

(GCF-1,2,3,4,5+6,19,20,21,22,23, VDCF-1 & 2, VCF-1,2 & 4,
SCF-1,2,6,7 & 8, Nov.-20 PD & GD, Foundation Nov.-19 Rep.)
DATE: 08.10.2020 MAXIMUM MARKS: 100 TIMING: 3 Hours

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.

Answer 1:

- (a) As per the provisions of Sub-Rule (7) of Rule 3 of the Companies (Incorporation) Rules, 2014, an OPC cannot convert voluntarily into any kind of company unless two years have expired from the date of its incorporation, except threshold limit (paid up share capital) is increased beyond fifty lakh rupees or its average annual turnover during the relevant period exceeds two crore rupees. {2 M}
- In the instant case, Mr. Anil formed an OPC on 16th April, 2018 and its turnover for the financial year ended 31st March, 2019 was Rs. 2.25 Crores. Even though two years have not expired from the date of its incorporation, since its average annual turnover during the period starting from 16th April, 2018 to 31st March, 2019 has exceeded Rs. 2 Crores, Mr. Anil can convert the OPC into a private limited company along with Sunil. {2 M}

Answer:

- (b) **Section 69** of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides that "A person who is interested in the payment of money which another is bound by law to pay, and who therefore pays it, is entitled to be reimbursed by the other". {3 M}
- In the given problem W has made the payment of lawful dues of Z in which W had an interest.
- Therefore, W is entitled to get the reimbursement from Z. {1 M}

Answer:

(c) 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.

{1 M
for
each 4
points}

Answer 2:

- (a) Winding up and dissolution (Section 63): The winding up of a LLP may be either voluntary or by the Tribunal and LLP, so wound up may be dissolved. {1/2 M}

Circumstances in which LLP may be wound up by Tribunal (Section 64): A LLP may be wound up by the Tribunal:

- (a) if the LLP decides that LLP be wound up by the Tribunal;
- (b) if, for a period of more than six months, the number of partners of the LLP is reduced below two;
- (c) if the LLP is unable to pay its debts;
- (d) if the LLP has acted against the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State or public order;
- (e) if the LLP has made a default in filing with the Registrar the Statement of Account and Solvency or annual return for any five consecutive financial years; or
- (f) if the Tribunal is of the opinion that it is just and equitable that the LLP be wound up.

{1 M
for
each 5
points}

Rules for winding up and dissolution (Section 65): The Central Government may make rules for the provisions in relation to winding up and dissolution of LLP.

{1/2 M}

Answer:

- (b) **Meaning of Guarantee Company:** Where it is proposed to register a company with limited liability, the choice before its promoters is either to limit their liability by the value of shares purchased by them or by limiting their liability by the amount of guarantees given by them. Section 2 (21) of the Companies Act, 2013 defines a Company Limited by Guarantee as a company having the liability of its members limited by the memorandum to such amount as the members may respectively undertake to contribute to the assets of the company in the event of its being wound up.

{1 M}

Thus, the liability of the members of a guarantee company is limited to a stipulated amount in terms of individual guarantees given by members and mentioned in the memorandum. The members cannot be called upon to contribute more than such stipulated amount for which each member has given a guarantee in the memorandum of association. The articles of association of such company shall state the number of members with which the company is to be registered.

Similarities and dis-similarities between the Guarantee Company and the Company having share capital: The common features between a "guarantee company" and the "company having share capital" are legal entity and limited liability. In case of a company limited by shares, the liability of its members is limited to the amount remaining unpaid on the shares held by them. Both these type of companies have to state this fact in their memorandum that the members' liability is limited.

{1 M}

However, the dissimilarities between a 'guarantee company' and 'company limited by shares' is that in the former case the members will be called upon to discharge their liability only after commencement of the winding up of the company and only to the extent of amounts guaranteed by them respectively; whereas in the case of a company limited by shares, the members may be called upon to discharge their liability at any time, either during the life of the company or during the course of its winding up and the amount payable by the members will be limited to the unpaid amount on shares held by them respectively.

{2 M}

Further to note, the Supreme Court in Narendra Kumar Agarwal vs. Saroj Maloo (1995) 6 SC C 114 has laid down that the right of a guarantee company to refuse to accept the transfer by a member of his interest in the company is on a different footing than that of a company limited by shares. The membership of a guarantee

{1 M}

company may carry privileges much different from those of ordinary shareholders in companies limited by shares.

