

B.B.A. (Part-I) Semester-II Examination
BBA/204
BUSINESS LAW

Time : Three Hours]

[Maximum Marks : 80

Note :—All Sections are compulsory.

SECTION—A

(Multiple Choice Questions)

Choose the correct option and write. Only the first answer will be assessed and allotted marks (1 mark each) :

1. A contract is :
 - (a) a legal obligation
 - (b) an agreement plus legal obligation
 - (c) consensus ad idem
 - (d) an agreement plus a legal object
2. A promise to compensate, wholly or in part, a person who has already voluntarily done something for the promise is :
 - (a) enforceable
 - (b) not enforceable because it is without consideration
 - (c) void
 - (d) voidable
3. Consent given to a contract under some Misrepresentation by the other party makes the contract :
 - (a) void
 - (b) invalid
 - (c) unenforceable
 - (d) voidable
4. Specific performance may be ordered by the court when :
 - (a) The contract is voidable
 - (b) Damages are an adequate remedy
 - (c) Damages are not an adequate remedy
 - (d) The contract is uncertain
5. In a sale, if the goods are destroyed, the loss falls on :
 - (a) The buyer
 - (b) The seller
 - (c) Partly on the buyer and partly on the seller
 - (d) The seller if price has not been paid

6. In a sale, there is an implied condition on the part of the seller that he :
 - (a) has a right to sell the goods
 - (b) is in the possession of the goods
 - (c) will have the right to sell
 - (d) will acquire the goods
7. An unpaid seller can exercise the right of stoppage in transit when the carrier holds the goods :
 - (a) as seller's agent
 - (b) as buyer's agent
 - (c) as agent of both of them
 - (d) in his own name
8. Goods which are identified and agreed upon at the time a contract of sale is made are known as :
 - (a) unascertained goods
 - (b) future goods
 - (c) specific goods
 - (d) contingent goods
9. A _____ is an instrument in writing containing an unconditional undertaking, signed by the maker to pay a certain sum of money only to or to order of a certain person, or to the bearer of the instrument.
 - (a) Bill of exchange
 - (b) Promisory note
 - (c) Cheque
 - (d) Demand draft
10. If the holder of a bill of exchange allows the drawee more than _____ exclusive of public holdings to consider whether he will accept the same, all previous parties not consenting to such allowance are thereby discharged from liability to such holder.
 - (a) fifty hours
 - (b) forty eight hours
 - (c) seventy two hours
 - (d) eighty four hours
11. In restrictive crossing the words _____ are added to the general or special crossing.
 - (a) And company
 - (b) Not negotiable
 - (c) A/c payee
 - (d) Name of banker
12. A promisory note, bill of exchange or cheque is said to be _____ when the maker of the note, acceptor of the bill or drawee of the cheque makes default in payment upon being duly required to pay the same.
 - (a) Dishonour by non-acceptance
 - (b) Dishonour by sight
 - (c) Dishonour by non payment
 - (d) Dishonour by default
13. _____ means any allegation in writing made by a complainant with a view to obtaining any relief provided by or under Consumer Protection Act.
 - (a) Consumer
 - (b) Complainant
 - (c) Dispute
 - (d) Complaint

14. _____ means any person, who buys any goods for a consideration, hires or avails of any service for a consideration.
- (a) Consumer (b) Complainant
(c) Seller (d) Manufacturer
15. The district forum shall have jurisdiction to entertain complaints where the value of the goods or services and the compensation if any, claimed does not exceed :
- (a) Rs. 10,00,000 (b) Rs. 20,00,000
(c) Rs. 50,00,000 (d) Rs. 1,00,00,000
16. Any person, aggrieved by an order made by the National Commission in exercise of its powers, may prefer an appeal against such order to the Supreme Court within a period of _____ days from the date of the order.
- (a) 15 (b) 60
(c) 30 (d) 90
17. GST is levied in India on the basis of _____ principle.
- (a) Origin (b) Destination
(c) Either (a) or (b) (d) Both (a) and (b)
18. GST is a comprehensive tax regime covering :
- (a) goods (b) services
(c) both goods and services (d) goods, services and imports
19. Which of the following tax is not subsumed in GST ?
- (a) VAT (b) Stamp Duty
(c) Entry Tax (d) Entertainment Tax
20. _____ is not included in the term 'Goods' under GST law.
- (a) movable property (b) accountable claims
(c) securities (d) growing crops 20

SECTION—B

(Short answer type questions)

1. (a) Who are the persons who are capable of contracting ? 4
- OR**
- (b) What are the essentials of acceptance ? 4
2. (a) What is sale by auction ? 4
- OR**
- (b) Explain the various types of goods. 4

3. (a) What are the essentials of cheque ? Give specimen of cheque. 4

OR

- (b) How is a negotiable instrument dishonoured ? 4

4. (a) Define consumer. 4

OR

- (b) What are the objects of Consumer Protection Act ? 4

5. (a) What is GST ? 4

OR

- (b) What is goods and service tax network ? 4

SECTION—C

(Long answer type questions)

1. (a) Which agreements are declared to be void ? 8

OR

- (b) When is the object and consideration said to be lawful ? 8

2. (a) Who is an unpaid seller ? What are his rights ? 8

OR

- (b) Elaborate the rule as to delivery of goods. 8

3. (a) Explain the various types of crossing. 8

OR

- (b) How is a negotiable instrument discharged ? 8

4. (a) What are the salient features of Consumer Protection Act ? 8

OR

- (b) What is the jurisdiction of the district forum ? 8

5. (a) What are the benefits of GST ? 8

OR

- (b) Discuss the dual GST model introduced in India. 8