PG DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (CA)

QUESTION BANK

COURSE : B.Com (CA) **SEMESTER :** IV

SUBJECT CODE: 17UCC414 **SUBJECT TITILE:** COMPANY LAW

K1 LEVEL

1. The present companies act was enacted in the year__________.

a) 1935

b) 1956

c) 2013

d) 1957

2. What is the maximum number of members in a Private ltd company under 2013 act?

a) 2

b) 50

c) 200

d) 10

3. Directors in the company are appointed by ______________

a) Shareholders

b) Central Government

c) Auditor General

d) CEO

4. A person who is a director in a private company can be a director in ___________companies.

a) 10

b) 15

c) 20

d) 12

5.The first meeting by the shareholders of a Public company is_______________

a) Statutory company

b) Annual general meeting

c) Board meeting

d) Extraordinary general meeting

6. How frequently must board meetings be conducted?

a) Three months once in a year

b) Once in a year

c) Twice in a year

d) Six months in a year

7)."Free Entry Free Exit" is in______________

a) Private company

b) Public company

c) Government company

d) Holding company.

8).In a Government company, the Central or State government holds ______% of shares.

a) 51%

b) 50%

c) 25%

d) 75%

9).Statutory meeting is compulsory in ______________company

a) Private company

b) Public company

c) Holding company

d) Government company

10). Transferablity of shares is restricted in _______________company under 2013 act.

a) Private company

b) Public company

c) Government company

d) Subsidiary company

11). Both certificate of incorporation and commencement of business is necessary in ____________company.

a) Public company

b) Private company

c) Government company

d) One person company

12. ROC stands for___________

a) Race of companies

b) Regression of company

c) Rate of change

d) Registrar of Company

13. Which company is not necessary to file statutory report with ROC__________

a) Holding company

b) Public company

c) Private company

d) Government company

14. The minimum number of members to form a Public company is___________

a) 2

b) 7

c) 14

d) 12

15. In both Private and public company, board meeting by the Directors should held within __________days of incorporation.

a) 30 days

b) 15 days

c) 12 days

d) 45 days

16.Directors of a public company can be a director in ________companies.

a) 2 companies

b) 20 companies

c) 10 companies

d) 5 companies

17. The 100% of shares held by a one person is said to be a ________company

a) One Person company

b) Holding company

c) Subsidiary company

d) Public company

18. The meeting of Board of Directors should be called by giving _______days notice to Directors.

a) 15 days

b) 25 days

c) 7 days

d) 3 days

19. A company which acquires all or majority of equity shares of other companies is __________

a) Subsidiary company

b) Holding company

c) Private company

d) Government company

20. The minimum number of members required to form a Private limited company is___________

(a) 3

(b) 2

(c) 5

(d) 7

21.______________ clause is the first clause of the memorandum of association and this clause state the identity of the company.

a) Name

b) object

c) liability

d) situation

22. In the case of public company MOA shall be signed by at least ____________ subscribers

a) 2

b) 3

c) 5

d) 7

23. Article of association of a company can be altered by passing________________.

a) Ordinary Resolution

b) Special Resolution

c) Central government's Approval

d) Company law Board's Approval

24. Capital Clause of the MOA consists ___________ capital.

a) Authorised

b) Subscribed

c) Issued

d) paidup

25. AOA is the part of subsidiary to the ________________.

a) Promotors

b) Prospectors

c) MOA

d) Objects clause

26. The Registrar shall close _______ of the Company in the alteration of Liability Clause.

a) Altered Registration

b) Past Registration

c) Present Registration

d) initial registration

27.______________ Clause of MOA cannot be altered.

a) Subsidiary

b) liability

c) object

d) capital

28. If any clause in AOA goes beyond the memorandum it will become _____________.

a) intra vires

b) ultra vires

c) valid

d) accepted

29. The term " Ultra" means__________.

a) extra

b) within

c) beyond

d) power

30. Doctrine of indoor Management operates to protects the __________ against the company.

a) Members

b) outsiders

c) promotors

d) investors

31. “Article” means the _____________ of company as originally framed.

a) AOA

b) MOA

c) prospectus

d) capital clause

32. The company cannot carry out its activities beyond the scoop of its _______________.

a) Article

b) Memorandum

c) prospectus

d) capital clause

33. Articles are the bye – laws governing the ______________ management.

a) external

b) both a & c

c) internal

d) none of the above

34. ______________ is the written document inviting the public to buy the shares.

a) Prospectus

b) AOA

c) MOA

d) none of the above

35. Misstatement in prospectus include____________.

a) statement which are untrue

b) misleading claims

c) hiding certain viral facts

d) All the above

36. No prospectus shall be issued after ______ days from the date on which a copy of it was delivered to the Registrar.

a) 60

b) 90

c) 120

d) 80

37. ________of the company originally frame or as altered from time to time pursuance of any previous company act.

a) MOA

b) AOA

c) Prospectus.

d) none of the above

38. Which of the following is the clauses of MOA?

a) Name clause

b) situation clause

c) object clause

d) all the above.

39. Which of the following is contents of AOA?

a) Issues of preference shares

b) Calls on shares

c) Share capital.

d) all the above

40. __________ means a memorandum containing such salient features of a prospectus as may be specified by the SEBI

a) Abridged Prospectus

b) Red herring prospectus

c) public issues

d) self prospectus

41). The share capital of a company may be reduced by__________.

a) an ordinary resolution

b) a special resolution .

c) a resolution of the board of directors .

d) obtaining permission from the company law board

42). The articles of association can be altered by____________.

a) a resolution of the board of directors .

b) an ordinary resolution in general meeting .

c) a special resolution in general meeting .

d) obtaining permission from the company law board .

43). A change of registered office of a company from one place to another within the same city may be effected by ___________-.

a) ordinary resolution.

b) confirmation from the regional director of the zone .

c) special resolution .

d) special resolution with union government approval

44). A an _______may become a director of a company.

a) partnership firm .

b) person of unsound mind

c) individual

d) body corporate .

45). How many directors of a public company, unless the articles provide otherwise, must be appointed by the company in general meeting

a) All the directors .

b) One half of the directors

c) Two-thirds of the directors .

d) Three-fourths of the directors .

46). The _______constitute the top administrative organ of the company. .

a) general manager .

b) shareholders.

c) board of directors .

d) advisory panel .

47). Who/what appoints the first directors of a company ?

a) The shareholders in general meeting .

b) The Registrar of companies .

c) The articles of association .

d) The promoters .

48). The companies Act provisions as to qualification shares do not apply to ___________.

a) independent private companies .

b) directors appointed by the union government.

c) directors representing special interests .

d) all the above .

49). The union government may appoint such number of directors in a company as it may deem necessary

a) at its own initiative .

b) on the application of least 100 members of the company .

c) on the application of members holding at least 10% voting rights.

d) any of the above .

50). Which of the following is beyond the powers of the board of directors ?

a) To issue debentures .

b) To make loans .

c) To remit the payment of any debt due by a director .

d) to issue prospectus.

51). The total managerial remuneration to the directors and the manager in respect of any financial year must not exceed __________percent of the net profit.

a) one .

b) thre

c) eleven.

d) ten .

52). Where a company has three directors , the maximum remuneration payable to all of them is_________% of the annual net profit

a) 5.

b) 10.

c) 20.

d) 25.

53).Holding company means a company _______________.

a) which holds other company.

b) a government company.

c) a chartered company.

d) a subsidiary company.

54). A part from the board of directors, a company can have____________.

a) only a manager.

b) only a managing director .

c) both a manager and a managing director .

d) either a manager or a managing director .

55). A person cannot act as managing director of more than _______company /companies at a time.

a) one .

b) two .

c) four.

d) five.

56). A promoter is a person who ______________.

a) is a director .

b) is a relative of the company .

c) is a wellwisher of the company .

d) takes part in the companys incorporation .

57). The _______constitute the top administrative organ of the company. .

a) general manager .

b) shareholders.

c) board of directors .

d) advisory panel .

58). Who appoints the first directors of a company

a) The shareholders in general meeting .

b) The Registrar of companies .

c) The articles of association .

d) The promoters .

