

A  
(21222)  
BBA-I Sem.

(Printed Pages 4)  
Roll No. 22029010500

**18077**

**B.B.A. Examination, Dec.-2022**

**Business Law**

**(BBA-105)**

**(New Course)**

*Time : Three Hours / [Maximum Marks : 75*

**Note :** Attempt **all** the sections as per instructions.

**Section-A**

**(Very Short Answer Questions)**

**Note :** Attempt **all** questions. Each question carries **3** marks. Very short answer is required not exceeding 75 words.

3×5=15

**P.T.O.**

1. What do you mean by 'offer'? How an offer is made?
2. What is 'consideration'? When the consideration is unlawful?
3. What is meant by 'Void contract'? Narrate the reasons of a void contract.
4. What is 'Quasi-Contract'? Mention its salient features.
5. Define 'Goods' under Sale of Goods Act 1930. Also give its classification.

#### **Section-B**

##### **(Short Answer Questions)**

**Note :** Attempt any **two** questions out of the following 3 questions. Each question carries **7.5** marks. Short answer is required not exceeding 200 words.

$2 \times 7.5 = 15$

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6. What do you understand by 'Caveat Emptor'? Explain the exceptions to this principle.
7. What do you mean by 'Limited Liability Partnership'? Describe its characteristics.
8. What is 'Promissory Note'? Describe parties to promissory note.

#### **Section-C**

##### **(Detailed Answer Questions)**

**Note :** Attempt any **three** questions out of the following 5 questions. Each question carries **15** marks. Answer is required in detail.  $3 \times 15 = 45$

9. What is meant by 'breach of contract'? What are the remedies against breach of contract? Explain those.

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P.T.O.

10. What do you understand by 'contingent contract'? Explain the rules regarding enforcement of contingent contracts.

11. Describe the procedure for incorporation of a 'Limited Liability Partnership.'

12. Distinguish between 'condition' and 'warranty.' What are the implied conditions in a contract of sale of goods?

13. Define 'cheque.' Differentiate it from 'Bill of Exchange.'

• A contract which ceases to be enforceable by law comes void when it ceases to be enforceable.

• A contract becomes void if it lacks the essential elements the law changes drastically or the terms of the contract change such that there is no longer possible to enforce the contract in a court of law.

• Void contract can't be fulfilled.

• This type of contract can't be granted and any right to considerations so any of the involved parties