

OSS-101

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

**ASSIGNMENT
2014
(January and July admission cycles)**

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



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

ASSIGNMENT

Dear Learner,

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

Admission Cycle	Date of Submission	Whom to send
For students admitted in January 2014	31 March, 2014	To The Coordinator of the Study Centre allotted to you
For students admitted in July 2014	30 September, 2014	(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. Distinguish between science and social sciences. 10
2. Explain the relevance of social sciences in the study of human needs and societal development. 10
3. What are the major objectives of the World Trade Organization (WTO)? 10
4. Write down the main indicators of affluence in the Modern World. 10
5. Explain the conditions under which Emergency may be declared by the President in India. 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 discipline deals with the production, consumption and distribution of goods, and services?
 1. Economics
 2. Political Science
 3. Sociology
 4. Public Administration
 2. Social Sciences study:
 1. Position of stars in the sky
 2. Natural phenomena
 3. Different aspects of society and interpersonal relationships
 4. Movement of the Earth
 3. Public Administration branched out from:
 1. Economics
 2. Sociology
 3. Political Science
 4. None of the above
 4. What did James Watt invent?
 1. Ship engine
 2. Steam engine
 3. Search engine
 4. Aeroplane engine

5. The President of India can be impeached by:
 1. Lok Sabha
 2. Rajya Sabha
 3. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 4. None of the above

6. In India, the Council of Ministers is headed by the:
 1. President
 2. Vice-President
 3. Chief Justice
 4. Prime Minister

7. The process of adoption of symbols and ways of life of higher castes by the lower castes is:
 1. Universalization
 2. Sanskritization
 3. Social Mobility
 4. Westernization

8. The division of Hindus into Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya and Shudra is based on:
 1. Varna system
 2. Religious identity
 3. Ethnicity
 4. Social differences

9. The main objective of first five year plan was:
 1. Agricultural development
 2. Industrial development
 3. Infrastructural development
 4. Banking and trade development

10. A limited number of organism can be supported in the ecosystem, which is called:
 1. Balanced ecosystem
 2. Carrying capacity
 3. Common ecosystem
 4. Unified ecosystem

11. ASEAN was established in 1967 in:
 1. Bangkok
 2. Brunei
 3. Laos
 4. Jakarta

12. The second half of last century was marked by The Cold War Between:
 1. USA and UK
 2. UK and UAE
 3. USA and USSR
 4. USA and Japan

13. The basic concern (s) of discipline of Public Administration is/are:
 1. Structure of public organisations
 2. Processes of administration
 3. Bureaucratic behaviour
 4. All the above

14. 'Spinning Jenny' was invented by:
 1. John Kay
 2. James Hargreaves
 3. Richard Arkwright
 4. Charles Lindbergh

15. The most visible symbol of the Industrial Revolution was:
 1. Power loom
 2. Cotton gin
 3. Steam engine
 4. Water frame

16. Modern world is characterised by the following:
 1. Industrialism
 2. A new system
 3. Large scale urbanisation
 4. All the above

17. Which among the following are included under the Right to Freedom?
1. Freedom of speech and expression
 2. Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms
 3. Freedom to form association or unions
 4. All the above
18. With regard to the Fundamental Duties only **one** of the statements given below is correct. Indicate the same.
1. Fundamental duties have been a part of the Constitution from the very beginning
 2. Fundamental duties were introduced in the constitution by the 42nd Amendment
 3. Fundamental duties are justicible
 4. Fundamental duties number more than ten
19. The electoral college for the President's election in India comprises the following:
1. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies
 2. Elected members of both Houses of Parliament
 3. Elected members of Legislative Assemblies
 4. Elected members of the Lok Sabha and nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
20. Untouchability has been abolished by the following article
1. Article 16
 2. Article 17
 3. Article 15
 4. Article 14
21. The Constitutional head at the State level is the
1. Governor
 2. Chief Minister
 3. Judge of the High Court
 4. Vice-Chancellor of the State University

22. The type of family in which a husband, wife, unmarried, children, married sons and their wives and children live together is called
1. Nuclear family
 2. Elementary family
 3. Joint family
 4. None of the above
23. The term 'worker' is used for a
1. Man who wants to work
 2. Woman who seeks employment
 3. Student who hopes to get a good job
 4. Person in the age group of 15-59 years who is economically active
24. 'Inclusive Growth' refers to growth process that includes the
1. Rich and wealthy class of people
 2. Non-resident Indians
 3. Middle class people
 4. Poor, unemployed and economically backward people
25. The concept of 'Environment' includes
1. Natural conditions
 2. Living organism
 3. Natural conditions such as land, water, air and light along with living organisms
 4. Plants and animals