59). The companies Act provisions as to qualification shares do not apply to ___________.

a) independent private companies .

b) directors appointed by the union government.

c)directors representing special interests .

d) all of the above .

60).Which of the following is beyond the powers of the board of directors ?

a) To issue debentures.

b) To make loans.

c) To remit the payment of any debt due by a director.

d) to issue prospectus.

61. ______ meeting given an opportunity to the member to know discuss on promotion & formation of the company.

a) General

b) EGM

c) Statutory

d) None of the above

62**.** _________ Report is send by the directors to its members.

a) Statutory

b) Audit

c) Annual

d) None of the above

63**.** In the given below who are not required to hold Statutory General Meeting

a) Private company

b) Government Company

c) Public company

d) Both (a) & (b)

64.In case of Statutory General Meeting receipts & payments are prepared up to _______ days before the date of report

a) 3

b) 5

c) 7

d) 9

65. Who should certify that company allotted the shares and cash received in respect there of ______

a) Auditor

b) Director

c) Share holder

d) Members

66. In the given below who are required to hold A.G.M _______

a) Public company

b) Private company

c) Government company

d) All the three

67.The time period for conduction of AGM is extended by ROC for how many months

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

68. What is the time limit for conducting statutory meeting?

a) 1 to 5 months

b) 1 to 6 months

c) 1 to 9 months

d) None of these

69**.**The time gap between two AGM's shall not exceed.

a) 15 months

b) 18 months

c) 16 months

d) None of these

70**.** First AGM must be held within __________ from the incorporation of the company

a) 15 months

b) 18 months

c) 12 months

d) None of these

71. XYZ co, incorporated on 1 Jan 2005. The AGM should be held on 1 st July 2006. ROC extended that time to 1 Sep.2006.Is the AGM valid.

a) Valid

b) Invalid

c) Situation does not arise

d) all the above

72. Every AGM must be held with ___________ from the date of the Balance Sheet.

a) 4 months

b) 6 months

c) 9 months

d) None of these

73 AGM should be held at__________

a) Company

b) Registered office

c) Corporate office

d) None of these

74. Quorum should be present at the____________

a) Commencement of meeting

b) Middle of the meeting

c) End of the meeting

d) Any time during meeting.

75.Every business transacted at an EGM is a _________ business

a) Ordinary

b) Special

c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of the above

76. M.M. Obtained, the incorporation on Jan 1, 1993 and C.C.B on June 1, 1993. The earliest date on which it can hold the statutory meeting is_________

a) Feb 1, 1993

b) March 1, 1993

c) July 1, 1993

d) August 1, 1993

77. A cost auditor makes his report to__________

a) Members of company

b) Directors of company

c) Registrar

d) C. G.

78**.** A company not declare dividend at_____________

a) Statutory meeting

b) Annual general meeting

c) Extra ordinary G.M

d) None of the above

79.Proxy need not be a ________ of the company

a) Shareholders

b) Members

c) Both a and b

d) None of the above

80. Depositing of proxy with the company should be made within how many hours

a) 24

b) 48

c) 36

d) 72

81.Winding up means

a) starting a business

b) Dissolving a business

c) Continuing the business

d) Promotion

82.Voluntary winding up of a company can be initiated at anytime by the ____________of the company

a) Shareholders

b) Directors

c) ROC

d) Debtors

83.Mention the number of methods for winding up of a company?

a) 2

b) 6

c) 4

d) 3

84.Where the board of directors does not file a declaration as to solvency of the company,the voluntary winding up is called __________________

a) the Creditor's voluntary winding up

b) Compulsory winding up by tribunal

c) Members Voluntary winding up of a company

d) None of these

85.Any monies remaining after all debts, expenses and costs have been paid off are distributed amongst the _____________of the company.

a) Shareholders of the company

b) Registrar of company

c) Debtors of company

d) Workers of the company

86. Once, all activities are stopped and the registrations are surrendered, the winding up application petition can be filed with the _______________

a) Registrar of a company

b) Memebers of the company

c) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

d) Debtors

87. The entire process for winding up of a company can be completed within ________to___________ months , subject to government proceedings.

