OBSERVATION OF PARTNERSHIP FIRM PROCESS AND PROCEDURE Handbook

Observation of partnership firm process and procedure

Understanding the process and procedures involved in the operation of a partnership firm is essential for ensuring compliance, efficiency, and effective management. Observing these processes helps partners and auditors identify areas of strength and weakness, streamline operations, and maintain transparency. This article provides a comprehensive guide on the critical aspects of the observation of partnership firm processes and procedures, covering registration, capital contribution, partnership deed, daily operations, accounting, auditing, and dissolution.

Introduction to Partnership Firm Processes and Procedures

Partnership firms are a common form of business organization where two or more individuals come together to carry on a business for profit. The process of establishing, managing, and winding up a partnership involves several formalities and operational procedures that need careful observation and adherence. Proper observation ensures legal compliance, minimizes disputes, and promotes smooth functioning.

Registration of Partnership Firm

Registration of a partnership firm is a crucial initial step in establishing the business legally and operationally.

Procedure for Registration

- Application Submission: Partners must submit an application for registration to the Registrar of Firms in the prescribed form, usually Form No. 1 (as per the Indian Partnership Act, 1932).
- Partnership Deed: Draft and execute a partnership deed that outlines rights, duties, profit sharing, and other terms.
- Fee Payment: Pay the registration fee as specified by the Registrar.
- Document Submission: Submit necessary documents such as identity proof, address proof of partners, and the partnership deed.
- Verification and Registration: The Registrar verifies the documents and, upon satisfaction, registers the firm and issues a registration certificate.

Observation Points

- Ensure timely registration to avoid penalties.
- Verify the accuracy and completeness of submitted documents.
- Check compliance with statutory registration requirements.

Capital Contribution and Partnership Agreement

The capital contribution and partnership agreement form the foundation of the partnership?s operations.

Capital Contribution Process

- Determination of Capital: Partners agree on the amount of capital each will contribute, either in cash, kind, or services.
- Valuation: Assets in kind are properly valued to determine their contribution value.
- Recording: Contributions are recorded in the partnership?s books and reflected in the partnership deed.
- Deposit: Capital is deposited into the partnership bank account.

Partnership Deed

The partnership deed is a legal document outlining the rights, responsibilities, and profit-sharing ratios among partners.

- Types of Deed: Can be either oral or written, but a written deed is highly recommended for clarity.
- Key Contents:

- Name and address of the firm and partners
- Nature of business
- Capital contribution details
- Profit-sharing ratios
- Roles and responsibilities of partners
- Procedure for admission, retirement, or death of partners
- Dispute resolution mechanisms

Observation Points

- Ensure partnership deed is drafted carefully and signed by all partners.
- Maintain proper records of capital contributions.
- Update the deed in case of any amendments or changes in partnership terms.

Daily Operations and Management Procedures

Effective management of day-to-day operations is vital for the success of a partnership firm.

Operational Procedures

- Business Activities: Carrying out the business activities as per the partnership objectives.
- Record Keeping: Maintaining accurate books of accounts, including cash book, ledger, journal, and inventory records.
- Bank Transactions: Properly recording all deposits, withdrawals, and bank reconciliations.
- Operational Decisions: Making strategic decisions through partner meetings and consensus.

Observation Points

- Ensure daily transactions are recorded promptly and accurately.
- Maintain separate bank accounts for the firm.
- Conduct regular meetings for decision-making and record minutes.
- Implement internal controls to prevent fraud and errors.

Accounting Procedures

Accurate accounting is fundamental for transparency and compliance.

Standard Accounting Practices

- Bookkeeping: Recording all financial transactions systematically.
- Preparation of Financial Statements: Regularly preparing Balance Sheet, Profit & Loss Account, and Cash Flow Statement.
- Reconciliation: Reconciling bank statements and ledger accounts periodically.
- Compliance: Filing tax returns and statutory reports as per applicable laws.

Observation Points

- Ensure adherence to accounting standards and principles.
- Maintain proper documentation for all transactions.
- Conduct internal audits periodically to verify accuracy.

Audit and Internal Control Procedures

Auditing enhances credibility and ensures adherence to financial and operational policies.

Audit Process

- Planning: Schedule audits periodically, typically annually.
- Internal Audit: Conducted by internal auditors to assess operational efficiency.
- Statutory Audit: Conducted by external auditors as mandated by law.
- Audit Report: Preparing reports highlighting compliance, discrepancies, and suggestions.

