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

**Q1. a. Discuss in detail the Structure and Characteristics of Developing Nation.**

**b. Elaborate the role of service sector in development of Indian economy.**

**Ans 1.**

**a. Developing Nations**

Developing nations, often referred to as emerging economies, are countries that are in the transition phase between being underdeveloped and fully developed. These nations exhibit specific economic, social, and structural characteristics that differentiate them from developed countries.

**Economic Structure and Dependency**

A significant portion of the population in developing nations is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The industrial and service sectors are less developed compared to developed

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**Q2. Write a note on**

**a. Forest resources and their importance**

**b. Economic development and environmental degradation**

**Ans 2.**

**a. Forest Resources**

Forest resources refer to all the products and benefits derived from forest ecosystems, including timber, fuelwood, medicinal plants, and biodiversity. They are a crucial component of natural capital and play a key role in sustaining environmental balance.

**Ecological and Environmental Importance**

Forests help in maintaining the earth’s ecological balance. They prevent soil erosion, regulate

**Q3. Elaborate Nehru Vs Gandhi model of economic development and the Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) model of economic development.**

**Ans 3.**

**Economic Development Models**

India's economic development has been shaped by different ideological approaches over time. Among the early influences were the contrasting visions of Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, each proposing unique paths for India’s growth. In contrast, the LPG model, introduced in 1991, marked a significant shift towards market-led reforms. Understanding these models helps explain the evolution of India’s economic strategy.

**Nehruvian Model of Economic Development**

Jawaharlal Nehru, India’s first Prime Minister, envisioned a socialist pattern of development

**Assignment Set – 2**

**Q4. Outline the shortcomings of public sector in India. Also discuss the economic reforms took place to overcome these shortcomings.**

**Ans 4.**

**Shortcomings of the Public Sector in India**

The public sector in India was established to drive economic growth, reduce inequality, and promote social welfare. While it played a key role in nation-building during the initial years post-independence, it eventually began facing several challenges and inefficiencies.

**1. Low Productivity and Inefficiency**

Many public sector enterprises (PSEs) suffered from low productivity due to outdated

**Q5. a. Write a note on India as an economic superpower.**

**b. Elaborate the impact of black income on the economic and social system.**

**Ans 5.**

**a. India’s Emerging Role in the Global Economy**

India is increasingly being recognized as a potential economic superpower due to its vast market, demographic dividend, and growing industrial and technological capacity. With a GDP ranking among the top five global economies (by purchasing power parity), India is making significant strides in sectors like IT, pharmaceuticals, services, and renewable energy.

**Demographic and Market Advantages**

India boasts one of the youngest populations in the world, offering a productive workforce and

**Q6.a. Discuss unorganized sector and its features.**

**b. Enumerate the significance of agriculture for Indian economy.**

**Ans 6.**

**a. Definition of Unorganized Sector**

The unorganized sector consists of small-scale, informal enterprises that are not registered with the government and operate outside formal legal and regulatory frameworks. This sector includes agricultural laborers, street vendors, construction workers, domestic helpers, and