

PAPER – 2: BUSINESS LAWS & BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTING

SECTION A – BUSINESS LAWS

ANSWERS

1. (a) **Joint promisors (Section 42 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872)**

When two or more persons have made a joint promise, then unless a contrary intention appears by the contract, all such persons must jointly fulfil the promise.

Any one of joint promisors may be compelled to perform (Section 43)

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

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

In the instant case, A, B, C and D have jointly promised to pay ₹ 6,00,000 to F. B and C become insolvent. B was unable to pay any amount and C could pay only ₹ 50,000. A is compelled to pay the whole amount to F.

Hence, A is entitled to receive ₹ 50,000 from C and ₹ 2,75,000 from D, as worked out below:

From C ₹ 50,000= (C's Liability ₹ 1,50,000 Less: Amount he could not pay ₹ 1,00,000).

From D ₹ 2,75,000= (D's Liability ₹1,50,000+1/2 of liability of B (Loss) (1,50,000*1/2) i.e. ₹ 75,000+1/2 of C's liability (Loss) (1,00,000*1/2) i.e., ₹ 50,000) In other words, equal proportion i.e., ₹ 5,50,000 (i.e. ₹6,00,000-₹50,000) / 2.

Thus, total amount A can receive from C and D comes to ₹3,25,000 (50,000+2,75,000)

(b) As per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, only a natural person who is an Indian citizen and resident in India (person who stayed in India for a period of not less than 120 days during immediately preceding financial year) –

- Shall be eligible to incorporate an OPC
- Shall be a nominee for the sole member.

In the given case, Mr. R is an Indian citizen and his stay in India during the immediately preceding financial year is 130 days which is above the requirement of 120 days. Hence, Mr. R is eligible to incorporate an OPC.

Also, even though Mr. S's name is mentioned in the Memorandum of Association as nominee and his stay in India during the immediately preceding financial year is more than 120 days, he is a foreign citizen and not an Indian citizen. Hence, S's name cannot be given as nominee in the memorandum.

(c) **Risk prima facie passes with property (Section 26 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930)**

According to Section 26, unless otherwise agreed, the goods remain at the seller's risk until the property therein is transferred to the buyer, but when the property therein is transferred to the buyer, the goods are at the buyer's risk whether delivery has been made or not.

It is provided that, where delivery has been delayed because of the fault of either buyer or seller, the goods are at the risk of the party in fault as regards any loss which might not have occurred but for such fault.

Provided also that nothing in this section shall affect the duties or liabilities of either seller or buyer as bailee of the goods of the other party.

2. (a) **Under following circumstances, the contracts need not be performed with the consent of both the parties:**

(i) **Novation:** Where the parties to a contract substitute a new contract for the old, it is called novation. A contract in existence may be substituted by a new contract either between the same parties or between different parties the consideration mutually being the discharge of old contract. Novation can take place only by mutual agreement between the parties. On novation, the old contract is discharged and consequently it need not be performed. (Section 62 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872)

(ii) **Rescission:** A contract is also discharged by rescission. When the parties to a contract agree to rescind it, the contract need not be performed. (Section 62)

(iii) **Alteration:** Where the parties to a contract agree to alter it, the original contract is rescinded, with the result that it need not be performed. In other words, a contract is also discharged by alteration. (Section 62)

(iv) **Remission:** Every promisee may dispense with or remit, wholly or in part, the performance of the promise made to him, or may extend the time for such performance or may accept instead of it any satisfaction which he thinks fit. In other words, a contract is discharged by remission. (Section 63)

(v) **Rescinds voidable contract:** When a person at whose option a contract is voidable rescinds it, the other party thereto need not perform any promise therein contained in which he is the promisor.

(vi) **Neglect of promisee:** If any promisee neglects or refuses to afford the promisor reasonable facilities for the performance of his promise, the promisor is excused by such neglect or refusal as to any non-performance caused thereby. (Section 67)

(b) **LLP gives the benefits of limited liability of a company and the flexibility of a partnership**

Limited Liability: Every partner of a LLP is, for the purpose of the business of LLP, the agent of the LLP, but not of other partners (Section 26 of the LLP Act, 2008). The liability of the partners will be limited to their agreed contribution in the LLP, while the LLP itself will be liable for the full extent of its assets.

