

- Q1. Reproductive and child health was launched in which year:

A 1992-93

B 1997-98

C 2005-06

D 2012-13

1 Mark
- Q2. The theory underpinning social marketing campaigns is that if provided with information about the risks of behaving in certain ways and the benefits of alternative ways they will:

A Gain a positive view of the risky behaviour.

B Change behaviour if their health is affected.

C Adopt healthier behaviours.

D Adopt a neutral perspective on the issue.

1 Mark
- Q3. Where within the health promotion framework is social marketing situated?

A Upstream

B Downstream

C Midstream

D Lower stream

1 Mark
- Q4. Health care is divided into:

A 6 categories.

B 2 categories.

C 3 categories.

D 5 categories.

1 Mark
- Q5. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government?

A Urban health service.

B Public health service.

C Private health service.

D Rural health service.

1 Mark
- Q6. What do you mean by an OPD?

A Operation patient department.

B Out Patient Department.

C Out premier department.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q7. What does RMP mean?

A Registered Medical Practitionerscorrect.

B Retired Medical Practitioners.

C Recognised Medical Practitioners.

D All of these.

1 Mark
- Q8. What percentage of people can afford required medical care?

A 10%

B 20%

C 30%

D 40%

1 Mark
- Q9. Define health:

A Remain free from any kind of sickness and injury.

B Keep yourself hygiene.

C Remain free from hurting yourself.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q10. A current campaign using television, film, print and electronic media emphasises the health benefits if people change their health behaviours. What type of strategy is the campaign using?

A Health education

B Social marketing

C Advocacy programs

D None of the above

1 Mark
- Q11. Partnerships between organisations and community groups are used to:

A Improve health outcomes

B Build capacity

C Build communities

D All of the above

1 Mark
- Q12. Where do most doctors prefer to settle?

A Urban areas.

B Rural areas.

C Foreign region.

D None of these.

1 Mark
- Q13. The World Health Organisation has estimated that unsafe water supplies and poor sanitation result in:

A 1.8 million deaths from diarrhoea per year.

B 4 million deaths from diarrhoea per year.

C 6 million deaths from diarrhoea per year.

D 4 billion deaths from diarrhoea per year

1 Mark
- Q14. Which sector is given importance in Costa Rica?

A Political and Economic.

B Political and Education.

C Technological and Political.

D Health and Education.

1 Mark
- Q15. How much percentage of all communicable diseases are water borne?

A 11%

B 21%

C 31%

D 50%

1 Mark
- Q16. These are diseases that are spread from one person to another in many ways such as through water, food, air, etc.

A Non-Communicable disease.

B Germs disease.

C Bacteria disease.

D Communicable disease.

1 Mark
- Q17. Tax money is used to fund which of the activities?

A Education.

B Defence.

C Police.

D All of these.

1 Mark
- Q18. What is the full form of RMP?

1 Mark

	A Registered Medical Practitioner	B Rural Medical Practitioner	
	C Required Medical Practitioner	D Required Medical Person	
<b>Q19.</b> What does the term Public Health Services entail?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A A string of dispensaries and hospital run by the government in rural as well as urban areas.	B Affordable medical services for all citizens.	
	C Both (a) and (b).	D None of these.	
<b>Q20.</b> Victim blaming is an attitude that holds a person:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Wholly or partially responsible for their own health problems.	B To have no control over events that cause ill-health.	
	C Responsible for their own and others health problems.	D Contributes to social problems by their behaviours.	
<b>Q21.</b> A partnership has been formed between a number of people representing different health and other disciplines with specific knowledge to work together on a program, to develop strategies and actions for a problem that a community group has identified. This partnership is:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Project-oriented	B Problem-oriented	C Ethical
			D Ideological
<b>Q22.</b> NFHS stands for:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A National full health status	B National family health survey	
	C National family health status	D None of these	
<b>Q23.</b> In which year National Health Policy in India was implemented:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A 2002	B 2001	C 2007
			D 2013
<b>Q24.</b> Public policies developed by the government of the day are guided by:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Bipartisan values of the government and opposition.	B The policies of all political parties.	
	C The values of the political party in government.	D The values of the population.	
<b>Q25.</b> An example of primary health care is an:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Nurse practitioner clinic.	B Aboriginal Community Controlled Health Organisation.	
	C Outpatient clinic for a specific disease process.	D Aged Care Services Organisation.	
<b>Q26.</b> Where are medicines sold?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Dispensary.	B Medical stores.	C Government hospitals.
			D None of these.
<b>Q27.</b> How many preventable deaths due to lack of access to treated water have been estimated?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A 2 billion	B 1.7 million	C 3 million
			D 1 billion
<b>Q28.</b> Freires (1970) adult literacy method was based on a:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Top-down linear process of education.	B Bottom-up linear process of education.	
	C Dynamic cyclic process involving critical reflection.	D Static cyclic process involving descriptio.	
<b>Q29.</b> How does the woman population suffer more in health matters.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Lack of funds with the poor villagers	B Women's health is neglected and does not get to prompt medical attention	
	C Doctors don't attend woman	D None of these	
<b>Q30.</b> What health impact can the run-off from fertilised land have on young babies in developing countries?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Peripheral neuropathy.	B Reduced oxygen carrying capacity of blood.	
	C Diarrhoeal disease.	D Chronic respiratory disease.	
<b>Q31.</b> Barriers to community development in health include:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Active participatory mechanisms.	B Support from groups with healthy investments.	
	C Long-term funding of the program.	D Community expectations of service deliverer.	
<b>Q32.</b> PHC stands for:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Primary Hospital Centres.	B Primary Healthcare Centres.	
	C Public Healthy Centres.	D Prime Human Centres.	
<b>Q33.</b> What is the estimated difference in life expectancy between Indigenous Australians and non- Indigenous Australians?			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A 17 years less for Indigenous Australians.	B 10 years less for Indigenous Australians.	
	C 10 years more for non-Indigenous Australians.	D 12 years more for non-Indigenous Australian.	
<b>Q34.</b> National Population Policy of India was enacted in which year:			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A 2001	B 2005	C 2012
			D 2000
<b>Q35.</b> By whom are the public health.			<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Government.	B Private organisations.	C None of these.
			D Private doctors.
<b>Q36.</b>			<b>1 Mark</b>

