



PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

BENGALURU

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End - Term Examinations - December 2025

Date: 09 - 12- 2025

Time: 09:30am - 12:30pm

School: SOC / SOM (UG)	Program: BBA		
Course Code : BBA2042	Course Name: Business Law		
Semester: III	Max Marks: 100	Weightage: 50%	

CO - Levels	C01	C02	C03	C04
Marks				

Instructions:

- (i) Read all questions carefully and answer accordingly.
- (ii) Do not write anything on the question paper other than roll number.

Part A

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 2marks.

10Q x 2M=20M

1.	State the meaning of morality.	2 Marks	L1	C01
2.	State the meaning of the term <i>contract</i> as per the Indian Contract Act.	2 Marks	L1	C01
3.	List two sources of law in India.	2 Marks	L1	C01
4.	State the meaning of the revocation of an offer.	2 Marks	L1	C02
5.	State different types of consideration.	2 Marks	L1	C02
6.	Give two examples of general tenders.	2 Marks	L1	C03
7.	Recall the meaning of rescission.	2 Marks	L1	C03
8.	State the meaning of "agreement to sell".	2 Marks	L1	C04
9.	Recall the meaning of contingent goods.	2 Marks	L1	C04
10.	Define an unpaid seller.	2 Marks	L1	C04

Part B

Answer ALL the Questions. Each question carries 7 marks.

5Q x 7M = 35M

11.	Is every agreement a contract? Explain with reference to the essential elements that make an agreement legally enforceable under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Support your answer with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO1
OR				
12.	A, the owner of a restaurant, writes to B, a caterer, stating, "I am willing to hire you to provide catering services for my son's wedding at ₹2,00,000." B receives the letter but does not reply immediately. Two days later, B sends a letter of acceptance, but before it reaches A, A withdraws his offer through email and hires another caterer. B files a case claiming there was a valid agreement. Discuss whether a valid agreement was formed between A and B under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Give legal reasons and relevant sections.	07 Marks	L2	CO1
13.	Explain the concept of legality of an object under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and describe the circumstances in which an object is considered unlawful. Support your answer with examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO2
OR				
14.	Differentiate between a void agreement and an unlawful agreement under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Support your answer with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L4	CO2
15.	Explain the various modes of discharge of a contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Support your answer with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO3
OR				
16.	Differentiate between actual performance and attempted performance of a contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. How do these concepts affect the rights and liabilities of the parties involved? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L4	CO3
17.	Explain the term 'breach of contract' and distinguish between actual breach and anticipatory breach under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO3
OR				
18.	Discuss the concept of "Quantum Meruit" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and explain the circumstances in which a party can claim compensation on this basis. Support your answer with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO3

19.	Explain the rights of an unpaid seller against the goods under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. How do these rights protect the seller's interests in cases of non-payment? Support your answer with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO4
OR				
20.	Define the term 'goods' under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930. Explain the distinction between a condition and a warranty, and discuss their significance in a contract of sale with suitable examples.	07 Marks	L2	CO4

Part C

Answer any three Questions. Each question carries 15 marks

3Q x 15M=45M

21.	Contracts can be classified in various ways, each of which impacts rights and obligations under the law. Critically explain each type with suitable examples.	15 Marks	L2	CO1
22.	Acceptance is the key step in the formation of a valid contract." Discuss in detail the legal rules governing a valid acceptance under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Support your answer with suitable examples and relevant case law.	15 Marks	L2	CO2
23.	Performance may be actual or attempted (tender). Explain the different types of performance recognised under the Indian Contract Act. Further, analyse what constitutes a valid tender of performance and discuss the legal outcomes of both attempted performance and non-performance, highlighting their impact on the rights and liabilities of the parties.	15 Marks	L4	CO3
24.	<p>Rahul purchased a new motorbike from Supreme Motors Ltd. He told the salesman that he needed a bike suitable for long-distance travel on hilly roads. The salesman assured him that a particular model would be perfect for that purpose.</p> <p>After purchase, Rahul found that the bike's engine overheated frequently and could not climb steep roads efficiently. When he approached the dealer for a replacement, they refused, arguing that under the principle of Caveat Emptor, the buyer must take responsibility for his choice.</p> <p>Rahul filed a case claiming the dealer was liable as the bike was unfit for the purpose he had clearly communicated.</p> <p>Analyse the case and answer the following questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does the doctrine of Caveat Emptor apply in this case? 2. Can Rahul claim relief under any exception to this rule? 	15 Marks	L4	CO4

25.	<p>Ramesh bought a brand-new laptop from Galaxy Electronics Pvt. Ltd. for ₹85,000. The salesman assured him that the laptop had the latest processor and a battery backup of 10 hours. After using it for a week, Ramesh discovered that the battery lasted only 3 hours and that it often overheated. Ramesh contacted the company to request a replacement or a refund. The company refused, stating that the product was sold “as is” and that Ramesh had signed the invoice acknowledging this condition. Feeling cheated, Ramesh filed a complaint under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, claiming that the goods were not of the promised quality.</p> <p>Analyse the case and answer the following questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Whether there was a breach of condition or warranty under the Act.2. Whether Ramesh had the right to reject the goods and claim a refund.	15 Marks	L4	C04
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