

Roll. No.

Question Booklet Number

O.M.R. Serial No.

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B.Com. (Hons.) (SEM.-II) (NEP) EXAMINATION, 2025-26

COMMERCE

(Indian Legal Framework)

Paper Code

C H 0 1 0 2 0 3 T

**Question Booklet
Series**

A

Time : 1 : 30 Hours

Max. Marks : 75

Instructions to the Examinee :

1. Do not open the booklet unless you are asked to do so.
2. The booklet contains 100 questions. Examinee is required to answer only 75 questions in the OMR Answer-Sheet provided and not in the question booklet. All questions carry equal marks.
3. Examine the Booklet and the OMR Answer-Sheet very carefully before you proceed. Faulty question booklet due to missing or duplicate pages/questions or having any other discrepancy should be got immediately replaced.
4. Four alternative answers are mentioned for each question as - A, B, C & D in the booklet. The candidate has to choose the correct / answer and mark the same in the OMR Answer-Sheet as per the direction :

(Remaining instructions on last page)

परीक्षार्थियों के लिए निर्देश :

1. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका को तब तक न खोलें जब तक आपसे कहा न जाए।
2. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं। परीक्षार्थी को केवल 75 प्रश्नों को केवल दी गई OMR आन्सर-शीट पर ही हल करना है, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका पर नहीं। सभी प्रश्नों के अंक समान हैं।
3. प्रश्नों के उत्तर अंकित करने से पूर्व प्रश्न-पुस्तिका तथा OMR आन्सर-शीट को सावधानीपूर्वक देख लें। दोषपूर्ण प्रश्न-पुस्तिका जिसमें कुछ भाग छपने से छूट गए हों या प्रश्न एक से अधिक बार छप गए हों या उसमें किसी अन्य प्रकार की कमी हो, उसे तुरन्त बदल लें।
4. प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार सम्भावित उत्तर- A, B, C एवं D हैं। परीक्षार्थी को उन चारों विकल्पों में से सही उत्तर छँटना है। उत्तर को OMR उत्तर-पत्रक में सम्बन्धित प्रश्न संख्या में निम्न प्रकार भरना है :

(शेष निर्देश अन्तिम पृष्ठ पर)

1. A publishes an advertisement offering ₹ 10,000 to anyone who finds his lost briefcase. B finds and returns the briefcase without knowing about the advertisement and later claims the reward. In this case :
 - (A) B cannot claim the reward because he had no knowledge of the offer
 - (B) B must pay damages
 - (C) B can claim half the reward
 - (D) B can claim the reward

2. A sends an offer to B to sell his laptop. Before B receives the offer, A sends another message revoking the offer which reaches B first. In this situation :
 - (A) Acceptance becomes binding
 - (B) Contract becomes void
 - (C) Contract is formed
 - (D) Offer is validly revoked

3. A minor falsely represents himself as a major and enters into a contract to purchase goods on credit. Later he refuses to pay claiming minority. According to law :
 - (A) Minor must perform the contract
 - (B) Minor must pay damages
 - (C) Contract becomes voidable
 - (D) The contract is void and the minor is not liable

4. A person who is usually of unsound mind enters into a contract during a lucid interval when he understands the nature of the agreement. Such a contract will be :
 - (A) Void
 - (B) Valid
 - (C) Illegal
 - (D) Voidable

5. A threatens B that he will file a false criminal case unless B signs an agreement transferring his property. The consent obtained by A is :
 - (A) Coercion
 - (B) Fraud
 - (C) Undue influence
 - (D) Misrepresentation

6. A bank manager persuades an illiterate person to sign a guarantee agreement by taking advantage of his position and authority. This situation is an example of :
 - (A) Fraud
 - (B) Undue influence
 - (C) Coercion
 - (D) Mistake

7. A knowingly sells a defective car to B stating that it is in perfect condition. This situation amounts to :
 - (A) Coercion
 - (B) Misrepresentation
 - (C) Fraud
 - (D) Mistake

