Roll No. Total No. of Pages : 03

Total No. of Questions : 17

MBA/MBA(IB) (2018 & Onwards) (Sem.–1)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Subject Code : MBA-105-18

M.Code : 75406

Time : 3 Hrs. Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A contains EIGHT questions carrying TWO marks each and students has to attempt ALL questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of FOUR Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains TWO questions each carrying EIGHT marks each and student has to attempt any ONE question from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

Write short notes on the following :

1. Macro environment
2. Socialism structure of market
3. RTI Act 2005
4. Deficit financing
5. SEZ *vs.* EOU
6. Reasons behind urbanisation
7. Frictional unemployment
8. Economic infrastructure

SECTION- B

UNIT-I

9. What is the rationale behind studying business environment and also distinguish between internal and external environment of business.

10. What are the objectives of fiscal and monetary policy?

UNIT-II

11. What are the various legislations in India to promote healthy competition among various industries and businesses?

12. Who is a consumer who can file complaint in consumer forum and what are the steps for redressal mechanism?

UNIT-III

13. Critically evaluate the role of MNCs in India?

14. What are the various anti-dumping measures adopted by Indian government to regulate fair trade in the country?

UNIT-IV

15. Discuss the changing structure of India's foreign trade since adoption of new economic policy of 1991.

16. What are the various rural financing measures available to Indian farmers? Also discuss the implications of borrowing from the unorganised sector.

SECTION-C

17. Case Study :

The public sector Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), the major oil refining and marketing company which was also the canalising agency for oil imports and the only Indian company in the Fortune 500, in terms of sales, planned to make a foray into the foreign market by acquiring a substantial stake in the Balal Oil field in Iran of the Premier Oil. The project was estimated to have recoverable oil reserves of about 11 million tonnes and IOC was supposed to get nearly four million tonnes.

When IOC started talking to the Iranian company for the acquisition in October 1998, oil prices were at rock bottom ($ 11 per barrel) and most refining companies were closing shop due to falling margins. Indeed, a number of good oil properties in the Middle East were up for sale. Using this opportunity, several developing countries "*made a killing by acquiring oil equities abroad*."

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MBA (2018 Batch) (Sem.–1)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Subject Code : MBA-105-18

Paper ID : [75406]

Time : 3 Hrs. **Max. Marks : 60**

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3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

1. Define business Environment.
2. What is significance of planning?
3. What is deficit financing?
4. What is global warming?
5. What are the benefits of Special Economic Zones?
6. Differentiate between organized and unorganized sectors.
7. What are the main functions of WTO?
8. What is Jan Dhan Yojana?

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

9. Define Recession. Explain the effect of recession on business.
10. Describe the main objectives of monetary policy.

UNIT-II

11. Describe the main provisions of the Consumer protection Act, 1986.
12. Explain the problems and constraints of public sector in India.

UNIT-III

13. Duiscuss the causes and effects of rural-urban migration.
14. Discuss the measures taken by government to reduce income inequality in India.

UNIT-IV

15. Describe the government policy to solve the problem of unemployment in India.
16. Explain the agricultural price policy in India.

SECTION-C

17. Case Study :

Indian economy has been growing at a faster speed in the recent decades. During 1980-81 to 2002-03, economic growth averaged 5.7 percent per annum. This rate is 2.2 percent higher than the rate during 1951 -52 to 1979-80. This is called as the 'Bharathiya rate of growth', to distinguish it from the 8.5 per cent average rate of growth during the first phase of development, a rate that has come to be associated in most people's minds as the 'Hindu rate of growth', but is more accurately the growth during Indian-socialist phase. While the growth rate during 1980-90 was 5.5 per cent, it reached 6 per cent between 1990 and 2000. During 1978-95, the annual average compound growth rate of India was much better than that of Europe and the USA. While the rate for India was 4.63 per cent, it was 1.74 percent for Europe and 2.47 per cent for USA. India's growth rate during this period was also better than the world average, though China grew at a higher rate of 7.49 per cent. During the recent decades, India's per capita income has also been growing steadily. While the growth rate of per capita during 1980-1990 was 3.5 per cent, it reached 4.3 per cent during 1990-2000. The rate averaged 7.3 per cent per annum for the period 2003-04 to 2007-08.