Internal Control Measures

- Segregation of duties among partners and staff.
- Authorization of transactions by designated persons.
- Regular reconciliation and review of accounts.
- Implementation of security measures for cash and asset management.

Profit Sharing and Distribution Procedures

Profit sharing is a core aspect of partnership operations that requires transparent procedures.

Procedure

- Calculation of Profits: Based on the audited financial statements.
- Sharing Ratios: Follow the ratios specified in the partnership deed.
- Distribution: Distribute profits after deducting taxes, reserves, and other appropriations.
- Recording: Maintain proper records of profit distribution.

Observation Points

- Ensure profit calculations are accurate and compliant with accounting standards.
- Distribute profits fairly as per partnership agreement.
- Maintain transparency with all partners during profit sharing.

Retirement, Admission, and Dissolution Procedures

Partnerships evolve over time, requiring formal procedures for changes in partnership structure.

Admission of New Partners

- Consent: Existing partners must give consent as per partnership deed.
- Amendment of Deed: Update partnership deed to include new partner.
- Capital Contribution: New partner makes contribution as agreed.
- Registration and Notification: Notify Registrar if required and update records.

Retirement or Resignation of Partners

- Notice: Partners must give notice as per deed or legal requirements.
- Settlement: Calculate and settle accounts with retiring partner.
- Deed Amendment: Update partnership deed accordingly.
- Legal Compliance: Notify Registrar and comply with legal formalities.

Dissolution of Partnership

- Grounds for Dissolution: Expiry of term, mutual agreement, insolvency, or misconduct.
- Procedure:

- Notice of Dissolution: Notify all stakeholders.
- Settlement of Accounts: Settle debts, liabilities, and distribute remaining assets.
- Legal Formalities: File necessary documents with the Registrar.

- Winding Up: Complete the process of closing the firm?s operations.

Legal and Regulatory Compliance

Ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations is vital for smooth operations.

Key Compliance Areas

- Maintaining statutory registers and records.
- Filing annual returns and financial statements with authorities.
- Paying taxes and adhering to tax laws.
- Complying with employment laws and labor regulations.

Observation Points

- Regularly review compliance requirements.

Observation of Partnership Firm Process and Procedure: An In-Depth Analysis

Understanding the processes and procedures involved in the operation of a partnership firm is crucial for ensuring legal compliance, effective management, and smooth functioning of the business. Observing and analyzing these processes provides insights into the firm's internal mechanisms, helps identify areas for improvement, and ensures adherence to statutory requirements. This comprehensive review explores the key aspects of partnership firm processes and procedures, emphasizing their importance and detailing the steps involved.

Introduction to Partnership Firms

A partnership firm is a business organization formed by two or more individuals who agree to share profits and losses. It operates based on a partnership deed, which outlines the rights, responsibilities, profit-sharing ratios, and other terms of the partnership.

Key features include:

- Mutual agency
- Unlimited liability (except in limited partnerships)
- Shared profits and losses
- Managed collectively by partners

Understanding the operational procedures is essential for maintaining transparency, accountability, and legal compliance.

Formation of a Partnership Firm

The formation process involves several procedural steps:

1. Agreement and Partnership Deed

- Drafting a partnership deed that specifies:
- Name and business address
- Nature of business
- Capital contributions of partners
- Profit and loss sharing ratios
- Roles and responsibilities
- Rules for admission, retirement, and dispute resolution

2. Registration of the Firm

- Although registration is not compulsory in all jurisdictions, it is advisable for legal recognition.
- The process typically involves:
- Submission of application with required documents
- Payment of registration fee
- Filing the partnership deed with the Registrar of Firms

3. Obtaining Necessary Licenses and Permits

- Depending on the nature of business, the firm may need to acquire licenses (e.g., trade licenses, GST registration).

Maintenance of Partnership Records and Documentation

Proper documentation is vital for transparency and legal compliance. The key records include:

1. Partnership Deed

- Serves as the foundational document governing the partnership.

2. Books of Account

- Maintained meticulously, including:
- Cash Book
- Ledger
- Journal
- Purchase and Sales Registers
- Capital Accounts

- Profit and Loss Account
- Balance Sheet

3. Minutes of Meetings

- Records of decisions taken during partner meetings.

