

- Q.28 What is meant by the term “Goods” in the Sale of Goods Act., 1930?
- Q.29 Explain the rules regarding the transfer of property in a contract for the sale of goods.
- Q.30 What are the remedies available to the buyer if the seller breaches the contract under the Sale of Goods Act?
- Q.31 What are the features of the bill of exchange? How does it facilitate exchange?
- Q.32 Explain the concept of “Holder in due course” under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
- Q.33 What are the essential elements of a negotiable instrument?
- Q.34 What are the primary objectives of the Consumer Protection Act. 1986?
- Q.35 What are the rights and responsibilities of consumers under the Consumer Protection Act?

SECTION-D

Note: Long answer questions. Attempt any two questions out of three Questions. **(2x10=20)**

- Q.36 Discuss the essential elements of a valid contract as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872. How do these elements differentiate between a contract and an agreement?
- Q.37 Describe the implied conditions and warranties under the Sale of Goods Act. 1930. How do these legal provisions protect the rights of buyers and sellers in commercial transactions?
- Q.38 Define and differentiate between promissory notes, bills of exchange, and cheques as per the Negotiable Instruments Act. 1881. What are the key characteristics of each?

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SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.1 Which act governs the formation and enforcement of contracts in India?
- Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - Sale of Goods Act, 1930
 - Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
 - Consumer Protection Act. 1986
- Q.2 Under the Sales of Goods Act, 1930, what is the implied condition regarding the sale of goods?
- Goods should be sold at the lowest price
 - Goods should be of merchantable quality
 - Goods should be sold within a day of the order.
 - Goods should be sold only to the highest bidder.
- Q.3 Which type of negotiable instrument is payable to the bearer and does not require endorsement?
- Promissory note
 - Bill of exchange
 - Cheque
 - Demand draft
- Q.4 The Consumer Protection Act. 1986, aims to protect the interests of:
- Manufacturers
 - Sellers
 - Consumers
 - Wholesalers
- Q.5 Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, a contract made with a minor is:
- Void
 - Valid
 - Voidable at the minor's option
 - Unenforceable

- Q.6** The Industrial Policy main provision in India primarily focus on :
a) Promoting heavy taxation on industries
b) Encouraging foreign investment only
c) Regulating labour laws
d) Promoting industrial growth and development

Q.7 In a contract, consideration must be:
a) Always in monetary form
b) Adequate and lawful
c) Equal to the contract price
d) Disclosed after the contract is executed

Q.8 Which of the following is not a negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?
a) Cheque b) Promissory note
c) Bill of exchange d) Purchase agreement

Q.9 The “Right to safety” is one of the consumer rights established by the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, ensuring that:
a) Consumers have the right to buy any product they want
b) Consumers have access to affordable products.
c) Consumers are protected against hazardous goods and services
d) Consumers can return any product for a full refund

Q.10 What type of contract is formed when one party makes a promise in exchange for the other party's act or promise?
a) Unilateral contract b) Bilateral contract
c) Void contract d) Executed contract

SECTION-B

Note: Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

- Q.11 The Indian Contract Act, 1872, applies to contracts made within India. (True/False)

Q.12 The Sale of Goods Act. 1930, governs both movable and immovable property sales. (True/False)

- Q.13 A promissory note is a type of negotiable instrument that contains a promise to pay a certain sum of money. (True/False)

Q.14 The consumer Protection Act, 1986, only applies to goods and not services. (True/False)

Q.15 A contract with a minor is always valid and enforceable. (True/False)

Q.16 The Industrial Policy in India aims to discourage industrial growth. (True/False)

Q.17 An agreement without consideration is always void. (True/False)

Q.18 The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, does not apply to digital or electronic instruments. (True/False)

Q.19 The Consumer Protection Act, 1986, provides a legal framework for addressing consumer grievances and disputes. (True/False)

Q.20 A void contract is considered valid and enforceable. (True/False)

SECTION-C

Note: Short answer type Questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen Questions. (12x5=60)

- Q.21 What is the legal age and other requirements by which a person is competent to enter into a contract according to the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

Q.22 Explain the objectives of an industrial policy in the context of India.

Q.23 What are the features of a valid contract according to the act.

Q.24 Explain the concept of “free consent” in contract law.

Q.25 What are the essential elements required for a contract to be valid under the Indian Contract Act?

Q.26 What are the implied conditions and warranties in a contract for the sale of goods?

Q.27 Differentiate between “Condition” and “Warranty” in the Sale of Goods Act.