What is a particular challenge to the ability of social marketing in Australia to enable consumers to critically interpret mass media messages and make informed decisions?		
A The vast distances	B Adult literacy levels	
C Lack of internet access	D Scare campaigns by opposition groups	
<b>Q37.</b> The effect of scare or fear campaigns is to:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Decrease peoples acceptance of the message.	B Increase peoples acceptance of the message.	
C Increase peoples exposure to the message.	D Decrease peoples exposure to the message.	
<b>Q38.</b> Which of the following is an organisational outcome of an empowerment program?		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Motivation to act	B Interest in social capital	
C Sustainability	D Increased transparency	
<b>Q39.</b> Health means:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Our ability of remaining free from fever.	B Our ability to remain free of illness and injuries.	
C Our ability of not having any disease.	D Our ability of remaining free from any injuries.	
<b>Q40.</b> Health is best described as a resource that allows a person to have:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A A social and spiritual life	B A productive social and economic life	
C Economic well-being	D Physical capacity	
<b>Q41. Healthcare facilities divided in two categories.</b>		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Public and Private.	B Rural and Urban.	
C Primary and Secondary.	D Small and Large.	
<b>Q42.</b> NRHM covers:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Improve accessibility to quality health care for the rural population.	B Bridge gaps in health care.	
C Facilitate decentralised planning in the health sector.	D All the above.	
<b>Q43.</b> Community development is a process based on:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Having the health professionals direct the community towards the desired social change.	B Providing programs to the community to drive the social change.	
C Using social marketing directed at bringing about change in the community.	D Having the people draw on resources and actively drive the social change.	
<b>Q44.</b> What is the secret to communicating public health messages?		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Telling people what they need to know about a public issue.	B Knowing what motivates and interests people enough for them to change.	
C Telling people what is best for them to do.	D Telling people what is the right thing to do in their circumstances.	
<b>Q45.</b> Communicable diseases spread through _____.		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Water	B Food	
C Air	D All of the above	
<b>Q46.</b> Social marketing is used in public health for:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Sourcing funding.	B Public education on social issues.	
C Increasing awareness of public health.	D Changing decision-making behaviours.	
<b>Q47.</b> Which one is appointed to provide health services in villages?		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Health guide	B Health worker	
C Doctor	D All of the above	
<b>Q48.</b> OPD stands for.		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Out Patient Department.	B Out Primary Department.	
C Out Public Department.	D Out Private Department.	
<b>Q49.</b> Costa Rica decided not to have an army. It was assumed that instead of wasting the money on armed forces, it was more important to spend that on _____.		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Public health	B Education	
C Other basic needs of the people	D All of these	
<b>Q50.</b> How many children die every year in India?		<b>1 Mark</b>
A 2 million.	B 5 million.	
C 1 million.	D 4 million.	
<b>Q51.</b> Primary health care focuses on:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A Providing early diagnosis and treatment.	B Performing health surveillance measures.	
C Exploring the relationship between determinants of health.	D Reducing inequity and improving effects of disadvantage.	
<b>Q52.</b> The projected health impact of climatic change for people living in Australia includes an increase in food, water and insect vector-borne disease due to more frequent:		<b>1 Mark</b>
A High sea levels	B Heat waves	
C Tropical cyclones	D Droughts	

<b>Q53.</b> Which of the following abilities are attributes that workers for community development in health require?		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Understanding of local, prioritised determinants of health.	<b>B</b> The ability to see each action required for creating healthy communities in detail.			
<b>C</b> The ability to work independently.	<b>D</b> The ability to use their professional power.			
<b>Q54.</b> What was the original full name of UNICEF?		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund.	<b>B</b> Union Nations International Children’s Education Facility.			
<b>C</b> Union Nations International Children’s Emergency Facility.	<b>D</b> United Nations International Children’s Education Fund.			
<b>Q55.</b> People are more likely to adopt a new idea if it is uncomplicated and:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Does not have an advantage over current practice.	<b>B</b> A trial of the new ideas is not possible.			
<b>C</b> Compatible with social norms and someone else is doing it.	<b>D</b> They are going to be the first to try it in their group.			
<b>Q56.</b> QALY means:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Quality adjusted life year	<b>B</b> Quantity adjusted life year			
<b>C</b> Quality accredited long youth	<b>D</b> None of these			
<b>Q57.</b> A health promotion activity on bullying in the workplace is planned and carried out in a workplace. Which characteristic of practices that involve the community is this an example of?		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Community participation	<b>B</b> Use of a setting approach			
<b>C</b> Consultation and discussion	<b>D</b> Partnership			
<b>Q58.</b> The government must safeguard the _____ of every person.		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Right to Life.	<b>B</b> Right to Living.	<b>C</b> Right to Information.	<b>D</b> Right to Health.	
<b>Q59.</b> Community engagement is a process where health workers engage with communities:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> On health or social issues affecting them and the processes that will tackle the issues.	<b>B</b> In making decisions related to health policy and planning for the community.			
<b>C</b> Who are making decisions related to well-being of themselves and the community.	<b>D</b> Making meaningful decisions related to care and treatment of themselves and the community.			
<b>Q60.</b> What is the main reason it is difficult for low lying countries, such as those in the Pacific, to institute global action for the activities that are causing climatic change?		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Lack of relevant diplomatic ties	<b>B</b> Poor negotiation skills			
<b>C</b> Lack of economic power	<b>D</b> Unrepresented at forum			
<b>Q61.</b> What are the potential effects of a fear campaign?		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> All of the following	<b>B</b> Creation of stigma			
<b>C</b> Message seen as irrelevant	<b>D</b> That is has the opposite effect			
<b>Q62.</b> Factors such as overcrowding, poor housing and infrastructure in Indigenous communities contribute to a hospital admission rate for respiratory disease that is:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Twice that of non-Indigenous Australians.	<b>B</b> One and a half times that of non-Indigenous Australians.			
<b>C</b> Three times that of non-Indigenous Australians.	<b>D</b> Four times that of non-Indigenous Australians.			
<b>Q63.</b> Moral principles that influence a person’s behaviour is termed as:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Values.	<b>B</b> Attitude.	<b>C</b> Ethics.	<b>D</b> Behaviour.	
<b>Q64.</b> Health means to remain free from any kind of:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Illness	<b>B</b> Activities	<b>C</b> Hygiene	<b>D</b> All of the above	
<b>Q65.</b> An Australian survey of attitudes to road safety and factors contributing to road crashes found that:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Males identified speed and drink driving as contributed factors more than females.	<b>B</b> Females identified speed and drink driving as contributing factors more than males.			
<b>C</b> Males ages 15-24 years were less likely to identify drink driving as the main factor.	<b>D</b> Females aged 15-24 years were less likely to identify speed as a factor.			
<b>Q66.</b> PHC stands for _____.		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Preventable health centre	<b>B</b> Primary health centre			
<b>C</b> Primary health council	<b>D</b> Poors health centre			
<b>Q67.</b> Primary health care is usually practiced in:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Community health services and NGOs	<b>B</b> Community and acute care clinics			
<b>C</b> Aboriginal health services and NGOs	<b>D</b> Health education units			
<b>Q68.</b> A person working as a health educator uses an approach that views health as related to:		<b>1 Mark</b>		
<b>A</b> Pathological processes	<b>B</b> Behavioural change			
<b>C</b> Health screening	<b>D</b> Minimising complications			
<b>Q69.</b> How many people die by tuberculosis every year?		<b>1 Mark</b>		

