

Self evaluation
Lecture 29: Deviance-III

Objective questions

Instructions: Please read the following instructions carefully before writing your answers:

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are four alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D) given against each question out of which only one is the most appropriate answer. If (A) is correct, round on the correct alternative like (A).
- 3) **The discarded answer if any, must be crossed properly and supported by initial of the candidate.**
- 4) If a question is answered wrongly or more than one answers are marked, 0.25 marks will be deducted for each such question.

Identify whether the following statements are true or false.

Q.1. The first attempt to explain deviance was made by biologists who attempted to explain tendency to deviate from norms in terms of physical properties of people, such as endomorphs, mesomorphs and ectomorphs.

(A) True (B) False

Q.2. Biologists believe that those with extra Y chromosomes are less prone to deviate.

(A) True (B) False

Q.3. According to Freudian psychologists depressed super ego and id being overpowering are the major factors in deviance.

(A) True (B) False

Q.4. In sociological theories the real cause of deviance is found in social structure: inability of all classes of people to have opportunities to pursue well accepted social goals through legitimate means.

(A) True (B) False

Q.5. Cole and Gramajo's study of homicide rate showed that homicide rate rises with female literacy.

(A) True (B) False

Q.6. Deviance may lead the process of social change as today's deviance may be tomorrow's value.

(A) True (B) False

Q.7. Interactionists explain deviance in terms of economic development.

(A) True (B) False

Q.8. The titles such as “the criminal tribe” can reduce the crime as such labels become the master labels.

(A) True (B) False

Q.9. Secondary deviance is defined as the deviance caused by society’s response to act of primary deviance.

(A) True (B) False

Q.10. Symbolic interactionism suggests that the onus of fighting deviance falls on society. This justifies Gandhi’s idea that we should hate the sin but not the sinner.

(A) True (B) False

Subjective questions

Q.1. How does symbolic interactionism explain the phenomenon of deviance?

Q.2. Give a few examples of how something which was seen as wrong in the past has become a value in modern society.

Q.3. On what grounds Cole and Gramajo explain the positive link between homicide rate and female literacy?

Q.4. Using Merton’s theory of deviance explain the causes of innovation.

Q.5. Develop the Marxian theory of deviance.

Exercises

E.1. Use Marxist theory to argue that while a capitalist society cannot control deviance, a socialist society will be free from major forms of deviance. What is the experience of socialist countries on this?

E.2. Both Marxist and symbolic interactionists criticize functional theory of deviance but for different reasons. What is the difference between the two?

E.3. Which theory of deviance is more useful in reforming and rehabilitating criminals?

E.4. Why do the top cricketers who are already rich engage in crimes like match-fixing? What can be done to remove such crimes from sports?

E.5. Will cyber crime require a new approach to social control, i.e., control of deviance? How is cyber crime different from other forms of crime?

