



Date: 09-11-2024

Dept. No.

Max. : Marks: 100

Time: 09:00 am-12:00 pm

SECTION A**ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS****(10 x 1 = 10 Marks)**

1. Which type of company is formed for charitable purposes under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013?
A) Government Company B) Holding Company C) Limited Liability Partnership D) None
2. Which document is referred to as the "constitution of the company"?
A) Articles of Association B) Memorandum of Association C) Prospectus D) Share Certificate
3. Under the Competition Act, 2002, which of the following is considered an anti-competitive practice?
A) Horizontal agreements B) Vertical agreements C) Price fixing D) All of the above
4. The Competition Act, 2002, replaced which of the following laws?
A) Indian Contract Act B) Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 (MRTP)
C) Trade Marks Act D) Consumer Protection Act
5. Which of the following is a right granted to consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
A) Right to earn a profit B) Right to be informed
C) Right to control prices D) Right to enter into contracts
6. The Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA) under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, is responsible for:
A) Promoting consumerism in India B) Preventing unfair trade practices
C) Regulating prices of consumer goods D) Resolving business disputes between companies
7. Which of the following offenses under the IT Act, 2000, can result in imprisonment?
A) Cyberstalking B) Sending defamatory emails
C) Hacking into a computer system D) All of the above
8. Which of the following statements about an "offer" is correct?
A) An offer must be in writing to be valid. B) An offer is the same as an invitation to treat.
C) An offer, once made, cannot be revoked. D) An offer must be communicated to the offeree.
9. Which of the following types of contracts is unenforceable under law?
A) Contracts made under duress. B) Contracts with lawful consideration.
C) Contracts made with a minor. D) Contracts that are verbal.
10. Which of the following is not a negotiable instrument under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?
A) Cheque B) Promissory Note C) Bill of Exchange D) Money Order

SECTION B

ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS

(10 x 3 = 30 Marks)

11. Define a "One Person Company" under the Companies Act, 2013
12. Explain the difference between a public company and a private company.
13. Enumerate the term Monopoly under competition act, 2002.
14. Who can file a complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019?
15. Define "restrictive trade practice" under the Consumer Protection Act
16. What is the meaning of "revocation" of an offer?
17. What is "undue influence" in the context of a contract?
18. When does an agreement become a contract?
19. Define 'Negotiable Instrument' under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
20. Explain the term Minimum subscription under Companies act 2013.

SECTION C

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

(2 x 10 = 20 Marks)

21. Discuss the steps involved in the incorporation of a company under the Companies Act, 2013.
22. Explain the rights available to consumers under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Support your answer with relevant examples.
23. Discuss the nature of a contract. What are the essential elements that constitute a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

SECTION D

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

(2 x 20 = 40 Marks)

24. Critically examine the concept of "capacity to contract" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 with examples.
25. Explain the following terms with example :
 - a) Demand Draft b) Over Draft c) Bank Draft d) Bouncing of Cheque
 - e) Bills of Exchange under negotiable instruments act 1881
26. Discuss the process of dispute resolution under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019. Analyze the effectiveness of consumer redressal mechanisms in resolving disputes efficiently
27. Patent Law and the Pharmaceutical Industry: Discuss the pros and cons of patenting life-saving drugs. Should there be limits on patent protection for critical medications?