Flexibility of a partnership: The LLP allows its members the flexibility of organizing their internal structure as a partnership based on a mutually arrived agreement. The LLP form enables entrepreneurs, professionals and enterprises providing services of any kind or engaged in scientific and technical disciplines, to form commercially efficient vehicles suited to their requirements. Owing to flexibility in its structure and operation, the LLP is a suitable vehicle for small enterprises and for investment by venture capital.

3. (a) **Definition of Partnership:** 'Partnership' is the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all. (Section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932)

The definition of the partnership contains the following five elements which must co-exist before a partnership can come into existence:

1. Association of two or more persons

2. Agreement
3. Business
4. Agreement to share Profits
5. Business carried on by all or any of them acting for all

ELEMENTS OF PARTNERSHIP

The definition of the partnership contains the following five elements which must co-exist before a partnership can come into existence:

1. **Association of two or more persons:** Partnership is an association of 2 or more persons. Again, only persons recognized by law can enter into an agreement of partnership. Therefore, a firm, since it is not a person recognized in the eyes of law cannot be a partner. Again, a minor cannot be a partner in a firm, but with the consent of all the partners, may be admitted to the benefits of partnership.

The Partnership Act is silent about the maximum number of partners but Section 464 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the relevant Rules has now put a limit of 50 partners in any association / partnership firm.

2. **Agreement:** It may be observed that partnership must be the result of an agreement between two or more persons. There must be an agreement entered into by all the persons concerned. This element relates to voluntary contractual nature of partnership. Thus, the nature of the partnership is voluntary and contractual. An agreement from which relationship of Partnership arises may be express. It may also be implied from the act done by partners and from a consistent course of conduct being followed, showing mutual understanding between them. It may be oral or in writing.
3. **Business:** In this context, we will consider two propositions. First, there must exist a business. For the purpose, the term 'business' includes every trade, occupation and profession. The existence of business is essential. Secondly, the motive of the business is the "acquisition of gains" which leads to the formation of partnership. Therefore, there can be no partnership where there is no intention to carry on the business and to share the profit thereof.
4. **Agreement to share profits:** The sharing of profits is an essential feature of partnership. There can be no partnership where only one of the partners is entitled to the whole of the profits of the business. Partners must agree to share the profits in any manner they choose. But an agreement to share losses is not an essential element. It is open to one or more partners to agree to share all the losses. However, in the event of losses, unless agreed otherwise, these must be borne in the profit-sharing ratio.
5. **Business carried on by all or any of them acting for all:** The business must be carried on by all the partners or by anyone or more of the partners acting for all. This is the cardinal principle of the partnership Law. In other words, there should be a binding contract of mutual agency between the partners. An act of one partner in the course of the business of the firm is in fact an act of all partners. Each partner carrying on the business is the principal as well as the agent for all the other partners. He is an agent in so far as he can bind the other partners by his acts and he is a principal to the extent that he is bound by the act of other partners. It may be noted that the true test of partnership is mutual agency rather than sharing of profits. If the element of mutual agency is absent, then there will be no partnership.

- (b) (i) According to Section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, every person is competent to contract who is of the age of majority according to the law to which he is subject and therefore, a minor is not competent to contract and any agreement with or by a minor is void from the very beginning. A minor cannot ratify it on attaining the majority as the original agreement is void ab initio.

According to Section 68 of the Act, a claim for necessaries supplied to a minor is enforceable by law.

Necessaries mean those things that are essentially needed by a minor. They cannot include luxuries or costly or unnecessary articles.

In the present case, X, the borrower, was minor at the time of taking the loan, therefore, the agreement was void ab initio. Attaining majority thereafter will not validate the contract nor X can ratify it. The loan was for personal purposes and not for necessaries supplied to him. Hence, the lender cannot file a suit against X for recovery of the loan as it is not enforceable by law.

- (ii) As per Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 the subsequent or supervening impossibility renders the contract void. Supervening impossibility may take place owing to various circumstances as contemplated under that section, one of which is the declaration of war subsequent to the contract made. In the instant case the contract when made between J and K was valid but afterwards J's government declares war against the country in which the port is situated as a result of which the contract becomes void. Hence, K cannot file a suit against J for performance of the contract.

4. (a) The right against the buyer are as follows:

1. **Suit for price (Section 55 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930)**

- (a) Where under a contract of sale, the property in the goods has passed to the buyer and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay for the goods according to the terms of the contract, the seller may sue him for the price of the goods. [Section 55(1)]
- (b) Where under a contract of sale, the price is payable on a certain day irrespective of delivery and the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to pay such price, the seller may sue him for the price although the property in the goods has not passed and the goods have not been appropriated to the contract. [Section 55(2)].

2. **Suit for damages for non-acceptance (Section 56):** Where the buyer wrongfully neglects or refuses to accept and pay for the goods, the seller may sue him for damages for non-acceptance.

3. **Repudiation of contract before due date (Section 60):** Where the buyer repudiates the contract before the date of delivery, the seller may treat the contract as rescinded and sue damages for the breach. This is known as the 'rule of anticipatory breach of contract'.

4. **Suit for interest [Section 61]:** Where there is specific agreement between the seller and the buyer as to interest on the price of the goods from the date on which payment becomes due, the seller may recover interest from the buyer. If, however, there is no specific agreement to this effect, the seller may charge interest on the price when it becomes due from such day as he may notify to the buyer.

In the absence of a contract to the contrary, the Court may award interest to the seller in a suit by him at such rate as it thinks fit on the amount of the price from the date of the tender of the goods or from the date on which the price was payable.

- (b) According to Section 29 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932,
- (1) A transfer by a partner of his interest in the firm, either absolute or by mortgage, or by the creation by him of a charge on such interest, does not entitle the transferee, during the continuance of the firm, to interfere in the conduct of business, or to require accounts, or to inspect the books of the firm, but entitles the transferee only to receive the share of profits of the transferring partner, and the transferee shall accept the account of profits agreed to by the partners.
 - (2) If the firm is dissolved or if the transferring partner ceases to be a partner, the transferee is entitled as against the remaining partners to receive the share of the assets of the firm to which the transferring partner is entitled, and, for the purpose of ascertaining that share, to an account as from the date of the dissolution.

In the light of facts of the question and provision of law:

- (i) Yes, Mr. M can validly transfer his interest in the firm by way of sale.
- (ii) On the retirement of the transferring partner (Mr. M), the transferee (Mr. Z) will be entitled, against the remaining partners:
 - (a) to receive the share of the assets of the firm to which the transferring partner was entitled, and
 - (b) for the purpose of ascertaining the share,he is entitled to an account as from the date of the dissolution.

So, in this case on Mr. M's retirement, Mr. Z would be entitled to receive the value of Mr. M's share to the extent of ₹ 6 crore in the firm's assets.

5. (a) As per Section 4(3) of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, where under a contract of sale, the property in the goods is transferred from the seller to the buyer, the contract is called a sale, but where the transfer of the property in the goods is to take place at a future time or subject to some condition thereafter to be fulfilled, the contract is called an agreement to sell and as per Section 4(4), an agreement to sell becomes a sale when the time elapses or the conditions are fulfilled subject to which the property in the goods is to be transferred.
- (i) On the basis of above provisions and facts given in the question, it can be said that there is an agreement to sell between Sonal and Jeweller and not a sale. Even though the payment was made by Sonal, the property in goods can be transferred only after the fulfilment of conditions fixed between the buyer and the seller. As due to Ruby Stones, the original design is disturbed, bangles are not in original position. Hence, Sonal has right to avoid the agreement to sell and can recover the price paid.
 - (ii) If Jeweller offers to bring the bangles in original position by repairing, he cannot charge extra cost from Sonal. Even though he has to bear some expenses for repair; he cannot charge it from Sonal.
- (b) (i) **Meaning of capital:** The term capital has variety of meanings. But in relation to a company limited by shares, the term 'capital' means 'share capital'. Share capital means capital of the company expressed in terms of rupees divided into shares of fixed amount.
- (ii) **Classification of capital:** In the domain of Company Law, the term capital can be classified as follows:
- (a) **Nominal or authorised or registered capital:**

This expression means such capital as is authorised by memorandum of a company to be the maximum amount of share capital of the company.

- (b) **Issued capital:** It means such capital as the company issues from time to time for subscription.
- (c) **Subscribed capital:** As such part of the capital which is for the time being subscribed by the members of a company.
- (d) **Called up capital:** As such part of the capital which has been called for payment. It is the total amount called up on the shares issued.
- (e) **Paid-up capital:** It is the total amount paid or credited as paid up on shares issued. It is equal to called up capital less calls in arrears.

6. (a) According to Section 56 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the impossibility of performance may be of the two types, namely (a) initial impossibility, and (b) subsequent impossibility.

Subsequent impossibility is also known as Supervening impossibility i.e. becomes impossible after entering into contract. When performance of promise become impossible or illegal by occurrence of an unexpected event or a change of circumstances beyond the contemplation of parties, the contract becomes void e.g. change in law etc. In other words, sometimes, the performance of a contract is quite possible when it is made. But subsequently, some event happens which renders the performance impossible or unlawful. Such impossibility is called the subsequent or supervening. It is also called the post-contractual impossibility.

Example: 'A' and 'B' contracted to marry each other. Before the time fixed for the marriage, 'A' became mad. In this case, the contract becomes void due to subsequent impossibility, and thus discharged.

Effect of impossibility: The effect of such impossibility is that it makes the contract void, and the parties are discharged from further performance of the contract.

- (b) **Mode of Settlement of partnership accounts:** As per Section 48 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, in settling the accounts of a firm after dissolution, the following rules shall, subject to agreement by the partners, be observed:-
- (i) Losses, including deficiencies of capital, shall be paid first out of profits, next out of capital, and, lastly, if necessary, by the partners individually in the proportions in which they were entitled to share profits;
 - (ii) The assets of the firm, including any sums contributed by the partners to make up deficiencies of capital, must be applied in the following manner and order:
 - (a) in paying the debts of the firm to third parties;
 - (b) in paying to each partner rateably what is due to him from capital;
 - (c) in paying to each partner rateably what is due to him on account of capital; and
 - (d) the residue, if any, shall be divided among the partners in the proportions in which they were entitled to share profits.
- (c) Section 2(87) defines "subsidiary company" in relation to any other company (that is to say the holding company), means a company in which the holding company—
- (i) controls the composition of the Board of Directors; or
 - (ii) exercises or controls more than one-half of the total voting power either at its own or together with one or more of its subsidiary companies:

For the purposes of this section —

- (I) a company shall be deemed to be a subsidiary company of the holding company even if the control referred to in sub-clause (i) or sub-clause (ii) is of another subsidiary company of the holding company;
- (II) “layer” in relation to a holding company means its subsidiary or subsidiaries.

In the instant case, BC Private Limited together with its subsidiary KL Private Limited is holding 1,60,000 shares (90,000+70,000 respectively) which is more than one half in nominal value of the Equity Share Capital of PQ Private Limited. Hence, PQ Private Limited is subsidiary of BC Private Limited.

- (ii) In the second case, the answer will remain the same. KL Private Limited is a holding 1,60,000 shares i.e., more than one half in nominal value of the Equity Share Capital of PQ Private Limited (i.e., holding more than one half of voting power). Hence, KL Private Limited is holding company of PQ Private Company and BC Private Limited is a holding company of KL Private Limited.

Hence, by virtue of Chain relationship, BC Private Limited becomes the holding company of PQ Private Limited.

SECTION – B: BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTING

ANSWER KEY/HINTS

1. (a) (1) (a)
- (2) (d)
- (3) There are two major types of depression:
 - (i) **Major depressive disorder:** It is the more dangerous form of depression, characterised by persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness and worthlessness that cannot be overcome easily.
 - (ii) **Persistent depressive disorder:** It is a mild, but chronic form of depression, earlier termed as **Dysthymia**.
- (4) Major causes include a combination of biological, psychological and social distress that cause change in activity of certain neural circuits in the brain.
- (5) Depression can be cured by a combination of medication, psychotherapy, light therapy, exercises and last but not the least family support.

- (b) 1. Title: Importance of Holidays / Holidays- for Rejuvenation

Notes

1. Need for Holdys:

- 1.1 To Rlx
- 1.2 Change of environ
- 1.3 Resuming work with renewed vgr

2. Holdys in institutions:

- 2.1 Lng holdys during summer
- 2.2 Parents coincide leave with vac
- 2.3 August- Tradl. Holdys season in Britain
- 2.4 Resorts packed preference to seaside

3. Constituents of a Holdy:

- 3.1 Wther condns
- 3.2 Carefree atmosphr
- 3.3 Seekin plesre

List of / Key to abbreviations:

Environ – environment

Vac – vacation

Tradl— traditional

Rlx- relax

Vgr- vigour

Lng-long

Holdys- holidays

Holdy-holiday

Wther-weather

Condns- conditions

Atmosphr- atmosphere

Plesre- pleasure

Seekin-seeking

Summary:

A person lifestyle today is full of stress leaving no leisure time to spend with family. Availing holidays at regular intervals and more so linking it with the vacation period of kids, has been found to be relaxing, refreshing and adding to renewed vigour. Realising the importance of holidays for healthy and better human behaviour and inter-personnel relations, many educational institutions, corporate houses, government establishments and various organizations are providing holiday facilities to their students and personnel working with them to bring increased efficiency in their performance. Holiday time is about seeking pleasures leaving the worries behind and indeed it rejuvenates a person completely.

