

PAPER – 2: BUSINESS LAW & BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTING

SECTION A – BUSINESS LAW

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

*Attempt any **four** questions from the remaining **five** questions.*

Question 1

- (a) *X, Y and Z are partners in a firm. They jointly promised to pay ₹ 3,00,000 to D. Y become insolvent and his private assets are sufficient to pay 1/5 of his share of debts. X is compelled to pay the whole amount to D. Examining the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, decide the extent to which X can recover the amount from Z.*
(4 Marks)
- (b) *Ravi Private Limited has borrowed ₹ 5 crores from Mudra Finance Ltd. This debt is ultra vires to the company. Examine, whether the company is liable to pay this debt? State the remedy if any available to Mudra Finance Ltd.?*
(4 Marks)
- (c) *What is meant by delivery of goods under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930? State various modes of delivery.*
(4 Marks)

Answer

- (a) As per section 43 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, when two or more persons make a joint promise, the promisee may, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary, compel any one or more of such joint promisors to perform the whole of the promise.

Each of two or more joint promisors may compel every other joint promisor to contribute equally with himself to the performance of the promise, unless a contrary intention appears from the contract.

If any one of two or more joint promisors makes default in such contribution, the remaining joint promisors must bear the loss arising from such default in equal shares.

In the instant case, X, Y and Z jointly promised to pay ₹ 3,00,000. Y become insolvent and his private assets are sufficient to pay 1/5 of his share of debts. X is compelled to pay the whole amount. X is entitled to receive ₹ 20,000 from Y's estate, and ₹ 1,40,000 from Z.

- (b) As per the facts given, Ravi Private Limited borrowed ₹ 5 crore from Mudra Finance Ltd. This debt is ultra vires to the company, which signifies that Ravi Private Limited has borrowed the amount beyond the expressed limit prescribed in its memorandum. This act of the company can be said to be null and void.

In consequence, any act done or a contract made by the company which travels beyond the powers not only of the directors but also of the company is wholly void and inoperative in law and is therefore not binding on the company.

So is being the act void in nature, there being no existence of the contract between the Ravi Private Ltd. and Mudra Finance Ltd. Therefore, the company Ravi Private Ltd. is liable to pay this debt amount upto the limit prescribed in the memorandum.

Remedy available to the Mudra Finance Ltd.: The impact of the doctrine of ultra vires is that a company can neither be sued on an ultra vires transaction, nor can it sue on it. Since the memorandum is a "public document", it is open to public inspection. Therefore, a company which deals with the other, is deemed to know about the powers of the company.

So, Mudra Finance Ltd. can claim for the amount within the expressed limit prescribed in its memorandum.

- (c) **Delivery of goods [section 2(2) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930]:** Delivery means voluntary transfer of possession from one person to another. As a general rule, delivery of goods may be made by doing anything, which has the effect of putting the goods in the possession of the buyer, or any person authorized to hold them on his behalf.

Modes of delivery: Following are the modes of delivery for transfer of possession:

- (i) **Actual delivery:** When the goods are physically delivered to the buyer.
- (ii) **Constructive delivery:** When it is effected without any change in the custody or actual possession of the thing as in the case of delivery by attornment (acknowledgement) e.g., where a warehouseman holding the goods of A agrees to hold them on behalf of B, at A's request.
- (iii) **Symbolic delivery:** When there is a delivery of a thing in token of a transfer of something else, i.e., delivery of goods in the course of transit may be made by handing over documents of title to goods, like bill of lading or railway receipt or delivery orders or the key of a warehouse containing the goods is handed over to buyer.

Question 2

- (a) *State the exceptions to the rule "An agreement without consideration is void".* **(5 Marks)**
- (b) *What are the essential elements to form a LLP in India as per the LLP Act, 2008?* **(5 Marks)**
- (c) (i) *Distinguish between wagering agreement and contract of insurance.* **(2 Marks)**

