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# CAF 4 BUSINESS LAW

## Scenario-Based Questions Ko Kaise Attempt Karein?

**Pehle issue pakro, phir relevant law lagao, facts se connect karo aur clear conclusion do.**

Simple Roman Urdu explanation + updated chapter keywords + solved examples

**Updated with CAF 4 Business Law Dynamics - Study Text 2025**

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| IRAC formula ko asaan Roman Urdu mein samjhein | Keywords se relevant chapter identify karein | Solved scenarios se exam answer writing seekhein |

**SC E-Learning Test Session**

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*Practice more. Score better.*

## 1 Scenario-Based Question Ko Samajhne Ka Asaan Tareeqa

**Scenario ko sirf story samajh kar na parhein. Usay facts, legal issue, relevant law, application aur conclusion mein divide karein.**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | **Requirement sab se pehle parho** | Question ke end mein jo instruction ho usay circle ya underline karo: discuss, advise, evaluate, identify, comment, remedies. Yehi batata hai examiner ko kis cheez ka jawab chahiye. |
| 2 | **Important facts mark karo** | Names, dates, percentages, number of days, approvals, notices, authority, relationship aur payment jaisi information underline karo. |
| 3 | **Core issue ko aik sawal mein likho** | Khud se pocho: asal legal masla kya hai? Misal: Kya company statutory limit cross kar chuki hai? Kya firm kisi act se bound hai? |
| 4 | **Relevant law select karo** | Sirf woh rule likho jo issue solve karta ho. Puri chapter theory ya har definition likhne ki zarurat nahi. |
| 5 | **Law ko facts par apply karo** | Scenario ke exact names aur figures use karo. Sirf rule repeat na karo; samjhao ke rule in facts par kyun apply hota hai. |
| 6 | **Clear conclusion aur remedy do** | Akhir mein direct answer do: valid/invalid, liable/not liable, enforceable/not enforceable, aur available remedy kya hai. |

## 2 IRAC Formula - Har Scenario Ka Best Structure

| | |
|---|---|
| **I - Issue** | Asal legal sawal kya hai? |
| **R - Rule** | Relevant Act/provision ka short aur correct rule. |
| **A - Application** | Rule ko scenario ke facts, names, dates aur figures par apply karo. |
| **C - Conclusion** | Final legal position, liability, right ya remedy clear likho. |

**Golden line: Pehle issue pakro, phir law lagao. Har relevant point ko aik short paragraph mein complete karo.**

3

# Updated Chapter Identification Tree 2025

Study Text Vol. II

**Keyword dekh kar pehle possible chapter identify karo. Lekin final answer se pehle exact legal rule zaroor verify karo.**

| # | Scenario keywords | Relevant chapter |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Incorporation, separate legal personality, SMC, private/public company, holding/subsidiary, Section 42, registration | **Chapter 1: Company - Introduction, Types & Registration** |
| 2 | Name clause, registered office, principal line of business, object clause, alteration, ultra vires, articles | **Chapter 2: Memorandum & Articles** |
| 3 | Board, appointment/removal of directors, powers, duties, disclosure, disqualification | **Chapter 3: Directors** |
| 4 | Chief executive, company secretary, CFO, auditor, officers, appointment/tenure | **Chapter 4: Chief Executive & Other Officers** |
| 5 | Shares, allotment, transfer, issue, variation of rights, commencement of business | **Chapter 5: Share Capital & Commencement of Business** |
| 6 | Charge, mortgage, debenture, registration/modification/satisfaction of charge | **Chapter 6: Mortgages & Charges** |
| 7 | AGM, EOGM, notice, quorum, proxy, voting, ordinary/special resolution, minutes | **Chapter 7: Meetings & Resolutions** |
| 8 | Dividend, reserves, distribution of profit, bonus shares, unpaid dividend | **Chapter 8: Distribution of Profits** |
| 9 | Investment, associated company, interested director, disclosure of interest | **Chapter 9: Investments & Disclosure of Interest** |
| 10 | Financial statements, books of account, filing, annual return, directors report | **Chapter 10: Accounts & Annual Return** |

**Important:** Keyword sirf clue hai. Examiner ka exact requirement aur scenario ke facts final chapter aur provision decide karte hain.

## 4 Solved Scenario Examples - Step by Step

### Example 1: Private Company Mein Members Ki Maximum Limit

**Mini scenario:** ABC (Pvt.) Ltd. mein 14 corporate members, 34 individual members aur aik joint shareholding hai jo 4 log mil kar hold karte hain. Secretary samajhti hai ke total members 52 hain.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Issue** | Kya private company ki maximum 50 members ki limit cross ho gayi hai? |
| **Relevant law** | Companies Act, 2017 ke mutabiq private company ke members ki maximum tadaad 50 hoti hai. Jointly held shares ke joint holders ko is purpose ke liye aik member count kiya jata hai. |
| **Application** | 14 corporate + 34 individual + joint holders ko 1 count karne se total 49 banta hai, 52 nahi. |
| **Conclusion** | Statutory limit cross nahi hui; company ko is wajah se koi corrective action lene ki zarurat nahi. |

**Exam mein concise English answer:**

*Under the Companies Act, 2017, a private company may have a maximum of fifty members. Joint holders of one or more shares are treated as a single member for this purpose. Therefore, the total membership is 49 (14 + 34 + 1), not 52. Hence, the statutory limit has not been exceeded and no action is required.*

### Example 2: Holding Aur Subsidiary Company Ka Relationship

**Mini scenario:** KRL, NSL ke 60% voting shares hold karti hai. NSL, TIL ke sirf 14% shares hold karti hai, lekin agreement ke zariye TIL ke 7 mein se 4 directors appoint kar sakti hai.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Issue** | KRL, NSL aur TIL ka legal relationship kya hai? |
| **Relevant law** | Company subsidiary hoti hai jab doosri company us ki board composition control kare ya more than one-half voting securities control kare. Board control mein majority directors appoint ya remove karne ki power shamil hai. |
| **Application** | KRL 60% voting shares ki wajah se NSL ki holding company hai. NSL 4 out of 7 directors appoint kar sakti hai, is liye woh TIL ki board composition control karti hai aur TIL us ki subsidiary hai. |
| **Conclusion** | KRL, NSL ki direct holding company aur TIL ki indirect holding company hai. NSL, TIL ki direct holding company hai. |

**Exam mein concise English answer:**

*KRL is the holding company of NSL because it controls more than one-half of NSL's voting securities. NSL is the holding company of TIL because it can appoint four out of seven directors and therefore controls the composition of*

*TIL's board. Consequently, KRL is also the indirect holding company of TIL.*

## 5 Ek Aur Solved Example + Ready-to-Use Answer Template

### Example 3: Registrar Ne Company Registration Refuse Kar Di

**Mini scenario:** AB Limited ke memorandum mein principal line of business clause ko registrar ne inappropriate samjha aur registration refuse kar di.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Issue** | Subscribers ke paas kya legal course of action available hai? |
| **Relevant law** | Memorandum ke subscribers, ya un mein se koi authorised subscriber, refusal order ke 30 days ke andar Commission ko appeal kar sakta hai. Commission ka order final hota hai. |
| **Application** | Registration refusal registrar ki taraf se hua hai; is liye subscribers ko statutory appeal mechanism use karna chahiye aur time limit miss nahi karni chahiye. |
| **Conclusion** | Authorised subscriber ko refusal order ke 30 days ke andar Commission ko appeal file karni chahiye. |

**Exam mein concise English answer:**

*The subscribers to the memorandum, or any one of them authorised in writing, may prefer an appeal to the Commission within thirty days of the registrar's order of refusal. The order of the Commission shall be final.*

## 6 Exam Mein Har Scenario Ka Ready-Made Answer Skeleton

| | |
|---|---|
| **Issue** | *The issue is whether ___________.* |
| **Relevant law** | *Under the Companies Act, 2017, ___________.* |
| **Application** | *In the given scenario, [party name] ___________. Therefore, the above rule applies because ___________.* |
| **Conclusion** | *Therefore, ___________ is valid/invalid, liable/not liable, and may ___________.* |

## 7 Common Mistakes, Final Checklist Aur Exam Strategy

### Common mistakes

- Puri chapter theory likh dena lekin scenario par apply na karna.
- Question ke second requirement, remedy ya liability ko skip kar dena.
- Party names aur exact facts use na karna.
- Vague conclusion dena: “maybe valid” ya “depends” likh kar chhor dena.
- Section number guess karna. Section yaad na ho to wrong number likhne ke bajaye correct legal principle likho.
- Irrelevant Act ya old/deleted topic ko answer mein include karna.

### Final 20-second checklist

- Kya maine exact requirement ka answer diya?
- Kya core issue clear hai?
- Kya relevant Act/rule short aur correct hai?
- Kya maine law ko exact facts par apply kiya?
- Kya party names, dates ya figures use kiye?
- Kya conclusion direct aur complete hai?
- Kya remedy/liability ka part miss to nahi hua?

## 8 Exam Day Ka 3-Pass Method

| | |
|---|---|
| **Pass 1 - Requirement** | Sirf question ka last sentence parho aur action word mark karo. |
| **Pass 2 - Facts** | Scenario parho, names/dates/figures underline karo aur chapter identify karo. |
| **Pass 3 - Answer plan** | Rough area mein I-R-A-C ke 4 short points likho, phir final answer start karo. |



*Source note: Chapter titles and examples are aligned with CAF 4 Business Law Dynamics, Study Text Vol. II (2025). This guide simplifies the method for learning and does not replace the latest applicable law or official study text.*