

(GCF-19, GCF-20, GCF-21, VCF-4, SCF-6 &amp; SCF-7)

DATE: 01.07.2020

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

TIMING: 3¼ Hours

**PAPER 2: BUSINESS LAW & BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & REPORTING**

**Question No. 1 is Compulsory. Answer any four question from the remaining five questions.**  
**Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions should be made and disclosed by way of note forming part of the answer.**

**Working Notes should form part of the answer.**

**Question 1:**

- (a) X, एक अवयस्क, एक कॉलेज में एम. कॉम. का छात्र था। 1 जुलाई, 2005 को उसने फीस भरने तथा पुस्तकें खरीदने के लिए B से रु. 10,000 का ऋण लिया, जिसे उसने 31 दिसम्बर, 2005 तक वापस करने का वचन दिया। X के पास रु. 2,00,000 की निजी सम्पत्ति है। निश्चित तिथि को X ने B का ऋण वापस नहीं किया। B अब X की सम्पत्ति में से अपने ऋण की वापसी चाहता है। भारतीय अनुबंध अधिनियम, 1872 के प्रावधानों को ध्यान में रखकर निर्णय दीजिए कि क्या B अपना ऋण X की सम्पत्ति में वसूल कर सकता है ?

**(4 Marks)**

- (b) एक कम्पनी के पार्षद सीमानियम कम्पनी पंजीकार का पंजीकरण के लिए प्रस्तुत किया गया और पंजीकार ने निगमन का प्रमाण-पत्र कम्पनी को जारी कर दिया। सभी वैधानिक औपचारिकताएँ पूरी कर लेने के बाद कम्पनी अपने उद्देश्य वाक्य के अनुरूप कार्य करना आरम्भ कर दिया जोकि स्पष्ट रूप में अवैधानिक व्यवसाय था। कम्पनी का कहना है कि उसके व्यापार की प्राकृति और स्वरूप में नहीं जाया जा सकता है क्योंकि उसका निगमन निश्चयात्मक है। इस प्रश्न का उत्तर दीजिए कि क्या कम्पनी का मत ठीक है या नहीं।

**(4 Marks)**

- (c) विक्रय व विक्रय का ठहराव के मध्य अन्तर बताएं?

**(4 Marks)****Question 2:**

- (a) अनुबंध के समापन से सम्बन्धित प्रावधानों का वर्णन कीजिए ?

**(6 Marks)**

- (b) सीमित दायित्व साझेदारी व सीमित दायित्व कम्पनी के मध्य अन्तर बताएं ?

**(6 Marks)****Question 3:**

- (a) फर्म से बाहर जाने वाले साझेदार के अधिकारों के बारे में बताएं ?

**(6 Marks)**

- (b) A ने B को 500 टन लोहे की चादरें रु. 5,000 प्रति टन की दर से एक निश्चित तिथि को सुपुर्दगी देने का अनुबंध किया। इसके पश्चात A ने C से 500 टन लोहे की चादरें रु. 4,800 प्रति टन की दर से खरीदने का सौदा किया तथा साथ में उसे सूचित कर दिया कि यह अनुबंध उसने B के साथ किए गए अनुबंध का निष्पादन करने के उद्देश्य से किया है। C अपना अनुबंध पूरा न कर सका। फलस्वरूप A लोहे की चादरें प्राप्त न कर सका और B ने भी अनुबंध समाप्त कर दिया। इन परिस्थितियों में A, C से कितनी हर्जाने की राशि वसूल कर सकता है ? भारतीय अनुबंध अधिनियम, 1872 के प्रावधानों के सन्दर्भ में समझाइए कि यदि जानकारी नहीं दी होती तो आपका उत्तर क्या होगा ?

**(6 Marks)**

**Question 4:**

- (a) अनिश्चित माल में सम्पत्ति का हस्तान्तरण कब होता है? माल के विनियोजन के बारे में बताएं ?

