

MA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER (Repeat)
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 importances of studying science and technology. (5+5=10)
3. Brain drain and Brain gain are important concerns of scientific and technological development - Explain with justifications. (10)
4. Write notes on a) Sociology of Science and Technology and b) Norms of science. (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 Policies in India. (10)
7. Explain the impacts of globalization and liberalization on Indian science and technology. (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:

1×20=20

1. Study of science and technology by sociologists is-
 - a. Important
 - b. Not important
 - c. Not Useful
 - d. Wastage of time and money
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. Science and technology are different, but related as forms of knowledge and as forms of activities.
 - a. True
 - b. False

7. Science is concerned about developing general and universal explanations of reality; while technology is concerned about finding workable solutions to practical problems.
 - a. True
 - b. False
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. Technology is *not* the same as applied science, and scientific understanding does not always precede technological developments.
 - a. True
 - b. False
10. Implementation of traditional technologies should be done in parallel with top down 'modern' scientific development.
 - a. True
 - b. False
11. Harappan towns to Delhi's Qutub Minar, India's indigenous technologies were very sophisticated. They included the design and planning of water supply, traffic flow, natural air conditioning, complex stone work, and construction engineering.
 - a. True
 - b. False
12. DST stands for-
 - a. Department of Scientific Technology
 - b. Department of Science and Technology
 - c. Department of Science and Telecommunication
 - d. Department of Scientific Transfer
13. Jantar Mantar, consisting of 13 architectural astronomy instruments, built by Jai Singh II of Jaipur, from 1724 onwards is located in-
 - a. Jaipur
 - b. Udaipur
 - c. Ajmer
 - d. Delhi
14. Indian scientists were-
 - a. Aryabhatta
 - b. Ramanujan
 - c. A P J Abdul 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 latest 'Science, Technology and Innovation Policy' was adopted in-
- a. 2001
 - b. 2005
 - c. 2010
 - d. 2013
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. MNCs stands for-
- a. Many National Companies
 - b. Micro National Companies
 - c. Multi National Companies
 - d. Macro National Companies

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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