8. A makes a false statement believing it to be true and B enters into a contract relying on that statement. This is known as :
- (A) Fraud
 - (B) Coercion
 - (C) Misrepresentation
 - (D) Mistake
9. When both parties to an agreement are under a mistake regarding a matter of fact essential to the agreement, the contract becomes :
- (A) Void
 - (B) Voidable
 - (C) Valid
 - (D) Illegal
10. A contract in which consent is obtained by fraud becomes :
- (A) Illegal
 - (B) Valid
 - (C) Voidable at the option of the aggrieved party
 - (D) Void
11. Breach of contract occurs when :
- (A) Agreement is made
 - (B) Contract is accepted
 - (C) A party fails to perform his promise
 - (D) Contract is written
12. Anticipatory breach occurs when :
- (A) A party refuses to perform before due date
 - (B) Breach occurs after due date
 - (C) Contract is completed
 - (D) Contract becomes void
13. Ordinary damages are those which :
- (A) are penalties
 - (B) Arise naturally from the breach of contract
 - (C) are always fixed
 - (D) are very large
14. Remote damages are :
- (A) Equal to compensation
 - (B) Always payable
 - (C) Not recoverable
 - (D) Recoverable
15. Specific performance is granted when :
- (A) Monetary compensation is adequate
 - (B) Contract is illegal
 - (C) Contract is void
 - (D) Monetary compensation is inadequate

16. An injunction is :
- (A) Compensation for loss
(B) Cancellation of contract
(C) Order restraining a party from doing an act
(D) Order to perform the contract
17. A contract of indemnity involves :
- (A) One party
(B) Two parties
(C) Four parties
(D) Three parties
18. In a contract of guarantee the parties involved are :
- (A) Two
(B) Four
(C) Five
(D) Three
19. The person who gives the guarantee is known as :
- (A) Debtor
(B) Agent
(C) Surety
(D) Creditor
20. The liability of the surety is :
- (A) Co-extensive with the liability of the principal debtor
(B) Void
(C) Independent
(D) Always limited
21. Bailment is defined as :
- (A) Gift of goods
(B) Delivery of goods for some purpose upon a contract
(C) Sale of goods
(D) Transfer of ownership
22. The person who delivers the goods is called :
- (A) Agent
(B) Pawnee
(C) Bailor
(D) Bailee
23. Finder of lost goods has the rights of :
- (A) Owner
(B) Creditor
(C) Seller
(D) Bailee
24. Pledge is defined as :
- (A) Sale of goods
(B) Gift of goods
(C) Exchange of goods
(D) Bailment of goods as security for a debt

25. A contract of sale includes :
- (A) Sale only
 - (B) Agreement only
 - (C) Sale and agreement to sell
 - (D) None of the above
26. When ownership of goods is transferred immediately, it is called :
- (A) Bailment
 - (B) Agreement to sell
 - (C) Pledge
 - (D) Sale
27. Risk in goods generally passes with :
- (A) Possession
 - (B) Delivery
 - (C) Payment
 - (D) Ownership
28. The principle "Nemo dat quod non habet" means :
- (A) Buyer beware
 - (B) Seller beware
 - (C) Ownership always transfers
 - (D) No one can transfer a better title than he himself has
29. An unpaid seller is one who :
- (A) has delivered goods
 - (B) has not received the full price of goods
 - (C) is a transporter
 - (D) is a buyer
30. Rights of an unpaid seller against goods include :
- (A) Lien
 - (B) Stoppage in transit
 - (C) Right of resale
 - (D) All of the above
31. The doctrine which states that a company has a separate legal identity distinct from its members is known as :
- (A) Doctrine of indoor management
 - (B) Doctrine of constructive notice
 - (C) Doctrine of ultra vires
 - (D) Separate legal entity principle
32. The minimum number of members required to form a private company under the Companies Act, 2013 is :
- (A) One
 - (B) Five
 - (C) Two
 - (D) Seven
33. The minimum number of members required to form a public company is :
- (A) Five
 - (B) Ten
 - (C) Two
 - (D) Seven

