**SEMESTER END EXAMINATIONS (PRACTICALS) – August 2022 ( OL)**

**Exam Date 2.8.2022 6.00 pm to 8.00pm**

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| Programme & Branch | : | MBA OL  | Semester | : | I |
| Course Code & Name | : | MSE 6109 **Business Communication Laboratory** |
| Duration | : | 2 Hours | Maximum Marks | : | 25 |

**LISTENING (10 Marks)**

**Instructions**

**1. Read the question paper (once or twice) to know its contents.**

**2.Copy and paste the link in the browser. Listen to the audio file, and answer the questions given below.**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1a_UQ31J1x3Dk5fsIlnJinx58JRQehCs1/view?usp=sharing>

**I. Choose the correct answer from the options given: (5x1=5)**

1. How did you spend your free time during--------?

a) the week end b) the weeks of lockdown c) the weeks of pandemic

2. What is the subject of this program?

a) relationship b) research c) trees

3. There are -------- who support and help feed child trees.

a) mother trees b) some people c) gardeners

4. Who is Suzanne Simard?

a) anthropologist b) a tree researcher c) a hero of the story

5. Who can even tell their family members?

a) a researcher b) dendrology c) trees

**II. State whether the following sentences are True or False: (5x1=5)**

1. Georgina asked Neil about his free time during the weeks of lockdown.

2. Georgina has been doing some online research on the origin of various trees.

3. Neil is investigating his family tree.

4. The drawing shows all the relationships between the different members of my family.

5. According to some people, trees also have families.

**READING (10 Marks)**

**Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions given below:**

Agriculture dominates change in India through its causal links with factor and product markets. It employs 60 per cent of the labour force and contributes 26 per cent of the gross domestic product. In the poorer states, its contribution to the domestic product is close to 40 per cent. Low productivity in agriculture has led to the concentration of the poor in this sector. Due to the sheer size of the agricultural economy and the importance of its major products (cereals) in the diets of the poor, gains in agricultural productivity have significant potential impact on poverty. Theoretically, it is possible to reduce poverty as well as expand the domestic market for industry by raising labour productivity in agriculture and spreading its gains among the low-income groups. Modelling of the linkages between agricultural and industrial growth has shown that a 10 per cent increase in agricultural output would increase industrial output by 5 per cent and urban workers would benefit by both increased industrial employment and price deflation.

 However, there is an asymmetry of adjustments in the demand and supply of agricultural goods. An increase in non-agricultural production would lead to an immediate increase in demand for intermediate and final agricultural goods, whereas supply-side adjustments involving reallocation of resources and net additional investment for capacity expansion take a much longer period. There is a widely held view that in a large country like India, the demand stimulus for industrialization would come mainly from agriculture with less social and economic costs. Interdependencies in food and labour market are important for the development process. An upward shift in the food supply curve would simultaneously result in an upward shift in the labour demand curve. The magnitude of the interdependence depends on the technique of production causing the shifts in the food supply curve. Similarly, an upward shift in the labour supply curve shifts up the food demand curve. The extent of interdependence between the forces of labour supply and food demand depends on the employment-output elasticity and the income elasticity of demand for food. The recent estimate of the employment output elasticity in agriculture is around 0.5, income elasticity of food is in the range of 0.55-0.50 and that for cereals is 0.25-0.30. The other important interdependency which plays a crucial role in inducing indirect employment, is that between food and other sectors through demand linkages. Since food accounts for a major share in the budget of the poor and any reduction in the food price leaves a significant proportion of income for other items, a lower food price stimulates employment in industrial and service sectors. On the other hand, an increase in the food price would increase the wage costs of industrial products and hence the prices of industrial products.

 In the absence of adjustments through exports, it would result in demand deficiency. Clearly, the most favourable situation in India is one in which labour demand outpaces its supply and food supply outpaces its demand. Wage rates cannot fall below a certain minimum determined by the costs of subsistence living and the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate. Demographic pressure cannot push the wage rate below the subsistence level. People would be willing to starve rather than work unless the energy expended in physical work is compensated by the energy provided by food. Food grain price usually determines the subsistence wage rate in agricultural as well as in the urban informal sector since food grains account for about four-fifths of the calorie intake of the poor.

**I. Choose the correct answer for the following from the given options: (5x1=5)**

1. Which of the following, according to the passage, signifies influence of agricultural products on poverty?

(A) Higher labour productivity in agriculture reduces poverty.

(B) Agricultural products is the main constituent of the food of the poor.

(C) Agriculture output spurs industrial growth which ultimately helps the poor.

 (i) A and B only (ii) B and C only (iii) A and C only

(iv) All A, B, and C (v) None of these

2. Which of the following, according to the passage, benefits do the urban workers get from increased agricultural production?

 (A) Urban workers get agricultural products at a cheaper rate.

 (B) Urban workers get agricultural products at a cheaper rate.

 (C) Urban workers get more job offers in the agricultural sector.

 (i) None (ii) A and B only (iii) B and C only

(iv) A and C only (v) All A, B and C

3. The wage rate of which of the following sectors is dependent on the foodgrains price?

(A) Agriculture sector

(B) Informal urban sector

(C) Orgainsed urban sector

(i) A only (ii) B only (iii) C only

(iv) A and B only (v) All A, B and C

4. Which of the following, according to the passage, will be the result of increase in non-agricultural production?

(A) Increase in demand for non-agricultural products

(B) Increase in demand for intermediate agricultural products

(C) Increase in demand for final agricultural products

(i) Only A and B (ii) Only B and C (iii) Only A and C

(iv) Only B (v) All A, B and C

5. Which of the following is meant by ―the labour supply curve turns elastic at the subsistence wage rate‖ as used in the passage?

(i) People refuse to work at the minimum wage rate.

 (ii) People still work at the minimum wage rate.

 (iii) People are eager to work at the minimum wage rate.

(iv) People have no option but to work at the minimum wage rate.

(v) None of these

**II. Write whether the following statements are True or False: (5x1=5)**

1. Increase in labour productivity in agriculture can reduce poverty.

2. Agricultural sector can provide the impetus for greater industrialization at lower cost.

3. Increase in food supply will increase the demand for labour forces.

4. Concentration of low-income group people is relatively higher in the non-agricultural sector.

5. Clearly, the most favourable situation in India is one in which labour demand outpaces its supply and food supply outpaces its supply.

**WRITING (5 MARKS)**

1. A reputed Software Company in Chennai requires Software Developers.  Candidates with proficiency in English and software development are preferred. Draft a Resume to The Personnel Manager, P.O.Box: 7988, C/o The Hindu, Chennai -02.

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