

Post-Graduate Programme in Health and Hospital Management (2013-15)

Final Examination

Health and Development

Time: 2 Hours

Full Marks: 70

1. *Answer all questions. The length of each of your answer should not exceed half a page (the less the better!).*

- a) "Like in china, we should have the one child per family rule. Although very cruel, it's effective in controlling population explosion". Do you agree? Why or why not? 10
- b) "Providing a doctor with medicines in every village will solve our health problems". Do you agree? Answer in terms of Sen's approach of development. 10
- c) Distinguish between stunted, wasted, and underweight children. What should be the strategy to combat stunting problem? 10
- d) Smoking among women is increasing. Why? 10

2. *Answer the following question based on what you have learnt in the class. Your answer should not exceed 2 pages.*

Despite vigorous campaign for institutional birth delivery many women still deliver births at home. Why? Explain in terms of the health belief model. Identify 1-2 strategies to counter the problem (based on the model). 15

- 3. a) For a particular disease condition (say X) in a village of 10,000 people, the severity index = 0.6 and number of people suffered = 1000. None of them died. Sixty percent of them suffered 3 months and the rest suffered for 6 months (on average). Calculate the DALY loss. 8

b) Following table is based on the most recent Human development Report of UNDP (1913).

Country	HDI ^c	GII ^a	Per capita income (in PPP \$)
China	0.699	0.213	\$7418
Sri Lanka	0.715	0.402	\$4929
India	0.554	0.610	\$3203

The numbers show a few interesting things when you compare these three countries. Can you identify at least two? (Note: higher GII means higher gender inequality) 7