

- a) 50 b) 20
c) 10 d) 7

Ans. C

10. Minimum _____ persons to constitute a public limited company

- a) 7 b) 10
c) 2 d) 5

11. Accounts of a company must be audited by an _____

- a) Chartered Accountant b) Auditor
c) Board of Directors d) All of these

Ans. B

12. The winding up of the company can only be done by the process of _____

- a) dissolution of partnership b) General meeting
c) Law d) Management

Ans. C

13. _____ company are those which are incorporated by a Royal Charter.

- a) Chartered b) Registered
c) Statutory d) None of these

Ans. A

14. Statutory companies are those incorporated under a special act passed by _____

- a) Companies Act b) Parliament
c) Special resolution d) Law

Ans. B

15. _____ Company may be companies limited by shares companies limited by guarantee, unlimited companies.

- a) Number of members b) Liability of members
c) Registered d) Incorporation

Ans. C

16. Companies limited by _____ are not formed for the purpose of profit but for the promotion of art science, culture, charity, sports, commerce etc.

- a) Members b) Shares
c) Liability d) Guarantee

Ans. D

17. Private company means a company which has a minimum paid up capital of _____

- a) Rs. 2,00,000 b) Rs. 5,00,000
c) Rs. 1,00,000 d) Rs. 1,00,000

Ans. C

18. A public company has been defined in Sec. _____

- a) 3 (1) (iv) b) 3 (1) (i)
c) 3 (1) (iii) d) 3 (1) (ii)

Ans. A

19. Public company means a company which has a minimum paid up capital of Rs. _____

- a) 2,00,000 b) 3,00,000
c) 5,00,000 d) 1,00,000

Ans. C

20. Shares can be freely transferable in _____

Ans. A

30. Corporate veil ensures _____ to the company.
- a) Protection
 - b) Legal Immunity
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

Ans. B

31. The articles of Association and the memorandum of Association are drafted by _____
- a) Auditor
 - b) Director
 - c) Secretary
 - d) Registrar

Ans. C

32. Doctrine of Ultra vires has reference to _____ clause
- a) Object
 - b) Subscription
 - c) Liability
 - d) None of the above

Ans. A

33. Which doctrine protects the out of the outsiders from the company?
- a) The Doctrine of Ultra vires
 - b) The Doctrine of indoor management
 - c) Both a and b
 - d) None of the above

Ans. B

34. Which Doctrine seeks to protect the company from the outsiders?
- a) The Doctrine of indoor Management
 - b) The Doctrine of Ultravires
 - c) The Doctrine of constructive notice
 - d) None of the above

Ans. C

35. Sec _____ of the companies Act deals with the meaning and provisions related to the shelf prospectus.
- a) 50
 - b) 4 (1)
 - c) 2 (2)
 - d) 60

Ans. D

36. Sec _____ of the companies Act states that, a public company making an issue of securities shall circulate information memorandum to the public before filling of a prospectus.
- a) 60 (B)
 - b) 60 (A)
 - c) 16 (B)
 - d) 16 (A)

Ans. A

37. The person or group of person who bring a company into existence are called _____
- a) A firm
 - b) Incorporation
 - c) Promoters
 - d) Promotion

Ans. C

38. The Board of Directors delegate the power to _____
- a) Issue debentures
 - b) Issue of shares
 - c) Invest the fund
 - d) Make loans

Ans. D

39. _____ are subordinate to and controlled by the memorandum.
- Articles of Association
 - Prospectus
 - Statement in law
 - All the above
- Ans. A
40. A copy of special resolution has to be filed with the Registrar within ____ days.
- 90 days
 - 30 days
 - 60 days
 - 120 days
- Ans. B
41. A printed copy of the articles as altered shall be filed by the company with the Registrar within _____ of order of approval from central.
- 3 months
 - 6 months
 - one month
 - 2 months
- Ans. C
42. Sec _____ of the companies Act defines foreign company
- 4 (4)
 - 3 (1) (i)
 - 3 (1) (ii)
 - 591
- Ans. D
43. Sec 25 related to _____ companies
- Holding
 - Licensed
 - Subsidiary
 - Existing
- Ans. B
44. Holding company is defined in Section _____ of the companies Act.
- 4(4)
 - 2 (2)
 - 3 (4)
 - 3(1)
- Ans. A
45. _____ is the first stage in the formation of a company.
- Promotion
 - Raising of Capital
 - Incorporation
 - Commencement of business
- Ans. A
46. The idea of carrying on a business is conceived by a person or by a group of persons called _____
- Exploits
 - Promoters
 - Directors
 - None of these
- Ans. B
47. A company is said to be incorporated when it is registered with registrar of the _____ company.
- Licensing
 - Government
 - Existing
 - Joint stock
- Ans. D
48. When one company controls the management of another company, the former is called a _____ company.
- Existing
 - Holding
 - Subsidiary
 - Licensed
- Ans. C
49. _____ is issued by any financial constitution or bank for one or more of issues of

