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**LESSON:1 ORGANISATION
QUESTIONS**

I. Indicate the correct answers.

1. Which of the following is not the characteristic of sole proprietorship
- a. Single ownership
 - b. One man control
 - c. Whole profit to proprietorship
 - d. Non-flexibility

Ans: (d)

2. What is the advantage of sole proprietorship

- a. Small capital
- b. Hasty decision
- c. Limited capital
- d. Limited managerial ability

Ans: (c)

3. The agreement of partnership

- a. Must be oral
- b. Must be in writing
- c. Must be writing in the stamp paper
- d. Can be either oral or in writing

**Ans:
(c)**

4. Partnership may come into existence

- a. By the operation of law
- b. By an express agreement
- c. By an express or implied agreement
- d. By inheritance of property

Ans: (b)

5. Management of a Jointstock company is entrusted to.

- a. The Registrar of companies
- b. The Board of Directors
- c. The shareholder
- d. The debenture holders

Ans: (b)

6. Registration is compulsory in the case of

- a. A Sole trader
- b. A partnership
- c. A joint stock company
- d. A joint hindu family business

Ans: (c)

7. In a co-operative society

- a. One share one vote principle is followed
- b. One man one vote principle is followed
- c. A member must have 2 votes
- d. Shares are transferable.

Ans: (b)

8. Co-operative society can be started

- a. Only in villages
- b. In towns and villages
- c. Only in cities
- d. Only in State headquarters

Ans: (b)

9. The most suitable form of organisation for operating defence industries is

- a. Government Company
- b. Public corporation

c. Departmental organisation

d. Board organization

**Ans:
(c)**

10. The share capital of the government company must not be less than

- a. 75%
- b. 60%
- c. 95%
- d. 51%

Ans: (d)

11. A multinational company is also known as

- a. Global giant
- b. Partnership
- c. Co-operative society
- d. Public corporation

Ans: (a)

12. Membership by birth is main feature in

- a. Sole trader
- b. Joint Hindu family business
- c. Co-operative society
- d. Partnership

Ans: (b)

II Fill in the blanks

1. Division of work is called _____
2. Delegation means the _____ of part of the work
3. The liability of sole trader is _____
4. Partners share profits and losses _____
5. In India registration of partnership is _____

LESSON:2 SOLE TRADER
QUESTIONS

6. In co-operative society all members are _____
7. A company is regarded as a _____
8. Broadcasting comes under _____ form of organization
9. Public corporation is known as _____ corporation
10. Tamilnadu Electricity Board is the example of _____
11. Government policy is also favourable towards _____
12. Government Company employees are not _____

(Ans)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Departmentation | 7. person by law |
| 2. Entrustment | 8. Departmental |
| 3. Unlimited | 9. Statutory |
| 4. In an agreed ratio | 10. Board organization |
| 5. Optional | 11. Multinationals |
| 6. Equal | 12. Government servants. |

III MATCH THE FOLLOWING

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Departmentation | a. Chain store |
| 2. Joint hindu family business | b. Grouping of activities |
| 3. Joint Stock Company | c. KARTA |
| 4. Co-operative society | d. Separate legal existence |
| 5. Sole trader | e. Dividend based on purchase |
| 6. Public Undertakings | f. Absence of the benefit of collective Judgement |
| | g. Government Ownership |

(Ans) (1.b; 2.c; 3.d; 4.e; 5.f; 6.g;)

A. Objective Type

I. Multiple Choice

1. Sole trading business can be started by:
 - a) At least two persons
 - b) At least seven persons
 - c) Any one person
2. The liability of a soletrader is:
 - a) Limited only to his investment in the business
 - b) Limited to total property of the business
 - c) Unlimited
3. Sole proprietorship is suitable for:
 - a) Large scale concerns
 - b) Medium scale concerns
 - c) Small scale concerns
4. Decision-making process in soletrading business is:
 - a) Quick
 - b) Slow
 - c) Neither quick nor slow
5. A soletrader:
 - a) Cannot keep his business secrets
 - b) Can keep his business secrets
 - c) None of the above

Ans. 1.(c), 2. (c), 3. (c), 4. (a), 5. (b).

