

Self evaluation
Lecture 38: Social Problems and Theory

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

- 1) Each Question carries 1 mark.
- 2) There are five alternatives - (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) 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, 0.20 marks will be deducted for each such question.
- 5) The alternatives A-D are as follows:
 - (A) Assertion is correct and the reason is also correct. The reason is the correct reason of the assertion.
 - (B) Assertion is correct but the reason is wrong.
 - (C) Assertion is wrong but the reason is correct.
 - (D) Both assertion and reason are wrong.
 - (E) Assertion is correct and the reason is also correct but the reason is not the cause of assertion.

Sl. No.	Assertion and reason	Alter- native
1.	Social problems are social because they are defined so in a social context, i.e., social problems are identified by society and their understanding differs from society to society.	A B C D E
2.	State's perspective on social problems is functional perspective because state is more interested in radical transformation of society.	A B C D E
3.	Social engineering promotes revolution because it focuses on complete destruction of the existing order.	A B C D E
4.	Causal explanation of a practice differs from functional explanation in the sense that causal is based on the idea of cause and effect and functional is based on usefulness of the practice or pattern for society.	A B C D E

5.	Mertonian theory conforms to the conventional understanding of society because it talks about functional alternatives and functional equivalent.	A B C D E
6.	Education is functional because it helps all sections of society equally.	A B C D E
7.	All youths in Sonbhadra district were found to be dissatisfied with education and the reason is that education had led to social conflicts and deviance in which several youths lost their life.	A B C D E
8.	Education is dysfunctional for many groups because secondary deviance is produced by the reactions of society towards people identified as deviants.	A B C D E
9.	Statesmen have a functionalist perspective because they are either interested in maintaining the system or in reforms.	A B C D E
10.	Subaltern sociology is subversive and disruptive because it leads to weakening of achievement motivation among the poor people.	A B C D E

Subjective question

Q.1. What are the major social problems of India? Who defines them as social problems and why?

Q.2. What are various perspectives on social problems?

Q.3. Is it possible that something is a social problem for people but not for state? Can you give an example of this? Can something seen as a social problem by state be a non-problem or only a minor problem for people?

Q.4. What are functions and dysfunctions of corruption at national and individual level? For whom is corruption functional?

Q.5. What can be functional alternatives to poverty?

Exercises

E.1. Identify a girl child who has dropped out at the primary school level. Meet her and her parents and find out whether going to school could have benefited her? Why did she leave the school?

E.2. Take the problem of prostitution. Apply Mertonian framework to explain the causes of prostitution? What are functional alternatives to prostitution?

E.3. Develop a research plan to study the relationship between female feticide and social class.

E.4. Use internet material to identify research questions in the field of domestic violence.

E.5. Read a paper on communal riots. Identify theoretical perspective(s) used in the paper and comment on the conceptual framework.