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BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (B.B.A.)**EXAMINATION: DECEMBER - 2022****SEMESTER - V****Sub.: Indian Economy (BBA15- 514)****Date : 21/12/2022****Total Marks : 60****Time: 10.00am to 12.30pm**

- Instructions:** 1) All questions are compulsory.
2) Figures to the right indicate full marks.

Q. 1. Choose the most appropriate option. (05)

1. Bank rate is the Instrument of Central Bank
 - a) Qualitative
 - b) Important
 - c) Quantitative
 - d) Unnecessary
2. Family planning is an important remedial measure for
 - a) Poverty in India
 - b) Unemployment in India
 - c) Illiteracy in India
 - d) Population in India
3. India isEconomy
 - a) Mixed
 - b) Capitalist
 - c) Socialist
 - d) Democratic
4. ThePolicy deals with taxation and aims at growth with equity
 - a) Monetary
 - b) Fiscal
 - c) Economic
 - d) National
5. Slum is the result of
 - a) Poverty
 - b) Unplanned Urbanization
 - c) Corruption
 - d) All of the Above

Q. 2. State True / False (05)

1. Taxation belongs to the monetary policy
 - a) True
 - b) False
2. GST means Goods And Service Tax
 - a) True
 - b) False
3. Indian Agriculture contribute very less in economy
 - a) True
 - b) False
4. Privatization means no role of public sector.
 - a) True
 - b) False
5. India's population is declining rapidly
 - a) True
 - b) False

Q. 3. Write Short notes on (Any Three) (15)

1. Fiscal Policy
2. Population Explosion
3. GST
4. Shortcomings of Public Sector
5. Privatization

Q. 4. Answer in detail (Any Two) (20)

1. Explain the main objectives of economic planning in India
2. What do you mean by poverty? What are its causes in India?
3. What are the factors affecting economic growth & economic development? Discuss.

Q. 5. Case study (Any One) (15)

1. Agricultural Marketing:

Agricultural marketing still continues to be in a bad shape in rural India. In the absence of sound marketing facilities, the farmers have to depend upon local traders and middlemen for the disposal of their farm produce which is sold at throw-away price. In most cases, these farmers are forced, under socio-economic conditions, to carry on distress sale of their produce. In most of small villages, the farmers sell their produce to the money lender from whom they usually borrow money. According to an estimate 85 per cent of wheat and 75 per cent of oil seeds in Uttar Pradesh, 90 per cent of Jute in West Bengal, 70 per cent of oilseeds and 35 per cent of cotton in Punjab is sold by farmers in the village itself. Such a situation arises due to the inability of the poor farmers to wait for long after harvesting their crops. In order to meet his commitments and pay his debt, the poor farmer is forced to sell the produce at whatever price is offered to him. The Rural Credit Survey Report rightly remarked that the producers in General sell their produce at an unfavorable place and at an unfavorable time and usually they get unfavorable terms. In the absence of an organized marketing structure, private traders and middlemen dominate the Marketing and trading of agricultural produce. The remuneration of the services provided by the Middlemen increases the load on the consumer, although the producer does not derive similar benefit. Many market surveys have revealed that middlemen take away about 48 per cent of the price of rice, 52 per cent of the price of groundnuts and 60 per cent of the price of potatoes offered by consumers. In order to save the farmer from the clutches of the money lenders and the middle men, the government has come out with regulated markets. These markets generally introduce a system of competitive buying, help in eradicating malpractices, ensure the use of standardized weights and measures and evolve suitable Machinery for settlement of disputes thereby ensuring that the producers are not subjected to exploitation and receive remunerative prices.

- i) Explain the agricultural marketing problems faced by farmers in India
 - ii) "Poverty of farmers is main cause of agricultural marketing problem." Do you agree? Justify
2. Recently, Indian Government privatized the AIR INDIA airlines due to various reasons. After the privatization TATA company started providing services to the air passengers. This got quite impressive feedback from the public. The drastic change in delivery of service made Air India airlines more competitive in the market.
 - i) What can you interpret from above paragraph?
 - ii) What can be the drawbacks of public sector enterprises? Why government have to privatize them?