- A** 2 lakh.                      **B** 3 lakh.                      **C** 5 lakh.                      **D** 1 lakh.
- Q70.** Most Doctors in India are settled in \_\_\_\_\_ area. **1 Mark**
- A** Village.                      **B** District.                      **C** Town.                      **D** Urban.
- Q71.** In which year the Kerala government made some major changes in the state. Forty per cent of the entire state budget was given to panchayats. **1 Mark**
- A** 1995                      **B** 1996                      **C** 1998                      **D** 1997
- Q72.** A politician identified as a neoliberal would believe that: **1 Mark**
- A** An individual is acted on by social influences.                      **B** The collective is more important than the individual.  
**C** What is good for the individual is good for society.                      **D** People should be protected from economic rationalism.
- Q73.** Which of the following are cost benefits to include when planning a social marketing campaign for smoking cessation? **1 Mark**
- A** Health costs to the individual over time if they change their behaviour.                      **B** Reduced costs to the health care system over time.  
**C** Less absences from work due to less smoking-related illness.                      **D** All of the above.
- Q74.** A determinant that is clearly related to a change in health status is defined as a: **1 Mark**
- A** Distal determinant                      **B** Social determinant                      **C** Proximal determinant                      **D** Ecological determinant
- Q75.** Social determinants of health: **1 Mark**
- A** Are constant between similar populations.                      **B** Refer specifically to the characteristics of health.  
**C** May vary between similar populations.                      **D** Refer specifically to methods that can be used to measure health.
- Q76.** When is a campaign that uses fear for a current threat likely to be successful in changing behaviours? **1 Mark**
- A** Once the threat is well established and people can see if it has an effect.                      **B** If the message is discounted.  
**C** If the threat is well established and people think they are not at risk.                      **D** If people see the proposed behavioural change as useful and effective.
- Q77.** Because of the privatisation and the bad condition of \_\_\_\_\_, poor people do not have access to good health services. **1 Mark**
- A** Private hospitals                      **B** Government hospitals                      **C** International hospitals                      **D** None of these
- Q78.** How many children from developing countries did the World Health Organisation estimate in 2007 to have died from preventable environmental causes? **1 Mark**
- A** 8 million                      **B** 5 million                      **C** 4 million                      **D** 1.7 million
- Q79.** The effects of environmental risk, and social economic activity have given rise to environmental health problems that are: **1 Mark**
- A** Clear cause-effect problems.                      **B** Short term, complex, cumulative problems.  
**C** Long term, cause-effect problems.                      **D** Long term, complex, cumulative problems.
- Q80.** A re-emergence of communicable disease in Australia is predicted for the future, related to a warmer climate causing: **1 Mark**
- A** Expansion of vector-borne disease.                      **B** Increasing bacterial multiplication.  
**C** Spore maturation.                      **D** All of the above.
- Q81.** Our Ability remain of illness and injuries is called: **1 Mark**
- A** Heath.                      **B** Active.                      **C** Disease.                      **D** Exhauste.
- Q82.** Comprehensive primary health care is characterised by activities that work to change: **1 Mark**
- A** Social and political determinants of illness.                      **B** Economic and educational well-being.  
**C** Health status in communities, regions or cities.                      **D** All of the above.
- Q83.** In 1996, \_\_\_\_\_ government passed some major changes regarding health. **1 Mark**
- A** Maharashtra                      **B** Kerala                      **C** Andhra Pradesh                      **D** Haryana
- Q84.** Which approach to health is the most concerned with the social causes of disease, injustice and inequity? **1 Mark**
- A** Biomedical                      **B** Behavioural                      **C** Ecological                      **D** New public health
- Q85.** Which among the following was the scheme for rural development introduced by Government of India in 1952? **1 Mark**
- A** Integrated Rural Development Programme                      **B** Community Development Programme  
**C** High Yeilding varieties Development Programme                      **D** Intenstive Agriculture District Programme
- Q86.** Some communities will be without the knowledge and skills to set goals, prioritise issues and forward plan. Using community development the health practitioner: **1 Mark**
- A** Develops a plan with other experts that the community can adopt.                      **B** Helps the community to remain at the point they are.

