

31 (a) Distinguish between the following :

- (i) Qualitative and Quantitative data.
- (ii) Cross-sectional and Time-series data.

(b) A magazine in Kerala collected data from 1550 of its subscribers. 26% of the respondents indicated an annual income of Rs. 30,000 or more, and 52% reported having a Saving Bank account.

- (i) Is annual income a qualitative or quantitative variable ? Why ?
- (ii) Is 'having a Saving Bank account' a qualitative or quantitative variable ? Why ?
- (iii) Does this study involve cross-sectional or time-series data ? Why ?

32 The number of M.A. (Economics) degree earned by males and females in a University for the years 2001 to 2010 is listed below. Graph both sets of data. What do the graphs tell you?

<i>Year</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>
2001	1211	995
2002	1222	996
2003	1254	994
2004	1290	998
2005	1305	993
2006	1331	992
2007	1369	1016
2008	1392	1024
2009	1442	1052
2010	1518	1103

Turn over

33 Consider the following frequency distribution :

<i>Class</i>	<i>Frequency</i>
10 - 19	10
20 - 29	14
30 - 39	17
40 - 49	7
50 - 59	

- (a) Construct a cumulative frequency distribution.
- (b)- Construct a cumulative relative frequency distribution.
- (c) Construct a histogram.
- (d) Construct an ogive.

(3 x 4 = 12 weightage)

THIRD SEMESTER M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, DECEMBER 2013

(CUCSS)

Applied Economics

HEALTH ECONOMICS

Time : Three Hours

Maximum : 36 Weightage

Part A

*Answer **all** questions.**Each bunch of four question carries a weightage of 1.*

1. Infant mortality rate is lowest in _____
 - (a) Kerala.
 - (b) Bihar.
 - (c) Maharashtra.
 - (d) Tamil Nadu.
- 2 Identify the one which is not related to the MDGs.
 - (a) Poverty reduction.
 - (b) IMR reduction.
 - (c) MMR reduction.
 - (d) Universal Literacy.
3. Good health refers to _____.
 - (a) Nutritious food.
 - (b) Pollution free environment.
 - (c) Mental peace.
 - (d) All of the above.
4. The Pricing of health depend to a great extent on :
 - (a) The demand for health.
 - (b) Supply of health facilities.
 - (c) Problem of morbidity.
 - (d) All of the above.

Multiple Choice :

5. The important social factor determining health
 - (a) Smoking.
 - (b) Alcohol addiction.
 - (c) lack of drinking water.
 - (d) All the above.
6. National Urban health Mission was started in the year.
 - (a) 2011.
 - (b) 2012.
 - (c) 2010.
 - (d) None of these.

Turn over

7. The problem of ageing is very high in
 (a) Kerala. (b) Tamilnadu.
 (c) Orissa. (d) Delhi.
8. Malnutrition problem is high among :
 (a) Developing Countries. (b) Developed Countries.
 (c) Under developed Countries. (d) only in Africa regions.

Filling in the blanks :

9. The crude birth rate in India is _____
10. The total expenditure in health services in India is around _____ percent of the GDP.
11. The objective NRHM is the improvement of _____
12. Infant mortality morality rate is highest in _____ among the Indian states.

True or false "

13. Determinants of health are social and economics rather than purely medieval.
14. MMR is high in China in South East Asian nations.
15. The major barrier for mainstreaming health care in India is the problem of caste inequality.
16. Global health expenditure is less than 10 percent of GDP.

(16 x $\frac{1}{4}$ = 4 marks)

Part B

(Short Answer Questions)

(Answer any ten not exceeding one page each.)

17. Explain the social determinants of health and its significance.
18. Examine the various factors affecting health status.
19. Distinguish between health and health economics.
20. Examine how health and development are interlinked.
21. Explaining the linkage of environment and health.
22. Examine the issue of Graying of population. Examine its consequence in the Indian health care.
23. What are the important factors affecting malnutrition.
24. Examine the scope of health as an investment in human development in India.
25. Why Govt, insist health insurance as compulsory ?
26. What are the factors creating demands for medical services in India ?