

Q.20 Citizens can request information relating to personal matters of others under the Right to Information Act 2005.
(True/False)

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Section-C

Note: Short answer type Question. Attempt any twelve questions out of fifteen Questions. (12x5=60)

Q.21 Define contract. How a contract is formed?

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Q.22 Define the concept of acceptance also give an example.

Q.23 What does it mean by capacity of parties under law of contract act 1872?

Q.24 What is free consent? Discuss it with an example.

Time : 3 Hrs.

Q.25 What is meant by the term "Consideration" in a contract?

Provide an example.

Q.26 What is specific good under sale of good act 1930?
Discuss it with an example.

Q.27 Discuss the formation of a contract of sale.

Q.28 Outline the difference between Conditions and Warranties.

Q.29 Outline the rules regarding transfer of property in goods.

Q.30 Explain the concept of "Sale by Description".

Q.31 Discuss the various unfair trade practices prohibited under the Consumer Protection Act. 1986?

Q.32 Discuss the feature of consumer protection at 1986.

Q.33 Discuss the 2nd tier from three tier redressed machinery under consumer protection act 1986.

Q.34 Discuss the difference between an agreement and contract.

Q.35 Discuss the various features of RTI act 2005.

Section-D

Note: Long answer questions. Attempt any two questions out of three Questions. (2x10=20)

Q.36 Discuss the classification of Contract under law of contract act 1872.

Q.37 Define consumer protection act 1986, also discuss the rights of consumer under this act.

Q.38 Discuss the various features and scope of RTI act 2005.

5th Sem., Branch : Fin., Acc. & Aud.
Subject : Business Law

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SECTION-A

Note: Multiple choice Questions. All Questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)

Q.1 Which of the following is NOT a requirement for a valid contract?

- a) Offer & Acceptance
- b) Consideration
- c) Approval by a notary public
- d) Legal purpose

Q.2 According to the Law of Contract Act 1872, which of the following contracts must be in writing to be enforceable?

- a) Contracts for the sale of goods
- b) Contracts for personal services
- c) Contracts for the transfer of immovable property
- d) Contracts for the purchases of perishable goods

Q.3 Under the Law of Contract Act 1872, what is the effect of coercion on a contract?

- a) It makes the contract voidable at the option of the coerced party
- b) It renders the contract void ab initio
- c) It does not affect the validity of the contract
- d) It makes the contract void

- Q.4 According to the Sale of Goods Act, what does "Merchantable quality" imply?
- The goods must resale more than the price it is bought
 - The goods must be better than competitive product
 - The goods must be of reasonable quality and suitable for their intended purpose
 - The goods must be free from any charge or liability
- Q.5 According to the Sale of Goods Act, when does the risk in the goods pass from the seller to the buyer?
- Upon delivery
 - Upon payment
 - Upon inspection
 - Upon acceptance
- Q.6 According to the Sale of Goods Act, when must the price for the goods be paid?
- Immediately upon delivery
 - Within a reasonable time after delivery
 - Within 30 days after delivery
 - At the discretion of the buyer
- Q.7 What is the primary objective of the Consumer Protection Act 1986?
- To regulate business transactions
 - To promote fair competition among businesses
 - To protect the interests of consumers
 - To facilitate international trade
- Q.8 According to the Consumer Protection Act 1986, what constitutes an unfair trade practice?
- Any practice that deceives or misleads the consumer
 - Any practice that promotes healthy competition
 - Any practice that is commonly accepted in the industry
 - Any practice that benefits the consumer
- Q.9 What is the primary objective of the Right to Information Act 2005?
- To regulate access to government information
 - To promote transparency and accountability in the working of public authorities
 - To restrict access to government records
 - To enhance government secrecy
- Q.10 According to the Right to Information Act 2005, what is the time limit for filing an appeal against the decision of the Public Information Officer?
- 15 Days
 - 30 Days
 - 45 Days
 - 60 Days

Section-B

- Note:** Objective type questions. All questions are compulsory. (10x1=10)
- Q.11 An agreement without consideration is void. (True/False)
- Q.12 An agreement expressly declared to be void is enforceable under certain circumstances. (True/False)
- Q.13 A contract with an unlawful objects is void. (True/False)
- Q.14 The buyer cannot reject goods solely because they do not match the sample shown to them. (True/False)
- Q.15 The Sale of Goods Act 1930 does not specify any remedies available to the buyer in case of breach of contract by the seller. (True/False)
- Q.16 The consumer Protection Act 1986 aims to promote and protect the rights of consumers. (True/False)
- Q.17 The Consumer Protection Act provides protection to manufacturers and sellers against frivolous complaints filed by consumers. (True/False)
- Q.18 The Consumer Protection Act establishes three-tier quasi-judicial bodies known as District, State, and National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions. (True/False)
- Q.19 The Consumer Protection Act allows public authorities to withhold information that is classified as "Top Secret" or "Confidential". (True/False)