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Set **P**

Master of Public Health (MPH) (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2026
Principles of Public health (MPHCC 01)

Day & Date: Friday, 17-04-2026
 Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative.**12**

- 1) Which of the following is NOT a component of Well-being?
 - a) Standard of Living
 - b) Level of Living
 - c) Quality of Life
 - d) Average Life Expectancy

- 2) Select the correct statement about globalization and NCDs.
 - a) Globalization has led to reduced risk of NCDs due to lifestyle changes
 - b) Global trade of alcohol and tobacco have not contributed to the NCD burden
 - c) Increased consumption of processed foods have led to rise in prevalence of obesity and diabetes
 - d) All of these

- 3) Which is a core function of public health?
 - a) Assessment
 - b) Policy Development
 - c) Assurance
 - d) All of these

- 4) _____ Level of prevention is applicable at the late pathogenesis phase of disease progression.
 - a) Primordial
 - b) Primary
 - c) Secondary
 - d) Tertiary

- 5) Which of the following is NOT a core ethical principle of public health?
 - a) Non-maleficence
 - b) Non-beneficence
 - c) Respect for Autonomy
 - d) Justice

- 6) Age is a _____ risk factor for disease.
 - a) Modifiable
 - b) Adjustable
 - c) Non-modifiable
 - d) None of the these

- 7) Which of these is the public health legislation that regulates food fortification?
- National Food Security Act
 - Essential Commodities Act
 - Food Safety and Standards Act
 - None of the above
- 8) _____ dimension of globalization that deals with the exchange of ideas, values, lifestyles and behaviours across borders.
- Socio-cultural
 - Economic
 - Technological
 - Political
- 9) Choose the option that is not a key component of public health systems.
- Health workforce
 - Infrastructure
 - Innovation
 - Financing mechanism
- 10) Which of the following is a target under SDG 3?
- Improving water quality
 - Reducing maternal mortality
 - Ending poverty
 - Ensuring food security
- 11) Which of these is a recommendation given by the Bhore Committee?
- Strengthening of district hospitals
 - Introduction of Basic Health Workers
 - Integration of Malaria control with general health services
 - Development of primary health centres in two stages
- 12) Bhopal Gas Tragedy is an example of a _____ disaster.
- Natural
 - Biological
 - Man-made
 - Technological

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Four)**12**

- What is primary prevention? Mention the strategies for primary prevention.
- Briefly describe the three health education models.
- Write a short note on the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB).
- What is triage? Describe the triage colour codes and what they indicate.
- Describe the role of NGOs in public health.
- Enlist and briefly describe the major elements of a Plan.

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)**12**

- Trace the four distinct phases in the evolution of public health.
- Describe key human rights principles in health.
- What is the role of the WHO in global health?
- Discuss any two public health legislations in India.
- Write briefly on the direct health impacts of climate change.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) 12

- a) Describe the organization of public health systems in India and briefly highlight its strengths and weaknesses/challenges.
- b) Explain social determinants of health (SDOH) and their key domains.
- c) Discuss the effect of globalization on equity in health.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One) 12

- a) Discuss the National Health Policy of 2017 and highlight its features, targets and impact on public health.
- b) Elaborate on the aspects of disaster management with the use of a 'disaster cycle' diagram.

- 8) ASHA workers in India were recipients of which prestigious award in 2022?
- Florence Nightingale Award
 - Global Health Leaders Award
 - Ramon Magsaysay Award
 - UN Public Service Award
- 9) Which committee gave recommendations on Multipurpose workers in India?
- Bhore Committee
 - Shrivastava Committee
 - Jungalwalla Committee
 - Kartar Singh Committee
- 10) Which of these is not a function of the Health Information System?
- Data Compilation
 - Data Generation
 - Data privatisation
 - Data Analysis and synthesis
- 11) Which of these is not a registry formulated under Ayushman Bharat Digital Health Mission?
- Health Facility Registry (HFR)
 - Disease Registry
 - Healthcare Professional Registry
 - Personal Health Records
- 12) In which year was NABH established?
- 1983
 - 1978
 - 2005
 - 2002

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Four)

12

- What are the three principles of Healthcare Financing?
- Enlist the uses of HMIS data.
- What are the Thrust areas of NHP 2017.
- Explain the key differences between NABH and NQAS.
- Discuss about any 3 sources of data.
- Explain the modes of communication used for telemedicine.

