

Q.1. A. Fill in the blanks with the correct alternative. (Any 8)

- 1) In case of banking business the maximum numbers of a partners permissible is _____.
(5, 10, 15, 20)
- 2) Every partner is both an agent and a principal which is called _____ relationship.
(Mutual agency, good, partnership)
- 3) _____ partner does not take part in day to day activities of the firm.
(Active, Dormant, Holding out)
- 4) SEBI is set up by _____.
(central government, state government)
- 5) Geographical indication is granted for _____.
(10 years, 15years, 20 years)
- 6) National company law tribunal is set up by _____.
(company law board, state government, central government)
- 7) The minimum number of women to be present in state commission is _____.
(4, 1, 3)
- 8) The monetary jurisdiction of district forum is _____.
(upto one lakh, upto five lakhs, upto ten lakhs)
- 9) A public company should issue a prospectus within _____ days after Registration with registrar.
(30, 45, 120)
- 10) One person company can be made of _____.
(firm, artificial person, natural person)

Q.1. B. State whether true or false. (Any 7)

- 1) Articles of association deals with the aims and objectives of the company.
- 2) The doctrine of indoor-mgmt comes to the aid of the company.
- 3) A company though not a citizen is a legal person.
- 4) Trade mark is transferable.
- 5) Securities appellate tribunal is set up by National Stock Exchange.
- 6) A LLP must be registered.
- 7) At least one designated partner must be a resident of India
- 8) The district forum does not have appellate jurisdiction.
- 9) The national commission is set up at Delhi.
- 10) Competition commission of India is set up by local authority.

Q.2. A. What is the need of memorandum of Association? Explain its clauses.

Q.2. B. Explain the causes of Saloman v/s Saloman & Co.

OR

Q.2. Write a short notes. (Any Three)

- 1) Classification of company
- 2) Prospectus
- 3) Rights of members
- 4) Formation of company
- 5) Articles of association.

Q.3. A. What are the functions and powers of SEBI?

Q.3. B. A company obtains 90% shares under a scheme of arrangement can it compel the dissenting minority shareholders to part with share.

OR

Q.3. Write short note (Any Three)

- 1) Patent
- 2) Copyrights
- 3) Trade mark
- 4) Reconstruction and amalgamation
- 5) National Company law Tribunal (NCLT)

Q.4. A. What is dissolution of firm? State various modes of dissolution of firm.

Q.4. B. 'A' introduced 'B' as his partner to 'C' and 'B' knowing that he was not a partner, did not object to A's representations. Are 'A' and 'B' partners. Can 'B' made liable as a partner. Justify.

OR

Q.4. Write short note (Any Three)

- 1) Types of partners.
- 2) Test of partnership
- 3) Designated partners
- 4) Whistle blowing
- 5) Difference between partnership and LLP.

Q.5. A. Explain the term consumer & Discuss the object of consumer protection Act, 1986.

Q.5. B. 'A' was a medical practioner she received a cheque of Rs. 2,000/-from one of her clients towards fee & deposited with the banker for encashment. The bank failed to credit the cheque in the account. Can a complain be filed against the bank. Justify.

OR

Q.5. Write short notes. (Any Three)

- 1) Unfair Trade Practice
- 2) Frivolous complaints
- 3) Anti Competition Agreement
- 4) Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies
- 5) Dominant position

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