

**SRM VALLIAMMAI ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(AN AUTONOMOUS INSTITUTION)**

SRM Nagar, Kattankulathur, 603 203

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

QUESTION BANK

I SEMESTER

1915104 Legal Aspects of Business

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QUESTION BANK

SUBJECT : 1915104-Legal Aspects of Business

SEM / YEAR: I Semester / I Year

UNIT I THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT			
Definition of contract, essentials elements and types of a contract, Formation of a contract, performance of contracts, breach of contract and its remedies, Quasi contracts - Contract Of Agency: Nature of agency, Creation and types of agents, Authority and liability of Agent and principal: Rights and duties of principal and agents, termination of agency.			
PART- A			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	Define Law.	Level 1	Remembering
2	Compare business law & Mercantile law	Level 2	Understanding
3	What is the scope of Mercantile Law?	Level 3	Applying
4	Define the term Contract	Level 1	Remembering
5	List the essentials of a valid Contract.	Level 2	Understanding
6	What do mean by the term Agreement?	Level 1	Remembering
7	How would you substantiate whether agreement became contract?	Level 2	Understanding
8	List the types of contracts	Level 1	Remembering
9	What is a voidable contract?	Level 2	Understanding
10	What is an offer or proposal?	Level 3	Applying
11	Infer how an offer is made?	Level 2	Understanding
12	List out the Legal rules for a valid offer.	Level 1	Remembering
13	Interpret the term “performance of contract”.	Level 2	Understanding
14	Define Quasi contracts.	Level 1	Remembering
15	What do you mean by discharge of Contract?	Level 2	Understanding

16	How would you show your understanding of the term Breach of contract and give an example?	Level 3	Applying
17	Define Agent.	Level 1	Remembering
18	Who may be an Agent?	Level 1	Remembering
19	List out the essentials of agency.	Level 2	Understanding
20	How a sub-agent is properly appointed?	Level 1	Remembering
21	Infer the meaning of the term Coercion.	Level 2	Understanding
22	When a termination of agency occurs?	Level 1	Remembering
23	Who shall perform the promise ?	Level 2	Understanding
24	Outline the Capacity of Parties to sign the make a contract valid.	Level 3	Applying

PART- B				
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE	
1	Define Law & Contract and also describe the essential elements of contract?	Level 1	Remembering	
2	What is an "Acceptance? Explain the legal rules regarding a valid acceptance as per Indian contract act.	Level 2	Understanding	
3	Distinguish between an offer and an invitation.	Level 3	Applying	
4	What do you mean by discharge of contract? Discuss the various modes by which it may be Discharged.	Level 4	Analysing	
5	State briefly the provisions of the contract act relating to the devolution of joint rights and liabilities.	Level 5	Evaluating	
6.	Identify different types of breach of contract and its remedies with suitable example.	Level 3	Applying	
7	What is "contract of sale"? Discuss the subject matter of contract of sale.	Level 1	Remembering	
8	State the difference between contract and Quasi Contract.	Level 2	Understanding	
9	Explain when does a contract terminate by operation of law, give an example ?	Level 3	Applying	
10	What do you think about Quasi contracts? Classify the types of Quasi Contracts.	Level 4	Analysing	
11	Discuss the creation of agency in detail.	Level 1	Remembering	
12	Evaluate the Authority and Liability of Agent and Principle in detail	Level 2	Understanding	
13	Describe the various modes by which an agency	Level 4	Analysing	

	may be terminated?			
14	In what way may a contract of agency be terminated by act of the parties? When is an agency irrevocable? Explain.		Level 1	Remembering
15	Summarize different types of Agents.		Level 2	Understanding
16	Examine the instances of quasi contracts.		Level 4	Analysing
17	Explain the rights of an unpaid seller.		Level 3	Applying