- C** Uses their expertise to make decisions and plan for the community.
- D** Works with the community at the point they are at and supports their decisions.
- Q87.** Which organisation provides blood to an ill person. **1 Mark**
- A** Medical store. **B** Dispensary. **C** Hospital. **D** Blood Bank.
- Q88.** If a hospital cannot provide timely medical treatment to a person, it means that which right is violated. **1 Mark**
- A** Right to Medical treatment. **B** Right to Information.  
**C** Right to Health. **D** Right to Life.
- Q89.** An important major projected health impact of climatic change related to the effects of drought is: **1 Mark**
- A** Reduced cold-related mortality. **B** Increased inland migration.  
**C** Malnutrition and water shortages. **D** Fires and reduced biodiversit.
- Q90.** What is the full form of OPD. **1 Mark**
- A** Out Patient Department **B** Our Patient Department **C** Out Put Department **D** Over Patient Department
- Q91.** The government must safeguard the \_\_\_\_\_ of every person. **1 Mark**
- A** right to death **B** right to life **C** right to dance **D** right to fight
- Q92.** Disease which spread from person to another is called: **1 Mark**
- A** Illness. **B** Medicinal diseases.  
**C** Communicable disease. **D** Non communicable disease.
- Q93.** Environmental health justice is described as the right to: **1 Mark**
- A** Good environmental laws. **B** A safe, healthy, productive and sustainable environment.  
**C** Receive appropriate compensation for environmental disease. **D** A productive, expanding, industrial environmen.
- Q94.** Name the country In south America which is considered to be he healthiest country: **1 Mark**
- A** Costa Rica. **B** Zamica. **C** Peru. **D** None of these.
- Q95.** Which type of healthcare facility is costly? **1 Mark**
- A** Private. **B** Public. **C** Both. **D** Both are same.
- Q96.** Why are middle-class health practitioner programs less likely to achieve their goal? **1 Mark**
- A** They fail to use processes that truly engage the community. **B** They mainly work on individual health programs.  
**C** They are too confident in their skills. **D** They prefer to use a bottom-up approach.
- Q97.** A group in a village that only has a poor water resource from a polluted river 3 kilometres away, meet and formulate a plan to get clean water source in the community. The villagers then become involved and ultimately they are successful in getting a new well in the village. They also develop strategies to ensure that the new water source is uncontaminated, equally shared and kept functioning. This process is an example of: **1 Mark**
- A** Community strengthening **B** Community action **C** Community engagement **D** Community health
- Q98.** Which of the following are not community/ political outcomes of an empowerment program? **1 Mark**
- A** Increased accountability and material assets. **B** Decreased corruption and transparency.  
**C** Increased social capital. **D** Decreases civil liberties and participation.
- Q99.** Primary prevention is concerned with: **1 Mark**
- A** Preventing disease or illness occurring. **B** Delaying the progress of an existing disease or illness.  
**C** Maintaining current health status. **D** Treatment of existing disease or illness.
- Q100**Community development requires the health professional to do all of the following except: **1 Mark**
- A** Empower the people or community to make change. **B** Recognise and use their own power to drive change.  
**C** Support the people or community to make change. **D** Incorporate the opinions of the people or community into decision making.
- Q101**What threat do depleted stratospheric ozone layer and increased atmospheric temperatures present to people? **1 Mark**
- A** Decreased incidence of cataracts. **B** Increased immune system function.  
**C** Increased incidence of skin cancer. **D** All of the above.
- Q102**Which of the following highlights the slackness of the healthcare system in India? **1 Mark**
- A** 21% of all infectious diseases are water-bone. **B** Almost half the children in India do not get sufficient food and suffer from malnutrition.  
**C** Both (a) and (b). **D** I don't know.
- Q103**The healthiest country in the American continent is: **1 Mark**
- A** Brazil. **B** Canada. **C** Costa Rica.

<b>Q104</b> Which countries are most at risk from a combination of traditional and modern environmental health threats?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Low income countries with poor infrastructure.	<b>B</b> Developing countries undergoing rapid industrialisation.		
<b>C</b> Developed countries with middle and high incomes.	<b>D</b> Developing countries with low infrastructure.		
<b>Q105</b> In India, is in a situation where.		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Private services and public services are decreasing.	<b>B</b> Private services and public services are increasing.		
<b>C</b> Public services are increasing but private services are not.	<b>D</b> Private services are increasing but public services are not.		
<b>Q106</b> According to Raeburn and Corbett (2003), which of the following practices is not characteristic of community-controlled community development?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Health professionals work as co-facilitators to empower and build capacity in the community.	<b>B</b> Consultation, discussion and needs assessment involving staff from local organisations.		
<b>C</b> Health professionals consult, discuss and carry out needs assessment involving community representatives.	<b>D</b> Partnership with shared balance of power and decision making.		
<b>Q107</b> What are the two health care services in india?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Public and private health care services.	<b>B</b> Rich and poor health care services.		
<b>C</b> Good and bad health care services.	<b>D</b> None of above		
<b>Q108</b> The top priority of Janani Suraksha Yojana is:		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Decrease the fertility rate	<b>B</b> Reduce the birth rate		
<b>C</b> Reduction of MMR	<b>D</b> None of these		
<b>Q109</b> By whom are the public health services run?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Government.	<b>B</b> Private organisations.	<b>C</b> Private doctors.	<b>D</b> None of these.
<b>Q110</b> What do you mean by ‘medical tourist’?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> People from other village.	<b>B</b> Foreigners came for medical treatments.		
<b>C</b> Indian goes for medical treatments in other countries.	<b>D</b> None of these.		
<b>Q111</b> All the MLAs who gather together (assemble) in the legislative assembly are called the.		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Legislature.	<b>B</b> Assemblers.	<b>C</b> Ministers.	<b>D</b> Politician.
<b>Q112</b> Which one of the following is not important for individual health?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Living in clean space	<b>B</b> Balanced diet		
<b>C</b> Social equality and harmony	<b>D</b> Living in a large and well furnished house		
<b>Q113</b> Which one is not a water borne disease?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Diarrhea.	<b>B</b> Hepatitis.	<b>C</b> Worms.	<b>D</b> Cancer.
<b>Q114</b> Why did Ranjan have to spend so much money on his treatment?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> He was admitted in a private hospital.	<b>B</b> Doctors of the hospital threatened him to pay money.		
<b>C</b> He was admitted in a public hospital.	<b>D</b> He was rich and want better treatment from private hospitals.		
<b>Q115</b> What is the generic name Aspirin?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Aatyl salicylic acid.	<b>B</b> Hydrochloric acid.	<b>C</b> Sodium nitrate.	<b>D</b> Acetic acid.
<b>Q116</b> Community engagement refers to a strategy that involves all of the following except:		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Working with diverse groups and communities.	<b>B</b> Working with disadvantages or vulnerable groups and communities.		
<b>C</b> Working to decrease social inclusion.	<b>D</b> Working to increase access to health services.		
<b>Q117</b> PBKMS stands for:		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Paschim Banga Khet Mazdoor Samity.	<b>B</b> Paschim Banga Khalian Mazdoori Sangh.		
<b>C</b> Primary Banga Khet Mazdoori Samity.	<b>D</b> Primary Banga Khalian Mazdoor Sangh.		
<b>Q118</b> A marketing campaign for a specific type of alcohol is underway nationally. A social marketing campaign about the risks of alcohol is being developed. What is the difference between the two marketing campaigns?		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> There is no difference as they are both selling a product.	<b>B</b> Both types are offering a service to a client.		
<b>C</b> Marketing and social marketing both aim to provide social benefit.	<b>D</b> Marketing is for commercial gain, social marketing for social benefit.		
<b>Q119</b> Latrogenesis refers to:		<b>1 Mark</b>	
<b>A</b> Desired effects of using a fear appeal approach to health education.	<b>B</b> Unintended adverse effects due to treatment or advice from a health care provider.		
<b>C</b> Intended effects of treatment or advice from a health care provider.	<b>D</b> A top down approach to provision of advice by a health care provider.		
<b>Q120</b> Which of the following models of health is the primary health care approach based on?		<b>1 Mark</b>	

