



Chapter 1

The Discipline

(a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and the emergence of sociology.

1. How did the Intellectual forces lead to the emergence of Sociology? Discuss (20/I/1a/10)
2. Discuss the historical antecedents of the emergence of sociology as a discipline. (19/I/1a/10)
3. "Sociology is pre eminently study of modern society." Discuss (16/I/2c/10)
4. How had enlightenment contributed to the emergence of Sociology? (15/I/3c/10)
5. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words: How did the emergence of industrial society change the family life in Western Europe? (14/I/1b/10)
6. "Sociology emerged in Europe and flourished to begin with on social reformist orientation in the U.S.A." -Comment. (150 Words) (13/I/1a/10)



(b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences

1. In the Context of globalization, has the scope of Sociology been changing in India? Comment (20/I/5a/10)
2. The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relationship between the two in a society. C.W. Mills. Explain. (18/I/8a/20)
3. Explain how sociology has emerged as a distinct discipline based on rationality and scientific temper. (17/I/1a/10)
4. Discuss the changing equations of discipline of Sociology with other social sciences. (17/1/2a/20)
5. Write Short answer of the following in about 150 words: How is Sociology approach to human actions different from that of psychological approach? (14/I/1c/10)
6. Compare and contrast Sociology with Anthropology. (150 Words) (13/I/1b/10)

(c) Sociology and common sense

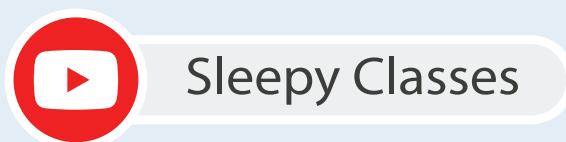
1. The focal point of Sociology rests on interaction. How do you distinguish it from common sense? (18/I/1a/10)
2. Is sociology common sense? Give reasons in support of your argument. (16/I/2c/10)



**No need to empty your pockets
for studying sociology optional now**

**Complete your sociology preparation
With us on our YouTube channel**

**Follow the Toppers and watch all the
Comprehensive free sociology
Lectures on Sleepy Classes YouTube channel**





Chapter 2

Sociology as Science

(a) Science, scientific method and critique.

1. Does scientific method make Sociology a science? Illustrate your answer with Durkheim's method. (18/I/5c/10)
2. Describe the basic postulates of Scientific method. How far are these followed in sociology research? (16/I/3b/20)
3. Is Sociology a science? Give reasons for your answer. (15/I/1a/10)
4. Discuss the relevance of historical method in the study of Society? (15/I/1b/10)

(b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology

1. Methodology is a system of rules, Principles and procedures, which forms scientific investigation. Comment. (20/I/1c /10)
2. Elaborate the main tenets of interpretative perspective in sociology. (17/I/2c/10)
3. In what way 'Interpretative' method is different from 'positivist' approach in the study of social phenomena?
4. Explain with examples, the explanatory and exploratory



designs of Social research. (18/I/6c/10)

(c) Positivism and its critique

1. Phenomenological perspectives in Sociology reject many of the assumption of positivism, Comment. (20/I/7b/20)
2. Explain ethnomethodological and phenomenological perspectives as critique of positivism. (17/I/1b/10)
3. Examine the basic postulates of positivism and post-positivism. (17/I/2b/20)
4. Critically examine positivistic approach in sociology studies. (150 Words (13/I/1c/10)

(d) Fact value and objectivity

1. Is Sociology a Value -free Science? Discuss. (20/I/1b/10)
2. What is 'Value free Sociology'? Clarify. (16/I/1b/10)
3. Write short answer of the following in about 15c words: How is objectivity different from value neutrality? Discuss with reference to Weber's views on methodology. (14/I/11/10)

(e) Non-positivist methodologies



1. Is non-positivism methodology scientific? Illustrate. (18/I/2a/20)
2. “Non - positivistic methodology is essential for understanding human behavior.” Discuss.



