# **BA SOCIOLOGY**

### 2<sup>ND</sup> SEMESTER

### SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY IN INDIA BSO-205

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. What is Globalisation? Point out the advantages and disadvantages of 4+6= 10 globalization. 2. Discuss Brain drain and Brain gain. 10 Discuss the impact of science on Indian social structure. 10 4. What is science? Discuss the importance of science. 2+8=10 5. Discuss the performances of universities in the development of 10 technology. 6. Give the basic concepts of MNCs and WTO. Briefly explain their impact 4+6=10 on Indian industry. 7. Discuss the social background of Indian scientists in brief. 10 8. What are norms of science? Explain the different types of norms 2+8= 10 according to R.K. Merton.

7. The migration of health personnel in search of better standard of living, higher

different places worldwide is called

a. Brain drain

b. Brain gain

c. Brain loss

d. Brain stock

salaries, access to advance technology and more stable political conditions in

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Choose the correct answer from the following:   1	PART-A: Objective	8. The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an
a. Liberal economic policy b. Rigid economic policy c. Semi- Liberal economic policy d. No economic policy 9. Universities today have become a hub for a. Innovation b. Invention c. Discovery a. Loss to domestic unit b. Increases foreign investment c. Both a & b d. None of the above  10. Scientific revolution took place in the a. 15th and 16th Century Europe b. 16th and 17th century Europe		a. Intra- governmental organisation b. Intergovernmental organisation
b. Rigid economic policy c. Semi- Liberal economic policy d. No economic policy 2. Liberalization a. Loss to domestic unit b. Increases foreign investment c. Both a & b d. None of the above  b. Rigid economic policy  9. Universities today have become a hub for a. Innovation c. Discovery d. Patent  10. Scientific revolution took place in the a. 15th and 16th Century Europe b. 16th and 17th century Europe	a. Liberal economic policy	
c. Semi- Liberal economic policy d. No economic policy 2. Liberalization a. Innovation b. Invention c. Discovery a. Loss to domestic unit b. Increases foreign investment c. Both a & b d. None of the above  9. Universities today have become a hub for a. Innovation b. Invention c. Discovery d. Patent  10. Scientific revolution took place in the a. 15th and 16th Century Europe b. 16th and 17th century Europe		- Ivadorai organization
d. No economic policy  a. Innovation  b. Invention  c. Discovery  a. Loss to domestic unit  b. Increases foreign investment  c. Both a & b  d. None of the above  a. 15th and 16th Century Europe  b. 16th and 17th century Europe		9. Universities today have become a hub for
2. Liberalization  a. Loss to domestic unit  b. Increases foreign investment  c. Both a & b  d. None of the above  c. Discovery  d. Patent  10. Scientific revolution took place in the  a. 15th and 16th Century Europe  b. 16th and 17th century Europe	d. No economic policy	a. Innovation
b. Increases foreign investment c. Both a & b d. None of the above  10. Scientific revolution took place in the a. 15th and 16th Century Europe b. 16th and 17th century Europe		
c. Both a & b  d. None of the above  a. 15th and 16th Century Europe  b. 16th and 17th century Europe		d. Patent
d. None of the above  a. 15th and 16th Century Europe  b. 16th and 17th century Europe		10. Calculific rescaletion took place in the
b. 16th and 17th century Europe	SALES AND SALES	
	d. None of the above	
E. The and Ixill	3. Free movement of goods services and people across the world in a seamless a	
interest of the state of the st		
a. Globalisation		a. 14" and 15" Century Europe
b. Liberalisation 11. Who is known as the father of Nuclear Physics in India?	b. Liberalisation	11. Who is known as the father of Nuclear Physics in India?
c. Westernisation	c. Westernisation	a. Dr. Homi J. Bhabha
d. Modernisation b. Dr Kalam	d. Modernisation	b. Dr Kalam
c. Dr. Bose	4. The matternal social associate that	c. Dr. Bose
4. The patterned social arrangements in society that are emergent from and determinant of the actions of the individuals is called  d. Dr. Vikram	determinant of the actions of the individuals is called	and d. Dr. Vikram
a. Function  12. Who contributed to the field of Defense Technology		12. Who contributed to the field of Defense Technology
b. Structure  a. Dr. Homi		
c. Structural- functional b. Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam		b. Dr. A.P.J Abdul Kalam
d. Symbolic	a. Symbolic	c. Dr. Bose
5. Social structure of India is based upon the	5. Social structure of India is based upon the	d. Dr. Vikram
a. Caste system  13. Who is called the "Missile Woman of India"?	a. Caste system	13. Who is called the "Missile Woman of India"?
b. Class system  a. Tessy Thomas	b. Class system	
c. Estate system  b. Kalpana Chawla	c. Estate system	•
d. Utopian system	d. Utopian system	
6. Multi National Corporations (MNC) are also called  d. Indra Gandhi	6. Multi National Corporations (MNC) are also called	
a. Indian Industries  14. "You are just your intelligence" is said by whom?		14. "You are just your intelligence" is said by whom?
b. Trans National Company  a. APJ. Abdul Kalam		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
c. World Trade Organisations  b. Kalpana Chawla		
d. Monetary fund  c. Mahatma Gandhi		
d. Tessy Thomas		Annual