	<b>A</b> Behavioural	<b>B</b> Economic	<b>C</b> Social	<b>D</b> Education	
<b>Q121</b>	Which one of the following is a communicable disease?				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Headache.	<b>B</b> Cancer.	<b>C</b> Sore Throat.	<b>D</b> Diarrhoea.	
<b>Q122</b>	Sustainability refers to the ability of a program to:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Be uncompromising when disturbances occur in social and environmental systems.	<b>B</b> Identify and reduce risk factors and lifestyle behaviours affecting health.			
	<b>C</b> Meet current needs without affecting the ability of people in the future to meet their needs.	<b>D</b> Focus on the social, political, economic and ecological dimensions of health.			
<b>Q123</b>	A disease that attacks a large number of people in an area at the same time is called an.				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Germs disease.	<b>B</b> Epidemic.	<b>C</b> Non communicable.	<b>D</b> Communicable.	
<b>Q124</b>	What does PHC mean?				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Private Health Centre.	<b>B</b> Public Health Court.	<b>C</b> Primary Health Centre.	<b>D</b> All of these.	
<b>Q125</b>	Good health depend upon:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Health care facilities.	<b>B</b> Basic Amenities.	<b>C</b> Social conditions.	<b>D</b> All of these.	
<b>Q126</b>	NRHM seeks to strengthen:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Private health care system		<b>B</b> Public and private health care system		
	<b>C</b> Public health care system		<b>D</b> None of these		
<b>Q127</b>	What distinguishes primary health care from primary care?				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> A focus on primary, secondary and tertiary intervention.		<b>B</b> Provision of interventions specific to the health need.		
	<b>C</b> Works within a multidisciplinary framework.		<b>D</b> Planning and operation of services is centralised.		
<b>Q128</b>	Which of the following state has excelled in health and sanitation in India?				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Karnataka	<b>B</b> Andhra Pradesh	<b>C</b> Telangana	<b>D</b> Kerala	
<b>Q129</b>	Health services themselves impact on the environment through:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Waste management practices.		<b>B</b> Substantial use of natural resources.		
	<b>C</b> Power usage.		<b>D</b> All of the above.		
<b>Q130</b>	The Head of the State of republic of India is the?				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Governor.	<b>B</b> President.	<b>C</b> Chief Minister.	<b>D</b> Vice President.	
<b>Q131</b>	Involvement of the community in planning social marketing campaigns has been reported to:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Decrease the effectiveness of the campaign.		<b>B</b> Make no difference to effectiveness of the campaign.		
	<b>C</b> Increase the effectiveness of the campaign.		<b>D</b> Decrease the ability to measure effectiveness.		
<b>Q132</b>	WHO stands for.				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Whole Health Organised.		<b>B</b> Working Healthy Organisation.		
	<b>C</b> World Health Organisation.		<b>D</b> Working Healthy Organised.		
<b>Q133</b>	The main aim of public health is to improve health by:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Providing medical intervention appropriate for the individual.		<b>B</b> Performing research to compare the effectiveness of treatments.		
	<b>C</b> Promoting health and preventing disease in populations.		<b>D</b> Providing advice on risk markers and genetics to families.		
<b>Q134</b>	National Mental Health Policy of India was launched in?				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> 1982	<b>B</b> 1987	<b>C</b> 1994	<b>D</b> 2014	
<b>Q135</b>	Externality refers to:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Third party effect	<b>B</b> Inclusive growth	<b>C</b> Social exclusion	<b>D</b> None of these	
<b>Q136</b>	RCH stands for:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Reproductive and child health		<b>B</b> Reproductive child health		
	<b>C</b> Researching child households		<b>D</b> None of these		
<b>Q137</b>	Health car is predominantly:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> The province of the diagnostician		<b>B</b> Community focused		
	<b>C</b> Political in nature		<b>D</b> Independent in nature		
<b>Q138</b>	Predictors of future population health includes factors such as:				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Peoples circumstances		<b>B</b> Childhood lifestyle factors		
	<b>C</b> Geographic location of people		<b>D</b> All of the above		
<b>Q139</b>	What does RMP means?				<b>1 Mark</b>
	<b>A</b> Retired Medical Practitioner.		<b>B</b> Registered Medical Practitioner.		



