



**Avinashilingam Institute for Home**

**Science and Higher Education for Women**

Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD (now MoE)

Re-accredited with A++ Grade by NAAC. CGPA 3.65/4, Category I by UGC

Coimbatore - 641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

**Master's Degree Examination – May 2025**

**II Semester**

**Class : I M.B.A. /2023 Batch**  
**Major : Business Administration**

**Time: 3 Hours**  
**Max. Marks: 100**

**23MBAC15 Legal Systems in Business**

**Course Outcome:**

CO1: Comprehend the various laws and its amendments related to company and cyber business.

CO2: Identify areas of application of statutory legislations for stakeholders' well-being.

CO3: Infer legal cases and relates to the legislations and legal protection.

CO4: Infer the accountability of various stakeholders to enforce legislations and ensure good governance

CO5: Identify sources of amendments and its applications in domestic and international arena.

**Part A**

**10 x 1 = 10**

**Choose the Correct Answer**

1. A contract that is legally enforceable at the option of one party but not the other is called: CO1K1  
a. Void contract                      b. Voidable contract                      c. Illegal contract                      d. Unenforceable contract
2. In the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, an 'Agreement to Sell' becomes a 'Sale' when: CO1K2  
a. Payment is made                      b. Goods are delivered  
c. Ownership is transferred                      d. None of the above
3. Under the Companies Act, 2013, which document defines the scope and purpose of a company? CO2K1  
a. Articles of Association                      b. Memorandum of Association  
c. Prospectus                      d. Board Resolution
4. Under the Competition Act, 2002, which authority is responsible for regulating anti-competitive practices in India? CO2K2  
a. SEBI                      b. RBI                      c. Competition Commission of India (CCI)                      d. NITI Aayog
5. Which act governs digital signatures in India? CO3K1  
a. The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881                      b. The Information Technology Act, 2000  
c. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949                      d. The Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007
6. Which of the following acts governs the regulation of investment laws and compliances in India? CO3K2  
a. The SEBI Act, 1992                      b. The Companies Act, 2013  
c. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016                      d. The Banking Regulation Act, 1949
7. The taxes that were subsumed under GST is CO4K1  
a. Excise Duty                      b. VAT                      c. Service Tax                      d. All of the above
8. Which document is required to be issued when there is a reduction in tax liability due to a Discount or return of goods? CO4K2  
a. Tax Invoice                      b. Credit Note                      c. Debit Note                      d. Delivery Challan
9. Which of the following is not a consumer right under the Consumer Protection Act? CO5K1  
a. Right to Safety                      b. Right to Choose                      c. Right to Profit                      d. Right to Consumer Education
10. The validity period of a patent in India is CO5K2  
a. 10 years                      b. 15 years                      c. 20 years                      d. 25 years

**Part B**  
**Answer ALL questions**  
**Each answer should not exceed 400 words or two pages**

**5 x 6 = 30**

- 11.a. Explain the essential elements of a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. CO1K3  
(or)
- 11.b. Differentiate between Sale and Bailment under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. CO1K4
- 12.a. What are the key contents of the Memorandum of Association? CO2K3  
(or)
- 12.b. Explain the meaning of 'Combination' under the Competition Act, 2002? CO2K2
- 13.a. Explain the concept of Digital Negotiable Instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. CO3K5  
(or)
- 13.b. Differentiate between Public and Private Insurance Companies in India. CO3K4
- 14.a. Explain the constitutional provisions related to GST in India. CO4K4  
(or)
- 14.b. What is the reverse charge mechanism (RCM) in GST? Provide examples. CO4K3
- 15.a. Mention the types of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). CO5K3  
(or)
- 15.b. What are the legal remedies available for copyright infringement? CO5K4

**Part C** **5 x 12 = 60**  
**Answer ALL questions**  
**Question No 20. Case is Compulsory**  
**Each answer should not exceed 800 words or four pages**

- 16.a. Identify the types of contracts based on formation, performance, and enforceability. CO1K3  
(or)
- 16.b. Discuss the difference between a 'Sale' and an 'Agreement to Sell' under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. CO1K4
- 17.a. Evaluate the different types of companies under the Companies Act, 2013. CO2K5  
(or)
- 17.b. Explain the concept of Anti-Competitive Agreements under the Competition Act, 2002. CO2K4
- 18.a. Examine the impact of technology-based payment methods on banking and financial services. CO3K3  
(or)
- 18.b. Analyze the key provisions of the General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act, 1972. CO3K4
- 19.a. Assess the Levy and Collection of GST under CGST & IGST Acts. CO4K5  
(or)
- 19.b. Describe the process of GST registration and the documents required. CO4K4
- 20. Case Study:(Compulsory question)** CO5K6

**Consumer Rights & Grievance Redressal**

Ramesh purchased an expensive refrigerator from XYZ Electronics. Within two months, the refrigerator stopped cooling. Despite multiple complaints, the company refused to repair or replace it, citing that it was a minor defect. Ramesh filed a complaint in the District Consumer Forum.

Questions:

- i. Identify the consumer rights violated in this case.
- ii. Explain the procedure Ramesh followed to seek redressal.
- iii. What compensation can the District Consumer Forum provide?

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