Roll No	
Total No. of Questions 11	
Time Allowed – 3 Hours	

Total No. of Printed Pages – 12

Maximum Marks – 100

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Questions in Section-A are to be answered in the medium opted by the candidate. If a candidate has not opted for Hindi Medium, his/her answers in Hindi will not be evaluated.

Questions in Section-B, are to be answered in English only, by all the candidates, including those who have opted for Hindi medium.

Answer to both the Sections are to be written in the same answer book.

SECTION-A

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Answer any four questions out of the remaining five questions.

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Section A

- (a) State with reason(s) whether the following agreements are valid or void:
- 4
- (i) A clause in a contract provided that no action should be brought upon in case of breach.
- (ii) Where two courts have jurisdiction to try a suit, an agreement between the parties that the suit should be filed in one of those courts alone and not in the other.
- (iii) X offers to sell his Maruti car to Y. Y believes that X has only Wagon R Car but agrees to buy it.
- (iv) X, a physician and surgeon, employs Y as an assistant on a salary of ₹ 75,000 per month for a term of two years and Y agrees not to practice as a surgeon and physician during these two years.
- (b) Y incorporated a "One Person Company (OPC)" making his sister Z as nominee. Z is leaving India permanently due to her marriage abroad. Due to this fact, she is withdrawing her consent of nomination in the said OPC. Taking into considerations the provisions of The Companies Act, 2013 answer the questions given below:
 - (i) Is it mandatory for Z to withdraw her nomination in the said OPC, if she is leaving India permanently?
 - (ii) Can Z continue her nomination in the said OPC, if she maintained the status of Resident of India after her marriage?
- (c) "Risk Prima Facie passes with property." Elaborate in the context of The Sales of Goods Act, 1930.

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- (a) Explain the term Contingent Contract with reference to The Indian
 Contract Act, 1872 with the help of an example. Also discuss the rules
 relating to enforcement of a contingent contract.
- (b) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) gives the benefits of limited liability of a company on one hand and the flexibility of a partnership on the other. Discuss.
- 3. (a) Define Implied Authority. In the absence of any usage or custom of trade to the contrary, the implied authority of a partner does not empower him to do certain acts. State the acts which are beyond the implied authority of a partner under the provisions of The Indian Partnership Act, 1932?
 - (b) X, Y and Z jointly borrowed ₹ 90,000 from L. Decide each of the following in the light of The Indian Contract Act, 1872:
 - (i) Whether L can compel only Y to pay the entire loan of ₹ 90,000 ?
 - (ii) Whether L can compel only the legal representatives of Y to pay the loan of ₹ 90,000, if X, Y and Z died?
 - (iii) Whether Y and Z are released from their liability to L and X is released from his liability to Y and Z for contribution, if L releases X from his liability and sues Y and Z for payment?
- (a) Discuss the rights of an unpaid seller against the buyer under The Sales of Goods Act, 1930.
 - (b) Mr. M is one of the four partners in M/s XY Enterprises. He owes a sum of ₹ 6 crore to his friend Mr. Z which he is unable to pay on due time. So he wants to sell his share in the firm to Mr. Z for settling the amount.

In the light of the provisions of The Indian Partnership Act, 1932, discuss each of the following:

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- (i) Can Mr. M validly transfer his interest in the firm by way of sale?
- (ii) What would be the rights of the transferee (Mr. Z) in case Mr. M wants to retire from the firm after a period of 6 months from the date of transfer?
- 5. (a) Mr. Das, a general store owner went to purchase 200 kg. of Basmati Rice of specific length from a whole seller. He saw the samples of rice and agreed to buy the one for which the price was quoted as ₹ 150 per kg. While examining the sample Mr. Das failed to notice that the rice contained a mix of long and short grain of rice.

The whole seller supplied the required quantity exactly the same as shown in the sample. However, when Mr. Das sold the rice to one of his regular customers she complained that the rice contained two different qualities of rice and returned the rice.