II. Say “ True “ or “ False “ to the following statements

- 1) A sole trader has a limited liability.
- 2) Sole proprietorship is the oldest form of organisation.

- 3) It is not difficult to form a sole-trading business.
- 4) No legal formality is required to start a sole trading business.

**Ans. True ; (2) ; (3)
; (4);**

False; (1).

LESSON:3 PARTNERSHIP QUESTIONS

OBJECTIVE TYPE

I. Multiple Choice

1. A partnership is formed by
 - a) Agreement
 - b) Relationship among persons
 - c) The direction of government
2. The basis of partnership is
 - a) Utmost good faith
 - b) Money available for investment
 - c) Desire to work together
3. A partnership firm may be registered under
 - a) 1949 Act
 - b) 1956 Act
 - c) 1932 Act

4. Registration of partnership is
 - a) compulsory
 - b) optional
 - c) not necessary

5. In partnership there exists a relationship of
 - a) principal and agent
 - b) owner and servant
 - c) employer and employee.

Ans: 1 (a) ; 2 (a) ; 3 (c) ; 4 (b) ; 5 (a).

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The profit and loss of a partnership firm is shared in the _____ among the partners.
2. The partners liability in India is _____
3. The maximum number of members in non-banking firm is _____
4. A partner who does not take part in the working of the firm is called _____ partner.

Ans 1. Agreed ratio, 2. Unlimited, 3. 20, 4. Sleeping.

LESSON:4 JOINT STOCK COMPANIES - I

QUESTIONS

i. Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer:

1. Registration of a joint stock company is
 - a.) compulsory
 - b) optional
 - c) compulsory for public limited companies and optional for private limited companies
 - d) optional for public limited companies and compulsory for

private limited companies

Answer : (a)

2. The minimum number of members for a public limited company is

- a) 2 b) 3 c) 7 d) 10

Answer : (c)

3. The liability of shareholders of a private limited company is limited to

- a) the paid up value of the shares
b) amount remaining unpaid on the shares

c) the extent of private assets d) amount called up

Answer : (b)

4. A private limited company can commence business

- a) immediately on receiving the certificate of incorporation
b) only after the certificate of commencement of business is received
c) on getting name approval from the Registrar
d) on filing all the documents necessary for formation with the Registrar

Answer : (a)

5. The existence of a company comes to a close
- a) on the death of all its promoters
 - b) on death of all the directors of the Board
 - c) on transfer of shares by most of its original members
 - d) none of the above

Answer : (d)

6. Table A of the Companies Act is a
- a) model minutes book
 - b) model form of balance sheet
 - c) model of Articles of Association
 - d) model of memorandum of association

Answer : (c)

7. Which of the following documents define the scope of a company's activities?

- a) Memorandum of Association
- b) Articles of Association
- c) Prospectus
- d) Statutory Declaration

Answer: (a)

8. Which of the following is created by a Special Act of Parliament or in State Assemblies?

- a) Chartered company
- b) Foreign company
- c) Government company
- d) Statutory company

Answer : (d)

9. Which of the following companies must file with the Registrar a statement in lieu of prospectus?

- a) a public limited company which raises funds from the public through issue of shares

- b) a public limited company which has made arrangement for raising its capital from directors and their relatives
- c) a private limited company
- d) all of them

Answer : (b)

10. The minimum subscription specified in the prospectus must be received within

- a) 90 days
- b) 120 days
- c) 130 days
- d) 60 days

Answer : (a)

11. A preference share has priority in

- a) dividend only
- b) only in return of capital at the time of winding up
- c) voting rights
- d) both dividend and return of capital on winding up

Answer :(d)

12. Shares can be forfeited for

- a) non-payment of any debt due to the company
- b) not attending three annual general meetings consecutively
- c) for non payment of call money
- d). for violent activities at the annual general meetings

Answer : (c)

13. Where the shares are issued at a discount and the nominal value of share is Rs.100, the maximum discount that can be allowed is

- a) Rs.5
- b) Rs.10
- c) Rs.20
- d) Rs.15

Answer : (b)

14. Debenture holders of a company are its
a) Creditors b) Members c) Credit customers
d) Borrowers

Answer : (a)

15. Debenture holders are entitled to receive interest in the following circumstances
a) when there are profits
b) when shareholders also get dividend
c) every year irrespective of loss d) all the above

Answer : (d)

Fill in the blanks with suitable word or words.

