



Institute of Health Management Research

MBA Hospital and Health Management

Batch-27th (2022-2024) Health Management

Second Year, Term 4 End Term Examination, September 2023

HEM-703 Health Survey Research Methods

Time - 3 Hour

Maximum Marks: 50 (Minimum Marks: 20)

Instructions to students:

- This question paper contains 3 printed pages.
- Don't write anything on the Question Paper except your Enrolment No.

Part A

(Maximum Marks: 15)

Q1. Answer the following questions by choosing the most correct option.

(1 x 15 = 15)

- (i) Health survey research method course does not cover
 - a) Identifying the health survey subjects and related variable
 - b) Development of health survey tools: questionnaire, assessment checklist
 - c) Develop health policy and action plan
 - d) Undertake data collections using different techniques
 - e) Develop an analysis plan based on the research question/hypothesis and research design
- (ii) Research conducted to find solution for an immediate problem is ...
 - a) Fundamental Research
 - b) Analytical Research
 - c) Survey
 - d) Action Research
- (iii) What is a SMART objective?
 - a) Specific, measurable, articulative, reliable, timebound
 - b) Specific, measurable, achievable, realistic, timebound
 - c) Simple, measurable, achievable, reliable timebound
 - d) Simple, measurable, reliable timebound
- (iv) is a way to systematically solve the research problem
 - a) Technique
 - b) Operations
 - c) Research methodology
 - d) Research Process
- (v) Research through experiment and observation is called
 - a) Clinical Research
 - b) Experimental Research
 - c) Laboratory Research
 - d) Empirical Research
- (vi) "Controlled Group" is a term used in
 - a) Survey research
 - b) Historical research
 - c) Experimental research
 - d) Descriptive research

- (vii) Survey is always a study
- a) Field
 - b) Laboratory
 - c) Office
 - d) Class room
- (viii) In a survey there is an enumerator and a
- a) Guide
 - b) Respondent
 - c) Supervisor
 - d) Messenger
- (ix) A survey is limited by the willingness and of respondent
- a) Co-operation
 - b) Help
 - c) Access
 - d) Attitude
- (x) When a hypothesis is stated negatively it is called
- a) Relational Hypothesis
 - b) Situational Hypothesis
 - c) Null Hypothesis
 - d) Casual Hypothesis
- (xi) Which of the following variables cannot be expressed in quantitative terms?
- a) Socio-economic Status
 - b) Marital Status
 - c) Numerical Aptitude
 - d) Professional Qualification
- (xii) Which of the following is the first step in starting the research process?
- a) Searching sources of information to locate problem.
 - b) Survey of related literature
 - c) Identification of problem
 - d) Searching for solutions to the problem
- (xiii) Action research means
- a) A longitudinal research
 - b) An applied research
 - c) A research initiated to solve an immediate problem
 - d) A research with socioeconomic objective
- (xiv) The variables that are used to describe or measure the factors that are assumed to cause or at least influence the problem are called
- a) independent variables
 - b) dependent variables
 - c) confounding variable
 - d) none of the above
- (xv) Qualitative data is not generated by
- a) Focus group discussion
 - b) Observation
 - c) Questionnaire
 - d) Interviews

Part B**(Maximum Marks: 15)**Write a short answer for **any three** of the following:

- Q2. What is research study design and discuss any two? (5)
- Q3. What is the triangulation method? (5)
- Q4. What are the steps/component of writing health survey report? (5)
- Q5. What are the study methods of data collection? (5)
- Q6. What is consent? (5)

Part C**(Maximum Marks: 20)**Answer **any two** of the following, in detail.

- Q7. What is the importance of analysis plan? Explain the process in detail when your objective of study is to assess the level of use of family planning methods among women aged 15-45 years in Sikar district of Rajasthan. (10)
- Q8. Discuss the steps of conducting health survey in a village Mathurawala to study the incidence and awareness of dowry in girl's marriage. (10)
- Q9. Interpretate the data given in the table below: (10)

Menstrual Protection methods used by the women in India, 2021						
Background characteristic	Cloth	Locally prepared napkins	Sanitary napkins	Tampons	Menstrual cup	Number of women
Age						
15-19	49.3	15.2	64.5	1.7	0.3	121,803
20-24	50.0	14.7	64.2	1.6	0.3	119,309
Residence						
Urban	31.5	14.1	77.5	1.8	0.5	70,941
Rural	57.2	15.3	58.9	1.6	0.2	170,171
Schooling						
No schooling	80.0	11.0	32.6	1.1	0.1	15,833
<5 years complete	73.7	11.6	40.3	1.1	0.3	5,501
5-7 years complete	69.0	13.5	46.8	1.3	0.2	22,820
8-9 years complete	57.8	14.4	58.7	1.7	0.3	59,189
10-11 years complete	43.3	16.3	70.7	1.7	0.4	55,504
12 or more years complete	35.2	15.9	76.8	1.9	0.4	82,265
Wealth quintile						
Lowest	74.4	12.0	41.7	1.4	0.2	48,401
Second	61.9	15.3	56.8	1.7	0.2	52,523
Middle	47.6	16.3	68.0	1.6	0.2	50,656
Fourth	36.3	16.3	75.6	1.9	0.3	48,328
Highest	22.8	14.8	83.1	1.7	0.5	41,204
Total	49.6	15.0	64.4	1.7	0.3	241,112