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**III Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, May/June 2023  
(CBCS) (2014-15 and Onwards)**

**MANAGEMENT**

**Management of Public Health Systems**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 70

**SECTION – A**

Answer **any five** of the following questions. **Each** question carries **five** marks.

(5×5=25)

1. What is the nature and concept of disease ?
2. Write a short note on Community Health care.
3. What are the sources of Vital Health Statistics ?
4. Write a short note on Occupational Health.
5. What is the role of mass media in health care ?
6. Differentiate Ethics of Trust and Ethics of Rights.
7. What are the ethics to be followed in clinical trials ?

**SECTION – B**

Answer **any three** of the following questions. **Each** question carries **ten** marks.

(3×10=30)

8. How do non-communicable diseases differ from infectious diseases in terms of their causes and impact, and what are some effective strategies for prevention and control ?
9. What role do community-based organizations and networks play in disaster management, and how can they be engaged in the planning and response process ?

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10. What are some of the key components of effective maternal and child health programs, and how can these programs be implemented in resource-limited settings ?
11. What is the importance of information, communication, and education (ICE) in public health, and how can these principles be applied to promote healthy behaviors and prevent disease ?

### SECTION – C

#### Case Study

#### 12. Compulsory Question.

(1×15=15)

India has the world's largest population with over 1.3 billion people, but it has struggled to provide universal access to health care services. In 2018, India's public spending on health care was only 1.28% of GDP, which is well below the global average of 6%. The lack of access to affordable health care has resulted in a high burden of disease, particularly for low-income populations.

In 2018, the Government of India launched the Ayushman Bharat Yojana (ABY) program, which aims to provide health insurance coverage to over 100 million low-income families in India. The program provides coverage for hospitalization and some outpatient services upto INR 500,000 per year per family. The program also includes a network of public and private hospitals that provide services to beneficiaries.

**Objective:** To assess the impact of the Ayushman Bharat Yojana (ABY) program on health care utilization and expenditures among low-income families in India.

**Methodology:** A cross-sectional study was conducted using data from the fourth round of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) conducted in 2015-16 and the fifth round of the District Level Household and Facility Survey (DLHFS-5) conducted in 2017 -18. The study included 10,828 households that were eligible for the ABY program.



**Results:** The study found that the ABY program was associated with a significant increase in health care utilization and a reduction in out-of-pocket expenditures for health care services. The program was associated with a 14% increase in the probability of hospitalization, a 13% increase in the probability of using outpatient services, and a 16% increase in the probability of using any health care services. The program was also associated with a 22% reduction in out-of-pocket expenditures for hospitalization and a 9% reduction in out-of-pocket expenditures for outpatient services.

**Questions:**

- 1) What is the Ayushman Bharat Yojana (ABY) program, and what are its objectives ?
  - 2) What are the implications of the study's findings for the health care system in India ?
  - 3) What are some of the challenges facing the implementation of the ABY program, and how can they be addressed ?
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