



National Institute of Technology Calicut
School of Management Studies
MS1001 Professional Communication
Test 1
Semester-1 2013-14

Roll No:
Name:

Time :0930 – 1030 am
Total Marks :20

Q. 1 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below;

The idea of demarcating certain areas within the country as special economic zones to promote investment and growth is not new. A large country unable to provide the kind of facilities and environment that can attract foreign investment throughout the country often finds it feasible and attractive to carve up some of its areas where such facilities can be provided. The laws and procedures for setting up new industries are **waived** to make the area business-friendly with developed infrastructure and a one-window interaction with government. In addition, huge tax benefits are promised to lure investors. China's experience shows that if chalked out and implemented with care such a policy can accelerate the flow of capital and technology from abroad and thereby speed up growth.

However, SEZs may not be the best option in all situations to clear the bottlenecks in growth. India's experience with export processing zones (EPZs) bears this out. They have failed in India for the simple reason that the factors that made the SEZs successful in China have been absent here.

In India, as in China, EPZs were thought of as a way of providing an escape route from the stranglehold of control that prevailed over the Indian economy. But even while promising to ease the rigours of controls, Indian policy-makers could not give up their **penchant** for micromanaging from the centre and undoing the promised relaxations with all kinds of qualifications and "guidelines".

Over last two decades India has evolved into a market economy and much of governmental control has disappeared, but the flow of foreign direct investment has not reached anywhere near the levels of China. Besides, infrastructure building has fallen far short of what is required. Even after three years of the enactment of the Electricity Act (2003), private investment in electricity generation is still a trickle with the states refusing to give up the monopoly of their electricity boards in the matter of purchase of the power generated. While swearing by growth, governments at both the centre and the states cite the fiscal responsibility laws to **plead** their helplessness in making the required investments to improve infrastructure.

Given this situation, the SEZs have apparently been thought of as a simple way out. In its enthusiasm for SEZs the commerce ministry forgot two critical lessons of the Chinese experience, viz., that an SEZ must be of an adequate size to provide opportunities for reaping the benefit of large-scale operations and their number should be few. Every industry or economic activity worth its name is now seeking SEZ status. Proposals are now being floated to invite foreign educational institutions to come to India with promises of SEZ treatment! The finance

ministry **apprehends** a loss of nearly Rs. 1,75,000 crore in direct taxes, customs duties and excise duties over the next five years.

- a.) Identify the central idea and give a suitable title to the passage.
- b.) Give synonyms to the highlighted words.

2+2=4 Marks

Q2) Make notes and write a summary for the passage given below:

4+4=8 Marks

After the ISRO lost contact with Chandrayaan, India's first lunar space probe, on Friday, the space agency has now announced that the mission has been declared closed.

The premature end to the originally envisioned 2 year mission came when the craft first reported issues related to its positioning. After being controlled with the help of Gyroscopes for over a month, the craft finally gave up and on Friday, lost all contact with the command centre back in India. However, according to ISRO, the mission has already, in 300 odd days managed to complete 95 percent of the objectives assigned to it.

The Chandrayaan was launched on Oct. 22 last year aboard a PSLV C11 rocket and took over a week and half to reach the lunar orbit. Apart from being India's first lunar probe, it was also one of India's first truly "international" space missions with a number of space agencies including the NASA and the ESA providing payloads for the craft. The Chandrayaan has as many as 11 payloads from various countries. The mission was also quite frugal in terms of the money spent at just \$82 million.

While it may have not lasted the two year period it was supposed to serve, it has no doubt given India the capability to launch crafts to heavenly bodies beyond the Earth's atmosphere. The launch of the Chandrayaan also generated a lot of interest as it happened at the same time when the world was celebrating 40 years of Neil Armstrong's first "Moonwalk". In the future, many countries have plans to send manned and unnamed crafts to the moon. These include U.S., China, India and South Korea. In fact, India is already working on the Chandrayaan 2, which is expected, to land on the moon sometime in 2013. That mission apart from having a lunar orbiter will send a lunar rover to the surface of the moon from where it can collect and analyse lunar soil and rock.

As for the Chandrayaan 1, the mission already has collected over 70,000 images all of which are being analysed. The craft will take another 1,000 days and it will eventually crash on to the lunar surface after that. While the mission ending prematurely will remain a disappointment to many, it is pertinent to note that it did manage to accomplish 95 percent of the objectives assigned to it - besides, sending a craft to the moon is no cakewalk.

(406 words)

Q3) Keeping in view the specifications given in the advertisement, draft a resume for the position advertised. 4 Marks

Designation	Senior Software Engineer/ Principal Engineer (Job Posted-27/08/2013)
Job Description	<p>Essential Job duties & responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out analysis, design and development of software appropriate tools • Carry out day-to-day development of assigned project work working closely with team members • Ensure satisfactory performance of code and carry out code optimizations • Minimize rework of code in response to bugs found by Software Testing Team • Work closely with Software Test Engineers to ensure better and timely product delivery • Be directly involved from Analysis and Design phases of the product with Quality Assurance • Participate and work with team members in code reviews and make necessary improvements in code • Effectively communicate with Team Lead about details of project work & specifications as required • Provide regular status updates to Team Lead • Work with other development staff and coordinate resources to meet production goals • Ensure Quality of the software deliverables and accuracy to specifications • Deliver projects on-time and to specifications • Support any other departmental projects/tasks as and when directed by Supervisor • Occasional travel may be required for training <p>Essential Skill Set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MS Technologies C++, C#, windows applications, excellent experience in C# is mandatory • OS: Windows CE (compact edition), Windows 7 • Experience working on Agile software development methodology will be an added advantage. • Must be good team player. Should be willing to work as an Individual contributor. • Must display a sound understanding of software development lifecycle, with excellent problem solving skills
Desired Profile	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 to 4 Years of C# experience is mandatory, experience on Win forms is desirable • Experience in Embedded domain / working with Devices will be an added Advantage
Experience	5 - 10 Years
Industry Type	IT-Software / Software Services
Role	Software Developer
Functional Area	IT Software - Client/Server Programming
Education	UG - B.Tech/B.E. - Any Specialization PG - Post Graduation Not Required DOCTORATE - Any Doctorate - Any Specialization, Doctorate Not Required
Compensation:	INR 8,00,000 - 16,00,000 P.A
Location	Hyderabad / Secunderabad

Q 4 Represent the given data graphically:

4 Marks

TOTAL DEATHS	NO. 1 CAUSE	NO. 2 CAUSE	NO. 3 CAUSE
White/Non-Latino 154,084	Heart Disease 40,998	Cancer 37,098	Chronic Lower Respiratory Diseases 10,201
Latino 38,034	Cancer 8,448	Heart Disease 7,633	Accidents 2,641
Asian/Pacific Islander 18,497	Cancer 6,320	Heart Disease 4,434	Stroke 1,831
African American 17,562	Heart Disease 4,837	Cancer 4,227	Stroke 1,032

Figure 1.a: Major Causes of Death by Race/Ethnic Group, California 2009

Source: California Department of Health Services, Sacramento, CALIFORNIA