

OSS-101

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

**ASSIGNMENT
2018**

**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 2018	31 March, 2018	To The Coordinator of the Study Centre allotted to you
For students admitted in July 2018	30 September, 2018	(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 is 'regionalism'? List down the major economic factors responsible for regionalism in India. 10
2. Explain the concept of 'Fundamental Rights'. List six Fundamental Rights down in the Constitution of India. 10
3. Discuss the role of civil society in upliftment of the socio-economic condition of the marginalized people in society. 10
4. Can social reality be interpreted objectively? Discuss. 10
5. Explain the social manifestation of industrialization. 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 process of mobilization of a group of people who share common attributes in terms of culture, language, religion, history etc. is called
 1. Ethnic Assertion
 2. Caste
 3. Class
 4. Social Mobility
 2. Who proposed the concept of 'culture of poverty'?
 1. Robert Redfield
 2. Oscar Lewis
 3. Boris Yeltsin
 4. Bill Clinton
 3. Crude Birth Rate is defined as number of births taking place in a year
 1. per 100 population
 2. per 10,000 population
 3. per 1000 population
 4. per 5000 population
 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 emergence 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 to 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. Who identified bourgeoisie and proletariat as two classes in a capitalist society?
 1. Max Weber
 2. Amartya Sen
 3. Karl Marx
 4. Emile Durkheim

25. In which year did economic planning in the form of Five Year Plans begin in India:
 1. 1950
 2. 1951
 3. 1960
 4. 1961