34. The document that defines the scope, powers and objectives of a company is known as :
- (A) Memorandum of Association
 - (B) Articles of Association
 - (C) Prospectus
 - (D) Share Certificate
35. The internal rules and regulations for management of the company are contained in :
- (A) Prospectus
 - (B) Memorandum of Association
 - (C) Share Warrant
 - (D) Articles of Association
36. The doctrine of ultra vires means that :
- (A) Acts beyond the powers of the company are void
 - (B) Directors have unlimited powers
 - (C) Shareholders control company operations
 - (D) Company can change its objectives anytime
37. The doctrine of indoor management protects :
- (A) Company directors
 - (B) Shareholders
 - (C) Government authorities
 - (D) Outsiders dealing with the company
38. The certificate issued by the Registrar of Companies confirming that a company has been legally formed is called :
- (A) Certificate of Commencement
 - (B) Certificate of Registration
 - (C) Certificate of Incorporation
 - (D) Certificate of Subscription
39. Which of the following companies can be formed with only one member under the Companies Act, 2013?
- (A) Public Company
 - (B) One Person Company (OPC)
 - (C) Private Company
 - (D) Holding Company
40. The capital raised by a company through the issue of shares is known as :
- (A) Borrowed capital
 - (B) Loan capital
 - (C) Share capital
 - (D) Reserve capital
41. Shares that carry voting rights and variable dividends are known as :
- (A) Bonus shares
 - (B) Preference shares
 - (C) Equity shares
 - (D) Deferred shares

42. Preference shares are those shares which :
- (A) have voting rights in all matters
 - (B) get preference in dividend and repayment of capital
 - (C) cannot be transferred
 - (D) do not receive dividend
43. The maximum number of members allowed in a private company is :
- (A) 50
 - (B) 200
 - (C) 500
 - (D) Unlimited
44. The person whose name is entered in the register of members of a company is called :
- (A) Creditor
 - (B) Debentureholder
 - (C) Member (Shareholder)
 - (D) Director
45. The meeting held once every year by the company to discuss annual accounts and performance is known as :
- (A) Board Meeting
 - (B) Extraordinary General Meeting
 - (C) Annual General Meeting (AGM)
 - (D) Statutory Meeting
46. The minimum number of members required to conduct a valid meeting is known as :
- (A) Resolution
 - (B) Notice
 - (C) Quorum
 - (D) Agenda
47. The official written record of the proceedings of a meeting is called :
- (A) Report
 - (B) Agenda
 - (C) Minutes
 - (D) Notice
48. An ordinary resolution is passed when :
- (A) 75% majority is obtained
 - (B) 100% majority is obtained
 - (C) Simple majority of votes is obtained
 - (D) Directors approve it
49. A special resolution requires :
- (A) Simple majority
 - (B) At least 75% majority
 - (C) 50% majority
 - (D) Unanimous approval
50. The notice period generally required for an Annual General Meeting is :
- (A) 7 days
 - (B) 14 days
 - (C) 21 days
 - (D) 30 days

51. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) provisions apply to companies having :
- (A) Small turnover
 - (B) Specified financial thresholds under the Act
 - (C) Only government companies
 - (D) Only private companies
52. Companies covered under CSR provisions must spend at least :
- (A) 1% of net profit
 - (B) 2% of average net profits
 - (C) 5% of profits
 - (D) 10% of profits
53. Corporate governance mainly aims to ensure :
- (A) Maximum profits
 - (B) Transparency and accountability in management
 - (C) Minimum taxes
 - (D) Government control
54. The board of directors is responsible for :
- (A) Paying taxes only
 - (B) Managing daily operations only
 - (C) Overall management and policy decisions of the company
 - (D) Issuing shares only
55. The concept of limited liability means that shareholders are liable :
- (A) For all debts of the company
 - (B) Only to the extent of the unpaid value of their shares
 - (C) For company losses personally
 - (D) For government taxes
56. A company that controls another company is known as :
- (A) Associate company
 - (B) Holding company
 - (C) Government company
 - (D) Subsidiary company
57. A company that is controlled by another company is called :
- (A) Holding company
 - (B) Associate company
 - (C) Subsidiary company
 - (D) Foreign company
58. Shares issued free of cost to existing shareholders out of accumulated profits are known as :
- (A) Preference shares
 - (B) Equity shares
 - (C) Bonus shares
 - (D) Deferred shares