Chapter 3

Research Methods & Analysis

(a) Qualitative and quantitative methods

1. Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection with suitable examples from Indian society. (18/I/5d/10)
2. Examine epistemological foundations of qualitative methods of social research. (17/I/3c/10)
3. Analyze the importance of qualitative method on social research. (16/I/1c/10)
4. Analyse the limitation of quantitative methods in social research. (13/I/2a/20)

(b) Techniques of data collection

1. Analyse the strengths and weakness of social survey method in social research. (20/I/6c/10)
2. Bring out the significance of Ethnography in social research. (19/I/2b/20)
3. "Participants observation is the most effective tool for collecting facts." Comment. (16/I/4b/20)
4. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words: In what ways biographies could be used to satisfy correlates? Explain. (14/I/2a/20)
5. Which research technique would be most suitable for the study of consumer behaviour and its social correlates? Explain. (14/I/2a/20)



(c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity

1. Discuss the importance and source of hypothesis in social research. (20/I/5b/10)
2. Explain the probability sampling strategies with examples. (19/I/1e/10).
3. Illustrate with example the significance of variables in sociological research. (17/I/1c/10)
4. How can one resolve the issue of reliability and validity in the context of sociological research on inequality. (17/I/4c/10)
5. "Hypothesis is a statement of the relationship between two or more variables." Elucidate by giving examples of poverty and illiteracy. (16/I/3c/10)
6. What are variables? Discuss their role in experimental research. (15/I/1c/10)
7. Examine the Problems of maintaining objectivity and value neutrality in Social Science research. (15/1/2b/20)
8. Why is random sampling said to have more reliability and validity in research? (15/I/3a/20)



Chapter 4

Sociological Thinkers:

(a) Karl Marx- Historical Materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.

1. Critically assess the Marxian Theory of 'Alienation'.
(20/I/7c/10)
2. What is the Marxist concept of 'Fetishism of Commodities'?
(19/I/1c/10)
3. According to Marx, how are human beings alienated from their human potential and what does he suggest to change this? (18/I/4a/20)
4. Analyse Marxian conception of historical materialism as a critique of Hegelian dialectics. (17/I/3b/20)
5. Evaluate Marx's ideas on mode of production.
(16/I/1d/10)
6. Identify the similarities and differences between Marx's theory of 'alienation' and Durkheim's theory of 'anomie'.
(14/I/2b/20)
7. According to Marx, capitalism transforms even the personal relationship between men and women. Critically examine with illustrations from the contemporary Indian context. (14/I/7c/10)



8. Analyse the salient features of historical materialism.
(13/I/2c/10)

4b. Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.

1. Critically analyse Durkheim's views on elementary forms of religious life and role of religion. Also discuss the consequences of religious revivalism in contemporary society. (20/I/3b/20)
2. What are the problems in observing social facts in Durkheim's views? (20/I/5c/10)
3. How well do you think Tonnis, Durkheim, Weber and Max predicted the character of modern society? Critique. (19/I/5e/10)
4. Explain Durkheim's basic arguments on suicide. Can you analyse high suicide rates of contemporary Indian society with Durkheim's theory? (18/I/2b/20)
5. In what way did Durkheim perceive religion as functional to society ? (18/I/8c/10)
6. Discuss distinct sociological method adopted by Emile Durkheim in his method of 'suicide'. (17/I/3c/20)
7. Elaborate the views of Durkheim on "The Elementary Forms of Religious life". (15/I/8c/10)



8. "According to Durkheim, the essence of religion in modern society is the same as religion in primitive society."
Comment. (In about 150 words) (14/I/5e/10)
9. Compare Karl Marx with Emile Durkheim with reference to the framework of 'division of labour'. (13/I/3a/20)

4c Max Weber- Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism

1. 'Ideal Types' of Max Weber are mental constructs, they do not correspond to the reality. Give your views. (20/1/1d/10)
2. Discuss the importance of interpretative understanding of social phenomena and explain its limitations. (19/1/3a/20)
3. Distinguish between fact and value in Weber's Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism. (18/1/1b/10)
4. Examine Max Weber's method of maintaining objectivity in social research. (16/I/4a/20)
5. Which concept did Weber use to analyse the forms of legitimate domination? (15/1/1d/10)
6. Discuss the role of Calvinist ethic in the development of Capitalism? (15/1/2a/20)



7. How does Weber use the notion of 'ideal types' in his theory of bureaucracy? (14/1/4a/20)

8. Examine the salient features of Weberian bureaucracy. (13/1/3c/10)

.....

(d) Talcott Parsons- Social system, pattern variables

1. Analyze the relevance of 'Pattern Variables' in the study of Social change. (20/I/1e/10)
2. How can Parsons' AGIL framework be used to analyze key Problems in a society? Discuss. (18/I/7a/20)
3. Critically analyze Talcott Parsons' conception of 'Pattern Variables'. (17/I/1d/10)
4. Describe the functional prerequisites of social system as given by Talcott Parsons. Examine in the context of a university as a social system. (16/I/2b/20)
5. How is social equilibrium mentioned in Parsonian framework? (15/I/4b/20)
6. Examine the relevance of Parsonian Social systems in a present society? (13/I/6c/10)



(e) Robert K. Merton

1. What are the reactions of R.K. Merton to the functionalism of social anthropologists? Bring out the limitations of latent functions. (20/I/2a/20)
2. What according to Merton, is the Difference between 'unanticipated consequences' and 'latent functions? Give example to elaborate. (19/I/3c/10)
3. How according to Merton, are deviant subcultures generated? (19/I8b/20)
4. What is the Difference between the anomie in Merton and Durkheim? Explain. (18/I/2c/10)
5. Analyze the manifest and latent Functions of 'security of the tenure of the bureaucrats' in the light of Merton's Theory. (16/I/3a/20)
6. "Anomie the Social structure" Explain the reference to R.K Merton's contribution. (15/I/4c/10)
7. How can we use reference group theory to understand the fashion in society? (14/I/1e/20)
8. How could one use Merton's concept of deviance to understand the traffic problems in urban area? (14/I/2c/20)



9. Using Merton's concepts of 'manifest' and latent functions, explain the persistence of corruption in Indian society?
(14/I/3c/20)

(f) Mead - Self and Identity

1. According to Mead, "We play a key role in our own socialisation." Explain. 1. (19/I/2a/20)
2. Do you think 'I' and 'Me' are central terms in Mead's work? (18/1/1c/10)
3. "Self and Society are twin - born". Examine the statement of Mead. (15/1/2c/10)
4. Using Mead's theory of symbolic interactionism, discuss the stages in the formation of gender identity. (14/1/4c/10)
5. Critically analyses the contributions of G.H. Mead to 'symbolic interactionism'. (13/1/3b/20)
6. Critically analyses the contributions of G. H. Mead to 'symbolic interactionism'. (10/1/4a/30)
7. Write short note: Mead's notion of self. (08/1/5b/200/20)



Chapter 5

Stratification and Mobility

(a) Concepts- equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation

1. How are Hierarchy and Exclusion the major impediments in the transformation of societies? Discuss. (20/1/2b/20)
2. What is the difference between natural and social inequality? Give examples from caste and class dimensions. (18/1/1d/10)
3. Discuss the relationship between poverty and social exclusion. (16/1/4c/10)
4. Can we equate 'poverty' with 'poor living'? Elaborate your answer. (17/1/1e/10)
5. Distinguish between people being socially excluded and people excluding themselves socially societies. (150 words) (13/1/5a/10)
6. What is affirmative action? Substantiate theoretical positions on affirmative actions with examples. (19/1/6c/10)

(b) Theories of social stratification- Structural functionalist theory,



Marxist theory, Weberian theory.

1. Davis and Moore made it clear that social stratification is a functional necessity and also an unconscious device. Discuss. (19/I /1b/10)
2. Compare and contrast the contributions of Marx and Weber on social stratification in capitalist society. (19/1/4b/20)
3. Evaluate if social stratification is functional for society. (18/1/2c/10)
4. What is Weberian critique of Marxist notion of social stratification? (17/1/4a/20)
5. Elucidate the basic premises of Davis' structural-functional theory of social stratification. How far is it relevant in understanding contemporary Indian society? (16/1 / 2a / 20)
6. Differentiate between Marxian and Weberian theories of Social Stratification? (15/I/3b/20)
7. Critically examine the functionalist tradition in Sociology. (13/I/2b/20)
8. "According to Max Weber, 'class' and 'status' are two different dimensions of power." Discuss. (14/1/3b/20)



9. For Marx, class divisions are outcomes of 'exploitation'.

Discuss. (in about 150 words) (14/1/5a/10)

10. How do Karl Marx and Max Weber differ in terms of their analysis of social stratification? (13/I/6a/20)

(c) Dimensions- Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity, and race.

1. Modernisation presupposes class society however, caste, ethnicity and race are still predominant. Explain. (19/1/4a/20)
2. Present a sociological review on the 'new middle-class'. (19/1/1d/10)
3. Differentiate between 'Life-chances 'and' Life-style 'with suitable examples. (19/1/5a/10)
4. Why is gender a dimension of social stratification? How does gender intersect other dimensions of inequality based on caste, class, race and ethnicity? (19/1/6a/20)
5. Examine gender, ethnicity and race as major dimensions of social stratification. (17/1/4b/20)



6. What do you understand by gender? How does it shape 'male identity'? (14/1/3a/20)
7. Analyse the gender bias in the present society with examples. (150 words) (13/I/5e/10)

(d) Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.

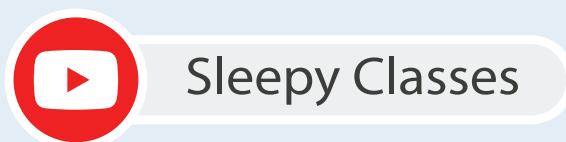
1. Critically assess social mobility in closed and open systems. (20/1/4c/10)
2. Is social mobility possible in closed systems of stratification? Illustrate from research work. (18/1/5e/10)
3. "Vertical mobility brings structural change even in a closed social system." Comment. (16/1 / 1e / 10)
4. "No society can either be absolutely open or absolutely closed." Comment (15/I/1e/10)
5. How are open and closed systems of stratification undergoing transformation in the emergence of new hierarchical social order in societies? (13/1/4a/20)



**No need to empty your pockets
for studying sociology optional now**

**Complete your sociology preparation
With us on our YouTube channel**

**Follow the Toppers and watch all the
Comprehensive free sociology
Lectures on Sleepy Classes YouTube channel**





Chapter 6

Works and Economic Life

(a) Social organisation of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial/capitalist society

1. Discuss the nature of social organisation of work in capitalist society with reference to the 'Limits of the working day'. (18/I/6a/20)
2. Describe the nature of social organization of work in industrial society. (16/I/5a/10)
3. Distinguish between the social organization of work in feudal society and in capitalist society. (15/I/5a/10)
4. What are the distinctive features of social organization of work in slave society? How is it different from feudal society? (In about 150 words) (14/I/5b/10)
5. Trace the changing nature of organisation of work in capitalist society over the years. (17/I/6a/20)

(b) Formal and informal organisation of work

6. Capitalism has brought increasing informalisation of work in society. Substantiate your answer. (20/I/3a/20)
7. Discuss the new labour codes and their impact on formal and



- informal labour in India. (20/I/6a/20)
8. What is 'informal labour'? Discuss the need for and challenges in regulating informal labour in the post-industrial society(19/I/7a/20)
9. What do you understand by 'informalisation of labour'? Write your answer with special reference to India. 7. (17/I/5a/10)
10. "Globalization has pushed the labour into informal organization of work." Substantiate your answer with suitable examples. (16//6a/20)
- 11.The increasing importance of the tertiary sector has weakened the formal organization of work in recent times. Examine the statement. (15/I/7b/20)

(c)Labour and society

- 12.What is 'reserve army of labour'? Present the position of feminist scholars on this. (19/I/2c/10)
- 13.What is labour commitment? Discuss it with reference to studies of manufacturing industry. (18/I/7b/20)
- 14.Examine the social impact of globalization on labour and society. (13/I/6b/20)



Chapter 7

Politics and Society

(a) Sociological theories of Power

1. What are the theoretical models of societal power? Which one of them is most applicable in advanced industrial societies? (19/I/6b/20)
2. "Power is not a zero-sum game". Discuss with reference to Weber's and Parsons's views. (14/I/6a/20)

(b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political parties.

1. According to Mills, "Elite's rule in institutional terms rather than psychological terms." Comment. (20/I/6b/10)
2. Discuss the concept of circulation of elite. (19/1/7c/10)
3. What, according to Pareto, are the basic characteristics of elites? Discuss. (18/I/7c/10)
4. Examine the dynamics of pressure groups in multi-party-political system. (17/I/6a/20)
5. Discuss the importance of 'power elite' in democracy. (16/I/5b/10)
6. Distinguish between Political Parties and Pressure Groups. (150 words) (14/I/5d/10)



(c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology.