OR

- (ii) *Examine with reason that the given statement is correct or incorrect "Minor is liable to pay for the necessaries supplied to him".* **(2 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) The general rule is that an agreement made without consideration is void (Section 25 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872). However, the Indian Contract Act contains certain exceptions to this rule. In the following cases, the agreement though made even without consideration, will be valid and enforceable.
1. **Natural Love and Affection:** Any written and registered agreement made on account of love and affection between the parties standing in near relationship to each other.
 2. **Compensation for past voluntary services:** A promise to compensate, wholly or in part, a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promisor.
 3. **Promise to pay time barred debt:** A promise in writing signed by the person making it or by his authorized agent, made to pay a debt barred by limitation.
 4. **Agency:** According to Section 185 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, no consideration is necessary to create an agency.
 5. **Completed gift:** In case of completed gifts, the rule no consideration no contract does not apply. Explanation (1) to Section 25 states “nothing in this section shall affect the validity as between the donor and donee, of any gift actually made.” Thus, gifts do not require any consideration.
 6. **Bailment:** No consideration is required to effect the contract of bailment (Section 148).
 7. **Charity:** If a promisee undertakes the liability on the promise of the person to contribute to charity, there the contract shall be valid.
- (b) **Essential elements to incorporate LLP-** Under the LLP Act, 2008, the following elements are very essential to form a LLP in India:
- (i) To complete and submit incorporation document in the form prescribed with the Registrar electronically;
 - (ii) To have at least two partners for incorporation of LLP [Individual or body corporate];
 - (iii) To have registered office in India to which all communications will be made and received;
 - (iv) To appoint minimum two individuals as designated partners who will be responsible for number of duties including doing of all acts, matters and things as are required to be done by the LLP. Atleast one of them should be resident in India.
 - (v) A person or nominee of body corporate intending to be appointed as designated partner of LLP should hold a Designated Partner Identification Number (DPIN) allotted by MCA.

(vi) To execute a partnership agreement between the partners *inter se* or between the LLP and its partners. In the absence of any agreement the provisions as set out in First Schedule of LLP Act, 2008 will be applied.

(vii) LLP Name.

(c) (i) **Distinction between Wagering Agreement and Contract of Insurance**

	Basis	Wagering Agreement	Contracts of Insurance
1.	Meaning	It is a promise to pay money or money's worth on the happening or non happening of an uncertain event.	It is a contract to indemnify the loss.
2.	Consideration	There is no consideration between the two parties. There is just gambling for money.	The crux of insurance contract is the mutual consideration (premium and compensation amount).
3.	Insurable Interest	There is no property in case of wagering agreement. There is betting on other's life and properties.	Insured party has insurable interest in the life or property sought to be insured.
4.	Contract of Indemnity	Loser has to pay the fixed amount on the happening of uncertain event.	Except life insurance, the contract of insurance indemnifies the insured person against loss
5.	Enforceability	It is void and unenforceable agreement.	It is valid and enforceable
6.	Premium	No such logical calculations are required in case of wagering agreement.	Calculation of premium is based on scientific and actuarial calculation of risks.
7.	Public Welfare	They have been regarded as against the public welfare.	They are beneficial to the society.

OR

(ii) **Minor is liable to pay for the necessaries supplied to him:** This statement is incorrect. The case of necessaries supplied to a minor or to any other person whom

such minor is legally bound to support is governed by section 68 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. A claim for necessaries supplied to a minor is enforceable by law, only against minor's estate, if he possesses. But a minor is not liable for any price that he may promise and never for more than the value of the necessaries. There is no personal liability of the minor, but only his property is liable.

Question 3

(a) *Distinguish between dissolution of firm and dissolution of partnership.* **(2 Marks)**

(b) *What are the consequences of Non-Registration of a Partnership Firm? Discuss.*

(4 Marks)

(c) *M Ltd., contract with Shanti Traders to make and deliver certain machinery to them by 30.6.2017 for ₹ 11.50 lakhs. Due to labour strike, M Ltd. could not manufacture and deliver the machinery to Shanti Traders. Later, Shanti Traders procured the machinery from another manufacturer for ₹ 12.75 lakhs. Due to this Shanti Traders was also prevented from performing a contract which it had made with Zenith Traders at the time of their contract with M Ltd. and were compelled to pay compensation for breach of contract. Advise Shanti Traders the amount of compensation which it can claim from M Ltd., referring to the legal provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.* **(6 Marks)**

Answer**(a) DISSOLUTION OF FIRM VS. DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP**

S. No.	Basis of Difference	Dissolution of Firm	Dissolution of Partnership
1.	Continuation of business	It involves discontinuation of business in partnership.	It does not affect continuation of business. It involves only reconstitution of the firm.
2.	Winding up	It involves winding up of the firm and requires realization of assets and settlement of liabilities.	It involves only reconstitution and requires only revaluation of assets and liabilities of the firm.
3.	Order of court	A firm may be dissolved by the order of the court.	Dissolution of partnership is not ordered by the court.
4.	Scope	It necessarily involves dissolution of partnership.	It may or may not involve dissolution of firm.
5.	Final closure of books	It involves final closure of books of the firm.	It does not involve final closure of the books.

