



International Institute of Health Management Research (IIHMR), New Delhi

PGDM (HOSPITAL AND HEALTH MANAGEMENT)

(2024-2026 PGDM Batch)

RE-SUPPLEMENTARY EXAM (3rd Semester)

HEM 701-NGO Management

Date: 15-06-2026 Timing & Duration: 10:30 A.M. – 01:30 P.M. (3 Hrs.) Max. Marks: 100

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.
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Part-A: Q.1 to Q.10 (10 questions x 2 Marks = 20 Marks)

Q1. NGO stands for _____ organization.

- a) Non-governmental; b) Governmental; c) Semi-governmental; d) None of these

Q2. NGOs are _____ governing and not controlled by the government.

- a) Government; b) Self; c) Outside agency; d) Another organization

Q3. The trust can be registered under the Indian Trust Act _____.

- a) 1882; b) 1860; c) 1970; d) 1945

Q4. Donors can donate to an NGO enjoying exemption under section _____ of the Income Tax Act.

- a) 70F; b) 90G; c) 80G; d) 75G

Q5. Which of the following is NOT a good characteristic of an NGO?

- a) Profit-making; b) Voluntary participation; c) Social welfare focus; d) Independent governance

Q6. Which Act in India provides legal identity to NGOs?

- a) Companies Act; b) Societies Registration Act, 1860; c) Foreign Exchange Management Act; d) Income Tax Act

Q7. Which type of NGO operates at an international level?

- a) Field NGO; b) Mother NGO; c) Multilateral NGO; d) None of these

Q8. Which of the following sections of the Income Tax Act provides tax benefits for donations to NGOs?

- a) Section 80G; b) Section 35AC; c) Both a and b; d) None of the above

Q9. Which strategy is commonly used in health advocacy?

a) Social media campaigns; b) Policy lobbying; c) Community mobilization; d) All of the above

Q10. _____ major public health program in India allows NGO participation in rural healthcare delivery?

a) National Health Mission (NHM); b) Startup India; c) Swachh Bharat Mission;
d) Smart Cities Mission

Part-B: Q.11 to Q.15 (4 questions x 5 Marks = 20 Marks) Attempt any four – Short Notes

11. Define a Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and discuss its main categories.
12. Why is registration important for NGOs? Discuss its advantages and disadvantages.
13. What is the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA)? List major documents required for registration.
14. Define Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and explain its key benefits in the health sector.
15. Explain key financial management practices essential for effective NGO operations.

Part-C: Q.16 to Q.20 (4 questions x 15 Marks = 60 Marks) Attempt any four – Long Notes

16. Differentiate between Mother NGOs and Line NGOs with suitable examples.
17. Examine the ethical issues faced by NGOs in their operations and suggest ways to overcome them.
18. What is Public-Private Partnership (PPP)? Discuss the key determinants of PPP in health care.
19. Describe the different powers and functions of the President in an organization.
20. Discuss various functions of NGOs in the Health System in India.