

**(ALL CA FOUNDATION BATCHES)**

DATE: 28.12.2020

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 Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Central Government may by order revoke the licence of the company where the company contravenes any of the requirements or the conditions of this sections subject to which a licence is issued or where the affairs of the company are conducted fraudulently, or violative of the objects of the company or prejudicial to public interest.
- Where a licence is revoked, the Central Government may, by order, if it is satisfied that it is essential in the public interest, direct that the company be wound up under this Act or amalgamated with another company registered under this section. {2 M}
- Where a licence is revoked and where the Central Government is satisfied that it is essential in the public interest that the company registered under this section should be amalgamated with another company registered under this section and having similar objects, then, the Central Government may, by order, provide for such amalgamation to form a single company with such constitution, properties, powers, rights, interest, authorities and privileges and with such liabilities, duties and obligations as may be specified in the order.
- According to the given situation, on revocation of licence, the Central Government ordered for the amalgamation of the company with the separate entity registered under the section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. However, an object for which both the Companies formed were promoting different objects. Accordingly, the order passed by the Central Government after the revocation of license, is not in compliance of the Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013. {2 M}

**Answer:**

- (b) As per Section 2 (d) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, in India, it is not necessary that consideration must be supplied by the party, it may be supplied by any other person including a stranger to the transaction. {2 M}
- The problem is based on a case "**Chinnaya Vs. Ramayya**" in which the Court clearly observed that the consideration need not necessarily move from the party itself, it may move from any person. In the given problem, the same reason applies. Hence, M is liable to pay the said sum to N and cannot deny her liability on the ground that consideration did not move from N. {2 M}

**Answer:**

- (c) Mr. Bhushan can reject the goods. In case of sale by sample as well as by description, goods must not only correspond to sample but also to description i.e. Darjeeling tea; **(Section 15 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930)** {2 M}
- No amount of exemption clauses can compel a person to buy a thing different from contracted to buy.
- In a contract for sale of goods by sample as well as description the Goods should be according to both. In this case this condition is breached so Bhushan is entitled to return the tea and claim refund of money. {2 M}

**Answer 2:****(a) Modes of revocation of Offer**

- (i) By notice of revocation
- (ii) **By lapse of time:** The time for acceptance can lapse if the acceptance is not given within the specified time and where no time is specified, then within a reasonable time. This is for the reason that proposer should not be made to wait indefinitely. It was held in **Ramsgate Victoria Hotel Co. Vs Montefiore**, that a person who applied for shares in June was not bound by an allotment made in November. This decision was also followed in **India Cooperative Navigation and Trading Co. Ltd. Vs Padamsey Premji**. However these decisions now will have no relevance in the context of allotment of shares since the Companies Act, 2013 has several provisions specifically covering these issues.
- (iii) **By non fulfillment of condition precedent:** Where the acceptor fails to fulfill a condition precedent to acceptance the proposal gets revoked. This principle is laid down in Section 6 of the Act. The Offeror for instance may impose certain conditions such as executing a certain document or depositing certain amount as earnest money. Failure to satisfy any condition will result in lapse of the proposal. As stated earlier 'condition precedent' to acceptance prevents an obligation from coming into existence until the condition is satisfied. Suppose where 'A' proposes to sell his house to be 'B' for Rs. 5 lakhs provided 'B' leases his land to 'A'. If 'B' refuses to lease the land, the Offer of 'A' is revoked automatically.
- (iv) **By death or insanity:** Death or insanity of the proposer would result in automatic revocation of the proposal but only if the fact of death or insanity comes to the knowledge of the acceptor.
- (v) By counter Offer
- (vi) By the non acceptance of the Offer according to the prescribed or usual mode
- (vii) By subsequent illegality
- (viii) By cross offer
- (ix) By destruction of subject matter.

