

Syllabus for Studies in Science Policy (SCPH29)

Note:

- i. There will be one Question Paper which will have 100 questions.
- ii. All questions will be compulsory.
- iii. The Question Paper will have two Parts i.e. Part A and Part B
- iv. Part A will have 50 questions based on Research Methodology
- v. Part B will have 50 questions based on Subject-Specific Knowledge.

Question will be based on the current affairs on science, technology, innovations and related policy debates. To test the domain knowledge of students, questions based on the various Masters level courses will also be asked. Questions on the various quantitative and qualitative research methods commonly used in social science research will also feature in the entrance test.

- ❖ Science and technology policies including various sectors of economy, S&T in government and S&T policies and development issues in India and other countries.
- ❖ Sociological and Historical Studies on S&T; Social shaping of technology; Scientists in laboratories and organizations; Scientific communities and professionalization of science.
- ❖ Frugal and Grassroots Innovations.
- ❖ Responsible Research and Innovation (RRI);
- ❖ Waste Management.
- ❖ Law, Science and Technology; Cyber & Information Technology Law; Intellectual Property Rights; International S&T Treaties.
- ❖ Economics of technological change and innovation studies; national, sectoral and regional innovation systems; clusters and technological change.
- ❖ Technology Foresight and Assessment; Risk R&D and technology; Technology and hazards including disaster management related to technical change, innovation, methodologies, etc.
- ❖ Gender issues in S&T;

- ❖ Globalisation and Emerging Technology; TNCs, FDI and impact on R&D; International affairs and relations in S&T for development; Area studies in science and technology policies and development covering developing and developed countries.

- ❖ Epidemiology, health service structure, health policy analysis, health planning, health economics, biomedical waste management, importance of social sciences in public health, urbanization and health.