

B.B.A. (Part-I) Semester—II Examination
BUSINESS LAW

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note :— All sections are compulsory.

SECTION—A

I. Choose the correct answer and rewrite it only once. Only first attempt will be evaluated.

- (1) An agreement is a voidable contract when it is :
 - (a) enforceable if certain conditions are fulfilled
 - (b) enforceable by law at the option of the aggrieved party
 - (c) enforceable by both the parties
 - (d) not enforceable at all
- (2) A contract is :
 - (a) a legal obligation
 - (b) an agreement plus a legal obligation
 - (c) consensus ad idem
 - (d) an agreement plus a legal object
- (3) There is a counter-offer when :
 - (a) the offeree gives conditions for acceptance or introduces a fresh term in acceptance
 - (b) the offeree makes a fresh offer
 - (c) the offerer makes some query
 - (d) the offeree accepts it
- (4) An agreement with minor is :
 - (a) void
 - (b) voidable at the option of the minor
 - (c) voidable at the option of the other party
 - (d) valid
- (5) In a sale, the property in goods :
 - (a) is transferred to the buyer
 - (b) may be transferred at a future time
 - (c) is transferred when goods are delivered to the buyer
 - (d) is transferred when the buyer pays the price
- (6) In a contract of sale, unless goods are ascertained, there is :
 - (a) a sale
 - (b) an agreement to sell
 - (c) a void agreement
 - (d) an unenforceable agreement

- (7) Where the neglect or refusal of the buyer to take delivery of goods amounts to a repudiation of the contract, the seller may sue for the :
- (a) price or damages (b) price only
(c) damages only (d) both for price and damages
- (8) The lien of an unpaid seller depends on :
- (a) possession
(b) title
(c) ownership
(d) whether the buyer has paid the price or not
- (9) When a bill is drawn, accepted or indorsed without any consideration, it is called an :
- (a) Ambiguous instrument (b) Escrow
(c) Inchoate (d) Accommodation bill
- (10) The person who gives the order to pay or who makes the bill is called the :
- (a) drawee (b) drawee-in-case of need
(c) drawer (d) acceptor-for-honour
- (11) Notice of dishonour must be given to :
- (a) the maker of promissory note
(b) the drawer of Bill of Exchange
(c) all the parties whom the holder seeks to make liable
(d) no one
- (12) An Instrument is discharged by :
- (a) payment in due course
(b) party primarily liable becoming holder
(c) by discharge as a simple contract
(d) all the above
- (13) The law relating to consumer protection is contained in the :
- (a) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
(b) Consumer Protection Act, 1968
(c) Consumer Protection (Amendment) Act, 2002
(d) None of the above
- (14) 'District Forum' is established by _____ in each district of the State by notification.
- (a) Local Government (b) International Council
(c) Central Government (d) State Government

(15) President of a National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission shall be :

- (a) a person who is or has been a Judge of the Supreme Court
- (b) a person who is or has been a Judge of a High Court
- (c) a person who is or has been a Judge of a District Court
- (d) a person who is or has been a Judicial Magistrate of First Class

(16) 'Consumer' does not include _____.

- (a) who buys any goods for a consideration
- (b) hires or avails of any service for a consideration
- (c) who obtains goods for resale or for any commercial purpose
- (d) any beneficiary of services other than the person who hires or avails of such services

(17) GST stands for _____.

- (a) Goods and Sales Tax
- (b) Godown and Supplies Tax
- (c) Goods and Service Tax
- (d) Goods and Supplies Tax

(18) GST came into effect from _____.

- (a) July 1, 2017
- (b) June 1, 2017
- (c) July 1, 2016
- (d) June 1, 2016

(19) GST extends to :

- (a) the whole of India
- (b) only the States of India
- (c) only the Union Territories of India
- (d) whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir

(20) 'Person' includes :

- (a) An individual
 - (b) A company
 - (c) A Limited Liability Partnership
 - (d) All the above
- 20×1=20

SECTION—B

II. Short answer type questions. All questions carry equal marks.

(1) (a) Classify contract on the basis of formation. 4

OR

(b) When is the consent said to be free ? 4

(2) (a) Define 'sale'. 4

OR

(b) Which are the various types of goods ? 4

- (3) (a) Define Promissory Note. Give its specimen. 4
- OR**
- (b) What are the essentials of Bill of Exchange ? 4
- (4) (a) Define Consumer. 4
- OR**
- (b) What are the objects of Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ? 4
- (5) (a) Explain the concept of GST. 4
- OR**
- (b) What is the effect of GST on other taxes ? 4
- SECTION—C**
- III. Long answer type questions.
- (1) (a) Who are the persons capable of contracting ? 8
- OR**
- (b) What are the remedies for Breach of Contract ? 8
- (2) (a) Discuss at least four implied conditions. 8
- OR**
- (b) Who is an unpaid seller ? What are his rights ? 8
- (3) (a) Which are the various types of crossing of cheques ? 8
- OR**
- (b) Elaborate the privileges of holder-in-due-course. 8
- (4) (a) What is the function of the State Consumer Protection Council ? 8
- OR**
- (b) Write a note on : The Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies. 8
- (5) (a) Discuss Goods and Service Tax Network. 8
- OR**
- (b) Discuss the provisions regarding migration of existing tax payers to GST regime. 8