

Post Graduate Diploma in Management (Hospital & Health Management)

PGDM – 2023-25 Batch

2nd Year – 4th Semester End Examination

Subject & Code : NGO Management-HEM 701

Reg. No.:

Semester & Batch : IV, 2023-25

Date : 19-02-2025

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.
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Part A: Q.1 to Q.10 all questions are compulsory (10 X 2 Marks = 20 Marks)

Q 1. 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.

Q 2. 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.

Q 3. Which type of NGO operates at an international level?

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

Q 4. Which of the following best describes the role of a Mother NGO?

- a) Directly implements projects at the grassroots level, b) Funds and supports smaller NGOs in project implementation, c) Operates only in urban areas, d) Works exclusively with government agencies.

Q 5. _____ Act is foreign funding to NGOs regulated in India?

- a) Income Tax Act, 1961, b) Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act (FCRA), c) Indian Trust Act, 1882, d) Cooperative Societies Act, 1912.

Q 6. 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.

Contd...2..

Q 7. Which of the following is **NOT** a key component of NGO management?

a) Governance, b) Human Resources, c) Stock Market Investments, d) Finance and Reporting.

Q 8. Which of the following is a challenge in NGO financial management?

a) Access to sustainable funding, b) Tax evasion, c) High return on investment, d) Stock trading strategies.

Q 9. Which strategy is commonly used in health advocacy?

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

Q 10. _____ 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 attempt any four questions (4 X 5 Marks = 20 Marks)

Short Notes

Q11. Define the concept of an NGO and explain the different types of NGOs operating in society.

Q12. What is a Line NGO? Discuss its key characteristics in the context of the health system in India.

Q13. Describe the Trust and its functions.

Q14. Describe the various powers and functions of the President in an organization.

Q15. What are the different approaches to managing an NGO?

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

Long Notes

Q16. What is Public-Private Partnership (PPP)? Discuss the various models of PPP available in the healthcare system.

Q17. Discuss the strengths and weaknesses of NGOs working in society.

Q18. Describe the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA). Why is it important for NGOs receiving foreign funding? What are the compliance requirements under this Act?

Q19. Discuss the role of NGOs in implementing national health programs in India. How do they support government initiatives such as the National Health Mission (NHM)?