## FYBI SemI

## Business Law

Q.P. Code :04063

18/4/17 120 copies 02-pages [Marks:75]

[Time: 2 <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>Hours]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

N.B: 1. All questions are compulsory.

Ų.I	A	rillin	the blanks (any 8)	8
		a)	law is by way of treaties and conventions to which, nation, states have agreed to be binding on them.	
		b)	is an introduction of the Constitution and state's guiding purpose and principles of the constitution.	
		c)	The literal meaning of 'Quo Warranto' is '	
		d)	Misrepresentation istype of a contract.	
		e)	means, 'something in return'.	
		f)	In case of pledge, bailor is called as, '	
		g)	Right of lien means, "", the possession of the goods, until the claim is paid thereof.	
		h)	A cheque which is payable to a person who so, ever bears it is called as a '' Cheque.	
		i)	The maker of a bill of exchange or cheque is called as '	
		j)	person is intended by the originator to receive the electronic record.	
	R	True	r false (any 7)	
				7
		b)	Arbitration, mediation are the types of Alternative Disputes Resolution Mechanism.	
		c)	Independent Judiciary can never be considered as the guardian, protector of fundamental rights. If mistake is committed by any one party, then it is called as, 'Bilateral Mistake'.	
		,	Novation means, when a promise dispenses with or remits the performance of promise, made to	
		/	him.	
		e)	The person to whom guarantee is given is called as, 'creditor.'	
		f)	Sale is an executory contract.	
		g)	Goods are said to be in a deliverable state when the buyer under contract of sale can take delivery of them.	
		h)	Negotiable instruments can always be in writing.	
		i)	A cheque is always payable on demand.	
		j)	Digital signature works on the basis of public key and private key.	
Q.2	а	What is	law? Explain substantive law and procedural law.	_
	b	"No ma	an shall be condemned unheard", explain.	8
			OR	/
	C	Explain	the right to constitutional remedies as per Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India.	8
	d	Explain	special leave to appeal to the supreme court (S.C.) as per Article 136 of the Constitution of India.	7
Q.3	а	Define,	'Proposals'. What are the rules of proposals?	8
	b.	Explain	, 'Consideration'. Explain the exceptions to the rule, 'no consideration, no contract'.	7
		Dofine	OR Consider William Control of the C	
	C	Define,	'Coercion' what are the essential of Coercion, explain in brief.	8
	a	vvnatis	'Breach of Contract'? Explain the remedies to the breach of contract.	7

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Q.4	а	Define the concept of 'Indemnity and Guarantee'. Distinguish between the Contracts of 'Indemnity and Guarantee'.	8
	b	Explain in brief the rights and duties of a 'Bailor'.	7
		OR A SECOND OR	
		그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그 그	
	C	Distinguish between 'Sale and Agreements to sell'	8
	d	What are the rules of Transfer of Property in goods? Explain in brief.	7
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Q.5	а	Explain 'E-Contracts' under Information Technology act, 2000 in brief.	8
4,0	b	Write the power of 'Certifying-Authorities.'	7
		OR AND	
Q.5		Shorts Notes:- (any 3)	15
		a) Crossing of a Cheque	
		b) Accommodation Bills	
		c) Dishonor of a Cheque	
		d) Rights to Freedom under Indian Constitution	
		e) Unpaid seller	