PART C

S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	Mr. S purchased a Triumph 'Spitfire' sports car from Mr. T who claimed that the car was part of a limited series released in the mid-1960s. At a Triumph car show Mr. S is advised by a number of experts that the Triumph is a later model with some of the trimmings associated with the earlier model. Mr. S wishes to know whether the elements necessary to give rise to a valid contract are present. Advise Mr. S on this point and outline his potential options. Identify the laws applicable to the above case	Level 5	Evaluating
2	Mr. G has agreed verbally to pay Rs. 15,000/= for Mr. T's collection of Literature. Before the matter can proceed any further Mr. T is involved in a serious car accident that results in him entering a coma. It is uncertain whether Mr. T will regain consciousness. Worried about Mr. T but still eager to purchase the Literature, Mr. G consults you to ascertain what essential elements required to give rise to valid contract. Advise Mr. G on this point and explain what facts may prevent the existence of a valid contract.	Level 6	Creating
3	Mr. B owns a large yacht, which he moors at Island. Upon turning eighty years of age, he reluctantly decides to sell his beloved possession. After an existence period of advertising Mr. B finds a willing purchaser in his home town, Mr. A. At the time of contract, unbeknown to either of them, the yacht had been wrecked. The yacht was wrecked by storm the day before the agreement was made. • What is the status of this contract?	Level 4	Analysing
4	"B" offered to sell his car to A for Rs.95000.A accepts to purchase it for Rs.95,000.B refused to sell the car Rs.94,500.Subsequently A agrees to purchase the car for Rs.95000 but B refused to sell the car. A sues B for the specific performance of the contract. Will he succeed?	Level 4	Analysing
5	Identify the following laws applicable to the situations :' A appointed D, as his agent to purchase certain goods. Any time before, he purchases the goods, A may revoke D's authority. However, the revocation of agent's authority is subject to the following conditions: • If the agent has exercised his authority partly, the principal may revoke the agency for future acts only.	Level 4	Analysing

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If the agency is created for a fixed term and if there is some sufficient cause, the principal may revoke it before the expiry of the said term. • If the agency is created for a fixed period or continuous, the principal must give a reasonable notice of revocation of agency to the agent. • If the agent has some interest in the subject-matter, the agency can be revoked only when there is an express contract permitting the termination. <p>A appointed B, as his agent in order to collect the loan lent to C and D. B collected the loan lent to C. Subsequently, A and B agreed to put an end to the agency relationship between them. Here the agency is terminated.</p>		
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UNIT II THE SALE OF GOODS ACT 1930			
Nature of Sales contract, Documents of title, risk of loss, Guarantees and Warranties, performance of sales contracts, conditional sales and rights of an unpaid seller Negotiable Instruments Act 1881: Nature and requisites of negotiable instruments. Types of negotiable instruments, liability of parties, holder in due course, special rules for Cheque and drafts, discharge of negotiable instruments-GST			
PART- A			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	Define a contract of sale.	Level 1	Remembering
2	Compare sale and agreement to sell.	Level 2	Understanding
3	Distinguish between specific and unascertained goods.	Level 3	Applying
4	List out the difference sale and hire purchase.	Level 1	Remembering
5	Infer the meaning of the term negotiable Instruments.	Level 2	Understanding
6	Write a short note on condition and warranty.	Level 3	Applying
7	When can a breach of condition be treated as a breach of warranty?	Level 1	Remembering
8	Compare condition and warranty in sales contract.	Level 2	Understanding
9	Brief the performance of Sales Contracts.	Level 3	Applying
10	Classify the types of Negotiable Instrument.	Level 1	Remembering
11	What are the implied conditions in a contract of sale of goods by a sample?	Level 2	Understanding

