

Q 1)A)Choose the most appropriate answer from the following and rewrite the statements (any 8) (8 marks)

1. Articles are subordinate to
 - a) Memorandum
 - b) Members
 - c) Directors
 - d) Shareholders
2. Joint members of a company are treated as
 - a) Two separate members
 - b) A single member
 - c) Double members
 - d) Depends on the company
3. There are _____ types of opposition in case of patents
 - a) 2
 - b) 3
 - c) 4
 - d) 5
4. Every person who deals with a company is presumed to have inspected its public documents. It is known as
 - a) Constructive notice
 - b) Public notice
 - c) Press notice
 - d) Indoor notice
5. A mark which is capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from those of others is known as
 - a) Copyright
 - b) Trademark
 - c) Patent
 - d) Design
6. No public notice is to be given in case of
 - a) Minor attaining majority
 - b) Retirement of a partner
 - c) Death of a partner
 - d) None of the above

7. Prior to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, the law of partnership was provided in
 - a) Sale of Goods Act, 1930
 - b) Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - c) Transfer of Property Act, 1908
 - d) English Partnership Act, 1890
8. Every designated partner of an LLP shall obtain
 - a) Aadhar card
 - b) DPIN
 - c) APN
 - d) Nationalised Bank Account No.
9. Hypothecation means a charge on
 - a) Movable property
 - b) Immovable property
 - c) Charged property
 - d) Borrowed property
10. The members of SEBI are appointed by
 - a) Central Government
 - b) State Government
 - c) Court
 - d) Lok Sabha

Q 1)B) State whether the following statements are true or false (any 7) (7 marks)

1. Registration of a company is compulsory under the Companies Act, 2013
2. The quorum, in the case of a public company, shall be 15 members personally present, if the number of members as on the date of meeting exceeds 5000.
3. Articles embodies rules, regulations and bye-laws for internal management of the company
4. Collective trademarks are not a particular category of trademarks
5. The term of copyright in photographs shall be 60 years
6. There must be a written agreement between all the partners under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932
7. A partner can be expelled if expulsion is in good faith
8. Partners are agents of one another in case of LLP
9. A company can make a public issue without making its existing shares fully paid up
10. The lock-in period for promoters' contribution in a public issue is a minimum of 5 years

Q 2)A) What is a company? What are the various types of companies? (15 marks)

OR

Q 2)P) What are the modes of acquiring membership of a company? (8 marks)

Q 2)Q) Explain the different types of meetings in a company. (7 marks)

Q 3)A) State the things which are patentable and not patentable under Patents Act, 1970? (8 marks)

Q 3)B) Write a note on infringement of copyrights. (7 marks)

OR

Q 3)P) What is a trademark? State and explain the different types of trademark. (8 marks)

Q 3)Q) Explain the concept of intellectual property. (7 marks)

Q 4)A) Define partnership. What are the essential elements of a partnership? (8 marks)

Q 4)B) State and explain the types of partners in a partnership firm. (7 marks)

OR

Q 4)P) Distinguish between Limited Liability Partnership and Partnership Firm. (8 marks)

Q 4)Q) What are the characteristics of a Limited Liability Partnership? (7 marks)

Q 5)A) What are the functions of SEBI? (8 marks)

Q 5)B) What are the guidelines w.r.t. pre and post issue obligations? (7 marks)

OR

Q 5) Write short notes on (any 3):

(15 marks)

1. Lifting of Corporate Veil
2. Author of Copyrights
3. Types of Partnership
4. Guidelines for issue of debt instruments
5. Corporatisation and Demutualisation
