REV-00 BSO/15/20

> BA SOCIOLOGY Fifth Semester Health and Society (BSO-24)

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.

1Write about functionalist and conflict perspectives on sociology of health and				
illness.	` 10			
2. Write short notes on any four -	2.5×4=10			
a) Health,	b) Social epidemiology,			
c) Health care,	d) Rehabilitation,			
e) Family planning	f) Life-style diseases.			
3.Discuss the relationships between health and education with examples. 10				
4.Mention four determinants and six indicators of health, citing examples for				
each one.	10			
5.Explain the present health status of people in India with reference to their birth				
rate and death rate.	10			
6. Write briefly about communicable diseases in India.				
7. Write briefly about National AIDS Control Programme or about National				
Rural Health Mission.	10			
8. Write briefly about health care services in India.				

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Duration: 20 minutes

(PART A - Objective Type)

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. "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.

2..... 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. 3.Social medicine has been primarily a speciality.

a) Chineseb) Europeanc) Greekd) Indian.4.....is not a determinant of health.

a) Science & Technology b) Health system

c) Culture

5..... is not a dimension of health

a) Socialb) Spiritualc) Vocationald) None of these.6.Sick Role is a concept initially used by

d) None of these.

a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber c) T Parsons d) E Durkheim. 7.Diabetes is classified as

a) Communicable diseaseb) Non-communicable diseasec) None of thesed) Both of these.

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Marks - 20

8. Health Sub Centres in India are found only in

a) Rural areas,

a) 1986

b) Urban areas,

c) Both rural and urban areas, d) None of these.

9. The process of continuous progressive improvement of the health status of a population is called ...

a) Health, b) Illness, c) Health development, d)Health education. 10.Birth rate in India in 2013 was d) 40. a) 21.4 b) 7.0 c) 7.5 11.Infant Mortality Rate in Meghalaya in 2013 was b) 44. a) 40. c) 47. d) 54 12.In India in 2014 highest mortality was due to which communicable disease? b) Acute Diarrheal Diseases, a) Malaria, c) Acute Respiratory Infection, d) Pulmonary Tuberculosis. 13.Female mortality rate is lowest in the age group a) 0-4 yrs. b) 5-9 yrs. c) 10-14 yrs. d) 85 + yrs. 14. Filariasis is a disease, which is b) Non-communicable, a) Communicable, d) None of these. c) Life-style, 15.NRHM stands for 16.NACO in the control of HIV/AIDS stands for a) National AIDS Control Organization, b) National AIDS Control Operation, c) National AIDS & Cancer Organization, d) None of these. 17. The NACP I was launched in the year

b) 1987.

c) 1988

d) 1989

18.Models of health education does not include ...

	a) Medical model		b) Motivation model	
• "") 3," "	c) Social intervention	model	d) None of these.	
19.S	ocial gerontology is the	e study of		
	a) Children		b) Adolescents,	
	c) Aged		d) Transgendered.	
20. The latest National Health Policy in India was launched in				
	a) 1995	b) 1997	c) 1999	d) 2002.
