

School: SOASTL	Level: Master	
Program: MHHM	Year/Part: I/I	Superintendent's Sign:
Subject: Health Policy and Diplomacy (MHHM102)		Code No.

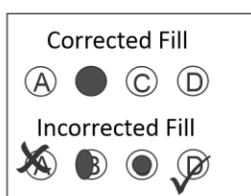
GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions) Page - 1	[20x1=20]	Maximum Time: 20 Minutes
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- i. There are 20 numbers of MCQs provided in this group.
ii. Answers should be given by filling the Multiple-Choice Questions' Answer Sheet.
iii. The main answer sheet can be used for rough work.
iv. No mark will be awarded for cutting, erasing, over writing and multiple circles shading.

Code No.

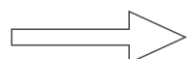
- What is the primary purpose of Health in All Policies (HiAP)?
A) To create separate health policies for different sectors
B) To integrate health considerations into policymaking across all sectors
C) To focus only on the health ministry's role in policymaking
D) To promote private sector control over healthcare
- Which level of Nepal's healthcare system is primarily responsible for policy formulation?
A) Community level
B) District level
C) Central level
D) Provincial level
- Major challenge in decentralization of healthcare services in Nepal is
A) Over-centralization of decision-making
B) Lack of trained human resources at local levels
C) Overfunding of primary healthcare centers
D) Excessive foreign donor involvement
- According to the Alma-Ata Declaration, which of the following is NOT a key principle of Primary Health Care?
A) Community participation
B) Universal access
C) Emphasis on high-tech hospital services
D) Inter-sectoral coordination
- Which global framework has significantly influenced Nepal's health sector strategy and planning?
A) Kyoto Protocol
B) Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)
C) World Trade Organization agreements
D) World Bank Structural Adjustment Programs
- Which of the following is a not key theory of international relations?
A) Realism
B) Liberalism
C) Constructivism
D) Humanitarianism
- Which of the following is NOT a social determinant of health?
A) Education
B) Income
C) Genetics
D) Political campaigns
- Which of the following is a not key player in health policy development?
A) Government
B) NGOs
C) International organizations
D) Weather agency
- Which agency primarily funds global vaccination programs?
A) World Bank
B) Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
C) International Monetary Fund
D) UNESCO
- Which organization is responsible for health-related research in Nepal?
A) Nepal Health Research Council
B) World Health Organization
C) Ministry of Finance
D) Nepal Red Cross

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet for questions from number 1 to 10



1. (A) (B) (C) (D)	6. (A) (B) (C) (D)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D)	7. (A) (B) (C) (D)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D)	8. (A) (B) (C) (D)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D)	9. (A) (B) (C) (D)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D)	10. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Please Turn Over



11. What is a major challenge Nepal faces in achieving health-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)?
 - A) Overfunding in primary healthcare
 - B) Inadequate human resources and infrastructure
 - C) Lack of international support
 - D) Over-regulation of healthcare institutions
12. Which international organization primarily coordinates responses to global pandemics?
 - A) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
 - B) World Health Organization (WHO)
 - C) International Labour Organization (ILO)
 - D) World Trade Organization (WTO)
13. What is the primary role of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in Nepal?
 - B) Direct management of hospitals
 - C) Procurement of medicines only
 - D) Formulating health policies and regulations
 - E) Running private healthcare facilities
14. What is the primary purpose of the Infectious Disease Act, 2020 (1964) in Nepal?
 - A) Regulating the transplantation of human organs
 - B) Controlling the spread of communicable diseases
 - C) Ensuring the security of health workers
 - D) Promoting mental health services
15. Which of the following best describes the "normative base" of health policy?
 - A) It focuses solely on cost-effectiveness and efficiency.
 - B) It is rooted in ethical principles such as equity and social justice.
 - C) It prioritizes profit maximization in healthcare delivery.
 - D) It emphasizes the role of private sector stakeholders.
16. Which of the following best explains the concept of "constructivism" in international relations theory as applied to health diplomacy?
 - A) It emphasizes the role of power and security in shaping global health policies.
 - B) It focuses on the importance of shared norms and ideas in shaping international health cooperation.
 - C) It prioritizes economic interests and market forces in global health decision-making.
 - D) It advocates for the dominance of state actors in global health governance.