It is also clear from the definition of the guarantee company that it does not raise its initial working funds from its members. Therefore, such a company may be useful only where no working funds are needed or where these funds can be had from other sources like endowment, fees, charges, donations etc. {1 M}

Answer 3:

- (a) As per the provisions of section 24 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, when goods are delivered to the buyer on approval or "on sale or return" or other similar terms, the property therein passes to the buyer-
- (a) when the buyer signifies his approval or acceptance to the seller or does any other act adopting the transaction;
 - (b) if he does not signify his approval or acceptance to the seller but retains the goods without giving notice of rejection, then, if a time has been fixed for the return of the goods, on the expiration of such time, and, if no time has been fixed, on the expiration of a reasonable time; or
 - (c) he does something to the good which is equivalent to accepting the goods e.g. he pledges or sells the goods.
- Referring to the above provisions, we can analyse the situation given in the question. Since, Mr. Joshi, who had taken delivery of the Motor car on Sale or Return basis and pledged the motor car to Mr. Ganesh, has attracted the third condition that he has done something to the good which is equivalent to accepting the goods e.g. he pledges or sells the goods. Therefore, the property therein (Motor car) passes to Mr. Joshi. {2 M}
- Now in this situation, Ms. Preeti cannot claim back her Motor Car from Mr. Ganesh, but she can claim the price of the motor car from Mr. Joshi only. {1 M}

Answer:

- (b) As per the provisions of Section 30(5) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, at any time within six months of his attaining majority, or of his obtaining knowledge that he had been admitted to the benefits of partnership, whichever date is later, such person may give public notice that he has elected to become or that he has elected not to become a partner in the firm, and such notice shall determine his position as regards the firm.
- However, if he fails to give such notice, he shall become a partner in the firm on the expiry of the said six months. {3 M}
- If the minor becomes a partner by his failure to give the public notice within specified time, his rights and liabilities as given in Section 30(7) are as follows:
- (A) He becomes personally liable to third parties for all acts of the firm done since he was admitted to the benefits of partnership.
 - (B) His share in the property and the profits of the firm remains the same to which he was entitled as a minor.
 - (i) In the instant case, since, X has failed to give a public notice, he shall become a partner in the M/s ABC & Co. and becomes personally liable to Mr. L, a third party. {1^{1/2} M}
 - (ii) In the light of the provisions of Section 30(7) read with Section 30(5) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, since X has failed to give public notice that he has not elected to not to become a partner within six months, he will be deemed to be a partner after the period of the above six months and therefore, Mr. L can recover his debt from him also in the same way as he can recover from any other partner. {1^{1/2} M}

Answer 4:

- (a) The legal liability of a joint promisor, joint promisee and other connected issues are set out in Sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. In terms of **section 42** of the Act "When two or more persons have made a joint promise then unless a contrary intention appears from the contract, all such persons, during their joint lives, and after the death of any one of them, his representative jointly with the survivor or survivors and after the death of the last survivor, representatives of all jointly must fulfill the promise". {1 M}
- Further, the promisee can enforce his right against any one of the joint promisor and if he does so then the rights and duties of the other promisors is to make contributions. In terms of **section 43** of the Act, (i) when two or more persons make joint promise, the promisee can compel any one of the joint promisors to perform the whole of promise. (ii) in the above situation, the performing promisor can enforce contribution from other joint promisors, in the absence of express agreement to the contrary. {1 M}
- Section 44** of the Act, states that in the matter of release of one of the joint promisors, it must be understood that such a release does not discharge other joint promisors nor does the released joint promisor would stand released to other joint promisor or promisors. {1 M}
- Hence, in the instant case, D, E and F who are partners in a firm, jointly promised to pay Rs. 1,50,000/- to A. Later on, F became insolvent and his private assets are sufficient to pay only 1/5th of his share of debt i.e. Rs. 10,000/- (1/5th of Rs. 50,000/-) (Amount to be contributed by F is Rs. 50,000/- (1/3rd of Rs. 1,50,000/-)). {1^{1/2} M}
- A recovers the whole amount from D through a legal action.
- Here, D is entitled to receive
- (a) From F's assets: Rs. 10,000/-
- (b) From E : Rs. 70,000/- (Rs. 50,000/- being his own share + $\frac{1}{2}$ (50,000 - 10,000) i.e. Rs. 20,000/- being one half share of total loss of Rs. 40,000/- due to F's insolvency). {1^{1/2} M}
- Thus, in the above case, under the provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, D can recover Rs. 70,000/- from E.