Q.3 Answer the following questions. (Any Three)

12

- Discuss the key features of AB-PMJAY.
- Characteristic of a Good referral system.
- Name and Explain the Functions of Boards Under NMC.
- Explain the reasons for the formulation of NHP 2017.
- Explain the role of Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS) and Village Health Sanitation & Nutrition Committee (VHSNC) as part of the community participation strategy under NRHM.

Q.4 Answer the following questions. (Any Two)

12

- Discuss the key components on which the Indian Public Health Standards (IPHS) provide guidelines for health facility services?
- Explain the functions of Voluntary Health Agencies.
- Elaborate on any one community health worker cadre in India, highlighting its origin, roles, responsibilities, and challenges.

Q.5 Answer the following questions. (Any One)

12

- a)** Describe the three-tier rural healthcare delivery system with a diagram.
- b)** Discuss the recommendations given by WHO for retention of workforce in rural region.

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Set **P**

**Master of Public Health (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2026
Basic Epidemiology (MPHCC 03)**

Day & Date: Wednesday, 22-04-2026
Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative (MCQs):**12**

- 1) Select the option that is an agent for infectious diseases.
 - a) Physical inactivity
 - b) Radiation
 - c) Tobacco smoke
 - d) Virus

- 2) Disease control refers to _____.
 - a) Termination of all transmission of disease by extermination of disease agent
 - b) Permitting existence of disease cases as long as it is not a public health problem
 - c) Promotion of protective health behaviours to avoid disease occurrence
 - d) Interruption of transmission of disease from large geographic areas

- 3) Which of the following terms refers to 'the condition in which a disease invades multiple geographical locations'?
 - a) Epidemic
 - b) Pandemic
 - c) Endemic
 - d) Outbreak

- 4) Which of these measures is also known as 'risk ratio'?
 - a) Case fatality rate
 - b) Attributable risk
 - c) Relative risk
 - d) Population attributable risk

- 5) Which of these is NOT an objective of outbreak investigation?
 - a) Detecting rare diseases in the population
 - b) Identifying cause of infection
 - c) Defining magnitude of outbreak
 - d) Making recommendations to prevent recurrence

- 6) Early screening and diagnosis is an example of _____ prevention.
 - a) Tertiary
 - b) Primary
 - c) Secondary
 - d) Primordial

- 7) Choose the option that is NOT a measure of association in epidemiology.
 - a) Attributable risk
 - b) Odds ratio
 - c) Relative risk
 - d) Incidence rate

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any two)**12**

- a) Describe the different criteria used for judging causality in an association.
- b) A cohort study investigates the effect of high-fat diet on coronary heart disease (CHD). Out of 700 individuals with a high-fat diet, 85 develop CHD. Among 1,300 with a low-fat diet, 82 develop CHD.
 - i) Create a 2×2 contingency table with Diet Type against CHD occurrence.
 - ii) Calculate the relative risk of CHD in high-fat diet consumers.
 - iii) Calculate the CHD risk difference between high-fat diet consumers and low-fat diet consumers.
- c) Discuss the potential sources of bias in clinical trials and highlight the role of blinding techniques to reduce bias.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One)**12**

- a) Discuss surveillance approaches and their features and the different sources of data in epidemiology.
- b) Elaborate the natural history of disease and its phases, and describe the role of the agent, host and environmental factors in its progression.

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Set **P**

Master of Public Health (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2026
Health Research Fundamentals ICMR-National Institute of
Epidemiology (SWAYAM Online) (MPHCERM)

Day & Date: Friday, 24-04-2026
 Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the Correct Alternative (MCQs):**12**

- 1) Any systematic error in the design, conduct or analysis of a study that results in an erroneous estimate of an exposure's effect on the risk of disease is called _____.
 - a) Confounding
 - b) Interaction
 - c) Bias
 - d) Stratification

- 2) Which of the following is the first step in the life cycle of research?
 - a) Spell out the research question
 - b) Formulate the study objective
 - c) Identify the data needs
 - d) Choose the study design