- (b) **Consequences of Non-Registration of a Partnership Firm [Section 69 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932]:** Although registration of firms is not compulsory, yet the consequences or disabilities of non-registration have a persuasive pressure for their registration. **These disabilities briefly are as follows:**
- (i) **No suit in a civil court by firm or other co-partners against third party:** The firm or any other person on its behalf cannot bring an action against the third party for breach of contract entered into by the firm, unless the firm is registered and the persons suing are or have been shown in the register of firms as partners in the firm.
 - (ii) **No relief to partners for set-off of claim:** If an action is brought against the firm by a third party, then neither the firm nor the partner can claim any set-off, if the suit be valued for more than ₹100 or pursue other proceedings to enforce the rights arising from any contract.
 - (iii) **Aggrieved partner cannot bring legal action against other partner or the firm:** A partner of an unregistered firm (or any other person on his behalf) is precluded from bringing legal action against the firm or any person alleged to be or to have been a partner in the firm. But, such a person may sue for dissolution of the firm or for accounts and realization of his share in the firm's property where the firm is dissolved.
 - (iv) **Third party can sue the firm:** In case of an unregistered firm, an action can be brought against the firm by a third party.
- (c) Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides for consequences of breach of contract. According to it, when a contract has been broken, the party who suffers by such breach is entitled to receive from the party who has broken the contract, compensation for any loss or damage caused to him thereby which naturally arose in the usual course of things from such breach or which the parties knew when they made the contract, to be likely to result from the breach of it. Such compensation is not given for any remote and indirect loss or damage sustained by reason of the breach. It is further provided in the explanation to the section that in estimating the loss or damage from a breach of contract, the means which existed of remedying the inconvenience caused by the non-performance of the contract must be taken into account.

Applying the above principle of law to the given case, M Ltd. is obliged to compensate for the loss of ₹ 1.25 lakh (i.e. ₹ 12.75 minus ₹ 11.50 = ₹ 1.25 lakh) which had naturally arisen due to default in performing the contract by the specified date.

Regarding the amount of compensation which Shanti Traders were compelled to make to Zenith Traders, it depends upon the fact whether M Ltd., knew about the contract of Shanti Traders for supply of the contracted machinery to Zenith Traders on the specified date. If so, M Ltd is also obliged to reimburse the compensation which Shanti Traders had to pay to Zenith Traders for breach of contract. Otherwise M Ltd is not liable.

Question 4

- (a) *What is appropriation of goods under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930? State the essentials regarding appropriation of unascertained goods.* **(6 Marks)**
- (b) *X, Y and Z are partners in a Partnership Firm. They were carrying their business successfully for the past several years. Spouses of X and Y fought in ladies club on their personal issue and X's wife was hurt badly. X got angry on the incident and he convinced Z to expel Y from their partnership firm. Y was expelled from partnership without any notice from X and Z. Considering the provisions of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, state whether they can expel a partner from the firm. What are the criteria for test of good faith in such circumstances?* **(6 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) **Appropriation of goods:** Appropriation of goods involves selection of goods with the intention of using them in performance of the contract and with the mutual consent of the seller and the buyer.

The essentials regarding appropriation of unascertained goods are:

- (a) There is a contract for the sale of unascertained or future goods.
 - (b) The goods should conform to the description and quality stated in the contract.
 - (c) The goods must be in a deliverable state.
 - (d) The goods must be unconditionally (as distinguished from an intention to appropriate) appropriated to the contract either by delivery to the buyer or his agent or the carrier.
 - (e) The appropriation must be made by:
 - (i) the seller with the assent of the buyer; or
 - (ii) the buyer with the assent of the seller.
 - (f) The assent may be express or implied.
 - (g) The assent may be given either before or after appropriation.
- (b) A partner may not be expelled from a firm by a majority of partners except in exercise, in good faith, of powers conferred by contract between the partners. It is, thus, essential that:
- (i) the power of expulsion must have existed in a contract between the partners;
 - (ii) the power has been exercised by a majority of the partners; and
 - (iii) it has been exercised in good faith.

