Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences
III Semester Master in Public Health Degree Examination – OCT-2019

[Time: 3 Hours]   [Max. Marks: 100]

Public Health in Rural and Urban Areas
Q.P. CODE: 9771
(Revised Scheme-4)
(QP contains two pages)

Your answers should be specific to the questions asked.
Draw neat, labeled diagrams wherever necessary.

LONG ESSAY   **3 X 10 = 30 Marks**

1. Describe the unique features of Jamkhed project.

2. In Karnataka northern district rank lowest in health indicators over long period. Suggest a strategy in improve.

3. The Narangwal Project in Punjab (1960-70) is considered as a model for improving rural health globally. Explain the innovative idea in the project.

SHORT ESSAY (Answer any ten)   **10 X 05 = 50 Marks**

4. Explain the special features of NFHS IV.

5. Dr. Abhay Bang and Dr. Rani Bang were forced to address drunkenness of man in Gadchiroli before addressing women's health issues. Discuss the success story of Bhangs.

6. Recent data suggests that half of under five children are suffering from malnutrition, in this background explain the functioning of ICDS.

7. Discuss critically the major challenges to public health in mega cities in India having a population of 10 million or more.

8. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) in cities show a rising trend. As an expert in Public Health what are your suggestions to control the incidence?

9. Despite concentration of best health services in Bangalore the residents of slum suffer from high mortality and morbidity. Explain briefly the IPP VIII project and its outcome that showed how to address health of the poor.

10. What are the sources of data for Urban-rural public health?

11. Age of first marriage of female in rural areas is much lower than it is in cities. Explain briefly how it affects women's health.

12. Number of slums in Urban India are rising very fast so also the proportion of slum population (40-60%). What are the causal factors for slumming of cities in India?

13. Explain how National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) proved very effective in reducing Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) in five years?

14. Discuss critically rural health programme in India, focusing the sub-centre and anganwadi activities.

15. Supreme Court of India banned liquor sale on highways. Do you think it will have an impact on road accidents?

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OBJECTIVE TYPE (MCQ's, One word, True/False or One/Two   **10 X 02 = 20 Marks**
Sentence)

16. Define MMR.

17. Colustrum feeding means breast feeding for minimum six months. True/ False.

18. Early neo-natal deaths are deaths of new born within.
    a. 60 days
    b. 30 days
    c.7 days
    c. None of the above

19. Define IMR.

20. Sample Registration System (SRS) provide latest reliable vital statistics. True/False.

21. Most important sources of data for public health research is provided by …………………… and…………………………………….

22. Medical intervention may prove more effective in reducing under-five mortality in rural areas True/False.

23. Urban population in cites with 8 million plus population is growing very fast than small towns. True/False.

24. Declining sex ratio in India is sign of improving health status of women. True/False.

25. Rural Health in India cab be improved by ……………………………………………………………… ………………………………………………………………………………………

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