4. Other Records

- Contracts, correspondence, and statutory filings.

Operational Procedures in a Partnership Firm

The day-to-day functioning of a partnership firm involves various processes, which can be categorized broadly into financial management, human resource management, and compliance.

1. Capital Management

- Introduction of Capital: Partners contribute cash, assets, or goodwill.
- Capital Accounts: Maintained for each partner to record contributions, withdrawals, and share of profits.
- Adjustment of Capital: Based on profit-sharing and additional contributions.

2. Profit and Loss Distribution

- Based on the partnership deed.
- Procedures involve:
- Calculation of net profit or loss
- Appropriation according to agreed ratios
- Recording in Profit and Loss Account

3. Bank Transactions and Cash Management

- Opening a bank account in the firm's name.
- Procedures for deposits, withdrawals, and reconciling bank statements.
- Maintaining petty cash for day-to-day expenses.

4. Record Keeping and Accounting

- Regular recording of transactions.
- Preparation of trial balances.
- Conducting audits periodically.
- Ensuring compliance with accounting standards.

5. Business Operations and Management

- Procurement of goods/services.
- Sales and receivables management.
- Inventory control.
- Customer and supplier relations.

6. Dispute Resolution and Partner Relations

- Mechanisms for resolving disagreements.
- Procedures for admitting new partners or retiring existing ones.

Legal and Statutory Compliance

Partnership firms are subject to various legal requirements, which must be meticulously observed:

1. Filing of Returns and Statements

- Income Tax Returns
- Partnership Firm Registration (if applicable)
- GST Returns (if applicable)

2. Maintenance of Statutory Records

- Register of Partners
- Minutes of Meetings
- Financial Statements

3. Audit and Taxation

- Auditing of accounts as per law.
- Filing of tax returns and compliance with tax laws.

4. Other Legal Procedures

- Compliance with labor laws if employing staff.
- Adherence to environmental and safety regulations.

Internal Control and Audit Procedures

Effective internal controls ensure the integrity of financial data and operational efficiency:

- Segregation of duties among partners and staff.
- Regular reconciliation of accounts.
- Periodic internal audits.
- Use of accounting software for accuracy and efficiency.

Observation and Monitoring of Processes

The ongoing observation involves:

- Regular review of financial statements.
- Monitoring adherence to the partnership deed.
- Ensuring timely compliance with statutory obligations.
- Assessing operational efficiency and identifying bottlenecks.
- Conducting partner meetings to review progress and resolve issues.

Importance of Transparency and Ethical Practices

Maintaining transparency in operations and adhering to ethical practices are vital for the firm's longevity:

- Clear communication among partners.
- Accurate record-keeping.
- Honest reporting of financial data.
- Ethical handling of transactions.

Challenges in Observation and Procedure Implementation

While establishing robust processes is essential, firms often face challenges such as:

- Lack of formal documentation or inadequate record-keeping.
- Disputes among partners due to unclear procedures.
- Non-compliance with legal requirements.
- Resistance to adopting new technologies or processes.

Addressing these challenges requires proactive management, regular training, and adherence to best practices.

Conclusion

The observation of partnership firm processes and procedures is fundamental to ensuring operational efficiency, legal compliance, and long-term success. From formation to daily management and statutory obligations, each aspect demands careful attention and systematic implementation. By establishing clear procedures, maintaining accurate records, observing legal requirements, and fostering transparency, partnership firms can navigate complexities effectively and build a sustainable business model.

Regular monitoring and continuous improvement of processes contribute significantly to the firm's stability and growth, ultimately benefiting all partners and stakeholders involved.

QuestionAnswer What are the key steps involved in observing the process and procedures of a partnership firm during an audit? The key steps include reviewing partnership agreements, examining books of accounts, verifying capital contributions, assessing profit-sharing ratios, observing internal controls, and conducting physical inspections of assets and inventories to ensure compliance with established procedures. How does the observation of partnership firm processes help in identifying discrepancies or irregularities? By systematically observing and reviewing procedures, auditors can detect inconsistencies between recorded transactions and actual practices, identify misappropriation of assets, detect unauthorized expenses, and ensure adherence to partnership agreements, thereby reducing the risk of fraudulent activities. What documentation is typically examined when observing the processes of a partnership firm? Auditors typically examine partnership agreements, ledger and journal entries, cash books, bank statements, receipts and payments vouchers, minutes of meetings, and inventory records to gain a comprehensive understanding of the firm's processes. Why is it important to observe the physical verification of assets and inventories in a partnership firm? Physical verification helps ensure that the recorded assets and inventories actually exist, are in usable condition, and are properly safeguarded. It also assists in detecting theft, damages, or misappropriation, ensuring accurate valuation and recording.

