

- Q.28 What are the rules regarding transfer of property?
- Q.29 What are the rights of an unpaid seller?
- Q.30 Describe essential elements of contract of sale.
- Q.31 What do you mean by passing of property? Explain its significance.
- Q.32 Mention the difference between Bills of Exchange and Cheque.
- Q.33 Explain the importance of industrial policy.
- Q.34 What are the objectives of consumer Protection Act 1986?
- Q.35 Discuss consumer rights as per Consumer Protection Act 1986.

SECTION-D

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

- Q.36 Define contract. Explain essential elements of a valid contract.
- Q.37 Discuss meaning, elements and types of negotiable instruments.
- Q.38 What do you understand by unpaid seller? Explain rights of an unpaid seller.

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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 enforceable by law is:
- a) A Contract b) A voidable contract
- c) An agreement d) A void contract
- Q.2 The sale of Goods Act came into force in:
- a) 1932 b) 1930
- c) 1931 d) 1934
- Q.3 An agreement with minor is:
- a) Bad b) Illegal
- c) Void d) Voidable
- Q.4 When consent to an agreement is caused by undue influence, the agreement is
- a) Void b) Illegal
- c) Legal d) Voidable
- Q.5 The consideration may be:
- a) Past b) Present
- c) Future d) All of these

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- Q.6 Goods includes:
- Land
 - Open plot
 - Standing crop
 - Building
- Q.7 In a promissory Note, how many parties are involved?
- One
 - Two
 - Three
 - Four
- Q.8 When was the consumer Protection Act passed in India?
- 1986
 - 1968
 - 1985
 - 1987
- Q.9 Which of the following settles the consumer disputes at district level?
- Session court
 - District court
 - District forum
 - District Collector
- Q.10 How many rights does a consumer have the Consumer Protection Act 1986?
- 5
 - 6
 - 8
 - 7

SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 The Indian Contract Act came into forces in 1870. (True/False)
- Q.12 Unpaid seller means who has not been paid full price. (True/False)

- Q.13 Buyer is a person who buys or agrees to but goods. (True/False)
- Q.14 'Promissory Note' contains a conditional undertaking. (True/False)
- Q.15 Sale is such an agreement which has been executed. (True/False)
- Q.16 Consumer Protection Act was enacted to protect the interest of seller in India. (True/False)
- Q.17 Under the Consumer Protection Act, the rights of a consumer do not include to be safety. (True/False)
- Q.18 An offer made without any word spoken or written is cross offer. (True/False)
- Q.19 All contract is an agreement. (True/False)
- Q.20 The offer must be conditional. (True/False)

SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 State the meaning and types of acceptance
- Q.22 Discuss the disqualification of persons for entering into a contract.
- Q.23 What do you mean by warranty? Discuss its kinds.
- Q.24 Mention various types of contract.
- Q.25 What is the difference between contract and agreement?
- Q.26 Discuss the concept of lawful consideration.
- Q.27 What do you understand by dishonor of cheque?