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Roll No. \_\_\_\_\_

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No. :

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## BBA II Semester Examination, 2025-26

### BUSINESS LAW

Paper Code								
F	O	1	O	2	O	2	T	N

Question Booklet Series

C

Time : 1 : 30 Hours ]

[ Maximum Marks : 75

#### Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. **All** questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as – A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on the last page)

#### परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। **सभी** प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गये हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, तो उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C तथा D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

## Rough Work

1. Contingent contracts are:
  - (A) Dependent on future event
  - (B) Voidable
  - (C) Illegal
  - (D) Absolute
2. Agreement to do impossible act is:
  - (A) Void
  - (B) Valid
  - (C) Voidable
  - (D) Enforceable
3. Pledge is:
  - (A) Bailment of goods as security
  - (B) Sale of goods
  - (C) Contract of service
  - (D) Loan
4. Contract of bailment includes:
  - (A) Delivery of goods for safe custody
  - (B) Transfer of ownership
  - (C) Sale
  - (D) Gift
5. Contract of indemnity involves:
  - (A) Promise to save from loss
  - (B) Promise to pay dividend
  - (C) Sale of goods
  - (D) None
6. Contract of guarantee involves:
  - (A) Creditor
  - (B) Debtor
  - (C) Surety
  - (D) All of the above
7. Pre-incorporation contract ratification requires:
  - (A) Shareholders' approval
  - (B) Court approval
  - (C) Auditor approval
  - (D) None
8. Promoter is person who:
  - (A) Forms company
  - (B) Buys shares
  - (C) Audits company
  - (D) Acts as agent
9. Sale of goods may be:
  - (A) Absolute
  - (B) Conditional
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None

10. Goods which are future are:
- (A) Existing goods
  - (B) Yet to be manufactured or acquired
  - (C) Contingent
  - (D) Present goods
11. Consumer protection councils are established under:
- (A) Companies Act
  - (B) Consumer Protection Act
  - (C) Contract Act
  - (D) Partnership Act
12. Right of lien applies to:
- (A) Unpaid seller
  - (B) Buyer
  - (C) Minor
  - (D) Banker
13. Right of stoppage in transit applies when:
- (A) Goods lost
  - (B) Buyer insolvent
  - (C) Seller bankrupt
  - (D) Minor involved
14. Warranty may be:
- (A) Express
  - (B) Implied
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None
15. Implied conditions in sale include:
- (A) Title
  - (B) Merchantable quality
  - (C) Fitness for purpose
  - (D) All of the above
16. Minor can be admitted to profit sharing under:
- (A) Section 30 of Partnership Act
  - (B) Section 5 of Contract Act
  - (C) Sale of Goods Act
  - (D) Companies Act
17. Partnership firm must be registered to:
- (A) Sue third parties
  - (B) Avoid liability
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None

18. Tender of delivery means:
- (A) Offer to deliver goods
  - (B) Transfer of title
  - (C) Payment
  - (D) Registration
19. Performance of contract can be:
- (A) Actual
  - (B) Attempted
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None
20. Unpaid seller's rights include:
- (A) Lien
  - (B) Stoppage in transit
  - (C) Re-sale
  - (D) All of the above
21. Contingent contract becomes void if:
- (A) Event becomes impossible
  - (B) Payment delayed
  - (C) Minor involved
  - (D) Agency exists
22. Misrepresentation is:
- (A) Intentional falsehood
  - (B) Innocent false statement
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None
23. Fraud includes:
- (A) False statement
  - (B) Concealment of fact
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Minor's act
24. Undue influence occurs when:
- (A) Consent obtained freely
  - (B) Consent obtained unfairly
  - (C) Contract written
  - (D) Minor signs
25. Implied agency arises by:
- (A) Law
  - (B) Custom
  - (C) Circumstances
  - (D) All of the above

26. Holder in due course is:
- (A) Liable for defects
  - (B) Protected from previous defects
  - (C) Drawer
  - (D) Banker
27. Negotiable instruments can be:
- (A) Bearer
  - (B) Order
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None
28. Warranty breach leads to:
- (A) Right to damages
  - (B) Contract repudiation
  - (C) Void contract
  - (D) Fraud
29. Condition is breached leads to:
- (A) Warranty claim
  - (B) Right to repudiate contract
  - (C) Void contract
  - (D) Illegal contract
30. Sale of goods includes:
- (A) Transfer of ownership for price
  - (B) Transfer of possession only
  - (C) Transfer of gift
  - (D) Loan
31. Agency by necessity arises when:
- (A) Express authority exists
  - (B) Emergency situation
  - (C) Implied authority
  - (D) Court order
32. A contract of guarantee involves:
- (A) Principal debtor
  - (B) Creditor
  - (C) Surety
  - (D) All of the above
33. Partnership is terminated by:
- (A) Expiry of term
  - (B) Mutual agreement
  - (C) Insolvency of partner
  - (D) All of the above
34. Cheque dishonour leads to:
- (A) Civil liability
  - (B) Criminal liability
  - (C) Both
  - (D) None