(6 Marks)

- (b) A एण्ड कम्पनी को 1970 में एक साझेदारी फर्म के रूप में पंजीकृत किया जाता है जिसमें A, B और C साझेदार हैं। 1971 में A की मृत्यु हो जाती है। 1972 में B और C, A एण्ड कम्पनी के नाम और उसके आधार पर X पर मुकदमा करते हैं, परन्तु फर्म का पुनः पंजीकरण नहीं करवाते। अब प्रथम प्रश्न, जिस पर हमें विचार करना है, वह है कि क्या मुकदमा किया जा सकता है ?  
अब उपरोक्त उदाहरण में क्या अन्तर हो जायेगा यदि 1972 में B और C ने एक साझेदार D को शामिल कर लिया था और उसके पश्चात् X के विरुद्ध बिना पंजीकरण कराये मुकदमा किया था।

(6 Marks)

**Question 5:**

- (a) “माल की सुपुर्दगी की स्वीकृति” के प्रावधान बताएं ?

(5 Marks)

- (b) गारण्टी कम्पनी से क्या अभिप्राय होता है? गारण्टी कम्पनी एवं अंश पूँजी कम्पनी में क्या समानताएँ व असमानताएँ होती हैं?

(7 marks)

**Question 6:**

- (a) क्या मौन रहना कपट है।

(5 Marks)

- (b) “शक्तिबाह्यता का सिद्धान्त” व उसके प्रभाव के बारे में वर्णन कीजिए ?

(7 Marks)

**PAPER : BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & REPORTING**

The Question Paper comprises of 5 questions of 10 marks each.

Question No. 7 is compulsory. Out of questions 8 to 11, attempt any three.

**SECTION-B : BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & REPORTING (40 MARKS)****Question 7:**

- (a) Comprehension Passages

Read the following comprehension passages and answer the following questions  
Passage 1

All languages are systematic and rule bound. Children across the world acquire their natural language in same manner. In this context, linguistics is not simply the study of foreign languages. It is the scientific, organized and systematic study of a language. Linguists examine and evaluate language on the basis of words, sentence, word order, pronunciation to discuss the internal language mechanism. Generally people understand that a linguist can speak many languages. However there is big difference between a linguist and a polyglot. India as a case in example has six distinct language families. It is estimated that approx. seventeen hundred languages are spoken in India only. Hindi is a rich language but does not still have a national language status in terms of official usage although it is official language for some states. English is official language for most other states.

Most countries have only one language besides Canada where French and English both are official languages. In the western world, countries are strongly associated with single languages and vice versa. Linguists see this due to the rise of nation states in the past few centuries where single languages attained official status in individual countries, English in the United Kingdom, French in France, Italian in Italy, etc. However beneficial the official status of one language may be for a modern country in terms of government, public discourse, higher education, etc., it is not helpful to other languages which may be found within the borders of a particular country. In many aspects language represents our identity and culture. Furthermore, even in countries where only one language is spoken, say Dutch in the Netherlands, there may well be different dialects of this language closely related to the national language. Even within Europe, and most certainly outside of it, the equation of one country with one language breaks down. Switzerland is a good example of a country where a single national identity exists across three major and one minor speech community: Swiss German, French, Italian and Rhaeto-Romance. Beyond Europe it is more the rule than the exception for countries to have several languages within their borders. One need only think of such countries as India and China or Siberian Russia to see how many languages can be integrated into a single state. In such instances, there is of course an official language which serves the function of a lingua franca, that is, a language which is used as a means of communication among those groups who do not speak each others language.

1. A linguist is one who
  - a- Knows many languages
  - b- Make a language
  - c- Speak many languages
  - d- Master in programming language
2. India as a linguistic area has-
  - a- A single language
  - b- Six languages
  - c- Only one official language
  - d- Many languages
3. Language represents-
  - a- Population
  - b- Identity
  - c- Boundary
  - d- Civilization
4. Switzerland is famous for –
  - a- Natural diversity
  - b- Language identity
  - c- Cultural identity
  - d- National identity
5. Lingua franca means-
  - a- Any language used for speech and writing between business purpose
  - b- Language for business
  - c- Any language used for communication between groups who have no other language in common.
  - d- Any language used for communication between the particular speech community

**(5 Marks)**

**(b)** Select the suitable substitute for the word in italics in the sentences given below. Ensure that the meaning of the sentence does not change.