- 3) All of the following are characteristics of a good research hypothesis EXCEPT _____.
 - a) Research hypothesis should be simple
 - b) Research hypothesis should be devoid of any ambiguity about study participants and variables
 - c) Research hypothesis should be focused on primary objective
 - d) Research hypothesis should be written once the study is completed

- 4) An organized collection of articles, abstracts, scientific proceedings, books, and citations used for the purpose of literature review is known as _____.
 - a) Database
 - b) Data management
 - c) Critical appraisal
 - d) Index

- 5) Choose the TRUE statement about the prevalence of a disease.
 - a) High cure rate can increase prevalence of a disease
 - b) Low care fatality can reduce the prevalence of a disease
 - c) Both 'i' and 'ii' are true
 - d) High cure rate and high case fatality can reduce the prevalence of a disease

- 6) Which of the following can be included in a case report?
- Unique features/symptoms of a disease
 - Rare manifestation of a common disease
 - New or unfamiliar diseases
 - All of the above
- 7) What is the appropriate measure of statistical association in a cohort study?
- Prevalence ratio
 - Risk ratio/ Relative risk
 - Odds ratio
 - Correlation coefficient
- 8) Which of these is FALSE about an ecological study?
- It relates the rate of disease and frequency of exposure
 - It is an example of observational study
 - It uses individual level data
 - It helps in generating hypothesis
- 9) Which phase of a clinical trial is referred to post-marketing surveillance?
- Phase I
 - Phase II
 - Phase III
 - Phase IV
- 10) A researcher wants to assess the efficacy of a new anti-epileptic drug versus a standard drug. What is the best design to choose for this purpose?
- Ecologic study
 - Cross-sectional study
 - Case-control study
 - Randomized Controlled Trial
- 11) Better recall of exposure only among the cases in a 'case control' study will result in which of the following?
- Information bias
 - Confounding
 - Investigator bias
 - Selection bias
- 12) Which of the following is NOT a data collection method used in qualitative research?
- Interviews
 - Sociogram
 - Participant observation
 - Focus group discussion

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Four)**12**

- Define health research and its importance.
- Define nominal and ordinal data with examples.
- What is a pilot study and why is it important?
- What is informed consent in health research?
- Define reliability and accuracy in data collection.
- What is mode? When is it most useful?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)**12**

- Explain the concept of design effect in sample size estimation.
- Differentiate between fabrication and falsification in publication ethics.
- Differentiate between probability and non-probability sampling.

- d) What are the key elements of a data collection tool?
- e) Explain the importance of ethical approval in biomedical research.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any two) 12

- a) Discuss the types of descriptive study designs.
- b) Outline the process of training staff for data collection.
- c) Discuss the role of Institutional Ethics Committees in clinical trials.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One) 12

- a) Discuss the various sampling methods used in health research, with examples
- b) Discuss the principles and challenges of conducting clinical trials in India, including regulatory and ethical considerations.

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Set **P**

Master of Public Health (Semester - I) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2026
Ethics Review of Health AICTE Self-Paced (SWAYAM) (MPHOE-01)

Day & Date: Monday, 27-04-2026
 Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose correct alternative:**12**

- 1) Which of the following BEST describes autonomy?
 - a) Ability of the researcher to decide who will be the research participants
 - b) Ability of an individual to decide freely about participating in research
 - c) Ability of the ethics committee to decide on a research proposal
 - d) Ability of the ethics committee to understand the rationale in a proposal

- 2) As per Helsinki Declaration 2013 “The benefits, risk, burden and effectiveness of a new intervention must be tested against.
 - a) Best Proven Intervention
 - b) Best Available Intervention
 - c) Best Possible Intervention
 - d) Best Decided Intervention

- 3) Copying research idea from other researcher without giving due credit is known as _____.
 - a) Fabrication
 - b) Falsification
 - c) Plagiarism
 - d) Manipulation

- 4) Which of the following is true regarding agenda for Ethics Committee review meeting?
 - a) Screening of the proposals is done by the Member Secretary before the day of the meeting
 - b) Minimum five reviewers are needed to review one research proposal
 - c) Both complete and incomplete proposals can be included in the agenda
 - d) Equity in the distribution of work burden is a prerequisite for the effective functioning of the Ethics Committee