59. When shareholders receive additional shares at a discounted price to maintain their ownership proportion, such shares are called :
- (A) Bonus shares
 - (B) Rights shares
 - (C) Preference shares
 - (D) Sweat equity shares
60. Corporate governance practices help in :
- (A) Increasing corruption
 - (B) Reducing transparency
 - (C) Enhancing investor confidence and ethical management
 - (D) Eliminating shareholder rights
61. The main objective of the Factories Act, 1948 is to :
- (A) Ensure health, safety and welfare of factory workers
 - (B) Increase industrial production
 - (C) Promote trade unions
 - (D) Control factory profits
62. Under the Factories Act, a factory generally means a premises where :
- (A) 5 workers are employed
 - (B) 10 or more workers with power or 20 without power are employed
 - (C) Only permanent workers are employed
 - (D) 50 workers are employed
63. Provisions relating to cleanliness, ventilation and lighting in factories are related to :
- (A) Welfare provisions
 - (B) Safety provisions
 - (C) Health provisions
 - (D) Discipline provisions
64. Measures like fencing of machinery and precautions against dangerous machines fall under :
- (A) Health provisions
 - (B) Welfare provisions
 - (C) Environmental provisions
 - (D) Safety provisions
65. The provision of canteens, restrooms and first-aid facilities in factories relates to :
- (A) Welfare of workers
 - (B) Safety of workers
 - (C) Discipline of workers
 - (D) Industrial relations
66. An industrial dispute refers to a dispute between :
- (A) Government and employer
 - (B) Employer and workmen or between workmen themselves
 - (C) Shareholders and company
 - (D) Customers and employer

67. A strike means :
- (A) Closure of factory by employer
(B) Locking of factory gates
(C) Refusal of workers to continue work collectively
(D) Dismissal of workers
68. A lockout refers to :
- (A) Workers refusing to work
(B) Workers demanding higher wages
(C) Court intervention in labour dispute
(D) Temporary closure of workplace by employer
69. Retrenchment means :
- (A) Termination of workers for reasons other than disciplinary action
(B) Promotion of employees
(C) Increase in wages
(D) Appointment of workers
70. The main objective of the Industrial Disputes Act is to :
- (A) Increase production
(B) Promote industrial peace and harmony
(C) Reduce trade unions
(D) Increase company profits
71. The Code on Wages, 2019 consolidates :
- (A) 2 labour laws
(B) 3 labour laws
(C) 4 labour laws
(D) 6 labour laws
72. Minimum Wages under the Code on Wages are fixed by :
- (A) Employers
(B) Workers
(C) Courts
(D) Government
73. The concept of "floor wage" under the Code on Wages is determined by :
- (A) Central Government
(B) State Government
(C) Employers
(D) Trade Unions
74. Equal remuneration under the Code on Wages ensures :
- (A) Equal pay for managers
(B) Equal pay for men and women for the same work
(C) Higher pay for skilled workers
(D) Fixed wages
75. Payment of wages must be made within :
- (A) Two months
(B) One year
(C) Prescribed wage period without delay
(D) Six months

76. Competition law mainly aims to :
- (A) Increase monopoly
 - (B) Reduce private firms
 - (C) Restrict trade
 - (D) Promote fair competition in markets
77. The authority responsible for enforcing competition law in India is :
- (A) Competition Commission of India
 - (B) RBI
 - (C) SEBI
 - (D) NITI Aayog
78. Under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019, a consumer is a person who :
- (A) Purchases goods for resale
 - (B) Buys goods or services for personal use
 - (C) Manufactures goods
 - (D) Supplies services
79. Consumer disputes can be filed in :
- (A) Civil courts only
 - (B) Labour courts
 - (C) Consumer dispute redressal commissions
 - (D) Supreme Court only
80. Product liability under the Consumer Protection Act means :
- (A) Consumer pays damages
 - (B) Government pays damages
 - (C) Seller gets immunity
 - (D) Manufacturer or seller is liable for defective products
81. A patent protects :
- (A) Inventions and technological innovations
 - (B) Brand name
 - (C) Artistic works
 - (D) Trade secrets
82. The duration of a patent in India is generally:
- (A) 10 years
 - (B) 20 years
 - (C) 30 years
 - (D) Lifetime
83. A trademark protects :
- (A) Scientific discoveries
 - (B) Inventions
 - (C) Brand names, logos and symbols
 - (D) Artistic works
84. Copyright protection is mainly given to :
- (A) Industrial machines
 - (B) Brand names
 - (C) Scientific formulas
 - (D) Literary, artistic and musical works

85. Geographical Indications identify goods originating from :
- (A) A specific geographical region
 - (B) A specific company
 - (C) A government organization
 - (D) A multinational corporation
86. Environmental laws mainly aim to :
- (A) Increase industrial production
 - (B) Protect environment and natural resources
 - (C) Promote pollution
 - (D) Increase exports
87. The principle "Polluter Pays" means :
- (A) Government pays for pollution
 - (B) Public pays for pollution
 - (C) Polluter bears the cost of pollution damage
 - (D) Workers pay for pollution
88. Sustainable development means :
- (A) Unlimited industrial growth
 - (B) Profit maximization
 - (C) Development without harming future generations
 - (D) Maximum resource use
89. Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is conducted to :
- (A) Evaluate environmental consequences of projects
 - (B) Increase profits
 - (C) Reduce labour cost
 - (D) Improve taxation
90. Corporate liability refers to :
- (A) Shareholder immunity
 - (B) Legal responsibility of a company for its actions
 - (C) Personal liability of workers
 - (D) Government liability
91. Corporate social responsibility promotes :
- (A) Profit maximization
 - (B) Monopoly
 - (C) Ethical and socially responsible business practices
 - (D) Illegal trade
92. Business ethics refers to :
- (A) Tax avoidance
 - (B) Industrial secrecy
 - (C) Profit maximization
 - (D) Moral principles guiding business behaviour
93. Insider trading is considered unethical because it :
- (A) Uses confidential information for unfair advantage
 - (B) Promotes transparency
 - (C) Helps investors
 - (D) Reduces profits

94. Corporate governance aims to ensure :
- (A) Maximum profit only
 - (B) Transparency, accountability and fairness in management
 - (C) Government control
 - (D) Monopoly
95. Environmental responsibility requires companies to :
- (A) Ignore pollution
 - (B) Increase waste
 - (C) Minimize environmental damage caused by their activities
 - (D) Avoid regulations
96. Intellectual property rights encourage :
- (A) Copying innovations
 - (B) Industrial disputes
 - (C) Unemployment
 - (D) Innovation and creativity
97. Unfair trade practices include :
- (A) Misleading advertisements
 - (B) Honest advertising
- (C) Product safety
- (D) Consumer protection
98. Ethical business practices help in :
- (A) Increasing corruption
 - (B) Building reputation and consumer trust
 - (C) Reducing transparency
 - (D) Avoiding regulations
99. Corporate liability can arise when :
- (A) Company follows law
 - (B) Company hires employees
 - (C) Company violates legal or regulatory provisions
 - (D) Company pays taxes
100. Sustainable business practices aim to :
- (A) Increase pollution
 - (B) Ignore environmental laws
 - (C) Exploit natural resources
 - (D) Balance economic growth with environmental protection

Rough Work

Example :

Question :

Q.1 (A) ● (C) (D)

Q.2 (A) (B) ● (D)

Q.3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. Each question carries equal marks. Marks will be awarded according to the number of correct answers you have.
6. All answers are to be given on OMR Answer Sheet only. Answers given anywhere other than the place specified in the answer sheet will not be considered valid.
7. Before writing anything on the OMR Answer Sheet, all the instructions given in it should be read carefully.
8. After the completion of the examination, candidates should leave the examination hall only after providing their OMR Answer Sheet to the invigilator. Candidate can carry their Question Booklet.
9. There will be no negative marking.
10. Rough work, if any, should be done on the blank pages provided for the purpose in the booklet.
11. To bring and use of log-book, calculator, pager & cellular phone in examination hall is prohibited.
12. In case of any difference found in English and Hindi version of the question, the English version of the question will be held authentic.

Impt. On opening the question booklet, first check that all the pages of the question booklet are printed properly. If there is any discrepancy in the question Booklet, then after showing it to the invigilator, get another question Booklet of the same series.

उदाहरण :

प्रश्न :

प्रश्न 1 (A) ● (C) (D)

प्रश्न 2 (A) (B) ● (D)

प्रश्न 3 (A) ● (C) (D)

5. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आपके जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
6. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर-पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
7. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर-पत्रक (OMR Answer Sheet) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाये।
8. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी OMR Answer Sheet उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें। परीक्षार्थी अपने साथ प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ले जा सकते हैं।
9. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।
10. कोई भी रफ कार्य, प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में, रफ-कार्य के लिए दिए खाली पेज पर ही किया जाना चाहिए।
11. परीक्षा-कक्ष में लॉग-बुक, कैल्कुलेटर, पेजर तथा सेल्युलर फोन ले जाना तथा उसका उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
12. प्रश्न के हिन्दी एवं अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण में भिन्नता होने की दशा में प्रश्न का अंग्रेजी रूपान्तरण ही मान्य होगा।

महत्वपूर्ण: प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्षनिरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सिरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।