

**MA SOCIOLOGY  
SECOND SEMESTER  
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY  
MSO-204**

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Marks: 70

{ Part : A (Objective) = 20 }  
{ Part : B (Descriptive) = 50 }

[ PART-B : Descriptive ]

Duration: 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

Marks: 50

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

1. Define science and technology. Explain the relationships between science, technology and society. (10)
2. Describe the norms of science as postulated by R K Merton. Define digital society in the context of 21<sup>st</sup> century India. (5+5=10)
3. Sketch out the contributions of Emile Durkheim and Ulrich Beck on Sociology of Science. (10)
4. Write notes on a) Sociology of Science and Technology and b) Symbolic interactionist perspective on study of Science and Technology. (5+5=10)
5. Point out the major scientific and technological development in pre-independent India. (10)
6. Briefly explain the key features of the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy, 2013. (10)
7. Brain drain and Brain gain are important concerns of scientific and technological development - Explain with justifications. (10)
8. Define intellectual property rights. Explain the TRIPS initiatives of WTO to protect the IPR. (2+8=10)

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**[ PART-A : Objective ]**

**Choose the correct answer from the following:**

**1X20=20**

1. In the past, societal demands on science and technology centered mainly on
  - a. People's prosperity, on such things as increasing economic prosperity, health, and other aspects of people's lives.
  - b. Social security and safety
  - c. Green revolution
  - d. Missile development
  
2. At the time of the Industrial Revolution, the role of putting the results of science and technology to practical use in society was assumed mainly by-
  - a. Government servants
  - b. Entrepreneurs
  - c. State
  - d. NGOs
  
3. The author of the book *Science, Technology and Society in Seventeenth-Century England* (1970) was-
  - a. Emile Durkheim
  - b. Talcott Parsons
  - c. R K Merton
  - d. Max Weber
  
4. Scientists strive to be impartial and objective in their assessments of scientific issues, but in those occasional cases in which personal biases sneak in, they are kept in check by a diverse scientific community.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. The study of the lab begins with a semi-fictionalized account of an ignorant observer who knows nothing of laboratories or scientists.
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
  
6. According to whom - the sociology of science rests on the postulate that the objective truth of the product - even in the case of that very particular product, scientific truth - lies in a particular type of social conditions of production, or, more precisely, in a determinate state of the structure and functioning of the scientific field?
  - a. R K Merton
  - b. Ulrich Beck
  - c. J F Lyotard
  - d. Pierre Bourdieu

7. The book - *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1962)- was written by-
  - a. Thomas Kuhn
  - b. Ulrich Beck
  - c. J F Lyotard
  - d. Pierre Bourdieu
  
8. Science as a system produces research outputs with several types of relationship networks, including-
  - a. scientific inference relationships
  - b. usage/ impact relationships
  - c. professional reviewing and assessment relationships
  - d. All of these
  
9. .... is well-known as founder of sociology of knowledge.
  - a. Thomas Kuhn
  - b. Karl Popper
  - c. Karl Mannheim
  - d. Karl Marx
  
10. "A similar history of India's science and technology has not yet been attempted, though many of the elements have been well discussed in particular studies. The absence of a general study like Needham's is influenced by an attitudinal dichotomy. On the one hand, those who take a rather spiritual - even perhaps a religious - view of India's history do not have a great interest in the analytical and scientific parts of India's past, except to use it as a piece of propaganda about India's greatness (as in the bloated account of what is imaginatively called 'Vedic mathematics', missing the really creative period in Indian mathematics by many centuries). On the other hand, many who oppose religious and communal politics are particularly suspicious of what may even look like a 'glorification' of India's past. The need for a work like Needham's has remained unmet." stated by -
  - a. Jawaharlal Nehru
  - b. Rajiv Gandhi
  - c. Narendra D Modi
  - d. Amartya Sen
  
11. Actor-network theory (ANT) was first developed in the-
  - a. Early 1980s
  - b. Late 1980s
  - c. Early 1990s
  - d. Late 1990s
  
12. DBT stands for -
  - a. Development of Biological Technology
  - b. Development of Bio-Technology
  - c. Department of Biological Technology
  - d. Department of Bio-Technology
  
13. The sociology of scientific knowledge (SSK) is the study of science as a social activity, especially dealing with-
  - a. "the social conditions and effects of health, and with the social structures and processes of health activity."
  - b. "the social conditions and effects of environment, and with the social structures and processes of environmental activity."
  - c. "the social conditions and effects of science, and with the social structures and processes of scientific activity."
  - d. "the social conditions and effects of economy, and with the social structures and processes of economic activity."



14. The aim of science education in Indian schools has been to produce more people like-

- a. Aryabhata
- b. C.V Raman
- c. Dr. A P J Kalam
- d. All of them

15. Much of today's knowledge, whether scientific, technological or cultural, is shared-

- a. Locally
- b. Globally
- c. Nationally
- d. Regionally

16. Study of the social dimensions of scientific knowledge encompasses-

- a. the effects of scientific research on human life and social relations.
- b. the effects of social relations and values on scientific research.
- c. the social aspects of inquiry.
- d. All of these.

17. India's first Scientific Policy Resolution was adopted in-

- a. 1947
- b. 1950
- c. 1955
- d. 1958

18. The WTO's Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) introduced intellectual property rules into the multilateral trading system for the first time in-

- a. 1984
- b. 1994
- c. 2004
- d. 2014

19. Intellectual property rights cover a broad range of subjects including

- a. Patents and copyrights
- b. Trademarks and trade secrets
- c. None of these
- d. All of these

20. In 2012-13, 49 MNCs sold medicines worth Rs. 1,67,733 million in the Indian retail market of formulations, which constituted 23.8% of the entire market. Out of these 49 companies, the sales of the 22 larger companies accounted for ..... of the MNC market.

- a. 95%
- b. 90%
- c. 85%
- d. 80%

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# UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA



## Question Paper CUM Answer Sheet

**[PART (A) : OBJECTIVE]**

Serial no. of the main  
Answer sheet

Course : .....

Semester : ..... Roll No : .....

Enrollment No : ..... Course code : .....

Course Title : .....

Session : ..... 2016-17 ..... Date : .....

### Instructions / Guidelines

- > The paper contains twenty (20) / ten (10) questions.
- > The student shall write the answer in the box where it is provided.
- > The student shall not overwrite / erase any answer and no mark shall be given for such act.
- > Hand over the question paper cum answer sheet (Objective) within the allotted time (20 minutes / 10 minutes) to the invigilator.

Full Marks	Marks Obtained	Remarks
20		

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature