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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WORK
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BSW 3rd SEMESTER

MODEL ANSWER

SW-303: SOCIAL DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Paper Code: AU-6466

Max. Marks: 75

Section- A

1. OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS:

10 x 2 = 20

- I. B – Social Control
- II. B- Louise Weston
- III. B- Injecting
- IV. C- Never use the substance again
- V. C- Conformity
- VI. A- Normative
- VII. A- Biological
- VIII. True
- IX. A- Spengler
- X. True.

Section –B

SHORT QUESTIONS ANSWER:

5 x 7 = 35

2. Explain theory of deviance given by Freud.

Ans. Sigmund Freud was an Austrian neurologist and the founder of the psychoanalytic school of psychology. He argued that humans are born "polymorphously perverse" meaning that any number of objects could be a source of pleasure. Freud saw the human personality as having three aspects, which work together to produce all of our complex behaviors. These are described as the Id, the Ego and the Superego. All three components need to be well-balanced in order to have reasonable mental health. However, the Ego has a difficult time dealing with the competing demands of the Superego and the Id. According to the psychoanalytic view, "this psychological

conflict is an intrinsic and pervasive part of human experience” The conflict between the Id and Superego, negotiated by the Ego, is one of the normal psychological battles all people face. “The way in which a person characteristically resolves the instant gratification vs. longer-term reward dilemma reflects upon their character”

The id can be described as the functions of the irrational and emotional part of the mind. This part of psychology is very self-serving and uncaring towards others’ needs. This is very true of an infant since their only desire to be satisfied and served. In addition, this phase can be applied to childhood since children are also very self-serving and seek constant gratification.

The Ego functions with the rational part of the mind. The Ego develops out of awareness that one can’t always receive what they desire. The Ego operates in a world of reality. The Ego realizes the need for compromise and negotiates between the Id and the Superego. “The Ego's job is to get the Id's pleasures but to be reasonable and bear the long-term consequences in mind. The Ego denies gratification but the ego must cope with this conflicting force. Typically, adults fit into this category since maturity also aides in recognizing reality and compromising. However, if the ego is too strong one can become well-organized and rational but extremely boring and cold.

The Superego is the last part of the mind to develop. It is often called the moral part of the mind. The Superego becomes a structure of parental and societal values by storing and enforcing rules. It constantly strives for perfection and its power to enforce rules comes from its ability to create mental anxiety.

“The Superego has two subsystems: Ego Ideal and Conscience. The Ego Ideal provides rules for good behavior, and standards of excellence towards which the Ego must strive” The Ego ideal is basically what the child’s parents approve of or value. So, a parent’s proper guidance is greatly needed for one to possess these values. Therefore, these values will serve as their conscience throughout life. However, if one’s superego is not balanced may feel guilty most of the time and feel the need to be perfect beyond reality.

3. What do you understand by social conformity?

Ans. Conformity is the most general concept and refers to any change in behavior caused by another person or group; the individual acted in some way because of influence from others. Two types of Conformity are there which are:

Normative Conformity: Normative conformity is conformity that occurs because of the desire to be liked and accepted. Most people probably think of peer pressure amongst teens when they think of normative conformity, and for good reason. Peer pressure is good example of normative conformity, but it happens to adults, too.

Informational Conformity: The other type of conformity is informational conformity, which is conformity that occurs because of the desire to be correct. When we change our behavior based on the actions of the locals, we are demonstrating informational conformity

4. Highlight impact of prostitution on society

Ans. Prostitution: The word Prostitution is derived from Latin word prostituere, meaning to expose publically, and as a word it may be well defined as promiscuous unchastity for gain. The Ohio law (U.S.A) reads “prostitution shall be construed to include offering or receiving the body for sexual intercourse for hire and shall also be construed to include the offering or receiving of the body for indiscriminate sexual intercourse without hire”. Laws in India that deal with prostitutes in some way do not define prostitution. The Indian Penal code and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 (which is an amendment of Suppression of Immoral traffic Act, 1956) particularly deal with prostitutes but do not define the term.

Consequences:

- Sexual health problems
- HIV/AIDS infection
- After age considered to be useless
- Social problem
- Low and undignified standard of life.
- Problem for their children- education and marriage etc.

5. What are the factors leading to environmental degradation?

Ans. Some of the leading to environmental degradation:

1) High quantity of Exhaust gases: The biggest reason by far for all kinds of environmental degradation is the exorbitant amount of gases, harmful to the environment, which is released by the various industries. Prime amongst these gases are CO₂, SO₂ and NH₃. Of course there are many more, and these are the main culprits for ozone holes and global warming.

2) Deforestation: Close second comes the deforestation all over the world, to harness forest resources, to clear land, for wood and for various other reasons. Deforestation causes major problems for one simple reason; it decreases the number of trees, which clean the environment, provide oxygen and also affect rain patterns. This is the major reason why there are calls for tree plantation; it is to make up for this loss.

3) High number of industries such as mining: Mining creates a lot of pollution, mainly because it releases particulate matter, which qualifies as Respirable Particulate Matter (RPM); the particulate matter which can enter our lungs and can harm the entire respiratory system. This form causes the most direct harm to humans, also particulate matter can come from indoor

pollution, as can be seen in cooking on traditional 'choolahs' and cottage industries like 'bangle-making'.

4) Chemical effluents: Effluents are another by-product of industries which poses threat to the environment, leather and tanning industries, petroleum industries and chemical manufacturing industries create major waste products which are released directly into nearby streams without treatment, creating river pollution and causing harm to aquatic life.

5) Transport: As the spending power of the population increases and as cars become available more, the number of vehicles on the road increases. The amount has grown exponentially in countries like India, Brazil and China and this is a point form of pollution which directly affects humans. Smog is a nuisance that is created because of vehicular pollution, and Hydro-Carbons released from engines are the cause of creation of lower level ozone that is harmful to humans.

6) Unprecedented Construction: Urban Heat Island is a direct cause of the unprecedented construction activities that are being carried out right now, and urban heat island causes trapping of pollutants. Urban Heat island is an effect caused due to trapping of solar radiation by concrete and cement which are materials which trap heat extremely well. Construction causes removal of vegetative cover which usually allows for better exchange of heat. This heat island effect causes constricted circulation of air, which traps pollutants released in urban areas and does not allow for mixing of the air, thus decreasing the air quality.

7) Secondary Pollutants: Secondary pollutants are ones that are not directly emitted; however they get created when primary pollutants react amongst themselves. Major amongst them is the creation of ozone from reaction between non-burnt Hydrocarbons and Nitrous Oxides. There are various other secondary pollutants and the reaction between these pollutants cause reactions that lead to formation of ozone holes. Stratospheric clouds are the main reaction sites for such pollutants.

8) Ruinous agricultural policies: Overloading the land with fertilizers, overgrazing and shifting agriculture are ruinous agricultural policies that degrade land, creating soil erosion that leads to silting in major rivers and reservoirs. Soil degradation is a continuous cycle and it ultimately leads to desertification and degradation of land quality by allowing the direct action of eroding agents on cultivable land.

9) The Population Explosion: The increasing population creates a load that the entire environment has to support, not only in terms of food and lodging, but also in terms of the amount of waste that it generates and the ability of the environment to sustain this growth. All major activities are carried out to support this growing population, and whilst this is unavoidable, what is required is the proper planning that should come with this explosion.

10) Unplanned Land-use policies: Land models are available these days which help in proper planning and use of land resources. However, failure to use these models and land management policies can lead to land pollution and degradation of the worst kind. Extraction from mines renders them unusable for habitation and if rehabilitation work is not carried out, the piece of land is sure to lose all its value and become unusable. Land classification is one of the major activities that help in proper land use, and it should be followed with utmost care.

6. Describe functions of social deviance.

Ans. Durkheim argues that deviance is useful for a society because it performs a variety of functions for society. It helps to clarify norms, it helps to unify groups, it helps to diffuse tension, and it helps to promote social change.

Deviance helps to clarify norms in a society because it helps to emphasize to people what is and is not acceptable behavior. When people act in ways that are unacceptable and they are punished, we learn that our society clearly believes that what they did is wrong. This helps us to know what is right and wrong (in our society).

Deviance helps to unify members of a group. What this means is that the actions of deviant individuals helps to unify people who are not deviant. The people who are not deviant see the deviant behaviors and they react against them. They form an “us against them” attitude with respect to the deviants. This reinforces their connections with the “good” people in the society.

Deviance diffuses tensions. It can help to serve as a safety valve for people who are unhappy with their society or with the norms of their group. For example, if children are somewhat unhappy with the rules that their parents set, they might act out in small ways. This relieves some of their anger and makes it so they do not challenge the main rules and norms of the family.

Finally, deviance can promote social change. It can show what areas are problematic in a society or group. People in power might notice deviant behavior and work to correct the problems that lead to that behavior. In these ways, deviance can be beneficial to a society.

7. Discuss causes of HIV/AIDS.

Ans. HIV is a virus. When someone becomes infected with HIV the virus weakens and damages their body’s defense system (the immune system) so that it cannot fight off infections. Someone who has HIV is diagnosed as having AIDS only when their immune system cannot cope and they develop one or more particular illnesses.

Reasons of infection with HIV include:

- **By having sex.** You may become infected if you have vaginal, anal or oral sex with an infected partner whose blood, semen or vaginal secretions enter your body. The virus can enter your body through mouth sores or small tears that sometimes develop in the rectum or vagina during sexual activity.
- **From blood transfusions.** In some cases, the virus may be transmitted through blood transfusions. American hospitals and blood banks now screen the blood supply for HIV antibodies, so this risk is very small.
- **By sharing needles.** HIV can be transmitted through needles and syringes contaminated with infected blood. Sharing intravenous drug paraphernalia puts you at high risk of HIV and other infectious diseases, such as hepatitis.
- **During pregnancy or delivery or through breast-feeding.** Infected mothers can infect their babies. But receiving treatment for HIV infection during pregnancy, mothers significantly lower the risk to their babies.

7. Describe role of social worker in displaced community.

Ans. Social workers are being called upon to promote community capacity-building in response to social, economic, and environmental challenges that lead to displacement and migration due to these factors. However, there is a need to build capacity in order to develop sustainable and effective interventions. Individuals, families, and whole communities suffer trauma and loss due to displacement. Livelihoods deteriorate due to changing climatic conditions and land degradation over time. When livelihoods are disrupted, cultural customs are threatened, basic human needs often go unmet, and human rights are seriously compromised as a result of being displaced. The communities to which displaced persons migrate are affected as well. In migrant receiving countries, many displaced migrants are traumatized, vulnerable, exploited, and overwhelmed by the problems of coping with radical legal, economic, social, cultural, and personal problems for which they are inadequately prepared, financed, and socially supported. Increasingly, social work practitioners, academic researchers, and community members are playing a role in addressing a variety of issues resulting from environmentally induced displacement and migration. This can include accompanying affected individuals, families, and communities in their quest for land use and property rights, providing social welfare, housing, employment, decent living conditions, help in pursuit of adequate livelihoods, social inclusion, food security, activities of daily routines, establishing social networks and social capital, and access to health and well-being, among others. Short- and long-term needs must be taken into consideration, as the displaced are at serious risk of becoming poorer than before migration, more vulnerable economically, and disintegrated socially. While social work's suitability and responsibility to address the issue of environmental displacement is clear, there is a need to build capacity to better address these complex relation

Section- C

LONG QUESTIONS ANSWER:

2 x 10 = 20

8. Explain factors of social change in detail.

Ans. Factors of Social Change

- **Physical Environment:** A culture is greatly affected by such changes although sometimes they come about so slowly that they are largely unnoticed. Human misuse can bring very rapid changes in physical environment which in turn change the social and cultural life of a people. Deforestation brings land erosion and reduces rainfall. Much of the wasteland and desert land of the world is a testament to human ignorance and misuse. Environmental destruction has been at least a contributing factor in the fall of most great civilization. Many human groups throughout history have changed their physical environment through migration. In the primitive societies whose members are very directly dependent upon their physical environment migration to a different environment brings major changes in the culture. Civilization makes it easy to transport a culture and practice it in a new and different environment.

Cultural Factor influences the direction and character of technological change. Culture not only influences our social relationships, it also influences the direction and character of technological change. It is not only our beliefs and social institutions must correspond to the changes in technology but our beliefs and social institutions determine the use to which the technological inventions will be put. Thus cultural factors play a positive as well as negative role in bringing about technological change. Cultural factors such as habits, customs, traditions, conservatism, traditional values etc may resist the technological inventions. On the other hand factors such as breakdown in the unity of social values, the diversification of social institutions craving for the new thoughts, values etc may contribute to technological inventions. Technological changes do not take place on their own. They are engineered by men only. Technology is the creation of man. Men are always moved by ideas, thoughts, values, beliefs, morals and philosophies etc. These are the elements of culture. These sometimes decide or influence the direction in which technology undergoes change. Men are becoming more and more materialistic in their attitude. This change in the attitude and outlook is reflected in the technological field.

Technological: The technological factors represent the conditions created by man which have a profound influence on his life. In the attempt to satisfy his wants, fulfill his needs and to make his life more comfortable man creates civilization. Technology is a byproduct of civilization. When the scientific knowledge is applied to the problems in life it becomes technology. Technology is a systematic knowledge which is put into practice that is to use tools and run machines to serve human purpose. Science and technology go together. In utilizing the products of technology man brings social change. The social effects of technology are far-reaching. According to Karl Marx even the formation of social relations and mental conceptions and

attitudes are dependent upon technology. He has regarded technology as a sole explanation of social change. W.F Ogburn says technology changes society by changing our environment to which we in turn adapt. These changes are usually in the material environment and the adjustment that we make with these changes often modifies customs and social institutions.

9. Discuss evolutionary theory of social change.

Ans. Evolutionary Theories: Evolutionary theories are based on the assumption that societies gradually change from simple beginnings into even more complex forms. Early sociologists beginning with Auguste Comte believed that human societies evolve in a unilinear way- that is in one line of development. According to them social change meant progress toward something better. They saw change as positive and beneficial. To them the evolutionary process implied that societies would necessarily reach new and higher levels of civilization. L.H Morgan believed that there were three basic stages in the process: savagery, barbarism and civilization. Auguste Comte's ideas relating to the three stages in the development of human thought and also of society namely-the theological, the metaphysical and the positive in a way represent the three basic stages of social change. This evolutionary view of social change was highly influenced by Charles Darwin's theory of Organic Evolution.

Those who were fascinated by this theory applied it to the human society and argued that societies must have evolved from the simple and primitive to that of too complex and advanced such as the western society. Herbert Spencer a British sociologist carried this analogy to its extremity. He argued that society itself is an organism. He even applied Darwin's principle of the survival of the fittest to human societies. He said that society has been gradually progressing towards a better state. He argued that it has evolved from military society to the industrial society. He claimed that western races, classes or societies had survived and evolved because they were better adapted to face the conditions of life. This view known as social Darwinism got widespread popularity in the late 19th century. It survived even during the first phase of the 20th century. Emile Durkheim identified the cause of societal evolution as a society's increasing moral density. Durkheim viewed societies as changing in the direction of greater differentiation, interdependence and formal control under the pressure of increasing moral density. He advocated that societies have evolved from a relatively undifferentiated social structure with minimum of division of labor and with a kind of solidarity called mechanical solidarity to a more differentiated social structure with maximum division of labor giving rise to a kind of solidarity called organic solidarity.

Evolutionary Theories of Social Change Social Darwinism: Herbert Spencer adapted Darwinian ideas to his own ethical theories to create a theory known as Social Darwinism. The major assumptions:

1. Natural selection; it is natural, normal, and proper for the strong to thrive at the expense of the weak.
2. Survival of the fittest is natural, and morally correct.
3. The fittest are the rich/powerful/elite groups of society - since they, found the best solutions to surviving by securing sustenance by accumulating surplus, as well as acquired power to retain control over these resources.
4. Social Darwinism was used to justify exploitation eg. Colonialism through Social Darwinian ethics - colonizers viewed indigenous peoples as being uncivilized, weaker, more unfit to survive. This rationalization served to justify the taking of land and resources, without the approval of the indigenous.
5. It provided a justification for the more exploitative forms of capitalism in which workers were paid low wages for long hours of hard labor.
6. At its most extreme form, Social Darwinism has been used to justify eugenics programs aimed at removing "undesirable" genes from the population; such programs were sometimes accompanied by sterilization laws directed against "unfit" individuals.

10. Write short notes on following:

a. Social Conformity: Conformity can also be simply defined as “yielding to group pressures” (Crutchfield, 1955). Group pressure may take different forms, for example bullying, persuasion, teasing, criticism etc. Conformity is also known as majority influence (or group pressure).

The term conformity is often used to indicate an agreement to the majority position, brought about either by a desire to ‘fit in’ or be liked (normative) or because of a desire to be correct (informational), or simply to conform to a social role (identification).

Conformity involves changing your behaviors in order to "fit in" or "go along" with the people around you. In some cases, this social influence might involve agreeing with or acting like the majority of people in a specific group, or it might involve behaving in a particular way in order to be perceived as "normal" by the group.

Definitions of Conformity: Psychologists have proposed a variety of definitions to encompass the social influence that conformity exerts. Essentially, conformity involves giving in to group pressure. Some other definitions include:

- Conformity is the most general concept and refers to any change in behavior caused by another person or group; the individual acted in some way because of influence from others. Note that conformity is limited to changes in behavior caused by other people; it does not refer to effects of other people on internal concepts like attitudes or beliefs. Conformity encompasses compliance and obedience, because it refers to any behavior that occurs as a

result of others' influence - no matter what the nature of the influence." (Breckler, Olson, & Wiggins, *Social Psychology Alive*, 2006)

- "Conformity can be defined as yielding to group pressures, something which nearly all of us do some of the time. Suppose, for example, you go with friends to see a film. You didn't think the film was very good, but all your friends thought that it was absolutely brilliant. You might be tempted to conform by pretending to agree with their verdict on the film rather than being the odd one out." (Eysenck, *Psychology: An International Perspective*, 2004)

Why Do We Conform?

Researchers have found that people conform for a number of different reasons. In many cases, looking to the rest of the group for clues for how we should behave can actually be helpful. Other people might have greater knowledge or experience than we do, so following their lead can actually be instructive. In other cases, we conform to the expectations of the group in order to avoid looking foolish. This tendency can become particularly strong in situations where we aren't quite sure how to act or where the expectations are ambiguous.

Deutsch and Gerard (1955) identified two key reasons why people conform: informational influence and normative influence.

Informational influence happens when people change their behavior in order to be correct. In situations where we are unsure of the correct response, we often look to others who are better informed and more knowledgeable and use their lead as a guide for our own behaviors. In a classroom setting, for example, this might involve agreeing with the judgments of another classmate who you perceive as being highly intelligent.

Normative influence stems from a desire to avoid punishments (such as going along with the rules in class even though you don't agree with them) and gain rewards (such as behaving in a certain way in order to get people to like you).

b. Causes of beggary: It is difficult to give particular cause or set of causes to the institution of beggary, as is the case with a criminal. A set of causes such as physical inability, mental derangement, personal or social maladjustment, poverty, custom of alms giving, unemployment, disruption of joint family, whether singly or in combination may produce a situation which may result in beggary. Though the underlying cause in each case is the poverty of the family or lack of employment when the family is not in a position to support, the handicapped, but at the same time, absence of security measures from the society forces them to beg.

a) Economic causes: The three main economic causes are poverty, loss of employment or under-employment and lucrative business. **(i) Poverty:** One of the main factors which forces people to take to beggary is destitution. Having no sufficient means to support themselves or their families,

many persons resort to begging. **(ii) Loss of employment and Under-employment:** But poverty alone cannot be held responsible because all those who live on poverty line do not take to beggary. A man begs not only when he is poor but also when he is unemployed or under-employed. **(iii) Lucrative Business:** Owing to easy gains and sufficient income from begging many people make it a profession instead of doing honest labor. Not only that, many make it a business and exploit others by investing some amount in this business. There are groups operating in big cities, which force many children to this profession.

b) Social causes: Among the social causes are family disorganization, lack of parental control, community disorganization, break up of joint family system and social custom. **(i) Family Disorganization:** Family is an integral part of our social relationship, which influences our patterns of behavior and activities. Any disturbance in our home condition especially in the case of a poor one leads to a breakdown of family, which in return gives rise to beggary. **(ii) Lack of Parental Control:** In the industrial centers parents do not have the required control over their children, where often the mothers also go to factories for work. The result is that children's energies may turn to any direction. If they fall into bad company, they may develop wanderlust, which may lead to beggary. **(iii) Community Disorganization:** Disorganization in rural community may also be responsible for increase in beggary. **(iv) Break-up of Joint Family System:** In the past the Hindu joint family supported the handicapped, orphans, blind etc. But owing to break-up of the joint family system in the present age, such persons are often thrown in the streets. **(v) Social Custom:** Some of the castes and tribes ask for alms only because begging is their hereditary profession. They are often migratory in character.

c) Biological Causes: Among the biological causes may be mentioned sickness, physical or mental defects and old age. **(i) Sickness or Disease:** The diseases may be curable and preventive in the beginning, but in the long-run may become chronic and incurable. Diseases like syphilis, T.B., skin diseases and leprosy turn most people into beggary. **(ii) Physically Disabled or Infirm:** The physical defects like blindness, deafness acquired in the beginning or got later on force many people to beg as the economic condition of their family is not such as to afford the maintenance of these disabled persons. **(iii) Mentally Deficient:** There are persons who are mentally deficient or insane and cannot earn any living and they are forced to begging. **(iv) Old Age:** Persons who become physically weak in old age and cannot do any work and at the same time have nobody to support become beggars to get some money and sustain themselves.

d) Religious Causes: Among religious causes may be included religious mendicancy and indiscriminate alms giving **(i) Religious Mendicancy:** Religious mendicancy facilitates a man to beg under the garb of a Sadhu or Fakir. Such people take the form of religious mendicants only as means to an end. **(ii) Indiscriminate Alms-giving:** Indiscriminate alms giving by the public because of their religious sentiments encourages beggary.

(e) Other Reasons: Among other reasons may be mentioned those who are forced to beg. There are persons upon whom beggary is enforced. There are orphans and waifs and strays who are

sometimes deliberately maimed or disfigured in order that their guardians or some other persons may earn their living. Many normal parents also trade on their children's infirmities using these as sources of supplementary income.

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