1. Explain democracy as an order of society. What are the factors preventing people's participation people's participation in politics? (20/I/2c/10)
2. What is civil society? Present a note on civil society engagement with science and technology policy in India. (19/1/5c/10)
3. Discuss the changing interface between state and civil society in post-independent India. (17/I/5b/10)
4. "Ideology is crucial for social transformation in a democracy." Discuss. (15/I/5b/10)
5. Caste ideology appears to have strengthened democracy. Comment. (15/I/7c/10)
6. Discuss T. H. Marshall's views on citizenship. (in about 150 words) (14/I/5c/10)
7. Evaluate how do civil society and democracy mutually reinforce each other. (13/I/7a/20)
8. Critically examine the role of civil society in democracy (13/I/7c/10)
9. "Globalization involves deterritorialization." Examine with



reference to the nation - state. (15/I/8a/20)

(d) Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.

1. How is terrorism a new form of asymmetrical warfare? What are some of the challenges in trying to win the war on terrorism? (19/I/8c/10)
2. Explain the conditions under which a collective action transforms into a social movement. (15/I/6b/20)
3. Examine how social movements come to an end. Illustrate with examples. (20/I/8c/10)
4. Are social movements primordial in means and progressive in agenda? Explain. (18/1/5b/10)
5. What is new in 'new social movements'? Elaborate your answer with special reference to India. (17/1/6b/20)
6. Examine the role of protest movements in changing the status of Dalits in India. (16/I/6c/10)
7. To what success revolution replaces the existing order of society? Discuss. (16/I/7c/10)



8. What do you understand by social movement? How has the mobilization by Scheduled Castes helped them in constructing a new identity? (14/1/8c/10)

9. Defines social movement. Elucidate the role of reformist movements in social change. (150 words) (13/ I/5b/10)



Chapter 8

Religion and Society

(a) Sociological Theories of religion

1. Give an assessment of Durkheimian notion of 'sacred' and 'profane' in sociology of religion. (17/I/5c/20)
2. How is Durkheim's theory of religion different from Max Weber's theory of Religion? (16/I/8b/20)
3. Are all world religious patriarchal Substantiate your answer with examples? (19/I/3b/20)

(b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.

1. Elaborate on various types of religious practices prevalent in Indian society. (17/I/8c/10)
2. State the reasons for the various religious beliefs and practices in pre-modern societies. (20/I/5d/10)
3. Distinguish between sects and cults with illustrations. (15/I/5c/10)
4. "Religious and Pluralism is the order of present-day societies." Explain by giving suitable examples. (16/I/7a/20)



5. What are sects? Discuss the role in multi-religious societies with empirical examples. (18/I/8b/20)

(c) Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.

1. Is religion playing an important role in increasing fundamentalism? Give reasons for your answer. (16/I/5c/10)
2. Define Secularisation. What are its major dimensions in the modern world? (15/I/7a/20)
3. How is religious revivalism different from communalism? Elaborate with Suitable examples from the Indian context? (14/I/7a/20)
4. "Science has empirical means to logical end and religion has non-empirical means to logical ends." Comment (150 Words) (13/I/5c/10)
5. "Is Religion antithetical to science? Comment. (13/I/8c/10)
6. Problematised the concept of secularism in the present context. (17/I/7c/10)
7. Discuss the challenges thrown by religious revivalism to a secular nation- state. (18/I/4c/20)



Chapter 9

System of Kinship

(a) Family, household, marriage

1. Discuss the consequences of Across Region marriage on kinship system in modern Indian society. (20/1/3c/10)
2. Does the institution of marriage continue to be sacred in Indian society ? Comment. (20/1/5e/10)
3. What are the new forms of family in developed societies? Discuss. (18/1 / 1e / 10)
4. Distinguish between family and household with reference to the concept of development of the household. (18/1 / 6b / 20)
5. What is the impact of gender division of labour on the development of society? (20/1 / 8b / 20)
6. Distinguish between family and household as sociological concepts. (16/1 / 8c / 10)
7. In the light of judicial intervention on 'Live-in relationships', discuss the future of marriage and family in India. (19/1 / 8a / 20)
8. Examine the emerging trends in marriage and family as a response to the changes in economic and social order.