If all these conditions are not present, the expulsion is not deemed to be in bonafide interest of the business of the firm.

The test of good faith as required under Section 33(1) includes three things:

- The expulsion must be in the interest of the partnership.
- The partner to be expelled is served with a notice.
- He is given an opportunity of being heard.

If a partner is otherwise expelled, the expulsion is null and void.

Thus, according to the test of good faith as required under Section 33(1), expulsion of Partner Y is not valid.

Question 5

- (a) *Mr. D sold some goods to Mr. E for ₹ 5,00,000 on 15 days credit. Mr. D delivered the goods. On due date Mr. E refused to pay for it. State the position and rights of Mr. D as per the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. (6 Marks)*
- (b) *Define OPC (One Person Company) and state the rules regarding its membership. Can it be converted into a non-profit company under Section 8 or a private company? (6 Marks)*

Answer

- (a) **Position of Mr. D:** Mr. D sold some goods to Mr. E for ₹ 5,00,000 on 15 days credit. Mr. D delivered the goods. On due date Mr. E refused to pay for it. So, Mr. D is an unpaid seller as according to section 45(1) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930 the seller of goods is deemed to be an 'Unpaid Seller' when the whole of the price has not been paid or tendered and the seller had an immediate right of action for the price.

Rights of Mr. D: As the goods have parted away from Mr. D, therefore, Mr. D cannot exercise the right against the goods, he can only exercise his rights against the buyer i.e. Mr. E which are as under:

(i) **Suit for price (Section 55)**

In the mentioned contract of sale, the price is payable after 15 days and Mr. E refuses to pay such price, Mr. D may sue Mr. E for the price.

- (ii) **Suit for damages for non-acceptance (Section 56):** Mr. D may sue Mr. E for damages for non-acceptance if Mr. E wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods. As regards measure of damages, Section 73 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 applies.

- (iii) **Suit for interest [Section 61]:** If there is no specific agreement between the Mr. D and Mr. E as to interest on the price of the goods from the date on which payment becomes due, Mr. D may charge interest on the price when it becomes due from such day as he may notify to Mr. E.

- (b) **One Person Company (OPC) [Section 2(62) of the Companies Act, 2013]:** The Act defines one person company (OPC) as a company which has only one person as a member.

Rules regarding its membership:

- Only one person as member.
- The memorandum of OPC shall indicate the name of the other person, who shall, in the event of the subscriber's death or his incapacity to contract, become the member of the company.
- The other person whose name is given in the memorandum shall give his prior written consent in prescribed form and the same shall be filed with Registrar of companies at the time of incorporation.
- Such other person may be given the right to withdraw his consent.
- The member of OPC may at any time change the name of such other person by giving notice to the company and the company shall intimate the same to the Registrar.
- Any such change in the name of the person shall not be deemed to be an alteration of the memorandum.
- Only a natural person who is an Indian citizen and resident in India (person who has stayed in India for a period of not less than 182 days during the immediately preceding one calendar year)-
 - shall be eligible to incorporate a OPC;
 - shall be a nominee for the sole member of a OPC.
- No person shall be eligible to incorporate more than one OPC or become nominee in more than one such company.
- No minor shall become member or nominee of the OPC or can hold share with beneficial interest.

OPC cannot be incorporated or converted into a company under section 8 of the Act. Though it may be converted to private or public companies in certain cases. OPC cannot convert voluntarily into any kind of company unless two years have expired from the date of incorporation, except where the paid up share capital is increased beyond fifty lakh rupees or its average annual turnover during the relevant period exceeds two crore rupees.

Question 6

- (a) *Define Fraud. Whether "mere silence will amount to fraud" as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872?* **(5 Marks)**

- (b) *What is the conclusive evidence of partnership? State the circumstances when partnership is not considered between two or more parties.* **(4 Marks)**
- (c) *State the limitations of the doctrine of indoor management under the Companies Act, 2013.* **(3 Marks)**

Answer

- (a) **Definition of Fraud under Section 17: 'Fraud' means and includes** any of the following acts committed by a party to a contract, or with his connivance, or by his agent, with an intent to deceive another party thereto or his agent, or to induce him to enter into the contract:

- (1) the suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;
- (2) the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;
- (3) a promise made without any intention of performing it;
- (4) any other act fitted to deceive;
- (5) any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

Mere silence will amount to fraud: This statement is incorrect as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872. A party to the contract is under no obligation to disclose the whole truth to the other party. 'Caveat Emptor' i.e. let the purchaser beware is the rule applicable to contracts. There is no duty to speak in such cases and silence does not amount to fraud. Similarly, there is no duty to disclose facts which are within the knowledge of both the parties.