2. (a) An individual's body language that is, facial expressions, stances, gestures, touches and other physical signals constitute this type of communication. The body language clearly expresses the positive and negative aspects. Example: leaning forward may mean friendliness, acceptance and interest while crossing arms can be interpreted as being antagonistic or defensive posture. Folding hands throughout the interview process gives a negative impact to the interviewer. A firm handshake conveys positivity to the interviewer and the interviewee alike. We communicate numerous messages through our body language. Using appropriate expressions and gestures strengthen our speech. For example, in a declamation contest, if our body language reflects confidence, our speech will have a greater impact on the audience as well as on the judges.

(b) (i) (b)

(ii) (d)

(iii) Shaurya said that the auditions had ended the previous day.

(c) Earthquake - The Great Destroyer

Earthquake is the mankind's deadly enemy. Earthquake strikes all without a distinction of nationality or political affiliation. The power of a quake is greater than that of any man-made weapon of destruction. An earthquake strikes mankind without a warning. When quake strikes, a modern city is reduced to a rubble. A quake strikes plains, seas and mountains causing all round destruction. The quake struck Lisbon in 1755 killing 450; Peru in 1970 killing 50,000; Alaska in 1968 moving it 80 feet into the Pacific Ocean. Scientists are trying to find out means to combat earthquakes, to predict the origin of the quake so that precaution can be taken to save man and property from destruction.

3. (a) A **communication network** refers to the method and pattern used by members of an organisation to pass on information to other employees in the organization. Network helps managers to create various types of communication flow according to requirement of the task at hand. Some companies have established and predefined networks of communication for specified venture.

(b) (i) (d)

(ii) (c)

(iii) This mischief could not have been done by a child.

(iv) He said to him that he didn't believe him .

(c)

November 16, 20XX

The Sales Manager
Teams Appliances Pvt. Ltd.
A-60/C Hari Nagar
New Delhi-06

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Subject: Complaint against order no. S/N-226

This is with reference to order no. S/N-226 made on October 28, 20XX. The order comprised six 1.5 tonne split air-conditioners of Alpha brand and four 1.5 tonne window air-conditioners of Beta brand. As per order details, the products were to be delivered within ten days and a representative was to be sent for installation along with the delivery.

It is more than 15 days since the order was placed and despite several reminders the order is still pending. This has caused a great deal of embarrassment and inconvenience to our clients. In addition, we have no correspondence from your side explaining the delay.

You are requested to look into the matter urgently and ensure that the order is delivered in the next two days' time failing which the order will be summarily cancelled.

Looking forward to your prompt action/reply.

Arvind
Senior Manager (Administration)
Soft Skill Solutions Pvt. Ltd.

4. (a) **Paralanguage:** It is the manner in which we say something, more than the actual words used, reveal the intent of the message. The voice quality, volume, intonation, pitch, stress, tone and style of speaking communicates approval, interest or lack of it.

(b) (i) (d)

(ii) The passengers are forbidden to use the railway services due to outbreak of the pandemic.

OR

Due to outbreak of the pandemic, the passengers are forbidden to use the railway services.

(iii) Abhishek informed that he was unable to attend the meeting because he was ill that day.

(c) **Article Hints:**

- World class health care readily available across India.
- Specializes in prognosis, diagnosis, treatment and therapeutical care.
- India leading player in healthcare infrastructure, research, pharmaceuticals and post-trauma care.
- Hub of generic medicines, vaccines and hi-tech medical equipment.
- Affordable prices as compared to developed countries.
- Experienced doctors and highly skilled medical staff.

- Specialized care for serious diseases viz. cancers, complicated heart surgeries and rare transplants.
- Special care facilities for infants, elderly and the differently abled.
- Easy visa norms.
- Affordable cost of living for a prolonged stay.