1. The minimum of a number of members in a public limited company is

2. The liability of a member of a company limited by guarantee is

3. The minimum number of members in a private company is

4. A company, the members of which not less than fifty one percent of the paid-up-share capital is held by a state Government, is known as

_____ company.

5. The company, which need not have separate Articles of Association of its own is _____ company limited by shares.

6. The manner in which the internal management of a company carried on is contained in _____

7. An advertisement inviting the public to buy the debenture of a public company is known as _____

8. Preference shares which carry a right to arrear dividend are known as _____

9. Such shares, as are entitled to a further dividend in addition to the usual fixed rate of dividend are known as _____ shares. -135-

10. A private company should have at least _____directors.
 11.The aggregate nominal value of qualification shares shall not exceed _____ rupees.
 12. When a company has issued shares of Rs. 6000 each only, the minimum number of qualification shares that a director should hold is _____

ANSWER: 1. Seven. 2. Limited. 3. Two. 4. Government. 5. Public. 6. Articles of Association. 7. Prospectus. 8. Cumulative preference share. 9. Participating preference. 10. Two. 11. Five thousand. 12. One.

III. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Perpetual succession | a. acknowledgement of debt. |
| 2. Association clause | b. Table A |
| 3. Articles of Association | c. continued existence despite change in membership. |
| 4. Statement in lieu of prospectus | d. situation clause. |
| 5. Debentures | e. private arrangement of capital.
f. association not for profit.
g. subscription clause. |

ANSWERS: 1. C, 2. G, 3. B, 4. E, 5. A,

QUESTIONS

I. Multiple Choice Questions

Choose the correct answer:

1. First directors are appointed by
 a) members in statutory meeting
 b) members in the first Annual General meeting
 c) by being named in the Articles of Association
 d) Registrar of Companies

Answer : (c)

2. A director is acting as
 a) agent of the company
 b) trustee of the company
 c) chief executive officer of the company
 d) all of these

Answer : (d)

3. A person can hold directorship of not more than _____ public limited companies
 a) 10 b) 15 c) 20 d) limitless

Answer : (b)

4. The value of qualification shares of a director in a public limited company shall not exceed
 a) Rs.5000 b) Rs.5,00,000 c) Rs.50,000 d) Rs.500

Answer : (a)

5. The overall maximum managerial remuneration in a public limited company shall not exceed
 a) 11% of net profits
 b) 11% of paid up capital and free reserves

c) 5% of net profits d) 5% of paid up capital and free reserves

Answer : (a)

6. A company secretary is appointed by

- a) Government
- b) The Institute of Company Secretaries of India
- c) The Board of Directors
- d) Shareholders in Annual General Meetings

Answer : (c)

7. A company should compulsorily appoint a qualified company secretary, having a paid up capital of more than

- a) Rs. 5 Lakh
- b) Rs.50 Lakh
- c) Rs.25 Lakh
- d) Rs.15 Lakh

Answer : (b)

8. Which of the following must hold a statutory meeting ?

- a) Statutory Companies
- b) Private Limited Companies
- c) Public Limited Companies
- d) Chartered Companies

Answer : (c)

9. The interval between two annual general meetings shall not exceed

- (a) 15 months
- (b) 12 months
- (c) 18 months
- (d) 20 months

Answer : (a)

10 Which of the following business is not transacted at the Annual General Meeting

- a) appointment of auditors
- b) issue of debentures
- c) appointment of directors in place of those retiring
- d) declaration of dividend

Answer : (b)

