

Business Law ( Business Regulatory Framework) II

[Time:2.30 Hrs]

[ Marks:75 ]

Please check whether you have got the right question paper.

- N.B:
1. All question are compulsory.
  2. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
  3. Students answering in the regional language should refer in case of doubt to the main text of the paper in English.

Q.1 A **Select the most appropriate alternative. (Any 8)** 08

1. The government has power to make rules under the Factories Act, 1948  
a. State, b. Central, c. Municipal Corporations, d. Panchayat)
- 2.. Any child under the age of \_\_\_\_\_ years can be kept in creches  
(a. 9, b. 8, c. 7, d. 6)
3. LLP stands for \_\_\_\_\_  
a. limited liability partner b. lowest level proportion c. level level programe d. limited listed partner.
4. Canteen Facility is required where the number of workers are \_\_\_\_\_ or more  
a. 500, b. 350, c. 250, d. 150
5. There should be one first - aid box for at least every \_\_\_\_\_ workers  
b. 150, b. 250, c. 100, d. 75
6. The floors of the factory must be cleaned by washing with disinfectant at least once every \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a. forth night, b. week, c. month, d. quarter
7. Every LLP must have at least \_\_\_\_\_ partners.  
(a. 4, b. 3, c. 2, d. 1)
8. An LLP is an \_\_\_\_\_ form of business  
(a. unknown, b. outdated, c. monotype, d. renowned)
9. An LLP is \_\_\_\_\_ to form.  
(a. easy, b. difficult, c. complicated, d. time consuming)
10. An incorporated LLP has \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a. no life, b. perpetual succession, c. short life, d. no existence)

Q.1 B **State whether True or False. (Any 7)** 07

1. The death of a partner dissolves the firm.
2. The dissolution of partnership between all or some of the partners of a firm is called the dissolution of the firm.
3. Where the partnership is at will, the firm may be dissolved only by the mutual consent of all the partners.
4. As between the partners, it may be agreed that one or more of them shall not be liable for losses.

5. As to the time of registration of a firm, there is no definite provision in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.
  6. An unregistered firm can sue a third party to enforce a right arising from a contract.
  7. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 provides for a compulsory registration of a firm.
  8. The personal property of a minor is liable for debts of the firm.
  9. A sleeping partner is not liable to the outsider for all the acts of the firm.
  10. A partner may transfer his interest to third party only with the consent of existing partner.
- Q.2 A Who cannot become a Partner in Partnership? Explain Partnership Deed? 08
- B Consequences of non-registration of partnership? 07
- OR
- C Explain the duties of partners? 08
- D What are the mutual relationship of partners to each other? 07
- Q.3 A Difference between limited liability Partnership and Partnership? 08
- B Difference between Limited Liability Partnership and Company? 07
- OR
- C What are advantages of Limited Liability Partnership? 08
- D Explain dissolution of LLP? 07
- Q.4 A Explain approval, licensing, and registration of factories? 08
- B What is Casing of new machinery? 07
- OR
- C What are Precautions against dangerous fumes, gases to be followed in the company? 08
- D Write a note on Working Hours of Adults? 07
- Q.5 A What are the essentials of contract of guarantee? 08
- B Characteristic, features or the requisites of bailment? 07
- OR
- C Write a short note on any 3 15
1. Creches.
  2. Certificates of fitness.
  3. Type of Partnership
  4. Voluntary dissolution
  5. Limited liability partnership act, 2008