35. Rights of holder in due course include:
- (A) Free from defects
  - (B) Legal enforcement
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) None
36. Minor's share in partnership is:
- (A) Liable for losses
  - (B) Entitled to profit only
  - (C) Manages business
  - (D) Acts as agent
37. Partnership deed may be:
- (A) Oral only
  - (B) Written only
  - (C) Oral or written
  - (D) None
38. Agency can be:
- (A) Express
  - (B) Implied
  - (C) Ratified
  - (D) All of the above
39. Complaint under consumer protection can be filed by:
- (A) Consumer
  - (B) Group of consumers
  - (C) Consumer association
  - (D) All of the above
40. Consumer includes:
- (A) Buyer of goods
  - (B) User of services
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Only government
41. Cheque is:
- (A) Bill of exchange drawn on bank
  - (B) Promissory note
  - (C) Contract
  - (D) Agency
42. Bill of exchange is:
- (A) Promise to pay
  - (B) Order to pay
  - (C) Gift
  - (D) Agreement

43. Promissory note must be:
- (A) Unconditional
  - (B) Written
  - (C) Signed by maker
  - (D) All of the above
44. Transfer of negotiable instruments is called:
- (A) Assignment
  - (B) Endorsement
  - (C) Delegation
  - (D) Agency
45. Warranty is:
- (A) Essential term
  - (B) Incidental term
  - (C) Fraud
  - (D) Illegal
46. Condition in a contract of sale is:
- (A) Minor stipulation
  - (B) Essential stipulation
  - (C) Warranty
  - (D) Fraud
47. Sale includes:
- (A) Goods transfer for price
  - (B) Exchange of services
  - (C) Loan transaction
  - (D) Gift
48. Ratification of acts of agent is possible if:
- (A) Agent acts beyond authority
  - (B) Principal approves later
  - (C) Both (A) and (B)
  - (D) Neither
49. The power of agent comes from:
- (A) Contract
  - (B) Law
  - (C) Custom
  - (D) All of the above
50. A dormant partner:
- (A) Contributes capital but does not participate in management
  - (B) Manages business
  - (C) Receives salary only
  - (D) Is minor

51. Essential elements of partnership include:
- (A) Agreement
  - (B) Sharing profits
  - (C) Mutual agency
  - (D) All of the above
52. Unpaid seller has lien:
- (A) Right to retain goods until payment
  - (B) Right to claim damages
  - (C) Right to dividend
  - (D) None
53. Pledge is:
- (A) Transfer of ownership
  - (B) Transfer of possession as security
  - (C) Sale of goods
  - (D) Contract termination
54. Bailment means:
- (A) Transfer of goods for some purpose
  - (B) Sale of goods
  - (C) Partnership
  - (D) Agency
55. Contingent contract becomes void if:
- (A) Event becomes impossible
  - (B) Performance delayed
  - (C) Parties refuse
  - (D) Contract is written
56. A contract is discharged by:
- (A) Performance
  - (B) Agreement
  - (C) Frustration
  - (D) All of the above
57. Quasi-contract arises by:
- (A) Express agreement
  - (B) Implied law
  - (C) Performance
  - (D) Negotiation
58. An illegal agreement is:
- (A) Enforceable
  - (B) Void
  - (C) Voidable
  - (D) Binding
59. Consideration must be:
- (A) Lawful
  - (B) Real
  - (C) Move from promisee
  - (D) All of the above

60. A contract entered through fraud is:
- (A) Valid
  - (B) Voidable
  - (C) Void
  - (D) Enforceable
61. Consumer dispute redressal forums include:
- (A) District Forum
  - (B) State Commission
  - (C) National Commission
  - (D) All of the above
62. Consumer Protection Act, 2019 applies to:
- (A) Goods only
  - (B) Services only
  - (C) Goods and services
  - (D) Government only
63. Dishonour of cheque is covered under:
- (A) Indian Contract Act
  - (B) Negotiable Instruments Act
  - (C) Sale of Goods Act
  - (D) Companies Act
64. Holder in due course is:
- (A) Person with knowledge of defects
  - (B) Person who obtains instrument legally and for consideration
  - (C) Drawer only
  - (D) Banker
65. Negotiable instrument must be:
- (A) In writing
  - (B) Signed
  - (C) Unconditional
  - (D) All of the above
66. A negotiable instrument is:
- (A) Promissory note
  - (B) Bill of exchange
  - (C) Cheque
  - (D) All of the above
67. Delegation of authority by agent requires:
- (A) Consent of principal
  - (B) Written contract only
  - (C) Government permission
  - (D) Court order

68. Principal is liable for:
- (A) Acts of agent within authority
  - (B) All acts of agent
  - (C) Only written contracts
  - (D) Criminal acts of agent

