JP – 343

I Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, July 2022
(CBCS) (2014 – 15 and Onwards) (Repeaters)
MANAGEMENT
Paper – 1.6 : Business and Industry

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 70

SECTION – A

Answer **any five** of following questions. **Each** question carries **five** marks. **(5×5=25)**

1. Explain briefly pillars of economic development of India.
2. Explain briefly different forms of enterprises.
3. Explain briefly characteristics of out-sourcing systems.
4. Write a note on LPG era.
5. Write a note on expansion of MNCs in India.
6. Narrate the growth of manufacturing sector under 'Make in India' policy.
7. Explain briefly business growth dimensions and phases.

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of following questions. **Each** question carries **ten** marks. **(3×10=30)**

8. Discuss the growth of IT and ITES business in India.
9. Discuss the impact of New Industrial Policy of 2014.
10. Discuss the present status and performance of manufacturing industries in India.
11. Discuss the present status of third sector organizations in India.

P.T.O.

SECTION – C

12. **Compulsory** Case Study. **(1×15=15)**

The First Industrial Revolution took place from the 18th to 19th centuries in Europe and America. It was a period when mostly agrarian, rural societies became industrial and urban. The Second Industrial Revolution took place between 1870 and 1914, just before WWI. It was a period of growth for pre-existing industries and expansion of new ones, such as steel, oil and electricity, and used electric power to create mass production. The Third Industrial Revolution or the Digital Revolution refers to the advancement of technology from analogue electronic and mechanical devices to the digital technology available today. It started during the 1980s and is ongoing.

The Fourth Industrial Revolution builds on the digital revolution, representing new ways in which technology becomes embedded within societies and even the human body. It is marked by emerging technology breakthroughs in a number of fields, including robotics, artificial intelligence, nanotechnology, quantum computing, biotechnology, The Internet of Things, 3D printing and autonomous vehicles.

In his book, The Fourth Industrial Revolution, Klaus Schwab, founder and executive chairman of the World Economic Forum, describes how this fourth revolution is fundamentally different from the previous three, which were characterised mainly by advances in technology. 'Mastering the Fourth Industrial Revolution' was the theme of the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2016 in Davos-Klosters, Switzerland.

So for all intent and purposes, Industry 4.0 is a real deal. Schwab says, "The term Fourth Industrial Revolution is an umbrella concept that includes several emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, robotics, big data, cloud, 3D printing or additive manufacturing and Internet of Things (IoT), among others. Although many of these technologies have been underway for several decades, they are now consolidating and converging Machines may be seamlessly connected to each other in a factory unit. Consumers too are more

connected to the internet through different devices and use a wide range of applications for different purposes. Even governments are deploying big data to understand the trends and calibrate their policy responses."

Broadly speaking, there are three types of technological developments taking place in the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The first consists of innovations that are happening in the West but are being deployed or have the potential to be deployed across the word. The second comprises solutions meant only for local needs. These are low-tech and affordable solutions that work in emerging markets. The third is being created in emerging markets but it has the potential to be scaled up across the world.

Questions :

a) Explain briefly the some major innovations that are deployed across the world.

b) Discuss solutions meant only for local needs with suitable examples.

c) Discuss the major Indian industry scaled up across the world.