12	Write a short note on how contract of sale is made.	Level 3	Applying
13	Define the term Delivery.	Level 1	Remembering
14	Who is an unpaid seller & list the rights of an unpaid seller?	Level 2	Understanding
15	List out the special rules for issuing a cheque.	Level 3	Applying
16	Recall any two differences between a Cheque and a bill of exchange.	Level 1	Remembering
17	What is possession of goods?	Level 2	Understanding
18	What is GST?	Level 1	Remembering
19	Define Nature of Negotiable instrument.	Level 2	Understanding
20	What are the benefits of GST?	Level 1	Remembering
21	Infer the meaning holder in due course.	Level 2	Understanding
22	What are the rules for issuing a cheque?	Level 3	Applying
23	List down the types of negotiable instruments.	Level 1	Remembering
24	Outline the special rules for Cheque and drafts.	Level 3	Applying

PART-B				
S.NO	QUESTIONS		BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	Explain the difference between a contract of sale and an agreement to sell. When does an agreement to sell ripen into sale?		Level 1	Remembering
2	Define sales of goods. Write the classification of goods & documents of title?		Level 2	Understanding
3	Compare contingent contract and wagering agreements.		Level 3	Applying
4	List the main characteristics for delivery of goods & modes of delivery.		Level 4	Analysing
5	What do you mean by contract of sale of Goods? Explain its Essentials.		Level 5	Evaluating
6.	Define the term 'warranty'. Explain and illustrate the implied warranties in a contract sale as provided in the sale of Goods Act, 1930.		Level 5	Evaluating
7	Enumerate the rights and duties of a seller in respect of the sale of Goods.		Level 1	Remembering

8	Define an unpaid seller. What are the rights of an unpaid seller?		Level 2	Understanding
9	What do you mean by Implied Condition & Warranty (or) Implied conditions and warranties?		Level 3	Applying
10	What are the essential features of Negotiable Instrument? Define Negotiable Instrument.		Level 4	Analysing
11	Who can cross a cheque? What is the difference between a general crossing and special crossing?		Level 1	Remembering
12	Discuss the Discharge of negotiable instruments in detail.		Level 2	Understanding
13	"India's GST structure is Complex" Discuss.		Level 3	Applying
14	Why does India need GST? List the benefits of GST explain in detail.		Level 1	Remembering
15	Examine the implied conditions and implied warranties for contract of sale.		Level 3	Applying
16	Evaluate the differences Between I. Sale and agreement of sell. II. Sale and bailment. III. Sale and hire purchase agreement.	(5) (4) (4)	Level 5	Evaluating
17	Summarize the basic features of Indirect Taxes. How will IT be used for the implementation of GST?	(8) (5)	Level 4	Analysing

PART C			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	"In a contract for the sale of goods, there is an implied condition or warranty as to the quality of goods or their fitness for any particular purpose". Comment	Level 3	Applying
2	Write the circumstances when the contract of guarantee is invalid.	Level 3	Applying
3	A agrees to sell to B 10 bags of wheat kalia (superior) out of 100 bags lying in his godown for Rs6500. the wheat is completely destroyed by fire. can B compel A to supply the wheat	Level 4	Analysing

	as per agreement?		
4	Examine the grounds on which a paying banker may dishonor the Cheque of a customer.	Level 4	Analysing
5	<p>The High Court of Kerala in case of Bon Cargos Pvt Ltd Vs Assistant State Tax Officer (INT) has held it is the duty of the transporter or the consignor, consignee to generate e-way bill when the aggregate value of the consignment is more than Rs.50,000/- and if otherwise ie., less than Rs.50,000/- there is no such requirement is not acceptable. Rule 138(1) provides that every registered person who causes movement of goods of consignment having a value exceeding Rs.50,000/- in relation to supply has to generate an e-way bill. The provision to Sub-rule 3 provides generation of the e-way bill at the option of registered person/transporter to general e-way bill when the value of the invoice is less than Rs.50,000/- Sub-Rule 7 provides the transporter to generate e-way bill, where the consignor/consignee has not generated an e-way bill where the aggregate of the consignor value of the goods carried in the conveyance is more than Rs.50,000/-</p> <p>Questions: Give your opinion whether e bill is required for below < 50 ?</p>	Level 6	Creating

