

BA SOCIOLOGY
Second Semester
Science, Technology and Society in India

(BSO - 10)

(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

I. Answer each of the following:

1×20=20

1. Science is important for:
 - a) Bureaucrats
 - b) Politicians
 - c) Industrialist
 - d) All the above
2. Who among the following Indian scientist is considered as a prominent astronomer and mathematician?
 - a) Nagarjuna
 - b) Bhaskara
 - c) Aryabhata
 - d) Hargobind
3. Science and technology is always in relation with:
 - a) Society
 - b) Group
 - c) Institutions
 - d) Political party
4. The major goal of the Green Revolution has been to
 - a) decrease the use of modern farm machinery
 - b) decrease population growth
 - c) increase agricultural output
 - d) increase the number of traditional farms
5. In Mexico and India, the Green Revolution has been successful because it has
 - a) promoted democratic reform
 - b) increased agricultural productivity
 - c) introduced western culture and values
 - d) established economic equality among the people

6. Which among the following subjects is a pure science?

- a) Food technology
- b) Nanotechnology
- c) Biotechnology
- d) Physics

7. Which among the following subjects is an applied science?

- a) Botany
- b) Zoology
- c) Food technology
- d) Chemistry

8. "Brain Gain" means:

- a) transfer brain from one person to another
- b) to gain knowledge
- c) immigration of scientist from other country attracted by better pay
- d) share knowledge with one another

9. Which year is declared as the "decade of innovation" in India?

- a) 2007-2013
- b) 2010-2020
- c) 2001-2011
- d) 2012-2017

10. One of the key elements of Science, Technology and Innovation policy is:

- a) apply technology for food production
- b) technology to attack china on incursion
- c) promoting the spread of scientific temper amongst all sections of society
- d) none of the above

11. Identify the norms of science from the following:

- a) Realism
- b) Virtual
- c) Universalism
- d) Imagery

12. Which among the following is a scientific organization?

- a) IIPA
- b) CSIR
- c) ICSSR
- d) ICHR

13. "Brain Drain" means

- a) to receive knowledge from some individuals
- b) migration of scientist from one's country to others for better opportunities
- c) exchange knowledge with one another
- d) Exchange of brain through operation scientifically

14. Which of the following organization and their location is correctly matched?

Institute	Location
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- a) Central Food Technological Research Institute : Kolkota
- b) Central Scientific Instruments Organizations : Dhandbad
- c) Institute of Himalayan Bio-resource Technology: Lucknow
- d) National Geophysical Research Institute : Hyderabad

15. WTO stands for:

- a) Women Traders Organization
- b) Wales Trader organ
- c) World Trade Organization
- d) World Trust Organization

16. The first university established in India is:

- a) University of Calcutta
- b) University of Delhi
- c) Banaras Hindu University
- d) Aligarh Muslim University

17. Who among the following Prime Minister of India is considered as a visionary in the development of science and technology?

- a) Manmohan Singh
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Lal Badhur Sastri
- d) Indira Gandhi

18. Chairman of the National Knowledge Commission is :

- a) Professor P. Balram
- b) Sam Pitroda
- c) Dr. Jyati Ghosh
- d) Mr. Nandan Nilekani

19. MNC stands for:

- a) Multi National Corporations
- b) Mobile Network Code
- c) Movement National Congress
- d) None of the above

20. which of the following is correctly matched:

<u>Organization:</u>	<u>Contributions:</u>
a) Central Drug Research Institute (CDRI), Lucknow	: Micro electromechanical System
b) Central Leather Research Institute	: TDS control in leather processing, Chennai
c) Central Mining Research Institute (CMRI) Dhandbad	: Mathematical modeling for climate
d) Institute of Genomics & Integrative Biology (IGIB), Delhi	: Floriculture agri Sciences

REV-00
BSO/04/14

2013/02

BA SOCIOLOGY
Second Semester
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Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Write brief notes on any four of the following:

4x5=20

- a) Norms of Science in India.
- b) Use of technologies for education.
- c) Brain gain.
- d) Applied Science.
- e) Globalization.
- f) Crime and technology.
- g) WTO.

2. Attempt the following questions:

3x10=30

- a) Evaluate the importance of science and technology in Indian Society.

Or

Describe the relationship between science, technology and society in general context.

- b) What is Genetically Modified Crops (GMCs)? Write the merits and demerits.

Or

How crime can be controlled in the society using technology?

- c) Identify three CSIR laboratories and write their contributions.

Or

Discuss science education in general in contemporary India.