15. The word Science comes from the Latin wor	d
a. Scientia b. Sentia c. Scence d. Scienta	
<ul> <li>16. In the 17th and 18th Centuries, scientists soug</li> <li>a. Laws of science</li> <li>b. Laws of nature</li> <li>c. Laws of motion</li> <li>d. Laws of gravity</li> </ul>	tht to formulate knowledge in terms of
<ul> <li>17. Emphasis on passing examinations with hig</li> <li>a. Rote learning</li> <li>b. Special learning</li> <li>c. Tuition</li> <li>d. Coaching</li> </ul>	h percentage is called
<ul> <li>18. C.V. Raman received M.A. degree at the age</li> <li>a. 17 years</li> <li>b. 18 Years</li> <li>c. 19 years</li> <li>d. 22 years</li> </ul>	of
<ul> <li>19. Heitler and Bhabha solved the riddle about</li> <li>a. Cosmic rays</li> <li>b. Sun rays</li> <li>c. Atomic rays</li> <li>d. Nuclear rays</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>20. Who is known as the father of modern phys</li> <li>a. Gilbert</li> <li>b. Galileo</li> <li>c. Newton</li> <li>d. Einstein</li> </ul>	ics?

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# **UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, MEGHALAYA**



# **Question Paper CUM Answer Sheet**

### PART (A) : OBJECTIVE

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Answer sheet	

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consensed a	Decellance	[PART (A) : OBJEC	
Course	•		
Semeste	er:	Rol	11 No :
Enrollm	ent No:	Cou	ırse code :
Course '	Title:		
Session	: 20	016-17 Da	te :
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		Instructions / Guide	1:
		Instructions / Guide	ennes
>		s twenty (20) / ten (10) questions	
>	The student shall w	s twenty (20) / ten (10) questions rrite the answer in the box where	it is provided.
	The student shall w	s twenty (20) / ten (10) questions rrite the answer in the box where	
>	The student shall we The student shall such act.	s twenty (20) / ten (10) questions rrite the answer in the box where not overwrite / erase any answ	it is provided.
>	The student shall we the student shall such act.  Hand over the questions and the student shall we have the questions are student shall we have a student shall sh	s twenty (20) / ten (10) questions rrite the answer in the box where not overwrite / erase any answ	it is provided.  ver and no mark shall be given for
>	The student shall we the student shall such act.  Hand over the questions and the student shall we have the questions are student shall we have a student shall shall student shall	s twenty (20) / ten (10) questions rite the answer in the box where not overwrite / erase any answerstion paper cum answer sheet ninutes) to the invigilator.	it is provided.  The real of the given for t
>	The student shall we the student shall such act.  Hand over the que (20 minutes / 10 minutes / 1	s twenty (20) / ten (10) questions rite the answer in the box where not overwrite / erase any answerstion paper cum answer sheet ninutes) to the invigilator.	it is provided.  ver and no mark shall be given for (Objective) within the allotted time

Scrutinizer's Signature

Examiner's Signature

Invigilator's Signature