

Question Paper

Exam Date & Time: 30-Nov-2018 (02:00 PM - 03:30 PM)



MANIPAL ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

FIRST SEMESTER MASTER IN HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION DEGREE EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2018
SUBJECT: MHA 509 - HEALTH ECONOMICS AND INSURANCE
(2018-2020 / 2017-2019 BATCH - REGULAR & REPEATER)
Friday, November 30, 2018 (14.00 - 15.30)

Marks: 50

Duration: 90 mins.

- 1) Define Supply. Explain any four determinants of Supply of Health services in India. (10)
- 2) Define Fiscal Policy. Explain the role of Fiscal policy in provision of health care services in India. (10)
- 3) Explain any five features of Oligopoly market. (5)
- 4) Explain the types of Inflation. (5)
- 5) Explain monetary measures to control inflation. (5)
- 6) Explain fiscal measures to control inflation. (5)
- 7) Explain the role of factors of production in Health care industry. (5)

- 8A) In a country affected by a protracted crisis, which, among the following, is not an appropriate information source? (1)
 - i) Household surveys, like the Demographic and Health Survey, or the Multiple Indicators Cluster Survey
 - ii) Surveillance systems
 - iii) Academic journals
 - iv) Civil registration systems
- 8B) Which one of the following desirable characteristics of health information is THE LEAST IMPORTANT in a crisis context? (1)
 - i) Precision
 - ii) Timeliness
 - iii) Accuracy/validity
 - iv) Cost
 - v) Relevance
- 8C) Consider the following (true) sentence: "The Indian hospital network is oversized and concentrated in large towns. It absorbs a large proportion of available resources." Given such a picture, which one of the remarks listed below is CORRECT? (1)
 - i) The Indian hospital network suffers from a severe resource shortage.
 - ii) Existing hospitals should be rehabilitated and fitted with state-of-the-art equipment.
 - iii) The Indian health sector suffers from a severe allocative inefficiency.
 - iv) Large hospitals are necessarily the main providers of health care in urban settings.
- 8D) Decide which of the following sentences is TRUE. During a protracted conflict: (1)

- i) The health workforce tends to contract, due to violence, disease, famine and outward migration.
- ii) The proportion of internal health expenditure absorbed by salaries tends to increase.
- iii) There is a large influx of health workers from the diaspora.
- iv) Staffing patterns at PHC level tend to improve.

8E) The relationships between protracted conflict and HIV transmission has been studied in several countries. Available evidence suggests that: (1)

- i) Protracted conflict consistently accelerates HIV transmission.
- ii) HIV transmission is faster within the poorest population groups.
- iii) In most protracted conflicts HIV prevalence is lower than expected.
- iv) In most protracted conflicts HIV prevalence is higher than expected.

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