Roll No. | | | | | | | | | | | | |　　　　Total No. of Pages : 02

Total No. of Questions : 17

M.Com. (2018 & Onwards) (Sem.–1)

LEGAL ASPECTS OF BUSINESS

Subject Code : MCOP-105-18

M.Code : 75337

Time : 3 Hrs.　　　　Max. Marks : 60

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES :

1. SECTION-A contains EIGHT questions carrying TWO marks each and students has to attempt ALL questions.
2. SECTION-B consists of FOUR Subsections : Units-I, II, III & IV. Each Subsection contains TWO questions each carrying EIGHT marks each and student has to attempt any ONE question from each Subsection.
3. SECTION-C is COMPULSORY and consist of ONE Case Study carrying TWELVE marks.

SECTION-A

Write short notes on :

1. What is Agreement?
2. Who is a Director?
3. What is a Company?
4. What is Copyright?
5. What is Direct Tax?
6. What is transfer of ownership?
7. What is FEMA?
8. What is a Valid Contract?

SECTION-B

UNIT-I

9. Discuss the major provisions related to discharge of a contract.
10. What is Agency? How it is terminated? Discuss.

UNIT-II

11. Discuss the rights of unpaid seller in detail.
12. Write a detailed note on dishonor of negotiable instrument.

UNIT-III

13. What is a company? Discuss its incorporation as per Company Act, 2013.
14. What is Competition Act, 2002? How it promotes or restricts competition in the Indian business sector? Discuss.

UNIT-IV

15. Discuss the major advantages of Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
16. Discuss the provisions related to Digital Signature as per IT Act, 2000.

SECTION-C

17. **Read the following case and answer the questions :**

What makes the governance of a company so special, as opposed to the governance of a mom-and-pop business, is the separation of ownership from management in the corporate structure. Public limited companies pool capital from thousands of shareholders to build and run a business. But these owners effectively play no active role in the day to day running of company, delegating all the 'governance' to a management team. Ensuring that the management team runs the company in the interests of its owners, instead of lining its own pockets, is what good corporate governance is all about. Governance norms for Indian listed companies are set out in the Companies Act, a detailed clause (Clause 49) in the listing agreement that companies sign with the exchanges and in SEBI's new Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirement Regulations of 2015. Shareholders obviously have the most to lose if a company is prone to bad governance. Creative accounting, related party deals, exorbitant managerial remuneration, freebies to friends and family and risky mergers and acquisitions, directly deprive shareholders of profits that are rightfully theirs. But this apart, bad governance practices can have a bearing on all the stakeholders a company deals with - lenders/banks who extend finance, suppliers who sell it goods or services, employees who invest their career in it and customers who put faith in its brand, product or service quality. The ongoing disturbance at Infosys has not just decimated the stock price by over 15 per cent, it may also lead to uncertainty for clients and employees. It is therefore in interests of all these stakeholders that corporate governance is treated with the seriousness it deserves.

Answer the following questions :

a. What is the central theme of the case study?

b. Why bad governance is bad?

c. How governance of a company is different?

NOTE : Disclosure of Identity by writing Mobile No. or Making of passing request on any page of Answer Sheet will lead to UMC against the Student.