



Name : .....

Roll No. : .....

Invigilator's Signature : .....

**CS/MHA/SEM-3/MHA-301/2012-13**  
**2012**  
**HEALTH ECONOMICS**

Time Allotted : 3 Hours

Full Marks : 70

*The figures in the margin indicate full marks.*

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

**GROUP – A**

**( Multiple Choice Type Questions )**

1. Choose the correct alternatives for any *ten* of the following :

$10 \times 1 = 10$

- i) An inferior good is one for which income elasticity is
  - a) negative
  - b) positive
  - c) zero
  - d) one.
- ii) The cost incurred for producing an additional unit of output is
  - a) Average cost
  - b) marginal cost
  - c) fixed cost
  - d) opportunity cost.



- iii) The 'envelope property' is a property of
  - a) short run average cost
  - b) long run average cost
  - c) short run average product
  - d) long run average product.
- iv) The profit maximizing condition of a firm is
  - a)  $MR = MC$
  - b)  $AR = AC$
  - c)  $TR = TC$
  - d) None of these.
- v) Production function depicts the relationship between
  - a) demand & supply
  - b) input & output
  - c) income & investment
  - d) none of these.
- vi) Ceteris paribus means other things remaining
  - a) constant
  - b) variable
  - c) negative
  - d) positive.
- vii) Break even analysis is also known as
  - a) cost volume profit analysis
  - b) maximum profit analysis
  - c) minimum loss analysis
  - d) none of these.
- viii) In monopoly, supply curve is
  - a) upward rising
  - b) downward sloping
  - c) horizontal
  - d) absent.



- ix) Balance of payment is maintained in
- a) Double entry system      b) single entry system
  - c) both (a) & (b)              d) none of these.
- x) In fiscal policy government controls
- a) money supply
  - b) interest
  - c) government expenditure
  - d) none of these.
- xi) When inflation occurs due to increase in cost of production in an economy it is called
- a) cost push inflation      b) demand pull inflation
  - c) running inflation        d) creeping inflation.
- xii) GDP stands for
- a) Gross national product
  - b) Gross domestic product
  - c) Gross durable product
  - d) Gross depreciation product.

**GROUP - B**

**( Short Answer Type Questions )**

Write short notes on any *three* of the following.

$$3 \times 5 = 15$$

2. Inflation.
3. Balance of payment.
4. Methods of measuring national income.
5. Expansion path.
6. Returns to scale.

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**GROUP – C**

**( Long Answer Type Questions )**

Answer any *three* of the following.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

7. Explain price elasticity of demand and its various types using graphical illustration. What are the various methods of measuring price elasticity.  $10 + 5$
8. What are isoquants. State the properties of isoquants. Explain economic zone of production in the long run using the concept of ridge lines.  $2 + 5 + 8$
9. Discuss the different stages of business cycle. State the major stabilization policies to control business cycle.  $7 + 8$
10. What is the current trend of health expenditure in India ? How can National Health programmes have impact on health expenditure pattern ? Explain with examples.  $8 + 7$
11. Define monetary and fiscal policies. Discuss the instrument of monetary policy to control inflation.  $5 + 10$

