JP – 962

**Second Semester M.B.A. (Day) Degree Examination, June 2008**
**(Updated Scheme) (2007-2008 Scheme)**
**MANAGEMENT**
**2.7 : Legal Aspects of Business**

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

***Instruction** : Answer **all** Sections.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any six** from the following. **Each** carries **two** marks. **(6×2=12)**

   a) Define the term 'Contract'.

   b) Mention the different kinds of agreements.

   c) What is Certificate of Incorporation ?

   d) Define Article of Association.

   e) What are unfair trade practices ?

   f) Define global warming.

   g) What do you understand by the term infringement of benefit ?

   h) What is certificate of Fitness ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** from the following. **Each** carries **eight** marks. **(3×8=24)**

2. Enumerate the different enactments having influence on business decisions.

3. Briefly explain the main provisions of the Indian Patent Act, 2004.

4. Bring out salient features of Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

5. What is Consumer Protection ? What are the objectives of Consumer Protection Act ?

6. What is E-governance ? What measures are taken to curb cyber crimes under the Information Technology Act, 2000 ?

**P.T.O.**

## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** from the following. **Each** carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

7. Explain the main provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

8. Describe the procedure relating to the formation of Companies under the Companies Act, 1956.

9. What causes environmental pollution ? What are the measures taken by the central government to protect and improve environment ?

## SECTION – D

Read the following case and answer the question appended to it : **(1×15=15)**

10. Raja stores is a reputed retail store in Punjab. Mr. Laxmi Narayan, the proprietor has seen it grow from strength to strength over the last 20 years. The store prides for quality products and enjoys a good image in the market. In recent times, many departmental stores have come up in the adjoining areas and slowly the competition is hotting up. Mr. Laxmi Narayan's major concern is about losing patronage to the bigger stores as they are offering lower prices. He knows he could not compete on prices though he prides himself on excellent customer service and quality product.

    Advice Mr. Laxmi Narayan regarding the new threat posed by competition and ways to beat it.

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PG – 602

**II Semester M.B.A. (Day) Degree Examination, June 2009**

**(2007-08 Scheme)**

**MANAGEMENT**

**Paper – 2.7 : Legal Aspects of Business**

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any six** questions : **(6×2=12)**

a) Give meaning of the term "Glass-ceiling".

b) What is 'whistle blowing' ?

c) Name the Geneva based institution which gives number and certification for eco-friendly company.

d) Name any four companies which issued IPO in India recently.

e) What is 'Digital Signature' ?

f) What articles 14, 19, 21 and 43 of Indian Constitution represent ?

g) What is quasi-contract ?

h) Define 'Hawala Transaction'.

i) State any two objects of RTI Act, 2005.

P.T.O.

## SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions : (3×8=

2. Briefly explain the significance of E- Commerce and E-Governance.

3. Explain the powers and functions of Information Officers under RTI Act, 2005.

4. State what are inventions and non-inventions as per Patent (Amendment) Act, 2005.

5. Briefly explain the components of Competition Act, 2002.

6. Bring out any five differences between memorandum and articles of association.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following questions : (2×12=

7. What is global warming ? State the causes for it and suggest suitable measures to mitigate the effects of global warming.

8. Define consideration. Discuss the rules as to consideration highlighting exceptions too.

9. Discuss the Supreme Court of India rulings regarding protection of women's rights at workplace.

SECTION – D

Case study (**Compulsory**) : **(1×15=15)**

Analyse the case and answer the questions given below :

**Estimating the Effects of Global Patent Protection in Pharmaceuticals : A Case Study of Quinolones in India**

Under the TRIPS agreement, WTO members are required to enforce product patents for pharmaceuticals. The debate about the merits of this requirement has been extremely contentious. Many low income economies claim that patent protection for pharmaceuticals will result in substantially higher prices for medicines, with adverse consequences for the health and well-being of their citizens. On the other hand, research-based global pharmaceutical companies, argue that prices are unlikely to rise significantly because most patented products have therapeutic substitutes. In this case, we empirically investigate the basis of these claims. Central to the ongoing debate is the structure of demand for pharmaceuticals in poor economies where, because health insurance coverage is so rare, almost all medical expenses are met out-of-pocket. Using a detailed product-level data set from India, we estimate key price and expenditure elasticities and supply-side parameters for the fluoroquinolones sub-segment of the systemic anti-bacterials (i.e., antibiotics) segment of the Indian pharmaceuticals market. We then use these estimates to carry out counterfactual simulations of what prices, profits and consumer welfare would have been, had the fluoroquinolone molecules we study been under patent in India as they were in the U.S. at the time. Our results suggest that concerns about the potential adverse welfare effects of TRIPS may have some basis. We estimate that in the presence price regulation the total annual welfare losses to the Indian economy from the withdrawal of the four domestic product groups in the fluoroquinolone sub-segment would be on the order of U.S. $ 305 million, or about 50% of the sales of the entire systemic anti-bacterials segment in 2000. Of this amount, foregone profits of domestic producers constitute roughly $ 50 million. The overwhelming portion of the total welfare loss therefore derives from the loss of consumer welfare. In contrast, the profit gains to foreign producers in the presence price regulation are estimated to be only around $ 19.6 million per year.