UNIT III COMPANY LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAW			
Major principles Nature and types of companies, Formation, Memorandum and Articles of Association, Prospectus, Power, duties and liabilities of Directors, winding up of companies, Corporate Governance. Over view of factories act. - Industrial Disputes Act-Strike, Layoff, Retrenchment, Lockout- Redressal Mechanism.			
PART- A			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	What is foreign company?	Level 1	Remembering
2	What is Articles of Association and its contents?	Level 2	Understanding

3	Illustrate the relationship between the Articles and the Memorandum?	Level 3	Applying
4	Define the objectives of Prospectus.	Level 1	Remembering
5	Classify the types of prospectus.	Level 2	Understanding
6	How doctrine of ultra-virus is used?	Level 3	Applying
7	Define "company".	Level 1	Remembering
8	What are the various types of Companies?	Level 2	Understanding
9	What are the powers and duties of directors?	Level 3	Applying
10	List the power of official liquidator.	Level 3	Applying
11	Outline the importance of appointment of liquidators.	Level 2	Understanding
12	Infer the meaning of winding up of companies.	Level 2	Understanding
13	When is a person disqualified for appointment as a director of a company?	Level 1	Remembering
14	What are the objectives of Factories Act 1948?	Level 2	Understanding
15	Give any three objectives of Factories Act?	Level 3	Applying
16	Define 'Industry' in industrial disputes Act?	Level 1	Remembering
17	What is strike?	Level 1	Remembering
18	What is Lay -off and lock out?	Level 2	Understanding
19	Distinguish lay-off and lock out.	Level 3	Applying
20	What is Retrenchment?	Level 1	Remembering
21	List different types of companies based on incorporation.	Level 3	Applying
22	Write a note on disclosure and transparency in corporate governance.	Level 1	Remembering
23	Can you recall concept of doctrine of ultravirus.	Level 2	Understanding
24	Compare private limited company vs. Public limited company.	Level 3	Applying

PART- B

S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
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1	i) Describe the Nature of company in detail? ii) How would you explain the types of companies?	(8) (5)	Level 1	Remembering
2	i) How would you show your understanding on the contents of prospectus? ii) What would be the result of issuing a prospectus by the company?	(8) (5)	Level 2	Understanding
3	Distinguish between Memorandum and Articles of Association and explain its contents in brief.		Level 3	Applying
4	“A promoter is not a trustee or agent for the company but he stands in a fiduciary position towards it” – Discuss.		Level 4	Analysing
5	How would you describe the primary documents of Incorporation?		Level 5	Evaluating
6.	Compare member winding up and creditors winding up of companies.		Level 4	Analysing
7	What is Prospectus as per companies Act 1956? Explain the liability for misstatements in the prospectus of a registered company.		Level 1	Remembering
8	What do you mean by winding up of company? Distinguish between winding up and dissolution.		Level 2	Understanding
9	What is ‘Factory’ as per the factories Act, 1948? Explain any five provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 regarding safety of Workers.		Level 3	Applying
10	Define industry disputes. How would you explain the industry disputes types & causes of it?		Level 4	Analysing
11	What is strike under Industrial Dispute Act? What are the common reasons for Strike?		Level 1	Remembering
12	Explain in detail about the types of strikes. list out the steps to avoid it.		Level 2	Understanding
13	i) What is lay off? What are its essentials as per the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947? ii) Point out the difference between lock out and closure.	(6) (7)	Level 4	Analysing
14	What is meant by conciliation? Explain how to resolve an industrial dispute statutorily.		Level 1	Remembering
15	“Winding up of a company under the order of a court is also known as compulsory winding up”- Explain the context.		Level 5	Evaluating
16	Companies are well managed by the good corporate governance. Discuss.		Level 4	Analysing
17	Explain employment of young persons and employment of women by factories act?		Level 3	Applying

