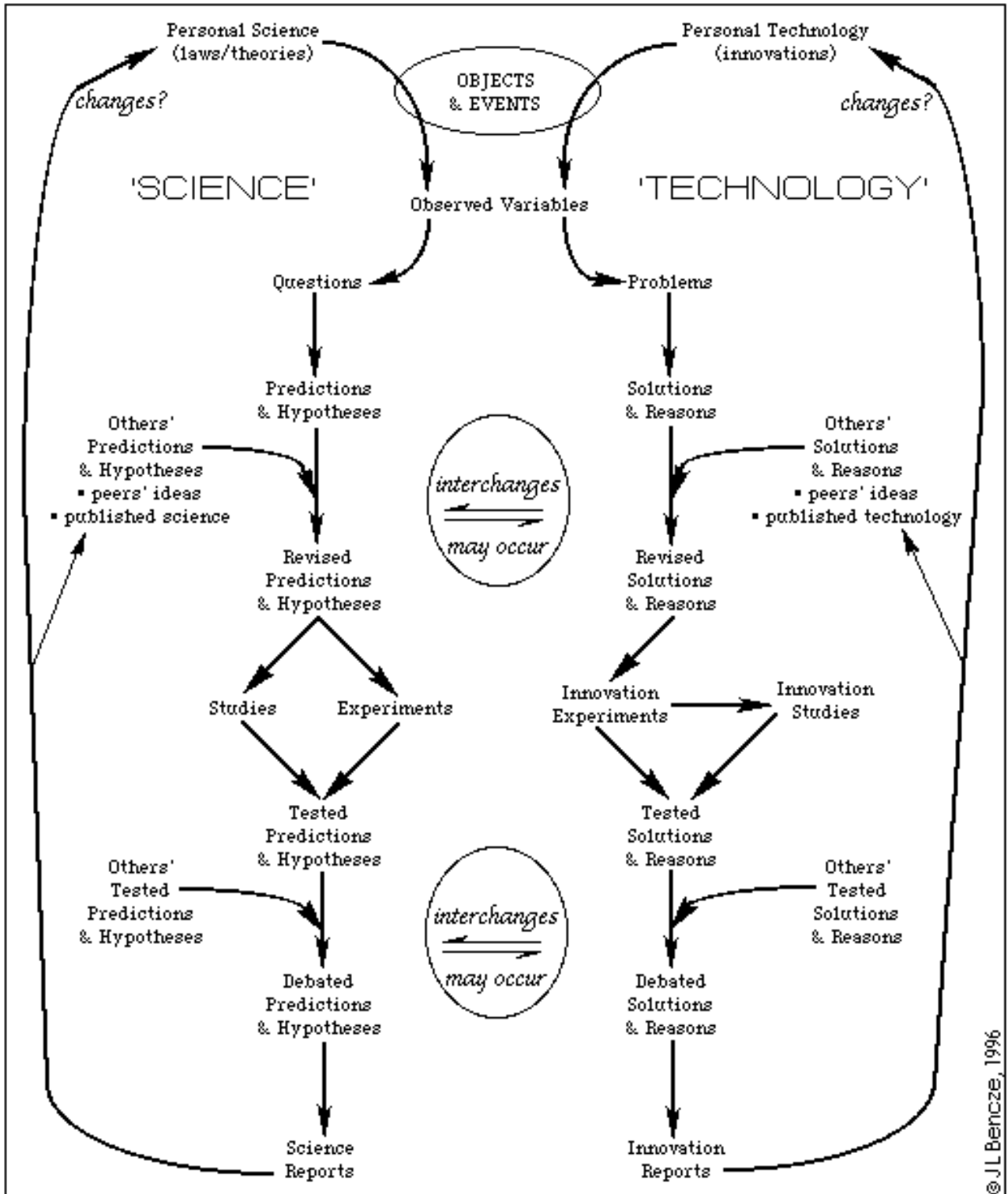
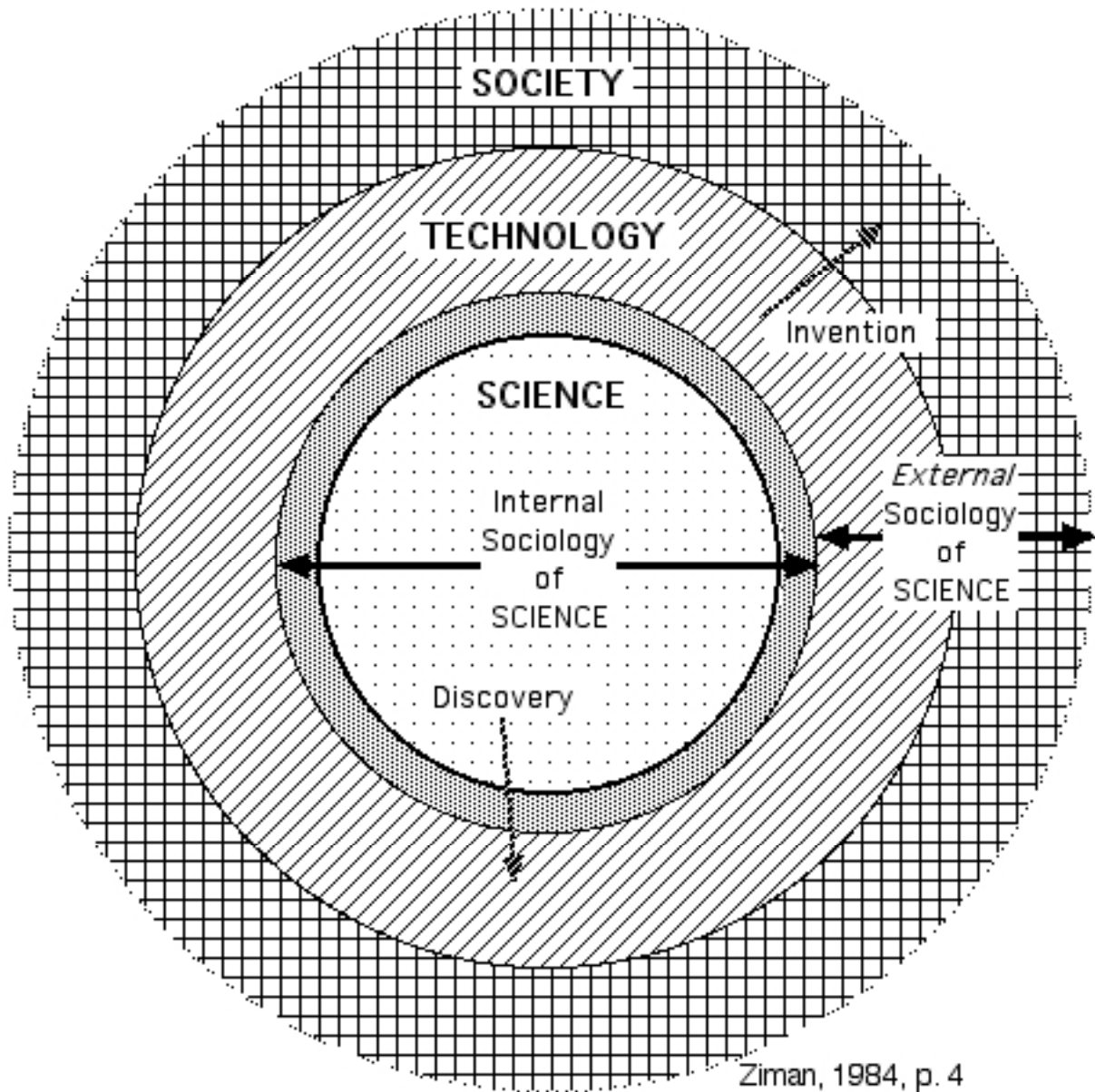
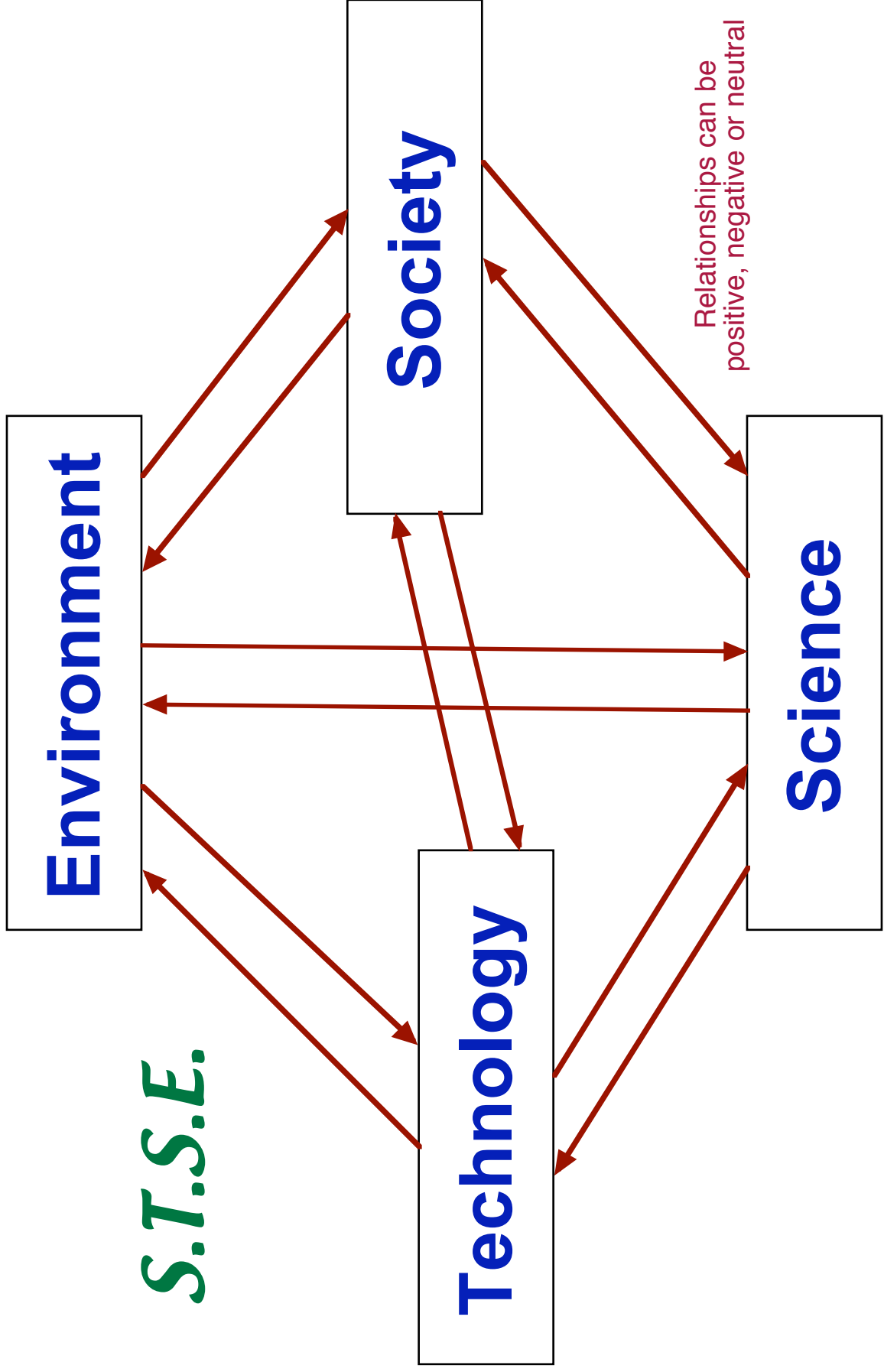


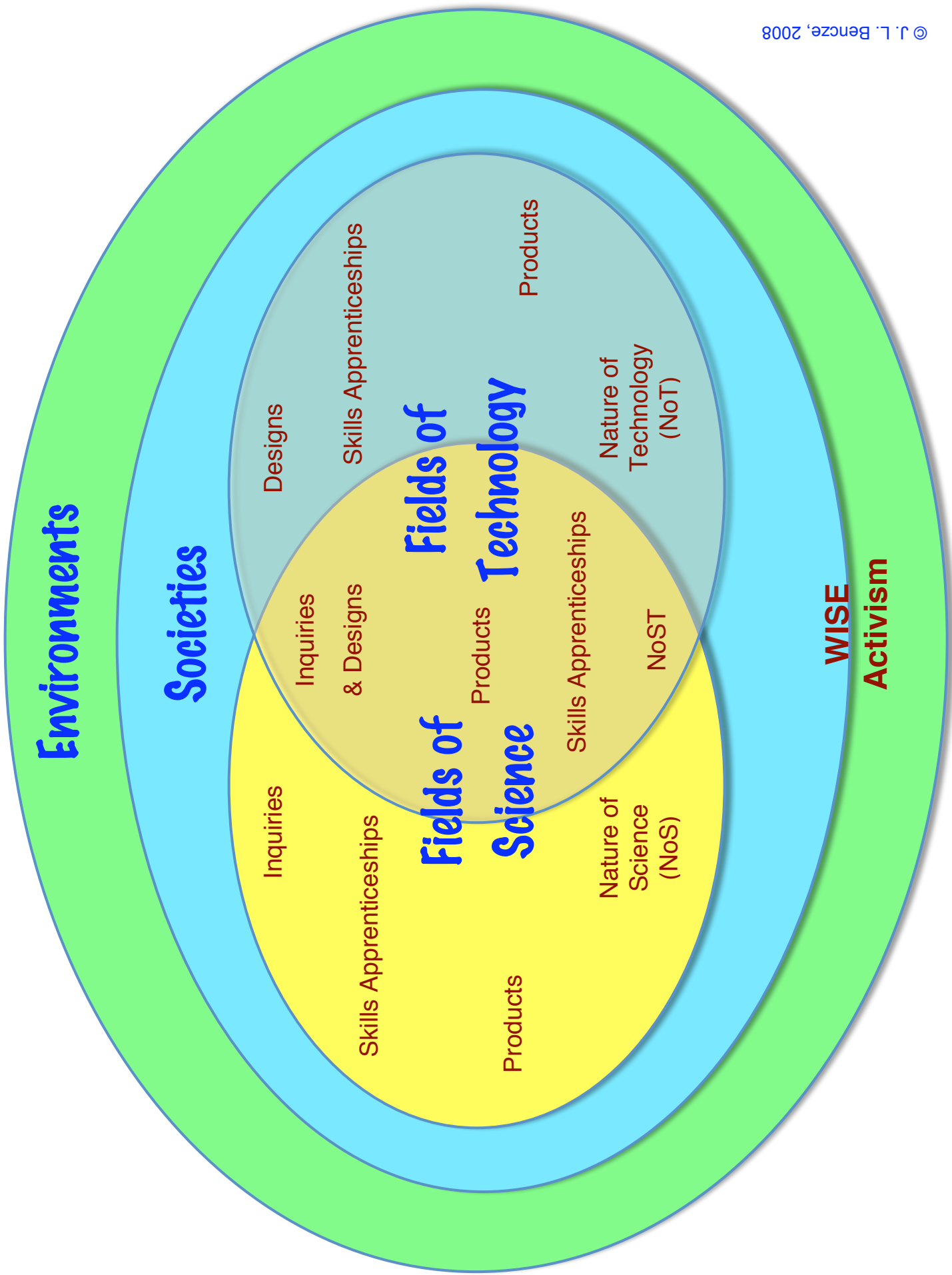
MODEL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY



INTERNAL-EXTERNAL SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE



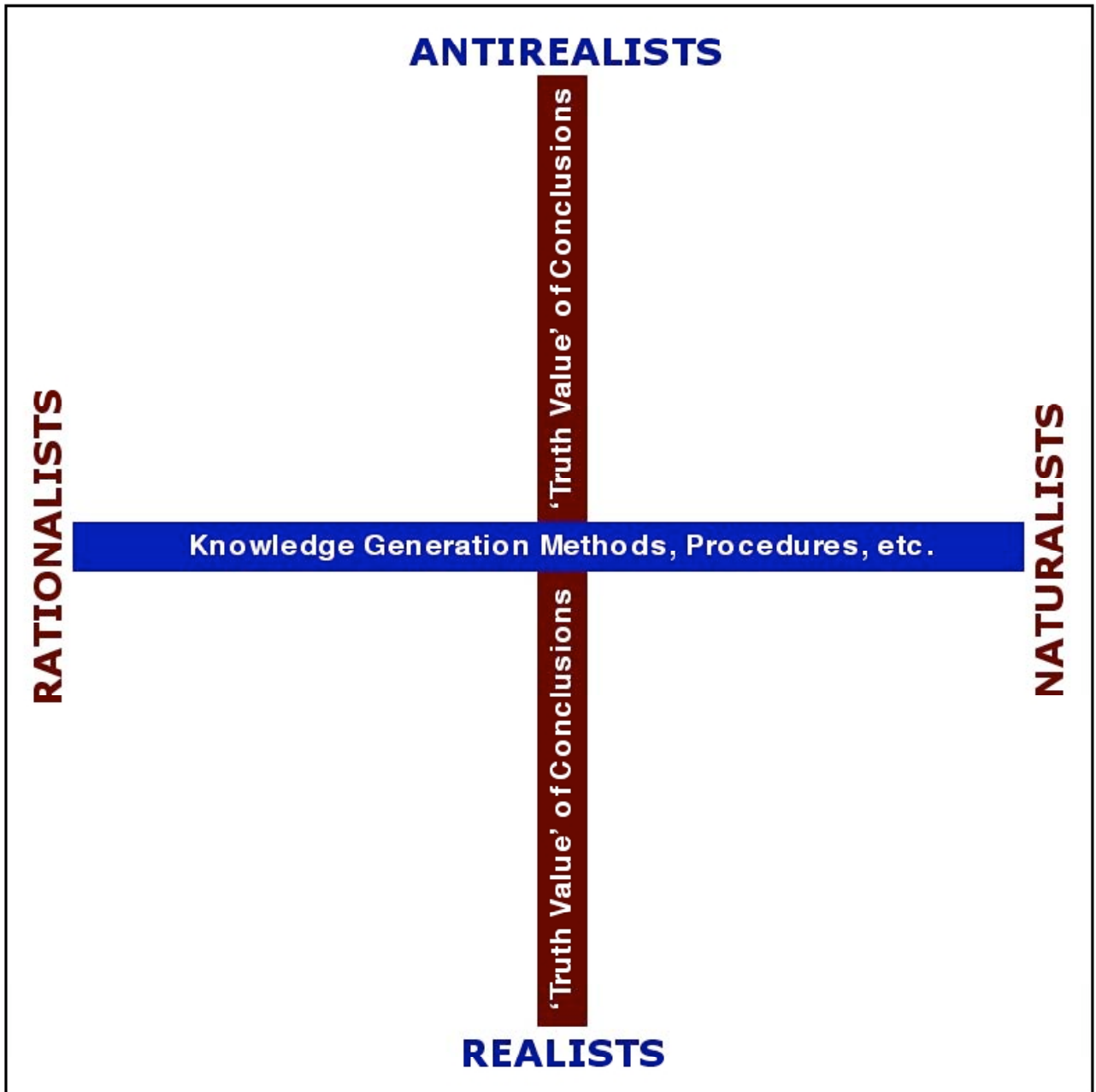




MERTON'S NORMS SURVEY

Counter Norms	Your Position	Merton's Norms
	1----2----3----4----5 Rationale	<p>Communalism Scientific knowledge is public knowledge; freely available to all. The results of research do not belong to individual scientists, but to the world at large.</p>
	1----2----3----4----5 Rationale	<p>Universalism There is no privileged sources of scientific knowledge; the laws of science are the same everywhere and are independent of the scientists involved.</p>
	1----2----3----4----5 Rationale	<p>Disinterestedness Scientists are unbiased; science is conducted in order to further human knowledge. They have no personal stake in the acceptance or rejection of data or claims.</p>
	1----2----3----4----5 Rationale	<p>Originality Science is the discovery of the unknown; all scientific work must be novel, continually adding to the body of scientific knowledge.</p>
	1----2----3----4----5 Rationale	<p>Skepticism Scientists take nothing on trust; knowledge, whether new or old, must always be scrutinized for possible errors of fact or inconsistencies of argument.</p>

SCIENTIFIC THEORY PROFILE



FACTORS AFFECTING SCIENCE &/OR ENGINEERING

