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| **SESSION** | **JULY-AUGUST 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (BBA)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **05** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DBB3112 ECONOMIC PLANNING** |
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**Assignment Set – 1**

**1. a. Explain the concept of economic growth and development.**

**b. What do you mean by foreign aid? Also, discuss the pros of foreign aid.**

**Ans 1.**

**1a. Explain the Concept of Economic Growth and Development**

Economic growth and economic development, though closely related, are distinct concepts in economics.

**Economic Growth** refers to the increase in a country’s output of goods and services over time. It is typically measured as the percentage change in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) or Gross National Product (GNP) over a specified period. Economic growth focuses primarily on quantitative improvements in a nation’s economy. For example, an increase in manufacturing output or technological advancements contributing to higher productivity. Growth is an essential component for improving living standards and reducing poverty. However, it does

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**2. Write a note on**

**i. Reasons for land degradation**

**ii. Mineral Policy**

**Ans 2.**

**i. Reasons for Land Degradation**

Land degradation is a critical environmental issue that refers to the decline in the quality of land caused by natural or human-induced factors. It results in the loss of the land's productivity and its capacity to support ecosystems and human livelihoods. One of the primary causes of land degradation is deforestation. Large-scale clearing of forests for agriculture, urbanization, and industrial activities reduces vegetation cover, exposing soil to erosion and nutrient loss. Without trees to anchor the soil, wind and water easily strip away the fertile topsoil, leaving the land barren and less productive.

Overgrazing is another significant factor, especially in arid and semi-arid regions. Excessive

**3. Explain the mixed economic system, its merits and demerits. (Concerning India)**

**Ans 3.**

**Mixed Economic System: Merits and Demerits (Concerning India)**

A mixed economic system is an economic model that combines elements of both capitalism and socialism. It seeks to balance the advantages of a market-driven economy with the benefits of government intervention. In a mixed economy, private enterprises operate alongside public sector enterprises, and both work to achieve economic development, equity, and social welfare. India adopted a mixed economic system after gaining independence in 1947, seeking to combine the dynamism of a free market with the social objectives of government intervention.

In a mixed economic system, private enterprises are allowed to operate freely within a

**Assignment Set – 2**

**4. Discuss the concept of price policy in a fast-developing economy.**

**Ans 4.**

**Price Policy in a Fast-Developing Economy**

Price policy refers to the strategic approach adopted by governments or regulatory authorities to influence or regulate the pricing of goods and services within an economy. In a fast-developing economy, such as India, price policy becomes a critical tool for achieving economic stability, equitable distribution of resources, and sustained growth. The rapid pace of development often brings challenges like inflation, income disparities, and sectoral imbalances,

**5. State the labour problems and discuss labour policies.**

**Ans 5.**

**Labour Problems and Labour Policies**

Labour problems refer to the challenges and issues faced by workers and employers in an economy. In India, with its large and diverse workforce, labour problems are influenced by factors like economic disparity, industrialization, and globalization. These problems are multifaceted, affecting both the organized and unorganized sectors. One major issue is unemployment and underemployment. Despite India’s economic growth, a significant portion of the workforce remains unemployed or underemployed due to a mismatch between skills and

**6. Analyse the Indian financial system in detail.**

**Ans 6.**

**Analysis of the Indian Financial System**

The Indian financial system is a crucial component of the country's economy, facilitating the mobilization and allocation of financial resources. It comprises a network of financial institutions, markets, instruments, and services that support economic growth and development. The financial system in India operates under the supervision and regulation of institutions like the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), Securities and Exchange Board of India