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COMPANY LAW

Limited liability Partnership Act, 2008

1. Every LLP shall have atleast _____ designated partners who are individuals and atleast _____ of them shall be a resident in India.
2. LLP act recd the assent of president on the _____ and published in official gazette of India on _____.

An Introduction to e-governance

1. An _____ is a re-engineered conventional form, represents a document in electronic format.
2. There is a provision of _____ method which is purely a _____ method.
3. A user can check the status of transactions by entering the _____.
4. The e-forms are being constantly revised. The updated e-forms are available at the website of _____.
5. DIN, CIN and DSC are important features under _____.

Sole Selling And Sole Buying Agents

1. The relationship of sole selling agent and the appointing company is that of a _____ and is governed by provisions of _____.
2. The term 'appointment' in relation to sole selling agent and sole buying or purchasing agents includes _____.
3. A company shall not appoint any individuals, firms or body corporate having _____ in the company as its sole buying or purchasing agent unless such an appointment has been previously _____ by the _____.

Investments And Loans

1. The word 'Investments' in common **parlonle** would include any property or right in which _____ is invested.
2. The term 'Investments' is used in a limited sense to mean the investing of money in _____.
3. The power to invest the funds of the company is the _____ of the Board of Directors.
4. In case of default, the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be punishable with fine of _____.

Striking Off Names Of Companies (U/S 560)

1. A company comes into existence by registration in the _____.
2. On registration of a company, the registrar issues a certificate called _____.
3. Every company so registered shall be assigned a number in one consecutive series called _____.
4. Striking off implies _____.
5. A company no longer in use is _____.
6. The company must file electronically with the Registrar a certified true copy of the order passed by the court along with _____.
7. Company law Board has no power to restore the company in terms of section 560(6), as the powers under that section were vested in the _____.
8. Company or members or creditor may make application to court for restoration of (the) company to the register, if they feel aggrieved by such decision of _____, within _____ from the publication in the official gazette of the notice of the striking off.

Application of company law to different sectors And Offences and penalties – an overview And Winding up of companies

1. A 'banking company' means any company which transacts the business of _____.
2. Private sector banks are fast emerging as an important segment of _____.
3. The working and operations of banks are regulated by the _____ within the framework of RBI Act, 1934 and the directions issued by it under the act.
4. As per RBI Act, it is _____ for bank to get itself registered with the _____.
5. A company incorporated under the (circumstances) companies Act, 1950 and desirous of commencing business of _____.
6. Should have a initial minimum paidup capital of Rs. 200 crore which is to be raised to Rs. _____ within _____ of commencement of business.
7. The promoter's contribution shall be minimum of _____ of the paid-up capital fo the bank at any point of time. It shall be locked in for _____.
8. Every insurer seeking to carry out the business of insurance in India is required to obtain a _____ from the _____ prior to commencement of business.
9. An applicant granted certificate of registration may commence the insurance business within _____ from the date of registration.
10. The authority (IRDA) consists of a chairperson, not more than _____ and not more than _____.
11. The aggregate equity participation of a foreign company in the applicant company cannot exceed _____ of the paid up capital of the insurance company.
12. A "promoter" at of a company at anytime is not permitted to hold, more than _____ of the paid up capital in any Indian insurance company.
13. The first private bank in India to be set up in private sector in India was _____.
14. _____ ranks the _____ largest development bank in the world as private banks in India and has promoted a world class institution in India.

15. Individual companies, directly or indirectly connected with large industrial houses may be permitted to participate in the equity of a now private sector bank upto a _____ of _____ but will not have controlling interest in the bank.
16. The applicant may apply to the authority within _____ days of such rejection for reconsideration of its decision. Additionally, an applicant whose requisition for registration has been rejected, may approach the authority with a fresh request for registration application after a period of _____ from the date of rejection, with a new set of promoters and for a class of insurance business different thereon originally applied for.
17. Default, breaches, violators, failures, contraventions or non-compliances under the companies act are called 'offences' which give rise to _____.
18. In various provisions, the term used for fixing liability of offence is (officers who are in default) _____.
19. Winding-up of a company is a process of _____.
20. Section 5 of the act defines the term "_____".
21. U/S 621A of the act, the offences, the penalty for which is five only may be compounded by the _____.

F. S. I.

1. A _____ is defined as a share in the share capital of a company, including stock except where a distinction between stock and shares is expressed or implied.
2. A _____ or preference share capital is that part of share capital which carries a preferential right with respect to dividend and capital both.
3. _____ means all share capital which is not preference share capital.
4. _____ means equity shares issued by a company to its employees or directors at a discount for consideration, other than cash for providing know-how or making available right in the nature of intellectual right or value additions, by whatever name called.
5. A company may issue _____ when it is able to sell them at a price above par or above nominal value.
6. A company may issue _____ of price less than the nominal value of shares at _____.
7. A company can issue further shares to persons other than _____ in accordance with relevant provisions provided under companies act.