1. The army captain was awarded the Param Vir Chakra *posthumously*.
  - (a) Secretly
  - (b) Liberally
  - (c) After death
  - (d) Formally
2. Seeing the artist work with such *finesse*, the crowd cheered.
  - (a) Expertise
  - (b) Casually
  - (c) Authority
  - (d) Unwillingness
3. His parents were *adamant* about not sending their son for a two day trip.
  - (a) Poor
  - (b) Inflexible
  - (c) Willing
  - (d) Unfavorable

**(3 Marks)**

**(c)** Explain Star Network.

**(2 Marks)**

**Question 8:**

**(a) Article Writing**

Unemployment: A blot to Indian economy

**(5 Marks)**

**(b)** Mention any 6 barriers in communication.

**(3 Marks)**

**(c)** Fill in the blanks with the most suitable option.

1. It was quite humorous to see the \_\_\_\_\_ minister talk about health and fitness issues.
  - (a) Rotund
  - (b) Corrupt
  - (c) Angular
  - (d) Quarrelsome
2. The sage is leading a \_\_\_\_\_ life in the mountain peaks.
  - (a) Spiritual
  - (b) Boring
  - (c) Graceful
  - (d) Ghostly

**(2 Marks)**

**Question 9:**

**(a) Meetings**

Your company, has witnessed a gradual decline in a consumer product over the one year. Prepare the minutes of the meeting for the same. Members in the meeting; Head of the Sales and Marketing, Product head, Product lead and concerned team members.

**(5 Marks)**

(b) Mention five characteristics of effective communication and explain any two. (3 Marks)

(c) Rewrite the following sentences in the active voice.  
1. The horse is being purchased by the farmer.  
2. He will be given a ticket for over speeding by the police officer. (2 Marks)

**Question 10:**

(a) **Précis Writing**

**Read the following passages and write a précis for the same.**

The word 'gender', originally a grammatical term, has come to refer to the social roles and behavior of individuals arising from their classification as biologically male or female. In other words, Gender is general terms is imported from the social sciences for the sex or sexuality of human beings. Hence 'gender difference', of a difference in speech between men and women; language and gender, as a branch of sociolinguistics dealing with such differences. This is a huge complex embracing virtually all aspects of social behavior of which language is only one. Recently, intensive research has been carried out about the relationship of language and gender, largely by female scholars who have felt drawn to the topic because of the obvious discrimination against women that has taken place in the past and which can still be observed today. The initial impulse was the work of the American linguist Robin Lakoff, who in the early 1970s focussed her attention on certain themes with the language and gender complex above those that she rightly felt required rectification. Her work stimulated other scholars to engage in this study and soon language and gender was a burgeoning research area in universities across the western world. Various opinions emerged on this relationship with two gaining particular focus. One is the difference approach which established that male and female language is dissimilar in spoken as well as written without attributing this to the nature of the social relationship between men and women. The other is the dominance approach which saw language usage by females and males as reflecting established relationship of social control of the latter over the former. With the maturation of research on language and gender the simple 'difference – dominance' dichotomy was increasingly regarded as unsatisfactory and insufficiently nuanced. For example, to maintain that men have a competitive style of social behavior in western countries is a generalization that everyone would agree. However, there are men who are not competitive in this respect. There are common tendencies that one comes across such as men interrupt women more, women are more communicative than men, women gossip more than men, men speak more comfortably in public and are good in calculation than women.

(5 Marks)

(b) Explain informal communication. (3 Marks)

(c) Rewrite the following sentences in passive voice.  
1. I ran the obstacle course in record time.  
2. We would reduce costs if we used less paper. (2 Marks)

**Question 11:**

(a) **Letter Writing**

Write a letter from xyz pvt ltd confirming the order placed and other details.

(5 Marks)

**(b)** Explain verbal communication.

**(3 Marks)**

**(c)** Change the following sentences to indirect speech.

1. She said, "I shall be taking a test."
2. The clerk asked his manager, "Shall I email this letter again, Sir?"

**(2 Marks)**

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