PART C			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	Design & Develop Warranties and Guarantees Card for mobile Manufacturing company to their customers as per law.	Level 4	Analysing
2	Why Corporate Governance is important? Justify	Level 4	Analysing
3	What are the provisions of the Factories Act, the 1948 with regard to appointment of welfare officers? What is the required qualification and what are their duties?	Level 4	Analysing
4	X, a temporary employee drawing a salary of Rs 3000 per month, in an establishment to which the payment of bonus act, 1965 applies was prevented by the employees from working in the establishment for the two months during the financial year 2001 -2002, pending certain inquiry. Since there were no adverse findings X was re-instated in service, later, when the bonus was to be paid to other employees, the employers, the employers refuse to pay bonus to X, Even though he has worked for the remaining ten months in the year. Question: Referring to the provisions of the payment of Bonus Act 1965, Examine the validity of employer refusal to pay bonus to X.	Level 5	Evaluating
5	The US-based car maker Ford Motor has laid off roughly 3,000 employees and contract workers, with the cuts primarily affecting staff in the US, Canada and India. About 2,000 of the targeted cuts were salaried jobs at Dearborn, Michigan. The remaining 1,000 employees are working in contract positions with outside agencies. The email, signed by Executive Chairman Bill Ford and Chief Executive Jim Farley, said Ford is changing the way it operates and redeploying resources as it embraces new technologies that were not previously core to its operations, such as developing advanced software for its vehicles. Farley has said recently that Ford has too many employees, and that the existing workforce doesn't have the expertise needed to transition to a portfolio of electric, software-laden vehicles. He has said he aims to cut \$3 billion in annual costs by 2026 to reach a 10 per cent pretax profit margin by then, up from 7.3 per cent last year. Questions: Is the layoff Justifiable by Ford? Give your opinion.	Level 5	Evaluating

UNIT IV- CORPORATE TAX AND GST

Corporate Tax Planning, Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax Introduction, Objective, Classification and practical implications of GST.

PART- A

S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	Categorize the corporate tax planning.	Level 1	Remembering
2	Classify the Types of Assesse.	Level 2	Understanding
3	Define previous year and income.	Level 3	Applying
4	What do you mean by tax planning?	Level 2	Understanding
5	Define Tax Evasion.	Level 1	Remembering
6	What are the needs for corporate Tax planning?	Level 3	Applying
7	What is Income Tax?	Level 1	Remembering
8	What do you mean by direct Tax?	Level 2	Understanding
9	Write a short note on Indirect Tax.	Level 3	Applying
10	State the objectives of Tax planning.	Level 1	Remembering
11	Mention the different types of GST.	Level 3	Applying
12	List out the taxes replaced by SGST.	Level 2	Understanding
13	What is mean by CGST?	Level 1	Remembering
14	Compare Income Tax and GST.	Level 2	Understanding
15	What is the difference between SGST and CGST?	Level 3	Applying
16	Outline the concept of GST.	Level 2	Understanding
17	Identify the Scope of GST.	Level 1	Remembering
18	What are the various objectives of GST?	Level 2	Understanding
19	Who is a casual trader under TNGST Act 1959?	Level 1	Remembering
20	State the taxes subsumed under the GST?	Level 1	Remembering
21	Define Corporate Tax.	Level 1	Remembering

22	What do you mean by Income Tax?	Level 2	Understanding
23	Define GST	Level 1	Remembering
24	List the Objective of GST	Level 2	Understanding

PART- B			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	What is Corporate Tax Planning? Enumerate its objectives.	Level 1	Remembering
2	Discuss the pitfalls in the exemptions of corporate tax planning.	Level 2	Understanding
3	Explain the features and objectives of income tax.	Level 3	Applying
4	What is direct and indirect tax? Describe Characteristics of income tax?	Level 2	Understanding
5	Explain briefly Genesis of GST in India	Level 3	Applying
6	How will GST affect the Indian economy and consumer Experience?	Level 2	Understanding
7	List the documents under GST act.	Level 1	Remembering
8	Define GST .Explain the main features of GST?	Level 2	Understanding
9	Discuss the myths about GST.	Level 3	Applying
10	Elaborate the main features of GST.	Level 2	Understanding
11	What are the main economic implications of GST in India?	Level 1	Remembering
12	How would you describe tax avoidance and tax evasion.	Level 2	Understanding
13	How would you describe disadvantages of GST?	Level 2	Understanding
14	What motive is there behind GST? Explain in detail the benefits of GST?	Level 2	Understanding
15	How would you explain the necessity and factors of tax planning?	Level 2	Understanding
16	Explain briefly about the implications of GST in India	Level 3	Applying