	C Recognized Medical Practitioner.	D None of these.	
<b>Q140</b>	Benefits that accrue from working in partnership include:		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Community exclusiveness	B Shared resources, knowledge and skills	
	C Form relationships for the short-term	D Decreased efficiency	
<b>Q141</b>	What is the full form of UNICEF?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Union Nations Chit Fund	B United Nations Children's Foundation	
	C United Nations Children's Fund	D Nations Children's Chit Foundation	
<b>Q142</b>	Which of the following is the best example of an area where tension exists between health needs and environmental needs?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Food production and use of pesticides.	B Pollution and petrol-driven transport.	
	C Management of toxic waste and the environment.	D Infectious disease and food-borne dise.	
<b>Q143</b>	Costa Rica is considered to be one of the healthiest countries in:		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Latin America.	B South Europe.	
	C South Australia.	D South Africa.	
<b>Q144</b>	In which continent is Costa Rica situated?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A South America.	B North America.	
	C Australia.	D Asia.	
<b>Q145</b>	Foreigners who come to this country specifically for medical treatment are called _____.		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A adventure tourists	B medical tourists	
	C eco tourists	D film tourists	
<b>Q146</b>	Sharing information for mutual benefit is common to all types of partnerships, but which type of partnership includes altering activities and sharing resources for mutual benefit and common purpose?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Collaborative partnership	B Coordination partnership	
	C Cooperating partnership	D Networking partnership	
<b>Q147</b>	Basic health unit in urban areas is called _____.		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Taluk hospitals	B Community health centres	
	C Primary health centres	D All the above	
<b>Q148</b>	Which country has the largest number of medical colleges in the world?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A United states of America.	B India.	
	C China.		
<b>Q149</b>	Exchange theory is best exemplified in a social marketing campaign that promotes the:		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Effects on the health care system.	B Long-term effects of the behaviour on the family.	
	C Negative effects of a behaviour on health.	D Positive effects to health if an old behaviour is stopped.	
<b>Q150</b>	What percentage of state budget is allocated to panchayat in Kerala?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A 10%	B 20%	
	C 30%	D 40%	
<b>Q151</b>	This means a "courtyard shelter" in Hindi.		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Prayogshala.	B Anganwadis.	
	C Dispensary.	D Aspatal.	
<b>Q152</b>	What are two of the competitive external factors that need to be considered in planning a social marketing campaign on alcohol?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Feeling good and pleasure	B Social acceptance and custom	
	C Desire and addiction	D Risk taking and feeling powerfu	
<b>Q153</b>	Which of the following contribute to disturbance in the balance of the microbial world?		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Reduction of urbanisation and intensive farming.	B Population growth and environmental degradation.	
	C Local marketing and air travel.	D Urbanisation and environmental controls.	
<b>Q154</b>	In which year NRHM was launched in India:		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A 2005	B 2008	
	C 2004	D 2007	
<b>Q155</b>	The best example of a comprehensive multifaceted public health program is the:		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Drink driving campaigns.	B Grim Reaper campaigns.	
	C Responsible medication use campaign.	D Healthy eating campaign.	
<b>Q156</b>	While developing nations continue to face increasing environmental threats to health such as poor water quality and sanitation, industrial nations face modern threats such as pollution due to:		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Changes in ocean temperature.	B Reduction I consumption of natural resources.	
	C Unsustainable over-development.	D Natural disasters.	
<b>Q157</b>	India is the _____ largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large exporter of medicines.		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A 5th	B 4th	
	C 6th	D 2nd	
<b>Q158</b>	Which of the following is not the communicable disease.		<b>1 Mark</b>
	A Tuberculosis.	B Diabetes.	
	C Malaria.	D Cold.	

Q159	Which of the following is a basic healthcare unit in India?				1 Mark
	A Taluk hospitals		B Community health centres		
	C Primary health centres		D District level hospitals		
Q160	The public healthcare chain of health centres and hospitals run by:				1 Mark
	A Private.	B Public.	C Foreigners.	D Individuals.	
Q161	Partnerships, organisational and workforce development, resource allocation and leadership are all required for:				1 Mark
	A Individual development	B Health promotion	C Health education	D Capacity building	
Q162	The capital of Costa Rica is:				1 Mark
	A Kinshasa	B San Jose	C Zagreb	D Bogota	
Q163	What principles underpin community participation where any member of the community may haveinput into the process?				1 Mark
	A Human rights	B Democracy	C Citizenship	D All of the above	
Q164	What percentage of years of life lost in low income countries are due to communicable disease?				1 Mark
	A 68%	B 33%	C 51%	D 8%	
Q165	When planning location and distribution of the marketing campaign locations the target audience frequents, available distribution channels are identified to:				1 Mark
	A Estimate monetary profits from the campaign.		B Define the communication channel.		
	C Increase the campaigns access to the target audience.		D Form partnerships with community organisations.		
Q166	Social Justice refers to:				1 Mark
	A Ensuring the punishment fits the crime.		B An ethical concept based on human rights and fairness.		
	C Social inclusion.		D An ethical concept based on autonomy.		
Q167	Who is responsible for the well-being of the people in a democracy?				1 Mark
	A People	B Police	C Government	D None of these	
Q168	What philosophy underpins welfare policies?				1 Mark
	A Economic rationalism.		B Self-reliance and private partnerships.		
	C Equitable redistribution of income and wealth.		D Inequality of access to income and resources.		
Q169	On which of the following does our good health depend?				1 Mark
	A Clean drinking water.		B Pollution-free environment.		
	C Hygienic food.		D All of these.		
Q170	Name the state two decides to give 40 percent of the entire state budgets to panchayats:				1 Mark
	A Kerala.	B Bombay.	C Delhi.	D Orrisa.	
Q171	ICDS stands for:				1 Mark
	A Integrated child development scheme		B Indian child development scheme		
	C Integrating child development support		D None of these		
Q172	WHO have estimated the percentage of the population in industrialised countries who are affected by gastroenteritis each year as?				1 Mark
	A 40% of the population	B 30% of the population	C 25% of the population	D 10% of the population	
Q173	RMPs stands for.				1 Mark
	A Recognised Media Public.		B Registered Media Practitioners.		
	C Registered Medical Practitioners.		D Recognised Medical Practical.		
Q174	Assertion (A): In order to keep people free from illness and disease, health care centers should open and health workers should be appointed so that they can diagnose and treat the disease properly. Reason (R): India lacks in providing the medical facilities and therefore people of India have to go abroad for their treatment.				1 Mark
	A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only R is correct		
	C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		D Only A is correct.		
Q175	Assertion (A): In order to remain healthy, one needs to be free from all the illness and injuries and should be active in everyday life. Reason (R): Health is not always related to being free from illness and injuries, but it means to have a hygienic life with proper drinking facilities and food free of bacteria and junks.				1 Mark
	A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.		B Only R is correct		
	C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.		D Only A is correct.		
Q176.					1 Mark

**Assertion (A):** Public Hospitals not only provide treatment at low cost but also make sure that they spread awareness about disease such as cholera, diarrhea and take action to prevent the spread of such disease.