The economy was growing at a fast pace during 2005-06 to 2007-08. After a slower growth in 2008-09 due to the global crisis, it has picked up its momentum in 2009-10. As a result the average GDP growth rate for 10 years during 2000-01 to 2009-10 touched 7.3 per cent. The economy improved its performance in 2010- 11 showing a growth rate of 8.5 per cent. The recent years show a faster growth in the industrial and service sectors. The performance of the corporate sector has been good. Many Indian companies are going abroad to set up factories and offices and a number of them have been taking over foreign companies. Different types of outsourcing works for foreign companies are taking place in India. The predominant sector of the economy, the under noticed and the unrecognised family based non corporate sector, officially classified as 'un-organised sector' with the contempt of a colonial mindset, remains the backbone of our country, contributing enormously to the growth of our economy. More than two thousand self made industrial and business clusters, functioning throughout the country, are contributing significantly to the growth of the economy. Some of them have become international names due to their superior quality products and have been earning good foreign exchange. The knowledge sectors are growing fast and Indians are widely recognized for their competence and professional skills throughout the world. Many foreign companies that were employing Indians in their territories have started coming to India to set up their research centres, plants and subsidiaries.

Questions :

a) Discuss GDP growth rate scenario in India on the basis of above case.

b) Which factors have contributed the growth of Indian economy?

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3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

Answer the following :

Q1. What is Liberalisation?

Q2. What is Privatisation?

Q3. What is Monetary Policy?

Q4. What is Annual Budget?

Q5. What is MNC?

Q6. What do you understand by the term 'Disinvestment'?

Q7. What is WTO?

Q8. What is EOU?

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

Q9. Explain the purpose of Fiscal Policy in detail.

Q10. Discuss the Key Aspects of the Economic Planning in India After Independence.

UNIT-II

Q11. Discuss the uses and abuses of Right of Information Act, 2005 in detail.

Q12. Discuss the major features of Green Management in detail.

UNIT-III

Q13. What are the problems in technology transfer? Discuss.

Q14. Discuss the nature and scope of trading blocks in detail.

UNIT-IV

Q15. Discuss the reasons for Unemployment in India.

Q16. Explain the different methods of primary sector financing.

SECTION-C

Q17. Read the following case study and answer the below mentioned questions :

In our opinion, it does not make much difference if the resources raised from disinvestment of public enterprises are used as receipts to be spent on education, health and employment generation schemes or used for retiring a part of the past public debt. In the case of disinvestment receipts being used for making worthwhile expenditure will result in a lower borrowing by the Government, that is, less increment in public debt. Disinvestment, especially privatisation of public sector enterprises, will ensure that the working of these enterprises will be governed by professional managers guided by market mechanism instead of being administered by bureaucrats. Functioning of these enterprises in the competitive environment of free markets will lead to higher efficiency and productivity. Privatisation will also lead to the closing down of unviable and sick public sector enterprises. A private company which buys such sick public sector units will benefit only from the real estate and assets of the sick public sector units. Privatisation of public enterprises through public sector disinvestment is also beneficial because this will enable these enterprises to attract private foreign investment in setting up joint ventures. It may be noted that capital inflow through private direct foreign investment is better than that procured through foreign aid or commercial borrowing from abroad. In support of privatisation of public enterprises it is also argued that it will end state monopolies in certain industries. State monopoly is said to be as bad and undesirable as private monopolies. The privatisation of some monopolistic public enterprises would infuse competition which will lead to increase in efficiency and productivity. As a result of privatisation underutilized capacity will be fully utilised. Disinvestment, especially privatisation of public sector enterprises, will ensure that the working of these enterprises will be governed by professional managers guided by market mechanism instead of being administered by bureaucrats.