- (b) **Conclusive evidence of partnership:** Existence of Mutual Agency which is the cardinal principle of partnership law is very much helpful in reaching a conclusion with respect to determination of existence of partnership. Each partner carrying on the business is the principal as well as an agent of other partners. So, the act of one partner done on behalf of firm, binds all the partners. If the element of mutual agency relationship exists between the parties constituting a group formed with a view to earn profits by running a business, a partnership may be deemed to exist.

Circumstances when partnership is not considered between two or more parties: Various judicial pronouncements have laid to the following factors leading to no partnership between the parties:

- (i) Parties have not retained any record of terms and conditions of partnership.
- (ii) Partnership business has maintained no accounts of its own, which would be open to inspection by both parties
- (iii) No account of the partnership was opened with any bank

- (iv) No written intimation was conveyed to the Deputy Director of Procurement with respect to the newly created partnership.
- (c) The doctrine of Indoor Management has limitations of its own. That is to say, it is inapplicable to the following cases, namely:
 - (i) **Actual or constructive knowledge of irregularity:** The rule does not protect any person when the person dealing with the company has notice, whether actual or constructive, of the irregularity.
 - (ii) **Suspicion of Irregularity:** The doctrine in no way, rewards those who behave negligently. Where the person dealing with the company is put upon an inquiry, for example, where the transaction is unusual or not in the ordinary course of business, it is the duty of the outsider to make the necessary enquiry.
 - (iii) **Forgery:** The doctrine of indoor management applies only to irregularities which might otherwise affect a transaction, but it cannot apply to forgery which must be regarded as nullity.

SECTION B – BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTING

Question No. 7 is compulsory.

Attempt any **three** questions from the remaining **four** questions.

Question 7

- (a) Read the passage carefully and answer the questions given below:

A life of action and danger moderates the dread of death. It not only gives us fortitude to bear pain, but teaches us at every step the precarious tenure on which we hold our present being. Sedentary and studious men are the most apprehensive on this score. Dr. Johnson was an instance in point. A few years seemed to him soon over, compared with those sweeping contemplations on time and infinity with which he had been used to pose himself. In the still life of a man of letters there was no obvious reason for a change. He might sit in an arm chair and pour out cups of tea to all eternity would it had been possible for him to do so. The most rational cure after all for the inordinate fear of death is to set a just value on life. If we mere wish to continue on the scene to indulge our head-strong humour and tormenting passions, we had better be gone at once; and if we only cherish a fondness for existence according to the good we desire from it, the pang we feel at parting it will not be very server.

- (i) What type of people are afraid of death and Why? **(1 Mark)**
 (ii) How can we get rid of fear of death? **(1 Mark)**
 (iii) What idea do you form about Dr. Johnson from this passage? **(1 Mark)**
 (iv) Write Summary of the Passage. **(2 Marks)**

- (b) Read the passage:

- (i) Make Notes, using headings, sub headings, and abbreviations whenever necessary. **(3 Marks)**
 (ii) Write Summary. **(2 Marks)**

- (I) Anything printed and bound in a book size can be called a book, but the quality or mind distinguishes the value of it.

What is a book? This is' how Anatole France describes it:" A series of little printed signs essentially only that. It is for the reader to supply himself the forms and colors and sentiments to which these signs correspond. It will depend on him whether the book be dull or brilliant, hot with passion or cold as ice. Or if you prefer to put it otherwise each word in a book is a magic finger that sets a fibre of our brain vibrating like a hard string and so evokes a note from the sounding board of our soul No matter how skilful, how inspired the artist's hand, the sound it makes depends on the quality of the strings within ourselves"

Until recently books were the preserve of a small section _____ the urban upper classes. Some, even today, make it a point to call themselves intellectuals. It would be a pity if books were meant only for intellectuals and not for housewives, farmers, factory workers, artisans and, so on.

