

Presidency University, Bengaluru
School of Management

Comprehensive Examination

I Semester 2015-2016

Laws Related to Business

MBA A 109

(Closed Book)

Max Marks: 80 marks

Max Time 3 hours

Weightage : 40%

07 January 2016

Instructions to Candidates:

Write legibly, briefly and summarize/highlight the main points

Part A

2 X 10=20

Answer all Questions.

1. What is the meaning of debenture?
2. What is meant by minutes of the proceedings?
3. What is a negotiable instrument?
4. Who is an unpaid seller?
5. What is an agreement?
6. Define wages
7. Who is a promoter?
8. What is meant by perpetual succession?
9. A negotiable instrument must:
 - a. Be in writing
 - b. Be signed by the maker or drawer
 - c. Be an unconditional promise or order to pay
 - d. Be payable to order or to bearer
 - e. All of the above

10. Discharge means release from obligation".
- By Payment
 - By express waiver
 - By cancellation
 - By material alteration
 - Discharge by refusal to pay as obliged

Part B

5 X 8=40

Answer all Questions.

1. What is the provision relating to proxy in meetings?
2. Differentiate between share holder and member
3. Mention the defences to specific performance.
4. What is 'doctrine of indoor management?'
5. When can a company be declared as sick company?
6. Explain the doctrine of 'Accord and Satisfaction'.
7. Differentiate between strike and lock-out.
8. What is a negotiable instrument and what does the law related to transferability explain in the Act?

Part C

2 X10 =20

Answer any two of the following

1. What is minimum wage? What are its components?
2. What are the salient features of payment of wages act, 1936?
3. The competition law in India contains the following sections. Explain the importance of these sections by giving suitable case examples.
 - a) Prohibits Anticompetitive Agreements (Section 3)
 - b) Prohibits Abuse of Dominant Position (Section 4)
 - c) Provides for Regulation of Combinations (Sections 5 and 6)
 - d) Enjoins Competition Advocacy (Section 49)

Set - 2
Conducted on
30/11/2015

Presidency University, Bengaluru

School of Management

I Semester 2015-2016 Test 2 Course: MBA A 109 Laws related to Business

(Closed Book)

Max Marks: 50 Max Time 50 Min Weightage: 25 % 30 November 2015

Instructions to Candidates:

Write legibly, briefly and summarize/highlight the main points

Part A

2 x 5=10 marks

1. What is the minimum and maximum number of persons in the private and public company?
2. Mention the advantages of the incorporation of a company.
3. Hacking is
 - a. "Deliberately gaining unauthorized access to information"
 - b. "Destroy "Property" in the Form of Computer Files or Records"
 - c. "Injure Other Computer Users by Destroying Information Systems"
 - d. None of the above
 - e. all of the above
4. Cyber exacerbated crimes are for example
 - a. Cyber piracy, Cyber trespass, Cyber vandalism
 - b. Cyber stalking, Internet Pedophilia and Internet Pornography
 - c. Income-tax cheating, Property damage using a computer hardware device
 - d. All of the above. e. None of the above
5. What is consensus ad idem? Which section of the contract act defines communication?

Part B

(5 x4=20 marks)

1. Discuss the effect of certificate of incorporation. Is it revocable?
2. Explain the contents of MOA.
3. What are the eight rights discussed in the preamble to the Consumer Protection Law?
4. What is meant by lifting of corporate veil? Is a company citizen?
5. What are the important aspects related to E commerce in the IT Act of India?
How does it ensure the consumers are not cheated?

Handwritten notes at the top left of the page, including the word "Contract" and some illegible scribbles.

Part C

(10 x 2 = 20 marks)

1. Contract without consideration is void". Discuss the statements with exceptions.
2. What are the important aspects related to E commerce in the IT Act of India? How does it ensure the consumers are not cheated?

Blank lined area for writing answers to Part C questions.

1. What is the minimum and maximum number of persons in the private and public company?
2. Mention the objectives of the IT Act of India, 2008.

- a. Deliberately gaining unauthorized access to information.
- b. Destroy "property" in the form of Computer files or Records.
- c. Injure Other Computer Users by Destroying Information Systems.
- d. None of the above.
- e. All of the above.

- a. Cyber piracy, Cyber trespass, Cyber vandalism.
- b. Cyber stalking, internet pornography and internet pornography.
- c. A person who cheats, fraudulently damages using a computer hardware device.
- d. All of the above.

2. What is consumer and define with section of the contract act defines contract.

1. Discuss the effect of certificate of incorporation. Is it obligatory?
2. Explain the contents of MDA.
3. What are the rights discussed in the preamble to the Consumer Protection Law?
4. What is meant by lifting of corporate veil is a company theory?
5. What are the important aspects related to E-commerce in the IT Act of India? How does it ensure the consumers are not cheated?

Presidency University, Bengaluru

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I Semester 2015-2016 Test 1

Course: **MBA A109 Laws Related to
Business** (Closed Book)

Max Marks: 45

Max Time 50 Min

Weightage: 15%.

28 September 2015

Instructions to Candidates:

1. Write legibly, briefly and summarize/highlight the main points
 2. Attempt all the questions serially, in the order of question paper
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Ques 1: Fill in the blanks

[1M x 5 Q= 5M]

1. Companies in India are practically governed by _____
2. Rules of Conduct, if recognized by the State and enforced by it on people are termed as _____
3. The most important source of the Indian Mercantile Law is the _____
4. _____ is not the whole law of agreements nor is it the whole law of obligations
5. A agreement not enforceable by law is said to be _____

Ques 2: Answer the following

[5M x 6Q= 30M]

1. Write a note on "the lifting of the corporate veil"
2. List and explain the ten characteristics of a Negotiable Instrument and why are they essential?
3. In India, instruments of credit have been in use since time immemorial and are popularly known as Hundies. What is a hundi and state its uses?
4. There are three parties to a bill of exchange. Who are the parties and how does law consider the liability to pay?
5. Trace the sources of Mercantile Law in India
6. Explain the object and nature of Law of Contract

Ques 3: What is the use of a "Bill of Exchange"? What are the advantages of a Bill of Exchange? What do you understand by Endorsement and Discounting a Bill?

[10M]