Recommended books: Avatar Singh (most recommended), Paranjape., BK Sharma, Dr. YS Sharma

**Q. What are the types of the companies?**

1. Companies incorporated by royal charter: (सम्राट राजपत्र द्वारा बनाई गई कंपनी) {England companies e.g., East India company}
2. Companies incorporated by special act of legislation. These companies are statutory companies e.g., LIC, RBI etc.
3. Companies incorporated under Companies Act, these are registered companies.
4. unlimited company [the liabilities of its members are not limited]
5. Company Listed by shares. [limited company]
6. Joint stock company [transferable share from one share to another share]
7. Govt company sec 2(45) [51% shares are holding by the central govt company]
8. Defund company [कृत्शून्य कंपनी] – एसी कंपनी जो अपना व्यापार नहीं चला रही है, जो सक्रिय नहीं है।
9. Investment company sec 372 (10)
10. Listed public company e.g., Reliance
11. Producer company Sec (581) (A)(1)
12. Subsidiary/holding company - when a company controls other company is Holding company and the company which is controlled by other company is subsidiary company.
13. Foreign company – The company which is incorporated in some other country, but doing business in India. It is necessary for that company to use the name of Indian company if it is doing business with some Indian company.
14. One person company Sec 2 (62)
15. Private company Sec 2 (68): the company which has the minimum capital of Rs. 100,000 is private company. And the maximum members are under 200. And doesn’t invite public to by its shares.

Important question: Director question.

25 November 2022

Companies की विशेषताए: --

1. Independent identity
2. Company स्वयं के नाम से क्रय विक्रय कर सकती है
3. कोर्ट में वाद प्रस्तुत कर सकती है या उसके विरुद्ध वाद किया जा सकता है।
4. Company के सदस्य की मृत्यु होने से कंपनी ख़त्म नहीं होती है  
   [Solomon vs Solomon] – England’s house of lord says that the company has its own identity  
   [lennard's carrying company ltd v asiatic petroleum co ltd]  
   [parmeshwari das vs collector of bulandshahr]
5. Company’s nationality – If a company is registered in Indian then it is Indian resident, if it is registered out of India then it is foreign registered.
6. Perpetual succession – If the members of it are died then also its identity will remain. Company act 2009 sec 9.  
   Culcutta University is identified in 1857 but still it is identified.
7. Limited liability – In case of loss in company then it’s shareholders will pay only for which he has the shares.
8. Transferability of shares
9. Nigamit arthvyvastha
10. Centralization – to manage the company one is appointed, who by his experience manage it.
11. Tax Rebate