

NPTEL MOOCs
Multiple choice questions
Assignment - Week XI

Answer the following multiple choice questions (1 marks each) 15x1

1. The 'ecological journey' begins with understanding nature, and concludes by discussing an _____.
 - a) Evolving eco-sociology
 - b) Evolving eco-philosophy**
 - c) Evolving eco-psychology
 - d) Evolving eco-science

2. Which of the following best characterises 'bricoleur'?
 - a) The handy-man, who performs his tasks with materials and tools that are not at hand, rather arranged from internal sources
 - b) The handy-man, who performs his tasks with materials and tools that are at hand, from "odds and ends" (draws from the already existent)**
 - c) The handy-man, who performs his tasks with materials and tools that are improvised
 - d) None of the above

3. According to Lévi-Strauss, the bricoleur makes creative use of resources available at hand, while the scientist is guided by
 - a) An empirical construction
 - b) A theoretical construction**
 - c) Both empirical and theoretical construction
 - d) None of the above

4. Which of the following is not true about coexistence approach to indigenous knowledge (IK)?
 - a) It devalues Western or Indigenous resource management practices and the knowledge that informs them**

- b) It does not devalue Western or Indigenous resource management practices and the knowledge that informs them
- c) It does not allow for the domination of one over the other
- d) It values both systems

5. What does 'bricolage' connotes in cultural studies?

- a) The processes by which people acquire objects from across social divisions to create new cultural identities
- b) The processes by which people acquire knowledge from across social divisions to create new cultural identities
- c) The processes by which people acquire objects from across social divisions to create new social identities
- d) The processes by which people acquire knowledge from across social divisions to create new social identities

6. The bricoleur deals in signs, whereas the engineer deals in _____ .

- a) Theory
- b) Practice
- c) Concept
- d) Objects

7. Which of the following best defines indigenous knowledge (IK)?

- a) Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'modern'
- b) Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'western'
- c) Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'indigenous'
- d) Indigenous knowledge means the knowledge or wisdom of the people those who must be regarded as 'cultural'

8. Which of the following best characterises traditional knowledge?

- a) It is represented by a villager with a rich experiential traditional knowledge heritage

- b) It is represented by a villager with a rich experiential modern knowledge heritage
- c) It is represented by a scientist with a rich experiential traditional knowledge heritage
- d) It is represented by a scientist with a rich experiential modern knowledge heritage

9. Knowledge represented by a scientist with his text-book based formulations in the area of natural resource management is known as

- a) Traditional knowledge
- b) Tacit knowledge
- c) Formal knowledge
- d) Informal knowledge

10. Who among the following authored the book *One Sun, Two Worlds: An Ecological Journey*?

- a) Tim Ingold
- b) Emile Durkheim
- c) Daryll Forde
- d) P.S. Ramakrishnan et al.

11. Indigenous knowledge is regarded as inseparable and embodied in their affinities with _____?

- a) Science
- b) Technology
- c) Cosmos
- d) Land

12. Indigenous knowledge cannot be displaced out of its local context into another one and used for national and international network, because

- a) It is an autochthonous empirical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin
- b) It is an autochthonous theoretical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin

c) It is an autochthonous empirical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin

d) It is an autochthonous theoretical experience and only valid as a world in its place of origin

13. What does indigenous knowledge mean according to Seeland and Schmithusen (1997)?

a) Something is originating locally and performed by a community or society in this specifies place

b) Something is originating locally and performed by a community or society across the time and space

c) Something is originating globally and performed by a community or society in this specifies place

d) Something is originating globally and performed by a community or society across the time and space

14. Which of the following is not correct about indigenous knowledge?

a) It emerges as people's perception and experience in an environment, at a given time

b) It emerges in a continuous process of observation and interpretation

c) It emerges in a continuous process of contemplation and application

d) It emerges in relation to the locally acknowledged everyday rationalities and transcendental powers

15. Which of the following best characterise exoteric knowledge?

a) Knowledge that cannot be transferred

b) Knowledge that is open to all

c) Knowledge that is secret

d) Knowledge that is partially transferred