**Reason (R):** The task of preventing the spread of such disease is only the government and it is effective only when the government works for it.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q177Assertion (A):** Even after a lot of Government hospitals in India, people have to suffer a lot because there are still many medical centers and hospitals where adequate amounts of medicines, beds and doctors are not available to look after them. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** Private hospitals are increasing more and more and hence the poor have to shift to urban areas so that they can get proper treatment at low or free cost.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q178Assertion (A):** Some of the states in India are working hard to provide the best health facilities, education, water, food and development of women to its people, especially the ones living in rural areas. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** The Government of Kerala has provided the best facilities in all the sectors so that they don't have to travel to urban areas for their welfare and are still working to improve their conditions more.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q179Assertion (A):** India has a large number of doctors and hospitals which look after the welfare of the people. The doctors here are qualified and experienced who make sure to keep people free from disease and illness. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** For the sake of the people, Public healthcare facilities have been set up by the government who look after the health of a large section of the population scattered over thousands of villages.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q180Assertion (A):** Poor people have to face the situation of distress and anxiety again and again because they are undernourished and have to rush to hospitals even after taking a lot of treatment. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** The weaker section of society have to face a lot of problems because private healthcare centers are increasing more in comparison to public health care services and they have to sell their possession in order to meet the cost of treatment.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q181Assertion (A):** Even after having the best medical medical facilities and qualified doctors, many people have non access to technological development in the field of medicine. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** Doctors treat people according to their status and the amount of fee they could pay in their treatment and hence the poor section of people cannot afford such treatment.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q182Assertion (A):** A person who is free from all the diseases but is not active and remains dull all day due to mental stress and long tiring day is considered to be unhealthy. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** A person needs to be free from diseases in order to stay healthy.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q183Assertion (A):** Private health services are increasing more in the country as compared to public centers and the poor people have to shift to urban areas so that they can get proper treatment for their illness. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** Private hospitals and centers have more facilities and qualified doctors as compared to the public centers and therefore people are shifting to private sectors.

A Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

B Only R is correct

C Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

D Only A is correct.

**Q184.**

**1 Mark**

**Assertion (A):** Private Hospitals are owned and controlled by an individual and not by the Government and the facilities and treatment of such hospitals are very costly.

**Reason (R):** Even though the private hospitals are owned by the individual person, the government takes care of the hospital because at the end they are serving the people of the country.

**A** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

**B** Only R is correct

**C** Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

**D** Only A is correct.

**Q185Assertion (A):** Public Health Services are the one which are run and maintained by the government in order to treat poor people who cannot afford the expenses of the private hospitals. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** The hospitals which are run by the tax paid by the people are called public hospitals and such hospitals cost less or free treatment so even the poor patient can afford it.

**A** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

**B** Only R is correct

**C** Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

**D** Only A is correct.

**Q186Assertion (A):** Health is the primary concern of the Government and it is very important that all sections of people especially the poor and disadvantaged get proper treatment and care with an amount which they can afford. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** All the people i.e male and female are given equal importance in the field of medical and are provided with the best medical facility

**A** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

**B** Only R is correct

**C** Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

**D** Only A is correct.

**Q187Assertion (A):** Costa Rica is considered to be the healthiest country in Central America because it spends a lot of money on the education, health and hygiene of its people rather than spending it on the army. **1 Mark**

**Reason (R):** Health is important but focusing on health and other facilities will not bring development in the country and therefore the government should not spend much on people and focus on other factors such as infrastructure, construction and technologies.

**A** Both are correct but R is not the explanation of A.

**B** Only R is correct

**C** Both are correct and R is the explanation of A.

**D** Only A is correct.

**Q188**Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the healthiest country in North America.

**Q189**India has the largest number of medical colleges in the world and is among largest producer of \_\_\_\_\_. **1 Mark**

**Q190**Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**  
India gets a large number of \_\_\_\_\_ tourists from many countries.

**Q191**Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**  
In \_\_\_\_\_ facilities, patients have to pay a lot of money for every service that they use.

**Q192.**\_\_\_\_\_ is an essential part of education. **1 Mark**

**Q193**Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
In Kerala \_\_\_\_\_ % of entire budget is given to Panchayats.

**Q194**India gets large number of medical \_\_\_\_\_ from many countries. **1 Mark**

**Q195**Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**  
\_\_\_\_\_ is utilised for relief and rehabilitation in case of natural disasters such as floods, earthquakes, tsunami etc.

**Q196**Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
It is the responsibility of the \_\_\_\_\_ to provide proper healthcare facilities to all.

**Q197**Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: **1 Mark**  
The resources needed to run public health services are obtained from \_\_\_\_\_.

**Q198**Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**  
Most doctors settle in \_\_\_\_\_ areas.

**Q199**Fill in the blank. **1 Mark**  
India is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest producer of medicines in the world and is also a large \_\_\_\_\_ of medicines.

**Q200**If people do not get adequate food to eat or have to live in cramped conditions, they will be prone to illness. True/ False **1 Mark**

**Q201**To avail private healthcare services patient have to pay a lot of money. True/ False. **1 Mark**

**Q202**Ranjan got costly medical treatment. True/ False **1 Mark**

Q203

State whether the given statements are true or false.

Blood required for a patient is generally available at medicine bank.

Q204

Private services are concentrated in rural areas. True/ False

Q205

People do not get adequate food or have to live in cramped conditions, will be prone to illness. True/ false.

Q206

State whether the given statements are true or false.

Diarrhoea is a water borne disease.

Q207

Adequate healthcare available to all in India. True/ False

Q208

To be healthy, it is not necessary to live without mental strain. True/ False

Q209

Establishing equality in a democratic society is a continuous struggle. True/ False.

Q210

People do not get adequate food or have to live in cramped conditions, will be prone to illness. True/ false

Q211

State whether the given statements are true or false.

RMP means rural medical practitioner.

Q212

The private health service is a chain of health centres and hospitals run by the government. True/ False

Q213

State whether the given statements are true or false.

Hakim Sheik was denied treatment at the government hospitals.

Q214

Match the contents of Column A with that of Column B.

S.No.	Column A		Column B
1.	40%	(a)	New doctors a year.
2.	20%	(b)	People afford all medicines.
3.	15,000	(c)	Hospitals in india.
4.	18,218	(d)	Borrow money for health reasons.

Q215

How is illness in a poor family a cause of great anxiety and distress?

Q216

What is health? Explain the factors that affect health.

Q217

Explain the main features of Public Health Services.

Q218

Discuss the Costa Rican Approach about Health.

Q219

What are the reasons for the health services to be called public?

Q220

Is adequate healthcare available to all of us? Explain.

Q221

What did the Court say in the case of Hakim Sheik?

Q222

Give an account of the Kerala experience about healthcare services.

Q223

Examine the healthcare services available in India.

Q224

Find out name of five private hospitals and five public hospitals of your state. How both are different?

Q225

What are the improvements in healthcare facilities in India?

