

MA SOCIOLOGY
Third Semester
SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH
(MSO – 305 A)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Part-A (Objective) =20
Part-B (Descriptive) =50

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

Answer any four from Question no. 2 to 8
Question no. 1 is compulsory.

1. Define Sociology of Health. Elaborate the relationships among health, family and marriage. (2+4+4=10)
2. Write short notes on *any four* : (2^{1/2}×4=10)
 - a) Sick role
 - b) Vital statistics
 - c) Mind-body dualism
 - d) Medicalisation of society
 - e) Health insurance
 - f) Folk medicine.
3. Discuss the roles of culture on illness and health care. (10)
4. Explain the conflict and interactionist perspectives on sociology of health. (10)
5. Explain the present health status of people in India with reference to their birth rate, death rate and age-specific mortality and morbidity. (10)
6. Write briefly about NVBDCP or about National Health Mission. (10)
7. Considering health as a fundamental right give comments on the health movements in India. (10)
8. Describe the National Health Policy of India, 2002 and its present relevances. (10)

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(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct option:

1×20=20

1.medicine claims to be the world's first organized body of medical knowledge dating back to 2700 BC.
a) Chinese b) Egyptian
c) Indian d) Greek
2. "Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing and not merely an absence of disease or infirmity" – stated by
a) Emile Durkheim b) Talcott Parsons
c) Robert Merton d) WHO
3. Jana Swasthya Abhiyan (JSA) is a nationwide
a) Campaign against black money.
b) Coalition of health NGOs and social organizations.
c) Movement against tuberculosis.
d) None of these.
4.is not a determinant of health.
a) Science & Technology b) Information & Communication
c) Aging of population d) None of these
5. Who first related disease to environment?
a) Dubos b) Hippocrates
c) Karl Marx d) Henry Siegerist
6. Sick Role is to be played by.....
a) Patients b) Doctors
c) Family members of sick person d) All
7. Injuries and accidents are classified as
a) Communicable disease b) Non-communicable disease
c) None of these d) Both of these
8. PHCs in India are found only in
a) Rural areas b) Urban areas
c) Both rural and urban areas d) None of these

9. One of the goals of National Health Mission is to reduce MMR to ...
a) 25/1000 live births b) 15/1000 live births
c) 10/1000 live births d) 1/1000 live births
10. Death rate in India in 2013 was
a) 21.4 b) 7.0 c) 7.5 d) 40
11. In NE India Infant Mortality Rate in 2013 was highest in the state of ...
a) Assam b) Meghalaya
c) Nagaland d) Tripura
12. In India in 2014 highest mortality was due to which non-communicable disease?
a) Cardiovascular diseases b) Chronic respiratory diseases
c) Diabetes d) Obesity
13. In India in 2014 highest morbidity was due to which communicable disease?
a) Malaria b) Acute Diarrheal Diseases
c) Acute Respiratory Infection d) Pulmonary Tuberculosis
14. Dengue is a disease, which is
a) Respiratory infection b) Arthropod-borne infection
c) Bacterial infection d) Viral infection
15. NVBDCP stands for.....
16. SACS in the control of HIV/AIDS stands for
a) Segregated AIDS Control Surveillance b) Standard AIDS Cases Surveillance
c) State AIDS Control Surveillance d) State AIDS Control Society
17. One of the objectives of NACP IV is
a) Primary Health Care b) Reduce new infections by 50%
c) Raise awareness regarding HIV/ADS d) Control of IUD users.
18. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched on 5th April,.....
a) 2002 b) 2003 c) 2004 d) 2005
19. The pharmaceutical industry in India in 2014 rankedin the world in terms of volume and 14th in terms of value.
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
20. In India, first National Health Policy was adopted in
a) 1963 b) 1973 c) 1983 d) 2002