{ 1 M for each correct 7 points}

**Answer:****(b) Sale and Hire Purchase:**

The main points of distinction between the 'sale' and 'hire-purchase' are as follows:

Basis of difference	Sale	Hire-Purchase
Time of passing property	Property in the goods is transferred to the buyer immediately at the time of contract.	The property in goods passes to the hirer upon payment of the last installment.
Position of the party	The position of the buyer is that of the owner of the goods.	The position of the hirer is that of a bailee till he pays the last installment.
Termination of contract	The buyer cannot terminate the contract and is bound to pay the price of the goods.	The hirer may, if he so likes, terminate the contract by returning the goods to its owner without any liability to pay the remaining installments.
Burden of Risk of insolvency of the buyer	The seller takes the risk of any loss resulting from the insolvency of the buyer.	The owner takes no such risk, for if the hirer fails to pay an installment, the owner has right to take back the goods.
Transfer of title	The buyer can pass a good title to a bonafide purchaser from him.	The hirer cannot pass any title even to a bonafide purchaser.

{ 1 M for each correct 5 points}

Resale	The buyer in sale can resell the goods	The hire purchaser cannot resell unless he has paid all the installments.
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**Answer 3:**

- (a) A retiring partner continues to be liable to third party for acts of the firm after his retirement until public notice of his retirement has been given either by himself or by any other partner. But the retired partner will not be liable to any third party if the latter deals with the firm without knowing that the former was partner. Also, if the partnership is at will, the partner by giving notice in writing to all the other partners of his intention to retire will be deemed to be relieved as a partner without giving a public notice to this effect. {3 M}
- Also, as per section 28 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, where a man holds himself out as a partner, or allows others to do it, he is then stopped from denying the character he has assumed and upon the faith of which creditors may be presumed to have acted.
- In the light of the provisions of the Act and facts of the case, Mr. P is also liable to Mr. X. {1 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 point}

**Answer:**

- (c) The House of Lords in **Salomon Vs Salomon & Co. Ltd.** laid down that a company is a person distinct and separate from its members, and therefore, has an independent separate legal existence from its members who have constituted the company. But under certain circumstances the separate entity of the company may be ignored by the courts. When that happens, the courts ignore the corporate entity of the company and look behind the corporate façade and hold the persons in control of the management of its affairs liable for the acts of the company. Where a company is incorporated and formed by certain persons only for the purpose of evading taxes, the courts have discretion to disregard the corporate entity and tax the income in the hands of the appropriate assessee. {2 M}

1. The problem asked in the question is based upon the aforesaid facts. The three companies were formed by the assessee purely and simply as a means of avoiding tax and the companies were nothing more than the façade of the assessee himself. Therefore, the whole idea of Mr. F was simply to split his income into three parts with a view to evade tax. No other business was done by the company. {1 M}
2. The legal personality of the three private companies may be disregarded because the companies were formed only to avoid tax liability. It carried on no other business, but was created simply as a legal entity to ostensibly receive the dividend and interest and to hand them over to the assessee as pretended loans. The same was upheld in **Re Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit** and **Juggilal vs. Commissioner of Income Tax**. {1 M}

**Answer 4:****(a) Distinction between LLP and Limited Liability Company (LLC)**

	Basis	LLP	Limited Liability Company
1.	Regulating Act	The LLP Act, 2008.	The Companies Act, 2013.
2.	Members/Partners	The persons who contribute to LLP are known as partners of the LLP.	The persons who invest the money in the shares are known as members of the company.
3.	Internal governance structure	The internal governance structure of a LLP is governed by agreement between the partners.	The internal governance structure of a company is regulated by statute (i.e., Companies Act, 2013).
4.	Name	Name of the LLP to contain the word "Limited Liability partnership" or "LLP" as suffix.	Name of the public company to contain the word "limited" and Private company to contain the word "Private limited" as suffix.
5.	Number of members/partners	Minimum – 2 members Maximum – No such limit on the members in the Act. The members of the LLP can be individuals/or body corporate through the nominees.	Private company: Minimum – 2 members Maximum – 200 members Public company: Minimum – 7 members Maximum – No such limit on the members. Members can be organizations, trusts, another business form or individuals.
6.	Liability of members/partners	Liability of a partners is limited to the extent of agreed contribution except in case of willful fraud.	Liability of a member is limited to the amount unpaid on the shares held by them.
7.	Management	The business of the company managed by the partners including the designated partners authorized in the agreement.	The affairs of the company are managed by board of directors elected by the shareholders.
8.	Minimum number of directors/designated partners	Minimum 2 designated partners.	Private Co. – 2 directors Public Co. – 3 directors

