LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034



U.G. DEGREE EXAMINATION – **ALLIED**

THIRD SEMESTER - NOVEMBER 2022

UEC 3401 - ECONOMICS OF SOCIAL ISSUES

Date: 01-12-2022 Dept. No. Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON Max. : 100 Marks

ı	SECTION A							
Answer ALL the Questions								
1.	Choose the best answer: (5 × 1			1 = 5 Marks)				
(a)	The basis of Gandhian Economy is		K1	CO1				
	(a) Machine based growth							
	(b) Khadi and Cottage industries-based growth							
	(c) External assistance-based growth							
İ	(d) None of the above							
(b)	Which of the following is a characteristic of people	below the poverty line?	K1	CO1				
	(a) Debt trap							
	(b) Gender inequality							
	(c) Poor health							
	(d) All of the above							
(c)	Which one is not the major causes of income inequality in India?			CO1				
	(a) Unequal distribution of land							
	(b) Lack of fertile land							
	(c) Gap between rich and poor							
	(d) Increase in population							
(d)	Which one of the following is not a function of Consumer Protection Councils?			CO1				
	(a) To create awareness of consumer rights among consumers.							
	(b) To guide consumers on how to file cases in consumer courts.							
	(c) To provide compensation to consumers when they are cheated by shopkeepers.							
	(d) To represent consumers in Consumer Courts at times.							
(e)	Which one of the following is not source of social problem?			CO1				
	(a) Social change							
	(b) Poverty							
	(c) Personal development							
	(d) Personal disorganization							
2.	State True or False		1 = 5 Marks)					
(a)	Gandhian economic thought is promoting urban economic	nomy	K1	CO1				
(b)	Poverty is measure in India based on calories.		K1	CO1				
(c)	AGMARK certification help consumers get assured quality		K1	CO1				
(d)	Cyber-crime is a nature of economic related crimes		K1	CO1				
(e)	Terrorism is an unlawful activity		K1	CO1				
3.	Match the following $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Marks})$			Iarks)				
(a)	Consumer Protection Act (i) 2002	K2	CO1				
(b)	Human Rights Act (ii) 1986	K2	CO1				

(c)	Prevention of Corruption Act	(iii)1993	K2	CO1		
(d)	Social Banking	(iv)1988	K2	CO1		
(e)	The prevention of Money Laundering Act	(v) 1969	K2	CO1		
4.	Expand the following Abbreviations (5 × 1			larks)		
(a)	MGNREGA		K2	CO1		
(b)	PDS		K2	CO1		
(c)	COPRA		K2	CO1		
(d)	MSP		K2	CO1		
(e)	AGMARK		K2	CO1		
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Ansv	Answer any TWO of the following in 100 words $(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ Marks})$					
5.	Elaborate the Ambedkar principles of social doctrine.		K3	CO2		
6.	Give the detailed account of poverty alleviations programme.		K3	CO2		
7.	How can social banking solve the problems of inequality?		К3	CO2		
8.	List out the various types of discrimination.		К3	CO2		
	SECT	TION C		. 		
Ansv	ver any TWO of the following in 100 words	(2 × 10	= 20 M	[arks]		
9.	Briefly explain the Gandhian concept of Social Welfare.		K4	CO3		
10.	Enumerate the importance of human rights.		K4	CO3		
11.	Highlight the consequences of regional disparity in India.		K4	CO3		
12.	State the steps to control terrorism.		K4	CO3		
	SECT	ION D		***************************************		
Ansv	ver any ONE in about 250 words	(1 × 20	= 20 N	Iarks)		
13.	What is Consumer Protection Act, 1986? Me	ntion its advantages to the consumers.	K5	CO4		
14.	. Critically analyse the problem of access to employment, education and health in			CO4		
	India.					
	SECT	TION E				
Answer any ONE in about 250 words $(1 \times 20 = 20 \text{ Marks})$						
15.	Discuss the various measures to tackle the pro-	oblem of inequality in India.	K6	CO5		
16.	Analyse the social and economic crimes and	suggest measures to prevent the same.	K6	CO5		
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