



Seat No. : _____

TG-120

B.B.A. Sem. I

May-2013

FORMS OF BUSINESS ORGANISATION

CC-103

Time : 3 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

1. (a) Differentiate between public and private companies. 7

OR

Narrate various types of companies with examples.

(b) Explain stages of Company Formation. 7

OR

Explain various important documents required for objectives, internal rules and capital invitation.

2. (a) Explain what qualifies and what disqualifies a director. 7

OR

Narrate powers and liabilities of a director.

(b) Explain position of a Managing Director. 7

OR

Explain position of a Company Secretary.

3. (a) Write a note on rules and provisions governing statutory meeting. 7

OR

Write a note on rules and provisions governing Annual General Meeting.

(b) Briefly explain – Resolutions. 7

OR

Briefly explain – Minutes of the Meeting.

4. (a) Narrate benefits and evils of combinations. 7
- OR**
- Narrate causes for combinations.
- (b) Narrate types of combinations in brief with examples. 7
- OR**
- Explain federations and partial combinations with subtypes and examples.
5. Fill in the blanks : 14
- (1) A shareholder is as good as _____. (Director, Secretary, Owner)
 - (2) _____ is the basic and fundamental document of a company.
(Articles of Association, Memorandum of association, Prospectus)
 - (3) _____ clause mentions state of company's registered office.
(Object, Liability, Domicile)
 - (4) _____ initiates business ideas. (Promoters, Directors, Secretary)
 - (5) Directors denote any person who occupies the _____ of a director.
(Place, Position, Party)
 - (6) _____ directors are appointed to fill up vacant seat due to insolvency of a director. (First, Alternate, Casual)
 - (7) A company with _____ share capital of ₹ 2 Crores and above shall have whole time secretary. (Paid up, Issued, Authorized)
 - (8) _____ is a representative of a shareholder at a meeting.
(Appointee, Proxy, Nominee)
 - (9) _____ proxy is authorized to vote on a particular resolution.
(General, Two way, Special)
 - (10) Other methods of voting include _____.
(Acclamation, Division, Both)
 - (11) Parallel combination is known as _____ combination.
(Vertical, Horizontal, Lateral)
 - (12) Divergent combinations are part of _____ combination.
(Lateral, Convergent, Divergent)
 - (13) Pools and Cartels are part of _____.
(Associations, Consolidations, Federations)
 - (14) Mergers and _____ are part of complete consolidations.
(Acquisitions, Amalgamations, Adoptions)