

1.

Management is _____.

- (A) Art
- (B) Science
- (C) An art or science both
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): C

2.

Controlling as function has no influence over the _____.

- (A) External environment
- (B) Internal environment
- (C) Government
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

3. The first and foremost function of management is _____.

- (A) Planning
- (B) Staffing
- (C) Leading
- (D) Controlling

Correct Option(s): A

4. Strategic planning of a public health program is

- (A) Long term
- (B) Short term
- (C) Medium-term
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

5. Alternative options to meet the objective of a public health program are known as

- (A) Policies
- (B) Strategies
- (C) Rules
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

6.

_____ is a statement of expected results expressed in numerical terms for a definite period in a public health organization.

- (A) Budget
- (B) Procedures
- (C) Objective
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

7.

_____ is the harmonising or synchronising of individual efforts with the purpose of achieving goal.

- (A) Coordination
- (B) Control
- (C) Decision making
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

8. What would be an example of basic public health resources/inputs?

- (A) Skilled workforce
- (B) Organizational capacity
- (C) Information systems
- (D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

9. In any public health program, target refers to

- (A) Set of activities
- (B) Objective of program
- (C) Degree of achievement
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

10. An identified group of people contributing their efforts towards the attainment of goals is called an

- (A) Organization
- (B) Management.
- (C) Department
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

11. The supply of human and material resources that helps to achieve the objective of public health programs is known as

- (A) Planning
- (B) Organizing
- (C) Leading
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

12. Formal authority flows from upwards to downwards in _____

- (A) Formal public health organization
- (B) Informal organization
- (C) None of the given options
- (D) Both Formal public health organization and Informal organization

Correct Option(s): A

13. Which of the following best describes the Principles of Management?

- (A) They help managers take decisions while performing managerial functions
- (B) They establish reporting relationships
- (C) They define cause and effect relationship
- (D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

14. All public health problems are not solved through management because of

- (A) Dynamic environment
- (B) Static environment
- (C) Guidelines
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

15. Which of the following is true about managers within an organization

- (A) Management skills apply to managers at top levels in an organization
- (B) Management skills apply to managers at all levels in an organization
- (C) Management skills apply to managers at middle levels in an organization
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

16. Which of the following is a crucial aspect of strategic planning for Public Health Programs?

- (A) Environmental analysis
- (B) Strategy formulation and implementation
- (C) Both Environmental analysis and Strategy formulation and implementation

(D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): C

17. Which of the following is the correct meaning of concentration of decision-making authority

(A) Decentralization

(B) Centralization

(C) Span of management

(D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

18. Public Health Management functions include _____

(A) Directing

(B) Leading

(C) Planning & organizing

(D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

19.

Managerial skills as program manager of a public health program involve _____

(A) Technical skills

(B) Conceptual skills

(C) Human skills

(D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

20. Which of the following skills is equally important at all levels of management?

(A) Technical skill

(B) Human skill

(C) Conceptual skill

(D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): C

21.

All of the following are elements of the planning function **EXCEPT**

(A) Establishing strategies

(B) Developing plans

(C) Monitoring Performance

(D) Coordinate activities

Correct Option(s): C

22. Which one is not a management role in PHM?

- (A) Interpersonal
- (B) Decisional
- (C) Informational
- (D) Intrapersonal

Correct Option(s): D

23.

_____ reduces uncertainty in management of public health programs.

- (A) Negotiating
- (B) Planning
- (C) Leading
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

24. ITC has taken steps to address public health issues as part of their

- (A) Social obligation
- (B) Social Responsibility
- (C) Social Screening
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

25.

Publication by a public health organization on regular basis to inform about upcoming trends, this process is called as

- (A) Monitor
- (B) Disseminator
- (C) Liaison
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

26.

