MA ECONOMICS
THIRD SEMESTER [SPECIAL REPEAT]
ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL SECTOR
MEC – 302

SET A

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Objective

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

$1 \times 20 = 20$

1. An individual is said to be effectively dead when the level of health is
    a. Zero
    b. Minimum
    c. Infinity
    d. 1

2. The shape of the production possibility frontier for health (H) and other composite goods (Z) is different because there is
    a. No Z without H
    b. No H without Z
    c. No unattainable point
    d. Indeterminate

3. Future investment is preferable to current consumption in terms of the internal return rate (IRR) and discount rate (r) when
    a. IRR>r
    b. IRR<r
    c. IRR=r
    d. It is indifferent

4. Which type of discrimination in health is considered to be the most harmful?
    a. Taste-based
    b. Statistical
    c. Efficient
    d. Inefficient

5. The determination of optimal level of health investment depends upon
    a. Internal Return Rate
    b. Discount Rate
    c. Depreciation rate
    d. MEC

6. Subsidization is a characteristic of which type of insurance?
    a. Universal
    b. Compulsory
    c. Employer-sponsored
    d. Means-tested

7. The method of prospective payments has been devised to deal with mainly
    a. Adverse selection
    b. Moral hazard
    c. Signaling
    d. Market failure

8. The largest source of health spending in India is the
    a. Government sector
    b. Private sector
    c. Insurance sector
    d. Out of pocket expenses

9. The barriers to health care access are in terms of
    a. Availability
    b. Affordability
    c. Accessibility
    d. All of the above

10. Which type of healthcare is preferable for the 21st century?
    a. Assimilative
    b. Integrative
    c. Conservative
    d. None

11. In terms of SSA, initially the funding responsibility of the Central and State government in every 5 year interval was suggested as___
    a. 85:15
    b. 75:25
    c. 50:50
    d. All of the above

12. Manpower requirement approach of educational planning is all about
    a. Need and demand for skilled labour
    b. Measures non monetary returns
    c. Measure differences among economic variables
    d. None of the above

13. Difference between cost and expenditure in education implies_____.
    a. To produce goods or service
    b. Money value of resources
    c. To acquire or to provide goods and service
    d. Only a and c are correct

14. Private benefits of education is_____.
    a. Direct return+ Indirect return
    b. Private investment
    c. Return with tax
    d. None of the above

15. Child labour is an example of_____.
    a. Direct cost
    b. Opportunity cost
    c. Indirect cost
    d. All of the above

16. 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

17. Earmarking refers to_____.
    a. A fund which is generated by special tax
    b. It is used for a particular purpose for which it is collected
    c. Both a and b are correct
    d. Subsidy

18. Main characteristics for a comprehensive and transparent budget includes_____.
    a. Annuality
    b. Unity
    c. Universality
    d. All of the above

19. As per NEP 2020, the public investment in education in India will increase from 4.3% of GDP to_____.
    a. 5%
    b. 5.5%
    c. 6%
    d. 6.5%

20. NEP 2020's 'Fund' to build the nation's capacity to provide equitable quality education for all girls as well as transgender students is called as_
    a. Gender employment fund
    b. Gender inclusion fund
    c. Gender promotion fund
    d. Gender education fund

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$\boxed{\textbf{Descriptive}}$

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

1. a) What is health policy trilemma?   3+5=10
    b) Discuss the different types of insurance in brief.

2. a) Discuss the different situations under which the physicians may   6+4=10
       deviate from their ideal practice.
    b) Can discrimination be efficient? Justify your answer.

3. a) Identify the major considerations in the analysis of supply and   2+8=10
       demand aspect of education.
    b) Distinguish between the concepts with suitable example:
       i) Private benefits and social benefits from education
       ii) Cost and expenditure of education
       iii) Return and benefits from education
       iv) Wastage and stagnation in education

4. What do you understand by the term dynamics of supply and demand   3+7=10
    for education? Critically examine the determinants of social demand for
    education.

5. Identify the uses of input-output analysis technique in education. State   7+3=10
    the limitations of the use of input-output analysis in education.

6. Identify the techniques of manpower forecasting. Delineate the steps   5+5=10
    involved in the MRP technique of manpower planning.

7. a) Explain unmet need for healthcare.   5+5=10
    b) How should government health sector reforms be designed?

8. a) Why do we need Health Economics as a separate branch of   2+8=10
       Economics?
    b) Unify the Grossman model in brief.

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