PVP24

Code No: **24BA4T2**

II MBA - II Semester - Regular Examinations – JUNE 2026

CORPORATE LAWS

Duration: 3 Hours Max. Marks: 70

Note: 1. This question paper contains two Parts: Part-A and Part-B.
2. Part-A contains 5 essay questions with an internal choice from each unit. Each Question carries 12 marks.
3. Part-B contains one Case Study for 10 Marks.
4. All parts of Question paper must be answered in one place

BL – Blooms Level CO – Course Outcome

PART - A

			BL	CO	Max. Marks
		UNIT – I			
1.	a)	Critically examine the nature of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the essential elements of a valid contract.	L3	CO1	6 M
	b)	Demonstrate the legal position of minors, persons of unsound mind and disqualified persons under the Indian Contract Act.	L3	CO1	6 M
		OR			
2.	a)	Illustrate the meaning, essentials and exceptions to the rule “No consideration, No contract.”	L3	CO1	6 M
	b)	Illustrate the remedies available for breach of contract.	L3	CO1	6 M
		UNIT – II			
3.	a)	Explain the objectives and scope of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.	L2	CO2	6 M

	b)	"In a contract of sale, performance of the contract is essential for fulfilling obligations of both buyer and seller" Analyze the duties involved in the performance of a contract of sale.	L3	CO2	6 M
		OR			
4.	a)	Demonstrate the duties and rights of an agent towards the principal. How do these duties ensure fairness and accountability in business transactions?	L3	CO2	6 M
	b)	Critically evaluate the different modes of termination of agency and their legal consequences.	L4	CO2	6 M
		UNIT-III			
5.	a)	Differentiate between the various kinds of negotiable instruments by highlighting their legal and practical significance.	L4	CO3	6 M
	b)	Examine the role of endorsement in negotiable instruments and discuss how it affects the transferability and ownership of the instrument.	L4	CO3	6 M
		OR			
6.	a)	Critically evaluate how the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 help maintain trust and credibility in commercial transactions.	L4	CO3	6 M
	b)	Evaluate the objectives and scope of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 in safeguarding the interests of consumers in the modern marketplace.	L4	CO3	6 M

UNIT – IV					
7.	a)	Analyze the essential elements of partnership under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 and explain how these elements distinguish a partnership from other forms of business organizations.	L4	CO4	6 M
	b)	Interpret the rights and duties of partners in a partnership firm and analyze how these provisions ensure mutual trust and accountability among partners.	L4	CO4	6 M
OR					
8.	a)	Assess the process of company formation under the Companies Act, 2013 and explain the importance of legal formalities in establishing a company.	L4	CO4	6 M
	b)	Explain the role of cyber laws in regulating digital transactions and protecting online users, with reference to the provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000.	L2	CO4	6 M
UNIT – V					
9.	a)	Explain the concept and objectives of the Goods and Services Tax and discuss how it has simplified the indirect tax structure in India.	L2	CO5	6 M
	b)	Demonstrate how a tax invoice is prepared under GST and explain its importance in maintaining transparency in transactions.	L3	CO5	6 M
OR					
10.	a)	Apply the concept of Input Tax Credit (ITC) and explain how it helps avoid the cascading effect of taxes in business transactions.	L3	CO5	6 M

	b)	Identify the penalties and records to be maintained under GST and explain how proper documentation helps businesses avoid legal complications.	L3	CO5	6 M

PART – B

	CASE STUDY	L3	CO2	10 M
11.	**Case Study**: Ravi, Agro Industries, a farming equipment retailer, entered into a contract with GreenTech Manufacturing Pvt. Ltd. to purchase 20 automatic irrigation pumps for ₹10,00,000. According to the agreement, the pumps were to be delivered within 15 days, and payment was to be made 30 days after delivery. GreenTech delivered the pumps on time. After installation, Ravi Agro Industries discovered that 8 pumps were not functioning properly due to manufacturing defects. Ravi Agro informed GreenTech and refused to pay the full amount, demanding replacement of the defective pumps. Meanwhile, GreenTech insisted that Ravi Agro should first make payment as agreed. When payment was not received within the stipulated period, GreenTech threatened to exercise its rights as an unpaid seller and take legal action. At the same time, Ravi Agro argued that the pumps did not meet the conditions and warranties implied in the contract and therefore payment could be withheld until the defects were rectified. **Questions:** i. Identify whether the contract between Ravi Agro Industries and GreenTech Manufacturing is a sale or an agreement to sell. Explain your reasoning. ii. What rights are available to GreenTech as an unpaid seller under the Sale of Goods Act? iii. Suggest possible legal remedies for both parties to resolve the dispute.			