PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY
BENGALURU
School of Commerce
Mid-Term Examinations - November 2024

Semester:3

Course Code: BSE1025

Course Name: Database for analytical Economics

Program: BSC Economics

Date: 07-11-2024

Time: 09.30am to 11.00am

Max Marks: 50

Weightage: 25%

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Instructions:
   (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
   (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.   **5Qx2M=10M**

1	What is a population census, and how is it conducted?	2 Marks	L1	CO1
2	List and explain four key demographic indicators collected during a population census.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
3	Name two important data sets obtained from the Indian Census, and explain their uses.	2 Marks	L1	CO1
4	How does a BoP deficit occur, and what does it indicate about an economy?	2 Marks	L3	CO3
5	What are the main indicators of Education Census?	2 Marks	L2	CO2

Part B

Answer ALL Questions. Each question carries 10 marks.   **4QX10M=40M**

6	Using the Income Method, calculate the National Income of an economy with the following data (in crore ₹): Wages and Salaries: ₹600 Rent: ₹150 Interest: ₹80 Profit: ₹250	10 Marks	L2	CO2

Mixed Income: ₹200

Net Factor Income from Abroad: ₹(-30)

Depreciation: ₹100

Indirect Taxes: ₹120

Subsidies: ₹50

Show all steps clearly and explain how the components contribute to the calculation of National Income.

Or

7	Using the following data, calculate the Balance of Payments (BoP) of an economy. Show your calculations clearly.	**10 Marks**	**L2**	**CO2**

- Exports of Goods: ₹500 crore
- Imports of Goods: ₹600 crore
- Exports of Services: ₹200 crore
- Imports of Services: ₹150 crore
- Net Income from Abroad: ₹(-50) crore
- Net Current Transfers: ₹100 crore
- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): ₹300 crore
- Portfolio Investment: ₹(-50) crore
- Foreign Borrowing: ₹200 crore
- Foreign Aid: ₹100 crore
- Increase in Foreign Exchange Reserves: ₹(-150) crore

Explain briefly what the overall BoP figure indicates about the economy.

8	Discuss the interrelationship between the Population Census, Economic Census, and Agricultural Census in providing a comprehensive picture of a country's development. How do these censuses complement each other in data collection and analysis?	**10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**

Or

9	Explain various demographic indicators collected during the population census and discuss how specific indicators can influence government policies in areas such as education, healthcare, and employment. Provide examples to illustrate your points.	**10 Marks**	**L1**	**CO1**

| 10 | Explain the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and discuss its relevance in understanding the industrial sector of the economy. What key indicators are covered in the ASI, and how do they contribute to economic planning and policy formulation? | **10 Marks** | **L3** | **CO3** |

<div align="center">**Or**</div>

| 11 | Evaluate the impact of the Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) on small and medium enterprises (SMEs) in India. How does the ASI data facilitate understanding the challenges faced by SMEs, and what indicators are specifically relevant to this sector? | **10 Marks** | **L3** | **CO3** |

| 12 | Consider the following data on demographic, education, and health indicators for India (2021): | **10 Marks** | **L3** | **CO3** |

1. Population Growth Rate: 1.0%
2. Literacy Rate: 77.7%
3. Infant Mortality Rate: 28 per 1,000 live births
4. Life Expectancy at Birth: 69.7 years
5. Gross Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education: 93%
6. Under-Nourishment Prevalence: 14%
7. Access to Clean Drinking Water: 88%
8. Maternal Mortality Rate: 97 per 100,000 live births
9. Unemployment Rate: 6.1%
10. Percentage of Population Below the Poverty Line: 22%

Based on this data, what do you think about the overall health and economic development of India? Provide a brief analysis of how these indicators reflect the socio-economic conditions and potential challenges the country may face.

Or

13 Consider the following data on demographic, education, and health   **10 Marks**   **L2**   **CO2**
indicators for Sri Lanka (2021):

1. Population Growth Rate: 0.3%
2. Literacy Rate: 92.5%
3. Infant Mortality Rate: 8 per 1,000 live births
4. Life Expectancy at Birth: 77.9 years
5. Gross Enrollment Ratio in Primary Education: 100%
6. Under-Nourishment Prevalence: 16%
7. Access to Clean Drinking Water: 90%
8. Maternal Mortality Rate: 36 per 100,000 live births
9. Unemployment Rate: 5.2%
10. Percentage of Population Below the Poverty Line: 4.1%

Based on this data, what do you think about the overall health and economic development of Sri Lanka? Provide a brief analysis of how these indicators reflect the socio-economic conditions and potential challenges the country may face.