

Day & Date	Part	Subject Name	Time	Code	Max. Marks
Tuesday 07/11/2017	II Repeater	English (For English Medium)	11.00 AM To 02.00 PM	1201	100

Note: 1) Question No.1 is compulsory.
2) Attempt any four out of the rest.

Q.1 Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

20

Based on the ideas championed by our founding fathers for women empowerment, many social, economic and political provisions were incorporated in the Indian Constitution. Women in India now participate in areas such as education, sports, politics, media, art and culture, service sector and science and technology. But due to the deep-rooted patriarchal mentality in the Indian society, women are still victimized, humiliated, tortured and exploited. Even after almost seven decades of Independence, women are still subjected to discrimination in the social, economic and educational field.

Women empowerment' means emancipation of women from the vicious grips of social, economical, political, caste and gender-based discrimination. It means granting women the freedom to make life choices. Women empowerment does not mean 'deifying women' rather it means replacing patriarchy with parity. In this regard, there are various facets of women empowerment, such as given hereunder:—

Human Rights or Individual Rights: A woman is a being with senses, imagination and thoughts; she should be able to express them freely. Individual empowerment means to have the self-confidence to articulate and assert the power to negotiate and decide.

Social Women Empowerment: A critical aspect of social empowerment of women is the promotion of gender equality. Gender equality implies a society in which women and men enjoy the same opportunities, outcomes, rights and obligations in all spheres of life.

Educational Women Empowerment: It means empowering women with the knowledge, skills, and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the development process. It means making women aware of their rights and developing a confidence to claim them.

Economic and occupational empowerment: It implies a better quality of material life through sustainable livelihoods owned and managed by women. It means reducing their financial dependence on their male counterparts by making them a significant part of the human resource.

Legal Women Empowerment: It suggests the provision of an effective legal structure which is supportive of women empowerment. It means addressing the gaps between what the law prescribes and what actually occurs.

Political Women Empowerment: It means the existence of a political system favoring the participation in and control by the women of the political decision-making process and in governance.

Questions:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| a) What is meant by women's empowerment? | 02 |
| b) How ideas of women's empowerment included in the Indian constitution? | 01 |
| c) What is meant by Political Women Empowerment? | 01 |
| d) How will Women be empowered by economically? | 01 |
| e) How will gender equality be promoted? | 02 |
| f) What is meant by individual empowerment? | 01 |
| g) Which type of legal structure is required according to the passage? | 01 |
| h) What is meant by economic empowerment of women? | 01 |

- i) Give synonyms of the following: 05
 1) Father
 2) Economic
 3) Gaps
 4) Rights
 5) Discrimination
- j) Make sentences of the following: 05
 1) Legal
 2) Participate
 3) Vicious
 4) Quality
 5) Technology
- Q.2 a)** Explain the concept of 'Credit worthiness' and its importance in the process of giving and taking credit 10
- OR**
- You want to start selling plastic furniture in your furniture showroom. Draft a letter to Neelkamal Plastic asking for goods worth 1 lakh on credit basis.
- b)** Explain the importance of Collection letters in brief. 10
- OR**
- Patel Book Depo has taken goods worth 50000 on credit basis and their amount is due. As Manager of Navneet Stationeries draft a letter notifying them about the due amount.
- Q.3** Draft the minutes of the Annual General Body Meeting of Shri Aangan Co-operative Housing society held on 22nd September 2017, where amongst other the following points were discussed: 20
 a) Election of two managing committee members
 b) Increasing the maintenance charges
 c) Changing the security agency
 d) Building repairs & painting
 e) Appointment of new internal and external auditor
 f) Celebration of Cultural events in the year 2017-18
- Q.4 Write any two of the following letters:** 20
 a) While coming to the office you had an accident and suffered a fracture. You have been advised to rest for 10 days. Draft an application of leave to the Manager of your company.
 b) You have been selected to study.MBA in a very reputed college located in New Delhi. Hence it will not be possible for you to continue in your present job. Draft a letter of resignation.
 c) Infotech India has selected Ms Payal patel for the post of Data Entry Operator. Draft an offer letter giving details of salary and other service condition being offered by the company.
- Q.5** J K Paper Products have advertised for the post of Marketing Executive to be located in Mumbai and all across Maharashtra. Draft a Job application letter with C V. 20
- Q.6 Read the following passage and summarize it:** 20
 India, which has emerged as the world's second largest mobile market, is also the fifth largest producer of e-waste, discarding roughly 18.5 lakh tonnes of electronic waste each year. When mixed with domestic waste, e-waste often ends up either in landfills or in incinerators, which causes toxins like lead, mercury and cadmium to leach into soil and water, thus polluting the environment.
 Namo E-Waste Pvt. Ltd., an e-waste recycling startup, based out of Delhi has the solution to this staggering and piling problem of e-waste generation. The company picks up all kind of electronic waste and recycles them into different usable products. It came into operation in 2016, with the philosophy that a useless

device for someone can turn into a useful device for another. The company realised that e-waste that was negatively impacting the environment could be stimulating the economy.

All kinds of wastes are segregated, identified and disposed of as per the specified norms in all cities of the UK and a recycling mechanism is in place. The company was inspired by their waste management system and started thinking about implementing the same in our country, countering the local challenges that are present here.

E-waste was paid attention by the company because of the lack of awareness about it and also because it is the fastest growing solid waste stream. India lacks the kind of infrastructure required for hazardous waste management and that became the inspiration to start a business in that direction. The company took about a year to study the feasibility of the plan. Installing machinery, setting up of the plant and the approval process, all happened in 2014.

The company's purpose is to provide environmentally sound, innovative, and economic electronic waste recycling solutions to the community. It strives to provide green alternatives for today's electronic assets management dilemma and to promote policy changes that benefit the environment, health, and economy through safe disposal and recycling of electronic goods.

Namo E-Waste provides comprehensive and 'complete recycling services to get rid of .electronic wastes. It is authorised by the Pollution Control Board for handling hazardous waste and e- wastes, and has the technology to extract metals from e-waste.

The company's technology is based on the manual dismantling, segregation and recycling method. It uses a dry shredding and separating method to extract metals from printed circuit boards. The material is granulated to less than 5mm size and in the electrostatic separator, metals and hazardous content are completely separated. We don't have emissions from the process in the form of water or dust.

Namo E-Waste has its recycling facilities and office in Faridabad, Haryana. The company has a presence in 12 states and union territories across the country in the form of collection centres, and channel partners in Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Karnataka, Mumbai, Goa, Andhra Pradesh, Wes Bengal and Tamil Nadu. Through these locations, the company has been able to reach out to 70 per cent of e-waste generated in the country.

The company collects e-waste from leading companies across India through contractual procurement. They also buy it from various institutes, organisations and smaller companies on a B2B model. For the B2C model they are collecting e-waste from housing societies, RWA's and houses by conducting awareness and collection drives across NCR. They have got a lot of appreciation from consumers who are aware about e-waste and are able to connect to the cause. People are willing to even donate their low value waste for charitable causes. We are looking to expand in this area and reach out to a maximum number of people through our application based venture.

The e-waste collected by the company is segregated and usable devices are refurbished. These are then sold through online marketplaces and a dealers' network. The waste that is of no use is broken to extract commodities like copper, aluminum, iron, etc., which are sold to foundries, factories that produce metal castings. This model of business is highly competitive but through our expertise we are able to make profits, he says. On an average, Namu E-Waste processes about 20 tonnes of e-waste every day, across various categories like large and small appliances, IT products, PCB's and electrical wires.