In India there are first generation learners, whose parents might have been illiterate. This poses special challenges to our authors and to those who are entrusted with the task of disseminating knowledge. We need much more research in the use of language and the development of techniques by which know ledge can be transferred to these people without transmission loss. Publishers should initiate campaigns to persuade people that a good book makes a beautiful present and that reading a good book can be the most relaxing as well as absorbing of pastimes. We should aim at books of quality no less than at quantitative expansion in production and sale. Unless one is constantly exposed to the best, one cannot develop a taste for the good.

(2 Marks)

Answer

(a) Reading comprehension

People who have a sedentary lifestyle and are too much into writing/literature are afraid of death.

We can get rid of the fear of death by following a life of action and danger and also by setting a value on life.

Dr. Johnson, being a man of letters seemed to have a sedentary life style. He feared death because of his monotonous life.

A life that is full of action and danger would not fear death. One needs to be active and avoid a sedentary life full of contemplation. One must cherish what one has and enjoy moments as they come, rather than brood over the past and future. Dr. Johnson is a good example of a case where death was severely dreaded.

(b) (i) A. Value of bks. acc. to Anatole France

(1) not merely printed signs

(2) reader gives

(i) colours

(ii) forms

(iii) sentiments

a. brilliant or boring

b. touches our souls

B. Bks. are meant for diff. sections of society

- (1) until recently bks. were read by only intellect.
- (2) meant for all housewives, farmers, artisans, etc.

C. Bks. for 1st gen. learners

- (1) challenge for authors
- (2) need more research in use of lang.
- (3) need for dev. of teaching tech. a. knowledge transfer w/o transmsⁿ loss

D. Publisher's role

- (1) campaigns to persuade
 - a. bks make good presents
 - b. rdng – a relaxing pastime

Key

1. acc. - according
2. 1st - first
3. bks. - books
4. gen. - generation
5. diff. – different
6. lang. - language
7. intellect. - intellectuals
8. dev. – development
9. w/o – without
10. transmsⁿ - transmission

Summary

A book can be defined as anything that is bound and printed. However, there can be factors of quality and the mind applied to it that distinguish a book. According to Anatole France, a reader has powers to convert the book into magic; using his brain connect with the words printed in it. No matter how good an author is, the content becomes interesting only if the reader wishes to make it so. Apparently, books have always been associated with the urban sector. One must try to spread the reach to a wider audience, emphasizing the fact that good techniques and language can make book reading the most enjoyable of all pass times.

Question 8

(a) Define visual communication. **(2 Marks)**

(b) (i) Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

Perpetual

(1) General

(2) Emotional

(3) Stubborn

(4) Continuous **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Select a suitable antonym for the word given in question:

Disparage

(1) Eulogise

(2) Belittle

(3) Alert

(4) Defame

(iii) Change the following sentence to indirect speech:

The policeman said to the stranger who are you. **(1 Mark)**

(c) Write a precis and give appropriate title to the passage given below:

Teaching is the noblest of professions. A teacher has a sacred duty to perform. It is he on whom rests the responsibility of moulding the character of young children. Apart from developing their intellect, he can inculcate in them qualities of good citizenship, remaining neat and clean, talking decently and sitting properly. These virtues are not easy to be imbibed. Only he who himself leads a life of simplicity, purity and rigid discipline can successfully cultivate these habits in his pupils.

Besides a teacher always remain young. He may grow old in age, but not in spite. Perpetual contact with budding youths keeps him happy and cheerful These are moments when domestic worries weigh heavily on his mind, but the delightful company of innocent children makes him overcome his transient moods of despair. **(5 Marks)**

Answer

(a) Visual communication

Communication that happens through visual aids such as signs, graphic designs, colour, illustrations etc is visual communication. It is a powerful medium these days, especially for office presentations. Visuals can also include pie charts, graphs, or any other colourful representation. It adds value to the content and forms a major part of audio visual ppt's.

- (b) (i) (4) continuous
 (ii) (1) eulogize
 (iii) Indirect speech: the policeman asked the stranger who he was.

(c) Precis writing

Possible Titles: A teacher remains immortal

A Teacher never grows old

Teaching: a selfless and noble profession

Teaching is constant learning and practicing

Teaching is a selfless job which goes on even when the teacher gets old. He/she is constantly learning, no matter how old one grows. From imparting education to discipline to mannerisms, a teacher is a role model. He leads a simple life, of virtues and morals and inculcates the same in his students. The pleasant company of students removes a teacher's personal worries and refreshes his mind.