**Questions :**

1) Does India benefit from WTO patent protection ? Discuss.

2) Does India face adverse welfare effects of TRIPS ? Comment.

PG – 569

**II Sem. M.B.A. (Day) Degree Examination, June/July 2010**
**(2007-08 Scheme)**
**Management**
**Paper – 2.7 : LEGAL ASPECTS OF BUSINESS**

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any six** questions : **(6×2=12)**

   a) Which Articles in the Constitution of India guarantees equality and the right to carry on business ?

   b) What is an offer ?

   c) What is consideration in a contract ?

   d) What is a District Forum ?

   e) What is EMR under the Patent law ?

   f) What is IPO ?

   g) What do you mean by whistle blowing ?

   h) Define Foreign Exchange.

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions : **(3×8=24)**

2. Explain the procedure for getting information from a Public authority under the RTI Act, 2005.

3. What are non-patentable inventions ?

4. What are the rights of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 ?

P.T.O.

5. Explain the significance of Memorandum of Association.

6. Explain the Supreme Court guidelines on prevention of harassment of women at workplace.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following questions : **(2×12=24)**

7. Explain the causes for ozone layer depletion. How does the Environment Protection Act, 1986 protect the environment ?

8. Discuss the rulings of Supreme Court of India regarding protection of women's rights at workplace.

9. Discuss the salient features of the Competition Act, 2002.

## SECTION – D

### Case Study (Compulsory)

Analyse the case, answer the questions given below : **(1×15=15)**

**Conserving Biodiversity and Controlling Piracy**

In the wake of the problems with patents that India has experienced in recent years, they have now realized the importance of enacting laws for conserving biodiversity and controlling piracy as well as intellectual protection legislation that confirm to international laws. There is a widespread belief that Rice Tec Inc., took out a patent on Basmati only because of weak, non-existent Indian laws and the Government's philosophical attitude that natural products should not be patented.

1) Discuss the 'Basmati Case'.

2) What measures do you suggest to protect over biodiversity ?

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PG – 007

# II Semester M.B.A. (Day) Degree Examination, July 2011
## (2007-2008 Scheme)
## MANAGEMENT
## Paper – 2.7 : Legal Aspects of Business

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

***Instruction** : All Sections are **compulsory**.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any six** from the following. **Each** carries **two** marks. **(6×2=12)**

a) What is company law ?

b) Define quasi contract.

c) What are the appeal provisions ?

d) What is digital signature ?

e) What are Intellectual Property Rights ?

f) What is a Public Authority under RTI Act, 2005 ?

g) What is Memorandum of Association ?

h) State any two objectives of FEMA.

i) List objectives of cyber-law.

P.T.O.

## SECTION – B

Answer **any three** from the following. **Each** carries **eight** marks. **(3×8=24)**

2. Discuss the new dimensions given by the Judiciary to the definition of "Service" under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

3. Explain the constitutional provisions which have economic significance in India.

4. What is meant by opposition to grant of patent ? Explain the rules of opposition to grant of patent.

5. Explain the various types of harassment meted out to women employee at work place.

6. Distinguish between a Public Limited Company and Private Limited Company.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** from the following. **Each** carries **12** marks. **(2×12=24)**

7. Discuss whether jobs should be reserved in private sector for socially and economically weaker section of the society.

8. Discuss the salient features of RTI along with powers and functions of Information Officer.

9. What are the types of pollution ? What are the remedial measures to control the pollution by Central Government.

## SECTION – D

10. Read the following case and answer the question given below the case. **15**

The Suraj Knitting Company is a manufacturer of apparel. A German buyer had agreed to buy goods from it for the summer season of 2002. Suraj Knitting Company exported a consignment and sent all the relevant documentation through a courier. The documents thus sent included the invoice, the packaging list, the original export certificate, and the certificate of origin. The courier company had represented in its brochures and advertisements that it delivered parcels to destinations in Europe within a week. The documents did not reach the destination. As a result, the German buyer could not receive the consignment. Subsequently, duplicate copies were sent. However, by then, the summer season was over. Due to the delay, the German buyer paid only DM 35,000/- instead of the invoice value of DM 60,000. Suraj Knitting Company is claiming Rs. 4,50,000 as damages from the courier company.