***Questions* :**

Q1. Summarize the case in your own words.

Q2. Discuss the advantages of Disinvestment.

Q3. Give your views against the Disinvestment.

Q4. As per the case, how Privatization is beneficial?

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5. SEZ *vs.* EOU
6. Reasons behind urbanisation
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SECTION- B

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9. What is the rationale behind studying business environment and also distinguish between internal and external environment of business.

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17. **Case Study :**

The public sector Indian Oil Corporation (IOC), the major oil refining and marketing company which was also the canalising agency for oil imports and the only Indian company in the Fortune 500, in terms of sales, planned to make a foray into the foreign market by acquiring a substantial stake in the Balal Oil field in Iran of the Premier Oil. The project was estimated to have recoverable oil reserves of about 11 million tonnes and IOC was supposed to get nearly four million tonnes.

When IOC started talking to the Iranian company for the acquisition in October 1998, oil prices were at rock bottom ($ 11 per barrel) and most refining companies were closing shop due to falling margins. Indeed, a number of good oil properties in the Middle East were up for sale. Using this opportunity, several developing countries *"made a killing by acquiring oil equities abroad."*

IOC needed Government's permission to invest abroad. Application by Indian company for investing abroad is to be scrutinised by a special committee represented by the Reserve Bank of India and the finance and commerce ministries. By the time the government gave the clearance for the acquisition in December 1999 (i.e., more than a year after the application was made), the prices had bounced back to $24 per barrel. And the Elf of France had virtually took away the deal from under IOC's nose by acquiring the Premier Oil.

The RBI, which gave IOC the approval for $15million investment, took more than a year for clearing the deal because the structure for such investments were not in place, it was reported.

Questions :

a) Discuss internal, domestic and global environments of business revealed by this case.

b) Discuss whether it is the domestic or global environment that hinders the globalisatiom of Indian business.

c) Even if Elf had not acquired Premier Oil, what would have been the impact of the delay in the clearance on IOC?

d) What would have been the significance of the foreign acquisition to IOC?

e) What are the lessons of this case?

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MBA/MBA (IB) (Sem.–1)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Subject Code : MBA-105-18

M.Code : 75406

Date of Examination : 09-12-2023

Time : 3 Hrs. **Max. Marks : 60**

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

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2. SECTION-B consists of FOUR Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains TWO questions each carrying EIGHT marks each and student has to attempt any ONE question from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

Answer the following :

1. State the role of Monetary policy in India
2. What do you mean by executive institutions?
3. State the objective of cooperative sector
4. What is green management?
5. Write short note on Intellectual Property Rights
6. State the anti-dumping measures
7. What do you mean by organized sector?
8. Explain social inclusion

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

9. Discuss internal and external environment in detail

10. How does the political environment influence business operations in India? Provide examples of political factors that can impact business decisions

UNIT-II

11. What are the types of Information that can be requested under RTI Act, 2005? Are there any exemptions to the right to information?

12. Explain the concept of 'environment pollution' as defined in the Environment Protection Act, 1986. Explain different types of pollution covered under this Act

UNIT-III

13. Explain the concept of Globalization and its impact on business in the Indian economy

14. Discuss the role of EOU (Export Oriented Units) in boosting economic growth in India

UNIT-IV

15. Explain the challenges and opportunities of the informal sector in the Indian economy

16. Discuss the role of government policies in addressing unemployment. What are some strategies govt. can use to reduce unemployment rate?

SECTION-C

17. Study the following case and answer the question(s) that follow:

Privatization involves the transfer of ownership and management control of government-owned assets to private entities. A state-owned telecommunication company 'XYZ' that had been operating for decades faced financial challenges, technological stagnation and operational inefficiencies. The government decided to privatize the telecommunication company to improve its performance and inject new capital. After privatization, 'XYZ' underwent a transformation. The new private owners introduced modern technologies, improved customer service and streamlined operations. The company became more competitive, expended its services and attracted investments. However, concerns were raised about potential job losses and access to affordable services for rural areas

Questions:

a. What are the main reasons behind the decision to privatize the state-owned telecommunication company XYZ?

b. How did privatization lead to positive changes in the company's performance and competitiveness?

c. What were the potential social and economic consequences of privatization, particularly in terms of employment and service accessibility?

