

MID Term Assessment

BBA program

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Course title : Socio Economic study of BD

Course code : ECO - 327

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## Answer to the Question No-3 (a)

### a) Microeconomics vs Macroeconomics

Microeconomics	Macroeconomics
1. Microeconomics studies individual economic unit.	1. Macroeconomics studies economy as a whole.
2. Microeconomic variables are consumers demand, producer supply etc.	2. Macroeconomic variables are aggregate demand and aggregate supply.
3. Central issue of microeconomics is allocation of resources and price determination.	3. Whereas central issue of macroeconomics is determination of overall level of employment.
4. It is called as price theory as it deals with price and quantity.	4. It is called as income theory as it deals with overall output and employment.

## Answer to the question No: 3 (c)

- c) Economic development is not economic growth: Economic growth is a conservative concept. It denotes the rise in a nation's actual output level because of the increased quality of resources. Whereas economic development is comparatively a normative concept. It represents the enhancement in the standard of living of an individual and self-esteem needs. Economic growth brings quantitative growth changes in the economy. Economic growth reflects the growth of national or per capital income. Economic development implies changes in income, savings and investment along with progressive changes in socio-economic structure of country.

Answers to the Question No 3 (b)

b) opportunity cost : The price you pay (or the sacrifice you make, or the benefits you give up) for doing what you've chosen to do instead of doing something else is the opportunity cost. In sum an opportunity cost is the cost of passing up the opportunity that a different option would have afforded.

## Answer to the question No: 1

Economies : Economies is a Social Science that focuses on production, distribution and consumption of goods and services, and analyzes the choices that individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make to allocate resources.

The effect of COVID 19 on the socio-economic factors in Bangladesh : gn

modern times the importance of the study of economies is infinite. It is not only provide us knowledge, but also helps to solve the different problems in real life. The important of economie and the effect of covid 19 on the socio-economic factors in Bangladesh are given below :

Income : In a developing country like Bangladesh the income is very important factor. Situation like COVID-19 looking at children in poverty and income inequality

Education : showing who in a community has graduate high school or attended some college in addition to the percentage of teens and young adults ages 16-19 who are neither working nor in school.

Employment : In Bangladesh there are one of the major factors is unemployment. Unadequate job and lot of population is the main reason behind that.

Family and Social Support: Providing information on children in single parent household and access to social opportunities. And it is also very important to have family and social support to take care everybody in the society.

Community Safety: Injury, Sick, as well as death is also measuring. In COVID 19 situation this safety hampers and it was a tough time to deal with it.

ethnic and cultural aspect: In tough situation there may be need to emphasize on ethnic and cultural aspect. So that the balance on the cultural society will remain.

## Answer to the question No : 2

Selling and using drugs are the nature of delinquency. Here mention that my cousin Raza who is taking drugs regularly. In aspect of socio economic study is it is in the juvenile delinquency. describe it below :

juvenile delinquency : juvenile

delinquency refers to the antisocial or criminal act performed by juvenile. It is an important social issue because juveniles are capable of committing serious crimes, but most legal systems prescribe specific procedures and punishments for dealing with such crimes.



How to solve : There are a lot of solutions to solve these problems such as :

- a) Creating a good family relation
- b) Education facilities
- c) Good educational environment
- d) Continuing food for education programme.
- e) Proper recreation facilities
- f) Good peer group
- g) Preventing child labour
- h) Proper treatment for disabled and mentally challenged children
- i) Formulating national child policy.