MA ECONOMICS THIRD SEMESTER ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR

MEC-302 (Use separate answer scripts for Objective & Descriptive) Duration: 3 hrs. Full Marks: 70 [PART-A: Objective] Time: 20 min. Marks: 20 1X20 = 20Choose the correct answer from the following: 1. What does the term 'morbidity' refer to? a. Death b. Illness c. Health d. Mortality 2. Definition of Health provided by: a. World Bank b. National Family Health Survey c. World Health Organization d. National Sample Survey Organization 3. Which is not demand side factor of determinants of health behavior? a. Shyness b. Poor communication to facility c. Husband objects d. Difficult to get admission **4.** The concept of health insurance was proposed in the year: a. 1964 b. 1694 c. 1698 d. 1968 5. The full form of PHC in health sector is: a. Public Health Center b. Primary Health Centre c. Primary Home Care d. Primary Health Care 6. Percentage of GDP spent on healthcare in India during 2017-2018 was: a. 1.4% b. 7.11% c. 2.25% d. 1.74% 7. Which factor has less contribution to overall health status? a. Lifestyle b. Genetic factors c. Medical care d. Environmental factors 8. The main approaches to modeling in economic evaluation is: a. Decision trees b. Markov Models c. None of the above d. All of the above 9. Find out the public health insurance company from the following: a. Bajaj Allianz General Insurance b. Star Health and Allied insurance Co Ltd d. HDFC Health Suraksha c. Life Insurance Corporation 10. First health policy of India was formulated: a. 1983 b. 1985 c. 1990 d. 1992 11. Education is:

b. Investment goodd. None of the above

a. Consumption good

c. Both

12. Which one of the following cost is not private cost of education? a. Admission fee b. Examination fee c. Expenditure on books d. Teacher's salary 13. Opportunity cost of education is: a. Direct cost b. Indirect cost c. Both d. None of the above 14. Education is included in the Constitution under: a. State b. Centre c. Concurrent List d. None of the above 15. Flagship programme of primary education in India is: a. SSA b. RMSA d. None of the above c. RUSA 16. Unit cost of education is ratio of total expenditure and: b. Number of teachers a. Total enrolment c. Number of schools d. None of the above 17. The first originator of human capital theory was: a. Becker b. Kaldor c. Ricardo d. None of the above 18. Which of the following is not the Approach to educational planning? a. Manpower requirement approach b. Input-output model c. Production function model d. Zero based approach 19. Human capital theory considers education as: a. Consumption b. Investment c. Both d. None of the above 20. Which of the following is not the source of human capital? a. Investment on Education b. Expenditure on Health d. Investment on infrastructure c. On-the-job training

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PART-B: Descriptive

Time: 2 hrs. 40min. Marks: 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. a. What is economic evaluation of health care? 2+8=10 **b.** Write short note on types of economic evaluation of healthcare. 2. a. What do you mean by demand and supply side factors of healthcare? 2+8=10 b. Discuss the various types of intervention to reduce demand side barriers. 3+3+4=10 3. Explain the following: a. Quality-Adjusted-Life Year (QALY). b. Disability-Adjusted Life Year (DALY). c. Incremental Cost Effectiveness Ratio (ICER). **4. a.** What is health policy? 2+4+4=10 b. Write contextual factors affect health policy. c. Explain the Government role on making health policy. 5. a. What do you mean by economics of education? 5+5=10 b. Explain education as consumption and investment good. 2+6+2=10 **6. a.** What is educational planning? b. Explain any two approaches to educational planning. c. Why educational planning is important in developing countries? 7. Explain the different roles of education in economic growth and 10 development. 8. a. Discuss how education is financed in India. 6+4=10

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b. What are equity and efficiency effects of financing education?