**Business Law**

**June 2022 Examination**

**Q1. Please explain the different types of instruments under which a company under Companies Act, 2013 can raise capital.** **(10 Marks)**

**Ans 1.**

**Introduction:**

Capital or fund is the money or the assets a company or an employer desires to function nicely in the current environment and make it sustainable in the long term within the marketplace. Because of the increase in start-ups over the last three years, fundraising or capital rising has become very prevalent in the market. Each business is looking for a few funding of their business to either increase their product line or to use the fund in any other business activity. The finances are generated via diverse strategies. It consists of finances in change for equity, finances

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**Q2. Please give two (2) real life instances where Indian employee related laws have ensured protection of welfare of employees.** **(10 Marks)**

**Ans 2.**

**Introduction:**

In 2020, all the laws related to labor welfare and safety were amalgamated underneath four codes, the industrial relations Code, the Code on Social security, Occupational, protection and health codes, Code on Wages. These codes have sooner or later fashioned the labor laws in India, which previously had been scattered into around 150 legislations that were once very difficult to

**3. Gavit and Vinayak are partners who started a partnership under the Partnership Act, 1932. There are differences arisen between them and they have approached you to advise them to resolve their differences:**

**a. Please suggest ways how they can resolve their differences without approaching conventional court of laws** **(5 Marks)**

**Ans 3a.**

**Introduction:**

In India, we can see significant growth in partnership corporations in recent times. To display this partnership, the government has come up with different laws. Earlier, while the partnership turned into not that popular, the most straightforward one rules of Partnership Act, 1932. Still,

**b. Please elaborate the advantages of resolving their differences without approaching conventional court of laws** **(5 Marks)**

**Ans 3b.**

**Introduction:**

Section 4 of the Partnership Act, 1932 defines partnership as an association between two or more man or woman events who have agreed to percentage the income generated from the business below the supervision of all the members or on behalf of different contributors.

Phase four, in addition, stipulates the essential features of a partnership. Those are: