



Name:

Enrolment No:

**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**

**End Semester Examination, May 2024**

**Course: Business Law**

**Program: BBA-FT**

**Course Code: FINC2082**

**Semester: VI**

**Time: 03 Hrs.**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**SECTION A**

**10Qx2M= 20 Marks**

S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	<i>Each question carries 2 marks.</i>		
1.1	Which of the following is NOT a type of company recognized under the Companies Act, 2013? A) Private Limited Company B) Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) C) Public Limited Company D) Sole Proprietorship	2	CO1
1.2	The administration of the legal system in India is done by the ____	2	CO1
1.3	What is the maximum number of partners allowed in a partnership firm according to the Partnership Act, 1932? A) 10 B) 20 C) 50 D) There is no limit	2	CO1
1.4	According to the Indian Contract Act, an agreement enforceable by law is termed as: A) Void Agreement B) Voidable Agreement C) Unenforceable Agreement D) Valid Contract	2	CO1
1.5	In a partnership firm, the liability of partners is: A) Limited B) Unlimited C) Joint and Several D) Variable	2	CO1
1.6	A contract entered into by a minor is: A) Valid B) Void	2	CO1

	C) Voidable D) Unenforceable		
1.7	Who appoints the directors of a company under the Companies Act, 2013? A) Registrar of Companies (ROC) B) Board of Directors C) Shareholders in a General Meeting D) Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	2	CO1
1.8	According to the Partnership Act, 1932, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a partnership? A) Existence of a written agreement B) Sharing of profits and losses C) Mutual agency D) Agreement to carry on a business	2	CO1
1.9	Consideration is an essential element of a valid contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Which of the following statements regarding consideration is true? A) Consideration must be adequate. B) Consideration can be past, present, or future. C) Consideration must always be monetary. D) Consideration is not necessary for a contract to be valid.	2	CO1
1.10	Under the Companies Act, 2013, the minimum number of members required to form a public company is: A) One B) Two C) Seven D) Ten	2	CO1
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>4Qx5M= 20 Marks</b>			
2.1	Explain the concept of consideration in a contract.	5	CO2
2.2	What are the different types of companies that can be registered under the Companies Act 2013?	5	CO2
2.3	Define partnership according to the Indian Partnership Act.	5	CO2
2.4	Define a contract according to the Indian Contract Act.	5	CO2
<b>SECTION-C</b> <b>3Qx10M= 30 Marks</b>			
3.1	Describe the different type of companies as per Companies Act.	10	CO3
3.2	Explain the importance of a partnership deed in a partnership firm?	10	CO3
3.3	Describe the purpose of the Companies Act 2013?	10	CO3

**SECTION-D**  
**2Qx15M = 30 Marks**

4.1	You and your friend decide to start a business together. Describe the steps you would take to register your partnership under the Indian Partnership Act.	<b>15</b>	<b>CO4</b>
4.2	You are an aspiring entrepreneur planning to start a small business. You have decided to register your business as a private limited company under the Companies Act 2013 to avail of the benefits and legal protections offered by this business structure. Describe the steps you would need to take to register your company under the Companies Act, including the documentation required, the registration process, and any compliance requirements you need to fulfill. Additionally, discuss the benefits of registering your business as a private limited company under the Companies Act and how this legal structure can support your entrepreneurial goals.	<b>15</b>	<b>CO4</b>