

BA SOCIOLOGY
THIRD SEMESTER
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA
BSO – 302
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 20 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Science refers to:
 - a. A system of acquiring knowledge
 - b. A system of physical evidence
 - c. A system of natural phenomenon
 - d. A system of experimentation
2. Which of the following best illustrates the principle 'the scientific method relies on evidence'?
 - a. Scientists prefer theories that are complex and comprehensive
 - b. The scientific method is primarily based on philosophical speculation
 - c. Scientists rely on observation, experimentation and data analysis to draw conclusions
 - d. Scientists accept theories as absolute truths without further questioning
3. Which one of the following is *not* true with respect to the nature of science?
 - a. Science is always tentative
 - b. Science promotes skepticism
 - c. Science is a process of constructing knowledge
 - d. Science is static in nature
4. When was Srinivasa Ramanujan born?
 - a. 22 October, 1887
 - b. 22 November, 1887
 - c. 22 December, 1887
 - d. 22 August, 1887
5. Well-educated individuals in developing nations are more likely to leave to live and work in wealthier nations. This is commonly known as:
 - a. Mind Moving
 - b. Mental Migration
 - c. Emigration
 - d. Brain Drain
6. Which of the following is *incorrect* in the context of trademark?
 - a. It may be a word, signature, name, label, numerals or combination of colours
 - b. It prevents imitation of the offering
 - c. The McDonald's golden arches design is a trademark
 - d. Dance steps are trademark

7. Which of these is a geographical indication?
a. Muga Silk
b. Book
c. Logo
d. Design
8. If you write an original story, what type of intellectual property gives you the right to decide who can make and sell copies of your work?
a. Copyright
b. Geographical indication
c. Trademarks
d. Patents
9. Technology can be helpful in creating:
a. Political awareness
b. Social awareness
c. National awakening
d. All of these
10. Technology has following components:
a. Tools
b. Method and techniques
c. Skill set
d. All of the above
11. What is the objective of science curriculum at the primary stage?
a. To nurture the curiosity of the child and engage in joyful exploration of the world
b. Learning the principles of science, work with hands to design modules
c. Engaged in learning science as a composite discipline
d. Emphasis on experiments and problem solving
12. Which of these organization takes care of international trade?
a. World Health Organization
b. World Trade Organization
c. International Monetary Fund
d. International Labour Organization
13. Which of the following is the main reason behind the investment of MNCs?
a. To benefit foreign countries
b. To provide financial support to the country's government
c. For the welfare of underprivileged people
d. To increase the assets and earn profits
14. When did the government remove the barriers for investment in India?
a. 1994
b. 1991
c. 1992
d. 1993

15. Globalisation caused:
- a. Easy movement of goods, capital and services
 - b. Increasing the international trade
 - c. Companies easily operating in various countries
 - d. All of the above
16. Who is known as the 'Missile Man'?
- a. S Ramanujan
 - b. APJ Abdul Kalam
 - c. Homi J Bhava
 - d. Jagadish Chandra Bose
17. Where was the first IIT established in India?
- a. Kharagpur
 - b. Nagpur
 - c. Guwahati
 - d. Varanasi
18. Who developed the norms of science?
- a. Robert K. Merton
 - b. Karl Marx
 - c. S Ramanujan
 - d. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam
19. Which among the following is *not* a norm of science?
- a. Universalism
 - b. Communism
 - c. Disinterestedness
 - d. Biasness
20. Which among the following is an MNC of Indian origin?
- a. Tata Group
 - b. Wipro
 - c. Infosys
 - d. All of these

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(Descriptive)

Time: 2 hr. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Throw some light on the norms of science. Justify your answers with proper examples. 10
2. Bring out the relationship between science, technology and society with appropriate examples. 10
3. Discuss the role of Srinivasa Ramanujan in the development of science in India 10
4. Elaborate on how the people's science movement countered superstition and succeeded in bringing equality through science. 10
5. What do you mean by intellectual property rights? Discuss the various types of intellectual property rights based on their creation and application. 2+8=10
6. What is globalization? Explain the role of MNCs in the process of globalization. 3+7=10
7. What is brain drain and brain gain? Illuminate with examples how it impacts the economy of a country with special reference to India. 5+5=10
8. From primary to research level, science curriculum is introduced to children with different objectives to fulfill. Discuss the aims and objectives of science education at different stages of children's growth and development. 10

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