11. Who can call Extraordinary General Meeting ?
- Company Law Tribunal
 - Board of Directors on its own or on the requisition of members
 - By the requisitionists themselves on Board's failure to convene
 - all of these

Answer : (d)

II. Fill up the blanks with suitable word or words

- Directors act as _____trustess and officers of the company
- The share holders are the real _____ of the company
- First directors are usually named in the _____
- Statutory meeting must be held not later than _____ and not earlier than _____ from the date on which a public company is entitled to commence business
- A statutory report must be sent to every member of the company atleast _____days before the meeting is to be held.
- The time between two consecutive annual general meetings should not exceed _____ months.
- Altering the Articles of Association requires _____ Resolution
- A person Appointed to attend a meeting on behalf of a share holder is known as _____
- The Quorum for a General Meeting of members of a public company is _____
- The minimum number of members required for a meeting is known as _____

11. Auditors are generally appointed and their remuneration, fixed at the _____ meeting.

12. The notice calling the annual general meeting, must, be given to all its members at least _____ days before the date of the meeting.

Answer

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Agents | 7.Special |
| 2. Owners | 8. Proxy |
| 3. Articles of association | 9. Five |
| 4. Six months, One month | 10. Quorum |
| 5. 21 | 11. Annual General Meeting |
| 6. 15 | 12. 21 |

III Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| 1. Minutes | a. Minimum number of members necessary for a meeting |
| 2. Ordinary resolution | b. A person appointed to attend a meeting on behalf of a member |
| 3. Quorum | c. Record of the proceedings of a meeting |
| 4. Proxy | d. Proposal placed before a meeting |
| 5. Motion | e. Supported by a simple majority |
| | f. Supported by three-fourths majority |
| | g. notice of twenty – one days |

(Ans: 1 – c, 2 – e, 3 – a, 4 – b, 5 – d)

LESSON : 6 STOCK EXCHANGE

Questions

I. Objective Type:

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. The first issues are floated in
 - a) Primary market
 - b) Secondary market
 - c) Commodity market
 - d) Regulated market
2. The popular method of sale of new shares in India is
 - a) Public issue
 - b) Offer for sale
 - c) Managing brokers
 - d) Underwriting
3. Stock exchanges deal in
 - a) Goods
 - b) Services
 - c) Financial securities
 - d) Country's currency
4. Number of recognised stock exchange in India
 - a) 2
 - b) 21
 - c) 22
 - d) 24
5. Stock exchange allow trading in
 - a) All types of shares of any company
 - b) Bonds issued by the Government
 - c) Listed securities
 - d) Unlisted securities
6. Jobbers transact in a stock exchange
 - a) For their clients
 - b) For their own transactions
 - c) For other brokers
 - d) For other members
7. A pessimistic speculator is
 - a) Stag
 - b) Bear
 - c) Bull
 - d) Lame duck

8. An optimistic speculator is
a) Bull b) Bear c) Stag d) Lame duck
9. Securities Contract Regulation Act was passed in
a) 1952 b) 1956 c) 1964 d) 1966
10. SEBI is formed as per
a) Securities contract (Regulation) Act
b) Securities and Exchange Board of India Act
c) Companies Act
d) Indian constitution
11. A bull operator believes in
a) Increase in prices b) Decrease in prices
c) Stability in prices d) No change in prices
12. Stock exchange speculation in shares
a) Does not allow b) discourage
c) encourage d) prohibits
13. A cautious speculator is known as
a) Stag b) Bull
c) Lame duck d) Bear
14. A stock exchange is a place to
a) Exchange one security for another
b) Buy and sell financial securities
c) Float new shares
d) Buy and sell stock of goods.
15. SEBI has the following number of members including chairman.
a) 5 b) 7 c) 6 d) 8

