AU-1534

## B.B.A. Part-I (Semester-II) Examination

## **BUSINESS LAW**

Time: Three Hours]	[Maximum Marks: 80
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		Note :—All section SECTIO		•				
	ose t		itemo	ent only once. Only the first attempt will be				
(1)	Cor	Consideration must move at the desire of:						
	(a)	The promisor	(b)	The promisce				
	(c)	Promisor or any third party	(d)	Both the promisor and the promisee				
(2)	(2) Consent given to a contract under some misrepresentation by the other party no contract:							
	(a)	Void	(b)	Invalid				
	(c)	Voidable	(d)	Unenforceable				
(3)	An	agreement, the meaning of which is r	ot ce	rtain, is :				
	(a)	Void	(b)	Voidable				
	(c)	Valid	(d)	Illegal				
(4)	Pro	Promises forming consideration for each other are known as:						
	(a)	Independent promises	(b)	Dependent promises				
	(c)	Reciprocal promises	(d)	Mutual promises				
(5)	The	main object of a contract of sale is	:					
	(a)	Transfer of possession of goods	(b)	Transfer of property in goods				
	(c)	Delivery of goods	(d)	Payment of price				
(6)	If a	If a seller makes use of pretended bidding at an auction to raise the price, the sale is:						
	(a)	Voidable at the option of the buyer	(b)	Void				
	(c)	Valid	(d)	Illegal				
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(7)	In a	sale, if the goods are destroyed, the	ie loss	falls on:		
	(a)	The buyer				
	(b)	The seller				
	(c)	Partly on the buyer and partly on	the sell	ler		
	` '	• • •				
(8)	` .	•		on at the time of the contract of sale are:		
(-)		• –	-	Contingent Goods		
	` ′			Unascertained Goods		
(9)	` ´	-	, ,			
			-	- •		
		• •		·		
				·		
	` ′	received"		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		
(10)	Onl	y of a certain type require a	cceptar	nce.		
	(a)	Promissory notes	(b)	Bills of exchange		
	(c)	Cheques	(d)	Escrow		
(11)	The	person named in the bill, note or c	heque,	to whom or to whose order the money is to		
	be p	aid, is called the :				
	(a)	Drawer	(b)	Drawee		
	(c)	Payee	(d)	Indorsee		
(12)			draftir	ig may be interpreted either as a promissory		
		'	(b)	Inchoate Instrument		
				Ambiguous Instrument		
(13)		•		_		
(10)		•		Mumbai		
		•		None of the above		
(14)	• •	·	Act which seeks to provide for better protection of the interests of consumer is:			
` '		<del>-</del>	-	Protection of Consumers' Act		
			` '	Consumer Awareness Act		
	(-)		(,	**************************************		
-3433	9		2	(Contd.)		
	(8) (9) (11) (12) (13) (14)	(a) (b) (c) (d) (8) Good (a) (c) (9) Whit (a) (b) (c) (d) (10) Only (a) (c) (11) The be p (a) (c) (12) Who note (a) (c) (13) The (a) (c) (13) The (a) (c)	<ul> <li>(a) The buyer</li> <li>(b) The seller</li> <li>(c) Partly on the buyer and partly on a december of the seller if price has not been partly on a few decembers.</li> <li>(8) Goods which are not identified and again again</li></ul>	(a) The buyer (b) The seller (c) Partly on the buyer and partly on the sell (d) The seller if price has not been paid (8) Goods which are not identified and agreed up (a) Future Goods (b) (c) Ascertained Goods (d) (9) Which of the following instruments is a promit (a) "I promise to pay Rs. 200 and deliver or (b) "I promise to pay in 20 shares and 10 be (c) "I promise to deliver 'B' 100 bags of which (d) "I promise to pay 'B' or order the sum of received" (10) Only of a certain type require acceptant (a) Promissory notes (b) (c) Cheques (d) (11) The person named in the bill, note or cheque, be paid, is called the: (a) Drawer (b) (c) Payee (d) (12) When an instrument owing to its faulty drafting note or a bill of exchange, it is called: (a) Fictitious Bill (b) (c) Escrow (d) (13) The office of The National Commission shall (a) The Union Territory (b) (c) Capitals of All States (d) (14) The Act which seeks to provide for better profuse Goods and Service Tax (b) (c) The Consumer Protection Act (d)		

	of_	years, whichever is earlier.			
	(a)	60 years	(b)	58 years	
	(c)	63 years	(d)	65 years	
(16)	The	National Commission shall have juri	sdictio	on to entertain complaints	where the value of
		goods or services and compensation.			
	(a)	Rs. 20 lakhs	(b)	Rs. 50 lakhs	
	(c)	Rs. 1 crore	(d)	Rs. 75 lakhs	
(17)		is a non-profit, non-government	organi	ization.	
` .		Goods and Service Tax Network	-	•	
	(c)	Nirbhaya	(d)	Goods and Supplies Tax	Network
(18)	IGS	T stands for:	, ,		
• /	(a)	Integrated GST	(b)	International GST	
	` '	Interlinked GST	(d)	Important GST	
(19)	Exi	sting Taxpayer refers to those entities	whic	h are currently registered t	ınder :
	(a)			Service Tax	
	(c)	State Sales Tax	(d)	All the above	
(20)	'Per	rson' includes :	` '		
` ′		an individual	(b)	a company	
	(c)	a limited liability partnership	• •	All the above	20×1=20
		SECTION	. ,		
Sho	t an:	swer type questions. All questions ca	rry ed	jual marks.	
(1)		Define offer.		•	4
(-)	()	O	R		
(2)	(b)	Define acceptance.			4
	(a)	What is Hire Purchase Agreement	?		4
		O	R		
	(b)	What is Sale by Auction?			4
(3)	(a)	Define Holder.			4
		O	R		
	(b)	What are the essentials of Cheque	?		4

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	(4)	(a)	Define Complaint.	4
			OR	
		(b)	What are the objects of Consumer Protection Act?	4
	(5)	(a)	Define Person.	4
			OR	
		(b)	How would GST be administered in India?	4
			SECTION—C	
Ш.	Lon	g ans	swer type questions.	
	(1)	(a)	When is an agreement said to be with unlawful object and consideration?	8
			OR	
		(b)	Which agreements are declared void?	8
	(2)	(a)	Classify the various types of goods.	8
			OR	
		(b)	Differentiate between Sale and Hire-Purchase Agreement.	8
	(3)	(á)	How is a Negotiable Instrument discharged?	8
			OR	
		(b)	How is a Negotiable Instrument dishonoured?	8
	(4)	(a)	What is the jurisdiction of a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (the District Foru	m).
			$\cdot$	8
			OR	
		(b)	Discuss the provisions regarding composition of National Commission.	8
	(5)	(a)	Discuss Goods and Service Tax Network.	8
			OR	
		(b)	Discuss the provisions regarding Migration of existing taxpayers to GST regime.	