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Total No. of Printed Pages: [03]

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**MBA (Hospital Administration) (Semester- 3rd)
NATIONAL HEALTH PROGRAMMES AND POLICY**

Subject Code: MBADS2-301

Paper ID: [22261013]

Time: 03 Hours

Maximum Marks: 60

Instruction for candidates:

1. Section-A consists of TEN COMPULSORY short notes of TWO marks each.
2. Section-B consists of FOUR units (Unit-I, II, III, and IV). Each unit contains two questions of EIGHT marks each. Student has to attempt ONE question from EACH unit.
3. Section-C consists of a short Case Study of EIGHT Marks.

Section – A

(2 marks each)

Q1. Attempt the following:

- a) National mental health policy
- b) Significance of recording vital statistics in developing countries
- c) National Health Mission
- d) Poshan Abhiyan
- e) Rogi Kalyan Samiti
- f) National Population Policy
- g) Tertiary Healthcare system
- h) Community Healthcare system in India
- i) Levels of health information
- j) Significance of Healthcare reporting

Section – B

(8 marks each)

Unit-I

Q2.(i) Write a detailed note on health scenario of India.

(ii) How is Census information useful in framing National Health Policy?

Q3. Explain, in detail, the process of framing Health and Medical care policy in India.

Unit-II

Q4. Describe the Objectives, Principles, and Key features of National Health Policy of India.

Q5. Critically evaluate India's National Population Policy.

Unit-III

Q6. What are the important components of Indigenous system of medicine in India? Provide your critical comments.

Q7. Explain the important features and Provisions of National Healthcare delivery system at secondary and tertiary level in India.

Unit-IV

Q8.(i) Critically evaluate the role of NIC.

(ii) Describe the role and importance of healthcare education and communication to Citizens.

Q9.Critically evaluate the role of National Five-year plans in boosting Indian Healthcare system.

Section – C

(8 marks each)

Q10. Case Study

The National Healthcare System of Singapore: A Model of Excellence

Singapore's healthcare system is often regarded as one of the World's best, characterized by its efficiency, accessibility, and quality of care. This case study explores the key elements of Singapore's national healthcare system, shedding light on the policies and practices that have contributed to its success.

The roots of Singapore's healthcare system can be traced back to the early years of its independence in the 1960s. At that time, the country faced a multitude of healthcare challenges, including poor healthcare infrastructure, limited access to medical care, and a lack of adequate health insurance. The government recognized the importance of addressing these issues to ensure the well-being of its citizens and to foster economic growth. Singapore's healthcare financing model is based on a combination of individual responsibility and government support. Citizens are encouraged to save for their healthcare needs through MediSave, while the government provides subsidies for healthcare services and oversees the national insurance scheme, MediShield Life. The government's role in healthcare financing is crucial in maintaining affordability and accessibility for all citizens. It sets the overall healthcare budget, regulates healthcare providers, and ensures that quality healthcare services are available to the entire population. Singapore boasts a mix of public and private healthcare providers, which ensures that citizens have access to a wide range of medical services. The government plays a significant role in regulating healthcare standards and fees, contributing to a competitive and efficient healthcare sector. Public hospitals and clinics offer quality healthcare at subsidized rates, while private healthcare facilities cater to those who prefer more personalized care.

The success of Singapore's healthcare system is reflected in its impressive health outcomes. The country enjoys one of the highest life expectancies and lowest infant mortality rates globally. This can be attributed to a strong focus on preventive care, early intervention, and a culture of regular health check-ups. Quality control and rigorous standards are maintained through the Ministry of Health (MoH), which oversees the licensing, regulation, and accreditation of healthcare providers. The MOH also encourages the adoption of technology and innovation in healthcare delivery, ensuring that Singapore remains at the forefront of medical advancements.

While Singapore's healthcare system has been lauded for its many successes, it is not without its challenges and criticisms. Some concerns include: The cost of healthcare in Singapore has been increasing, particularly in the private sector. This can make private insurance premiums and out-of-pocket expenses a burden for some citizens. Next, despite government efforts, there are still disparities in healthcare outcomes and access,

particularly among lower-income individuals. These disparities are attributed to various socioeconomic factors. Further, Singapore's rapidly aging population presents a long-term challenge. The elderly typically require more healthcare services, and this will place additional strain on the healthcare system.

Singapore's National Healthcare System, with its combination of government involvement, personal responsibility, and a competitive healthcare landscape, has proven to be a model of excellence in providing universal healthcare coverage. Its success is underpinned by a commitment to quality, a focus on prevention, and a dedication to innovation. This case study highlights that while no healthcare system is without its challenges, Singapore's approach serves as an inspiration for other nations looking to establish a comprehensive and sustainable healthcare system that prioritizes the well-being of its citizens.

Questions:

- Q1. What are key components of Singapore's healthcare system that resulted in its success?
- Q2. Identify the various challenges faced by Singapore's healthcare system. What are the various steps taken by the Government of Singapore to address these challenges?