With reference to the provisions of The Sales of Goods Act, 1930, discuss the options open to Mr. Das for grievance redressal. What would be your answer in case Mr. Das specified his exact requirement as to length of rice?

- (b) Explain the classification of the companies on the basis of control as per The Companies Act, 2013.
- 6. (a) Explain what is meant by 'Supervening Impossibility' as per The
 Indian Contract Act, 1872 with the help of an example. What is the
 effect of such impossibility?
 - (b) Subject to agreement by partners, state the rules that should be observed by the partners in settling the accounts of the firm after dissolution under the provisions of The Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
 - (c) What is the main difference between a Guarantee Company and a Company having Share Capital?

SECTION-B

Question No. 7 is compulsory.

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Answer any three questions out of the remaining four questions.

Section B

7. (a) The employee turnover rate in an Organisation refers to the proportion of employees who leave the Organization during a certain time period. Almost every Organisation is facing the acute problem of high employee attrition. To every Organization, high employee turnover is undesirable and can have a significant adverse impact. A high employee turnover rate results in an unfavourable effect on the morale of the remaining employees. Existing employees may face additional stress, resulting in lower productivity. In addition lower productivity of the existing employees due to a decline in morale, additional productivity is lost as existing employees must guide new incumbent how to adapt to the organizational culture and the new position.

To address the problem, it should be compared to the average within the industry. It should not be compared across industries, as the turnover rate differs significantly in various industries. It is in the best interest of the Organization to reduce it as it is detrimental to the Organization. When an employee leaves the Organization, the Organization incurs costs to find a replacement, recruitment costs, advertising costs, administration costs, background check costs, and interviewing costs. In addition, there are costs of lost productivity when the employee is attending a training program. Second important aspect is Organizations with a high employee turnover rate may suffer from an unfavourable public image. For example, working in the call centre is seen as undesirable due to its turnover rates.

To overcome such problem, Organizations have to hire right manpower for the right position. Second important aspect is to have competitive pay structure matching with the industry. However, providing employees with a higher salary is not enough. It is important to understand the benefits that employees wants and to take that into consideration when determining an employee's pay structure. Employees need to be acknowledged and given praise when due. Another important aspect is career path. Employees want to progress in their careers. A career path should be provided to employees to give them a sense of direction and what they can attain if they stay with the Organization. Last but not the least way to offer flexibility, a flexible work schedule is highly desirable. In fact, studies have shown that a flexible work arrangement has a positive impact on employee retention. Allowing employees to choose their work time and providing a flexible work schedule gives them the ability to balance their work and personal life and, hence, improves employee satisfaction.

- (i) What do you understand by employee attrition rate?
- (ii) Explain the ways to reduce high employee attrition?

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- (iii) What is the importance of employee turnover in an Organisation?
- (iv) How does employee turnover rate affect brand image of an Organisation?

(b) Read the passage:

- (i) Make Notes, using Headings, subheadings and abbreviations wherever necessary.
- (ii) Write Summary by giving a suitable title.

Artificial intelligence (AI) is making a difference as to how legal work is done, but it isn't the threat it is made out to be. AI is making impressive progress and shaking up things all over the world today. The assumption that advancements in technology and artificial intelligence will render any profession defunct is just that, an assumption and a false one. The only purpose this assumption serves is creating mass panic and hostility towards embracing technology that is meant to make our lives easier.

Introducing AI to this profession will primarily be for the purpose of automating mundane, tedious tasks that require negligible human intelligence. The kind of artificial intelligence that is employed by industries in the current scene, when extended to the law will enable quicker services at a lower price. AI is meant to automate a number of tasks that take up precious working hours lawyers could be devoted to tasks that require discerning, empathy, and trust- qualities that cannot be replicated by even the most sophisticated form of AI. The legal profession is one of the oldest professions in the world. Thriving over 1000 years; trust, judgment, and diligence are the pillars of this profession. The most important pillar is the relationship of trust between a lawyer and clients, which can only be achieved through human connection and interaction.