Answer:

- (b) According to section 17 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, mere silence as to facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud, unless the circumstances of the case are such that, regard being had to them, it is the duty of the person keeping silence to speak, or unless his silence is, in itself, equivalent to speech. Hence, in the instant case, {1^{1/2} M}
- (a) This contract is valid since as per section 17 mere silence as to the facts likely to affect the willingness of a person to enter into a contract is not fraud. Here, it is not the duty of the seller to disclose defects. {1^{1/2} M}
- (b) This contract is not valid since as per section 17 it becomes P's duty to tell Q about the unsoundness of the horse because a fiduciary relationship exists between P and his daughter Q. Here, P's silence is equivalent to speech and hence amounts to fraud. {1^{1/2} M}
- (c) This contract is not valid since as per section 17, P's silence is equivalent to speech and hence amounts to fraud. {1^{1/2} M}

Answer 5:

- (a) As regards the question whether in the case of a registered firm (whose business was carried on after its dissolution by death of one of the partners), a suit can be led by the remaining partners in respect of any subsequent dealings or transactions without notifying to the Registrar of Firms, the changes in the constitution of the {2 M}

firm, it was decided that the remaining partners should sue in respect of such subsequent dealings or transactions even though the firm was not registered again after such dissolution and no notice of the partner was given to the Registrar.

The test applied in these cases was whether the plaintiff satisfied the only two requirements of Section 69 (2) of the Act namely,

- (i) the suit must be instituted by or on behalf of the firm which had been registered;
- (ii) the person suing had been shown as partner in the register of firms. In view of this position of law, the suit is in the case by B and C against X in the name and on behalf of A & Co. is maintainable.

{2 M}

Where a new partner is introduced, the fact is to be notified to Registrar who shall make a record of the notice in the entry relating to the firm in the Register of firms. Therefore, the firm cannot sue as D's (new partner's) name has not been entered in the register of firms. It was pointed out that in the second requirement, the phrase "person suing" means persons in the sense of individuals whose names appear in the register as partners and who must be all partners in the firm at the date of the suit.

{2 M}

Answer:

- (b) **Section 13** specifies cases where a breach of condition be treated as a breach of warranty. As a result of which the buyer loses his right to rescind the contract and can claim for damages only.

In the following cases, a contract is not avoided even on account of a breach of a condition:

- (i) Where the buyer altogether **waives** the performance of the condition. A party may for his own benefit, waive a stipulation.
- (ii) Where the buyer **elects** to treat the breach of the conditions, as one of a warranty. That is to say, he may claim only damages instead of repudiating the contract.

Example: A agrees to supply B 10 bags of First quality sugar @ Rs. 625 per bag but supplies only second quality sugar, the price of which is Rs. 600 per bag. There is a breach of condition and the buyer can reject the goods. But if the buyer so elects, he may treat it as a breach of warranty, accept the second quality sugar and claim damages @ Rs. 25 per bag.

- (iii) Where the contract is **non-severable** and the buyer has accepted either the whole goods or any part thereof. Acceptance means acceptance as envisaged in Section 72 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- (iv) Where the fulfillment of any condition or warranty is **excused by law** by reason of impossibility or otherwise.

{1 M
for
each 4
points}

Answer:

- (c) In this case there comes into existence a valid contract as soon as J puts three one rupee coins in the slot of the ticket vending machine. This amounts to acceptance on the part of J, of an implied offer by the owner of the ticket vending machine. (**Tacit Contract**)

{2 M}

Answer 6:

- (a) As per the facts given, Ravi Private Limited borrowed Rs. 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.

{2^{1/2} M}

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.

{1 M}

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.