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Roll No. [ ]

Total No. of Questions : 10

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MBA/ MBA(IB) (Sem.–1)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Subject Code : MBA-105-18

M.Code : 75406

Date of Examination : 21-06-2024

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

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3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

1. **Answer the following :**

a. *"Economic conditions affect business"*. Do you agree?

b. Fundamental Rights

c. Any two objectives of EXIM Policy.

d. Consumerism.

e. Intellectual Property Rights

f. Indicators of Economic Growth and Development.

g. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY).

h. Agricultural Pricing.

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

2. What do you mean by Business Environment? Describe the importance of Business Environment for the business firm.

3. What do you mean by Monetary Policy? Discuss its objectives and its instruments.

UNIT-II

4. What parameters are applied by the Competition Commission of India to determine if the proposed combination is likely to have appreciable adverse effect on competition in relevant market in India?

5. Discuss in detail the role of public sector enterprises in the economic development of India. Examine briefly various problems faced by Indian Public Sector Enterprises in the recent past.

UNIT-III

6. What are the various types of MNC (Multi National Corporation)? Discuss in detail the benefits of MNCs to the host country.

7. What do you mean by technological environment? Discuss various problems related to technology transfer. What according to you should be done to remove these problems?

UNIT-IV

8. Explain in detail various schemes framed by Government to reduce unemployment in our country.

9. **Write detailed note on :**

a. Social Infrastructure.

b. Social Inclusion.

SECTION-C

10 **Solve the following case:**

Reliance Consultancy Services (RCF) is in the information technology sector. It is currently facing a shortage of skilled man power and is fuelling a hike in employee salaries, which have been posting a 20%-40% growth during the last couple of years. While there is an abundance of trainable human resources, a dearth in skilled manpower is being felt across the industry and this has resulted in a hike in salaries.

Typically, salary jumps happen not only in the conventional manner of being promoted but also because of professionals changing jobs more frequently. The increase in salaries varies from job to job and ranks highest in the IT sector where employees get a hike of over 40% when they join a new establishment. There is no dearth in entry-level human resources as there is a large supply, but a severe shortage is felt in the middle-level positions.

According to Mr. Jugnu, CEO of Reliance Consultancy Services (RCF), many new captive and third party off-shore facilities being set up in the country have led to a competition for skilled human resources that are already scarce. This is also leading to an ever-widening demand-supply gap and raise in the average salary level for all positions, apart from pushing up attrition in existing facilities, he said.

There is new trend of employees moving to multinational companies abroad for higher salaries and global experience. The salary package and working environment is far better than India in countries like USA. Then returning to India with global experience makes for a higher pay and position. This is also one reason for the shortage of skilled man power and hike in employee salaries in the IT sector.

Question:

a. What problems is Reliance Consultancy Services (RCF) is facing? Suggest some remedies for its problems.

b. Do you support Globalization?

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MBA/ MBA(IB) (Sem.–1)

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Subject Code : MBA-105-18

M.Code : 75406

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SECTION-A

1. **Answer the following :**

a. *"Economic conditions affect business"*. Do you agree?

b. Fundamental Rights.

c. Any two objectives of EXIM Policy.

d. Consumerism.

e. Intellectual Property Rights.

f. Indicators of Economic Growth and Development.

g. Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY).

h. Agricultural Pricing.

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

2. What do you mean by Business Environment? Describe the importance of Business Environment for the business firm.

3. What do you mean by Monetary Policy? Discuss its objectives and its instruments.

UNIT-II

4. What parameters are applied by the Competition Commission of India to determine if the proposed combination is likely to have appreciable adverse effect on competition in relevant market in India?

