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(MOOCs) IDC

Paper : MOOCIDC1013

Invigilator Sign. Date :
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( Economics of Health and Education )

Full Marks : 50

Pass Marks : 20

Time : 2 hours

( Question carries 1 mark each )  
Please tick (✓) the correct answer

Use of correction fluid is prohibited \*\* Multiple ticks will be treated as incorrect.

1. Health economics studies:
  - A. The spread of diseases
  - B. Allocation of resources to healthcare and efficiency of health services
  - C. Medical procedures only
  - D. Hospital architecture
2. Opportunity cost in health economics refers to:
  - A. Cost of hospital construction
  - B. Foregone alternatives when resources are used for health
  - C. Doctor's salary
  - D. Price of medicines only
3. WHO stands for:
  - A. World Hospital Organization
  - B. World Health Organization
  - C. Welfare Health Office
  - D. World Humanitarian Organization
4. DALY stands for:
  - A. Disability-Adjusted Life Year
  - B. Daily Average Life Year
  - C. Disease-Associated Life Yield
  - D. Direct Annual Life Yield
5. Health care is considered:
  - A. A public good
  - B. A private good only
  - C. Non-essential service
  - D. Non-market good only
6. Out-of-pocket expenditure in health care refers to:
  - A. Government spending
  - B. Direct payment by patients
  - C. Insurance coverage only
  - D. NGO funding
7. Health insurance provides:
  - A. Guaranteed free treatment
  - B. Risk pooling and financial protection against medical costs
  - C. Investment opportunity
  - D. Loans for hospitals
8. Public health expenditure is mainly funded by:
  - A. Private companies
  - B. Government revenue and taxes
  - C. Foreign donors only
  - D. Insurance premiums only
9. Private health care is financed by:
  - A. Government grants
  - B. Individuals and private organizations
  - C. International agencies only
  - D. WHO

10. Moral hazard in health insurance occurs when:
- A. Doctors misdiagnose
  - B. Patients overuse health services because they are insured
  - C. Insurance companies increase premiums
  - D. Hospitals close
11. Primary health care focuses on:
- A. Specialized treatment
  - B. Basic preventive and curative services
  - C. Hospital management
  - D. Research only
12. Tertiary health care provides:
- A. Routine check-ups
  - B. Specialized and advanced treatment
  - C. Vaccination programs
  - D. Health awareness campaigns
13. Universal Health Coverage (UHC) aims to:
- A. Cover selected population
  - B. Ensure all individuals have access to essential health services without financial hardship
  - C. Increase private hospital revenue
  - D. Reduce government expenditure
14. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) measures:
- A. Deaths of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
  - B. Deaths of adults per 1,000 population
  - C. Number of hospitals per 1,000 population
  - D. Life expectancy
15. Life expectancy is:
- A. Average years a newborn is expected to live
  - B. Maximum age of human life
  - C. Average hospital stay
  - D. Years a person works
16. Better health contributes to economic development by:
- A. Increasing labor productivity
  - B. Reducing education quality
  - C. Increasing disease burden
  - D. Decreasing life expectancy
17. Human capital approach views health as:
- A. A consumption good only
  - B. An investment in productive labor
  - C. Non-economic activity
  - D. Luxury only
18. Malnutrition reduces:
- A. Labor productivity
  - B. Disease resistance
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. Savings only
19. Epidemics can affect:
- A. Only health outcomes
  - B. Economic growth, productivity, and income distribution
  - C. Government policy only
  - D. Education only
20. Health inequalities are measured by:
- A. Wealth only
  - B. Mortality, morbidity, and access to healthcare
  - C. Number of hospitals only
  - D. Doctor-to-patient ratio only
21. Economics of education studies:
- A. Teaching methods
  - B. Allocation of resources to education and its impact on economic development
  - C. Curriculum design only
  - D. Student behavior only
22. Human capital theory in education was developed by:
- A. Adam Smith
  - B. Gary Becker
  - C. John Maynard Keynes
  - D. Karl Marx
23. Education is considered:
- A. Consumption good
  - B. Investment in human capital
  - C. Non-economic activity only
  - D. Luxury

