



**MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(MMUST)**

MAIN CAMPUS

**UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS
2018/2019 ACADEMIC YEAR**

FIRST YEAR, SECOND TRIMESTER EXAMINATION

**FOR THE DEGREE
OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN PHYSIOTHERAPY**

MAIN PAPER

COURSE CODE: BSP 125

COURSE TITLE: MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

DATE:

TIME:

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Answer All Questions

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ)

Section C: Long Answer Question (LAQ)

to moderated 8/7/18
ful.

20 Marks.
40 Marks.
40 Marks

TIME: 3 Hours

MMUST observes ZERO tolerance to examination cheating

This Paper Consists of 4 Printed Pages. Please Turn Over.

Edit

Section A: Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ's)

20 Marks

1. **The nature of the differences in socioeconomic strata of the society such as the wealthy, middle class and the poor is that it**
 - a) *Runs quite frequently at cross purposes in the demands they make on education.*
 - b) Affects adversely the quality of education
 - c) Vitiates the socio-emotional climate of the schools.
 - d) Affects negatively the morale of the teachers.
2. **What is the result of the existence of different socio-economic strata in the society with various class interests?**
 - a) *Setting up mutually incompatible tensions in the educational programme*
 - b) Creating a lot of politics in the school
 - c) Causing a lot of indiscipline in the classroom
 - d) Generating a lack of responsibility in the teachers.
3. **The least hindrance in the way of the optimum development of child's personality is**
 - a) Limited economic surplus that could be spent on education.
 - b) Mad scramble among various social groups for getting as much of the goods of education as possible.
 - c) *Free education for all and equal opportunity.*
 - d) Incompetent teachers.
4. **Culture is?**
 - a) *The characteristics and products of the learned behaviour of a group of people.*
 - b) The sum total of feelings of the people of a group.
 - c) The totality of the inter-relationships of the people of a group.
 - d) The totality of mutual understandings of the people of a group.
5. **To which type of culture belong attitudes, religious beliefs, moral beliefs and etiquettes?**
 - a) Material culture
 - b) Intellectual culture
 - c) Non-material culture
 - d) Industrial culture.
6. **Social classes and their sub-cultures are most interesting and most important to a student of education because**
 - a) Social classes differ from one another in many ways which are important for education.
 - b) Teachers also come from different social classes.
 - c) *Students belong to different social classes.*
 - d) Schools may belong to different social classes.
7. **As a social institution, the essential function of the family is**
 - a) Producing children.
 - b) Rearing of children during their immaturity.
 - c) *Imparting formal education at the initial stages of life.*
 - d) Increasing community's population.
8. **A social institution is defined as?**
 - a) An institution established by the government.
 - b) An institution which serves the society.
 - c) *The totality of relationships processes and facilities which people develop to meet a specific social interest or need.*
 - d) An institution established for achieving social purposes.
9. **Our social institutions are frequently in conflict with one another. Which is not the possible reason?**
 - a) They are so complex that they are only partially understood by many people.

- b) Different individuals and groups with different needs are associated with them for quite different reasons.
- c) *They are established by people for meeting their needs.*
- d) People's points of view with regard to their functioning or value may vary greatly.
- 10. Cooley's "face-to-face" group refers to**
- a) An in group.
- b) A primary group,
- c) *A formal group,*
- d) An out group.
- 11. The role that an individual plays in the development of social phenomenon is studied by**
- a) Social psychology.
- b) *Sociology.*
- c) Anthropology.
- d) Political sociology.
- 12. Which of the following is a norm?**
- a) Eat ice cream with a spoon
- b) I like to eat ice cream
- c) Honesty is the best policy
- d) *Simple living and high thinking is a great virtue*
- 13. Socialisation is a process of converting a biological organism into**
- a) Human being.
- b) Super human being.
- c) Modern man.
- d) *Social man.*
- 14. The study of society is nothing but study of**
- (a) Mores.
- (b) Conventions,
- (c) Laws.
- (d) *Folkways*
- 15. A role conflict occurs when?**
- a) The roles of two persons different with each other.
- b) The ego occupies two conflicting roles.
- c) There is a mental conflict over the choice from a set of roles.
- d) The role being played is questioned.
- 13. George Simmel classified human aggregates units**
- a) Societies.
- b) Communities,
- c) Groups.
- d) Institutions.
- 13. The essence of secondary group experience is**
- a) Intimate relationships.
- b) Face-to-face contacts.
- c) Casualness of contacts.
- d) "Consciousness of kind"
- 14. The preferential feeling which individual have for their own group is called**
- a) Egoism.
- b) Ethnocentrism.
- c) Primary.
- d) Fraternal.

