

LLM
FIRST SEMESTER
COMPANY LAW
LLM – 1.5 CCL-2

(USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1 × 20 = 20

1. Companies Act 1956 was repealed by _____
 - a. Companies Act, 2002
 - b. Companies Act, 2008
 - c. Companies Act, 2013
 - d. Companies Act, 2010
2. Which type of company was introduced in the new Companies Act?
 - a. One Person Company
 - b. Public Company
 - c. Private Company
 - d. None of the above
3. Which one of the following is not a feature of a registered company?
 - a. Transferability of shares
 - b. Perpetual succession
 - c. Limited liability
 - d. Company shall not be sued
4. Registration of companies is _____
 - a. Optional
 - b. Compulsory
 - c. Optional for private companies
 - d. Compulsory for public companies
5. Minimum number of members in case of private company is _____
 - a. Two
 - b. Three
 - c. One
 - d. Seven
6. Minimum number of members in case of a public company is _____
 - a. Five
 - b. Six
 - c. Fifty
 - d. Seven
7. MOA of a company deals with-
 - a. Scope of operation
 - b. Appointment of directors
 - c. Capital
 - d. Both A and C
8. A company incorporated by an Act of the Parliament is?
 - a. Private Company
 - b. Public Company
 - c. Limited Company
 - d. Statutory Company
9. Property of the company belongs to _____
 - a. Directors
 - b. Shareholders
 - c. Government
 - d. Company

10. The company's nationality is decided by its_____
 - a. Shareholders
 - b. Its registered office
 - c. Place where books of accounts are kept
 - d. None of the above
11. The first directors of a public company are appointed by the_____
 - a. Central government
 - b. Registrar of companies
 - c. Shareholders in General Meeting
 - d. Auditor
12. Which type of the following companies require only one director?
 - a. Public company
 - b. Private company
 - c. One person company
 - d. Small companies
13. The minimum number of members necessary for a meeting is called_____
 - a. Proxy
 - b. Company secretaries
 - c. Board of directors
 - d. Quorum
14. What to do to increase the number of directors from more than 15?
 - a. Approval of the central government
 - b. Pass an ordinary resolution
 - c. Pass a special resolution
 - d. All of the above
15. Who among the following cannot file a petition for winding up of a company?
 - a. The company
 - b. Promoters
 - c. Contributory
 - d. The registrar
16. A person cannot hold office as a director simultaneously in more than_____
 - a. 50 companies
 - b. 15 companies
 - c. 10 companies
 - d. 20 companies
17. Under Sec. 149 of the Companies Act, 2013, every listed company should have at least how many women directors?
 - a. None
 - b. One
 - c. Two
 - d. Five
18. Where is the Principal Bench of NCLT located at?
 - a. Mumbai
 - b. Kolkata
 - c. Bengaluru
 - d. New Delhi
19. The company liquidator has to submit reports on the process of winding up____
 - a. Daily
 - b. Yearly
 - c. Monthly
 - d. Quarterly
20. Official liquidators are appointed from a panel of professional firms of
 - a. CAs
 - b. CSs
 - c. Advocates
 - d. All of the above

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Describe in detail, the procedure of incorporation of a company. 10
2. What are the essential documents needed for incorporation of a company. Explain the contents of such documents. 5+5=10
3. Explain in detail the different types of companies under the Companies Act, 2013. 10
4. What are the different types of shares? Explain the nature and characteristics of shares? 5+5=10
5. What is an Annual General Meeting? Trace the procedure of holding an AGM? 2+8=10
6. What are the different types of directors under the Companies Act, 2013? Explain the reasons for disqualifications of a director. 10
7. Write a detailed note on the role and functions of NCLT and NCLAT. 5+5=10
8. Trace the entire procedure of winding up of companies. 10

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