Report Hints:

- Facilities for the elderly
 - Spacious rooms single and twin sharing
 - Lush green lawns
 - Attendants provided for the needy
 - Recreational facilities
 - Special yoga classes
 - Monthly health check-ups, vaccination for Covid done
 - Picnic trips
 - Complete Covid care including quarantine facility and medication
 - Interaction with staff and occupants
 - Dedicated staff
 - Homely environment
 - Get love, care and affection
 - Share experiences
 - Playing cricket with the elderly
 - Joy of living life to the fullest
5. (a) In the present world, communication modes are primarily technology driven. Communication technology is being constantly upgraded and new formats emerge very frequently. Anyone who is not such tech friendly struggles to communicate effectively via the medium. Moreover, an individual is swamped with a huge amount of information every day in the form of emails, texts and social updates. Multitasking is the norm these days. The information overload and trying to accomplish too many things together can lead to gaps resulting in miscommunication.
- (b) (i) (b)
- (ii) A movie is going to be watched by my friends tonight.
- (iii) He said “will you listen to such a man?”

(c) Minutes:

Participants in attendance: Managing Director, Senior Manager Sales and Marketing, Manager Customer Care, Manager HR

Date: November xx, 20xx

Meeting started at 11: 00 am.

Mr. CM, Managing Director, briefly introduced the agenda i.e. to suggest measures to be introduced by the participating departments to popularize their product line.

Mr. SM, Senior Manager Sales and Marketing, proposed that advertising strategy should be

focused on social media platforms such as You Tube, Facebook, Instagram etc. He suggested

- small videos to be uploaded featuring actual users using the products in real time as a demonstration. These users can be families of employees.
- small videos to be uploaded with users endorsing the products, specifically discussing quality parameters and ease of usage.
- Product review and feedback including product rating to be sought in writing from the users.

Mr. MN, Manager Customer Care, proposed that a toll-free customer care helpline be initiated to render information about the products, their usage and grievance redressal. He further suggested to outsource the service to a call centre.

Mr. FA, Manager HR, expressed his concerns over monitoring and supervision of the outsourcing entity.

Mr. CM directed Mr. MN and Mr. FA to jointly prepare a concept paper on outsourcing, discussing its pros and cons and complete work details.

ATR to be submitted by Mr. SM, Mr. MN and Mr. FA in the next 10 days.

latest by **November xx,20xx**.

Group to again meet virtually on **December x, 20xx** at same time

OR

(c) Cover Letter

A-26 E, Sector-35

C-16/A, Tri Nagar

New Delhi -110006

aman.gupta@gmail.com

April 16, 20XX

The Manager HRD

Times Publishing Pvt. Ltd.

Darya Ganj,

New Delhi 110002.

Dear Sir/Ma'am,

Subject: Application for the Post of Junior Translator

This is with reference to your advertisement in 'The Hindu' dated April 04, 20XX, for the post of Junior Translator in your organization. I wish to apply for the same.

I am a post graduate in English from TD College, Delhi University. I am focused, punctual and open to learning. Currently, I am working as a Trainee at Punch Mark Publication for the past 6 months in the translation section. This position in your esteemed organization completely gels with my profile and career aspirations.

I can assure that if given the opportunity, I shall work with utmost allegiance and sincerity and prove to be an asset to your organization.

I am enclosing my résumé for your reference. I shall be available for an interview through online or in person on any day of your convenience.

Thank you for your consideration, looking forward to a positive response from you!

Yours Sincerely,

Aman Gupta

Enclosure:

1. Résumé

Résumé

Aman Gupta

A-26 E, Sector-35

C-16/A,

Tri Nagar,

New Delhi

Mob: +91-xxxxx xxxxx

Email: aman.gupta@gmail.com

Objective: To work in an environment where I can hone my skills, enrich my knowledge, realize my true potential and grow as a professional.

Experience: More than 6 months at Punch Mark Publications as a trainee (Translation section)

Educational Qualifications:

S. No.	Examination/ Degree/ Course	Subject / Stream	Name of the Institution / Institute / College	Board / University	Year of Passing	Percentage/ Division
1	MA	English	TD College	Delhi University	2019	69%
2	BA	English (Hons.)	ASD College	Delhi University	2017	76%
3	Higher Secondary	Humanities	St. George Public School, New Delhi	CBSE	2014	89%

Skills:

- Professional: Translation, Transcription, Transliteration
- Technical: MS Word, Excel, Photoshop
- Interpersonal :
 - Good communication skills
 - Highly organized and efficient

- Ability to work independently
- Ability to work in a team

Language Known:

- English, Hindi

Hobbies:

- Reading, Travelling

Personal Details:

- Father's Name: XYZ
- Mother's Name: XYX
- DoB: xx/xx/xxxx
- Gender: Male
- Marital Status: Single

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

Date: April 16, 20XX

Place: XYZ

(Aman Gupta)