a) 1 to 2 year

b) 3 to 4 months

c) 6 to 7 months

d) 3 to 6 months

88. When laws or court orders, force a company to appoint a liquidator who sells assets and distributes the proceeds to creditors it is_____________

a) Compulsory winding up of a company
b) The Creditor’s voluntary winding up
c) Members voluntary winding up of a company
d) None of these

89. The law governing the procedure for winding up of Company in India is_____________

a) Section 270, Companies Act 2013
b) Section 232, Companies Act 2013
c) Section 231, Companies Act 2013
d) Section 230, Companies Act 2013

90. The object of winding up of a company by the tribunal is______________

a) To facilitate the protection of its assets
b) To convert the company into private company if it is a public company
c) To convert the company into public company if it is a private company
d) To change the Memorandum and Articles

91. Declaration of solvency of company by the Directors in case of voluntary winding up may be made within_____________

a) 5 weeks of passing resolution
b) One month
c) 6 months
d) None of these

92. The capital which is part of the uncalled capital of the company which can be called up only in the event of its winding up it is called_________________

a) Issued capital

b) Nominal capital

c) Authorized capital

d) Reserve capital

93. The Person who is appointed to conduct the proceedings of winding up is called______________

a) Creditor

b) Liquidator

c) Members

d) Contributor

94. A person who is liable to contribute to the assets of the company in the case of winding up is____________

a) Contributory

b) Liquidator

c) Vendor

d) None of these

95. When two or more existing companies go into liquidation and a new company is formed to take over their business it is called____________

a) Amalgamation

b) Absorption

c) External reconstruction

d) liquidator

96. When one or more existing companies go into liquidation and some existing company buys the business, it is known as______________

a) external reconstruction

b) liquidation

c) absorption

d) amalgamation

97. When one existing company goes into liquidation and a new company formed for the purpose buy this business, it is known as_____________

a) Liquidation

b) external reconstruction

c) amalgamation

d) absorption

98. A promoter is a person who____________.

a) Is a liquidator

b) Is a relative of the company

c) Is a well-wisher of the company

d) takes part in the company's incorporation.

99. In case of compulsory winding up Liquidator is appointed by__________.

a) Members

b) Creditors

c) Court

d) Members and court

100. Liquidator's statement of receipts and payment is known as_____________.

a) Liquidator's final statement of account

b) Cash book

c) Deficiency account

d) Cash flow statement

K2 LEVEL

1. Describe the Company

Among the most common words companies use to describe their culture are talented, driven, dedicated, innovative and ambitious

2. Discuss about the recent amendment of company's Act

The Companies (Amendment) Act, 2017 as well a recent ordinance promulgated on 2nd November 2018 saw landmark amendments and changes in the old provisions of the previous Companies Act, 2013. If you are interested in company law, you need to keep up with these. The actual number of amendments are higher, but I am collating the most impactful ones over here for a quick read.

3. Differentiate Private Company from Public Company.

A **private company** is a closely held one and requires at least two or more Persons, for its formation. On the other hand, a **public company** is owned and traded publicly. It requires 7 or more persons for its set up. There are vast differences between Pvt Ltd. and Public Ltd Company.

4. Indentify the company which is optional to file Statutory report with ROC.

There is a need for the law to take into account the requirements of different kinds of companies that may exist and seek to provide common principles to which all kinds of companies may refer while devising their corporate governance structure. Rigid structures, unnecessary controls and regulations inhibit the risk taking initiatives of the entrepreneurs.

5. Indicate the maximum number of members in a Private limited Company.

Maximum Members in a Private Limited Company is 200 Members. Here is the perfect difference between pvt ltd company and public limited company - Comparison b/w a Private & Public Ltd Company under CA, 2013

6. Classify the type of Public companies.

Public company (legally abbreviated to **PLC**) is a type of public company under United Kingdom company law, some Common wealth jurisdictions, and the Republic of Ireland

7. Give the review of Board meeting

One Board meeting is required to be held in each half of the calendar year and gap between 2 meetings is not less than 90 days. In case of one person company, where there is only 1 director, Board meeting is not required to be conducted.

8. Examine about the Directors in a Company.

A company is a legal person who is leaving only in the eyes of law. It's a creation of law which lacks both body and mind. It cannot act, just like a human being. It can act only through some human agency. Directors are those persons through whom company acts and does business. They are collectively known as Board of Directors.

9. Descriminate Annual General meeting and Board meeting.

The first few weeks after your annual meeting are prime time to take stock of annual meeting votes and outcomes while everything is fresh in the minds of the board and management team. One common mistake made during this period is to focus only on vote totals.

10. Outline any five content of AOA.

Articles of Association (AOA) are the Company's essential Rule Book which contains the set of guidelines and regulations necessary for every Company to function. The document is set to define the Company's purpose as an Organization and the tasks it is supposed to accomplish internally; ie. handling official financial records; handling company meetings along with defining the role and the powers of the Directors of the Company.

11. Show how frequently board meeting must be conducted.

Board Meetings shall be held at least once every quarter but may be held at any time in case of urgent circumstances.

Board Meetings shall be convened and presided over by the Chairman of the Board of Directors. However, the first meeting of every term of the newly elected Board of Directors shall be convened and presided over by the Director.

12. Discuss about MOA

The **memorandum of association** of a company is an important corporate document in certain jurisdictions. It is often simply referred to as the **memorandum**. In the UK, it has to be filed with the Registrar of Companies during the process of incorporating a company. It is the document that regulates the company's external affairs

13. Compare the MOA and AOA

The **memorandum of association** of a company is an important corporate document in certain jurisdictions The articles of association are the contracts between the shareholders and the organization and among the shareholder themselves. This document often defines the manner in which the shares are to be issued, dividend to be paid, the financial records to be audited and the power to be given to the shareholders with the voting rights.

14. Outline the various clauses of MOA

Name Clause, Registered Office Clause, The Object Clause, Liability Clause, Capital clause,

Subscription Clause.

15. Discuss the ultra vires

Ultra vires is a Latin term meaning "beyond powers". The term is usually used to refer to acts taken by a corporation or officers of a corporation that are taken outside of the powers or authority granted to them by law or under the corporate charter. Some states have enacted laws to prevent the use of the defense of ultra vires action to unfairly avoid obligations under otherwise valid contracts.

16. Describe deemed Prospectus

Deemed Prospectus: Under section 25 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 any document by which an offer for sale of any securities is made to the public and the company allots or agrees to allot securities in terms thereof, then such document shall for all purposes, be deemed to be a prospectus and all enactments and rules of law as to the contents in a prospectus and as to liability in respect of mis-statements and omissions therein shall apply and shall have effect as they apply to a prospectus.

17. Show down the Mis-statement of Prospectus

Prospectus is the sole of any company. On the basis of the contents of the prospectus, the general public makes up their mind whether to invest in that company or not. Hence the statements in the prospectus hold a great gravity of being absolutely true. But what if there is any wrong information given in the prospectus and there is a loss suffered by the public because of relying on it. The article gives an insight to the persons who can be held liable for the misstatement in the prospectus and various defences that are at their disposal to escape from the liability.

18. Explain the AOA

The **Articles of Association or AOA** are the legal document that along with the memorandum of association serves as the constitution of the company. It is comprised of rules and regulations that govern the company's internal affairs.

The articles of association are concerned with the internal management of the company and aims at carrying out the objectives as mentioned in the memorandum. These define the company's purpose and lay out the guidelines of how the task is to be carried out within the organization. The articles of association cover the information related to the board of directors, general meetings, voting rights, board proceedings, etc.

19. Explain the Ingredients of Prospectus

A prospectus means Any documents described or issued as a prospectus and includes any notices, circular, advertisement, or other documents inviting deposit fro the public or documents inviting offer from the public for the subscription of shares or debentures in a company." A prospectus also includes shelf prospectus and red herring prospectus. A prospectus is not merely an advertisement.

20. Summarize liability clauses

Liability Clause: – Liability clause states that the liability of the member is limited to the extent of amount unpaid on shares

21. Describe managing director.

According to sec.2 (6) of the Act, "the Managing Directors is a director who by virtue of an agreement with the company or by its Board of directors or by virtue of its Memorandum or Articles, is entrusted with substantial powers of management which would not otherwise be exercisable by him. It includes a director occupying the position of a Managing Director by whatever name called".

