

Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Hospital & Health Management)**PGDM – 2023-25 Batch****2nd Year – 4th Semester End Examination****Subject & Code : Urban Health-HEM 716****Reg. No.:****Semester & Batch : IV, 2023-25****Date : 18-02-2025****Time & Duration : 10:30 A.M.-01:30 P.M. (3 Hrs.)****Max. Marks : 70****Instructions:**

- Budget your time as per the marks given for each question and write your answer accordingly.
- Don't write anything on the Question Paper except writing your Registration No.
- Mobile Phones are not allowed even for computations.

Part A: Q.1 to Q.10 all questions are compulsory (10 X 2 Marks = 20 Marks)**One liner, MCQs, True/False**

Q 1. According to the census definition, what is the minimum population density required for an area to be classified as urban?

- (a) 400, (b) 500, (c) 900, (d) 2000

Q 2. What is the primary characteristic of urban health compared to rural health?

- a) More homogeneity in health outcomes
- b) Lower levels of inequity
- c) Greater heterogeneity and health disparities
- d) Reduced exposure to environmental hazards

Q 3. What is one of the major social determinants of urban health?

- a) Air quality only
- b) Access to rural markets
- c) Income inequality
- d) Agricultural productivity

Q 4. Which is **NOT** a major barrier to healthcare access in urban areas?

- a) Overcrowding in healthcare facilities
- b) Economic inequality
- c) Universal healthcare coverage for all urban residents
- d) Informal settlements with inadequate infrastructure

Q 5. The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) primarily aims to:

- a) Improve healthcare services in rural India
- b) Provide universal healthcare coverage to urban populations
- c) Strengthen urban healthcare services for the urban poor
- d) Replace the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM)

Q 6. The major target population of NUHM is:

- a) The urban middle class
- b) The urban poor, including slum dwellers
- c) Only migrant workers
- d) Rural populations migrating to cities

Q 7. What is a major objective of the Smart Cities Mission in India?

- a) To develop new cities from scratch
- b) To use technology to improve urban infrastructure and services
- c) To limit urbanization and migration
- d) To focus only on economic growth

Q 8. Climate change affects urban health through:

- a) Reduced exposure to infectious diseases
- b) Increased frequency of extreme weather events
- c) Decline in healthcare service demand
- d) Improved air quality in cities

Q 9. The concept of a "healthy city" primarily focuses on:

- a) Rapid industrialization of urban areas
- b) A city designed to promote the health and well-being of its residents
- c) Maximizing economic growth at the expense of public health
- d) Reducing population density

Q 10. Which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is directly related to urban health?

- a) SDG 2 – Zero Hunger
- b) SDG 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation
- c) SDG 11 – Sustainable Cities and Communities
- d) SDG 15 – Life on Land

Part B: Q.11 to Q.15 attempt any four questions (4 X 5 Marks = 20 Marks)

Short Notes

Q. 11 What is urban health, and what are the key barriers to accessing healthcare services in urban areas?

Q. 12 Write a short note on URBAN HEART.

Q. 13 How do the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) relate to urban health?

Q. 14 What are the objectives and key features of the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM)?

Q. 15 Discuss Rogi Kalyan Samitis and their functions.

Part C: Q.16 to Q.19 attempt any three questions (3 X 10 Marks = 30 Marks)

Long Notes

Q. 16 Discuss Mahila Aarogya Samiti (MAS) and its functions.

Q. 17 Discuss the Comprehensive Primary Healthcare Package provided by Urban Primary Health Centers (UPHCs).

Q. 18 What is the role of urban health in the Smart Cities Mission?

Q. 19 How can non-communicable diseases be prevented, screened, and controlled in urban areas?