**Ans : 1.a, 2.a, 3.c, 4.b, 5.c, 6.b, 7.b,8.a,
9.b, 10.b, 11.a, 12.c, 13.a, 14.b, 15.c.**

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Large scale undertakings are organised in the form of _____.
2. Joint stock companies require _____
3. The long term capital required by the company is divided into small units of fixed amount called _____
4. Shares represent _____ interest.
5. Debentures denote _____ interest.
6. _____ is an acknowledgement for raising loan from the public.
7. Primary market is concerned with _____
8. Secondary market deals with _____ traded in primary market.
9. Companies are assisted by _____ to make new issues.
10. _____ is a commonly used method of issuing shares.
11. _____ act as intermediary to float new shares.
12. _____ is an invitation to the public to subscribe for the shares.
13. After allotment of shares, allottees become the _____ of the company.
14. Application money should not be less than _____ percent of the value of a share.
15. Minimum subscription is fixed at _____ of the issued capital.
16. The volume of business in secondary market depends on _____
17. Secondhand securities are traded in _____
18. There are _____ regional stock exchanges in India.
19. Inclusion of securities in the official list of stock exchange is

called _____

20. Listing is _____ for public companies.
21. Cleared securities are also called _____
22. _____ order gives a freehand to the brokers of a client to buy or sell a particular security for any price.

23. Ready delivery contracts are also called as _____
24. Investors retain securities for _____ period.
25. _____ are the employees of the members of a stock exchange.
26. Stag is called _____
27. _____ is the supervisory body established to regulate Indian stock market.
28. _____ enables small investors to participate in the investment on share capital of large companies.
29. _____ act as a substitute for initial public offering.
30. BOLT is the online trading system in use at _____ stock exchange.

Ans:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Joint stock companies. | 2. Enormous capital. |
| 3. Shares. | 4. Ownership. |
| 5. Creditor ship. | 6. Debentures. |
| 7. Issues of new shares. | 8. Resale of securities. |
| 9. Brokers/under writers. | 10. Public issue. |
| 11. Issues Houses. | 12. Prospectus. |
| 13. Shareholder/member. | 14. 5. |
| 15. 90%. | 16. Primary market. |
| 17. Secondary market | 18. 21. |
| 19. Listing. | 20. Compulsory. |
| 21. Securities on forward list. | 22. Discretionary order. |
| 23. Spot Contracts. | 24. Longer. |
| 25. Authorised clerks. | 26. Premium hunter. |
| 27. SEBI | 28. Mutual funds. |
| 29. Mutual funds. | 30. Mumbai. |

III. Match the following:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Primary market | a) Tejiwala |
| 2. Secondary market | b) Mandiwala |
| 3. SEBI | c) Tarawaniwala |
| 4. Bull | d) New issues market |
| 5. Bear | e) Supervisory Body |
| | f) Resale of securities. |

Ans: 1. d, 2. f, 3. e, 4. a, 5. b.

**LESSON:7 COOPERATIVES
QUESTIONS**

I. Select the correct answer

1. Co-operative society can be started
 - a. Only at villages
 - b. In towns and Villages
 - c. Only in cities
 - d. Only in urban areas

Ans:(b)

2. The minimum number of members required to form a co-operative society is

- a) 2 b) 7 c) 10 d) 25

Ans:(d)

3. Dividend is declared in a co-operative store to its members.

- a. Share capital b. Number of shares purchased
c. Amount of patronage given d. None of the above

Ans: (c)

4. The basic objective of a co-operative society is.

- a. Earn profit
b. Organise some essential service for the benefit of its member
c. Organize essential services to the community.
d. Arrange for enough of quality goods for the community

Ans: (b)

5. In a co-operative society, the shares of a member

- a. Can be transferred b. Can be repaid
c. Cannot be transferred d. None of the above

Ans:(b)

6. Maximum membership in a co-operative society is

- a. 50 b. 60 c. 100 d. Unlimited

Ans: (d)

7. A co-operative super market supplies

- a. Credit b. service c. Goods d. Cash

Ans: (c)

8. Consumers co-operation was first successful in

- a. England b. USA c. Swiss d. India

Ans: (a)

9. Minority interest can be protected in

- a. Sole trader b. Partnership
c. Co-operative societies d. Public Company

Ans:

