Behavioural Sciences
Assignment-l (Blocks 1&2)
(Tutor Marked) (Sociology)

Programme Code: B.Sc. N (PB)
Course Code: BNS-205
Assignment Code: BNS-205/TMA-1/2026
Maximum Marks: 100
Last date for Submission: August 31st, 2026

Note: All Questions are compulsory

1) a) Explain the elements of Socialization.
   b) Describe the types of Social Structure.
   c) Discuss need for sociological perspective for health professionals. **(3+8+4=15)**

2) a) Describe the utilization and accessibility of Health Care Services after Independence in our country.
   b) Discuss the Perception of Nurse about utilization of Health Services in current health scenario. **(5+10=15)**

3) Explain the Sociological Approach to understand the Human Society. **(10)**

4) a) Describe status and role of women within the family.
   b) Explain the stresses faced by most women.
   c) Discuss status of women with respect to nutritional needs. **(5+3+2=10)**

5) Describe Community Participation in Health care with suitable examples. **(10)**

6) a) List the Health for All Indicators of Social Development. Enumerate the uses of these Indicators.
   b) Discuss poverty alleviation programmes for social development **(2+3+5=10)**

7) a) Discuss parameters of Social Change in developing Countries.
   b) Enlist the reasons for occurrence of Social Change. **(5+5=10)**

8) a) Describe Village.
   b) Discuss the Characteristics of Indian Village.
   c) Discuss the Social interaction among various groups in a Village. **(1+5+4=10)**

9) Explain Cultural practices influencing health and health programme. **(10)**

1) a) Explain the elements of Socialization.
b) Describe the types of Social Structure.
c) Discuss need for sociological perspective for health professionals.
(3+8+4=15)

Answer

(a) Socialization is the lifelong process through which a person learns how to live with other people. It begins in infancy but continues as a person enters school, work, marriage and old age. Its chief elements are learning the language and symbols of a group; accepting its values, customs and moral standards; understanding social rules; and learning the expected roles of a daughter, student, parent, worker or citizen. Imitation, observation, instruction, rewards and disapproval are ways by which this learning takes place. Family members first teach habits such as sharing food and respecting others. School, friends, religion, media and workplaces later widen the person's experience. Socialization also helps a person develop identity, self-control and a sense of belonging. However, it is not only passive obedience: people can question unfair customs and adopt new values. Socialization has both an informal side, such as watching parents speak to neighbours, and a formal side, such as following school or hospital rules. People learn rights as well as duties. A new nurse, for instance, learns professional discipline, confidentiality and teamwork after entering service. This is an example of adult or occupational socialization.

(b) Social structure refers to the relatively stable pattern of relationships, social positions, groups and institutions that organize society. Family, caste, class, occupation, religion, education and government form parts of this structure. Social structure may be described through several useful types or contrasts.

Simple and complex structure: In a comparatively simple structure, people may share similar occupations, beliefs and ways of life. Relationships are often personal, and the division of labour is limited. A complex structure has many occupations, specialized institutions and interdependent groups. A modern city hospital, for example, includes doctors, nurses, technicians, administrators and service workers performing distinct tasks.

Open and closed structure: An open structure permits greater movement between social positions through education, employment and achievement. A closed structure restricts mobility mainly according to birth or inherited status. Actual societies may contain features of both. Caste-based exclusion is an example of a barrier to mobility, while educational opportunities can make movement easier.

Formal and informal structure: Formal structures have defined rules, positions and duties, such as a health centre, school or local government office. Informal