F. S. II.

1. A company limited by shares or guarantee and having a share capital may alter its share capital in any of the ways provided under the _____.
2. The companies act allows a company to convert its fully paid up shares into _____.
3. A _____ has the some rights as to dividends as to dividends as a shareholder.
4. Reduction of capital means reduction of _____ of the company.
5. Where the directors are required to hold qualification shares, care must be taken that the effect of _____ does not disqualify any director.
6. The _____ having a debt or claim admissible in winding up are entitled to object in reduction.

7. In certain cases _____ capital is not to be treated as reduction of the capital.
8. A public company or its subsidiary must not finance the purchase (of) by any other person of its own shares or those of its _____.

F. S. III

1. All public companies either issue a prospectus or file a statement in _____.
2. Companies act provides provisions for dating and registration of _____.
3. _____ means a prospectus issued by any financial institution or bank for one or more issues of securities or class of securities specified in the prospectus.
4. _____ means a prospectus which does not have complete particulars on the price of the securities offered and the quantum of securities offered.
5. It is the duty of those who issue the prospectus to be _____ in all respects.
6. An _____ is a prospectus, within the meaning of the act, and it is deemed to have been issued by the company.
7. _____ is also leviable under the act for fraudulently inducing to invest money.
8. _____ for the acquisition of shares has been made offence under the companies act, punishable with imprisonment.
9. The _____ is a **soil** by an allottee that he has been **mised** by the miss in the prospectus lies on the allottee.

F. S. IV

1. All companies are given power to borrow by their articles which fix the _____ limit of borrowings.
2. A public company cannot borrow money until it is entitled to _____.
3. The power to borrow money and to issue debentures can only be exercised by the _____ at a duly convened meeting.
4. _____ borrowing cannot be ratified by a resolution passed by the company in general meeting.
5. A company may charge its uncalled capital of its _____ authorize it to change it.
6. A _____ is a borrowed capital consolidated into one mass for the sake of convenience.
7. A _____ creates a right in the creditor to demand repayment and the substance of a _____ is a liability upon the debtor to repay the money.
8. A _____ is one of the several instruments, required to be executed to secure redemption of debentures and payment of interest on due dates.
9. SEBI has issued guidelines pertaining to issue of _____.
10. _____ is a document of title to a time deposit.
11. _____ refers to unsecured promissory notes issued by credit with companies to borrow funds on a short term basis.
12. _____ is the amount paid to a middleman (called broker) who brings about a bargain between the seller and a purchaser of shares or debentures in the case of a company.

F. S. V

1. The power of a company to borrow includes the power to give _____ also.
2. A charge is a security given for securing loans or debentures by way of a _____ on assets of the company.
3. When floating charge crystallizes, it becomes _____.
4. The floating charge also wide powers to the company to deal with its property subject to floating charge until such charge _____.
5. A _____ is allotted at the time of registration of charge.
6. In **e-governance** , there is a facility for public inspection by electronic means using _____.
7. Every company is required to keep at its registered office _____ as well as a copy of it.
8. _____ is created by the act of parties where as _____ may be created wither through the act of parties or by operation of law.

F. S. VI

1. Every share certificate shall be issued under the _____ of the company affixed in presence of _____ directors and the _____.
2. A _____ is a bearer document of title to the specified shares.
3. _____ by a company may either be cancelled or re-issued to another person at the discretion of the _____.
4. If a member fails to pay a valid call within the stipulated time, the company may exercise the power to _____ .
5. _____ means the act of appropriation by the Board of Directors of the company of a certain number of shares to persons who have made applications for shares.

F. S. VII

1. A company is composed of _____ , though it has its own entity distinct from members.
2. Insolvent and bankrupts may be member of a company as long as they are on the _____.
3. **pawnee** and receiver can't be treated as _____.
4. Partnership firm, minor cannot become a _____ of a company.
5. Person ceases to be a member when his name is removed from _____ of company.

Deposits

1. A minor, non-resident can be nominated by _____ .
2. The _____ shall not be trust, society, body corporate, partnership firm, karta of HUF or a power of attorney holders.
3. Foreign exchange management (deposit) regulations 2000 regulates acceptance of _____ from _____.
4. _____ may direct the company to make repayment of deposits or part thereof subject to such conditions as may be prescribed in the order.
5. Deposits are _____ repayable before _____.

6. The word ' _____ ' also amounts to ' _____ '.
7. Depositor includes any person who has given a _____ to a company.
8. Any amount received by a private company from its shareholders is not regarded as _____.
9. The invitation and acceptance of deposits by the last two categories of companies is still regulated by the _____ under its direction.