{1 M for each correct 6 points}

**Answer:**

- (b) 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 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. {3 M}
- 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. {1 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 5:**

- (a) **Public Financial Institutions (PFI):** By virtue of Section 2(72) of the Companies Act, 2013, the following institutions are to be regarded as public financial institutions:
- (i) the Life Insurance Corporation of India, established under the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956;
  - (ii) the Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited,
  - (iii) specified company referred to in the Unit Trust of India (Transfer of Undertaking and Repeal) Act, 2002;
  - (iv) institutions notified by the Central Government under section 4A(2) of the Companies Act, 1956 so repealed under section 465 of this Act;
  - (v) such other institution as may be notified by the Central Government in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India:
- Conditions for an institution to be notified as PFI:** No institution shall be so notified unless—
- (A) it has been established or constituted by or under any Central or State Act; or
  - (B) not less than fifty-one per cent of the paid-up share capital is held or controlled by the Central Government or by any State Government or Governments or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments.
- {1 M for each 5 points}
- {2 M}

**Answer:**

- (b) A contract which involves the use of personal skill or is founded on personal consideration comes to an end on the death of the promisor. As regards any other contract the legal representatives of the deceased promisor are bound to perform it unless a contrary intention appears from the contract (Section 37 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872). But their liability under a contract is limited to the value of the property they inherit from the deceased. {1<sup>1/2</sup> M}
- (i) In the instant case, since painting involves the use of personal skill and on becoming Mr. C paralyzed, Mr. Rich cannot ask Mr. K to complete the artistic work in lieu of his father Mr. C. {1 M}

- (ii) According to section 65 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, when an agreement is discovered to be void or when a contract becomes void, any person who has received any advantage under such agreement or contract is bound to restore it, or to make compensation for it to the person from whom he received it. {1<sup>1/2</sup> M}

Hence, in the instant case, the agreement between Mr. Rich and Mr. C has become void because of paralysis to Mr. C. So, Mr. Rich can ask Mr. K for refund of money paid in advance to his father, Mr. C. {1 M}

**Answer 6:****(a) Validity of agreements:**

- (i) **Void Agreement:**  
As per Section 23 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 an agreement is void if the object or consideration is against the public policy.
- (ii) **Void Agreement:**  
As per Section 20 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 the contracts caused by mistake of fact are void. There is mistake of fact as to the existence of subject-matter.
- (iii) **Void Agreement:**  
As per Section 27 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 an agreement in restraint of trade is void. However, a buyer can put such a condition on the seller of good will, not to carry on same business. However, the conditions must be reasonable regarding the duration and the place of the business.
- (iv) **Void Agreement:**  
An agreement in restraint of legal proceedings is void as per Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.
- (v) **Valid Agreement:**  
An agreement with alien friend is valid, but an agreement with alien enemy is void.
- {1 M for each valid void & 1 M for each reason}

**Answer:**

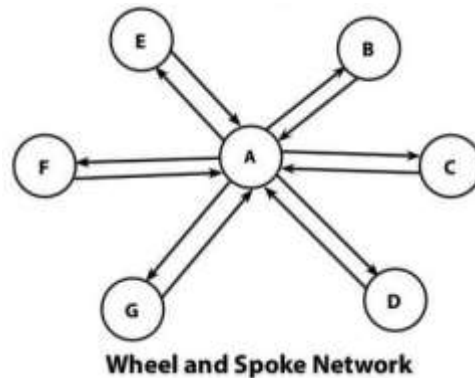
- (b) As the goods are not in possession and control of the railways, they can not stop goods in transit because they (Railways) have already given goods to Ambika. It is Ambika who can stop the goods in transit because the goods are loaded in truck as per instruction of Ambika. {1 M}
- However Ambika is agent buyer so the seller's right of stoppage in transit comes to an end. {1 M}

