

PARUL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT
BBA Summer 2021 - 22 Examination

Semester: 02
Subject Code:06101153
Subject Name: Growth and Structure of Industries

Date: 21/05/2022
Time: 10:30 am to 01:00 pm
Total Marks: 60

Instructions

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
3. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
4. Start new question on new page.

Q.1 Do as Directed.**A).Multiple choice type questions/Fill in the blanks. (Each of 1 mark)****(05)**

1. Weber's theory **does not** depend on this factor-

a) Least cost principle	c) Agglomeration
b) Deglomeration	d) Transportation cost
2. First Industrial policy was introduced in year

a) 1950	c) 1948
b) 1952	d) 1947
3. In which year MSME Act was enacted-

a) 2004	c) 2008
b) 2005	d) 2006
4. in which year was weber location theory translated

a) 1909	c)1935
b) 1929	d) 1952
5. SIDC stands for-

a) State Information Development Corporation	c) State Independent Developing Corporation
b) State Industry Development Corporation	d) State Industrial Development Corporation

B).Define the following. (Each of 1 mark)**(05)**

1. small scale industries.
2. Bio fuels.
3. Agglomeration effect.
4. Sick units.
5. Private sector units.

C).Direct questions. (Each of 1 mark)**(05)**

1. Name renewable sources of energy available in India?
2. Give classification of Public sector Undertakings.
3. Explain MRTP Act.
4. Explain PSU.
5. Explain MSME's.

Q.2 Answer the following questions.**A). Explain features of New Industrial Policy, 1991.****(07)****B). Detail Weber's theory of location and its criticism.****(08)****Q.3 Answer the following questions.****A).“Private sector gave Indian economy a global status.” Comment.****(07)****B). Explain MSME with its classification. Why in current scenario government is focusing on MSME sector?****(08)****Q.4 Attempt any two questions. (Each of 7.5 mark)****(15)**

1. What is Industrial sickness? Give the reasons for industrial sickness.
2. Write in detail about SIDBI and NSIC, the institutions supporting and promoting MSME in India.

3. “Service sector has become the most significant contributor of Indian Economy.” Explain in detail.

4. India is the seventh largest country in the world in terms of geographic landmass, and the second largest in terms of population – with 1.2 billion people. When gross domestic product is considered, the country falls into the ten largest economies. Further, the country has been experiencing economic growth of around 7% per annum since 2000, despite the 2008 economic crisis. The country enjoys an abundance of traditional and non-traditional energy sources, but these sources are insufficient to meet India’s growing needs. It therefore resorts to importing most of its energy from abroad, especially from Middle East crude oil and natural gas exporters. Meeting the growing demand for energy is a major challenge that is constantly confronting Indian leaders. The country has crude oil imports from around 40% in 1990 to 70% in 2011. In 2012, over 64% of these imports came from the Middle East, a trend that is expected to continue. By 2032, over 91% of the country’s energy needs will need to be imported. Thus, in an effort to secure both best prices and energy security, the country has concluded a number of short- and long-term contracts at government level and, to a lesser extent, through private companies. By 2025, India will be the second largest pressure, after China, on global energy resources. The country is trying to respond to this through two ways: by expanding the base of domestic renewable energy and increasing its nuclear power capacity which is scheduled to rise to 9% of total energy capacity in the next 25 years from its current 4.2% level. India has five nuclear reactors, and is working to build 18 more by 2025. If this is achieved, the country will have the highest amount of energy nuclear reactors in the world.

Question

a) India is facing energy crisis in present times, give reasons and possible solutions for this crisis situation.