Question 9

(a) Write any four barriers to effective communication? **(2 Marks)**

(b) Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

(i) Despot

(1) Tyrant

(2) Storage

(3) Hot meal

(4) Against **(1 Mark)**

(ii) Illicit

(1) Storage

(2) Emotional

(3) Unlawful

(4) Grand **(1 Mark)**

(iii) Change the following sentence into indirect speech:

The Shopkeeper says, "prices are shooting up alarmingly."

(1 Mark)

(c) Write circular addressing to the employees regarding office timings. **(5 Marks)**

Answer

(a) Four barriers to Effective communication

- (1) **Physical barriers:** include noise, old technology, technical disturbances, distant locations, lack of appropriate infrastructure.
 - (2) **Organizational structural barriers:** Lack of a proper chain of command in office, gaps in the hierarchy creates problems in communication
 - (3) **Language barriers:** Language creates problems in communication. Difficult words, unclear jargon, different community having different languages
 - (4) **Cultural barriers:** Cultures have different customs and can lead to miscommunication.
 - (5) **Emotional barriers:** One of the chief barriers to open and free communications is the emotional barrier. Anger, fear of criticism or ridicule, mistrust of person, suspicion of intentions, jealousy, anxiety and many more feelings and sentiments we carry within us, affect our communication ability and quality. A person who is upset and disturbed cannot pass on or receive information appropriately and objectively. His emotions will colour his perception and assessment of the communication.
 - (6) **Attitude barriers:** Personal attitudes of employees can affect communication within the organization.
 - (7) **Perception Barriers:** Each one of us perceives the world differently and this causes problems in communicating.
 - (8) **Physiological barriers:** Ill health, poor eyesight, hearing difficulties or any other physiological problems can be hurdles in effective interaction with others.
 - (9) **Technology barriers:** Anyone who is not tech friendly struggles to communicate effectively via the medium.
 - (10) **Gender barriers:** Due to traditional mindsets, many men find it difficult to take orders from, or provide information to women.
- (b) (i) 1. Tyrant
(ii) 3. Unlawful
(iii) The shopkeeper said that prices were shooting up alarmingly.
- (c) **Circular Writing Sample 1: Employees working as per flexible office timings**

Circular No. XV	14 th May, 2018
Office Timings	
For all employees	
This is an official communication about the office timings to be followed by all employees. As per flexible timings approved by the management, working hours/timings are as under:	

9:30 am to 5:30 pm

10:00 am to 6:30 pm

10:30 am to 7:00 pm

For Housekeeping staff:

Shift-1: 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Shift-2: 2:00 pm to 8:00 pm

Saturday and Sunday is a holiday for all employees.

Strict action will be taken against defaulters. In case of any emergency, please inform your respective heads/managers.

XYZ

HR manager

Circular Writing Sample 2: Employees working for different foreign clients

Circular No. XV

14th May, 2018

Office Timings

For employees

This is an official communication about the office timings to be followed by employees working for foreign clients. With regard to the time zone based on the geography of the client country, the working hours/timings are as under:

Employees for US client: working hours will be 6 am to 2 pm.

Employees for UK client: working hours will be 1:30 pm to 9:30 pm

Employees for Indian client: working hours will be 9: 30 am to 5:30 pm

For Housekeeping staff

Shift-1: 8:00 am to 4:00 pm

Shift-2: 2:00 pm to 8:00 pm

Saturday and Sunday is a holiday for all employees.

Strict action will be taken against defaulters. In case of any emergency, please inform your respective heads/managers.

XYZ

HR manager

Question 10

(a) (i) *What are the characteristics of effective communication?* **(2 Marks)**

OR

(ii) *What is diagonal communication?* **(2 Marks)**

(b) (i) *Complete the expression by supplying a suitable preposition or adverb particle. Choose your answer from the options given in brackets.*

We will take _____ this issue when we meet next week. (up/on/over) **(1 Mark)**

(ii) *Rewrite the following sentence in Passive Voice*

The customer should receive the delivery by Friday. **(1 Mark)**

(iii) *Rewrite the following sentence in Active Voice.*

He will be given a ticket for over speeding by the police officer. **(1 Mark)**

(c) *Write an article of about 250 words on the topic "Global warming".* **(5 Marks)**