Divisible Profits and Dividends

1. _____ is the share of the company's profit distributed among the members.
2. _____ is recommended by the _____ in its report to the shareholders.
3. The interim dividend is paid between _____ of the company.
4. Both interim and final dividend when declared become _____ and are payable within _____ of declaration.
5. A preference share carries a _____ as to dividend in accordance with term of issue subject to availability of distributable profits.
6. Dividend must be paid only out _____ and after _____ as provided U/S 205 of companies act, 1956.
7. _____ is empowered to allow any company to declare or pay dividend for any financial year out of profits for that year without providing for declaration.
8. U/S 173(1), declaration of dividend is an _____ business at _____.
9. _____ can be paid only in _____, not its kind.
10. A dividend in respect of a _____ has to be paid to the _____ of the share or to his order or to his banker.
11. _____ for seeking approval of central government for not providing **depreciation**.
12. " _____ " is a order by the company to its banker to pay the amount specified therein to the shareholders whose name is written therein.
13. U/A 250 A, if a dividend declared by a company has not been paid or claimed within _____ of the declaration, the same shall be within _____ days thereafter i.e. 7 days after the expiry of the 30 days from the date of declaration.
14. Once a dividend is declared a _____ has the right to claim dividend against the company.
15. A dividend including interim dividend once declared becomes a _____ and cannot be _____, except with the consent of the _____.
16. A newly incorporated company is prohibited from transferring not more than _____ of its profits to its _____.
17. ' _____ ' means the profits which the law allows the company to distribute to the shareholders by way of dividend.
18. The profits of a business means the _____ of the concerns after deducing the _____ without which those proceeds could not be earned.
19. _____ is a charge on profits while _____ is an appropriation of profits.
20. When the amount in the unpaid dividend accounts remain unclaimed and unpaid for a period of _____ once become due, it shall be credited to _____.

Accounts & Audit

1. Every company is required to keep books of account at its _____ in respect of specified transactions. However, all or any of the books of accounts may be kept at such other place in India as the _____ may decide.
2. The books of account should be kept on _____ and according to _____ system of accounting.
3. As per the act, _____ and other books and papers should be available for inspection by any director on working days during _____ books.
4. The I.C.A, 1956, specifically requires certain other books to be kept by a company for maintaining a record of its different activities in order to safeguard the interest of the shareholders and creditors. Those books are known as _____ books.
5. In addition to the books of accounts and statutory books, a company usually maintains a number of _____ in order to keep complete records of the numerous details connected with the business operations.
6. The expression ' _____ ' embraces both balance sheet and profit and loss account. In a wider sense it also covers _____ statements.
7. _____ is the accounting which the directors disclose to the shareholders of the company the result of the actual working of the company
8. The _____ and _____ must be approved by _____ and signed by _____ before the are submitted to the _____ for their report.
9. The act also required a company to file such annual accounts with the _____ .
10. _____ is a combination of performance audit and efficiency audit.
11. By and large the notes on accounts are _____ and are intended to clarify and elucidate the _____ of a company as disclosed in its balance sheet and P/L a/c.
12. The act empowers the _____ to direct, whenever it is necessary to do so that as audit of cost accounts of the company should be conducted in such manner as may be specified.
13. The act empowers the _____ to appoint either any chartered accountant or the company's own auditor to conduct a special audit in certain circumstances.
14. The act provides that the auditor of a Government company shall be appointed or re-appointed by the _____ within the limits specified.
15. The main object of the audit is to ensure that the _____ of the relevant financial year truly and fairly reflect the state of affairs of the company.

Shareholder's democracy : majority powers and minority rights

And prevention of oppression and mismanagement.

1. A member can complain of oppression only in his capacity as a member and not in his capacity as _____.
2. C.L.B and C.G. have been empowered under the act to prevent _____.
3. The directors exercise their powers through meetings of _____ and shareholders exercise their power through _____.
4. The company law provide for adequate protection for the _____ shareholders when their rights are _____ by the _____.

5. ‘ _____ ’ is a very broad term involving the welfare not only of the individual shareholders or of the **law try** according to the economic and social policies of the state.

Introduction

1. In the case of **unin** corporate associations like partnership firms, the liability of the partners for the debts of the business is _____.
2. An incorporated company never _____ except when it is _____ as per law.
3. A member does not even have an _____ in the property of the company.
4. A company cannot go beyond the power stated in the _____.
5. A member may sell his shares in the _____ and _____ the money invested by him.
6. A company, as a person separate from its members, may even sue one of its members for _____.
7. A company is a _____ for _____.
8. An unicorporated company, association or partnership consisting of large number of persons has been declared _____.
9. If two or more JHFB (Arms) carry on business together and the combined number of members exceed _____, then their association will become _____.
10. An illegal association is liable to be _____.
11. Company law in India has been modeled on the _____.
12. A _____ can be distinguished from a partnership firm, a JHFB and a registered society.

