

- Q.24 Explain the parties involved in a cheque.
 - Q.25 What are the rights of an unpaid seller?
 - Q.26 Describe the essentials of a valid contract.
 - Q.27 What are the importance of consumer protection
 - Q.28 What are the main features of industrial policy?
 - Q.29 Explain the features and parties of the promissory note.
 - Q.30 Define contract. Discuss various types of contracts.
 - Q.31 Distinguish between a sale and an agreement to sell.
 - Q.32 Briefly explain the conditions and warranties implied by law in a contract for the sale of goods.
 - Q.33 Discuss the rights of consumers under Consumer Protection act 1986.
 - Q.34 What are the features of negotiable Instruments?
 - Q.35 What do you understand about the dishonor of cheque?

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Explain the characteristics and parties of Bills of exchange.

Q.37 What is the role of three tier redressal committee of consumer protection act.

Q.38 What do you mean by Contract of sale? Discuss the essential elements of contract of sale.

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**3rd Sem / DBM, DBM (IPM)
Subject:- Business Law**

Time : 3Hrs. M.M. : 100

SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be:

 - a) Void
 - b) illegal
 - c) Unenforceable
 - d) Expressed

Q.2 A specific offer can be accepted by-

 - a) Any person
 - b) Any friend of offerer
 - c) The person to whom it is made
 - d) any friend of offeree

Q.3 The main aim of a contract of sale is:

 - a) Transfer of possession of goods
 - b) Delivery of goods
 - c) Transfer of property in goods
 - d) payment of price

Q.4 Negotiable instrument means:

 - a) A promissory note
 - b) Bill exchange
 - c) Cheques
 - d) All of these

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- Q.5 The consideration in contract of sale must be:
a) Goods b) Price
c) Purchase d) Movable only
- Q.6 A person is not competent to Contract who is:
a) A minor
b) A person of unsound mind
c) A person who has been disqualified from contracting by some law
d) All of these
- Q.7 A consumer have _____ rights under the Consumer Protection Act
a) 2 b) 6
c) 5 d) 10
- Q.8 A promissory note must be in:
a) Written form b) Oral form
c) Both A & B d) None of these
- Q.9 Negotiable Instruments Act was passed in:
a) 1881 b) 1882
c) 1880 d) 1884
- Q.10 In the consumer Protection Act, the rights of a consumer do not include to be:
a) Informed b) Presented
c) Safety d) Choose

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SECTION-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 An agreement enforceable by law is an acceptance. (True/False)
Q.12 Free consent of parties is essential to the creation of every contract. (True/False)
Q.13 A social invitation, if accepted, creates legal relations. (True/False)
Q.14 A stranger to a contract cannot sue. (True/False)
Q.15 When there is no consent, there is not contract. (True/False)
Q.16 A cheque is a negotiable instrument. (True/False)
Q.17 The consideration for the contract of sale must be money. (True/False)
Q.18 The sale of Goods Act was enforced in the year 1931. (True/False)
Q.19 A contract is said to be executed when it has been performed wholly on two sides. (True/False)
Q.20 The consumer Protection Act was passed in the interest of the sellers. (True/False)

SECTION-C

- Note:** Short answer type questions. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen questions. (12x5=60)
- Q.21 Distinguish between contract and agreement.
Q.22 What is an offer? State the rules of a valid offer.
Q.23 Define consideration. Why is it essential in a contract?

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