

- Q.27 What are the main objectives of Consumer Protection Act 1986?
- Q.28 State the meaning and scope of Sale of Goods Act 1930.
- Q.29 Differentiate Sale and Agreement to Sale.
- Q.30 What do you understand by condition? Explain different kinds of condition.
- Q.31 Discuss main provisions of industrial policy.
- Q.32 What are the rules of transfer of property?
- Q.33 Discuss the concept of delivery of goods.
- Q.34 Explain types of cheque.
- Q.35 Mention meaning and types of negotiable instruments.

#### 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 Discuss objectives of industrial policy.
- Q.38 Describe the redressal procedure under consumer protection act.

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### 3rd Sem / DBM, DBM (IPM)

#### Subject:- Business Laws

Time : 3Hrs.

M.M. : 100

#### SECTION-A

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

- Q.1 The Consumer Protection Act was passed in the interest of the sellers.
- a) Consumers                      b) Seller
- c) Government                      d) Supplier
- Q.2 \_\_\_\_\_ is negotiable instruments
- a) Bills of exchange              b) Promissory notes
- c) Cheque                              d) All of these
- Q.3 The Indian Contract Act came into force in:
- a) 1872                                  b) 1873
- c) 1874                                  d) 1870
- Q.4 If an event become impossible, such contracts becomes:
- a) Bad                                      b) Void
- c) Illegal                                  d) Legal
- Q.5 Goods may be:
- a) Future                                  b) Contingent
- c) Existing                                  d) All of the above

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- Q.6 The goods identified at the time of sale of contract is:  
 a) Future goods                      b) Uncertain goods  
 c) Specific goods                      d) Certain goods
- Q.7 Who is getting rights of resale?  
 a) Manufacturer                      b) Bankrupt seller  
 c) Unpaid seller                      d) None of these
- Q.8 The maker of bill of exchange or cheque is called  
 a) The Drawee                      b) The Payee  
 c) The Drawer                      d) The Banker
- Q.9 A 'Negotiable Instrument' means:  
 a) Cheque                      b) Bills of exchange  
 c) Promissory note                      d) All of the above
- Q.10 Which one of these are consumer rights specified in the Consumer protection Act 1986?  
 a) Right to safety  
 b) Right to choose  
 c) Right to consumer education  
 d) All of these

### SECTION-B

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

- Q.11 When an offer is accepted, it becomes contract. (True/False)
- Q.12 An agreement consists of reciprocal promises between at least two parties. (True/False)

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- Q.13 Every agreement and promise enforceable by law is Offer. (True/False)
- Q.14 The sale of Goods Act enforces in the year 1932. (True/False)
- Q.15 An agreement with minor is void. (True/False)
- Q.16 The sales of Goods Act implies to movable property. (True/False)
- Q.17 Seller is a person who sells or agrees to sell goods. (True/False)
- Q.18 Cheque may contain a conditional order. (True/False)
- Q.19 If a consumer demands compensation of Rs. 70 lakh, then case will be wired Supreme Court. (True/False)
- Q.20 Consumer Protection Act was enacted on 1986. (True/False)

### SECTION-C

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

- Q.21 What is the difference between condition and warranty?
- Q.22 Discuss essential elements of a valid contract.
- Q.23 Explain the rights of consumers.
- Q.24 What do you mean by offer? Explain its types.
- Q.25 Describe the competency of a person to enter into contract.
- Q.26 What is the difference between Promissory note and bills of exchange?

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