Types of Companies

1. A _____ owes certain special obligation as compared to public company.
2. A _____ is a company limited by shares or by guarantee. An _____ company is a company not having any limit on the liability of its members.
3. _____ with limited liability are permitted to be registered under a licence granted by the C.G. without using the words “limited” or “private limited”.
4. Section _____ defines Government company.
5. Auditor of a government company shall be appointed or reappointed by _____.
6. An _____ company is a company, the principal business of which consist in acquiring, holding and dealing in shares and securities.
7. A company formed under the act of the parliament or state legislature is called a _____.
8. Not less than _____ of the paid-up share capital of such as institution (PFI) is held by or controlled by the C. G.
9. The membership of _____ is open to such people who themselves are the primary producers, which is an activity by which same agricultural produce is produced by such primary producers.
10. If a company is engaged in any other business to an appreciable extent, it will not be treated as an _____.

11. If the _____ holds more than half in nominal value of subsidiary's equity share capital, the relationship of holding company and subsidiary subsists between them.
12. A _____ company is a company which is incorporated in a country outside India under the law of that other country and has place of business in India.
13. The employees of government company are not the employees of _____.
14. _____ are permitted to delete the word " _____ " from their name.
15. An _____ company may or may not have share capital.
16. Members of _____ are not liable directly to the creditors of the company as in the case of partners of the firm.
17. The memorandum of a _____ must state the amount of guarantee, it may be different denominations.
18. The voting power of _____ having share capital is determined by the shareholding and not by guarantee.
19. A member of a private company cannot appoint more than _____ to attend and vote at the meeting of the company.
20. A private company means which has minimum paid up capital of Rs. _____ and higher as may be prescribed by AOA.
A public company means which has minimum paid up capital of Rs. _____.
21. A company created by grant or a charter by the crown is called a _____ and is regulated by that charter.

Promoter and Formation of companies

1. _____ are generally the persons who assume the primary responsibility of matters relating to promotion of company.
2. A _____ is not forbidden to make profit but make secret profit.
3. Disclosure by promoters to the company should be through the medium of the _____.
4. A _____ is not allowed to derive a profit from the sale of his own property to the company unless all material facts are disclosed.
5. In addition to disclosing secret profits, a _____ has the duty to disclose to the company any interest he has in transaction entered into by him.
6. _____ may be suspended by the court for taking part in the management of the company for a period of _____ in circumstances specified U/S 203.
7. A _____ is criminally liable U/S 63. He may be made liable to public examination if the court so orders.
8. A company may proceed against a _____ on action for decoit or breach of duty U/S 543.
9. A _____ has no legal right to claim promotional expenses for his services unless there is a valid contract.
10. Whatever be the nature of remuneration or benefit, it must be disclosed in the prospectus, if paid, within _____ preceding the date of the prospectus.
11. The person who assume the primary responsibility of matters relating to promotion of a company are called _____. A promoter may be a natural person as a company. A person who may have so acted in the formation of a company may well be termed as a _____.

12. A _____ is neither an agent of, nor a trustee for, the company because it is not in existence. The promoters undoubtedly stands in a _____ position.
13. The other important document is _____ which contains the rules and regulation relating to the internal management of the company.
14. A scanned copy of duly stamped and executed MOA & AOA is also required to be attached with _____ and submitted _____.
15. When / where the articles of a public company having share capital none a person as a director, he must file his consent as an attachment to _____.
16. Where the location of a company is not finalized _____ can be filed later but within _____ from the date of incorporation.
17. _____ can also be filed within _____ of the registration of the company or appointment of first directors.

Contracts and Conversions

1. A company being an artificial persons can contract only through it's _____.
2. Contracts made on behalf of the company before its incorporation - _____.
3. Contracts made after incorporation but before obtaining the certificate to commence the business - _____.
4. _____ contracts are contracts **purported** to be made on behalf of company before its incorporation.
5. A public company can be converted into a private company only after the approval of the _____.
6. A private company or a company having no share capital may commence business and exercise its various power immediately after it is _____.
7. A _____, on the other hand, must obtain a certificate to _____ from the _____ before it can commence business or exercise its borrowing powers.
8. The certificate of commencement of business is a _____ that a company is entitled to commence business.
9. The _____ business entitles the company to comments business given in the _____ clause of the _____.
10. No business given in the “_____” can be commenced without obtaining prior approval of the shareholders by way of _____.
11. Pursuant to section 147(1)(b), every company shall have its name engraved in legible characters on its _____.
12. Conversion of a private company into a public company can be grasped as conversion by _____.
13. Only those contracts which are _____ or within the powers of the company will be valid and binding where a contract is intra vires the company but _____ the _____, the company may be liable and may even notify it.