(c)

10. Central Co-operative bank is established at

- a. Villages b. Districts
c. State head quarters d. Urban areas

Ans:(b)

II. Fill in the blanks

1. The Latin word co-operari means _____

2. The father of the co-operative movement was _____

3. Only _____ of the profits to be distributed as dividend

4. The liability of the members of a Co-operative Society is _____

5. Transfer of shares are possible in _____ and not possible in _____

6. Management of a Co-operative Society is fully _____

7. Service is the main objective of _____

8. Agriculture credit societies are classified into a). Rural credit society b). _____

9. An industrial co-operative is organized by _____

10. Super market refers to large scale _____

Answers:

1. To work with 2. Robert Owen

3. 9% 4. Limited

5. Joint stock company, Co-operative societies

6. Democratic 7. Co-operative societies

8. Primary credit societies 9. Small scale producers

10. Retailing

III. Match the following

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Producers Co-operative | a. Cheap loans |
| 2. Consumers Co-operative | b. Operating at direct level |
| 3. Co-operative Motto | c. Better Prices |
| 4. State Co-operative Bank | d. A Portion of profit |
| 5. Patronage dividend | e. Apex bank |
| 6. Central Co-operative Bank | f. Roahdale pioneers |
| | g. Each for all, all for each |

(Ans)

1 – c, 2 – f, 3 – g, 4 – e, 5 – d, 6 – b

LESSON:8 GOVERNMENT IN BUSINESS

QUESTIONS

I. Choose the correct Answer:

- Government companies are registered under
 - Special statute of Government
 - Companies Act, 1956
 - Royal charter
 - Order of the Government
- In a public corporation the management has
 - Limited freedom
 - No freedom of action
 - Controlled freedom
 - Unrestricted freedom of action.
- For the efficient working of state enterprise the form of organisation generally considered suitable is
 - Departmental organisation
 - Public corporation
 - Government company
 - None of these
- Public can also subscribe to the share capital of
 - Public corporation
 - Departmental undertaking
 - Government company
 - None of these
- In a government company the share capital of the government must not be less than
 - 51%
 - 60%
 - 75%
 - 90%

Ans: 1 (b), 2 (c), 3(b), 4 (c), 5 (a).

II. Fill in the blanks with suitable words:

- _____ is an undertaking owned and controlled by Government.
- The primary aim of state enterprises is _____
- Public corporations are created by _____ of central or state Government.
- In a Government company atleast _____ shares are owned by the Government.
- The oldest form of public enterprise is _____
- When the Government takes over an existing private concern it is called _____
- The most suitable form of organisation for manufacturing defence goods is _____
- _____ checks concentration of economic power in the hands of few.
- Exploitation of consumers and employees is a feature of _____
- Public corporations are managed by a _____ nominated by the Government.

- Ans:** 1. State enterprises. 2. Public welfare.
3. Special statute. 4. 51%.
5. Departmental organisation. 6. Nationalisation.
7. Departmental organisation. 8. Public sector.
9. Private sector. 10. Board of directors.

III. Match the following:

(i)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. Atomic power | a. Legal immunity |
| 2. Takeover of existing business by Government | b. Departmental undertaking |

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 3. Departmental organisation | c. Indian telephone industries |
| 4. Public corporation | d. Nationalisation |
| 5. Government company | e. Damodar valley corporation |
| | f. 25% share holding by Government |

Ans: 1 (b), 2 (d), 3 (a), 4 (e), 5 (c).

(ii)

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. 51% share holding by Government | a. Aim of state enterprises |
| 2. Benefits of both Department organisation and Joint stock company | b. Departmental organisation |
| 3. State control over industries | c. Companies Act |
| 4. Railways | d. Special statute |
| 5. Public corporation | e. Government company |
| | f. Public corporation |

Ans: 1 (e), 2 (f), 3 (a), 4 (b), 5 (d).

LESSON :1

4 MARKS

1. Define organisation
2. What is scalar principle?
3. What do you mean by co-ordination?
4. Who is a KARTA?
5. What do you understand by co-operation?

