without compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs
  - 2. Future generations without compromising the ability of present generation to meet their own needs
  - 3. Present by compromising the ability of future generation to meet their own needs
  - 4. Future generation by compromising the ability of present generation to meet their own needs
- 4. *Jati* is
  - 1. a gender-based category
  - 2. a racial category
  - 3. an administrative category
  - 4. an occupational category
- 5. Which article of the Indian Constitution abolishes untouchability?
  - 1. Article 17
  - 2. Article 16
  - 3. Article 15
  - 4. Article 14

6. Power to proclaim emergency in India is vested with the
  1. President
  2. Vice-President
  3. Prime Minister
  4. Home Minister
  
7. In which year did the Indian Sepoys of the British East India Company's army raise the banner of revolt for the first time?
  1. 1954
  2. 1955
  3. 1956
  4. 1857
  
8. Which of the following is a Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens?
  1. Right to Exploitation
  2. Right to Inequality
  3. Right to Freedom of Religion
  4. Right to Discrimination
  
9. Kshatriya ruling lineages combined to form
  1. *Rajyasanghas*
  2. *Loksanghas*
  3. *Ganasabhas*
  4. *Ganasanghas*
  
10. Which act allowed the British government to arrest any person without any trial, aiming to curb the national movement?
  1. Rowlatt Act
  2. Khilafat Act
  3. Khadi Act
  4. Swaraj Act
  
11. 'Primary Sector' incorporates all activities that are
  1. Land or animal centered
  2. Technology Centered
  3. Communication Centered
  4. Industry Centered
  
12. Labour Force is defined to include
  1. Both employed and unemployed people
  2. Only employed people
  3. Only unemployed people
  4. Neither employed nor unemployed people.
  
13. Lack of development by some states/ 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

14. 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
15. The liberalized economic policy of the Indian government lifted many restrictions on:
1. Industries and foreign trade
  2. Horticulture
  3. Entertainment
  4. Immigration
16. Which of the following causes soil erosion?
1. Solar energy
  2. Deforestation
  3. Dense forests
  4. Low intensity surface winds
17. Size of the population or community that can be supported by the resources available in the ecosystem is referred as:
1. Greenhouse effect
  2. Carrying capacity
  3. Life expectancy
  4. Ecology
18. Which Indian national leaders formed the Swaraj Party?
1. C R Das and Motilal Nehru
  2. Jawaharlal Nehru and Motilal Nehru
  3. C R Das and Chandra Shekhar Azad
  4. Lala Lajpat Rai and Chandra Shekhar Azad
19. When the council of Ministers in a state is dismissed, the administration of the state is run by
1. Chief Minister
  2. Prime Minister
  3. Governor
  4. President
20. Polyandry refers to the practice of
1. A woman marrying more than one man
  2. A woman marrying one man
  3. A man marrying more than one woman
  4. A man living with his parents

21. 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
  
22. Gram Sabha consists of all adults who are registered
  1. as voters in the electoral rolls of the village
  2. as teachers in village schools
  3. in employment exchange
  4. in census of the country
  
23. NREGA guarantees employment of
  1. 120 days in a year
  2. 100 days in a year
  3. 365 days in a year
  4. 200 days in a year
  
24. In President's rule, the state is run by
  1. Governor in the name of the President
  2. Prime Minister in the name of the President
  3. Chief Minister in the name of the President
  4. None of the above
  
25. Adoption of symbols and ways of life of 'higher caste' people by lower caste people is called
  1. Westernization
  2. Secularization
  3. Sanskritization
  4. Brahminization