

# Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

## II Semester Master in Public Health Degree Examination – OCT-2019

[Time: 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks: 100]

### Research Methodology and Ethics in Public Health

**Q.P. CODE: 9768****(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. Explain hypothesis in a research study. Describe different types of hypothesis and steps in formulation of hypothesis with a suitable example.
2. What is meant by a health system? Describe guidelines for undertaking health system research
3. Describe in detail the differences between quantitative and qualitative research.

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

4. Discuss Review of literature? Enumerate all the information gathered during Review of literature
5. Define PERT. Enumerate various steps in Network analysis and its importance in public health research.
6. Describe formulation of an objective function and constraints inequalities in Linear programming.
7. Explain various types of blinding in an experimental research
8. Describe differences between Critical path method and PERT
9. List different characteristics of research
10. Describe different indicators calculated in Queuing theory
11. Describe steps in Systems analysis of a programme
12. Enumerate different aspects of validity to be kept in consideration while constructing tools for collection of data
13. Describe the process of Operation research
14. Describe Latin square and Randomised Block design in experimental research
15. Describe the steps involved in Participatory action research.

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

16. Arbitrary scale construction involves
  - a. Participation of community in scale construction
  - b. Construction of scale on the expertise of investigator
  - c. Participation of experts in scale construction
  - d. All of the above
17. Health system research involves
  - a. Developing solutions as per situations
  - b. Focusing on immediate problems in health care
  - c. Integrating different components of a system in understanding the importance of each aspect of health care
  - d. All of the above
18. In any research design Principle of randomization means
  - a. Dividing different arms of experiment as per convenience
  - b. Cases are to be allocated to different arms of experimentation as per availability of subjects
  - c. Allocating cases to different arms of experimentation using probability principles
  - d. Cases are to be allocated as per convenience
19. Monitoring surveys are useful for the following purpose
  - a. To understand whether the final goals of a programme are met

## Rajiv Gandhi University of Health Sciences

- b. To understand the bottle necks in the programme implementation
  - c. To understand whether the project is being implemented as per set programme
  - d. To understand when the project will be completed
20. Falsibility in conclusion of a research result means
- a. Accept the results in total
  - b. Doubt the results and examine carefully
  - c. Conclude that everything is false
  - d. All of the above
21. Reflective criticism
22. Bottleneck activities
23. Induction and Deduction
24. Dialective criticism
25. Objective function in L.P.

\*\*\*\*\*

[www.FirstRanker.com](http://www.FirstRanker.com)