

MA ECONOMICS
THIRD SEMESTER
ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR
MEC – 302

**SET
A**

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 1.30 hrs.

Full Marks: 35

Time: 15 mins.

Marks: 10

(Objective)

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×10=10

1. Which of the following increases the supply of healthcare services?
 - a. High input costs
 - b. Lack of infrastructure
 - c. Technological innovation
 - d. Strict licensing laws
2. The demand for healthcare is often inelastic because.....
 - a. Health is a basic necessity
 - b. People can postpone healthcare
 - c. Doctors compete for patients
 - d. There are many substitutes
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 (HTAI) 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 |

-- --- --

(Descriptive)

Time : 1 Hr. 15 Mins.

Marks : 25

[Answer question no.1 & any two (2) from the rest]

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. Mention two important source of educational finance. Briefly explain three characteristics of education which necessitates the importance of government financing in education. | 1+4=5 |
| 2. Explain the following concepts with suitable example:
i) private benefits and social benefits from education
ii) investment and expenditure of education
iii) costs and benefits from education
iv) wastage and stagnation in education
v) opportunity cost of education | 10 |
| 3. Explain the determinants of demand and supply of health economics. | 5+5=10 |
| 4. Explain five main concepts associated with health economics? Explain different types of economic evaluation of healthcare. | 5+5=10 |
| 5. Explain two Central Committees recommendations in financing education in India. | 5+5=10 |

== *** ==