- 5) Why ‘Good Clinical Practices (GCP) is important in clinical trials involving human beings?
 - a) Safety
 - b) Rights
 - c) Well being
 - d) All the above

- 6) Research study participants are best represented in an ethics committee by which of the following factor?
- a) Social scientist
 - b) Legal expert
 - c) Lay person
 - d) Clinician
- 7) All the following are correct regarding an Ethics Committee (EC) EXCEPT.
- a) EC members should be competent
 - b) EC members should be independent
 - c) Monitor the research and ensure ethical compliance
 - d) Verifying the budget and utilization of funding
- 8) Which of the following is true about multi-national collaborative study?
- a) All participants in collaborative research should have access to the best available standard of care available in the host country
 - b) Country specific minor modification of the research proposal is allowed to protect the dignity, rights, safety and well-being of the participants in cases where the social contexts of the proposed research can create foreseeable harm
 - c) The distribution of the benefits and burdens should be country-specific depending upon the need of the participants
 - d) A well-documented memorandum of understanding (MoU) is adequate for exchange of biological material involved between collaborating countries.
- 9) What is the best possible method to take the "Informed Consent" for a blind participant?
- a) The same general informed consent document may be read by the researcher and assisted left thumb impression of the mother
 - b) Any caregiver/relative who is adult and can read & write can give consent
 - c) Separate braille type Inform Consent document to be prepared
 - d) None of the above
- 10) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a typical research question?
- a) Focusses on one issue
 - b) Considers uncertainty in a research topic
 - c) Written in scientific language
 - d) Considers feasibility issue
- 11) Examine the composition of the ethics committee of an institute and answer the following questions.

The EC had ten members. Apart from the member secretary, who is a lady doctor from department of Physiology from the same institute, there are 5 more affiliated members. All the affiliated members are heads of the departments from various other clinical specialities. Among the non-affiliated members, the Chairperson is from clinical pharmacology department of a different medical college. The other non-affiliated members were- one legal expert (Male advocate, 65

years old), one social scientist (Male 59 years), and one lay person (illiterate, male, 55 years)

Which of the following is correct about the composition of the EC?

- a) The EC is having adequate members
- b) The chairperson should not perform the additional role of basic scientist
- c) Qualification of all the non-affiliated members is appropriate
- d) The member secretary must be from clinical department

12) Which of the following sentences best describe 'Distributive Justice'?

- a) Equal distribution of benefits and burdens
- b) Equitable distribution of benefits and burdens
- c) It is okay for a small segment of the population to be unduly burdened by the harms of research as long as a large majority are benefiting from it
- d) It is the proposed distribution of the benefits and burden of research as decided by the court of law

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Four)

12

- a) Outline the Rights and duties of the researcher in conducting research ethically.
- b) What is assent, and how do the types of assents vary according to the age of children?
- c) What is the role of the Clinical Trial Registry of India (CTRI)?
- d) Define Privacy and Confidentiality.
- e) List any three ethical principles from the Belmont Report.
- f) What types of research require ethics review?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three)

12

- a) Give an example of a research question and justify why it is considered good.
- b) Describe the role of gatekeeper consent in special situations with an example.
- c) Explain the classification of risk based on severity.
- d) What are the key elements of Good Clinical Practice (GCP)?
- e) Explain the difficulties faced while obtaining informed consent.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two)

12

- a) What are the different types of reviews done by the ethics committee? Explain with an example?
- b) Describe the process of benefit-risk evaluation in health research, including how probability and magnitude are assessed.
- c) What are the challenges in obtaining valid informed consent in health research?

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One)

12

- a) Discuss the Challenges and strategies in conducting ethically sound research during humanitarian emergencies and disasters.
- b) Explain Conflict of interest, types, levels at which it occurs and how they can be minimized.