1. The first step in the formation of a company is to prepare a document called the _____.
2. The _____ of a company contains the fundamental provisions of the company's constitution.
3. The purpose of the _____ clause in the memorandum is _____.
4. Where a company is a subscriber to the M.O.A, it must be signed by a duly _____.
5. _____ witness can attest all the signatures provided be is not himself a subscriber (of) to the memorandum.
6. Pursuant to MCA-21 project, the soft copies of the MOA & AOA should be filed alongwith _____.
7. The _____ must make _____ to ensure that the name allowed by him is not misleading or intended to deceive with reference to its objects clause.
8. The MAC has also clarified that at _____ is not an official publication of a company within the meaning of section 147 of the act.
9. The _____ clause is of great importance because it determines the purpose and the capacity of the company.
10. It is _____ for a company to act beyond the limits of its _____.
11. The general rule is that act which is ultra vires the company is incapable of _____.
12. An ultra vires borrowing does not create a relationship a _____.
13. An ultra vires contract is **noll** and void as that of contract with a _____.
14. A shareholders can get back the money paid by him to the company under an _____.
15. Ultra vires contract are _____ and hence cannot become intra vires by reason of _____.
16. The members can get an _____ to restrain the company wherein ultra vires act has been or is about to be under taken.
17. The shares into which the capital is divided must be of fixed value, which is commonly known as _____ value of shares.
18. The amount actually paid by the shareholders is called the _____.
19. Out of the issued capital, the total amount actually subscribed or agreed to be subscribed is known as _____.
20. The rectification of the name must also be carried out if the central government so directs within a period of _____ from the date of registration of the company.
21. The direction of the CG is required to be complied within a period of _____ from the date thereof.
22. A notice of the change is required to be given to the registrar in _____ within _____ of such change.
23. U/S 637 B(b), the _____ has been empowered to **condone** delay in filing any document with the registrar.
24. The _____ of a company are its by-laws or rules and regulations that governs the management of its internal affairs and the conduct of its business.

25. The articles regulate the _____ of the affairs of the company by way of defining the powers of its officers and establishing a contract between the company and the members and between the members *inter se*
26. In the case of a company _____ the articles shall state the number(s) of members with which it is to be registered.
27. A company has a statutory right to alter its _____.
28. Utmost caution must be exercised in the preparation of the _____.
29. The alteration of _____ must not constitute a fraud on the minority by a majority.
30. _____ binds the members in the same way as original articles.
31. The term “_____” signifies a person who is not a member of the company, even if he is a director of a or solicitor to the company.
32. The _____ do not confer any _____ even upon a member in a capacity other than that of a member.
33. Every person dealing the company is deemed to have a “_____” (to) of the contents of its memorandum and articles.
34. The doctrine of _____ protects third parties who are entitled to an assurance that all procedural aspects of a transaction are carried out.
35. While the doctrine of “_____” seeks to protect the company against the outsiders, the principal of “_____” operates to protect the outsiders against the company.

Boards Report and Disclosure

1. Attaching _____ to every Balance sheet is mandatory.
2. The matter to be included in _____ should be under the provisions of companies act, listing agreement, SEBI guideline and RBI directions.
3. As per _____ directors, certain disclosures are required to be made by a non-banking companies receiving deposits.
4. Board’s report should be signed by the _____ of the Board, if so authorized and if not so authorized then by _____ of the company, one of whom shall be the _____, where there is one.
5. The _____ shall be collectively responsible for any statement in its report which is false in any material particular or for any omission of a material fact.
6. _____ would comprise of certification of the compliance of various requirements under the companies act and the rules thereunder.
7. In accordance with the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 383A of the compaies act, 1956, a company is required to file with registrar a compliance certificate in _____ within _____ from date on which AGM is hold.

Registers and Returns

1. _____ books are required to be maintained for smooth and efficient functioning of the company.

Inspection and Investigation

1. The _____ has been empower to conduct investigation into the affairs of the company in circumstances as specified under the act.
2. Only an individual or individuals may be appointed as _____ to conduct the investigation into the affairs of the company and to report thereon in the prescribed manner.

Compromise and Arrangements

1. A _____ means settlement or adjustment of claims in dispute by mutual concessions.

Producer Companies

1. A ' _____ ' shall mean any person engaged in any activity connected with or relatable to any primary produce.
2. A full time _____ shall be appointed by the board by whatever name called who shall not be member of the company
3. Every producer company having as average annual turnover as prescribed shall appoint a _____ of the company.
4. Provisions for conducting an _____ along with notice contents have also been provided under the companies act.
5. Every _____ shall keep proper books of accounts with respect to matters specified in the act and shall have interval audit of its accounts as may be specified in its articles, by a chartered accountant.
6. Any _____ may make an application for its reconversion into inter-state cooperative society, following the procedure laid down in the act.

Management & Control of Company – IV

Company secretary

1. Every company having a paid up share capital of Rs. _____ or more is compulsorily required to have a company secretary U/S 383A.
2. Every company having a paid up share capital of Rs. _____ or more but less than Rs. _____ is required to file a compliance certificate from CS in _____ in such form and within such time as may be prescribed.
3. Every company is expected to adhere not only to the letter of the law but also ensure that the spirit of the law is upheld.
4. Appointment of CS is made by means of a resolution passed at (the) meeting of _____.
5. Dismissal of a CS can be done by the _____ or by the _____ (if authorized by the board)
6. Role of a CS is _____.