5. Discuss in detail the role of public sector enterprises in the economic development of India. Examine briefly various problems faced by Indian Public Sector Enterprises in the recent past.

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6. What are the various types of MNC (Multi National Corporation)? Discuss in detail the benefits of MNCs to the host country.

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UNIT-IV

8. Explain in detail various schemes framed by Government to reduce unemployment in our country.

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a. Social Infrastructure.

b. Social Inclusion.

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10 **Solve the following case:**

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Typically, salary jumps happen not only in the conventional manner of being promoted but also because of professionals changing jobs more frequently. The increase in salaries varies from job to job and ranks highest in the IT sector where employees get a hike of over 40% when they join a new establishment. There is no dearth in entry-level human resources as there is a large supply, but a severe shortage is felt in the middle-level positions.

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Question:

a. What problems is Reliance Consultancy Services (RCF) is facing? Suggest some remedies for its problems.

b. Do you support Globalization?

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MBA (IB) (Sem.–1)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Subject Code : MBA-105-18

M.Code : 75406

Date of Examination: 16-12-2024

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

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3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

1. **Answer the following :**

   i. What do you mean by macro environment?

   ii. Write a brief note on Judiciary institution.

   iii. Explain any five highlights of India budget 2023-24.

   iv. What is carbon foot printing?

   v. Briefly explain the importance of EPZ.

   vi. Write a short note on colonization.

   vii. What is unorganized sector?

   viii. Explain education related issues in India.

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

2. Discuss the concept of fiscal policy and its various measures that govt. can use to stimulate economic growth.

3. Define external environment of an organization. Explain its different component.

UNIT-II

4. What do you mean by deficit financing? Explain its implications for the Indian economy.

5. Explain Consumer Protection Act, 1986 in detail. Explain its latest amendments.

UNIT-III

6. How technological advancement impacted various industries? Explain problems in technological transfer.

7. What is Rural-Urban migration? What are the main factors that drive individuals to migrate?

UNIT-IV

8. Discuss issues and policies in financing infrastructure development.

9. Explain different types of employment trends in organized and unorganized sector.

SECTION-C

10. **Study the following case and answer the question(s) that follow :**

Competition law aims to prevent anticompetitive behavior and promote fair competition in the marketplace. An e-commerce platform, "Shopee" has rapidly gained dominance in the online retail market, offering a wide range of product and services. Competing online retailers have raised concern about Shoppe's practices. Competing retailers alleged that Shopee is engaged in predatory pricing, where it consistently offers products at prices significantly lower than the competitors, driving them out of market. Additionally, some competitors claim that Shopee gives preferential treatment to its own products, relegating competitors product to less visible sections of the platform. Competitors argue that the predatory pricing and preferential treatment practices of Shopee are creating an unfair competitive landscape, stifling innovation, and reducing consumer choice.

Questions:

i. How do predatory pricing and preferential treatment potentially violate competition law and harm the competitive environment in the e-commerce market?

ii. What is the role of competition law in addressing antitrust concerns like predatory pricing and preferential treatment to ensure a level playing field for all market participants?

iii. What potential consequences could arise if the e-commerce platform's alleged anticompetitive practices remain unchecked?

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   f. Indicators of Economic Growth and Development.

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Reliance Consultancy Services (RCF) is in the information technology sector. It is currently facing a shortage of skilled man power and is fuelling a hike in employee salaries, which have been posting a 20%-40% growth during the last couple of years. While there is an abundance of trainable human resources, a dearth in skilled manpower is being felt across the industry and this has resulted in a hike in salaries.

Typically, salary jumps happen not only in the conventional manner of being promoted but also because of professionals changing jobs more frequently. The increase in salaries varies from job to job and ranks highest in the IT sector where employees get a hike of over 40% when they join a new establishment. There is no dearth in entry-level human resources as there is a large supply, but a severe shortage is felt in the middle-level positions.