24. Private returns to education include:
- A. Higher wages and employment opportunities
  - B. Improved health only
  - C. Reduced taxes
  - D. Social benefits
25. Social returns to education include:
- A. Higher wages for individuals only
  - B. Economic growth, reduced poverty, and social development
  - C. Personal satisfaction only
  - D. Corporate profit
26. Education financing can be through:
- A. Public funding, private funding, and foreign aid
  - B. Tax only
  - C. Private donations only
  - D. Loans only
27. Public education is financed mainly by:
- A. Individual donations
  - B. Government budget and taxes
  - C. Foreign aid only
  - D. Private corporations only
28. Private education is financed mainly by:
- A. Tuition fees and private investment
  - B. Tax revenue
  - C. Government only
  - D. NGOs only
29. Cost-benefit analysis in education examines:
- A. Expenses only
  - B. Comparison of cost of education with benefits to individuals and society
  - C. Number of schools
  - D. Teacher salaries
30. Opportunity cost of education refers to:
- A. Tuition fees only
  - B. Income foregone while studying
  - C. Government expenditure
  - D. Loan repayment
31. Education contributes to development by:
- A. Reducing human capital
  - B. Increasing labor productivity and innovation
  - C. Reducing employment
  - D. Limiting technology
32. Literacy rate is:
- A. Proportion of people above a certain age who can read and write
  - B. School enrollment ratio
  - C. Number of colleges per population
  - D. Years of schooling
33. Vocational education enhances:
- A. Job-specific skills
  - B. Literacy only
  - C. Health outcomes only
  - D. Government revenue
34. Gender disparity in education affects:
- A. Social equity
  - B. Economic development
  - C. Both A and B
  - D. School infrastructure only
35. Returns to education are higher in:
- A. Illiterate populations
  - B. Skilled labor markets
  - C. Rural unskilled sectors only
  - D. Non-labor activities
36. National Health Mission (NHM) aims to:
- A. Provide specialized hospital care only
  - B. Improve primary health care and maternal-child health
  - C. Only urban health programs
  - D. Increase medical tourism
37. Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY) provides:
- A. Free education
  - B. Health insurance for poor families
  - C. Scholarships for higher education
  - D. Private hospital profit

38. SarvaShikshaAbhiyan (SSA) aims to:
- A. Provide higher education
  - B. Universalize elementary education
  - C. Health insurance coverage
  - D. Vocational training only
39. Mid-Day Meal Scheme improves:
- A. Literacy only
  - B. Nutritional status and school attendance
  - C. Teacher quality
  - D. Higher education
40. Right to Education (RTE) Act was enacted in:
- A. 2000
  - B. 2009
  - C. 2015
  - D. 1995
41. Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Life Expectancy are indicators of:
- A. Education quality
  - B. Health outcomes
  - C. Employment
  - D. Income only
42. Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) measures:
- A. Number of students enrolled in a specific level of education relative to eligible population
  - B. School funding
  - C. Teacher-student ratio
  - D. Literacy rate
43. Literacy rate is usually measured for:
- A. Age group 5+
  - B. Age group 7+
  - C. Adults only
  - D. Children only
44. Health-Adjusted Life Expectancy (HALE) accounts for:
- A. Years lost due to disability or poor health
  - B. Pure lifespan only
  - C. Hospital stay duration
  - D. Education level
45. Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) indicates:
- A. School funding
  - B. Number of students per teacher
  - C. Literacy rate
  - D. Dropout rate
46. Major challenge in health care in India is:
- A. Excess funding
  - B. Inequality in access and quality
  - C. Overstaffing
  - D. Low disease burden
47. Major challenge in education in India is:
- A. Low population
  - B. Inequality in access, dropout rates, and quality
  - C. Excess enrollment
  - D. Overqualified teachers
48. Brain drain refers to:
- A. Loss of skilled professionals to other countries
  - B. Malnutrition
  - C. Poor school infrastructure
  - D. Health insurance deficit
49. Cost-effective interventions in health include:
- A. Expensive surgeries only
  - B. Vaccination, primary care, and preventive programs
  - C. Only tertiary care
  - D. None
50. Economic evaluation in education and health helps:
- A. Allocate resources efficiently
  - B. Increase tuition fees only
  - C. Build hospitals only
  - D. Reduce government responsibility