securities or class of securities specified in the prospectus.

- a) A bridged Prospectus b) Shelf Prospectus
- c) Deemed Prospectus d) Red Herring prospectus

Ans. B

50. The other name of indoor management is called _____

- a) Golden rule b) Constructive notice
- c) Indoor rule d) Tarquand rule

Ans. D

51. A Company may change its name by passing _____ with the approval of central govt.

- a) Special resolution b) Ordinary resolution
- c) Both a & b d) None of the above

Ans. A

52. The company shall give notice of alteration to the Registrar within _____ of passing the resolution.

- a) 3 months b) 6 months
- c) 30 days d) 60 days

Ans. C

53. _____ consists of a series of regulations framed by the legislature for the conduct of the affair of company.

- a) Table B b) Table A
- c) Table C d) Table D

Ans. B

54. If a public company limited by shares does not register its own articles _____ apply automatically to a company.

- a) Table C b) Table B
- c) Table A d) Table D

Ans. C

55. Prospectus must therefore make full and honest declaration of materials facts without concealing or omitting any relevant fact. This is known as _____

- a) Twiquant rule b) Golden rule
- c) General rule d) Special rule

Ans. B

56. A public company may issue a prospectus called _____

- a) Red herring prospectus b) Shelf prospectus
- c) A bridged prospectus d) Deemed prospectus

Ans. A

57. The statement in lieu of prospectus is drafted in accordance with the particulars set in part I of the _____ the Act.

- a) Schedule I b) Schedule IV
- c) Schedule III d) Schedule II

Ans. D

58. Golden rule was laid down by _____

- a) KINDERSELY VC in New Brun Wick Co. V Maggeride
- b) Edington V Fitzmaurice
- c) Treeman V Buckhcats
- d) Royal British Bank V Turquand

Ans. A

59. _____ is a shorter version of the prospectus and contains all the salient features of a

prospectus that forms a part of the memorandum.

- a) Deemed Prospectus b) Abridged prospectus
- c) Red herring prospectus d) Shelf prospectus

Ans. B

60. _____ Acts as the official signature of the company.

- a) Registration b) Special resolution
- c) legal entity d) common seal

Ans. D

61. The association that are not registered under Sec. 11 of the companies Act is _____

- a) Incorporated Association b) Illegal Association
- c) Non licenses Association d) Unregistered Association

Ans. B

62. _____ is a person who has signed company's memorandum of association.

- a) Individual b) Corporate body
- c) Member d) Legal person

Ans. C

63. _____ is a person who holds the shares for the benefit persons.

- a) Trustee b) Member
- c) Shareholder d) Company

Ans. A

64. The right given to a particular class of shareholders are called the _____

- a) Special rights b) General rights
- c) Class right d) None of the above

Ans. C

65. The power to order rectification of register of members vests in the _____

- a) Court b) Tribunal
- c) Central Government d) Board of Directors

Ans. B

66. On which of the following dates the Companies Act, 1956 come into force?

- a) 31st March 1956 b) 1st April 1956
- c) 31st March 1957 d) 1st April 1957

Ans. B

67. The history of the Indian Company Law began in the year of

- a) 1850 b) 1908
- c) 1913 d) 1956

Ans. A

68. The privilege of limited liability was introduced in the Indian Company Law, in the year of

- a) 1850 b) 1857
- c) 1927 d) 1956

Ans. B

69. Statutory companies are also known as _____

- a) State legislative b) Govt. company
- c) Corporation d) None of the above

Ans. C

70. The auditor of government company is appointed by the _____ of India.
- a) High Court b) Supreme Court
c) State legislative d) Controller and Auditor General
- Ans. D
71. A statutory company is one which incorporated by
- a) An Act of Parliament
b) By an Act of State legislative
c) Under the companies Act, 1956
d) By either (a) of (b)
- Ans. D
72. In case of a company limited by guarantee, the liability of the members can be enforced
- a) only at the time of winding up of the company
b) at any time when the company so decide
c) only by an order of court
d) only by an order of Registrar of Companies.
- Ans. A
73. _____ is compulsory for unlimited companies, private companies, companies limited by guarantee.
- a) Memorandum of Association
b) Articles of Association
c) Prospectus
d) Statement in lieu
- Ans. B
74. _____ describes the scope of company activities
- a) Memorandum of Association
b) Prospectus
c) Articles of Association
d) Documents
- Ans. A
75. The first important document to be filed with the Registrar is _____ -
- a) Articles of Association b) Prospectus
c) Memorandum of Association d) None of the above
- Ans. C
76. If the company's Act go beyond the provisions of the memorandum, its act will be _____
- a) Constructive notice b) Circular
c) Ultra vires d) None of the above
- Ans. C
77. _____ is the construction of a company
- a) Promotion b) Certificate of incorporation
c) Memorandum d) Documents
- Ans. C
78. _____ of schedule 1 of the Companies Act, which gives the specimen of memorandum of a company limited by shares.
- a) Table B b) Table A
c) Table D d) Table E
- Ans. A

79. _____ can be passed by the support of three fourth majority a share holders who are present and entitle to vote at a meeting.
a) Special resolution b) Ordinary resolution
c) Both A and B d) None of the above
Ans. C
80. _____ contain the rules and regulations of the company.
a) Prospectus b) Statement in lieu
c) Articles of Association d) Memorandum of Association
Ans. C
81. _____ signed by the required number of persons which are necessary for the formation of company.
a) Memorandum of Association b) Prospectus
c) Statement in lieu d) None of the above
Ans. B
82. A public company having a share capital, becomes entitled to commence business only after obtaining a further certificate known as a _____.
a) Company formation b) Certificate of incorporation
c) Provisional contracts d) Certificate of commence business
Ans. D
83. If at the time of registration, a company limited by shares does not file articles of association with the Registrar, then
a) The company deemed to have adopted Table A
b) The company cannot be registered without this document.
c) The company is deemed to have become a company with unlimited liability
d) None of the above.
Ans. A
84. The annual return should be filed by a company with the Registrar within _____ days from the date of the annual general meeting of the company.
a) 40 b) 60
c) 30 d) 50
Ans. B
85. Every share holder of a company is also known as _____.
a) Member b) Partner
c) Director d) All of the above
Ans. A
86. A foreigner can become a member of a company registered in India but permission of _____.
a) SEBI b) High court
c) RBI d) Supreme Court
Ans. C
87. Registered office clause of memorandum of association contain _____.
a) The complete postal address
b) The name of Registrar of companies
c) The name of the city/town only and not that of the state
d) The name of the state in which registered office of the company is to situate.
Ans. D
88. The capital with which the company is registered is called the _____.
a) Subscribed capital b) Nominal capital
c) Working capital d) None of the above

Ans. B

89. The procedure for change of registered office from one city to another within the same state is by passing _____
a) Special resolution only
b) Ordinary resolution only
c) Special resolution and approval of central government
d) Ordinary resolution and approval of company law board

Ans. A

90. _____ document contains the rules, regulations and bye-laws for the internal management of the company.
a) Memorandum of association b) Article of association
c) Prospectus d) Statement in lieu

Ans. B

91. _____ is subordinate to and controlled by the memorandum of association.
a) Prospectus b) Statement in lieu
c) Articles of Association d) None of the above

Ans. C

92. _____ lays down the objects and powers of the company.
a) Memorandum of Association b) Articles of Association
c) Prospectus d) Statement in lieu

Ans. A

93. _____ lays down the modes in which the objects of the company are to be carried out by the members.
a) Statement in lieu b) Prospectus
c) Memorandum of Association d) Articles of Association

