

15. (a) Why a company should have debenture holder's meeting?

Or

- (b) State the advantages of conducting creditors' meeting.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b)

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) When does a private company become a public company?

Or

- (b) Explain the rules applicable to Government companies.

17. (a) State the liabilities of a managing directors.

Or

- (b) State the advantages of share holders.

18. (a) Explain in detail the 'sense of the meeting'.

Or

- (b) Explain the duties of a chairman in a company.

19. (a) Explain the importance of conducting annual general meeting.

Or

- (b) Explain the statutory report.

20. (a) 'Meeting of debentures holders'—Explain.

Or

- (b) Explain the need of conducting creditors meeting.

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B.Com. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION,
NOVEMBER 2019.

Third Semester

Commerce — Allied

COMPANY ORGANIZATION

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer

1. A company is a juristic person with a perpetual succession.
(a) As such it never dies
(b) Its life depends on the life of its members
(c) It is created by a process of law and can be put an end to only by a process of law
(d) (a) and (c) both
2. The first joint stock companies Act in India was passed in
(a) 1844 (b) 1850
(c) 1857 (d) 1913



3. The minimum number of directors in a public company must be
 (a) 2 (b) 3
 (c) 5 (d) 7
4. The Board of Directors cannot delegate the power to
 (a) Issue debentures
 (b) Issue shares
 (c) Invest the funds of the company
 (d) Both (a) and (b)
5. The notice for a general meeting of a company must be given at least
 (a) 7 days
 (b) 14 days
 (c) 21 days
 (d) 30 days before the meeting
6. A special resolution must be filed with the registrar for registration within
 (a) 14 days
 (b) 21 days
 (c) 30 days
 (d) 45 days of its passing
7. The proper authority for convening a general meeting of a company is the
 (a) Board of Directors
 (b) Managing Directors
 (c) Chairman of the Board of Directors
 (d) Shareholders
8. The statutory meeting is required to be held by
 (a) All companies
 (b) Only private companies
 (c) Only public companies
 (d) Only registered companies

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9. Who cannot initiate a fast track corporate insolvency resolution process?
 (a) Financial creditor
 (b) Operational creditor
 (c) Corporate debtor
 (d) Insolvency professional
10. A committee of creditors comprises of
 (a) Financial creditors
 (b) Secured creditors
 (c) Operational creditors
 (d) Independent financial creditors only.

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Define a company. Explain the characteristics of a company.
 Or
 (b) Briefly trace the history of company law in India.
12. (a) How can the class rights of shareholders be varied?
 Or
 (b) What are the disqualifications of a director?
13. (a) Write a note on Resolution and its kinds.
 Or
 (b) Write a note on adjournment of meeting.
14. (a) What are the requisites of a valid meeting?
 Or
 (b) Write a short note on 'class meeting'?

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