



SLR-O – 1

Seat No.	
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND NEW CHALLENGES (Paper – I)
(New – CBCS)**

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

- Instructions:** 1) Answer **five** questions.
2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.
3) Question No. **1** is **compulsory** and **any four** from the rest (2 to 8).

1. Explain the new trend of Educational Policy in India. Do you think it is discriminatory being a sovereign democratic state.
 2. Explain the procedure of appointment, transfer and removal of Judges of High Court and Supreme Court of India.
 3. The Election process in India is weak as we compare to advanced nation. Why political parties unwilling to bring reform in the present scenario ? Suggest ways to check the criminal involvement.
 4. Right to strike, Hartal and Bandhis a tool but it hamper the real progress and growth. Suggest remedy.
 5. Woman are equally treated and participating in almost all sector and now a days much ahead than earlier. What are the major problems in granting excessive Right to Women in India.
 6. It is a public opinion that State is discriminating and many times violating Article 14 besides court direction and guidelines while implementing the policy. Explain recent Supreme Court Judgments in relation to Article 14.
 7. Explain the centre and state relationship in allocation and sharing of resources.
 8. Write short notes on **any two**. **(2×7)**
 - a) Inter-State dispute on resources
 - b) Secularism
 - c) Caste Reservation Vs Economic Reservation
 - d) Compensation Jurisprudence.
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SLR-O – 2

Seat No.	
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**First Year of The LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
(Paper – II) (New – CBCS)**

Day and Date: Monday, 30-11-2015

Total Marks: 70

Time: 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Instructions: 1) Answer **five** questions.

2) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

3) Question No. **1** is **compulsory** and **any four** from the rest (**2 to 8**)

1. What is the main objective of Legal Education ? How this Legal Education is differ from other type of Education ?
 2. Explain the Clinical Education and which are covered in Indian Clinical legal education ?
 3. Explain the Doctrinal and Non Doctrinal Research. How Non Doctrinal research is considered much more superior than other in research field ?
 4. Explain the recent trend of examination system and problems in evaluation system.
 5. What is Research Problem ? How do you conduct survey in a particular problem ?
 6. What is Juristic Writings ? How it is relevant to select a problem ?
 7. How Research Problem is formulated ? Suggest what type of tools and techniques required for collection of data.
 8. Write short notes on **any two**. **(2×7)**
 - a) Decisional Materials
 - b) Analysis of Data
 - c) Use of Observation study
 - d) Socio legal Research.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY (Paper – III)
(New – CBCS)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 2-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

Max. Marks : 70

Instructions: 1) Answer **any five** out of **eight** questions.
2) Question No. **1** is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following.
 - 1) Explain the problems of status of Computer Software in the Copy Right.
 - 2) Need and Scope of Law Reforms.
 - 3) Patent Co-operative Treaty (PCT).
 - 4) To what extent the computer programmes are patentable - Explain.
 2. Freedom of speech and expression as the basis of the regime of Intellectual Property Right - Explain in the light of Human Rights context and Case Law.
 3. Discuss elaborately on TRIPS and Intellectual Property Conventions.
 4. Explain differences in resources for patent examination between developed and developing societies.
 5. Write in detail the International perspectives of Intellectual Property Rights.
 6. What are the implications of granting exclusive marketing rights in India in accordance with TRIPS agreements ? Discuss.
 7. Explain the meaning and types of Biotechnology Patents in detail with Case Law.
 8. Explain the concept of Copy Right and explain various rights which are comprised in Copy Rights.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) Examination, 2015
LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISE (New CBCS)
(Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Friday, 4-12-2015

Max. Marks : 70

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m.

- Instructions:** 1) Answer **any five** out of **any eight** questions.
2) Question No. 1 is **compulsory**.
3) **All** questions carry **equal** marks.