Ans. D

94. Articles of Association adopt the rules and regulations contained in _____ of schedule 1 of the Companies Act.
a) Table C b) Table D
c) Table A d) Table B

Ans. C

95. The forms of articles of association are given in tables _____ is schedule 1 of the Companies Act 1956
a) A, C, D & E b) B, C, D & E
c) B, A, C & E d) B, D & E

Ans. A

96. The forms of memorandum of association are given in tables _____ in schedule 1 of the companies Act 1956.
a) B, A & E b) B, C, D & E
c) A, C, D & E d) D, A E

Ans. B

97. The doctrine of indoor Management has its origin in
a) Saloman V Salona U& Co. Ltd.
b) Ryland V Turquand
c) Royal British Bank V Turquand
d) None of these

Ans. C

98. Offers may be invited from the public by issuing a document known as _____

- a) Prospectus
- b) Notice
- c) Circular
- d) All of the above

Ans. A

99. Articles of Association are not required to be registered in case of ____

- a) An Unlimited Company
- b) A Company limited by guarantee
- c) A public company limited by shares
- d) A private company limited by shares.

Ans. D

100. Doctrine of constructive notice means _____

- a) Notice of alteration of object clause to the registrar
- b) Notice to outside dealing with the registrar as to contents of memorandum and articles.
- c) Notice of change of name to members
- d) Notice to public as to issue of prospectus.

Ans. B

101. A _____ may be defined as a person having control over the affairs, conduct and management of a company.

- a) Shareholders
- b) Director
- c) Body Corporate
- d) Member

Ans. B

102. _____ is the Supreme policy framing and decision making organ of a company.

- a) Board of directors
- b) Share holders
- c) Auditor
- d) Body Corporate

Ans. A

103. According to Sec. 225, the Directors should be appointed in the _____ -

- a) Office of the Registrar
- b) General Meeting
- c) Office company
- d) Share holders

Ans. B

104. The office of a director becomes vacant if he fails to obtain his qualification shares within _____

- a) 30 days
- b) 1 month
- c) 2 months
- d) 3 month

Ans. C

105. A elected director can be terminated by the

- a) Company
- b) High Court
- c) State Government
- d) Central Government

Ans. D

106. _____ vacancy is caused by resignation, death, insolvency or insanity.

- a) Casual
- b) General
- c) Special
- d) None of the above

Ans. A

107. The maximum remuneration paid to a manager cannot exceed _____ percent of the annual net profit.

- a) 10%
- b) 5%
- c) 15%
- d) 25%

Ans. B

118. _____ is a group of people who are acting on behalf of the Company.
- a) Managing director b) Partnership
c) Board of directors d) All the above
- Ans. C
119. A Managing Director can be appointed for a maximum period of _____
- a) 2 years b) 10 years
c) 3 years d) 5 years
- Ans. D
120. _____ can be imposed on directors for non compliance of requirements of companies Act.
- a) Penalty b) Fine
c) Statutory penalty d) Criminal liability
- Ans. B
121. When a director voluntarily remains absent from the three consecutive meetings of the Board of Directors, and
- a) he become liable to be punished with fines @ Rs. 500 for every default
b) he is disqualified for becoming a director of any company.
c) his office falls vacant
d) None of the above
- Ans. C
122. At one time the appointment of sole selling agent can be made for a period of _____
- a) One year b) three year
c) five year d) seven year
- Ans. C
123. The term whole time director is defined in Sec. _____ of the Companies Act 1956
- a) 2(25) b) 2 (24)
c) 3 (25) d) 3(24)
- Ans. B
124. The appointment of every director is to be made by an _____ at the general meeting.
- a) Ordinary resolution b) Special resolution
c) Single resolution d) None of the above
- Ans. A
125. _____ director act during the absence of the original director.
- a) First Director b) Additional director
c) Alternate director d) Representative director
- Ans. C
126. _____ is the first general meeting of the shareholders of a public company.
- a) Extra ordinary meeting
b) Class meeting
c) General meeting
d) Statutory meeting
- Ans. D
127. Statutory meeting must be held with in a period of _____
- a) 90 days from the date at which the company entitled to start it business
b) 6 months from the date of incorporation
c) not less one month & not more than 6 month which the company is entitled to start it

business.

d) 18 months from the date of incorporation.

