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Second Semester MBA Degree Examination, June 2012
Indian Business Environment

Time: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks:100

Note: 1. Answer any FOUR full questions from Q.No.1 to Q.No.7.
2. Question No. 8 is compulsory.

- 1 a. What is Environmental scanning? (03 Marks)
- b. Elaborate different externalities which is affecting business environment. (07 Marks)
- c. With example, explain political intervention in Indian Business Environment. (10 Marks)
- 2 a. List out characteristics of less developed countries. (03 Marks)
- b. Narrate industrial policy of 1991. (07 Marks)
- c. During past one decade tertiary section has growth tremendously". Justify the statement will with relevant example. (10 Marks)
- 3 a. List out the source of national income. (03 Marks)
- b. Explain with example the business cycle. (07 Marks)
- c. Elaborate the difficulties in measuring natural income. (10 Marks)
- 4 a. Explain objectives of Monetary policy. (03 Marks)
- b. Illustrate different methods to measure the national income. (07 Marks)
- c. "Disinvestment in India public sector since 1991 did really helped the business environment". Justify your answer. (10 Marks)
- 5 a. What is capital market? (03 Marks)
- b. What role does played by WTO in the development of Indian Business Environment? (07 Marks)
- c. Give the function and achievement of SEBI. (10 Marks)
- 6 a. What is SEZ? (03 Marks)
- b. List out the role and functions of RBI. (07 Marks)
- c. Briefly explain the recommendations of Narasimhan committee on financial sector reforms. (10 Marks)
- 7 a. List out three thrust area in HOI. (03 Marks)
- b. Narrate the development of IT sector in India. (07 Marks)
- c. Do you think that infrastructure development will really help the Indian economy? Justify your answer. (10 Marks)

Important Note : 1. On completing your answers, compulsorily draw diagonal cross lines on the remaining blank pages.
2. Any revealing of identification, appeal to evaluator and /or equations written eg. 42+8 = 50, will be treated as malpractice.

8 Case Study:

Three factors intensify the environmental problems associated with rapid industrial development. First, as emission from existing activities increase, they pass the point at which they can be readily assimilated by the environment. Second, as industrial towns expand, more people are exposed to pollution. Third, within industry the structure shifts away from activities that moderately pollute such as textiles, wood products and food processing, and toward others with much greater potential for causing environmental harm, such as metals, chemical and paper.

The derelict or highly polluted industrial area and rivers to be found in all high income countries represent both a warning & a challenge for the developing world. The challenge is to avoid passing through the “dark Satan in mills” phase of industrial growth. The policy response will need to address the rather different pollution problems posed by large plants and mines and large number of small industries. A few industries dominated by large plants are responsible for a significant share of industrial pollution. In addition to energy supply, these include ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, industrial chemicals, paper and pulp, cement and mining. Unchecked the pollutants discharged by these industries damage the health of local people; reduce output from local agriculture and industry and damage infrastructure and buildings. Small and medium scale industries, which provide much employment and productivity growth in developing countries, cause many of the same kinds of pollution as larger enterprises and are especially important sources of organic wastes in water effluents and inadequately handled hazardous waste.

Questions :

- a. As a public servant, what is the measure that you would take to recommend to overcome this problem? **(10 Marks)**
- b. Some of the large plants dominate the small in contributing hazardous pollution, what policy measure do you make to these industries. **(10 Marks)**

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