**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) Wheel & Spoke Network :**

This is an organization where there is a single controlling authority who gives instructions and orders to all employees working under him/her. All employees get instructions directly from the leader and report back to him/her. It is direct and efficient for a small business/company, but inappropriate way of communication in a large organization with many people. A company with many employees needs more decision makers or nothing would get done. Can a large conglomerate like Reliance or Tata Sons have one person making decisions? Moreover, if the central figure is not competent, the entire business will suffer. {1 M}

**Answer:**

- (b)** (i) To be a pioneer  
(ii) Perplexed  
(iii) Will a story be told by you?  
(iv) Conflict {1 M Each}

**Answer:****(c)** Letter informing about the postponement of interview date

Sender's address

Date

Receiver's designation

Receiver's address

Subject – Letter regarding the postponement of interview date {2 M}

Dear Mr Bansal

This letter is to inform you that the interview that was scheduled with Mr. Gupta, CEO, ABC Company, has been postponed. The interview was planned to take place on 1 Oct, 2020 but this has changed. The meeting has been postponed to 15 Oct, 2020. The venue and the timing of the interview meeting however remains the same.

It has been postponed due to some unavoidable circumstances. In case of any other queries, you can either revert to the same letter or drop in an e-mail on our official email id.

We apologies for the inconvenience caused.

Thank you

Yours sincerely

Name of Sender

Designation of Sender

{2 M}

**Answer 8:**

- (a) (i) The possible reasons behind employees quitting the company after acquiring higher qualifications could be an unstable future and lack of growth in ABC Insurance Co. Ltd. {2 M}
- (ii) Yes, there is a need to amend the policy of educational reimbursement. For ex: an employee shall at least serve the company for a minimum of three years after seeking such reimbursement. {1 M}
- (iii) In order to overcome high employee attrition problem, employer should ensure the upgraded level of company. Employees should be provided with utmost growth and ensured satisfaction. {2 M}

**Answer:**

- (b) (i) **Recycling**
1. **Meaning**
    - 1.1 Prcs. of reusing
    - 1.2 Imp. to recycle
      - 1.2.1 to save natural resources
  2. **Waste recycling**
    - 2.1 Help to save energy
    - 2.2 Reduce pllutn.
    - 2.3 Imp for envt. & humans
  3. **Plastic Material**
    - 3.1 Reduce Pollution
      - 3.1.1 Water Pollution
      - 3.1.2 Air Pollution
    - 3.2 Imp to have waste disposal system

{2 M}

**Key Note –**

- |    |      |   |             |
|----|------|---|-------------|
| 1. | Prcs | - | Process     |
| 2. | Imp  | - | Important   |
| 3. | Envt | - | Environment |
| 4. | &    | - | And         |
| 5. | Sysm | - | System      |

{1 M}

(ii) **Summary :**

Recycling is regarded as the process of reusing the items which are generally regarded as waste but are of great utility. It ensures the conservation of natural resources for future generation along with saving energy. Recycling of plastic material also helps in reducing air and water pollution. In short, we can say that recycling is the best way to have ecofriendly environment. {2 M}



**Answer 9:**

- (a) Formal communication: Formal Communication, both oral and written, follows certain rules, principles and conventions in conveying the message,. The hierarchy in the organization has to be followed. Formal format, style and language have to be used. The communication pattern can be vertical, horizontal or diagonal. {2 M}

**OR**

Encoding is the process of turning thoughts into communication. The encoder uses a 'medium' to send the message – a phone call, email, text message, face-to-face meeting, or other communication tool. The level of conscious thought that goes into encoding messages may vary. {2 M}

**Answer:**

- (b) (i) Brief  
(ii) Mysterious  
(iii) The angry mother jeered to her son if he supposed that he knew better than his own father. {1 M Each}

**Answer:**

- (c) **Project to interconnect rivers in India**  
- **By XYZ**

New Delhi, 16 July. The interlinking of river project is a Civil Engineering project, which aims to connect Indian rivers through reservoirs and canals. The farmers will not have to depend on the monsoon for cultivation and also the excess or lack of water can be overcome during flood or drought. You will be surprised to know that India has approx four percent of the water available, and India's population is around 16 percent of the world's population. But every year, hundreds of millions of cubic cusec water flows into the ocean and India has to meet its needs with only 4 percent of the water.