Monitoring the progress of a public health program on continuous basis toward goal attainment is called:

- (A) Concurrent monitoring
- (B) Feedback
- (C) Feed-forward monitoring
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

27. Which of the following means that you achieve the best possible balance among several goals?

- (A) Sacrificing
- (B) Satisficing
- (C) Optimizing
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): C

28.

Rational decision making in public health programs is applicable if

- (A) the problem is simple
- (B) Goals are clear
- (C) the alternatives are in a large number
- (D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

29.

_____ is the existence of a discrepancy between existing and a desired state of affairs in public health programs.

- (A) Weakness
- (B) Solution
- (C) Problem
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): C

30. Which of the following functions or activities requires recruiting and placing qualified personnel needed for the organization so that it may achieve its objectives and goals?

- (A) Controlling
- (B) Planning
- (C) Staffing
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): C

31. Leadership can _____ subordinates to help the organization achieve its goals.

- (A) Motivate
- (B) Communicate
- (C) Direct
- (D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

32. Which of the following is correct about the planning of public health programs?

- (A) Forward-looking
- (B) Aims at efficiency
- (C) Dynamic
- (D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

33. Planning should always end in _____ because that is the purpose of planning.

- (A) Structuring
- (B) Decision
- (C) Staffing
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

34.

_____ is not one of the eight steps in the decision-making process.

- (A) Identifying the problem
- (B) Selecting alternative
- (C) Monitoring alternatives
- (D) Weighing alternatives

Correct Option(s): C

35. This explains the reasons for the importance of HR in public health organization

- (A) Rapid advancement in technology
- (B) Complexities in human behavior
- (C) Increase footfall of patients
- (D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

36.

Following is **not** an internal source of recruitment in the Public health sector

- (A) Direct recruitment
- (B) Promotion
- (C) Transfer
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

37.

Which of them is included in the human resource management of public health organization ?

- (A) Recruitment
- (B) Specialized services
- (C) Handling Grievances
- (D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

38.

Introducing employees to an organization is known as

- (A) Training
- (B) Orientation
- (C) Selection
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

39. The scope of training is broad and development is limited. This sentence is

- (A) True
- (B) False
- (C) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

40.

The motivational process is linked with _____ .

- (A) need Hierarchy Theory
- (B) two-factor theory
- (C) equity theory
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

41.

A person who is attempting to satisfy the needs at the most basic level is called _____ in the Maslow need hierarchy.

- (A) Self-actualization
- (B) Esteem
- (C) Social need
- (D) Physiological

Correct Option(s): D

42.

_____ are the approaches to the study of leadership which emphasize the personality of the leader:

- (A) Contingency theories
- (B) Group theory
- (C) Trait Theory
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): C

43.

Contingency theories of leadership based upon _____

- (A) that there is no single style of leadership appropriate to all situations.
- (B) that there is a single style of leadership appropriate to all Managers.
- (C) that there is a single style of leadership appropriate to all situations.
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

44.

During the period of social emergency, the autocratic leaders get more popularity than democratic leaders because

- (A) He exercises exclusive power to reorient the group according to immediate objectives
- (B) He rigidly executes his orders to create panic
- (C) He shines for a shorter span
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): A

45.

_____ is the concern with good and bad aspects of human behavior.

- (A) Ethics
- (B) Values
- (C) Emotion
- (D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

46. An efficient control system helps in

- (A) Judging accuracy of standards
- (B) Boosting healthcare workforce morale

(C) Achieving program objectives

(D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

47. An audit is a technique to check

(A) Organization

(B) Management of organization

(C) Patient satisfaction

(D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

48.

The first step of controlling is

(A) measuring actual performance

(B) setting standards

(C) taking corrective action

(D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B

49.

Which of the following quality a standard should have

(A) Measurable

(B) Achievable

(C) Flexible

(D) All of the given options

Correct Option(s): D

50.

A 10% increase in coverage of immunization services is an example of which standard

(A) Qualitative

(B) Quantitative

(C) Both Qualitative and Quantitative

(D) None of the given options

Correct Option(s): B