

**Shri Sharadchandraji Pawar Senior College, Narangwadi**

Tal. Omerga Dist. Osmanabad

Date : 10.03.2022

Time : 2 Hour

Total Mark : 50

**Certificate Course in Public Health Policy (PUBCC2)**



**Instructions :**

- Answer all the questions.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- For subjective questions, answer in about 150-200 words each.

**Part – A**

20 marks

**Objective Section :**

1. What is the primary goal of public health policy?
  - a) To ensure access to healthcare for all individuals
  - b) To prevent diseases and promote health in populations
  - c) To reduce healthcare costs for the government
  - d) To enforce mandatory vaccination programs
2. Which of the following is NOT a key component of public health policy?
  - a) Epidemiology
  - b) Healthcare financing
  - c) Environmental protection
  - d) Pharmaceutical marketing
3. Which level of government typically has the most significant role in shaping public health policy?
  - a) International organizations
  - b) National governments
  - c) Local governments
  - d) Non-governmental organizations
4. Which of the following is an example of a population-based intervention in public health policy?
  - a) Providing subsidies for private health insurance
  - b) Implementing a smoking ban in public places
  - c) Offering tax breaks for individuals who exercise regularly
  - d) Mandating annual physical exams for all citizens
5. What is the main purpose of health impact assessment (HIA) in public health policy?
  - a) To evaluate the potential effects of proposed policies on population health
  - b) To assess the financial viability of healthcare programs
  - c) To determine the eligibility criteria for government-funded healthcare
  - d) To monitor the prevalence of chronic diseases in the population
6. Which of the following is an example of a social determinant of health?
  - a) Access to clean water and sanitation

- b) Availability of advanced medical technology
  - c) Availability of over-the-counter medications
  - d) Presence of healthcare facilities in the vicinity
7. What is the significance of evidence-based policymaking in public health?
- a) It ensures that policies are based on scientific research and data.
  - b) It prioritizes political ideologies over empirical evidence.
  - c) It reduces the need for healthcare funding.
  - d) It speeds up the policymaking process.
8. Which organization is responsible for coordinating international public health efforts?
- a) World Health Organization (WHO)
  - b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
  - c) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
  - d) World Trade Organization (WTO)
9. What is the role of advocacy in public health policy?
- a) To promote the interests of pharmaceutical companies
  - b) To educate the public about healthcare options
  - c) To lobby policymakers for favorable legislation
  - d) To regulate healthcare providers
10. Which of the following is an example of a health equity issue?
- a) Access to affordable prescription medications
  - b) Availability of organic food in grocery stores
  - c) Disparities in healthcare access based on income or race
  - d) Mandating a minimum number of hours of physical activity per week

**Subjective Section:**

30 Marks

Discuss the role of community engagement in the formulation and implementation of public health policies.

10 marks

Analyze the challenges faced in ensuring universal healthcare coverage and propose potential solutions.

10 marks

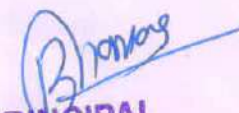
Evaluate the effectiveness of public-private partnerships in addressing public health challenges, citing examples where applicable.

10 marks



**HEAD**

**Dapt. of Public Administration**  
**Shri Sharadchandraji Pawar Sr. College**  
**Narangwadi Tq. Omerga Dist. Osmanabad**



**PRINCIPAL**  
**S.S.P.Sr College, Narangwadi**  
**Tq.Omerga Dist.Osmanabad**