



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: BA.LL.B
Semester: VI
Subject: Company Law
Subject Code: 24F.354

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Understand the foundational concepts and legal structure of companies and explain the nature, types, and formation of companies under applicable legislation
CO2	Demonstrate the ability to analyze the legal roles, responsibilities, and liabilities of directors, shareholders, and key managerial personnel
CO3	Evaluate legal procedures and compliance requirements in corporate operations and procedures relating to meetings, share capital, regulatory filings, and corporate decision-making.
CO4	Analyze legal implications of corporate restructuring, winding-up, and recent developments in company law and examine legal cases, tribunal decisions, and reforms in the areas of mergers, acquisitions, insolvency, and corporate accountability.

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. Explain in detail the meaning and nature of a company, with particular reference to its:
 - (a) separate legal personality,
 - (b) perpetual succession, and
 - (c) limited liability.(CO1) (Remember) (LOT)

2. Define a company and examine its essential characteristics, highlighting how it differs from other forms of business organizations such as partnership and sole proprietorship. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
3. Discuss the historical development of company law, tracing its evolution from early commercial practices to the enactment of the Companies Act, 2013 in India. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
4. Explain the different types of companies, including Private Company, Public Company, and One Person Company, and examine their distinctive features and legal requirements. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
5. Describe the process of incorporation of a company and explain its legal effects, particularly in relation to corporate personality and liability of members. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
6. A group of promoters incorporates a company but enters into contracts beyond the scope of its Memorandum of Association. Apply the Doctrine of Ultra Vires to determine the validity of such contracts and its consequences. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
7. Critically evaluate the role and significance of the Memorandum and Articles of Association in governing a company's structure and operations. Discuss the extent to which they can be altered under the Companies Act, 2013. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. Compare and critically analyze the Doctrine of Constructive Notice and the Doctrine of Indoor Management, highlighting their relevance in protecting third parties dealing with a company. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. A company enters into a contract that is later challenged on the ground that it was beyond the objects clause of its Memorandum. Analyze the legal position and explain the application of the Doctrine of Ultra Vires with relevant case law. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. The doctrines of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management often operate in contrast to each other in company law. Critically evaluate these doctrines and examine their practical implications for outsiders dealing with a company. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
11. The directors of a company borrowed money from a lender without following internal procedural requirements laid down in the Articles. The lender was unaware of this irregularity. The company refuses repayment citing non-compliance with internal rules. Examine whether the lender can recover the money by applying the Doctrine of Indoor Management, with reference to case law. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. Define the concept of company meetings and explain their nature, purpose, and significance in corporate governance and administration. Further, classify and describe the various types of company meetings, including Board Meetings and General Meetings, highlighting their functions. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT) .
13. Define the Board of Directors as the governing body of a company and explain in detail the legal provisions relating to their appointment, powers, functions, and duties under the Companies Act, 2013. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
14. Explain the concept of Corporate Governance and discuss its key principles, objectives, and mechanisms in ensuring transparency, accountability, and ethical conduct in corporate management. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
15. Describe the statutory provisions and procedural requirements governing the conduct of Annual General Meetings (AGM) and Extraordinary General Meetings (EGM). Critically evaluate their role in safeguarding shareholders' rights and promoting participative decision-making. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT).
16. Explain the concept of oppression and mismanagement in companies with reference to relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, discuss the legal remedies and protections available to minority shareholders against such conduct. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT) .
17. A company fails to convene its Annual General Meeting within the prescribed statutory time limit. Apply the legal provisions of such default and explain the remedial measures available to shareholders under the Companies Act, 2013. (CO2) (Apply) (HOT).
18. The Board of Directors exercises its powers in a manner that disproportionately benefits a particular group of shareholders. Critically analyze whether such conduct constitutes oppression or mismanagement, supporting your answer with legal reasoning. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
19. Compare and critically analyze the distribution of powers between the Board of Directors and shareholders in General Meetings. Also, Discuss how this balance of power contributes to effective corporate governance. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. "Corporate governance is not merely a legal requirement but a mechanism to ensure ethical business practices." Analyze this statement in the context of modern corporate functioning. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
21. The Annual General Meeting serves as an effective mechanism for promoting shareholder democracy in corporate governance." Critically evaluate this statement with reference to the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT III
Section A (10 marks)