{1^{1/2} M}

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

Answer:

(b) Doctrine of "CAVEAT EMPTOR" (Section 16):

- In case of sale of goods, the doctrine 'Caveat Emptor' let the buyer beware'. When sellers display their goods in the open market, it is for the buyers to make a proper selection or choice of the goods. If the goods turn out to be defective he cannot hold the seller liable. The seller is in no way responsible for the bad selection of the buyer. The seller is not bound to disclose the defects in the goods which he is selling.
- It is the duty of the buyer to satisfy himself before buying the goods that the goods will serve the purpose for which they are being bought. If the goods turn out to be defective or do not serve his purpose or if he depends on his own skill or judgment, the buyer cannot hold the seller responsible.

{1 M}

Exceptions: The doctrine of Caveat Emptor is, however, subject to the following exceptions;

1. **Fitness as to quality or use:** Where the buyer makes known to the seller the particular purpose for which the goods are required, so as to show that he relies on the seller's skill or judgment and the goods are of a description which is in the course of seller's business to supply, it is the duty of the seller to supply such goods as are reasonably fit for that purpose [Section 16 (1)].

Example: An order was placed for some trucks to be used for heavy traffic in a hilly country. The trucks supplied by the seller were unfit for this purpose and broke down. There is a breach of condition as to fitness.

In **Priest vs. Last,**

P, a draper, purchased a hot water bottle from a retail chemist, P asked the chemist if it would stand boiling water. The Chemist told him that the bottle was meant to hold hot water. The bottle burst when water was poured into it and injured his wife. It was held that the chemist shall be liable to pay damages to P, as he knew that the bottle was purchased for the purpose of being used as a hot water bottle.

{1 M
for
each
correct
6
points}

Where the article can be used for only one particular purpose, the buyer need not tell the seller the purpose for which he required the goods. But where the article can be used for a number of purposes, the buyer should tell the seller the purpose for which he requires the goods, if he wants to make the seller responsible.

In **Bombay Burma Trading Corporation Ltd. vs. Aga Muhammad,** timber was purchased for the express purpose of using it as railways sleepers and

when it was found to be unfit for the purpose, the Court held that the contract could be avoided.

2. **Goods purchased under patent or brand name:** In case where the goods are purchased under its patent name or brand name, there is no implied condition that the goods shall be fit for any particular purpose [Section 16(1)].
3. **Goods sold by description:** Where the goods are sold by description there is an implied condition that the goods shall correspond with the description [Section 15]. If it is not so then seller is responsible.
4. **Goods of Merchantable Quality:** Where the goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description there is an implied condition that the goods shall be of merchantable quality. The rule of Caveat Emptor is not applicable. But where the buyer has examined the goods this rule shall apply if the defects were such which ought to have not been revealed by ordinary examination [Section 16(2)].
5. **Sale by sample:** Where the goods are bought by sample, this rule of Caveat Emptor does not apply if the bulk does not correspond with the sample [Section 17].
6. **Goods by sample as well as description:** Where the goods are bought by sample as well as description, the rule of Caveat Emptor is not applicable in case the goods do not correspond with both the sample and description or either of the condition [Section 15].
7. **Trade Usage:** An implied warranty or condition as to quality or fitness for a particular purpose may be annexed by the usage of trade and if the seller deviates from that, this rule of Caveat Emptor is not applicable [Section 16(3)].
Example: In readymade garment business, there is an implied condition by usage of trade that the garments shall be reasonably fit on the buyer.
8. **Seller actively conceals a defect or is guilty of fraud:** Where the seller sells the goods by making some misrepresentation or fraud and the buyer relies on it or when the seller actively conceals some defect in the goods so that the same could not be discovered by the buyer on a reasonable examination, then the rule of Caveat Emptor will not apply. In such a case the buyer has a right to avoid the contract and claim damages.

PAPER : BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & REPORTING

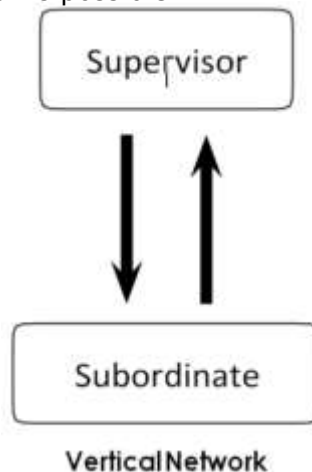
The Question Paper comprises of 5 questions of 10 marks each.
Question No. 7 is compulsory. Out of questions 8 to 11, attempt any three.