How can the observation of partnership firm procedures improve internal controls and operational efficiency? Through careful observation, auditors can identify weaknesses or gaps in internal controls, recommend improvements, and ensure standardized procedures are followed, which enhances operational efficiency, reduces risks, and promotes transparency within the firm.

Related keywords: partnership registration, partnership agreement, firm formation process, partnership documentation, partnership registration procedure, partnership compliance, partnership registration requirements, partnership law, partnership registration steps, partnership formation guidelines

partnership act multiple choice questions answers

Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions Answers are essential for students, legal practitioners, and individuals preparing for exams related to partnership law. These MCQs help in understanding the key provisions of the Partnership Act, testing knowledge on the formation, operation, and dissolution of partnerships. In this article, we will explore common partnership act multiple choice questions along with their answers, providing a comprehensive guide to enhance your understanding of partnership law and improve your exam performance.

Understanding the Basics of Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions

What Are Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions?

Partnership act multiple choice questions are quiz-style queries designed to assess knowledge of the legal framework governing partnerships. They typically include one correct answer among several options, covering topics such as partnership formation, rights and duties of partners, liabilities, and dissolution procedures.

Why Are They Important?

These MCQs are vital for:

- Exam preparation
- Legal education
- Practical understanding of partnership law

- Self-assessment of knowledge

Common Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions and Answers

1. What is the minimum number of partners required to form a partnership under the Partnership Act?

- a) One
- b) Two
- c) Three
- d) Four

Answer: b) Two

According to the Partnership Act, a partnership is formed by two or more persons agreeing to share profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.

2. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a partnership?

- a) Mutual agency
- b) Unlimited liability
- c) Separate legal entity
- d) Sharing of profits

Answer: c) Separate legal entity

Unlike a corporation, a partnership is not a separate legal entity; partners are personally liable for the debts of the firm.

3. Which of the following is a mode of dissolution of partnership?

- a) Death of a partner
- b) Expiration of term
- c) Mutual agreement
- d) All of the above

Answer: d) All of the above

Partnership can be dissolved in various ways, including death, expiry of the term, or mutual agreement among partners.

4. According to the Partnership Act, what is the maximum number of partners allowed in a partnership for it to be considered a firm?

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 50
- d) No limit

Answer: d) No limit

There is no statutory maximum number of partners in a partnership, although certain types of partnerships (like banking) may have specific limits.

5. Which of the following statements is true regarding the liability of partners?

- a) Partners are jointly liable for the debts of the firm
- b) Partners are individually liable for the debts of the firm
- c) Partners are only liable for debts up to their capital contribution
- d) Partners have no liability

Answer: a) Partners are jointly liable for the debts of the firm

In a partnership, partners are jointly and severally liable for the debts and obligations of the firm.

Advanced Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions

6. Which section of the Partnership Act deals with the rights and duties of partners?

- a) Section 9
- b) Section 10
- c) Section 11
- d) Section 12

Answer: c) Section 11

Section 11 of the Partnership Act outlines the rights of partners, including the right to participate in the management, inspect books, and share profits.

7. What is meant by 'partnership at will'?

- a) Partnership with a fixed duration
- b) Partnership without a fixed duration, continuing until dissolved
- c) Partnership based on a specific project
- d) Partnership with a limited number of partners

Answer: b) Partnership without a fixed duration, continuing until dissolved

Partnership at will exists when there is no agreement as to the duration and it can be dissolved by any partner at any time.

8. Which of the following is NOT a ground for dissolution of partnership under the Act?

- a) Retirement of a partner
- b) Death of a partner
- c) Insolvency of a partner
- d) Increase in profits

Answer: d) Increase in profits

Partnership dissolution occurs due to events like retirement, death, insolvency, or mutual agreement, not because of profit changes.

9. Can a minor be admitted as a partner under the Partnership Act?

- a) Yes, with the consent of all partners
- b) No, minors cannot be partners
- c) Yes, but only as an agent
- d) No, unless they attain majority

Answer: a) Yes, with the consent of all partners

Minors can be admitted to a partnership with the consent of all existing partners but do not have the

right to participate in management until they attain majority.

