

**MA SOCIOLOGY**  
**Third Semester**  
**SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH**  
**(MSO – 19 (E))**

**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 *five* of the following questions:**

- a) Define Health. Critically examine the various dimensions of Health. (3+7=10)
- b) Explain the functionalist and conflict perspectives on sociology of health. (10)
- c) Discuss the changing roles of family, marriage and religion on health. (10)
- d) What are the distinctive characteristics that make hospital- a social organisation?  
Discuss the nature and functions of different types of hospitals. (4+6=10)
- e) What are indicators used to study health status? Discuss the India's health status  
with reference to childhood diseases and reproductive diseases with reference to  
those indicators. (4+6=10)
- f) Critically examine the various Health care programmes in India. (10)
- g) Critically analyze the major aspects of health movements in India. (10)
- h) Pharmaceutical industries are playing dubious roles of manufacturing life saving  
medicines and also making unethical profits – Explain. (10)

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**MA SOCIOLOGY**  
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**Duration: 20 minutes**

**Marks – 20**

**(PART A - Objective Type)**

**I. Write down the full forms of the following:**

**1×5=5**

- IMR \_\_\_\_\_
- AIDS \_\_\_\_\_
- NRHM \_\_\_\_\_
- NVDCP \_\_\_\_\_
- ICMR \_\_\_\_\_

**II. Choose the correct answer:**

**1×12=12**

- a. The stigmatisation of Illness can be attributed to:
- i. Society
  - ii. Doctor
  - iii. Patient
  - iv. None of the above
- b. What is Social epidemiology?
- i. The study of why some diseases are stigmatised and others are not
  - ii. The study of why diseases are spread
  - iii. The study of causes and distribution of diseases
  - iv. All of the above
- c. Many deaths in high income nations are linked to:
- i. Lack of medical facilities
  - ii. Lack of clean drinking water
  - iii. Obesity
  - iv. None of the above
- d. The high unemployment rate among the disabled may be attributed to:
- i. medicalisation
  - ii. stigma
  - iii. absence of healthy government policy
  - iv. all of the above

- e. National Mental Health Programme (NMHP) was started in India in:  
 i. 1982            ii. 1992            iii. 2002            iv. 2012
- f. The concept of 'Sick role' was given by:  
 i. Karl Marx            ii. Talcott Parsons  
 iii. Max Weber            iv. None of the above
- g. Food poisoning is a disease which is:  
 i. Communicable            ii. Non-communicable  
 iii. Life-style            iv. None of these
- h. The best definition of Alternative medicine can be:  
 i. Anything which is alternative to medicine.  
 ii. It is not medicine.  
 iii. A group of diverse medical and health care systems, practices and products that are not part of conventional medicines.  
 iv. None of the above.
- i. One of the goals of National Health Mission is to reduce MMR to:  
 i. 25/1000 live births            ii. 15/1000 live births  
 iii. 10/1000 live births            iv. 1/1000 live births
- j. Which of the following are the expectations of a Sick person (Sick Role)?  
 i. Sick person is exempted from the normal social obligations.  
 ii. Sick person exempted from any responsibility for his conditions.  
 iii. Sick person must seek technically competent help and to co operate in the process of recovery.  
 iv. All of the above.
- k. 'Medical Nemesis' is the classic work of:  
 i. Sudhir Kakar            ii. Michel Foucault  
 iii. Ivan Illich            iv. Erving Goffman
- l. In India, highest estimated adult HIV prevalence in 2010 was found in:  
 i. Andhra Pradesh            ii. Manipur  
 iii. Mizoram            iv. Nagaland

**III. Write true or false:**

**1×3=3**

- a. Mortality in India is more due to communicable diseases than non-communicable diseases.
- b. ICMR is the apex body in the country for the formulation, coordination and promotion of medical research.
- c. Public Health means the science and art of preventing diseases, extending life and quality of physical life through organised community efforts.

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