Every project has two aspects, but we should focus on how much more people will get benefit from this project. This article is based on the interlinking of the river project, in which its history and the benefits of this project are explained.

**What is the interlinking River project?**

This project will connect 60 rivers of India, including river Ganga.

Hopefully, with the help of this project, there will be a reduction in the dependence of farmers on uncertain monsoon rains and there will also be millions of cultivated land for irrigation. This project is divided into three parts: North Himalayan river link constituents; Southern Peninsular Component starting from 2005, Interstate interlinking of rivers. This project is being managed under the National Water Development Authority of India (NWDA), Ministry of Water Resources.

- This project can solve the problem of drought and flood because at the time of need the river which causes flood can give water to the area of the river which has a shortage of water because the water can be stored or water can be transferred from water surplus area to the deficit. Ganga and the Brahmaputra region can get rid of floods that come every year with the help of this project.

- The irrigation, land will also increase by about 15 percent.

- 15,000 km of river and 10,000 km of navigation will be developed. Thereby reducing the transportation cost.

- Large scale afforestation and about 3,000 tourist spots will be built.

{Any 5 points each 1 Mark}

- This project will solve the problems of drinking water and financially also will solve the problem.
- It is also possible to get jobs for landless farmers in rural areas.

### **Disadvantages of Interlinking River Project**

There may be advantages as well as disadvantages of the project. Rivers are being considered an integral part of our life from the beginning, and any kind of human intervention can prove to be destructive. For the completion of the Interlinking River project, many big dams, canals, and reservoirs will have to be constructed due to which the surrounding land will become swampy and will not be suitable for agriculture. This can also reduce the production of food grains. Where or in which area to bring so much water, which canal is to be transferred, it is mandatory to study and research it adequately. The cost of this project in 2001 was Rs. 5,60,000 crore but in reality, there is a possibility that it will be more.

Taking the water of Ganga above the Vindhya towards Cauvery, will cost a lot more and for this, large diesel pumps will be used, more than 4.5 lakhs people will be almost displaced, 79,292 forests will also be submerged in water. It can also be understood that without joining river the reality, there is a possibility that it will be more.

Taking the water of Ganga above the Vindhya towards Cauvery, will cost a lot more and for this, large diesel pumps will be used, more than 4.5 lakhs people will be almost displaced, 79,292 forests will also be submerged in water. It can also be understood that without joining rivers, the problem of flood and drought can be solved.

### **Answer 10:**

- (a) Non-verbal communications such as body language and visual cues affect the quality of interaction among individuals or group. An individual's facial expressions, stances, gestures, touches, and other physical signals constitute body language of communication. For example, leaning forward may mean friendliness, acceptance and interest, while crossing arms can be interpreted as antagonistic or defensive posture. {1 M}

### **Answer:**

- (b) (i) Glittering  
(ii) Inconstancy  
(iii) Varun said that Every Kid should learn coding. {1 M Each}

### **Answer:**

- (c) **"Electronic Gadgets"-** Risky affair for youth. {1 M}
- It is very common these days that people use electronic gadgets in every sphere of life. For the sake of listening music they overdo it and risk their life. There are some live examples. An electrician failed to repair the iron because of his earphones addiction. You may find many earphone addicts commute by the metro every day. We sported a duffel bag and the bomb scare lasted for several minutes. Suddenly a youth came and took his bag and he is totally unaware of the situation just because of his earphones addiction. {4 M}

### **Answer 11:**

- (a) **Listening for Understanding :** We are bombarded by noise and sound in all our waking hours. We 'hear' conversations, news, gossips and many other forms of speech all the time. However, most of it is not listened to carefully and therefore, not understood, partially understood or misunderstood. A good listener does not only listen to the spoken words, but observes carefully the nonverbal cues to understand {1 M}

the complete message. He/she absorbs the given information, processes it, understands its context and meaning and to form an accurate, reasoned, intelligent response.

The listener has to be objective, practical and in control of his emotion. Often the understanding of a listener is coloured by his own emotions, judgments, opinions, and reactions to what is being said. While listening for understanding, we focus on the individual and his agenda. A perceptive listener is able to satisfy a customer and suggest solutions as per the needs of the client. {1 M}

**Answer:**

- (b) (i) The entire stretch of highway was cleaned by the crew.  
 (ii) The homeowners remodeled the house to help it sell.  
 (iii) Socrates said that virtue is its own reward. {1 M Each}

**Answer:**

- (c) **The Pros and cons of online education in India**  
 - **By XYZ**

**Pros and Cons of Online Classes** – The widespread outbreak of coronavirus has led to moving towards online classes by schools, colleges, coachings, etc. Although online classes were already in place in many places, COVID-19 has paved a new way of teaching all over the country through online classes. Almost all schools, colleges, universities, etc. have now started online classes for the students so as to continue the studies in this time of pandemic. These online classes are being helpful for the teachers and students in completing the syllabus of the class which has not been possible in any other way. At present, both teachers and students have adopted this new model of education and are trying to get used to it with each passing day. But along with various advantages of online classes, there are some disadvantages too. Students are facing some difficulties in online classes like difficulty in clearing doubts properly, network issues and many more. Along with this, many still believe that online classes can never be an alternative to brick and mortar classes. Here, we have listed some of the pros and cons of online classes. Read the full article to know about all the pros and cons of online classes.

#### **Pros of Online Classes**

Following are the pros of online classes-

**Study Anywhere** – Online classes are available to a student sitting anywhere in the world provided he/she has a proper internet connection. So, if students are not in the city of their school or college then also they can avail the online classes easily. All they need to have is a working internet connection.

#### **Elimination of travel time and Cost** –

Online classes have eliminated the time and cost required to reach the school or college. In this way students are saving a lot of their precious time which they can utilize in any other productive work. Also, the cost incurred in daily travel to school and back to home has been totally eliminated with online classes.

**Prevention of loss of studies** – In this time of pandemic, online classes have come up as a boon for students. This is because if schools and colleges did not use online classes for studies, students would have wasted a lot of time in the session and it would have been really difficult to cover the entire course later. Through online classes, the session is going on at a similar pace as it would have been in offline classes.

**Individualized study** – Online classes provide an individualized study environment to a student where he/she can study alone. Many times, students become shy in

{Any 5 points each 1 Mark}

asking queries in front of the entire class but in online classes no one is around, so students can easily ask questions.

Moreover, this individualized study also prevents students from any kind of disturbance.

**Monitoring by Parents** – With the help of online classes, parents are also able to check and know what their children are studying, how teachers are teaching in the class. Also, they can also motivate their children to take up doubts. Basically, online classes also involve parents in the studies of students which was not the same in case of offline classes.

**Introduction to new technologies** – Online classes have introduced students to new technologies. They now know how to use a particular software through which the school is teaching or have knowledge about various other platforms which are being used for online classes. So, these classes are also making the students technologically advanced.

**Cons of Online Classes**

As online classes have emerged as the only solution for education during lockdown, there are many cons related to it. However these can be minimized with a little care.

**Network Issues** - One of the biggest problems of online classes is network issues. It has been seen students struggle a lot to connect to the session due to internet issues. Many times, teachers are not audible, not visible and much more. In such cases of network disruption, all the students start to talk at the same time which again creates another mess. So, network issues must be resolved for proper conduction of online classes.

**Lacks One to One teaching** - Online classes lack one to one teaching means these lack proper communication between students and teachers. Although students have the option to ask their queries in the online classes also but students find it difficult to get their doubts solved in a proper way. So many students are asking or putting their queries in the chat section that some are missed.

**Continuous Use of Mobile/Laptop** - One major concern of online classes is that students have to be on electronic devices like mobile phones, laptops or tablets continuously for 5-6 hours. This is not beneficial for students and will also cause health issues like eye strain to the students.

**Requires Self-Discipline** - In online classes, teachers are not able to monitor the students in the same way as offline classes, so these require a student to be self-disciplined. If a student is not disciplined, he/she may not pay attention to what the teacher is teaching in the class.

Proper utilization of online classes can lead to a new model of education involving online classes along with offline classes. But, proper care should be taken to minimize the cons of online classes.

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