

REV-01
BSW/20/10

BACHELOR OF SOCIAL WORK
SECOND SEMESTER
COMMUNITY AND FAMILY HEALTH
BSW – 921
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

2024/06

SET
A

Duration: 3hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

- Which of the following is NOT a salient feature of the Family Planning Programme?
 - Home Delivery of Contraceptives (HDC)
 - Expansion of basket of choice
 - Ensuring Spacing at Birth (ESB)
 - Encourage to have only 1 child.
- When was the National Programme for Family Planning launched in India?
 - 1947
 - 1950
 - 1952
 - 1960
- Which contraceptive method is offered at the village level through trained ASHAs(Accredited Social Health Activists)?
 - Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCD)
 - Male Sterilization
 - Emergency Contraceptive Pill (ECP)
 - Condoms
- What is a distinguishing characteristic of non-communicable diseases compared to communicable diseases?
 - They are caused by pathogens
 - They develop over time and are chronic
 - They spread through air and water
 - They can be inherited
- Which factor is NOT associated with the development of non-communicable diseases?
 - Consumption of contaminated food and water
 - Inheritance from parents
 - Exposure to pollution
 - Sedentary lifestyle
- What does ASHA stand for in the context of healthcare delivery in India?
 - Accredited Social Health Activist
 - Accredited Social Health Advisor
 - Allied Social Health Advocate
 - Associated Social Health Assistant

7. What was observed about the prevalence of raised blood pressure in rural residents compared to urban residents?
- a. Higher in rural residents
 - b. Equal in rural and urban residents
 - c. Lower in rural residents
 - d. None of the above
8. What lifestyle factor contributes to the higher prevalence of overweight and obesity in urban areas?
- a. Hereditary
 - b. Low sedentary behaviour
 - c. Low consumption of ready-to-eat foods
 - d. Sedentary lifestyle
9. Which of the following is NOT listed as a common risk factor for non-communicable diseases (NCDs)?
- a. Tobacco use
 - b. Vaccine uptake
 - c. Unhealthy diet
 - d. Physical inactivity
10. When was the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, CVD, and Stroke launched in India?
- a. January 2014
 - b. January 2012
 - c. January 2010
 - d. January 2008
11. Which policy initiative in 2000 brought a target-free approach to family planning in India?
- a. National Population Policy (NPP)
 - b. National Rural Health Mission (NRIIM)
 - c. National Health Policy (NHP)
 - d. Millennium Development Goals (MDG)
12. Which of the following is NOT a key challenge or opportunity in the context of reproductive health and family planning?
- a. Adequate attention to spacing methods
 - b. Inadequate attention to spacing methods
 - c. Increased institutional delivery vs. Postpartum Family Planning (PPFP)
 - d. Unavailability of regular sterilization services
13. What technological advances contributed to the rapid fall in the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in India?
- a. Improved sanitation facilities
 - b. Advanced agricultural techniques
 - c. Technological advances in healthcare
 - d. Expansion of educational infrastructure

14. Which factor is highlighted as a potential benefit of increased family planning services coupled with safe abortion services?
- a. Reduction in maternal mortality rates
 - b. Economic savings
 - c. Decrease in infant mortality rates
 - d. Enhanced access to emergency contraception
15. Which gender was found to have central obesity in both rural and urban areas?
- a. Male
 - b. Both
 - c. Only Urban men
 - d. Female
16. What is one of the main consequences of urbanization in India in relation to health?
- a. Increased physical activity
 - b. Shift from communicable to non-communicable diseases
 - c. Decreased tobacco use
 - d. Decreased food consumption
17. Prevalence of raised blood pressure is more among which gender?
- a. Male
 - b. Female
 - c. Both
 - d. None
18. When was the Home Delivery of Contraceptives (HDC) scheme launched nationwide in India?
- a. 17 December 2012
 - b. 11 July 2011
 - c. 11 July 2012
 - d. 17 December 2011
19. What is the primary mode of transmission for communicable diseases?
- a. Through inheritance
 - b. Through contact with contaminated objects or individuals
 - c. Through physical activity
 - d. Through metabolic abnormalities
20. Which method of contraception involves making a small incision in the abdomen?
- a. Male Sterilisation (Conventional)
 - b. Female Sterilisation (Minilap)
 - c. Emergency Contraceptive Pill (ECP)
 - d. Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCD)

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hr. 30 mins.

Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any Four (4) from the rest]

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| 1. Discuss the key elements influencing the prevalence of Community Diseases. | 10 |
| 2. Explore the interconnectedness between Health and Development. | 10 |
| 3. Analyze various community types alongside their associated challenges. | 10 |
| 4. Elaborate on the concept and significance of Health Education. | 10 |
| 5. Describe the concept 'Health'. Explain with examples | 10 |
| 6. Write all the Determinants of Health. | 10 |
| 7. In your own words explain the relation between Health and gender. | 10 |
| 8. Why is Family Planning important? Mention few steps taken by the government for family welfare. | 10 |

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