17. Which of the following is a critical flaw in the WHO's "Six Building Blocks for an Effective Health System" framework?
 - A) It does not adequately address the role of social determinants in shaping health outcomes.
 - B) It overemphasizes the role of the private sector in healthcare delivery.
 - C) It fails to consider the impact of global power dynamics on health systems.
 - D) It does not provide a clear roadmap for achieving universal health coverage.
18. What is the primary reason for the limited effectiveness of Nepal's Health Sector Strategy in addressing health inequities in rural areas?
 - A) Over-reliance on vertical health programs targeting specific diseases.
 - B) Lack of integration between health policies and social determinants of health.
 - C) Excessive focus on urban healthcare infrastructure development.
 - D) Inadequate involvement of international organizations in policy implementation.
19. In the context of global health diplomacy, which of the following best represents the "securitization of health"?
 - A) The increased focus on health issues as a matter of national and international security
 - B) The privatization of global health services to improve efficiency
 - C) The expansion of universal health coverage through private-public partnerships
 - D) The elimination of border restrictions for global health professionals
20. Which of the following poses the greatest challenge to the successful implementation of Nepal's Health Insurance Program?
 - A) Low awareness and participation among marginalized populations
 - B) Excessive financial dependency on international donors
 - C) Overregulation by the Ministry of Health and Population
 - D) Lack of interest from private healthcare providers

Multiple Choice Questions' Answer Sheet for questions from number 11 to 20

Marks Secured in MCQ: _____

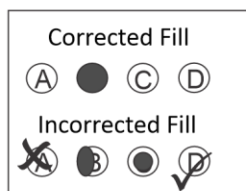
In Words: _____

Examiner's Sign: _____ Date: _____

Scrutinizer's Marks: _____

In Words: _____

Scrutinizer's Sign: _____ Date: _____



11. (A) (B) (C) (D)	16. (A) (B) (C) (D)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D)	17. (A) (B) (C) (D)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D)	18. (A) (B) (C) (D)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D)	19. (A) (B) (C) (D)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D)	20. (A) (B) (C) (D)

Manmohan Technical University
Office of the Controller of Examinations
Exam Year: 2081, Chaitra (Model Question)

School: SOASTL	Level: Master	Time: 3 Hours
Program: MHHM	Year/Part: I/I	Full Marks: 100
Subject: Health Policy and Diplomacy (MHHM102)		Pass Marks: 50

- ✓ Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.
- ✓ The figures in the margin indicate Full Marks.
- ✓ Assume suitable data if necessary.

GROUP A (Multiple-Choice Questions are provided on separate sheet)

[20x1=20]

GROUP B (Problem Based Question – Attempt Any One)

[1x15=15]

1. Critically analyze Nepal's Health Sector Strategy. How does it align with global health goals? Mention any three key strategies from Nepal's Health Sector Implementation Plan. [5+5+5=15]
2. Health diplomacy is vital in global health governance. Define and discuss its significance. Explain how international organizations like WHO, UN, World Bank, Gavi, and WTO shape global health diplomacy. Analyze the role of diplomatic strategies in tackling global health challenges such as pandemics, vaccine distribution, and healthcare equity, with examples. Conclude by summarizing its overall impact and future prospects. [3+5+5+2=15]

GROUP C (Long Answer Questions - Attempt Any Four)

[4x10=40]

3. Explain the Health Policy Triangle and its significance in health policy analysis.
4. Explain the major theories of diplomacy and their relevance in addressing global health challenges. Provide examples to support your answer.
5. Critically evaluate the impact of decentralization on healthcare service delivery in Nepal. What are the major problems faced in its functioning?
6. Discuss the WHO's six building blocks for an effective health system. How can these be applied in context of Nepal?
7. "The revitalization of Primary Health Care (PHC) is crucial for achieving universal health coverage in Nepal." Critically analyze this statement in the context of the Alma-Ata and Astana Declarations. Discuss the successes and challenges Nepal has faced in implementing PHC reforms.

GROUP D (Short Answer Questions - Attempt Any Five)

[5x5=25]

8. Write down the importance of Right to safe motherhood and Reproductive Health Act 2075 in improving maternal and reproductive health outcome in Nepal
9. Explain the role of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) in Nepal's health service management.
10. Discuss the norms and values of Health Policy.
11. What are the social determinants of health?
12. Explain the concept of "Health in All Policies (HiAP)" and its significance in achieving equitable health outcomes
13. Discuss the challenges faced by low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) in engaging in global health diplomacy.

ॐॐ **The End** ॐॐ