8 MARKS

1. Write short notes on Joint hindu family business
2. Explain any two types of individualistic institutions

20 MARKS

1. Explain briefly the principles of organisation.
2. Describe the various types of business organisation.
3. What do you understand by multinational companies and explain its features.

LESSON : 2

4 MARKS

- (1) What is a sole proprietorship business?
- (2) Define “ sole trader” .
- (3) What is unlimited liability?

20 MARKS

- (1) Explain the main characteristics of sole trading form of

organisation.

- (2) Discuss the merits and demerits of sole trading form of business.
- (3) Explain the role of soletrading concern in the society.

LESSON: 3

4 MARKS

1. Define Partnership
2. Who is a dormant partner?
3. What is limited partnership?

8 MARKS

1. What are the drawbacks of non-registration of partnership firm?
2. What are the contents of partnership deed?
3. Describe the various kinds of partners.

20 MARKS

1. Explain the rights and duties of partners
2. What are the circumstances under which a partnership firm is dissolved?
3. Compare and contrast a partnership with a sole proprietorship.

LESSON:4

4 MARKS

1. Define a private limited company.
2. What do you mean by a Government company ?
3. Define debentures.

4. What is limited liability ?
5. What is share premium?
6. What is meant by perpetual succession?

8 MARKS

1. What is Memorandum of Association? What are its contents ?
2. State briefly the contents of Articles of Association.

20 MARKS

1. Bring out the distinction between a company and a partnership
2. Distinguish between shares and debentures

LESSON:5

4 marks

1. What is a statutory meeting?
2. What is statutory report?
3. What is proxy?
4. What do you mean by quorum?
5. What is an agenda?
6. What is “Minutes”?
7. What usual business is done at an Annual General Meeting?
8. Who is an alternate director?

20 MARKS

1. Discuss the functions and duties of a company secretary.
2. Write explanatory notes on
 - a) Annual General Meeting
 - b) Board Meeting
 - c) Extraordinary General Meeting
3. Write explanatory notes on
 - a) Proxy
 - b) Quorum
 - c) Minutes

4. Briefly explain the functions and duties of directors.

LESSON:6

4 MARKS

1. What is prospectus?
2. What is share application?
3. What is share allotment?
4. What is minimum subscription?
 5. Define a stock exchange
6. What is listing?
7. Who is a speculator?
8. Who is an investor?

9. Who is a jobber?
10. Who is a broker?
11. What is SEBI?
12. What is OTCEI?
13. Define mutual funds
14. What is BOLT?

8 MARKS

1. Differentiate between Investors and speculators.

20 MARKS

1. Explain the objectives, features, functions and powers of SEBI?

LESSON:7

4 MARKS

1. Define Co-operation?
2. Who are Rochdale pioneers?
3. What is meant by one man one vote?
4. Explain the meaning of 'Consumer Co-operatives'?
5. Give example of Co-operative super markets in Tamil Nadu?
6. What is Patronage Dividend?
7. Define Co-operative super market?

V. Paragraph Question

1. Briefly explain the demerits of co-operative societies
2. State the meaning of super market and explain its features

VI. Essay Type Questions

1. Explain clearly the important features of co-operative organisation
2. Write the merits and demerits of a co-operative society
3. Distinguish between the joint stock company and co-operative society.
4. Explain any eight types of co-operative societies in detail.

LESSON:8

4 MARKS

1. Define state enterprises?
2. How can we establish state enterprises?

8 MARKS

1. Define a Government company.
2. What are the features of a public corporation?
3. Explain the features of a Government companies.
4. What are the differences between public and private sector?

20 MARKS

1. Explain the objectives of state enterprises.
2. Discuss the features, merits and demerits of the Departmental organisations.

GET 200 MARKS

1 MARK – ALL CHAPTERS

READ 1,2,3,7,8 LESSONS ONLY

4,5,6 LESSONS IMPORTANT QUESTIONS ONLY

ALL DIFFERENCES READ CAREFULLY