15. A man who accumulates a lot of black money, constructs a hospital for cancer patients and poses himself as a savior of the downtrodden. This is an example of:
- Role insultation
 - Counterfeit role
 - False role
 - Role-set
16. Cultural lag refers to the facts that some culture elements change more quickly than others do?
- True
 - False
17. Functionalism and Marxism are similar in that they are structural theories.
- They believe that social structures are irrelevant in society
 - They believe that society is made up of interrelated parts
 - They believe that social institutions have power over people
 - They believe that people shape the social structure of society
18. In a general population, youth typically engages in which drug activity.
- Solitary
 - Private
 - Isolated
 - Group
19. Which alcohol drinking habit brings a person's blood concentration to 0.08 gram percent or above?
- Bungee drinking
 - Binge drinking
 - Bounce drinking
 - Bilge drinking
20. Weber believed humans could not be studied purely objectively because they were influenced by ?
- Drug
 - Their culture
 - Their genetic make-up
 - Their research

Section B: Short Answer Questions (SAQ's)

20 Marks

- Explain five socialization symbols that are used in Kenya 5 marks
- Distinguish between applied and clinical sociology 6 marks
- State* Outline five types of *marriage* practiced in Kenya 5 marks
- State five reasons of studying sociology in the University *? edit* 5 marks
- Identify five indicators of ethnic propagation in the University 5 marks
- State* Outline five ways of managing deviant behavior with the community *edit* 5 marks

Section C. Long Answer Questions (LAQ's)

40 Marks

- Discuss the relationship between Technological change and social change in Kenyan context 20 marks
- edit* Do all university students in Kenya receive equal social development opportunity. Discuss 20 marks

BSP 125 MEDICAL SOCIOLOGY

Purpose of the Course

Sociology will introduce student to the basic sociology concepts, principles and social process, social institutions (in relation to the individual, family and community) and various social factors affecting the family in rural and urban communities.

Expected Learning Outcomes

The study of these subjects will help the student:

To understand the clients while assessing and planning appropriate treatment methods.

To learn the methods of social investigation.

To understand the relationship between social factors and health.

Course Content:

Introduction: Meaning – Definition and scope of sociology. Its relation to Anthropology, Psychology, Social Psychology. Methods of sociological investigations – Case study, social survey, questionnaire, Interview and opinion poll methods. Importance of its study with reference to Health Care Professionals. Social Factors in Health and disease situation

Meaning of social factors. Role of social factors in health and illness.

Socialization: Meaning and nature of socialization. Primary, secondary and Anticipatory socialization. Agencies of socialization

Social groups: Concepts of social groups, influence of formal and informal groups on health and sickness. The role of primary groups and secondary groups in the hospital and rehabilitation setup.

Family: the family, meaning and definitions. Functions of types of family. Changing family patterns. Influence of family on the individuals health, family and nutrition, the effects of sickness in the family and psychosomatic disease and their importance to physiotherapy.

Community: Rural community: Meaning and features – Health hazards of rural societies, health hazards to ethnic community. Urban community: Meaning and features – Health hazards of urban lives

Culture and Health: Concept of Health, Concept of Culture. Culture and health. Culture and Health Disorders.

Social change: Meaning of social changes. Factors of social changes. Human adaptation and social change. Social change and stress. Social change and deviance. Social change and health programme. The role of social planning in the improvement of health and rehabilitation.

Social Problems of disabled: Consequences of the following social problems in relation to sickness and disability, remedies to prevent these problems. Population explosion. Poverty and unemployment. Beggary. Juvenile delinquency. Prostitution. Alcoholism. Problems of women in employment. Geriatric problems. Problems of underprivileged.

Social Security: Social security and social legislation in relation to the disabled.

Social Worker: Meaning of Social Work. The role of Medical Social Worker.

Mode of Delivery

Lectures

Tutorial

Seminar

Instructional Material

Audio-visual Aids
Videos / DVD
Chalkboards.

Course Assessment

Written examination 70%
Continuous assessment Examination 30%

Core Reading Materials

Thomas J. Sullivan (2002). Introduction to Social Problems (6th Edition). Allyn & Bacon: 6 edition ISBN-10: 0205351050

Ken Browne (1998). An Introduction to Sociology. Polity; 2 edition. ISBN-10: 0745620213

Daniel E Hebding, Leonard Glick (1995). Introduction to Sociology: a Text with Readings. McGraw-Hill Humanities / Social Sciences/Languages; 5 edition. ISBN – 10 0070340277

Recommendation Reference Materials

Christopher Bates Doob (1999). Sociology: As Introduction. Harcourt Press; 6 edition. ISBN-10: 0155073915

Richard T. Schaefer (2002). Sociology, Eighth Edition. McGraw – Hill Humanities/Social Sciences/Languages; 8th edition. ISBN-10: 0072821221