

BA SOCIOLOGY
SECOND SEMESTER (SPECIAL REPEAT)
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & SOCIETY IN INDIA
BSO-204

(Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive)

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks : 70

[PART-A : Objective]

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

1. Natural human curiosity leads to
 - a. Raising questions
 - b. Analyzing it
 - c. Generalizing result
 - d. All of these
2. A plurality of individuals interacting with each other according to shared cultural norms and meanings is called
 - a. Social institution
 - b. Socialization
 - c. Social system
 - d. None of these
3. In the field of science, technology could be used for
 - a. Searching materials
 - b. Testing softwares
 - c. Both (a) and (b)
 - d. Neither (a) nor (b)
4. identified four principal norms that constitute the "moral imperatives" of science.
 - a. Robert K. Merton
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. None of these
5. The WTO's Intellectual Property Agreement amounts to rules for trade and investment in
 - a. Communication
 - b. Management
 - c. Transport
 - d. Creativity
6. The word "science" is derived from which word?
 - a. Greek
 - b. Latin
 - c. Spanish
 - d. None of these
7. 'Skill India' was initiated by
 - a. Pratibha Patil
 - b. Narendra Modi
 - c. Manmohan Singh
 - d. Rahul Gandhi
8. The concept of 'Value-neutrality' was first explored by
 - a. Karl Marx
 - b. Max Weber
 - c. Emile Durkheim
 - d. None of these
9. Which among the following is a function of WTO?
 - a. Assisting developed countries
 - b. Improving transportation in developed countries for business
 - c. Trading negotiations
 - d. None of these

10. Science has been in progress in
 - a. 17th century
 - b. 16th century
 - c. 19th century
 - d. 18th century
11. What is the relationship between industries and universities in relation to research?
 - a. Internships
 - b. Higher research
 - c. Projects
 - d. All of these
12. Which among the following is not a feature of social structure of Indian society?
 - a. Illiteracy
 - b. Caste
 - c. Urban society
 - d. Regionalism
13. Geneva is the secretariat of
 - a. WHO
 - b. WTO
 - c. UNICEF
 - d. UNESCO
14. refers to the production of finished goods and intermediary products.
 - a. High technology
 - b. Intermediate technology
 - c. Low technology
 - d. None of these
15. Name the institute which set up an incubator to slow down emigration of IITs pass outs.
 - a. Ambedkar University
 - b. National Institute of Technology, Silchar
 - c. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay
 - d. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
16. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) was established at
 - a. Kota
 - b. Trombay
 - c. Tarapur
 - d. None of these
17. WTO was established in
 - a. 1994
 - b. 1995
 - c. 1996
 - d. 1997
18. The Unani medicine system came to India around
 - a. Eleventh century
 - b. Twelfth century
 - c. Thirteenth century
 - d. Fourteenth century
19. Which among the following is not a cause of increasing privatization?
 - a. Improve service quality
 - b. Increase flexibility
 - c. Save taxpayers money
 - d. Public action
20. Scientific principles have been profitably applied in the field of
 - a. Agriculture
 - b. Communications
 - c. Health
 - d. All of these

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 40 min.

Marks : 50

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

1. Discuss the relationship between science, technology and society. 10
2. Write a detailed note on how globalization has impacted on science and technology in India. 10
3. Discuss the social background of any one Indian scientist. 10
4. Elucidate the relationship between industries and universities. 10
5. What do you mean by 'norms of science'? Explain the norms of science. 2+8=10
6. Write a detailed note on MNC and its effects. 10
7. Write a note on scientific laboratories and their contribution to the development of technology. 10
8. Write short notes on: 5+5=10
 - a) Brain drain
 - b) Brain gain

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