1. Answer **any two** of the following (short notes) :
 - 1) NRI investment
 - 2) Winding up
 - 3) De-materialization securities
 - 4) Public liability insurance.
 2. Who is “Depository” ? What is the role of depository visualized U/the Depositories Act, 1996. Explain in the light of global depository perspective.
 3. Elucidate the need for pollution control bringing out clearly the inter relationship between pollution environment and development.
 4. Discuss the significance of distribution of power as a constitutional frame work for industrial policy and legislation.
 5. Discuss Part IV of the constitution and its impact on industrial policy and legislation.
 6. Foreign direct investment is an important source of capital necessary for economic development of a nation. In the said view, discuss the provisions of the Foreign Exchange Management Act.
 7. With the entry of private enterprises the insurance sector has witnessed some phenomenal growth in India. However, it has raised certain concerns of consumer protection. In this regard examine the jurisdiction of the Insurance Regulatory authority to protect interest of consumers in Insurance service.
 8. Emergence of regulatory authority is a hallmark of the free trade era. In what different areas of trade you find such authority. Describe common characteristics of these authorities.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2015
INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – I
(Paper – I)**

Day and Date : Friday, 27-11-2015

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

- Instructions :** 1) Q. No. 1, 2, and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Answer **any one** from Q. No. 3 to Q. No. 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

1. A) Multiple choice questions :

6

- i) Which Article of Constitution says and declares that the Sovereign Democratic Republic of India 'shall be the union of states'?
A) Article 3 B) Article 5 C) Article 19 D) Article 1
- ii) Which Article says 'the formation of new states and alteration of boundaries, etc. of existing states' ?
A) 15 B) 17 C) 3 D) 21
- iii) The basic postulate of the Rule of law is that
A) "Justice should not only be done but it must also be seen to be done"
B) Equality principle
C) Test of reasonable classification
D) None of the above
- iv) "Freedom of Speech and of the Press lay at the foundation of all democratic organizations, for without free political discussion no public education, so essential for the proper functioning of the process of popular government, is possible"-Justice Patanjali Shastri observed in
A) A. R. Gopalan Vs. State of Madras
B) Romesh Topper Vs. State of Madras
C) Srinivas Vs. State of Madras
D) Arunachal Wadar Vs. State of Madras

P.T.O.



v) The Right guaranteed in Art. 21 is available to

- A) Citizens and not to non-citizens
- B) Only citizens above 18 years
- C) Citizens as well as non-citizens
- D) For only senior citizens

vi) Cultural and Educational Rights are discussed in

- A) Articles 20-21
- B) Articles 14-15
- C) Articles 29-30
- D) Articles 28-32

B) Fill in the blanks :

6

- i) Article 14 uses two expressions “equality before the law” and “_____”.
- ii) “In our Constituent Assembly this Twenty Sixth Day _____, 1949 do hereby, adopt and give ourselves this Constitution”.
- iii) Article _____ says that “no discrimination on grounds of Religion, Race, Caste etc.”
- iv) Abolition of untouchability is in Article _____.
- v) Class (I) of Article 20 is _____.
- vi) “Nemo debet vis vexari” means _____.

2. What is the rule laid down in TMA Pai Foundation case by Supreme Court of India and discuss the rights of Minority Educational Institutions with the help of case law. 12

3. Explain the scope and extent of personal liberty in India with decided case law. 12

4. What are the protections against arrested person ? Discuss with Constitutional perspective and case law. 12

5. Explain the definition of State in relation to fundamental rights. 12

6. Write short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)

- A) Article 22 and Emergency.
- B) Prohibition self-incrimination.
- C) Administrative Discretion.
- D) The Mandal Commission Case
- E) Grounds of preventive detention.
- F) Explain the dimensions of Maneka Ghandhi case.



**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – I) (Old) Examination, 2015
JURISPRUDENCE – I (Paper – II)**

Day and Date : Monday, 30-11-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 60

- Instructions :** 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Question No. 3 to 5.
3) Figure to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice :

(6×1=6)

- 1) The book on social dimensions of law and justice written by
 - a) J. Stone
 - b) Kelson
 - c) Austin
 - d) Justice Krishna Ayer
- 2) _____ book written by cardozo
 - a) Introduction to jurisprudence
 - b) The nature of Judicial Process
 - c) History of dharmashastras
 - d) The nature of law
- 3) The law must be stable, but it must not stand still _____ is quoted by.
 - a) Justice Bhagvati
 - b) Justice Chandrachood
 - c) Justice Kanade
 - d) None of the above
- 4) John Finnis written on
 - a) Philosophy of law
 - b) Pure theory
 - c) Dharma
 - d) Both a) and b)
- 5) _____ said “we are final, not because we are infallible, we are infallible because we are final”
 - a) Justice Krishna Iyar
 - b) Justice Chandrachood
 - c) Justice Khanna
 - d) Justice Jackson



6) _____ case Supreme Court of India applied prospective over ruling.

- a) Maneka Gandhi case b) Gopal Godse case
c) Unnikrishnan case d) None of the above

B) Fill in the blank :

(6×1=6)

- 1) _____ said 'Justice is an irrational concept'.
- 2) Independence of Judiciary is _____ in India.
- 3) 'The province of jurisprudence determined' is written by _____
- 4) 'The concept of law' written by _____
- 5) In Kesvananda Bharti's case _____ doctrine laid down by the Supreme Court of India.
- 6) Montesquieu written _____ book.

2. Explain Prof. H.L.A. Hart's concept of Law. 12

3. Discuss the American thought on Legal Realism. 12

4. Discuss the 'Judicial Activism in India'. Is there any limit in exercise of power ? 12

5. Explain in brief the Nature and Scope of Jurisprudence. 12

6. Write short notes on **any four** :

(6×4=24)

- i) Kelson's Pure theory of Law
 - ii) Homes
 - iii) Accountability in Judiciary
 - iv) Retrospective and Prospective Over ruling
 - v) Revival of Natural Law
 - vi) Kinds of Judicial Process.
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**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Paper – IV)**

Day and Date : Saturday, 28-11-2015

Total Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Instructions : 1) Question No. 1, 2, & 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Question No. 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

1. A) Multiple Choice.

(6×1=6)

- 1) First group of Research Method is
 - a) Collection of Data
 - b) Statistical Technique
 - c) Evaluate the Accuracy
 - d) All the above
- 2) The main function of the teacher in higher education
 - a) Teaching, Research and Extension
 - b) To solve problems of students
 - c) To Generate knowledge
 - d) Being a friend, philosopher and guide
- 3) What are the characteristics of a bad question paper ?
 - a) Objectivity
 - b) Subjectivity
 - c) Reliability
 - d) Validity
- 4) Scientific facts and Mathematical proofs are
 - a) Subjective
 - b) Objective
 - c) Specific
 - d) Valid
- 5) Opinions, interpretations and any type of marketing presentation are all
 - a) Subjective
 - b) Objective
 - c) Specific
 - d) Valid

P.T.O.



- 6) A Valid examination system should test student's
- Memory
 - Comprehension Level
 - Writing and Expression skill
 - None of the above

B) Fill in the blank. (6×1=6)

- _____ is conjectural statement about a relationship among two or more variables.
- Formulation of _____ from the existing theory constitutes hypothesis.
- _____ approach must be friendly and informal.
- _____ logical systematic planning and directing the research.
- Surveys are usually appropriate in case of social and _____ sciences.
- _____ Techniques promote inte-personal communicative skill which are critical for biographic research. It is useful projective technique.

- Discuss fully Doctrinal and Non Doctrinal Research. 12
 - Explain different tools and techniques for Collection of Data. 12
 - Explain the importance of the Survey of available Literature and Bibliographical Research. 12
 - What is Problem Method ? Explain its Merit and Demerits ? 12
 - Write short notes on **any four**. (6×4=24)
 - Examination system and problems in evaluation
 - Observation Method
 - Hypothesis
 - Clinical Legal Education
 - Publication of Journal and Assessment of Teacher
 - Computerized legal Research.
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SLR-O – 9

Seat
No.

**First Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
INDIAN CONSTITUTION LAW – II (Paper – 5)**

Day and Date : Tuesday, 1-12-2015

Total Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

- Instructions :** 1) **All questions are compulsory.**
2) Write case laws **wherever** necessary.
3) Write **each** question on a **separate** page.
4) Marks are indicated against **each** Q.N.

1. A) Multi Choice Answer :

(1×6=6)

- 1) Which one of the following is set up by the Constitution of India ?
 - a) Planning Commission
 - b) National Development Council
 - c) Zonal Council
 - d) None of the above
- 2) Who is the first law officer of the Government of India ?
 - a) The Chief Justice of India
 - b) Union Law Minister
 - c) Attorney-General of India
 - d) Law Secretary
- 3) Which one of the following Chief Justice of India acted as the President of India for the time being ?
 - a) Justice H. Kania
 - b) Justice Bhagawati
 - c) Justice M. Hidayatullah
 - d) Justice Gajendragadkar
- 4) Who was the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly ?
 - a) B.N. Rau
 - b) Dr. Ambedkar
 - c) Dr. R. Prasad
 - d) S. Sinha
- 5) The idea of the concurrent list is borrowed from the Constitution of
 - a) Canada
 - b) Australia
 - c) U.S.A.
 - d) Japan

P.T.O.



- 6) The corruption charges against the civil servants of Central Government are probed by the
- Cabinet Secretariat
 - Prime Minister's Office
 - Central Vigilance Commission
 - Consultative Committees of different departments

B) Fill in the blank : (1×6=6)

- _____ was the first external affairs minister of India.
- The fundamental duties were added to the Constitution of India by _____ Amendment.
- _____ state is not having Bicameral Legislature at present.
- The Rural Local-Self Government was set up _____ Amendment.
- The Prime Minister is the Chairman of _____ Commission.
- The President of India can be impeached under the Art, _____ of the Constitution.

2. The Supreme Court of India in many cases given a strong non-bias decision unlike other countries. Discuss with live examples. 12

3. The Role of Rajya Sabha is limited in money bill matters but it hold equal right in all other matters. Discuss. 12

OR

4. Explain the centre and state relation in financial matter and its borrowing power in case of Urgency. 12

5. Write short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)

- Legislative Powers
 - Mode of Election of President
 - Finance Commission
 - Centre-State Administrative Co-ordination
 - Distribution of Executive Power
 - Restrictions on Taxing Powers.
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**First Year of the L.L.M. Course (Semester – II) Examination, 2015
JURISPRUDENCE – II (Paper – VI)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 3-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Total Marks : 60

Instructions : 1) Question No. 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from Question No. 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice : **(6×1)**
- 1) Correlatives are
 - a) Right and duty
 - b) Privilege and no right
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) Right and liberty
 - 2) Person is defined as
 - a) An entity which has rights and duties
 - b) Bearer of rights
 - c) Bearer of rights and duties
 - d) All of the above
 - 3) Hindu law originated from the
 - a) Vedas
 - b) Smritis
 - c) Shrutis
 - d) All of the above
 - 4) _____ is highest thing desired by man on earth.
 - a) Law
 - b) Justice
 - c) Both a) and b)
 - d) None of the above
 - 5) Vinculum juris which means
 - a) Victory of judge
 - b) Victory of lawyer
 - c) Victory of victim
 - d) A bond of law
 - 6) A jural co-relative of immunity
 - a) Disability
 - b) No right
 - c) No duty
 - d) Privilege



B) Fill in the blank :

(6×1)

- 1) Duty is jural opposite of _____
- 2) Veda is part of _____
- 3) _____ has given system of fundamental legal concepts or jural relations.
- 4) _____ is fundamental principles of criminal liability.
- 5) 'Salmond on jurisprudence' written by _____
- 6) The possession held by one man through another is termed as _____

2. Explain the inter-relationship between the rights and duties in real sense. 12

3. Discuss in brief the various types of liability under Civil and criminal Procedure Law. 12

4. Explain the concept of Possession in Roman Law. 12

5. Explain the theory of Dharma. How it play a vital role in the present scenario ? 12

6. Write short notes on **any four** : (6×4=24)

- i) Lifting of Corporal veil
 - ii) Measure of liability
 - iii) Hohfield's view on Rights
 - iv) Law and Morality
 - v) Concept of Justice
 - vi) Law and Power.
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Seat No.	
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
COMPANY LAW – I (Paper – IX)**

Day and Date : Wednesday, 9-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

- Instructions:** 1) Questions 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from question 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full marks**.

1. A) Multiple choice : (1×6)
- 1) Maximum number of members in a company other than employee are
a) Ten b) Twenty c) Fifteen d) Fifty
 - 2) Public company is defined in Company Act, 1956 under
a) Section 3 (1) (i) b) Section 3 (1) (ii)
c) Section 3 (1) (iii) d) Section 3 (1) (iv)
 - 3) Memorandum of Association is defined in Company Act, 1956 under
a) Section 2 (27) b) Section 2 (26)
c) Section 2 (28) d) Section 2 (29)
 - 4) Joint Stock Company is governed by the
a) Partnership Act b) Company Act
c) Both a) and b) d) None of the above
 - 5) How many members are required to registered a banking business under the Company Act, 1956 ?
a) Twenty b) Ten
c) Fifteen d) Eight
 - 6) A foreign company under how many days of the establishment of place of business in India shall go for registration ?
a) 30 days b) 60 days
c) 45 days d) 90 days



B) Fill in the blanks : (1×6)

- 1) Section 3(1) (ii) an “ _____ ” As a company formed and registered under any of the former Companies Acts.
- 2) A _____ being an artificial person has no allotted span of life, and it cannot become incapacitated by illness, mental or physical.
- 3) A company being a _____ is capable of owning, enjoying and disposing of property in its own name.
- 4) There are large number of shareholders in a public limited company who _____ take part in the management of the company.
- 5) The chief advantage of incorporation is separate _____ of the company.
- 6) Company is _____ by guarantee of its members having the limited liability.

2. Explain the main object of Memorandum of Association. 12

3. What is Prospectus ? What is statement in lieu of Prospectus. 12

4. What is Articles of Association ? When it is compulsory ? 12

5. What is borrowing powers and debentures ? 12

6. Write short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)

- a) Deposits
 - b) Share holder and member
 - c) Kinds of capital
 - d) Surrender and lien on shares
 - e) Pre-incorporation contracts
 - f) Lifting the corporate veil.
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – III) Examination, 2015
HUMAN RIGHTS OF DISADVANTAGED GROUPS (Paper – X)**

Day and Date : Friday, 11-12-2015

Max. Marks : 60

Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

- Instructions :**
- 1) Q. 1, 2 and 6 are compulsory.
 - 2) Solve **any one** from Q. No. 3 to 5.
 - 3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple Choice Questions :

6

- 1) The Declaration on the rights of Mentally Retarded persons was adopted by the General Assembly in the year
 - a) 1971
 - b) 1991
 - c) 2001
 - d) None of above
- 2) The convention on the rights of child was adopted by the General Assembly in the year
 - a) 1989
 - b) 1999
 - c) 1992
 - d) None of above
- 3) Article 45 of the Indian Constitution deals with
 - a) Childhood care and education to children below the age of six years
 - b) Promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and other weaker sections
 - c) Uniform Civil Code
 - d) None of above



- 4) Right to speedy trial was recognised by the Supreme Court of India in the case of
- a) Hussainara Khatoon V. Home Secy Bihar
 - b) Maneka Gandhi V. Union of India
 - c) Keshavananda Bharati V. State of Kerala
 - d) None of above
- 5) Optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography was adopted in the year
- a) 2000
 - b) 2003
 - c) 2005
 - d) None of above
- 6) The position of divorced Muslim women in India was thoroughly examined in the following land mark judgement of Supreme Court of India
- a) Mohd. Ahmed Khan V. Shah Bano Begum
 - b) Sarla Mudgal V. Union of India
 - c) Visaka V. State of Rajasthan
 - d) None of above
- B) Fill in the blanks :
- 1) The protection of Human Rights Act was passed in India in the year _____
- 2) The Supreme Court of India in the case of Mr. 'X' V. Hospital 'Y' dealt with right of privacy of HIV patients was decided in the year _____
- 3) The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act was passed in India in the year _____
- 4) The Maharashtra Regulation of use of Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act was passed in the year _____
- 5) The convention on the political Rights of women was adopted in the year _____
- 6) The child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act was passed in India in the year _____



2. Discuss in detail the rights relating to dignity and status of women and explain the laws dealing with right to abortion, rights against indecent representation, rights against trafficking, sexual harassment at working places, in India. **12**
 3. Critically examine the Human Rights relating to Victims of AIDS disease dealing with right to marry, right to privacy and right to employment in India. **12**
 4. Critically examine the concept, meaning and the history of Human Rights and discuss in brief the Human Rights reflected in Indian Constitution. **12**
 5. Discuss in detail the Human Rights relating to physically and mentally disabled persons towards their education, employment and rehabilitation in India. **12**
 6. Write short notes on **any four** : **(4×6=24)**
 - 1) Right to free legal aid.
 - 2) Prohibition of child labour and child prostitution.
 - 3) Right to speedy trial.
 - 4) Right to protect against self incrimination.
 - 5) The right of children to free and Compulsory Education Act.
 - 6) Rights of Unborn child.
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**Second Year of the LL.M. Course (Semester – IV) Examination, 2015
COMPANY LAW – II (Paper – XII)**

Day and Date : Thursday, 10-12-2015
Time : 2.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Max. Marks : 60

- Instructions:** 1) Questions 1, 2 and 6 are **compulsory**.
2) Solve **any one** from question 3 to 5.
3) Figures to the **right** indicate **full** marks.

1. A) Multiple choice : **(1×6)**
- 1) The quorum for a meeting of the board is _____ of its total strength (any fraction to be rounded off as one) or two directors, whichever is higher.
a) 1/4 b) 1/3 c) 1/2 d) None of the above
 - 2) Amendment in the Companies Act was made to establish the National Company Law Tribunal in the year _____
a) 2000 b) 2002 c) 2003 d) 2001
 - 3) Minimum number of directors in public company are
a) two b) five c) three d) four
 - 4) Types of winding up of the company are
a) Voluntary b) Court order
c) Annual meeting d) All the above
 - 5) Annual general meeting will be held
a) Once b) Twice
c) Six months d) None of the above
 - 6) The qualification of auditor of the company is
a) B.Com b) A.C.A.
c) A.C.S. d) None of the above



B) Fill in the blanks : (1×6)

- 1) The auditors of a company are appointed at its _____ meeting.
- 2) Once a dividend is declared it becomes a _____ from the company to its shareholders.
- 3) Every public company (other than a deemed public company) shall have at least _____ directors.
- 4) The shareholders may remove a director before the expiry of his period of office by passing _____ resolution.
- 5) _____ occurs when a company transfers the whole of its undertaking and property to a new company under an arrangement by which the shareholders of the old company are entitled to receive some shares or other similar interests in the new company.
- 6) The auditor is _____ of the shareholders and his duty is to examine the affairs of the company on their behalf at the end of a year and report to them what he has found.

2. Who becomes a director of company ? What is his qualification ? How he can be appointed and be removed ? 12

3. Explain the procedure and conduct of meeting. 12

4. What is Audit ? Kinds of audit. Who can be appointed as an auditor, his powers and duties. 12

5. What is winding up and dissolution ? What are the consequences of winding up and court power ? 12

6. Write short notes on **any four** : (4×6=24)

- a) Resolutions
 - b) Qualification and disqualification of director
 - c) Investment
 - d) Majority powers and minority rights
 - e) Types of winding up
 - f) Accounts and its necessity.
-