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Set **P**

Master of Public Health (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2026
Public Health Programs in India (MPHCC04)

Day & Date: Thursday, 16-04-2026
 Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose Correct Alternative (MCQ)**12**

- 1) Which initiative launched in 2022 aims to mobilise community support for TB patients?
 - a) PM Jan Arogya Yojana
 - b) Pradhan Mantri TB Mukh Bharat Abhiyan
 - c) Ayushman Bharat Mission
 - d) National Health Mission Plus

- 2) Which of the following is not a Targeted Intervention (TI) under NACP?
 - a) Female Sex Workers (FSWs)
 - b) Men who have Sex with Men (MSM)
 - c) Injecting Drug Users (IDUs)
 - d) School-going Adolescents

- 3) Which insecticide is not used for Indoor Residual Spray (IRS) under NVBDCP?

a) DDT	b) Malathion
c) Synthetic Pyrethroids	d) Abate

- 4) Under the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017; Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT) is prohibited for _____.

a) Adults	b) Minors
c) Patient with Schizophrenia	d) Patient with Depression

- 5) The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products Act (COTPA) prohibit the sale of tobacco products within how many meters of educational institutions?

a) 50 meters	b) 500 meters
c) 100 meters	d) 200 meters

- 6) Which of the following is a non-modifiable risk factor for NCDs as per NPCDCS guidelines?

a) Tobacco Use	b) Physical Inactivity
c) Unhealthy Diet	d) Age

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) 12

- a) Explain the objectives of NITI Aayog and its role in Programme Evaluation.
- b) Discuss the composition, roles, responsibilities and functions of the Jan Aarogya Samiti.
- c) Explain the Integrated Counselling and Testing Centres and their types.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One) 12

- a) Enumerate and explain the steps involved in the Health Planning Cycle.
- b) Discuss about the Prevention of Parent-to-Child Transmission of HIV component of HIV Testing and Counselling.

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Set **P**

Master of Public Health (MPH) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2026
Reproductive Maternal Neonatal Child and Adolescent Health
(RMNCHA+) (MPHCC05)

Day & Date: Saturday, 18-04-2026
 Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose correct alternative (MCQ).**12**

- 1) Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is expressed as _____.
 a) Deaths per 1,000 live births b) Deaths per 10,000 live births
 c) Deaths per 100,000 live births d) Deaths per million live births
- 2) Select the obstetric factor that may lead to a high-risk pregnancy.
 a) Previous caesarean section b) Elderly pregnancy (>35 years)
 c) Short birth interval (<2 years) d) Short stature of the mother
- 3) The "Three Delays Model" includes all except _____.
 a) Delay in deciding to seek care
 b) Delay in reaching the facility
 c) Delay in receiving treatment
 d) Delay in family planning counselling
- 4) A child below -2 SD line on the growth chart is _____.
 a) Normal b) Overweight
 c) Underweight d) Obese
- 5) Which IMNCI colour code indicates urgent referral?
 a) Green b) Yellow
 c) Pink d) Blue
- 6) The assessment of sexual maturation in adolescents is commonly done using _____.
 a) Apgar score b) Tanner staging
 c) BMI classification d) Glasgow scale
- 7) Teachers selected as Health and Wellness Ambassadors should preferably be below _____.
 a) 35 years b) 60 years
 c) 45 years d) 50 years

- 8) Under WIFS, adolescents receive _____.
 a) 50 mg iron tablet weekly
 b) 75 mg iron tablet weekly
 c) 100 mg elemental iron weekly
 d) 200 mg iron weekly
- 9) The late neonatal period extends from _____.
 a) 1-7 days
 b) 7-14 days
 c) 15-30 days
 d) 8-28 days
- 10) The "+" in RMNCH+A signifies inclusion of _____.
 a) Elderly health
 b) Adolescent health
 c) Occupational health
 d) Environmental health
- 11) The National Population Policy 2000 aims to achieve replacement level fertility by _____.
 a) 2010
 b) 2020
 c) 2045
 d) 2030
- 12) Ending preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 is part of _____.
 a) SDG 2.4
 b) SDG 3.2
 c) SDG 4.7
 d) SDG 5.5

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Four) 12

- a) Highlight the gender differences in adolescent development.
 b) Define RMNCH+A Approach and Continuum of Care.
 c) What is family size, and what are the factors on which family size depends?
 d) Explain the goals of India's Newborn Action Plan.
 e) Who are Health and Wellness Ambassadors?

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 12

- a) Discuss the implementation structure of SHWP and operational challenges affecting the implementation of the SHWP.
 b) How does RMNCH+A contribute to achieving SDG 5: Gender Equality?
 c) What are the types of IMNCI care?
 d) What is Domiciliary Care, and discuss the advantages and disadvantages of Domiciliary Care.