(b) Types and forms of family

4. Examine the relationship between the contemporary trends in marriage and changing forms of family.
5. What, according to Irawati Karve, are the major differences between North Indian and South Indian Kinship systems? (19/1 / 4c / 10)
6. Discuss the regional variations of kinship system in Indian society.
7. How do the rules of descent and alliance in kinship differ from each other? Illustrate. (15/1 / 6c / 10)

(c) Lineage and descent

1. Is male authority absent in matrilineal society? Discuss.

(d) Patriarchy and sexual division of labour

1. Define patriarchy. How does patriarchy manifest in interpersonal relations? (18/1 / 3b / 20)
2. Examine 'patriarchal bargain' as gendered division of work in contemporary India. (17/1 / 5d / 10)



3. To what extent is patriarchy a cause for the problems of women?
Discuss.
4. Is patriarchy a universal phenomenon? Critically examine how
does patriarchy affect sexual division of labour in societies.

(e) Contemporary Trends

1. Discuss the contemporary trends in family as a response to social
change in modern society. (16 / I / 7b / 20)
2. Critically examine the functionalist views on the institution of
family. How do those help us in understanding family in the
present times? (14/1 / 6b / 20)
3. What do you understand by institutionalization of 'live-in
relationship'?
4. Analyse the contemporary trends in family with examples. (150
words)



Chapter 10

Education System & Social change

(a) Sociological theories of social change

1. According to Durkheim, "The major function of education is the transmission of society's norms and values." Discuss. (20/1 / 4b / 20)
2. Criticize A.G. Frank's 'development of underdevelopment'. (19/I/5d/10)
3. Does collapse of functionalism and bankruptcy of Marxism coincide with the rupture of modernity? Discuss. (18/I/3a/20)
4. Is the theory of cultural lag valid in present times? Discuss. (18/1/5a/10)
5. How does Marx view social conflict as an essential element in social change? (20/1/8a/20)
6. Examine any two theories of social change in detail. 8. (17/1/8a/20)
7. Critically examine the cultural theories of social change with suitable examples. (13/I/8b/20)



(b) Development and dependency

1. Technology has accelerated the process of development and dependency. Discuss (20/I/7a/20)
2. Examine the social dimensions of displacement induced by development. (150 words) (13/I/5d/10)
3. Write a short essay on the Latin American perspective on 'dependency'. (14/1/8b/20)
4. "Social change can be brought about through development". Illustrate from the contemporary situation of India. (16/I/6b/20)
5. Feminist scholars argue that 'New media' is masculine and hence reinforces structural hierarchies rather than reconfiguring them. Comment. (19/1/7b/20)
6. "Social conflict is both a cause and a consequence of social change." Explain. (16/1/5e/10)
7. Explain the relevance of the idea of 'cultural lag' in understanding social change. (15/1/5e/10)
8. Examine the dialectical relation between tradition and modernity in the study of social change. (15/1/8b/20)
9. Illustrate the conflicts and tensions experienced by societies undergoing social change. (13/I/8a/20)



(c) Agents of social change

1. Assess the role of mass media as an agent of social change. (17/1 / 5e / 10)

(d) Education and social change

1. Discuss the issues of access and exclusion in higher education in India. (19/I/5b/10)
2. Schooling does not ensure upward mobility of all members of the society. Discuss with reference to class societies. (18/I/8a/20)
3. "Education is a major source of Social Mobility in contemporary society". Explain. (16/I/8a/20)
4. "Education helps in perpetuating social and economic inequalities." Critically examine the statement. (15/I/6a/20).
5. Education is often viewed as an agency of social change. However in reality it could also reinforce inequalities and conservatism. Discuss. (07/I/5c/200/20)

(e) Science, Technology and Social change

1. Is humanity at the mercy of Nature, Science, and



- Technology? Comment in the light of the pandemic situation. (20/1 / 4a / 20)
2. Critically analyze the role of science and technology in bringing about social change. (17/1 / 8b / 20)
 3. How is the increasing use of technology changing the status of women in Indian society? (14/1 / 8a / 20)
 4. Examine science and technology as agents of social change. (150 words)(13/1 / 1d / 10)



**No need to empty your pockets
for studying sociology optional now**

**Complete your sociology preparation
With us on our YouTube channel**

**Follow the Toppers and watch all the
Comprehensive free sociology
Lectures on Sleepy Classes YouTube channel**

