

SECTION -A**1. Multiple Choice Question****20x1=20 Marks**

(i) Which virus-caused disease has the longest incubation period among the following?
 a) Measles b) Influenza
 c) Rabies d) Polio

(ii) The method of removal of temporary hardness of water
 a) Adding chlorine b) Boiling
 c) Filtration only d) Reverse osmosis only

(iii) Which of the following is NOT a phase of disaster management cycle?
 a) Mitigation b) Preparedness
 c) Evacuation d) Recovery

(iv) Byssinosis is most commonly seen among:
 a) Farmers b) Cotton textile workers
 c) Mine workers d) Welders

(v) The most common nutritional deficiency disorder seen among school children in India is
 a) Scurvy b) Rickets
 c) Iron deficiency anemia d) Pellagra

(vi) Process of destroying all forms of microbial life, including spores, is called:
 a) Pasteurization b) Antiseptis
 c) Sterilization d) Sanitization

(vii) The most important reservoir of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* is
 a) Cattle b) Environment
 c) Human beings d) Rodents

(viii) Neonatal Mortality Rate includes deaths within:
 a) First 7 days b) First 24 hours
 c) First 28 days d) First 6 months

(ix) Which is an example of active artificial immunity?
 a) Breastfeeding b) Vaccination
 c) Immunoglobulin administration d) Maternal placenta transfer

(x) Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) focuses on
 a) Institutional deliveries b) Immunization
 c) Nutrition d) Birth spacing

(xi) WHO was established on:
 a) 7 April 1948 b) 15 August 1947
 c) 1 January 1920 d) 10 December 1950

(xii) Dependency ratio is calculated from
 a) Occupational statistics b) Age-sex composition
 c) Fertility rate d) Mortality rate

(xiii) The Ministry of AYUSH was established as a separate ministry in:
a) 2004 b) 2010 c) 2014 d) 2016

(xiv) The first National Health Policy of India was formulated in
a) 1975 b) 1983 c) 1995 d) 2002

(xv) India was declared polio-free in
a) 2012 b) 2014 c) 2015 d) 2018

(xvi) Water-borne infections include all EXCEPT
a) Cholera b) Typhoid c) Polio d) Rubella

(xvii) Crude Death Rate (CDR) is expressed per
a) 100 population b) 1,000 population
c) 10,000 population d) 100,000 population

xviii) How does the National Health Policy (NHP) aim to integrate Ayurveda into the mainstream Healthcare system?
a) By encouraging Ayurveda practitioners to
b) By limiting its use to rural areas only practice independently
c) By promoting research and evidence-based
d) By banning modern medical treatments integration

(xix) The following were the plan of action to strengthen the infrastructure under NRHM program
a) Strengthen ASHA b) Strengthen CHCs and Sub-centers
c) Strengthen PHCs d) All the above

(xx) An epidemic occurs after floods contaminating water sources. Which type of epidemiological determinant is most relevant?
a) Environmental determinant b) Host determinant
c) Agent determinant d) Vector determinant

SECTION -B

Short Answer Questions

8 x 5=40 Marks

2. Explain the main phases of disaster management.
3. What is ergonomics? Give two examples of ergonomic interventions in the workplace.
4. What are the essential components of a healthy school environment?
5. Define disinfection and explain its importance in public health.
6. Explain the role of bilateral health agencies with examples
7. Explain the types and uses of intrauterine contraceptive devices (IUCDs)
8. Explain the concept of Acharya Rasayana and its contribution to healthy aging.
9. Write a short note on Primary, Secondary and Tertiary levels of health administration in India

SECTION -C

4 x 10 = 40 Marks

Long Answer Questions

Long Answer Questions

10. Discuss the epidemiology, clinical features and preventive measures of Cholera

11. Explain large scale purification of water in detail

12. Discuss the integration of Ayurveda and modern medicine in delivering comprehensive Primary Health Care.

13. Describe National nutrition programs in detail