Q.4 Answer the following. (Any Two) 12

- a) Discuss any three Public Health programs focused on improving maternal health.
 b) Explain the Child Death Review Mechanism set up under the Child Health Programme.
 c) Discuss the objective of Rashtriya Kishor Swastha Karyakram.

Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One)

12

- a)** Define family planning and discuss the various contraceptive methods available under the National Family Planning Programme.
- b)** Discuss the causes and effects of Malnutrition in India.

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Set **P**

Master of Public Health (MPH) (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April – 2026
Infectious Disease Epidemiology (MPHCC06)

Day & Date: Tuesday, 21-04-2026
 Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose the correct Alternatives:**12**

- 1) Which of these is not a primary preventive measure against TB?
 - a) Good ventilation
 - b) Mask use
 - c) HPV vaccination
 - d) Nutritional improvement

- 2) _____ cases play a dominant role in maintaining the chain of infection in the community.
 - a) Primary
 - b) Secondary
 - c) Subclinical
 - d) Suspected

- 3) Transmission of *Leptospira* commonly occurs through all the modes except _____.
 - a) inhalation of contaminated/ droplet infused air
 - b) man to man transmission
 - c) indirect contact with contaminants
 - d) direct contact with agent

- 4) The _____ provides an institutional and legal framework for disaster preparedness, mitigation, response and recovery.
 - a) Disaster Management Act
 - b) Environment Protection Act
 - c) Epidemic Preparedness Act
 - d) Epidemic Diseases Act

- 5) Below the _____ of the vector population, effective transmission of infections cannot be maintained in a community.
 - a) vectorial capacity
 - b) epidemic threshold
 - c) infection susceptibility
 - d) critical density

- 6) Which of these is not an impact of AMR?
 - a) Prolonged hospital stays
 - b) Increased need for expensive second-line drugs
 - c) Reduced morbidity and mortality
 - d) Higher healthcare costs

- 7) Choose the option that is not a characteristic feature of an epidemic period.
- Herd immunity
 - Sustained community transmission
 - Stabilization
 - Emergence
- 8) _____ is not a component of the epidemiological triad.
- Environment
 - Agent
 - Surveillance system
 - Host
- 9) 'WASH' stands for _____.
- Watch, Sanitation and Health
 - Water, Sanitation and Health
 - Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
 - Watch, Sanitation and Hygiene
- 10) Which of these is not a measure for control of brucellosis in humans?
- Test and slaughter
 - Pasteurization of milk
 - Early diagnosis and treatment
 - Vaccination
- 11) Which of the following terms refers to 'the capacity of a health system to anticipate, detect, prevent, and effectively respond to outbreaks'?
- Endemic preparedness
 - Epidemic period
 - Epidemic threshold
 - Epidemic preparedness
- 12) _____ is the first step of outbreak investigation.
- Data analysis
 - Verification of diagnosis
 - Defining at-risk population
 - Hypothesis formulation

Q.2 Answer the following questions. (Any Four) 12

- What are emerging diseases? Give two examples.
- Explain how TB progression occurs in the population using a diagram.
- How is vaccination provided under the Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI)?
- What are the core components of the WASH initiative?
- Describe the series of stages in a malarial attack.
- Elaborate on the IT-enabled reporting and analysis components of the Integrated Disease Surveillance Programme (IDSP).

Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 12

- What are the various types of isolation methods?
- Explain how Post-Exposure Prophylaxis (PEP) is administered for Rabies.
- Define Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR). What are the major drivers of AMR?
- Elaborate on the stages of HIV progression within the host.
- Discuss the crucial operational stages of response to each epidemic period.

- Q.4 Answer the following questions in detail. (Any Two) 12**
- a)** What is indirect disease transmission? Describe its different modes.
 - b)** Discuss the features of the Universal Immunization Program (UIP) of India.
 - c)** Describe the elements of the WHO Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Guidelines
- Q.5 Answer the following. (Any One) 12**
- a)** What is the One Health Approach? Discuss the strategies adopted by the One Health approach that help to limit zoonotic transmission of diseases to man.
 - b)** What are the International Health Regulations (IHR) 2005? State their objectives and key features.

