MBSC-3.1F

Sl.No. :

Total No. of Pages : 2

Third Semester M.B.A. Degree Examination, June/July - 2024
(SLM Scheme) (CBCS)
MANAGEMENT
Corporate Law (Elective - F)

Time : 3 Hours **Max. Marks : 80**

SECTION - A

Answer any Five questions. Each question carries five marks. [5 × 5 = 25]

Q1) Define mergers.Explain the benefits of mergers.

Q2) Explain the concept of Memorandum of Association.

Q3) Which is the document authorizing a company to issues bonus shares.

Q4) Discuss the essential features of prospectus.

Q5) Write a note on company audit.

Q6) Mention the various types of directors in a company.

Q7) What do you mean by buyback of shares? Explain.

SECTION - B

Answer any Four questions. Each question carries ten marks. [4 × 10 = 40]

Q8) Discuss the provisions for reconstruction of Sick Industrial Companies.

Q9) Explain the procedure for the amalgamation of mergers and acquisitions.

Q10) Explain briefly the provisions of company Act, 2013 relating to the quorum of company meeting.

Q11) Describe the procedure for winding up of a company.

Q12) Explain the offence and penalties for default in a company.

Q13) Explain the different types of share capital.

SECTION - C

Q14) **Case (Compulsory)** **[1 × 15 = 15]**

One of India's most in famous corporate scandals is of Satyam Computer Services Limited (now Mahindra Satyam), a leading Indian IT services company founded by Mr. B. Ramalinga Raju in 1987.

Satyam Computer Services Limited was a prominent player in the IT industry, providing software development, infrastructure management and business process outsourcing services. The company boasted a global clientele and was listed on major stock exchanges, including the National Stock Exchange of India (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).

In January 2009, Mr. B.Ramalinga Raju, the Chairman and founder of Satyam, shocked the corporate world by confessing to a massive financial fraud. In his letter to the company's board, shareholders and regulators, he admitted to inflating Satyam's revenues and profits over several years.

The fraud was orchestrated to deceive stakeholders,shareholders and investors into believing that the company was financially healthy and robust when, in reality, it was struggling. Raju and his accomplices manipulated the company's financial statements, fudged accounts and created fictitious assets to show inflated profits.

Questions :

a) Discuss the major issues of the case.

b) What legal initiatives should be taken by the government to avoid such case in future.

▽▽▽▽