

MA DEGREE EXAMINATION MAY 2026

(Fourth Semester)

Branch - ECONOMICS

HEALTH ECONOMICS

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 Marks

SECTION-A (10 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL marks

(10 × 1 = 10)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	1	Which indicator is used to measure the average number of years a person is expected to live? a) Morbidity Rate b) Life Expectancy c) Mortality Rate d) Fertility Rate	K1	CO1
	2	What does morbidity refer to in healthcare economics? a) The prevalence of diseases in a population b) Death rates in a population c) Birth rates in a country d) The economic cost of healthcare	K2	CO1
2	3	Which approach assesses patient preferences in medical decision-making? a) Cost Accounting b) Intensive Margin c) Standard Gamble d) Economic Appraisal	K1	CO1
	4	What is a key principle of the cost-benefit approach? a) Comparing costs with monetary benefits to assess efficiency b) Reducing medical salaries c) Focusing only on hospital revenues d) Increasing patient fees	K2	CO1
3	5	Which cost factor can influence healthcare demand significantly? a) Travel costs to healthcare facilities b) Fixed medical salaries c) Government healthcare regulations d) Doctor's experience level	K1	CO1
	6	How do immunization programs influence healthcare demand? a) Reduce the long-term demand for curative healthcare b) Increase hospital admissions c) Have no economic impact d) Make treatment more expensing	K2	CO1
4	7	Which curve represents the relationship between hospital output and cost? a) Demand curve b) Cost curve c) Utility curve d) Production possibility curve	K1	CO1
	8	Which sector provides free or subsidized healthcare services? a) Private sector b) Public sector c) Pharmaceutical industry d) Insurance companies	K2	CO1
5	9	Which economic concept explains why people buy health insurance? a) Law of Diminishing Returns b) Risk Aversion c) Opportunity Cost d) Demand and Supply	K1	CO1
	10	Who proposed the Theory of Health Insurance emphasizing the welfare gains of insurance? a) Kenneth Arrow b) John Nyman c) Adam Smith d) Paul Samuelson	K2	CO1

Cont...

SECTION - B (35 Marks)

Answer ALL questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(5 × 7 = 35)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	11.a.	Explain the role of government intervention in health care.	K2	CO1
	(OR)			
	11.b.	Illustrate the production of health varies based on economic factors.		
2	12.a.	What are the measurement of health improvements?	K1	CO3
	(OR)			
	12.b.	Show the principles of cost benefit approach.		
3	13.a.	Identify the role of quality in health care.	K4	CO3
	(OR)			
	13.b.	List out the factors determinants of demand for medical care.		
4	14.a.	Distinguish between hospitals and patients in terms of demand for medical services.	K4	CO4
	(OR)			
	14.b.	Examine the role of physicians as monopolists in healthcare pricing and accessibility.		
5	15.a.	Examine the importance of health insurance in developing countries.	K4	CO5
	(OR)			
	15.b.	Analyze the impact of medical care demand elasticity on health insurance.		

SECTION -C (30 Marks)

Answer ANY THREE questions

ALL questions carry EQUAL Marks

(3 × 10 = 30)

Module No.	Question No.	Question	K Level	CO
1	16	Explain the important aspects of health care economics.	K2	CO5
2	17	Summarize the impact of variations in medical practice on healthcare outcomes.	K2	CO4
3	18	Assess the effectiveness of universal immunization programs in improving public health.	K5	CO5
4	19	Analyze the utility function of a not-for-profit hospital based on the political theory model.	K4	CO5
5	20	Examine the significance of economies of scale in the health insurance sector.	K4	CO5

Z-Z-Z

END