22. Define the concept of share capital and explain its meaning, nature, and significance in the financial structure of a company. Further, discuss the different kinds of share capital, with special reference to equity share capital and preference share capital, highlighting their distinguishing features.(CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
23. Define shares as units of ownership in a company and explain in detail the legal procedure for the issue, allotment, and transfer of shares under the Companies Act, 2013. Also, examine the regulatory safeguards ensuring transparency and fairness in these processes. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
24. Explain the rights and liabilities of shareholders in a company, highlighting their role in corporate governance.(CO3)) (Remember) (LOT)
25. Explain the concept of alteration and reduction of share capital. Discuss the legal provisions governing such changes and their impact on shareholders.(CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
26. Define debentures as a mode of raising long-term finance and explain their nature and characteristics. Further, classify the different types of debentures and distinguish them from shares on the basis of ownership, control, risk, and return. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
27. A company issues shares without complying with statutory requirements relating to allotment. Analyze the legal consequences of such irregular allotment and the remedies available to affected investors. (CO3) (Apply) (HOT)
28. “Shareholders enjoy rights but must also bear certain liabilities.”Analyze this statement with reference to voting rights and financial obligations of shareholders.(CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

SECTION B (20 marks)

29. A company creates a floating charge over its assets and later defaults on its debt. The creditor claims priority over other creditors after crystallization of the charge. Analyze the concept of fixed and floating charges and explain the process and legal effects of crystallization.(CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
30. The Board of Directors borrows money beyond the powers conferred under the company’s constitutional documents. The lender seeks repayment from the company. Critically examine the legal position regarding unauthorized borrowings and their effects on the company and third parties.(CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

31. “Debentures are a preferred mode of raising long-term capital for companies compared to shares.” Critically evaluate this statement by analyzing the nature, types, and advantages of debentures in corporate finance. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Explain the concepts of mergers, amalgamations, and takeovers as key mechanisms of corporate restructuring. Further, discuss their objectives, legal framework, and significance in promoting business growth, consolidation, and strategic reorganization in the corporate sector. (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
33. Critically analyze the legal procedure involved in mergers and amalgamations under company law. Examine their implications for shareholders, creditors, and employees. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
34. Explain the concept of winding-up of companies, highlighting its meaning, nature, and objectives. Further, discuss in detail the different types of winding-up, including voluntary winding-up and compulsory winding-up, along with their legal framework and procedures under the Companies Act, 2013. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
35. Analyze the legal process of compulsory winding-up and discuss the circumstances under which a company may be wound up by the Tribunal. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
36. Evaluate the role and powers of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in corporate disputes, mergers, and winding-up proceedings. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
37. Discuss the concept of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and examine its importance in ensuring ethical corporate conduct and sustainable development. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
38. Examine the recent amendments to company law in India and critically analyze their impact on corporate regulation, governance, and ease of doing business. Further, discuss significant landmark judgments that have shaped and influenced the development of corporate law in India. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. A company proposes a scheme of amalgamation that is opposed by a group of minority shareholders who claim that their interests are being prejudiced. Analyze the legal safeguards available to such shareholders and evaluate the role of the Tribunal in approving such schemes. (CO4) (Analyze & Evaluate) (HOT)
40. A financially distressed company is unable to pay its debts and creditors approach the Tribunal for winding-up. Analyze the legal process of winding-up in such a case and critically

evaluate its impact on stakeholders, including employees and creditors. (CO4) (Analyze & Evaluate) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1,2,3,4,9,17,19,21,36,37,38	100
CO2	5,6,7,8,10,15,18,20,24,26,27,30,34,40	160
CO3	11,14,16,23,25,28,29,33,35,39	140
CO4	12,13,22,31,32	100
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
Unit 3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
Unit 4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1,2,3,4,5,12, 13,14,16,22,23,24,25,26,32,34,37,38	180
HOT	6,7,8,9,10,11,15,17,18,19,20,21,27,28,29,30,31,33,35,36,39,40	320
Total		500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.