

**Bachelor of Commerce Examination: October/November –
2015 Part: III (Repeater) (Annual Pattern)**

Day & Date	Paper No.	Subject Name	Time	Code
Wednesday 21/10/2015	P – III	English (For Non English Medium)	11. 00 AM to 02. 00 PM	1601

**Instructions: 1) Question number 1 is compulsory.
2) Attempt any four out of the remaining.**

- Q.1** “The duty of a teacher is to make a student confident to face life.” Illustrate 20
it with the special reference to Sudhaji’s maths teacher.

OR

What did Sudhaji experience during her visit to the colony of leprosy patients?

- Q. 2 Write short notes on any two of the following:-** 20

1. Sudhaji’s experience of the Independence Day celebration in village school.
2. Ratna’s success story.
3. Three revolutionary ideas told by Sudhaji’s son.
4. Girija’s positive attitude to life.

- Q. 3 Attempt any two of the following:** 20

- a. You have received an order for the goods worth Rs. 85,000/- from Mangal Stores, Nasik whose credit facility has been stopped temporarily due to repeated delays in making payments. Write a reply which is fair to both the inquirer and the applicant for credit.
- b. Sheetal Traders, Bhavnagar, have placed an order for goods worth Rs. 4,00,000 /- to be delivered on credit of 60 days. They have not provided any information about their credit standing. Write to them asking for the references.
- c. From the status information that you have collected about the credit worthiness of Mahi Leather Projects, Nagpur, you are not fully satisfied. Write a letter to them expressing your inability to grant their request.

Q. 4 Attempt any two of the following:- 20

- a. Shreekala Textiles, Surat, have not responded to your reminders about the payment of Rs. 2,00,000 /- which is overdue for the last three months. Write a letter asking them to settle their account in installments if they have any financial difficulty.
- b. Draft a letter to Royal Pvt. Ltd., Pune, who have not paid the overdues of Rs. 95,000 /- inspite of repeated reminders and requests. Make it clear that unless the bill is paid within four days, the legal action might be the only solution.
- c. Sai Stores, Nasik, have not paid their bill of Rs. 1,45,000 /- inspite of three reminders. Write to them whether they have any dissatisfaction regarding products and services.

Q.5 A) Write sales letter for any one of the following:- 10

- i. Ready to eat chappatis (Rotis)
- ii. Computer programming course

- B) Draft the minutes of the monthly meeting of the managing committee of Suraj Housing Society, Fort at which the following activities were on the agenda :- 10**
- i. To organize dental check-up camp for residents.
 - ii. To subscribe new magazines for club house of the society.
 - iii. To plans a Haldi Kumkum programme for ladies.

Q.6 A) Write an application with bio-data for the post of computer programmer at Santosh Electricals, Mumbai. 10

OR

Write an application with bio-data for the post of a school teacher for teaching Hindi to the students of secondary classes.

B) Write note on one of the following: 10

- i. Fax – advantages
- ii. Uses of internet
- iii. E-mail – advantages

- A)** A scarcity economy and a short – age of capital have made Indians inventive about improvising on inputs and reducing costs. In the Indian economic lexicon, nothing is entirely valueless, and everything is potentially of value. Indians do not take easily to the western culture of throwing things away. They are uncomfortable with disposables because they instinctively think in terms of possible use, not fixed periods of usage. Educated Indians will routinely reuse gift wrappers, preserve aluminum foil, recycle wedding gifts and diligently peel off unmarked stamps from letters. A million *kabadiwallahs* make a living from finding something of value from junk. They are willing to buy or sell any junk, from newspapers to empty bottles. Their business premise is simple: everything has the capacity of being recycled, because everyone is looking to minimise costs. It is estimated that 60 percent of India's plastic waste is recycled, compared to 10 percent in China and 12 percent in Japan.

Indians have little option but to be street smart. Indeed, the street is the biggest employer in the country. India has a variable army of 'foot – path businessmen': small shopkeepers, tea stall owners, *dhabawallahs*, artisans, barbers and rickshaw pullers. It is estimated that 10 million men and women work as street hawkers and vendors, and more than 60 million people are directly dependent on this trade. The organised sector of the economy – private, public and corporate-employs less than 5 percent of the workforce.

- B)** Trees are useful to human beings in three important ways: they provide wood and other products; they give shade and they help to prevent drought and floods.

Unfortunately, in many parts of the world, people do not realize that the last point is the most important. In their eagerness to make quick profit from the trees, they cut down a large number of trees and do not realize that they are losing their best friends.

Two thousand years ago, a rich and powerful country cut down trees to build warships and hoped to gain itself an empire. It gained the empire but without trees, the soil became hard and poor. When the empire fell to pieces, the country found itself faced with flood and starvation.

Even where the government understands the importance of having a large number of trees, it is difficult to persuade the villagers to see this. They want wood for cooking their food, they can earn money by

selling the wood to townspeople. They are often too lazy or too careless to plant and take care of new trees. Unless the government has a good system of control, or can educate the people, forests will gradually disappear.

This means that people have fewer trees; but more seriously, it means that there will be floods and the soil will eventually turn into desert. Where there are trees, their roots break up the soil and allow the rain water to sink in and bind the soil, thus preventing it from being washed away easily. If there are no trees, the rain falls on hard ground and flows away on the surface, carrying away with it the rich top-soil in which the crops grow. When the top-soil is gone, nothing remains but useless desert.