17	Explain the different types of GST and categories with examples.	Level 3	Applying
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PART - C			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	<p>Godha Engineering works specialize in the installation of heating and air conditioning equipment in a metropolitan area of about one million people. Although the company usually installs nationally known equipment, it engages in limited manufacturing of certain components needed for commercial installation. Since it was established some forty years ago, the company had earned a reputation for quality work.</p> <p>Prabhu Lal has been with the company as sales representative for two years. During this period he believes that the company has missed a number of opportunities to obtain lucrative contracts because of commercial installations, he does not have the authority to mark any decision or commitments during preliminary contract negotiations. He has to postpone discussion of price, completion time and credit terms until after each of the technical experts in these areas has studied the job and made formal commitments. By this time, some competing firm already completes negotiations and gets the contract. Lal considers this a continuing problem and feels hampered.</p> <p>Questions:</p> <p>(i) In what respects do you think Lal is justified or not justified in his complaint? (8)</p> <p>(ii) What can be done on a company wide basis to improve the situation? (7)</p>	Level 4	Analysing
2	Explain the tax exemptions that an individual investor can apply for a better tax management.	Level 5	Evaluating
3	How does other countries calculate GST- Comment ?	Level 4	Analysing
4	GST- Issues from Traders perspectives. Explain with two different sectors Traders perspectives.	Level 4	Analysing
5	The banking sector is one of the biggest and revenue generating sector in our economy. India is a country with	Level 5	Evaluating

<p>impressively splendid banks with sufficient capital and well-regulated rules and regulations. One of the biggest transformation that the sector faced during this period is GST i.e., Goods and Service Tax, a new tax regime introduced in the midnight of 1 July 2017. Now the new tax regime has become one year old and there are so many changes which happened in the banking sector during this one-year periods. Introduction of GST to the banking sector was one the highly risky and challenging role for the government. GST is a replacement to the Value Added Tax (VAT) which was imposed on goods and services.</p> <p>The main intention for the implementation of GST is to avoid double taxation on goods and services. It is a self-regulated tax system with a simplifies tax regime which reduces the multiplicity of tax. The purpose of the study is to know the impact of GST on the Banking sector and its effects on the customers. New tax regime made an incredible step by the abolish of centralized registration of the banks. Now all the bank branches have to register under GST in each state for the smooth functioning. The tax rate has created an impression in the banking sector that the sector is contributing much toward the economic growth of the country. Tax slabs are another important and critical thing which is discussed in this paper which has become very high compared to the old tax regime.</p> <p>Questions : Explain the benefits of GST in banking sector and other sectors.</p>		
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UNIT V: PROTECTION ACT AND INTRODUCTION OF CYBER LAWS

Consumer Protection Act Consumer rights, Right to Information act, Procedures for Consumer grievances redressal, Types of consumer Redressal Mechanism and Forums- Competition Act 2002 -Cybercrimes, IT Act 2000 and 2002, Cyber Laws, Introduction of IPR Copy rights, Trade marks, Patent Act.