69. Agent acts on behalf of:
- (A) Himself
  - (B) Principal
  - (C) Third party
  - (D) Government

70. Agency is created by:
- (A) Agreement
  - (B) Ratification
  - (C) Estoppel
  - (D) All of the above

71. The partner who manages business is called:
- (A) Dormant partner
  - (B) Active partner
  - (C) Nominal partner
  - (D) Minor partner

72. A minor can be admitted to:
- (A) Full partnership
  - (B) Limited liability partnership only
  - (C) Limited participation with benefits
  - (D) Auditor

73. Partners share profits:
- (A) Equally by default
  - (B) According to agreement
  - (C) Either (A) or (B)
  - (D) Never

74. Maximum number of partners in a partnership firm is:
- (A) 10
  - (B) 20
  - (C) 50
  - (D) Unlimited

75. Minimum number of partners required is:
- (A) One
  - (B) Two
  - (C) Three
  - (D) Seven

76. Partnership is governed by:
- (A) Companies Act
  - (B) Partnership Act, 1932
  - (C) Contract Act
  - (D) Sale of Goods Act
77. An unpaid seller has rights against:
- (A) Buyer only
  - (B) Goods only
  - (C) Buyer and goods
  - (D) None
78. Warranty in a contract of sale is:
- (A) Condition
  - (B) Minor stipulation
  - (C) Major term
  - (D) Fraud
79. Implied conditions are:
- (A) Written
  - (B) Legal stipulations in contract
  - (C) Express terms
  - (D) Voluntary terms
80. Delivery of goods means:
- (A) Transfer of possession
  - (B) Transfer of ownership only
  - (C) Payment
  - (D) Registration
81. If goods are perished before contract formation:
- (A) Contract is void
  - (B) Contract is valid
  - (C) Contract is enforceable
  - (D) Contract is illegal
82. Goods which are identified and agreed upon are called:
- (A) Existing goods
  - (B) Future goods
  - (C) Contingent goods
  - (D) Unascertained goods
83. The person who buys goods is called:
- (A) Seller
  - (B) Buyer
  - (C) Agent
  - (D) Principal
84. Sale of goods is governed by:
- (A) Indian Contract Act
  - (B) Sale of Goods Act, 1930
  - (C) Partnership Act
  - (D) Companies Act

85. Breach of contract may lead to:
- (A) Compensation
  - (B) Rescission
  - (C) Specific performance
  - (D) All of the above
86. A contract which can be enforced by law is:
- (A) Voidable
  - (B) Illegal
  - (C) Valid contract
  - (D) Contingent
87. Contingent contract depends on:
- (A) Government approval
  - (B) Future uncertain event
  - (C) Past act
  - (D) Present consideration
88. Agreement to commit crime is:
- (A) Valid
  - (B) Void
  - (C) Voidable
  - (D) Enforceable
89. A contract made by mistake is:
- (A) Valid
  - (B) Void
  - (C) Voidable
  - (D) Illegal
90. Which of the following is an example of lawful consideration?
- (A) Paying money
  - (B) Services
  - (C) Act or forbearance
  - (D) All of the above
91. Free consent is said to be absent in case of:
- (A) Coercion
  - (B) Undue influence
  - (C) Fraud
  - (D) All of the above
92. A minor's contract is:
- (A) Valid
  - (B) Voidable
  - (C) Void
  - (D) Enforceable

93. Capacity to contract is determined by:
- (A) Age
  - (B) Sound mind
  - (C) Disqualified persons
  - (D) All of the above
94. Agreement to do something impossible is:
- (A) Valid
  - (B) Void
  - (C) Voidable
  - (D) Illegal
95. Which of the following contracts is void?
- (A) Contract to marry
  - (B) Contract against public policy
  - (C) Contract to sell goods
  - (D) Contract with lawful consideration
96. Offer and acceptance form:
- (A) Agreement
  - (B) Contract
  - (C) Promise
  - (D) Proposal
97. Consideration in a contract means:
- (A) Payment
  - (B) Something in return for promise
  - (C) Consent
  - (D) Legal capacity
98. Which of the following is not an essential element of a valid contract?
- (A) Free consent
  - (B) Lawful object
  - (C) Written form only
  - (D) Consideration
99. A valid contract requires:
- (A) Offer and acceptance
  - (B) Consideration
  - (C) Capacity of parties
  - (D) All of the above
100. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 primarily deals with:
- (A) Company law
  - (B) Law of contracts
  - (C) Partnership law
  - (D) Consumer protection

## Rough Work

**Example :**

Question :

- Q. 1    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- Q. 2    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- Q. 3    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

**Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question booklet of the same series.**

**उदाहरण :**

प्रश्न :

- प्रश्न 1    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- प्रश्न 2    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)
- प्रश्न 3    (A)    (B)    (C)    (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

**महत्वपूर्ण :** प्रश्न-पुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्न-पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।