7. One of the most important roles of practicing CS into provide _____ to the corporate world.
8. A CS in practice is entitled to issue and / or sign compliance certificate and / or annual return for not more than _____ companies in aggregate in a calendar year.

Management & Control of Company – III

MD – WTD – Manager

1. On appointment of a person as a MD or WTD or manager, a return in _____ within _____ from the date of such appointment is required to be filed with ROC and application to CG shall be made in _____.
2. To remove a person from MD ship, approval of _____ is not required.
3. The substance provisions with regard to appointment and reappointment of WTD are similar to that of _____.
4. The _____ is a necessary element of company meeting and is usually appointed by articles.
5. The _____ may adjourn meeting at his discretion when he feels that peaceful conduct of the meeting is not possible
6. A _____ may or may not be _____ of the company.
7. Unlike the MD of a company, as executive director or a WTD is not entrusted by a company with _____ of management of the business and affairs of the company.
8. An _____ may also be called _____.
9. A _____ of a company also appointed as a director of the company is in the position of a WTD.
10. (in) It is a general view that a MD combines two capacities, namely _____.
11. An additional director can be appointed by the BOD of a company _____.
12. No company can appoint a MD for term exceeding _____ at a time.
13. A MD for a limited company may have _____.
14. A MD must hold and continue to hold the office of director.
15. A director entrusted with managerial functions will be a MD even though he may be called as ' _____ ' or ' _____ '.

Management & Control of companies – II

Power & Duties of directors

1. The liabilities of _____ are numerous order the ICA, 1956
2. Certain powers are exercisable only at _____ and certain powers are exercisable with the approval of company in _____.
3. In some exceptional cases, the general body of shareholders is competent to act even in matters _____.
4. The position of directors in respect of company's properties and the rights conferred upon them to be exercised as directors is that of a _____.
5. Application for giving loans, providing security or guarantee in connection with a loan shall be made to the _____ in _____.
6. The _____ acting together are the authority in conducting the affairs of the company.

Management & Control of companies

1. Every public company shall have at least _____ directors and every other company shall have atleast _____ directors.
2. Directors are _____ of the company.
3. _____ of qualification shares in a company in which are is a director is not statutorily required.
4. _____ approval is required for increasing the number of directors in certain circumstances specified U/S 259 of the act.
5. A director may resign his office in manner provided by _____.
6. Provisions related to _____ shall not apply to private company unless it is a subsidiary of a public company.
7. No person shall hold office at the same time as small shareholders director in more than _____ companies.
8. U/S 314 regarding _____ applies to public as well as private companies.
9. When a company is registered under companies act it becomes a _____.
10. Prior to _____, the average size of business and trade agency was very small.
11. The _____ got only sitting fees for the Board Meetings attended by them, as yield very (low) little or no powers.
12. The supreme executive authority in the control of a company and its affairs resides is persons known as “_____”.
13. Section 52 of the act makes it obligatory on every company to have atleast three directors and other company to have atleast _____ directors.
14. Directors are _____ of the money of the company, but not the debts due to the company
15. There is no statutory requirement for a director must hold _____ in the company in which he is a director. U/S 270 – the qualification shares must be obtained within _____ months after his appointment as a director and nominal value shall not exceed Rs. _____ and a director who obtains his qualification shares as a _____ from promoters of a company is guilty of a gross breach of trust and he is liable to give up the shares.
16. A director appointed by _____ need not hold _____ U/S 480.
17. Where an increase in number of directors involve an alteration of the articles a _____ would be necessary for the purpose.
18. Section 275 of ICA prohibits the appointment of a person holding office of a director of the same time in more than _____.
19. First director means the director of the company who assumes office from the date of _____ of the company.
20. Those directors who have been biggest in office once their appointment shall _____.
21. When there are no validity appointed directors functioning, the shareholders have the right to appoint directors of the _____.
22. The reappointment of directors shall be effective from the day of the _____ meeting.

23. The directors are usually (appointed) elected by shareholders at general meeting by an _____ passed by simple majority of votes.
24. Two or more directors should not be elected _____ or by _____.
25. The directors appointed by principle of _____ hold of file for _____ and cannot be removed by the company in general meeting U/S 284.
26. It is the _____ of the BOD to appoint an alternate director.
27. _____ can be appointed only if provision to that effect exists in the MOA or AOA of the company unless where a statute provides for such nomination.
28. As per U/S 255 of the act, it should be ensured the total number of non-relational directors does not exceed _____ of the total strength of the board.
29. _____ are in the same position and the owe same duties to the company as any other director.
30. _____ means a shareholder holding shares of nominal value of 20 k rupees or less in a public company to which this section applies.
31. Pursuant section 284(1) of the act the shareholders of a company may by passing an _____ resolution at _____ remove director before the expiry of his period.
32. The shareholders cannot be restrained from calling _____ to remove existing directors and appoint new directors.
33. Tenure of small shareholders maximum period of _____ as expiry the same person if so desires maybe elected for another period of _____.