SECTION-B : BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE & REPORTING (40 MARKS)**Answer 7:****(a)** Passage

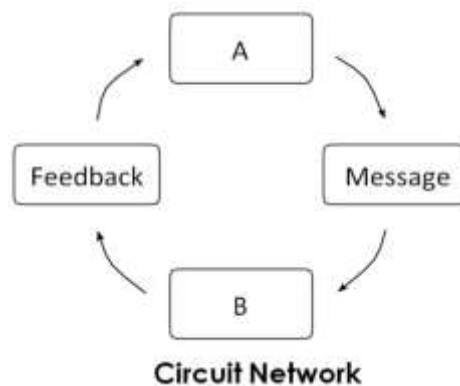
1. (c)
 2. (d)
 3. (c)
 4. (c)
 5. a. Parameters
b. Monitoring
- {1 M each}

Answer:**(b)** 1.**Vertical Network:**

The vertical network is a formal network. It is usually between a higher ranking employee and a subordinate. In this two-way communication, immediate feedback is possible.

{1^{1/2} M}2. **Circuit Network:**

When two persons communicate with each other sending messages and feedback, they form a communication circuit. Therefore it is known as circuit network. The two people interacting can be colleagues placed at the same hierarchical level in the organization.

{1^{1/2} M}

Answer:

- (c) 1. Jump on the bandwagon – an activity, group, movement, etc. that has become successful or fashionable and so attracts many new people
 2. Beat a dead horse – to waste effort on something when there is no chance of succeeding } {1 M each}

Answer 8:

- (a) The Fearless Indian Army
 The Indian army is undoubtedly one of the finest armies in the world. Since prehistoric to modern times the Indian soldiers are one of bravest, fighting both for homeland as well as for ensuing peace even on foreign lands such as peace keeping force in Sri Lanka.
 Our soldiers never surrendered before enemies. Their motto has always been 'do or die'. During Indo- china war of October – November, 1962 and later on in the Indo-Pak war of September 1965, one Indian Soldier killed many soldiers of enemy armies on various fronts. During the World war II the Indian soldiers proved their mettle on the foreign land of Europe' Africa and the Korea on various missions. } {2 M}
 The Indian army has proved their superiority whenever the neighboring country Pakistan challenged us. The Kargil war In 1999 was triggered by the spring and summer incursion of Pakistan backed armed forces into territory on the Indian side of the LOC around Kargil in State of Jammu & Kashmir. The Indian forces were prepared for a major high altitude offensive against Pakistani posts along the border in the Kashmir region. India had to move five infantry divisions, five independent brigades and 44 battalions of paramilitary troops to Kashmir. The total Indian army troop strength in the region reached to 7,30,000. The build-up included the deployment of around 60 frontline aircraft. The Indian army campaign to repel the intrusion left 524 Indian soldiers dead and 1,363 wounded, as per the data released by then Indian defense minister Shri George Fernandez on December 01, 1999. } {3 M}

Answer:

- (b) 1. **Concrete:** The content of your communiqué should be tangible. Base it on facts and figures. Abstract ideas and thoughts are liable to misinterpretation. Make sure that there is just sufficient detail to support your case/ argument and bring focus to the main message. } {1^{1/2} M}
 2. **Coherent:** Coherence in writing and speech refers to the logical bridge between words, sentences, and paragraphs. Main ideas and meaning can be difficult for the reader to follow if the writer jumps from one idea to another and uses contradictory words to express himself. The key to coherence is sequentially organized and logically presented information which is easily understood. All content under the topic should be relevant, interconnected and present information in a flow. } {1^{1/2} M}

Answer:

- (c) 1. (d) Boisterous
 2. (a) Colossal } {1 M each}

Answer 9:

- (a) Précis
 Education for handicapped children } {1 M}
 Education opportunities for handicapped children are sparse as compared to the normal children. Expenditure on their education is treated as a wastage and rather non-productive. The view that education for handicapped requires higher costs and specialized people has led to discouragement towards development of measures } {2 M}

towards the same. The National Education Policy recommends integrating the education for handicapped with the normal children with the help of specialized teachers and other aids. Training of teachers and necessary infrastructure shall help the handicapped children and shall relieve their parents regarding worries about their education. } {2 M}

Answer:

- (b) **Emotional Awareness and Control:** "Human behavior is not under the sole control of emotion or deliberation but results from the interaction of these two processes," Loewenstein said. } {1½ M}
- However, emotions play a major role in our interactions with other people. They are a powerful force that affect our perception of reality regardless of how hard we try to be unbiased. In fact, intense emotions can undermine a person's capacity for rational decision-making, even when the individual is aware of the need to make careful decisions. } {1½ M}
- Consequently, emotional awareness is a necessary element of good communication. While interacting with another person or a group, it is important to understand the emotions you and he/she/they are bringing to the discussion. 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. }

Answer:

- (c) a. The asked his manager if he should email that letter again. } {1 M each}
- b. She asked me how I had done the sum. }

Answer 10:

(a)

ABC Technopolis Ltd. } {1 M}

65, Nehru Nagar, New Delhi }

Interoffice Memo

Date : 25 July, 2016

To : Office Manager

From : Mr. Ashok Reddy, Purchase Officer } {2 M}

Reference : 216/BM

Subject : Purchase of Office furniture

As desired, the order for the supply of office furniture (chairs and tables, sofa sets) has been placed with Shivshakti Furniture Mart, Kirbi place, New Delhi. The chairs and tables will be supplied in multiple lots. The order will be completed in ten days. } {2 M}

Answer:

- (b) **Cultural barriers:** Understanding cultural aspects of communication refers to having knowledge of different cultures in order to communicate effectively with cross culture people.. Understanding various cultures in this era of globalization is an absolute necessity as the existence of cultural differences between people from various countries, regions tribes and, religions, where words and symbols may be interpreted differently can result in communication barriers and miscommunications. } {1 M}
- Multinational companies offer special courses and documents to familiarize their staff with the culture of the country where they are based for work. } {2 M}

Answer:

- (c) 1. The country is covered by the corporation's sales and service organization. } {1 M each}
2. Their new dental equipment is only being marketed by FCS in Europe. }

Answer 11:**(a)**

Mohit Agarwal
36, Civil Lines
Meerut, UP
Phone: 98XXXXXXX
Email: abc@xyz.com

{1 M}

Objective:

To be associated with an organisation that offers tremendous opportunities for growth and autonomy, providing a challenging environment to harness my creative streak, innovative ideas and utilise my experience as a media correspondent to the maximum.

{1 M}

SUMMARY:

- One year of experience as a staff correspondent in CVB TV.
- Two years of experience as Head Regional News XYZ TV
- Proven skills in content planning, selection and presentation.
- Excellent Reporting skills in English and Hindi.

{1/2 M}

EXPERIENCE:

2016 – PRESENT Head Regional News XYZ TV Meerut

- Planning and deployment of staff correspondents
- Sponsorship Planning from corporate and media houses
- Staff selection and Training
- Media Planning for regional corporate houses

{1/2 M}

2015– 2016 Staff Correspondent CVB TV

- Capturing Events
- Conceptualising stories
- Presenter for “Khufia” section of Daily News

EDUCATION:

2014 Masters in Mass Comm, ASD University, New Delhi

2012 English(H), ASD University, New Delhi

INTERSHIPS:

2014 Two month at World Journalists Association (Articles Section)

2013 4 months at CNN TV in News production and planning

{1/2 M}

SKILLS

- Well versed with Media Software's
- Meticulous Planning and Execution skills with an eye for detail

{1/2 M}

PERSONAL DETAILS

Date of Birth 15 June, 1992

Marital Status Unmarried

Languages Known English, Hindi

{1/2 M}

DECLARATION

I solemnly declare that all the above information is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

{1/2 M}

Date: Nov 13, 2018

Place: Meerut

(Mohit Agarwal)

Answer:

- (b) Attitude barriers-** Personal attitudes of employees can affect communication within the organization. A proactive, motivated worker will facilitate the communication

{1 M}

process, whereas a dissatisfied, disgruntled, shy, introvert or lazy employee can delay, hesitate in taking the initiative, or refuse to communicate. Attitude problems can be addressed by good management and regular interaction with staff members. } **{2 M}**

Answer:

- (c)** a. The crowd was cheering the man who saved the child from the burning house.
b. The police booked seven movie goers in the city for disrespecting the national anthem. } **{1 M each}**

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