


<b>Name:</b>			
<b>Enrolment No:</b>			
<div><div>UPES</div><div>End Semester Examination, May 2025</div></div>			
<div><div><div>Course: Health and Human Development</div><div>Semester: VI</div><div>Program: BA Public Policy</div><div>Course Code: BAPP 3016P</div></div><div><div>Time: 03 hrs.</div><div>Max. Marks: 100</div></div></div>			
<b>Instructions: All questions are compulsory.</b>			
<div>SECTION A</div> <div>10Qx2M=20Marks</div>			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<div>A country with a high HDI is most likely to have:</div> <div><div>I. Low literacy rates and high birth rates</div><div>II. Poor healthcare and low-income levels</div><div>III. High life expectancy, quality education, and strong income levels</div><div>IV. D. High population growth and political instability</div></div>	2	CO1
Q2	<div>A higher QALY value indicates:</div> <div><div>I. Lower quality of life</div><div>II. Shorter life expectancy</div><div>III. Higher quality and quantity of life gained from a health intervention</div><div>IV. D. Reduced healthcare costs</div></div>	2	CO1
Q3	<div>Which of the following best illustrates Baumol’s Cost Disease in the healthcare sector?</div> <div><div>I. Increased use of telemedicine reducing overall healthcare costs</div><div>II. The wages of doctors and nurses are rising even though the number of patients treated per hour remains the same</div><div>III. Hospitals investing in new medical technologies to boost efficiency</div><div>IV. A decline in healthcare spending due to preventive care measures</div></div>	2	CO1
Q4	<div>In the Bismarck Model of healthcare, how is healthcare primarily financed?</div> <div><div>I. Through general taxation</div><div>II. Through social health insurance funded by employers and employees</div></div>	2	CO1

	<p>III. Through private out-of-pocket payments</p> <p>IV. Through international aid</p>		
Q5	<p>Which of the following is NOT a common reason for market failure in the healthcare system?</p> <p>I. Inadequate public health information</p> <p>II. Healthcare being treated as a private commodity</p> <p>III. High levels of competition leading to better healthcare delivery</p> <p>IV. Presence of positive and negative externalities in healthcare services</p>	2	CO1
Q6	<p>Which of the following is NOT a target of SDG 3?</p> <p>I. . Reduce road traffic deaths and injuries globally</p> <p>II. Achieve universal access to healthcare services</p> <p>III. Eliminate child malnutrition worldwide</p> <p>IV. Ensuring water and sanitation facility to all</p>	2	CO1
Q7	<p>What is a key challenge related to social capital and its role in health?</p> <p>I. Social capital only benefits physical health, not mental health</p> <p>II. Over-reliance on social networks can sometimes limit access to outside resources, exacerbating health inequalities</p> <p>III. Social capital has no measurable impact on health outcomes in rural areas</p> <p>IV. Linking social capital reduces the trust between individuals and health authorities</p>	2	CO1
Q8	<p>In recent years, what has been the most significant change in global causes of death?</p> <p>I. A decrease in deaths from infectious diseases and an increase in deaths from non-communicable diseases (NCDs)</p> <p>II. A sharp rise in maternal deaths globally</p> <p>III. An increase in deaths from road traffic accidents and injuries</p> <p>IV. A shift towards higher mortality rates from waterborne diseases</p>	2	CO1
Q9	<p>Which of the following would likely result in a more elastic demand for health services?</p> <p>I. A significant increase in the price of a specific health service, with many substitutes available</p> <p>II. A drastic reduction in the availability of private health insurance</p>	2	CO1

	<p>III. A public health initiative that lowers the price of essential medications for chronic diseases</p> <p>IV. The introduction of a new and unique health service that has no close substitutes</p>		
Q10	<p>Which of the following barriers most commonly hinders progress toward Universal Health Coverage (UHC) in low- and middle-income countries?</p> <p>I. Excessive health insurance coverage</p> <p>II. Overuse of health services by the wealthy</p> <p>III. Insufficient public health funding and workforce shortages</p> <p>IV. High levels of international aid</p>	2	CO1
<p align="center"><b>SECTION B</b></p> <p align="center"><b>4Qx5M= 20 Marks</b></p>			
Q 11	Discuss how healthcare markets differ from traditional markets?	5	CO2
Q 12	Define health inequality and suggest several determinants of it?	5	CO2
Q 13	Elaborate upon the climate and health nexus.	5	CO2
Q 14	Discuss important recommendations of Rangarajan committee on poverty estimation in India.	5	CO2
<p align="center"><b>SECTION-C</b></p> <p align="center"><b>3Qx10M=30 Marks</b></p>			
Q 15	Analyze the key global health challenges faced by both low-income and high-income countries and suggest appropriate policy interventions that can address these issues effectively.	10	CO3
Q 16	Apply Grossman's model of the demand for health to analyze how individuals make decisions about investing in their health capital over the life cycle.	10	CO3
Q 17	Compare and critically analyze the Indian Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) developed by NITI Aayog with the Global Multidimensional Poverty Index.	10	CO3
<p align="center"><b>SECTION-D</b></p> <p align="center"><b>2Qx15M= 30 Marks</b></p>			
Q 18	<p>The government is considering subsidizing essential hypertension medication to improve compliance among low-income groups.</p> <p>Before subsidy: Price per monthly dose = ₹500; quantity demanded = 1 million units/month</p>	15	CO4

	<p>After subsidy: Price per monthly dose = ₹300; quantity demanded = 1.4 million units/month</p> <p>Based on the above information answer the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I. Calculate the price elasticity of demand for the medicine.</li> <li>II. Interpret whether demand is elastic or inelastic.</li> <li>III. Discuss whether a subsidy is likely to improve public health outcomes.</li> </ol>		
Q 19	Discuss the differences between Bismarckian and Beveridge models of healthcare financing. Which model better aligns with the goals of equity and sustainability in a lower-middle-income country like India?	<b>15</b>	<b>CO4</b>