

REV-01  
BSW/20/10

2024/06

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

**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 an aspect that does not stand out as a prominent feature of the Family Planning Programme?
  - Home Delivery of Contraceptives (HDC)
  - Expand the contraceptive choices
  - 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 provided at the village level by trained ASHAs (Accredited Social Health Activists)?
  - Intra-Uterine Contraceptive Devices (IUCD)
  - Male Sterilisation
  - Emergency Contraceptive Pill (ECP)
  - Condoms
- How do non-communicable diseases differ from communicable ones in terms of their defining characteristics?
  - 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. Health is related to \_
- a. Social dimension
  - b. Economic dimension
  - c. Political dimension
  - d. All of the above
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 (NRHM)
  - 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 a primary health consequence associated with urbanization in India?
- 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. Explore the primary factors that impact the prevalence of Community Diseases.                   | 10 |
| 2. Examine the interplay between health and development.   | 10 |
| 3. Discuss the challenges pertaining to health and well-being in different communities.            | 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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