

SYLLABUS

Unit-1 The Indian Contract Act 1872 (30 Marks)

- Unit-2 The Sales of Goods Act, 1930 (10 Marks)
- Unit-3 Partnership Law (20 Marks)
- unit-4 The Negotiable Instrument Act,1881 (10 Marks)
- unit-5 Consumer Protection Act. 1986 (10 Marks)

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932

According to section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 "partnership is the relationship between person who have agreed to share the profit of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all".

Therefore in order to constitute a partnership there must be an agreement between the parties to star a business for the purpose of earning and sharing profits among them.

ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS

No. of members Agreement Carrying on a business No separate legal existence Relation Earning and sharing of profit Mutual agency Utmost good faith Unlimited liability

ADVANTAGES

Easy to form Better decision Sharing risks Availability of more resources Flexibility in operations Benefits of specialization Protection of interest of each partner

DISADVANTAGES

Unlimited liability Uncertain life Danger of implied agency Limited resources Lack of harmony No transferability of shares

TYPES OF PARTNER

Active partner Dormant or sleeping partner Nominal partner Fair- weather partner Sub partner Minor as a partner Partner by estoppel Partner by holding out

RIGHTS OF PARTNER

Take part in the conduct of business Be consulted Have access to firm's book Share the profits Interest Indemnity Use property of the firm

DUTIES OF PARTNER

A. Absolute Business

Duty to carry on business

Duty to render true accounts

Duty to indemnity for fraud

B. Duties to subject to contract to the contrary

Duty of diligence Duty to indemnity for wilful neglect Duty to work without remuneration Duty to contribute to loss Duty to utilise the property of the firm Duty to account for personal profits

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP

• Registration of a partnership firm is not compulsory under the act.

• The registration of a firm effected by sending by post or delivering to the Registrar of the area in which any place of business of the firm is situated or proposed to be situated, a statement in the prescribed form and accompanied by the prescribed fee and a true copy of the deed of partnership stating :

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP

- (a) the firm-name,
- (aa) the nature of business of the firm;
- (b) the place or principal place of business of the firm,
- (c) the names of any other places where the firm carries on business,
- (d) the date when each partner joined the firm,
- (e) the names in full and permanent addresses of the partners, and
- (f) the duration of the firm.

EFFECTS OF NON-REGISTRATION

- No suit can be filed in a civil court by a partner against the firm or other partners
- No suit can be filed in a civil court by the firm against third parties
- The firm or its partners cannot make a claim of set-off or other proceedings based upon a contract

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP FIRM & DISSOLUTION OF FIRM

Dissolution of a partnership means change in the relation of the partners. The dissolution may or may involve the dissolution of a firm. But when a firm is dissolved, it is necessarily involves the dissolution of partnership.

Dissolution of firm means the dissolution of partnership between all the partners of firm. It occurs when there is complete breakdown of relationship between all the partners. In such a situation, the business of the firm is completely stopped, its assets are realized, the liabilities paid off and the surplus distributed among the partners according to their share in the property of the firm.

GROUNDS OF DISSOLUTION OF FIRM

Without Court Order

By Court Order

- ✤ By Mutual Agreement
- Compulsory Dissolution
- On certain contingencies
- By notice

- Insanity of partner
- Permanent incapacity
- ✤ Misconduct
- Persistent breach of agreement
- Perpetual loss
- Other equitable ground



THANK YOU!

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&

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