Paper / Subject Code: 81902 / Business Law.

fysmo(I)

Time: 2 1/2 Hours

Marks 75

Instructions: 1. All questions are compulsory subject to internal choice
2. Figures to the right indicate the maximum marks assigned.

Q1. <i>i</i>	A. Fill in the blanks (Any 8)	(8)
i.	Contract which is already performed is calledcontract	
ii.	Minor's property can be liable for	
iii.	Condition is a stipulation that is	
iv.	Silence by itself will not amount to	
v.	Free services are from the definition of consumer.	Yok
vi.	Agreement against public policy are	
vii.	Although company is an artificial person it is not regarded as	
iii.	Acompany cannot issue a prospectus.	Ď.
ix.	Cheque does not require by the drawee.	
х.	Agreement with an unsound mind is	
Q1.	B. State whether True or False (any 7)	(7)
i.	Caveat Emptor means buyer beware.	
ii.	No consent no contract.	
iii.	A private company does not require articles of association.	
iv.	Resale is one of the remedies of unpaid seller	
V.	An ambiguous instrument is an instrument which may be construed as a Promissory 1	Note
	or Bills of Exchange.	
vi.	Omission of date will invalidate the instrument.	
vii.	The Chairman of the District council is the collector.	
viii.	Copy of the minutes must be furnished within 10 days of requisition.	
ix.	Under the Consumer Protection Act the complaint must be in oral.	
х.	EGM must be held within 45 days from the date of deposit of requisition.	
).2. A	Answer the following:	
	Distinction between Agreement and Contract. Define Acceptance. What are the essential rules regarding Acceptance?	(8) (7)
	OR	(')
a) b)	Briefly explain the implied conditions and implied warranties in a Contract of Sale. Who is an unpaid seller? What are his rights against the buyer?	(8)
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Q.3:	Answer the following:	TA:
a) b)	Explain void agreement and voidable contract in detail. Give an example each. Define Negotiable Instrument. What are the essentials of a Negotiable instruments?	(8) (7)
	OR	
a) b)		(8) (7)
Q.4:	Answer the following:	
	Distinguish between Public Company and Private Company. State the different kinds of meetings for a company. Explain any one.	(8) (7)
	OR	
a) b)	Explain Doctrine of Indoor Management. State the advantages and disadvantages of Incorporation of a Company.	(8) (7)
Q.5: A	Answer the following:	
	What is a Trade Mark? Explain the types of Trade Mark. What is Patent and what is not patentable?	(8) (7)
	OR	
Q.5: S	Short Note (Any 3).	(15)
	 a. Doctrine of Constructive Notice b. Special Resolution c. Dishonour of a cheque under section 138 of Negotiable Instrument d. Abridged Prospectus e. Voting by Postal Ballot 	