According to Mr. Jugnu, CEO of Reliance Consultancy Services (RCF), many new captive and third party off-shore facilities being set up in the country have led to a competition for skilled human resources that are already scarce. This is also leading to an ever-widening demand-supply gap and raise in the average salary level for all positions, apart from pushing up attrition in existing facilities, he said.

There is new trend of employees moving to multinational companies abroad for higher salaries and global experience. The salary package and working environment is far better than India in countries like USA. Then returning to India with global experience makes for a higher pay and position. This is also one reason for the shortage of skilled man power and hike in employee salaries in the IT sector.

Question:

a. What problems is Reliance Consultancy Services (RCF) is facing? Suggest some remedies for its problems.

b. Do you support Globalization?

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Roll No. ....

Total No. of Pages : 03

Total No. of Questions : 17

MBA (Sem.-1)

BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT AND INDIAN ECONOMY

Subject Code : MBA-105-18

M.Code : S75406

Date of Examination : 16-01-2025

Time : 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A contains EIGHT questions carrying TWO marks each and students has to attempt ALL questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of FOUR Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains TWO questions each carrying EIGHT marks each and student has to attempt any ONE question from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

Answer the following :

1. Impact of Recession on Business.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Any three objectives of FEMA.
4. Deficit Financing
5. Globalization
6. EOU(Export Oriented Units)
7. Disguised unemployment
8. Social Inclusion

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

9. What do you understand by political environment? Explain the three political institutions in our democratic set up.

10. Discuss in detail the major objectives of Fiscal Policy. What is the role of Fiscal Policy in economic growth?

UNIT-II

11. What is the role of public sector enterprises in the economic development of India? Examine briefly the changing trends in the performance of Indian Public Sector Enterprises during post - reform period.

12. Discuss the powers and functions of Competition Commission of India.

UNIT-III

13. What is the difference between a TNC(Trans National Corporation) and a MNC(Multi National Corporation)? Discuss in detail the reasons for growth of MNCs.

14. What is the role of Technology in Business? Discuss the challenges of transfer of technology.

UNIT-IV

15. Discuss in detail the major components of Social Infrastructure. Discuss in detail various issues and policies in financing infrastructure development.

16. Discuss in brief the role of Foreign Trade in economic growth. Also examine the changing structure of India's Foreign Trade.

SECTION-C

17. **Solve the following Case Study:**

India is now world's most populous nation having a diverse workforce. A number of issues are there which our country is facing and unemployment is one such critical issue that continues to challenge the economic landscape of India. The Indian economy is impacted by the unemployment rate in terms of growth, employment and spending.

A high percentage impedes economic development and may spark social unrest, whereas a low rate of unemployment points to a robust labour market and expanding economy. The crucial problem of unemployment still poses a threat to India's economy. India's unemployment rate has been greatly impacted by a number of major events, including the global financial crisis, the COVID-19 pandemic and inflationary pressures. The corporate sector may be forced to implement cost-cutting measures like reduction in hiring and layoffs as a result, which would raise unemployment rates. The Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) has released its most recent data, which shows that the unemployment rate in India stood at 6.8% in January 2024, whereas it was 8.7% in December 2023.

To promote sustained job growth and ensure the future prosperity of the country, the government must regularly implement appropriate policy measures. Recent increases in startup registrations, Mudra loan disbursements and tax filings shows that young generation is now thinking of becoming Job Providers and not Job Seekers. In order to handle the current economic issues and guarantee sustainable growth in both rural and urban areas, policymakers must take careful consideration of the patterns in labour demand and employment rates. It draws attention to how crucial it is to diversify the economy in order to increase job possibilities and strengthen the nation's financial stability. During economic downturns, unemployment tends to rise when job possibilities become limited. On the other hand, it is anticipated that the unemployment rate will decrease during times of economic expansion and prosperity when there are plenty of job options for everyone.

Questions:

a. What are the prominent causes of rise in unemployment?

b. How does the unemployment rate impact the Indian economy?

c. What measures will you suggest to tackle the problem of unemployment in our country?

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