REV-01 BSO/01/06

2023/06

BA SOCIOLOGY SECOND SEMESTER (REPEAT) SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIETY IN INDIA BSO-204 [USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]



| Di | ration: 3 hrs. | • | Full Marks: 70 |
|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| | (Object | <u>tive</u> | • |
| Ti | ne: 30 mins. | , | Marks: 20 |
| Choose the correct answer from the following: | | | 1×20=20 |
| 1. | A plurality of individuals interacting with and meanings is called | b. Socialization | shared cultural norms |
| 2. | c. Social systemidentified four principal no of science. | d. None of these | "moral imperatives" |
| | a. Robert K. Mertonc. Karl Marx | b. Max Weberd. None of these | |
| 3. | The word "science" is derived from which a. Greek c. Spanish | vord? b. Latin d. None of these | |
| 4. | The concept of 'Value-neutrality' was first of a. Karl Marx c. Emile Durkheim | explored byb. Max Weber d. None of these | |
| 5. | Science has been in progress in | b. 16 th century d. 18 th century | |
| 6. | Which among the following is not a feature a. Illiteracy c. Urban society | of social structure of Inc b. Caste d. Regionalism | dian society? |
| 7. | a. High technologyc. Low technology | finished goods and inter b. Intermediate techno d. None of these | |
| 8. | Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) w a. Kota c. Tarapur | ns established at b. Trombay d. None of these | |
| 9. | The Unani medicine system came to India a a. Eleventh century c. Thirteenth century | roundb. Twelfth century d. Fourteenth century | |

| 10. | Scientific principles have been profitably ap a. Agriculture c. Health | b. | ed in the field of Communications All of these |
|-----|--|----|--|
| 11. | Natural human curiosity leads to | b. | Analyzing it All of these |
| 12. | In the field of science, technology could be to a. Searching materials c. Both a and b | b. | l for Testing softwares Neither a nor b |
| 13. | The WTO's Intellectual Property Agreement in | b. | nounts to rules for trade and investment Management Creativity |
| 14. | 'Skill India' was initiated by | b. | Narendra Modi Rahul Gandhi |
| 15. | Which among the following is a function of a. Assisting developed countries c. Trading negotiations | b. | O? Improving transportation in developed countries for business None of these |
| 16. | What is the relationship between industries a. Internships c. Projects | b. | l universities in relation to research? Higher research All of these |
| 17. | Geneva is the secretariat of | b. | WTO UNESCO |
| 18. | Name the institute which set up an incubate a. Ambedkar University c. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay | b. | National Institute of Technology, Silchar |
| 19. | WTO was established in | | 1995 1997 |
| 20. | Which among the following is not a cause o a. Improve service quality c. Save taxpayers money | b. | creasing privatization? Increase flexibility Public action |
| | | | |

$\left(\underline{\text{Descriptive}} \right)$

| Tin | Marks: 50 | |
|-----|---|--------|
| | [Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest] | |
| 1. | Discuss the relationship between science, technology and society. | 10 |
| 2. | What do you mean by 'norms of science'? Explain the norms of science. | 2+8=10 |
| 3. | Discuss the social background of any one Indian scientist. | 10 |
| 4. | Write a detailed note on how globalization has impacted on science and technology in India. | 10 |
| 5. | Write a note on scientific laboratories and their contribution to the development of technology. | 10 |
| 6. | What is intellectual property? What are the various forms of intellectual property? Explain in details. | 3+7=10 |
| 7. | Write a detailed note on MNC and its effects. | 10 |
| 8. | Discuss various stages of science education in contemporary India. | 10 |

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