

STELLA MARIS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) CHENNAI – 600 086
(For candidates admitted from the academic year 2023 – 2024 and thereafter)

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2026
BRANCH III -SOCIOLOGY
FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE : MAJOR ELECTIVE
PAPER : SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH
SUBJECT CODE : 23SC/ME/SH45
TIME : 3 HOURS

MAX. MARKS: 100

Q. No.	SECTION A (20 x 1 = 20 marks) Fill in the blanks /T or F/Match the following/One word/ Give Reason.	CO	KL
1	Sociology of Health focuses on the social origins of health, social construction of diseases and the socio-cultural dimensions of medicine (True/False)-	CO1	K1
2	Sociological exploration of increase in maternal mortality in India is analyzed based on _____ (Choose the correct answer) a) Biological conditions b) Social structures and social influences of gender, caste, class, age, race, ethnicity and sexuality c) Physiological conditions d) Both a and c	CO1	K1
3	A _____ perspective would want a sick person to get better so that they can start contributing to the society effectively (Choose the correct answer) a) Conflict b) Symbolic Interactionism c) Functionalist d) Post-Structuralist	CO1	K1
4	Who proposed the sick role theory? (Choose the correct answer) a) Anthony Giddens b) Robert K Merton c) Talcott Parsons d) George Simmel	CO1	K1
5	From a Sociological point of view, poverty directly leads to ill health exacerbated by factors such as malnutrition and health ignorance (True/False)-	CO1	K1
6	Social Epidemiology deals with prognosis, clinical diagnosis and clinical outcomes for patient well-being (True/False)-	CO1	K1
7	Screening facilitates the measurement of life expectancy as an intervention of preventive medicine for older adults (True/False)-	CO1	K1
8	Choose the correct statement- Organic manifestations of individual bodies is a social determinant of health Poor Ergonomics at workplace is an occupational hazard	CO1	K1

9	Name any one social programme for health care in India	CO1	K1
10	_____ are the lay members of the community who work either for pay or as volunteers in association with the local healthcare system in both urban and rural environments. a) Community health workers b) Government officials c) Doctors d) Nurses	CO1	K1
11	The concept of a Primary Health Centre (PHC) had its foundation with the _____ Committee in 1946 which gave the concept of a PHC as a basic health unit	CO1	K1
12	Expand NRHM	CO1	K1
13	_____ based on evidence-based professional knowledge is critical for achieving universal health coverage a) Quality of health b) Quality of care c) Quality of knowledge d) Quality in Medical expenses.	CO1	K1
14	_____ describes a process by which nonmedical problems become defined and treated as medical problems, usually in terms of illness or disorders. a) Socialisation b) Medicalization c) immunisation d) Vaccination	CO1	K1
15	_____ considers protection from relocation as one of the determinant elements as very important to shape health culture of the community a) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People b) WHO c) World Bank d) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development	CO1	K1
16	WHO Technical Paper on gender and health (1998) cites the main criticism of women empowerment policies as being that they continue to define women themselves as the problem, who need welfare and special treatment if improvements in their circumstances are to be made. (True/False)-	CO1	K1
17	Name any one Government Health Insurance Scheme in India-	CO1	K1

18	_____ focuses on the right to live with dignity. (Choose the correct answer) a) Article 21 b) Article 42 c) Article 47 d) Article 39 (E)	CO1	K1
19	_____ is a symptom of social exclusion in health care equity a) Unequal access to resources b) Constitutional provisions to safeguard the health rights of the vulnerable communities c) Organizational interventions in community health d) Health Literacy	CO1	K1
20	A Hospital is a Social Organization (True/False)-	CO1	K1
Q. No.	SECTION-B (4 x 5=20 Marks) (Answer any 4 out of 6 questions in 100 words each)	CO	KL
21	Discuss the social determinants of health.	CO2	K2
22	Explain the factors that affect the health of a community with a case example.	CO2	K2
23	Describe the social impact of advancements in health technology in India with examples.	CO2	K2
24	Discuss the socio-ecological effects on health emerging from child rearing practices with examples.	CO2	K2
25	Describe Talcott Parson's 'Sick Role'	CO2	K2
26	Discuss the significance of social epidemiology	CO2	K2
Q. No.	SECTION -C (2 x 20 = 40 Marks) (Answer any 2 questions one from each subdivision in about 1000 words each)	CO	KL
27 a)	Illustrate the Scope and Importance of Sociology of Health and Diseases	CO3	K3
b)	Examine any two models of health care.		
28 a)	Outline how housing and neighbourhoods impact health of individuals and communities	4	K4
b)	Analyze any three social legislations in health care in terms of health promotion, health equity and health welfare		
Q. No.	SECTION D (2 x 10 = 20 marks) (Answer any 2 out of the 4 questions in 500 words each)	CO	KL
29.	Evaluate role of NGOs in health care with a case study.	CO5	K5
30.	Critically examine the role of health care professionals in health care administration.	CO5	K5
31.	Critically analyze the COVID -19 pandemic as a global public health crises from a Conflict perspective	CO5	K5
32.	Examine the manifestations of health inequalities as a result of interplay of overarching social factors namely Gender, Caste, Class, Race, Ethnicity in India with examples.	CO5	K5