Questions for Exploration

1) What would have been the liability of the courier company if it had explicitly mentioned that its liabilities due to delay in delivery or loss would not exceed Rs. 5,000 ?

2) What would have been the liability of the courier company if Suraj Knitting Company had explicitly mentioned the circumstances in which the courier was being sent and the courier had agreed on the terms of being responsible for business losses on account of delays ?

3) What is the liability of the courier in the above case, where nothing had specifically been mentioned ?

PG – 119

**Second Semester M.B.A. (Day) Degree Examination, June/July 2012**
**(2007-08 Scheme)**
**Management**
**Paper 2.7 : LEGAL ASPECTS OF BUSINESS**

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

***Instruction** : Answer **all** Sections.*

SECTION – A

1. Answer **any six** questions, **each** carries **2** marks. **(6×2=12)**

   a) What refers to Article 246 ?

   b) Write a note on digital signature.

   c) What is cyber crime ?

   d) What is RTI ?

   e) What is meant by contingent contract ?

   f) Write a note on deficiency in service.

   g) What is grant of patent ?

   h) What is book building ?

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **8** marks. **(3×8=24)**

2. Write down the significance of E-commerce and E-governance.
3. Discuss the salient features covering the essentials of competition.
4. Elucidate the services included under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
5. Discuss the duties entrusted to directorate of enforcement.
6. Describe the women and human rights at work place in all dimensions.

P.T.O.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** questions. **Each** question carries **twelve** marks. **(2×12=24)**

7. Describe the constitution of India with special reference to economic principles enshrined in the constitution.

8. Elucidate the salient features covering the important terms in the Right to Information Act 2005. Discuss its transparency.

9. Elucidate the prerequisites and legal aspects under the Indian Companies Act in coming out with an IPO (Initial Public Offering).

## SECTION – D **(1×15=15)**

10. a) Discuss the pollution control measures taken by State Government.

    b) Elaborately discuss about various acts and laws could be enforced to restrict the use of plastic carry bags in Bangalore city.

    c) Suggest various measures to the Bangalore Development Authorities in controlling air pollution.

PG – 104

II Semester M.B.A. (Day) Degree Examination, June/July 2013
(2007-08 Scheme)
Management
Paper – 2.7 : LEGAL ASPECTS OF BUSINESS

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

SECTION – A

Answer **any six** of the following. **Each** question carries **two** marks. **(6×2=12)**

1. a) Define Law.
   b) Define custom.
   c) What is Bilateral contract ?
   d) Define contractual capacity.
   e) Concept of auction sales.
   f) Define book building.
   g) What is quorum ?
   h) Define Prima Facie.

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** of the following. **Each** question carries **eight** marks. **(3×8=24)**

2. All contracts are agreements but all agreements are not necessarily be contracts. Comment.
3. How are cyber crimes controlled in India ?
4. Discuss the workings of Consumer Protection Councils in India.
5. Define the term contract of sale good, state the rules for a valid contract of sale.
6. Discuss the circumstances in which a company may be wound up by court.

P.T.O.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following. **Each** question carries **12** marks. **(2×12=24)**

7. "Offer and acceptance bring the parties together but law required some further evidence of their intention to create legal relationship". Comment.

8. Discuss the issues relating to patenting of Basumathi Rice.

9. What is Right to Information Act ? What are the objectives of this Act ?

## SECTION – D

This **case study** is **compulsory**. It carries **fifteen** marks. **(1×15=15)**

10. Read the following case and answer the questions given at the end.

M/s Girdhalal Purshottamdas and Co., based in Ahmedabad, had made an offer from Ahmedabad, by a long distance telephone call, to Kedia Ginning Factory and Oil Mills of Khamgaon, to purchase cotton seed cake. Kedia Ginning Factory, on the phone itself, had accepted the offer. Later, a dispute arose over the performance of the contract. The case could be filed only in the court of the area where the contract had been made. The question was whether the contract had been made in Ahmedabad or in Khamgaon.

**Questions to be Discussed**

1) What could be the other occasions where the place and moment of making of a contract could be of importance ?

2) When is the communication of an offer completed ?

3) When is the communication of an acceptance completed ?

4) A person visited an e-shop, put several goods in his shopping cart, and pressed 'buy'. The goods however, never arrived. Due to a technical error in the networks, the order got lost. What are the respective liabilities of the parties ?