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Set **P**

Master of Public Health (Semester - II) (New) (NEP CBCS)
Examination: March/April - 2026
Basics of Health Promotion and Education Intervention -
IIT Kharagpur (SWAYAM) (MPHOE-04)

Day & Date: Thursday, 23-04-2026
 Time: 12:00 PM To 02:30 PM

Max. Marks: 60

Instructions: 1) All questions are compulsory.
 2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q.1 Choose correct alternative (MCQ). 12

- 1) Health promotion action areas include the following EXCEPT _____.
 - a) Building healthy public policy
 - b) Creating supportive environments
 - c) Supporting communities by providing them all resources
 - d) None of the above

- 2) Role play involves _____.
 - a) Acting out of real-life situations
 - b) Acting on a prepared script
 - c) Allotting roles to actors in a drama
 - d) Playing with different roles in a drama

- 3) The 'Theory of Planned Behaviour and Reasoned Action' assumes that the best predictor of a behaviour is _____.

a) Attitude	b) Behaviour intention
c) Behavioural belief	d) Perception

- 4) The overall design of a good HPE message should consider all the following points except _____.
 - a) Be consistent
 - b) Clearly label all illustrations and charts
 - c) Use clutter
 - d) Provide guide for finding key information

- 5) All are the effects of SBCC except _____.
 - a) Increase knowledge and awareness
 - b) Do not reinforce self and collective efficacy
 - c) Demonstrate and allow new skills to be practiced
 - d) Trigger an individual to adopt and maintain a healthy behaviour

- 6) Which of the following is the approach of IEC?

a) Group approach	b) Individual approach
c) Mass approach	d) All of these

- 7) 'Social pressure can result in an individual adopting a behaviour even if they are not convinced about the reasons why they should.' This is an instance of _____.
a) Individual appeal b) Mass appeal
c) Both a) and b) d) None of these
- 8) The Social Determinants of Health account for _____ of health outcomes.
a) 0% b) Less than 10%
c) Between 20-30% d) Between 30-55%
- 9) Which of the following statements do not represent the call to action clearly?
a) Cook meat until it is not pink in the middle
b) Wash your hands after touching raw meat
c) Following safety precautions can reduce food-borne disease transmission
d) Wash fresh fruits and vegetables before eating them
- 10) Which of the following attributes are not true regarding 'Theory'?
a) Generality b) Testability
c) Concrete d) None of these
- 11) Which of these is the central concept of Social Cognitive Theory (SCT)?
a) Behavioural capability b) Reciprocal determinism
c) Self-efficacy d) Reinforcements
- 12) Which of the following is true about Community Leaders?
a) They can facilitate, and make easier the organizing process
b) They should be someone with good leadership skills, as well as knowledge of the health problem, and of the community
c) They are often good organizers, and people tend to follow their example
d) All of the above

Q.2 Answer the following. (Any Four)**12**

- a) What are Social Determinants of Health (SDOH)? How do they impact health?
- b) What is health communication? How is it classified based on presence of feedback?
- c) What is Health Impact Assessment (HIA)? Which values is it based on?
- d) Describe the approaches of Behaviour Change Communication (BCC) at different levels.
- e) Discuss the types of self-efficacy.
- f) What is pretesting? Why is it important to pretest messages and materials used for health promotion?

- Q.3 Answer the following. (Any Three) 12**
- a) What is monitoring? Describe the different aspects of monitoring in implementation of a health promotion and education (HPE) intervention.
 - b) Explain the SMCR (Barlo's) Model of health communication using a diagram.
 - c) Enlist the challenges to health promotion program implementation.
 - d) How to ensure that a message is clear for its target audience?
 - e) Describe the features of any four forms of printed health education materials.
- Q.4 Answer the following (Any Two) 12**
- a) Elaborate on the components and influencers of health behaviour.
 - b) Explain the five approaches to health promotion.
 - c) Describe the components of the RE-AIM Framework used for evaluating health promotion programs.
- Q.5 Answer the following (Any One) 12**
- a) What are the disadvantages of using internet and app-based approaches for health behaviour change?
 - b) Elaborate on the major approaches used in health education. What are the considerations for putting these educational methods into practice?