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| **SESSION** | **JULY-AUG 2024** |
| **PROGRAM** | **BACHELOR OF COMMERCE (B.COM)** |
| **SEMESTER** | **II** |
| **COURSE CODE & NAME** | **DCM1204 BUSINESS LAW** |
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**Set – 1**

**1. Explain the ways in which a contract may be discharged as per Indian Contract Act 1872.**

**Ans 1.**

**Ways in Which a Contract May Be Discharged as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872**

Under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the discharge of a contract refers to the termination of contractual obligations. Once a contract is discharged, the parties involved are no longer bound to fulfill the promises made in the agreement. There are several ways in which a contract may be discharged, as explained below:

**Discharge by Performance**

A contract is discharged when the parties fulfill their respective obligations as agreed in the

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**2. Discuss the rules for delivery of goods, as mentioned in the Sale of Goods Act, 1930.**

**Ans 2.**

**Rules for Delivery of Goods as per the Sale of Goods Act, 1930**

The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, lays down the rules regarding the delivery of goods to ensure smooth transactions between buyers and sellers. Delivery, in the context of this act, refers to the voluntary transfer of possession of goods from the seller to the buyer. The act specifies the obligations and rights of the parties in various situations related to the delivery of goods, as explained below:

**Delivery and Its Forms**

Delivery may be actual, constructive, or symbolic. Actual delivery involves the physical t

**3. Describe the rights and duties of a partner enumerated under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.**

**Ans 3.**

**Rights and Duties of a Partner under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932**

The Indian Partnership Act, 1932, governs the functioning of partnerships and lays down the rights and duties of partners to ensure smooth operations and mutual cooperation. These rights and duties stem from the partnership agreement or, in the absence of such an agreement, are implied under the Act.

**Rights of a Partner**

The Act provides partners with certain rights to enable them to participate effectively in the

**Set – 2**

**4. Explain the meaning and types of a resolution as per Companies Act, 2013.**

**Ans 4.**

**Meaning and Types of a Resolution under the Companies Act, 2013**

The Companies Act, 2013, defines resolutions as formal decisions passed by a company's shareholders or board of directors in accordance with the provisions of the law. Resolutions are an essential aspect of corporate governance, ensuring that significant decisions are made through a structured and legally compliant process. Depending on the nature of the decision, the Act specifies different types of resolutions.

**Meaning of a Resolution**

A resolution is a formal expression of the decision or opinion of a company, adopted through

**5. Discuss the different provisions laid down in District Forum and State Commission as per Consumer Protection Act, 2019.**

**Ans 5.**

**Provisions of District Forum and State Commission under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019**

The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, replaced the Consumer Protection Act of 1986 and introduced significant changes to strengthen consumer rights in India. The Act established a three-tier dispute resolution mechanism consisting of District Forums (renamed as District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions), State Commissions, and the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission. The provisions concerning the District Forum and State Commission aim to ensure fair and efficient redressal of consumer grievances.

**District Forum (District Commission)**

The District Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, commonly referred to as the District

**6. Discuss the main areas of focus of the Factories Act, 1948.**

**Ans 6.**

**Main Areas of Focus of the Factories Act, 1948**

The Factories Act, 1948, is a comprehensive piece of legislation enacted to regulate working conditions in factories across India. The primary objectives of the Act are to ensure the health, safety, and welfare of workers and to promote better working environments in industrial establishments. It applies to factories employing ten or more workers with power and twenty or more workers without power. The Act focuses on several critical areas to