ANSWERS

Limited liability Partnership Act, 2008

1. Two, one
2. 7th January, 2009, 9th January, 2009

An Introduction to e-governance

1. e-form
2. on-line payment, safe
3. (SRN) Service Request Number
4. (MCA) www.mca.gov.in
5. e-governance mode (MCA-21) Ministry of corporate affairs of 21st century

Sole Selling And Sole Buying Agents

1. principal and an agent, I.C.A, 1872
2. re-appointment
3. substantial interest, approved, central government

Investments And Loans

1. money or capital
2. shares, stock, debentures or other securities
3. prerogative
4. Rs. 50,000/-

Striking Off Names Of Companies (U/S 560)

1. office of the Registrar of companies
2. Certificate of Incorporation
3. Corporate Identification Number (CIN)
4. Removal
5. defunct company
6. e-form 21
7. high court
8. striking off, 20 yrs

Application of company law to different sectors

And

Offences and penalties – an overview

And

Winding up of companies

1. banking
2. Indian financial system
3. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
4. Mandatory, RBI
5. Banking
6. 200 crore, 300 crore
7. 40%, 5 yrs
8. Certificate of registration, IRDA
9. Twelve months
10. Five whole time members, four part time members
11. Twenty six percent
12. Promoter, 26 percent
13. IndusInd Bank
14. IDBI, tenth
15. Maximum, 10 percent
16. Thirty days, two years
17. Offences, penal liability
18. Officers in default
19. Putting an end to the life of a company
20. Officer who is in default
21. Central government

F. S. I.

1. share
2. preference share
3. equity share capital
4. sweat equity shares
5. securities at premium
6. shares, a discount
7. existing shareholders

F.S. II

1. companies act
2. stock
3. a stockholders
4. issued, subscribed or paid-up capital
5. reduction
6. crs
7. diminution of share capital
8. holding company

F. S. III

1. lieu of prospectus
2. prospectus
3. shelf prospectus
4. red-herring prospectus
5. truthfull
6. offer for sale
7. additional penalty
8. impersonation
9. burden of proof

F. S. IV

1. maximum
2. commence business
3. directors
4. ultra vires
5. articles or memorandum
6. debenture stock
7. loan, debt
8. debenture trust deed
9. debentures
10. certificate of deposit

11. commercial paper

12. brokerage

F. S. V

- 1. security**
- 2. a charge**
- 3. fixed**
- 4. crystallizes**
- 5. charge identification number**
- 6. internet**
- 7. register of all charges**
- 8. mortgage, a charge**

F. S. VI

- 1. common seal, two, secretary**
- 2. a share warrant**
- 3. shares forfeited, board**
- 4. forfeit the shares**
- 5. allotment**

F. S. VII

- 1. members**
- 2. register of members**
- 3. members**
- 4. member**
- 5. register of members**

Deposits

- 1. Holder of deposits**
- 2. Nominee**
- 3. Acceptance of deposits, NRP's**
- 4. CLB**
- 5. Not, maturity**
- 6. 'renew', 'acquire again'**
- 7. Loan**
- 8. 'deposit'**
- 9. Reserve Bank of India**

Divisible Profits & Dividends

- 1. Dividend**
- 2. Final dividend, B. O. D**
- 3. Two AGM**

4. Debt, 30 days
5. A preferential right
6. Profits, providing for depreciation
7. CG
8. Ordinary, AGM
9. Dividend, cash
10. A share, registered shareholder
11. Eform 23AAC
12. "Dividend warrant"
13. 30 days, 7 days
14. Shareholder
15. Debt, revalued, shareholders
16. Ten percent reserves
17. 'Divisible profits'
18. Not proceeds, necessary expenses
19. Interest, dividend
20. Seven years, IEPF

Accounts & Audit

1. Registered office, Board of directors
2. Accrual basis, double entry
3. Books of account, business books
4. Statutory books
5. Statistical books
6. 'Annual accounts'
7. P/L A/c
8. Balance Sheet & P/L, BOD, directors, auditors
9. ROC
10. Social audit
11. Self-explanatory, financial position
12. CG
13. CG
14. Controller and auditor general of India
15. Statement of accounts

Shareholder's democracy : majority powers and minority rights And prevention of oppression and mismanagement.

1. Director or creditor
2. Oppression and mismanagement
3. B.O.D, AGM / general meeting
4. Minority, transfled, majority
5. Public interest

Introduction

- 1. Unlimited**
- 2. Dies, wasud up**
- 3. Insurable interest**
- 4. M.O.A**
- 5. Open market, realize**
- 6. Libel**
- 7. Voluntary association, profit**
- 8. Illegal**
- 9. 20, illegal**
- 10. Taxed**
- 11. English acts**
- 12. A limited company**
- 13. “lifting of or piercing through the corporate veil”**
- 14. Natural and artificial persons**

Types of Companies

- 1. A private company**
- 2. A limited company, unlimited**
- 3. Associations not for profit**
- 4. Section 617**
- 5. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C & AG)**
- 6. Investment**
- 7. Statutory company / corporation**
- 8. 51%**
- 9. Producer companies**
- 10. Investment company**
- 11. Holding company**
- 12. Foreign company**
- 13. CG & SG**
- 14. Government companies, “private”**
- 15. Unlimited**
- 16. Unlimited company**
- 17. Company limited by guarantee**
- 18. Guarantee company**
- 19. One proxy**
- 20. Rs. 11 lakh, Rs. 5 lakh**
- 21. Charter company**

Promoter and Formation of companies

- 1. Promoters**

2. Promoter
3. B.O.D
4. Promoter
5. Promoter
6. Promoter, 5 yrs.
7. Promoter
8. Promoter
9. Promoter
10. 2 yrs
11. Promoters, promoter
12. Promoter, fiduciary
13. A.O.A
14. E form 1, electronically
15. E-form 32
16. E-form 18, 30 days
17. E-form No. 32, 30 days

Contracts and Conversions

1. Agents
2. Preliminary or pre-incorporation contracts
3. Provisional contracts
4. Preliminary
5. Central government
6. Incorporated
7. Public company, registrar
8. Conclusive evidence
9. Certificate to commence business, main objects, MOA
10. "other objects clause", special resolution
11. Seal
12. By choice or volition and by default
13. Ultra vires, ultra vires, directors

MOA & AOA

1. MOA
2. MOA
3. The objects, two fold
4. Authorized agent
5. One
6. E-form No. 1
7. Registrar, preliminary enquiries
8. Share certificate
9. Objects

10. Ultra vires, memorandum
11. Ratification
12. Debtor and creditor
13. Minor
14. Ultravires allotment of shares
15. Void ab initio, estoppels or ratification
16. Injunction
17. Nominal
18. Paid-up capital
19. Subscribed capital
20. 12 months
21. 3 months
22. E-form 18, 30 days
23. CG
24. AOA
25. Internal management
26. Limited by guarantee
27. AOA
28. AOA
29. AOA
30. Alteration
31. “outsider”
32. Articles, contractual rights
33. “constructive notice”
34. Indoor management
35. “Constructive notice” , “indoor management”

Boards Report and Disclosure

1. Board’s report
2. Board’s report
3. RBI’s directors
4. Chairman, not less than two directors, M.D
5. The board
6. Compliance certificate
7. E-form 66 within 30 days

Registers and Returns

1. Non-statutory books

Inspection and Investigation

1. CG
2. Inspector(s)

Compromise and Arrangements

1. **compromise**

Producer Companies

1. **'producer'**
2. **Chief executive**
3. **Whole-time secretary**
4. **AGM**
5. **Producer company**
6. **Producer company**

Management & Control of Company – IV

Company secretary

1. **Rs. 2 cr**
2. **Rs. 10 lakhs, Rs. 2 crore, whole time practice**
3. **CS**
4. **BOD**
5. **BOD, MD**
6. **Three fold**
7. **Advisory services**
8. **Eighty**

Management & Control of Company – III

MD – WTD – Manager

1. **E-form 25C, 90 days, e-form 25A**
2. **CG**
3. **MD**
4. **Chairman**
5. **Chairman**
6. **Manager, director**
7. **Substantial powers**
8. **Executive director, WTD**
9. **Whole time employee**
10. **Manager and director**
11. **U/S 260**
12. **Five years**
13. **Dual capacity**
14. **MD**
15. **“technical director”, “technical advisor”**

Management & Control of companies – II

Power & Duties of directors

1. Directors
2. Board meetings, general meeting
3. Delegated to the board
4. Trustee
5. CG, e-form 24AB
6. directors

Management & Control of companies

1. three, two
2. trustees
3. holding
4. CG
5. Articles
6. Managerial remuneration
7. Two companies
8. Office or place of profit
9. Legal entity
10. Second world war
11. Part-time directors
12. “Board of Directors”
13. Three, two
14. Trustees, debts due to the company
15. Qualification shares, 2 months, Rs. 5000, secret gift
16. CG, Q.S
17. Special resolution
18. Fifteen companies
19. Incorporation of the company
20. Retire first
21. AGM
22. Adjourned meeting
23. Ordinary resolution
24. Enbloc or by single resolution
25. Proportional representation, three years
26. Prerogative (power)
27. Nominee directors
28. One third
29. Nominee directors
30. Small shareholders
31. Ordinary resolution, G.M.
32. AGM
33. Three years, 3 yrs

