REV-01
BEC/11/30

2025/12

SET A

BA ECONOMICS
FIRST SEMESTER
ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR
BEC – MDC - 913
[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 2 hrs. Full Marks: 50

Objective

Time: 20 mins. Marks: 15

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×15=15***

1. The concept of moral hazard in health insurance refers to:
   a. Patients behaving dishonestly with doctors
   b. Insured individuals consuming more healthcare because they pay less OOP
   c. Doctors refusing to treat poor patients
   d. Government corruption in health schemes

2. The *Incremental Cost-Effectiveness Ratio (ICER)* is used to:
   a. Compare outcomes between patients
   b. Estimate health insurance coverage
   c. Measure cost per additional unit of health benefit
   d. Measure hospital profit

3. The demand for healthcare is called derived demand because:
   a. It is created by hospitals
   b. It arises from the desire for good health
   c. It depends on advertising
   d. It is funded by insurance

4. According to Grossman's model, health is:
   a. consumption good only
   b. An investment good only
   c. Both a consumption and an investment good
   d. A public good

5. The Health Technology Assessment India (HTAIn) is primarily responsible for:
   a. Conducting medical entrance exams
   b. Evaluating cost-effectiveness of health technologies and interventions
   c. Distributing vaccines to states
   d. Collecting hospital revenue data

6. When individual is willing to pay for the service is known as……………………..
   a. Private demand
   b. Social demand
   c. Effective demand
   d. All of the above

7. The indicators used for outcome of education are……………………..
   a. GER
   b. NER
   c. Drop Out Ratio
   d. All of the above

8. Construction of buildings and infrastructure is known as.........................
   a. Capital expenditure
   b. Revenue expenditure
   c. Plan expenditure
   d. Only a and c are correct

9. Cost-Benefit Analysis (CBA) differs from Cost-Effectiveness Analysis (CEA) mainly because
   a. CBA is used in health, while CEA is used in education
   b. CBA uses monetary valuation, CEA uses non-monetary outcomes
   c. CBA is only for government projects, CEA is for private projects
   d. CBA ignores opportunity cost, CEA includes it

10. Which of the following is a key feature of the NEP 2020?
    a. Only focuses on primary education
    b. Promotes rote learning
    c. Introduces multiple entry and exit in higher education
    d. Replaces public education with private schooling

11. Which indicator is considered a measure of system efficiency?
    a. Literacy Rate
    b. GER
    c. Dropout Rate
    d. Teacher student ratio

12. The demand for healthcare is generally:
    a. Inelastic
    b. perfectly elastic
    c. Elastic
    d. none

13. The main objective of economic evaluation in health care is:
    a. To increase profit
    b. To train doctors
    c. To study population growth
    d. To allocate resources efficiently

14. The Ayushman Bharat–Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PM-JAY) aims to:
    a. Provide free primary education to all citizens
    b. Offer health insurance coverage to economically vulnerable families
    c. Supply free medicines to private hospitals
    d. Train doctors for rural areas

15. The National Health Policy 2017 of India aims to increase public health expenditure to what percentage of GDP?
    a. 1%
    b. 2.5%
    c. 3.5%
    d. 5%

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Descriptive

Time : 1 Hr. 40 Mins. **Marks : 35**

[Answer question no.1 & any three (3) from the rest]

1. Explain some determinants of demand and supply of health economics. 5

2. Explain any five theories of economics of Social Sector. 10

3. Explain five main concepts associated with health economics? Explain different types of economic evaluation of healthcare. 5+5=10

4. Explain two Central Committees recommendations in financing education in India. 5+5=10

5. Mention two important source of educational finance. Explain four characteristics of education which necessitates the importance of government financing in education. 2+8=10

6. What is cost sharing? Why is it practiced? Explain any four methods of cost sharing. 1+1+8=10

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