22. Relate the provision of appointment of managing director?

Every application seeking approval to the appointment of a managing or whole-time director or manager shall be made to the central government within a period of 90days from the date of such appointment.

The central Government shall not accord its approval to the application if it is satisfied that

The managing or whole-time director or the manager appointed is, in opinion, not a fit and proper person to be appointed as such or such appointment is not in the public interest; or

The terms and condition of the appointment of the managing or whole-time director or the manager are not fair and reasonable.

The Central Government may accord approval for a period lesser than the period for which the appointment is proposed to be made.

If he fails to vacate his office, he shall be punished with fine, which may extend to Rs, 5000 for every day during which he fails to vacate such office.

23. Discuss about manager.

According to sec.2 (24) of the Act, Manager means "an individual who, subject to the superintendence, control and direction of the Board of Directors, has the management of the whole or substantially the whole of the affairs of the company and includes a director or any other person occupying the position of a manager, by whatever name called and whether under a contract of services or not."

24. Show the Provision relating to the appointment of manager?

The managing or whole-time director or the manager appointed is, in its opinion, not a fit and proper person to be appointed as such or such appointment is not in the public interest; or

The terms and condition of the appointment of the managing or whole-time director or the manager are not fair and reasonable.

The central Government may accord approval for a period lesser than the period for which the appointment is proposal to be made.

If the appointment is not approved by the Central Government, the person appointed shall vacate his office on the date on which the decision of the Central Government is communicated to the company. If he fails to vacate his office, he shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to Rs.5, 000 for every day during which he fails to vacate such office.

25. Interpret the director.

According to sec.2 (13) of the companies Act (herein after called the Act), "a director means any person occupying the position of a director by whatever name called." It means that a director is one who is performing the functions of a director like controlling the affairs of the company.

26. Outline the position of the directors.

Directors as agents, Directors as trustees, Directors as employees, Directors as officers

27. Illustrate the power of the directors.

General powers, Specific powers, Powers subject to the consent of the company

Powers subject to the consent of the central government

28. Summarize the non-statutory duties of a director?

1. Duty to keep the fiduciary relationship
2. Duty to take care and skill

29. Classify the removal of the directors.

1. Removal by shareholders
2. Removal by the Central Government
3. Removal by the National Company Law Tribunal

30. Explain the liability of the directors?

1. Civil liabilities
2. Liability to the company
3. Criminal liabilities

31. Explain the Statutory Meeting

Statutory meeting is the first meeting of the shareholders of a public company. It must be held within a period of not less than one month nor more than 6 months from the commencement of business.

32. Discuss shares.

A share is a single unit of ownership in a company or financial asset.

33. Demonstrate minutes.

The official record of decisions made at a meeting.

34. Summarize AGM

Annual General Meeting is a gathering of company's interested Shareholders. It informs the shareholders about company's profit or loss.

35. Explain Preference Shares.

Preference shares are shares in a company that are owned by people who have the right to receive part of the company's profit.

36. Classify Company meeting.

- Board meeting
- Meeting of Shareholders
- Meeting of Debenture holder
- Meeting of Creditors

Meeting of Shareholders is classified into:

- Statutory Meeting
- Annual General Meeting
- Extraordinary General Meeting
- Class meeting

37. Outline the Requisition of valid meeting.

A minimum number of shareholders, presence of Agenda, maintenance of Minutes.

38. Describe notice.

A notice is a written or an oral statement that contains the particulars of holding a meeting.

39. Explain Quorum.

The minimum number of members who must be present at a meeting.

40. Show down the kinds of shares.

- Preference Shares
- Equity Shares

41.Summarize EGM.

A company between a company's shareholders, executives and other members. Extraordinary General Meeting is usually called on short notice with urgent matter.

42. Summarize Winding up.

Winding up is the process through which life of a company comes to an end and its property is administered for the benefit of its members and creditors.

43. Classify the types of winding up.

- Compulsory winding up (or) Winding up by Tribunal court
- Voluntary winding up
  - Winding up by members
  - Winding up by Creditors

44. Describe Amalgamation

Amalgamation is a combination of two or more companies into a new entity.