Answer**(a) Characteristics of effective communication**

1. **Clear:** Any spoken or written communication should state the purpose of message clearly.
2. **Concise:** Brevity is the essence of business communication.
3. **Concrete:** The content of your communiqué should be tangible. Base it on facts and figures.
4. **Coherent:** Coherence is sequentially organized and logically presented information which is easily understood.
5. **Complete:** A complete communication conveys all facts and information required by the recipient.
6. **Courteous:** Courtesy implies that the sender is polite, considerate, respectful, open and honest with the receiver.
7. **Listening for Understanding:** Focus on the individual and his agenda. A perceptive listener is able to provide information as per the needs of the client
8. **Focus and Attention: Everyday work environment** Paying attention to the pertinent details is imperative for effective communication.
9. **Emotional Awareness and Control:** Managing your own and others emotions and communicating keeping in mind the emotional state of others helps in smooth interaction and breakdown of the communication process.

OR

Diagonal Communication.

It is part of the formal communication section. It refers to the cross functional communication between different levels of employees in an organization. It is commonly found in large organization. Diagonal communication is recommended as it reduces the gaps between communication and encourages direct talks with the third party. For example a junior engineer directly reporting to the General Manager about the progress of a project.

- (b) (i) We will take up this issue when we meet next week.
 (ii) The delivery would be received by the customer by Friday (Passive voice)
 (iii) The police officer will give him a ticket for over speeding (Active voice)

(c) Global Warming

The retention of extra heat by the Earth is known as Global warming. It is basically an increase in the amount of greenhouse gases in the air that results in more heat being trapped in the atmosphere. The green houses gases include carbon dioxide, methane, water vapour and ozone. This leads to an overall rise in the surface temperature of the Earth.

The temperature of the Earth has increase by about 1-2 degree Fahrenheit in the last 100 years and is continuing to increase further. The warming has led to the decrease of cold nights and increase in warm/summer days. Melting glaciers is also a result of global warming.

The amount of carbon di oxide in air has been increasing at an alarming rate. The main cause of this increase being burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. Production, distribution and combustion of fossil fuel also results in the emission of methane gas.

As responsible citizens of the Earth, we must take measures to curb the problem of global warming and save the environment. Use of renewable sources of energy, like solar energy should be promoted. Solar heater, solar cooker, solar coolers are some devices that run on the energy captured from the Sun. Farmers should be encouraged to use natural fertilizers that provide better yields and are environment friendly. Children in school should participate in 'plant a tree' campaigns. Afforestation is an easy and simple step towards saving our environment. Air pollution should be checked, probably by making catalytic inverters compulsory for all vehicles.

If the above measures are followed and every individual pledges to keep the environment clean, problems like global warming can be under control. Let us all pledge to GO GREEN

Question 11

- (a) *What are the main steps in the process of communication?* **(2 Marks)**

- (b) Select the correct meaning of idioms / phrases given below:
- (i) Storm in tea cup
- (1) Crave for something
 - (2) Drink tea often
 - (3) Get into quarrel
 - (4) Making a big issue out of a small thing. **(1 Mark)**
- (ii) To grease the palm
- (1) Treat suffer
 - (2) To offer bribe
 - (3) To swim in deep sea
 - (4) To be in deep thought. **(1 Mark)**
- (iii) Rewrite the following sentences in the active voice:
- The entire district was destroyed by cyclone. **(1 Mark)**
- (c) Write a memo letter informing the employees of all branches about the suspension order of Mr. Z, cashier, on charge of misappropriation of fund of the same office. **(5 Marks)**

Answer**(a) Steps in the process of communication**

- (i) The purpose or reason
 - (ii) The content or message
 - (iii) The medium used for conveying the message (internet, written text, speech etc)
 - (iv) Transmitting the message
 - (v) Messages are often misinterpreted due to external disturbances. These factors disrupt communication
 - (vi) Receiving the message
 - (vii) Deciphering/decoding the message
 - (viii) Interpreting and figuring out what the real message is.
- (b) (i) 4. Making a big issue out of a small thing
- (ii) 2. To offer bribe
- (iii) The cyclone destroyed the entire district. (Active voice)

(c) Memo (suspension order of cashier)

XYZ Bank
36, NOIDA, Uttar Pradesh
Interoffice memo

Date: 14/05/2018

To: All employees of branch

From: Ms. ABC, General Manager

Reference: 44L/T2

Subject: Suspension order

This is to inform you that Mr. Z, cashier of XYZ bank, Noida, UP branch has been suspended on charge of misappropriation of funds. All concerned are requested to refrain from any transaction with him. If not, the bank authorities would not be held responsible.