

1/10/14

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SybmS
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Time : 2 1/2 Hrs.

Marks : 75

Instructions : 1. All questions are compulsory, subject to internal choice.
2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

- Q1. A. Analyze the circular flow of income in a two sector economy. (8)
B. Briefly explain the Demand Pull Inflation. (7)
- OR
- C. Discuss in detail the Liquidity Preference Theory. (8)
D. Explain the derivation of IS curve. (7)
- Q.2 A. Explain quantitative and qualitative methods of credit control. (8)
B. Describe the advantages of protectionism in trade. (7)
- OR
- C. Describe the instruments of fiscal policy. (8)
D. Briefly explain the Inclusive Growth in India. (7)
- Q.3 A. Describe the Ricardo's Comparative cost theory. (8)
B. Outline the arguments in favor and against Flexible Exchange Rate system. (7)
- OR
- C. Discuss the causes of disequilibrium in Balance of Payment. ? (8)
D. Mention the measures to correct the deficit in Balance of Payment. (7)
- Q.4 A. What are the merits and demerits of Multinational Companies ? (8)
B. What is the need and role of foreign capital ? (7)
- OR
- C. What is Globalization? What are the advantages and disadvantages of Globalization? (15)
- Q.5 A. Explain the different phases of trade cycle in detail. (15)
- OR
- B. Read the following paragraph carefully and answered the questions given below.

In the mid 1980s, economic analyst Ashish Bose coined an acronym BIMARU states. This was used to describe the bad state of economy in backward states like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Later Odisha was included in the list and now it is known as BIMAROU states. Since these states

[P.T.O]

are advancing faster than some of the developed states, the concept of BIMAROU is now outdated and these states are no longer called BIMAROU states.

Life expectancy in India is 63.5 years whereas in BIMAROU states it ranges between 58 to 61 years. Madhya Pradesh having lowest life expectancy (58) followed by Odisha (59.6). Life-expectancy in Bihar (61.6) is much less than states like Kerala (74) and Maharashtra (67. 2).

The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) in Madhya Pradesh is 70 which is one of the highest in the country. High IMR in BIMAROU states is the result of malnutrition, diarrhea, infections, and parasitic diseases. Infant Mortality shows a tendency to increase when maternity takes place repeatedly and in quick succession. High IMR illustrates the weak health facilities to new born babies

Social activists claim illegal sex determination clinics are flourishing across the BIMAROU states, leading to increasing number of female foeticides. The BIMAROU states has witnessed an increase in the standard of living in rural areas. So more and more people can afford the sex determination test. People don't mind misusing technology in illegal clinics to kill an unborn girl. The preference for a male child has led to a skewed sex ratio in the BIMAROU states.

1. Explain the concept of BIMAROU states. (3)
2. Explain the concept of Human Development. (2)
3. Which factors are contributing in skewed sex ratio in BIMAROU states? (3)
4. How can we improve sex ratio? (2)
5. What are the root causes of high IMR in BIMAROU states? Suggest your measures to reduce it. (5)