Q226

What do we need to prevent and treat diseases?

Q227

What are the negative aspects of healthcare in India?

Q228

Suppose you went to a public hospital, what problems did you have to face there?

Q229

Why pay taxes to the government?

Q230

What is public health service?

Q231

Examine the Kerala experience of healthcare in India.

Q232

Is adequate healthcare available to all in India?

Q233

Explain the major features of private health services.

Q234

Compare public health services with those of private health services.

Q235

Write some of the negative aspects of our healthcare system.

Q236

Differentiate between public healthcare services and private healthcare services.

Q237

'Medical expenses cause hardship for all'. Explain the statement.

Q238

What is Costa Rican approach? Explain.

Q239

Is adequate healthcare available to all?

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

1 Mark

4 Marks

8 Marks

8 Marks

8 Marks

8 Marks

7 Marks

6 Marks

6 Marks

6 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

5 Marks

4 Marks

4 Marks

4 Marks

4 Marks

<b>Q240</b> Describe taken steps taken by the government in he state Kerala to create better healthcare facilities.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q241</b> Suggest some methods through which government can take steps to provide health care for all.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q242</b> What the court said in Hakim Sheik’s case?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q243</b> Give an account of the position of healthcare services in India.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q244</b> Mention some positive aspects of healthcare in India.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q245</b> How can you say that adequate healthcare is not available to all?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q246</b> What is health?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q247</b> What are the positive aspects of healthcare in India?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q248</b> Write a note on the Costa Rican approach.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q249</b> Differentiate between public health services and private health services.	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q250</b> What were the major changes made by Kerala government in 1996?	<b>4 Marks</b>
<b>Q251</b> How can we say that health situation in India is very poor?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q252</b> Where was Aman taken for his treatment?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q253</b> Write down the main features of public health system.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q254</b> What can be done to remove inequality in healthcare services?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q255</b> How is public health service provided?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q256</b> What is a public activity.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q257</b> Examine the Costa Rican approach to healthcare.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q258</b> ‘Improvement in water and sanitation can control many diseases.’ Explain with the help of examples.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q259</b> What can be done to promote healthcare in India?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q260</b> In what forms do private medical facilities portray themselves?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q261</b> Why should taxes be paid to the government?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q262</b> Where do you go when you are ill? Do you face any problem there? Share your experience.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q263</b> What major changes were made by the Kerala government in the state in 1996?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q264</b> Why it is important to pay taxes to government?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q265</b> What are private health facilities?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q266</b> Who are medical tourists?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q267</b> In this chapter you have read that health is a wider concept than illness. Look at this quote from the Constitution and explain the terms ‘living standard’ and ‘public health’ in your own words.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q268</b> How does the judiciary in India help in promoting public health?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q269</b> Define health in broader prospective.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q270</b> What are the different ways through which the government can take steps to provide healthcare for all? Discuss.	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q271</b> What was Ranjan's experience of his treatment?	<b>3 Marks</b>
<b>Q272</b> What are the important aspects of public health system?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q273</b> Describe the function of public health system.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q274</b> A man is getting his beard shaved by a barber. How this is related to health?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q275</b> What do village health workers do?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q276</b> What prevents people from getting proper medical treatment?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q277</b> Differentiate between public health care system and private health care system.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q278</b> What do people expect from government in a democracy?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q279</b> How can we prevent and treat illnesses?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q280</b> Why government hospitals are less expensive as compared to private hospitals?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q281</b> What are the two categories of healthcare services?	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q282</b> In order to earn more money, these private services encourage practices that are incorrect. Comment.	<b>2 Marks</b>
<b>Q283</b> What do you mean by proper and adequate health care facilities?	<b>2 Marks</b>

**Q284**What differences do you find between private and public health services in your area? Use the following table to compare and contrast these. **2 Marks**

Facility	Affordability	Availability	Quality
Private			
Public			

**Q285**A boy lives in a neighbourhood where there are lot of plants, parks and garbage bins. Safai karamcharies always cleans his surrounding and take out the garbage kept in garbage bins. Do you think Aman lives in healthy environment? Give reason for your answer. **2 Marks**

**Q286**What kind of campaigns are organised by the government? **2 Marks**

**Q287**A lady is carrying drinking water from an open well. How this is related to health? **2 Marks**

**Q288**What are the functions of public health system? **2 Marks**

**Q289**What is the story board about? **2 Marks**

**Q290**To earn more money, private hospitals are encouraging practices that are not correct. Comment on the statement. **2 Marks**

**Q291**Why do you think why most of the doctors settle in urban area? **2 Marks**

**Q292**Lavy lives at a place where garbage is thrown here and there. There is no dustbin in her society and no clean water coming out from tap. Water puddles are here and there on which flies keeps on fluttering. Do you think Lavy lives in healthy environment? Give reason for your answer. **2 Marks**

**Q293**Who runs public health care system? **1 Mark**

**Q294**Where do most doctor prefer to settle? **1 Mark**

**Q295**What are communications diseases? **1 Mark**

**Q296**Mention any four reasons for inadequate healthcare facilities available to people India. **1 Mark**

**Q297**Full form of PHC is. **1 Mark**

**Q298**Who are RMPS? Where are they found? **1 Mark**

**Q299**What does our constitution say on health? **1 Mark**

**Q300**What do you mean by a public health care system? **1 Mark**

**Q301**Why did Hakim Sheikh and PBKMS file a case in the court? **1 Mark**

**Q302**Name some water borne diseases. **1 Mark**

**Q303**Define the term “Health”. **1 Mark**

**Q304**What are private health services? **1 Mark**

**Q305**Which of the two is expensive a private hospital or public hospital? **1 Mark**

**Q306**What is full form of RMPs? Where are they found? **1 Mark**

**Q307**What do people in democratic country expect from the government? **1 Mark**

**Q308**Suppose you see long queues, outside a hospital opd counter. What kind of hospital is that? **1 Mark**

**Q309**Name the state in India has taken adequate steps to improve health care facilities. **1 Mark**

**Q310**In what kind of hospital patients see long queues? **1 Mark**

**Q311**Define health. **1 Mark**

**Q312**What is the function of OPD? **1 Mark**

**Q313**From where does government gets fund to invest on various health care plans and schemes? **1 Mark**

**Q314**What problem do rural people face whenever they come in a grip of an illness? **1 Mark**