45. Discuss about Promoter.

Promoter is a person who takes an active part in the formation of a company.

46. Relate Promoter with Liquidator.

Promoter:

Is a person who takes part in the formation of a company.

Liquidator:

Is a person appointed to wind up the affairs of a company or firm.

47. Compare and contrast winding up and Dissolution

Winding up is the first stage in the process whereby assets are released, liabilities are paid off and the surplus, if any distributed among its members. Dissolution is the final stage whereby the existence of the company is withdrawn by the law. Dissolution is an act which puts an end to the life of the company.

48. Demonstrate Absorption

The process in which one company acquires the business of another company is called absorption.

49. Show the time period that company takes to complete the entire process of winding up.

It takes 6 months to 1 year for the company to wind up.

50. Relate Compulsory winding up with Voluntary Winding up.

The Voluntary winding up process does not involve the court process and is initiated by shareholders or members.

The Compulsory winding up process will require the court to order the winding up.

51. Interpret about Creditor's Voluntary winding up.

Voluntary winding up by creditors takes place when a company becomes insolvent and its unable to discharge its liabilities.

K3 LEVEL

1. List out the characteristics of a company
2. Discover the privileges enjoyed by a private company.
3. Classify the duties of promoters.
4. State the provision related to remuneration of promoters
5. Explain the promotion stage of the company formation.
6. Distinguished between a company and a partnership.
7. List out the liabilities of promoters.
8. Explain the legal position of promoters.
9. Explain public and private company.
10. List out the special privileges to private company.
11. Examine the purpose and requisites of the memorandum
12. Point out the effects of an ultra virus act
13. List out the types of ultra virus act.
14. Categorize the contents of the articles of association
15. Relationship between the memorandum and the articles.
16. Discover the exceptions to the doctrine of indoor management
17. Assume the conditions for a prospectus
18. Simplify the Objects of issuing a prospectus
19. Inspect about the remedies for mis-statement
20. Analyze about the statement in lieu of prospectus.

21. Explain the appointment of directors.
22. List out the powers of the directors of company.
23. Point out the directors' qualification of company.
24. Explain the civil & criminal liability of company.
25. List out the legal position of directors of company.
26. Explain the managerial remuneration of company.
27. Examine the purpose directors appointed by the central government.
28. Discriminate the restriction of boards powers.
29. Explain the removal of directors.
30. List out the duties of directors.
31. Distinguish between Equity shares and Preference Shares
32. Simplify the Transfer of shares.
33. Discover Annual general meeting.
34. State the provision related to Quorum of board and general meeting
35. List out the Powers and duties of chairman.
36. Explain the Matters required for special resolution.
37. Explain the Matters required for ordinary resolution.
38. Discover the minutes of the Board meeting.
39. Explain voting and demand for poll.
40. Explain class meeting.
41. Analyze the Winding up.
42. Classify the Winding up.
43. Examine Voluntary winding up.
44. Simplify winding up by Tribunal.
45. List the powers and duties of Liquidator.
46. Inspect winding up subject to the supervision of court.
47. Assume winding up and commencement of business by company's act 2013.
48. Distinguish Absorption and Amalgamation.
49. Analyze the settlement at the time of Winding up.
50. Functions of Contributory.

K4 & K5 LEVEL

51. Explain Kinds of companies
52. Distinguish between a private company and public company
53. Analyze the Duties and liabilities of promoters.
54. Explain the Procedure for conversion of private company into public company
55. Classify the Formation of company

56. Interpret about the contents of the memorandum
57. Measure the alteration of the memorandum
58. Examine about alteration of the articles of association
59. Distinguish between the memorandum and the articles.
60. Explain about the contents of prospectus.
61. Explain about the liabilioties of directos .
62. Explain about the removal of directors.
63. Outline the Kinds of shares
64. Categorize the Kinds of meeting.
65. Compare the Requisitions of valid meeting
66. Discover who may call Extraordinary General Meetings. '
67. Discover resolution.
68. Relate compulsory winding up with voluntary winding up.
69. Differentiate Contributor and Liquidator.
70. Distinguish formation and winding up
71. Summarize Liquidation
72. Explain Winding up.