PART- A

S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	What is consumer Protection Act 1986?	Level 1	Remembering
2	Compare RTPs and UTPs.	Level 2	Understanding
3	What is service as per Consumer Protection Act?	Level 3	Applying
4	Define Trade mark.	Level 1	Remembering
5	Categorize the Redressal forum for Consumer Protection Act?	Level 2	Understanding
6	Interpret who is not a consumer?	Level 3	Applying
7	Define consumer dispute.	Level 1	Remembering
8	What is a restrictive trade practice as per the consumer protection Act, 1986?	Level 2	Understanding
9	Identify features of the Competition Act.	Level 3	Applying
10	Who can file complaint under the Consumer Protection Act?	Level 2	Understanding
11	Define competition Act, 2002.	Level 1	Remembering
12	What do you mean by Copy right?	Level 3	Applying
13	Give some characteristics of copy right.	Level 1	Remembering
14	List the salient objectives of Information Technology Act 2000.	Level 2	Understanding

15	Outline the concepts of Cybercrime.	Level 3	Applying
16	Identify the Scope of digital signature certificate.	Level 3	Applying
17	What are the various objectives of having cyber law?	Level 1	Remembering
18	Define copy rights, trademarks and patent act.	Level 2	Understanding
19	Define cybercrime and cyber law.	Level 1	Remembering
20	Define IPR.	Level 1	Remembering
21	What is meant by unfair trade practices?	Level 2	Understanding
22	List different rights of consumers under consumer protection act.	Level 3	Applying
23	Give two examples of unfair trade practice.	Level 3	Applying
24	Name three consumer redressal agencies.	Level 1	Remembering

PART- B			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	Examine the right of a Consumer enshrined under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.	Level 1	Remembering
2	What constitutes consumer complaint? How to file a complaint as per consumer protection Act?	Level 2	Understanding
3	How would you show your understanding on procedure for Consumer grievance redressal?	Level 3	Applying
4	Explain the composition of District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum. What procedure is followed by it after receiving a complaint?	Level 2	Understanding
5	Discuss the composition, functions and jurisdictions of Forum and commission for redressal of consumer disputes.	Level 3	Applying
6	Evaluate the Competition Act in detail.	Level 2	Understanding
7	What is Consumer redressal mechanism ?	Level 1	Remembering
8	Contrast the objectives and features of Information Technology Act 2000.	Level 2	Understanding
9	Construct factors contributing to cybercrime and prevention of cybercrime	Level 3	Applying
10	Explain cyber crimes. What are the different types of cybercrimes?	Level 3	Applying

11	How would you summarize the categories of IPR?	Level 1	Remembering
12	What is meant by Copy rights? Explain in detail about Indian Copy Rights Act 1957.	Level 2	Understanding
13	Elucidate the remedies in case of breach/ offences and penalties relating to trademarks.	Level 4	Analysing
14	Explain the characteristics and necessity of Patent Act & Copyrights.	Level 1	Remembering
15	What do mean by IPR? List the importance of Patent Rights	Level 2	Understanding
16	Explain the importance of Competition Act in detail.	Level 1	Remembering
17	Conclude your understanding about cybercrimes impacts on business activities.	Level 5	Evaluating

PART - C			
S.NO	QUESTIONS	BT LEVEL	COMPETENCE
1	"Consumer Protection Act and Consumer movements in India have reached the best destination"-Discuss	Level 4	Analysing
2	Has the Information Technology Act been Successful in Curbing the offences under the Act? Comment.	Level 5	Evaluating
3	Describe briefly the procedure for registration of trademarks, copy rights and patents.	Level 4	Analysing
4	Explain the types of cybercrime impacts the business activities and the role of I.T Act in governing cybercrimes.	Level 4	Analysing
5	<p>Cybercrime, costs publicly traded companies billions of dollars annually in stolen assets and lost business. Cybercrime can totally disrupt a company's marketing activities. Further, when a company falls prey to cyber criminals, this may cause customers to worry about the security of their business transactions with the company. As a result, a company can lose future business if it is perceived to be vulnerable to cybercrime. Such vulnerability can lead to a decrease in the market value of the company, due to legitimate concerns of financial analysts, investors, and creditors.</p> <p>Question: Explain the various methods to overcome cybercrime.</p>	Level 6	Creating