 LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034

**M.Sc.** DEGREE EXAMINATION - **MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY.**

FIRST SEMESTER – **APRIL 2012**

# SO 1806 - INDIAN SOCIAL SYSTEM AND HEALTH

Date : 30-04-2012 Dept. No. Max. : 100 Marks

Time : 9:00 - 12:00

## Part-A

**Answer ALL the following questions in 30 words each :**  (10 x 2=20 marks)

1. Define Ecological involution.

2. Indicate any two factors that reduced the infant mortality rate in India.

3. What is the principal cause for the sharp decline of the population of Parsis in India?

4. Highlight any one positive impact of industrialization on Indian population.

5. Point out the principal function of festivals in rural India.

6. What is the meaning of seasonal migration?

7. Write a short note on the classification of Indian Tribes according to the sociologists.

8. Name any one movement which worked for the welfare of Tribals in 21st century.

9. Was ophthalmic health care promoted in pre-modern India?

10. What was the main criticism of Gandhi against the use of modern medicines?

# Part-B

**Answer any FIVE of the following questions in 300 words each :** (5 x8=40 marks)

11. Discuss the demographic approach to Indian society.

12. Mention specifically the social category of people which has the highest deficit of women. What are

the reasons?

13. Elucidate the reasons for the steady increase of numerical strength of Muslims in India.

14. Explain the socio-economic changes that are taking place in tribal India.

15. What are the various types of tribal medicines?

16. Mention the various dreadful diseases recorded in Harappan civilization and how were they treated?

17. What were the methods adopted by the Medical Missionaries in the Telegu country to promote health

in Modern India?

# Part-C

**Answer any TWO of the following in 1200 words each :**  (2x20=40 marks)

18. Explain the social and cultural approach to health and diseases in India.

19. Highlight the significant characteristics of Indian population.

20. Elucidate the factors that account for the migration of the rural population into urban areas in India.

21. Discuss Gandhian perspective on nutrition and sanitation.

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