PG – 781

II Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, July/Aug. 2014
(2007-08 Scheme)
Management
Paper – 2.7 : LEGAL ASPECTS OF BUSINESS

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

***Instruction**: Answer **all** Sections.*

SECTION – A **(6x2 = 12)**

Answer **any six** questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks.

1. a) Define Contract.
   b) What are data security measures ?
   c) What do you mean by fair trade practices ?
   d) What are State Consumer Forums ?
   e) Define COPRA.
   f) What is patent right ?
   g) What is gender equality ?
   h) Define MOA.

SECTION – B **(3x8 = 24)**

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **8** marks.

2. What are the essentials of Sale of Goods Act, 1930 ?
3. What are the measures that provide for women security at work place ?
4. Describe the procedure for getting your innovations patented.
5. What factors have contributed for transformation of FERA to FEMA ?
6. RTI Act has provided for better governance and administration of public services. Elucidate.

P.T.O.

## SECTION – C (2×12 = 24)

Answer **any two** questions. **Each** question carries **12** marks.

7. E-commerce and e-trade demands for efficiency in legal infrastructure so as to ensure data security and credibility to transaction. Explain the role of IT Act in promoting e-trade and e-commerce activities.

8. Describe how Environment Protection Act provides for ecological balancing and sustainable business development.

9. Explain the process of getting an organization registered under Companies Act of 1956.

## SECTION – D (1×15 = 15)

**(Compulsory)**

Evaluate the case below and appraise your opinions towards the underlying questions in front of the organization as stated below :

10. Emly Rita working as supervisor at TNT Plastics over last 12 years was promoted as Manager for operations; against Mr. Raju who was serving the company for over 20 years. The company gave reason for rejecting his candidature on grounds of poor interpersonal relationship with his subordinates and superiors. On reporting to the post of Manager by Emly Rita she started facing greater level of resistance for every initiatives by Mr. Raju who was forced to work under Emly as subordinate for marketing and promotion team. Where Emly showed a greater impetus towards work Raju hindered her from taking up any such initiatives which she felt was deprived of her rights; and a larger male workers were also not very responsive to her and found around Raju most of the times in the work floor. Emly reported the same to her senior manager who also had favourable opinion towards Raju and showcased resistance towards accepting complaint against Raju by Emly.

    a) What are the grounds on which Emly Rita claims her rights for authority in the work place ?

    b) Would it be right on part of Emly Rita to file a complaint on the grounds of harassment at work place ? What would be the provisions of Human Rights that would protect Emly Rita at work place ?

    c) Would it be considered as violation of work place ethics and organizational Culture.

PG – 1002

**II Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, June/July 2015**
**(2007-08 Scheme)**
**MANAGEMENT**
**2.7 : Legal Aspects of Business**

Time : 3 Hours Max. Marks : 75

***Instruction :*** *Answer **all** Sections.*

SECTION – A

Answer **any six** questions. **Each** question carries **2** marks. **(6x2=12)**

1. a) What is an offer ?
   b) Define COPRA.
   c) What is IPO ?
   d) What is digital signature ?
   e) What is RTI ?
   f) What refers to Article 246 ?
   g) What do you mean by Whistle blowing ?
   h) Define contract.

SECTION – B

Answer **any three** questions. **Each** question carries **8** marks. **(3x8=24)**

2. What are the essentials of sales of Goods Act, 1930 ?
3. What are non-patentable inventions ?
4. What are the factors that have contributed for transformation of FERA to FEMA ?
5. Write down the significance of e-commerce and e-governance.
6. Explain the procedure for getting information from a public authority under the RTI Act, 2005.

P.T.O.

## SECTION – C

Answer **any two** of the following, **each** question carries **two** marks. **(2×12=24)**

7. Explain the process of getting an organization registered under Companies Act of 1956.

8. Discuss the salient features of the Competition Act, 2002.

9. Describe the Constitution of India with special reference to economic principles enshrined in the Constitution.

## SECTION – D

Case study (**Compulsory**) :

10. Analyse the case, answer the questions given below : **(1×15=15)**

**Conserving Biodiversity and Controlling Piracy**

In the wake of the problems with patents that India has experienced in recent years, it has now realized the importance of enacting laws for conserving biodiversity and controlling piracy as well as intellectual protection legislation that confirm to international laws. There is a widespread belief that Rice Tec. Inc., took out a patent on Basmati only because of weak, non-existent Indian laws and the Governments philosophical attitude that the natural products should not be patented.

1) Discuss the 'Basmati Case'.

2) What measures do you suggest to protect over biodiversity ?