Tips for Preparing Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions

Understand Key Provisions

Make sure you are familiar with the essential sections of the Partnership Act, such as formation, rights and duties of partners, liabilities, and dissolution.

Practice Regularly

Regularly solving MCQs helps in retaining concepts and understanding the exam pattern.

Focus on Definitions and Examples

Memorize definitions of terms like partnership at will, partnership at will, and partnership at will, and understand their applications through examples.

Review Past Papers

Go through previous exam questions to identify frequently asked topics and improve your answering technique.

Conclusion

Mastering partnership act multiple choice questions answers is crucial for anyone studying or practicing partnership law. By understanding the key concepts, practicing MCQs, and reviewing important provisions, you can enhance your comprehension and perform well in examinations. Remember, the more you familiarize yourself with common questions and their answers, the more confident you'll become in applying the law effectively.

If you want to excel in partnership law exams, keep practicing, stay updated with amendments, and deepen your understanding of the legal principles governing partnerships.

Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions Answers serve as an essential resource for students, legal practitioners, and anyone interested in understanding the nuances of partnership law. These MCQs are designed to test knowledge, reinforce concepts, and prepare individuals for exams or practical application of the Partnership Act. In this comprehensive review, we will explore the significance of these questions, analyze common topics covered, and provide insights into how to effectively utilize them for learning and assessment purposes.

Understanding the Role of Multiple Choice Questions in Partnership Law

Multiple choice questions (MCQs) are a popular assessment tool in legal education because they enable quick testing of knowledge and comprehension across a broad spectrum of topics. When it comes to the Partnership Act, MCQs help clarify complex legal provisions, such as the formation, rights, duties, and dissolution of partnership firms.

Features of Partnership Act MCQs:

- Concise and Focused: They target specific provisions or legal principles.
- Objective Evaluation: They eliminate subjectivity, providing clear right or wrong answers.
- Self-Assessment Tool: They allow learners to identify strengths and weaknesses.
- Exam Preparation: They simulate the format of law examinations, aiding in effective study habits.

Pros of Using MCQs in Partnership Law:

- Efficient review of large content volume.
- Reinforcement of key legal concepts.
- Enhances memory retention through active recall.
- Facilitates quick assessment and feedback.

Cons of MCQs in Partnership Law:

- May oversimplify complex legal issues.
- Risks encouraging rote memorization rather than understanding.
- Limited scope for testing analytical or essay-type skills.
- Potential for ambiguity if questions are poorly drafted.

Common Topics Covered in Partnership Act MCQs

Partnership law under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (or similar statutes in other jurisdictions), encompasses various provisions that are frequently tested through MCQs.

Formation of Partnership

Questions often test knowledge about the essential elements for a valid partnership, such as

agreement, sharing of profits, and intention to create a partnership.

Key Points:

- Agreement: Must be oral or written.
- Sharing Profits: A primary indicator of partnership.
- Business: Must be carried on with a view to profit.
- Legal Capacity: Parties must be competent to contract.

Sample MCQ:

Q: Which of the following is NOT a necessary element for the formation of a partnership?

a) Agreement between partners

b) Sharing of profits

c) Registration of the partnership

d) Carrying on a business with a view to profit

Answer: c) Registration of the partnership

Rights and Duties of Partners

MCQs often focus on the statutory rights of partners like access to books, share of profits, and management rights, as well as duties such as fidelity and obedience.

Features:

- Right to participate in management (unless otherwise agreed)
- Right to inspect books
- Duty of good faith and loyalty
- Liability for debts

Sample MCQ:

Q: Which of the following is a right of a partner under the Partnership Act?

a) Right to assign partnership property without consent

b) Right to participate in management

c) Right to dissolve the partnership unilaterally

d) Right to demand exclusive use of partnership assets

Answer: b) Right to participate in management

Liability of Partners

Understanding the scope of liability, especially in cases of wrongful acts or insolvency, is critical. MCQs may test knowledge about joint liability, limited liability in certain types of partnerships, and the extent of personal liability.

Features:

- Joint and Several Liability: Partners are liable for partnership debts.
- Liability for Torts: Partners can be held liable for wrongful acts committed in the course of business.
- Liability of Incoming/Outgoing Partners: Conditions under which liability extends or is limited.