While artificial intelligence can be useful in a number of ways in legal field like translation of documents in other languages, mining of data

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pertaining to cases for analyses helping decision making, scanning and organizing documents pertaining to a case, it cannot perform higher-level tasks such as sharp decision making, relationship-building with valuable clients and writing legal briefs, advising clients, and appearing in court. These are over and above the realm of computerization.

- 8. (a) Physical barriers are a result of our surroundings. Discuss.
 - (b) (i) Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word:

ADHERE

- (a) separate
- (b) split
- (c) humility
- (d) fasten
- (ii) Select a suitable antonym for the word given under :

CANDID

- (a) deceptive
- (b) frank
- (c) sincere
- (d) subordinate
- (iii) Change the following sentence to indirect speech:

He said to me, "It would be nice if I could see you again."

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(c) Write a précis and give an appropriate title to the passage given below : Marks Naval architects never claim that a ship is unsinkable, but the sinking of the passenger-and-car ferry Estonia in the Baltic surely should have never happened. It was well designed and carefully maintained. It carried the proper number of lifeboats. It had been thoroughly inspected on the day of the voyage. Yet, hours later, the Estonia rolled over and sank in the cold, stormy night. It went down so quickly that most of those on board, caught in the dark, flooding cabins had no chance to save themselves: Of those who managed to scramble overboard, only 139 survived. The rest died of hypothermia before the rescuers could pluck them from the cold sea. The final death toll amounted to 912 souls. However there were an unpleasant number of questions about why Estonia sank and why so many survivors were men in the prime of life, while most of the dead were woman, children and the elderly.

Distinguish between General English and Business English. (a)

OR

- (a) Focus and Attention is an important characteristic of effective communication. Explain.
- Change the sentence from Active to Passive Voice. (b) (i) 1 Bring the culprit.
 - Change the sentence from Passive to Active Voice. (ii) Three cleanliness campaigns will be launched by the authorities in the park.
 - (iii) Change the following sentence to indirect speech. The group shouted, "Honesty is the best policy".

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(c) Draft a Newspaper Report on the "Government's decision newspaper. (c) Draft a Newspaper Report on the "Government's decision newspaper.	on to open a national	5
10. (a) Write essentials of oral communication.		
(b) (1) Change the sentence from Active to D	2	
Did they like paintings in the exhibition?	1	
(ii) Change the sentence from Passive to Active Voice.		
Food from roadside	1	
Food from roadside vendor should not be eaten during pandemic as a safety precaution.	ng Covid	
(iii) Change the following sentence to indirect speech.	1	
Mr. X to the Cashier: "Do you have change for five rupees?"	hundred	
(c) Write an article of about 250 words on the topic 'Covid' Comust for attending Parliamentary session.	ertificate 5	
11. (a) Define the term communication. When the communication	47 10 2 1	
11. (a) Define the term communication. When the communication is so to be effective?	upposed 2	
(b) Select the correct meaning of Idioms/Phrases/words given below	w:	
(i) Storm in a tea cup	1	
(a) Crave for something		
(b) Something fishy		
(c) Make a big issue out of a small thing		
a dista quarrels	-	
(d) Get into quarters		

(ii) Core Competency

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- (a) Decision taken by a competent authority
- (b) Head of a department or a company authorised to take decision
- (c) Basic strength of a group or company
- (d) Minimum skill/professional qualification
- (iii) Change the sentence into Active Voice.

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Who were not liked by you at the party?

(iv) Choose the word which best expresses the meaning of the given word.

FIASCO

- (a) Shock
- (b) Win
- (c) Learning
- (d) Failure
- (c) Write a letter to your landlord requesting him to reduce rent in the light of 'Covid 19' pandemic.