

- 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?

No. of Printed Pages : 4

Roll No. ....

186733/126733/

106733/073433/031341

**3rd Sem. / DBM, DBM (IPM)**

**Sub.: Business Laws**

Time : 3 Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### 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 :
- Promoting heavy taxation on industries
  - Encouraging foreign investment only
  - Regulating labour laws
  - Promoting industrial growth and development
- Q.7 In a contract, consideration must be:
- Always in monetary form
  - Adequate and lawful
  - Equal to the contract price
  - Disclosed after the contract is executed
- Q.8 Which of the following is not a negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?
- Cheque
  - Promissory note
  - Bill of exchange
  - Purchase agreement
- Q.9 The “Right to safety” is one of the consumer rights established by the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, ensuring that:
- Consumers have the right to buy any product they want
  - Consumers have access to affordable products.
  - Consumers are protected against hazardous goods and services
  - 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?
- Unilateral contract
  - Bilateral contract
  - Void contract
  - 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.