Sample MCQ:

Q: Under the Partnership Act, partners are liable for debts:

a) Only to the extent of their capital contribution

b) Jointly and severally

c) Only during the period they are partners

d) Only after formal dissolution of the firm

Answer: b) Jointly and severally

Dissolution of Partnership

Questions on dissolution process, rights of partners upon dissolution, and the legal procedures

involved are common MCQ topics.

Features:

- Dissolution by Agreement: Partnership ends based on mutual consent.
- Dissolution by Court: Due to insolvency, mutual mistake, or misconduct.
- Winding Up: Process of settling accounts and distributing assets.
- Effect of Dissolution: Termination of the partnership and liabilities.

Sample MCQ:

Q: Which of the following is NOT a ground for dissolution of a partnership?

a) Mutual agreement of partners

b) Completion of the business

c) Death of a partner without any agreement

d) Expulsion of a partner due to misconduct

Answer: c) Death of a partner without any agreement

Strategies for Using Partnership Act MCQs Effectively

To maximize the benefits of partnership law MCQs, learners should adopt strategic approaches:

- Review the Syllabus Thoroughly: Know which topics are frequently tested.
- Practice Regularly: Repeated attempts improve recall and understanding.
- Analyze Wrong Answers: Understand why certain options are incorrect.
- Use Explanations: Whenever available, read explanations to grasp nuances.
- Simulate Exam Conditions: Practice MCQs under timed conditions to improve performance.

Sample Multiple Choice Questions and Answers for Practice

- Q: Which of the following is essential for a partnership to be legally recognized?

a) Registration under the Partnership Act

b) An agreement, oral or written

c) Publication in newspapers

d) Formal deed executed and registered

Answer: b) An agreement, oral or written

- Q: The liability of partners for partnership debts is:

a) Limited to their capital contribution

b) Joint and several

c) Only after partnership dissolution

d) Limited to the partnership assets only

Answer: b) Joint and several

- Q: Which of the following acts can lead to the dissolution of a partnership by operation of law?

a) Mutual agreement

b) Expulsion of a partner

c) Death of a partner

d) Dissolution by court order

Answer: c) Death of a partner

- Q: Under the Partnership Act, a partner's right to inspect the books of accounts is:

a) Absolute and without any restrictions

b) Subject to the partner?s interest in the partnership

c) Only after dissolution

d) Not recognized under the Act

Answer: b) Subject to the partner?s interest in the partnership

Conclusion

Partnership Act Multiple Choice Questions Answers are invaluable tools for mastering partnership law. They encapsulate key provisions, test understanding, and prepare learners for academic or practical challenges. While they offer numerous advantages, including quick assessment and reinforcement, they also have limitations, notably the potential for superficial learning if not supplemented with detailed study. To optimize their utility, learners should combine MCQ practice with comprehensive reading of the Partnership Act, case laws, and practical applications. Ultimately, a balanced approach that leverages MCQs for revision and conceptual clarity will best equip students and professionals to navigate the complexities of partnership law effectively.

QuestionAnswer Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of a partnership under the Partnership Act? A partnership has a separate legal identity from its partners. According to the Partnership Act, what is the minimum number of partners required to form a partnership? Two partners. Under the Partnership Act, profits are shared among partners based on: The partnership agreement or, in absence, equally among partners. Which of the following is a necessary element to establish a partnership? An agreement between two or more persons to carry on a business together. The Partnership Act requires that a partnership deed be: In writing, though it can be oral as well. Which of the following is true about a partner's liability under the Partnership Act? Partners are jointly and severally liable for the debts of the partnership. Under the Partnership Act, how is a partnership dissolved? By mutual agreement, expiry of term, or any other grounds specified in the partnership deed. What is the main purpose of the Partnership Act? To regulate the rights, duties, and liabilities of partners in a partnership. Can a minor be a partner under the Partnership Act? No, minors are generally not capable of being partners unless they gain ratification upon reaching majority. Which of the following best describes 'profit sharing' in a partnership? Distribution of profits is agreed upon by partners and is a key component of partnership agreements.

Related keywords: partnership act, partnership law, multiple choice questions, partnership questions, partnership act 1932, partnership law quiz, partnership questions and answers, partnership act provisions, partnership law MCQs, partnership legal principles

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