MA SOCIOLOGY
Third Semester
Sociology of Health
(MSO - 18)

Duration: 3Hrs.

Full Marks: 70

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

(PART-B: Descriptive)

Duration: 2 hrs. 40 mins.

Marks: 50

1. Answer the following questions:

3×5=15

a) Define sociology of health.

b) Define disease.

c) Mention three communicable and three non-communicable diseases found in India

d) Mention three objectives of Universal Immunisation Programme.

e) Define community health.

2. Write short notes on *any four*:

5×4=20

a) Relationship between culture and disease.

b) Rehabilitation & its types

c) NRHM

d) Primary health care

e) Hospital as a social organisation

f) National Health Policy 2002.

3. Discuss the relationships between health and social institutions citing examples.

15

Or

Discuss in details about the National AIDS Control Programme or about the Reproductive and Child Health Programme.

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(The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions)

Duration: 20 minutes

Marks – 20

PART A- Objective Type

Choose the correct options from the following:

1×20=20

1. In ancient times, health and illness were interpreted in a

   a) cosmological and anthropological perspective

   b) sociological perspective

   c) economic perspective

   d) political perspective.

2. "Every culture had developed a system of medicine and medical history is one aspect of the history of culture" – stated by

   a) Spencer   b) Max Weber   c) Robert Merton   d) Henry Siegerist.

3. The Ayurveda and the Siddha systems of medicine originated in

   a) Singapore   b) Bangladesh   c) India   d) Nepal.

   "The great doctor is one who treats not someone who is already ill but someone not yet ill" is a saying in ……

   a) India   b) China   c) Egypt   d) Greece.

5. "Health for All by 2000 AD" was adopted by

   a) UNICEF   b) WHO   c) ICMR   d) ICSSR.

6. Health implies the relative absence of pain and discomfort and a continuous adaptation and adjustment to the environment to ensure optimal function – stated by

   a) Dubos   b) Robert Merton   c) Henry Siegerist   d) WHO.

7. Who first related disease to environment –

   a) Dubos   b) Hippocrates   c) Karl Marx   d) Henry Siegerist.

8. A major health problem in old age is ……………………………………..

9. Revised National Tuberculosis Control Programme is launched in ……….

a) 1962   b) 1982   c) 1992   d) 2005.

10. NACP I was launched in

a) 1960   b) 1972   c) 1982   d) 1992.

11. First HIV was detected in India in the year …………….

a) 1984   b) 1985   c) 1986   d) 1996,

12. National Programme for Control of Blindness was launched in

a) 1970   b) 1972   c) 1974   d) 1976.

13. ASHA stands for ….

a) Accredited Social Health Activist,

b) Actual Social Health Activist,

c) Actual Social Health Accountant,

d) Assam Social Health Association.

14. NRHM is launched for the period

a) 2000-2005   b) 2005-2010   c) 2005-2012   d) 2010-2015.

15. Maternal mortality is highest in

a) Bangladesh   b) Bhutan   c) Pakistan   d) India.

16. India accounts for …... % of global maternal and child deaths

a) 20%   b) 15%   c) 10%   d) 5%.

17. Infant Mortality Rate is highest in the state of

a) Assam   b) Bihar   c) Uttar Pradesh   d) Rajasthan

18. Ratio of hospital beds to population in rural India is ………….. times lower than that for urban areas.

a) ten   b) twelve   c) fifteen   d) twenty.

19. In India, first National Health Policy was adopted in …..

a) 1963   b) 1973   c) 1983   d) 1993.

20. National Health Policy 2002 recommended increase in health sector expenditure by 2010 to ………

a) 5% of GDP,   b) 6% of GDP,   c) 7% of GDP   d) 8% of GDP.

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