Ans. C

128. The first annual general meeting of the company must be held within _____

a) 6 months of incorporation

b) 6 months from the date at which the company's entitled to start its business

c) 18 months from the date at which the company is entitled to start its business.

d) 18 months of incorporation.

Ans. D

129. _____ called for dealing with some urgent special business which cannot be postponed till the next annual general meeting.

a) Extra ordinary general meeting

b) Ordinary general meeting

c) Class meeting

d) None of the above

Ans. A

130. _____ is the minimum number of members that should be present at the meeting as per the Articles of the company before any business can be validly transacted.

a) Minutes

b) Quorum

c) Register

d) Proxies

Ans. B

131. For the proper conduct of business in a meeting a _____ is necessary

a) Director

b) Managing director

c) Chairman

d) Shareholder

Ans. C

132. _____ is the official records of the meeting of the company.

a) Quorum

b) Register

c) Report

d) Minutes

Ans. D

133. The Chairman of a company has _____ votes

a) 1

b) 3

c) 2

d) None of the above

Ans. C

134. _____ means the list of business or thing to be done at the meeting

a) Quorum

b) Register

c) Minutes

d) Agenda

Ans. D

135. _____ refers to the instrument by which a person is appointed to act for another at a meeting of the company.

a) Proxy

b) Quorum

c) Motion

d) None of the above

Ans. A

136. Decisions of a company are made by _____ of its members passed at meeting of members.

a) Notice

b) resolution

c) Quorum

d) Circular

Ans. B

137. _____ is the resolution which is passed at validly called general meeting, by simple majority of the members.
- a) Special resolution b) Resolution by postal ballot
c) Ordinary resolution d) Resolution requiring special notice
- Ans. C
138. _____ is the resolution which is passed, at valid called general meeting, by special majority of the meeting.
- a) Ordinary resolution b) Special resolution
c) Resolution by postal ballot d) Resolution requiring special notice.
- Ans. B
139. Special resolution is passed by majority of _____ of the members voting by show of hands or on poll either in person or by proxy.
- a) 1/3 b) 1/2
c) 3 d) 3/4
- Ans. D
140. _____ is a proposal put before a meeting.
- a) Motion b) Resolution
c) Quorum d) Proxy
- Ans. A
141. _____ is a decision on the proposal
- a) Quorum b) Proxy
c) Motion d) Resolution
- Ans. D
142. Winding up by the order of Tribunal is _____
- a) Voluntary winding up b) Compulsory winding up
c) Winding up d) All the above
- Ans. B
143. Winding up by special resolution passed by the company is _____
- a) Compulsory winding up b) Winding up
c) Voluntary winding up d) All the above
- Ans. C
144. In case of members voluntary winding up, the liquidation for conducting the winding up proceedings is appointed by _____
- a) Central government b) Company in its general meeting
c) Company Law Board d) Register
- Ans. B
145. The company is dissolved when the Tribunal passes an order of dissolution and the Tribunal shall pass such order _____
- a) When the affairs of the company have been completely wound up
b) Immediately after the winding up order
c) At the instance of central government
d) At the instance of company Law Board.
- Ans. A
146. A past member can also be placed on the list of contributories if he has ceased to be a member within _____
- a) 3 years before the commencement of the winding up
b) 2 years before the commencement of the winding up
c) 18 months before the commencement of the winding up
d) 12 months before the commencement of the winding up

Ans. D

147. The name of a defunct company can be resorted to register on an application made to the Tribunal by the company, or any member or a creditor within _____
- a) 3 years from the dissolution
 - b) 6 years from the dissolution
 - c) 20 years from the dissolution
 - d) 12 years from the dissolution

Ans. C

148. _____ is the first state in which assets realised liabilities are paid off and surplus is distributed.
- a) Dissolution
 - b) Winding up
 - c) Acquisitions
 - d) All the above

Ans. B

149. The order of dissolution can be issued only by the company.
- a) Tribunal
 - b) Company Law Board
 - c) Both A and B
 - d) None of the above

Ans. A

150. In members voluntary winding up control of winding up in the hands of the _____
- a) Creditors
 - b) Members
 - c) Company
 - d) Directors

Ans. C

151. _____ is a process or set of systems and processes to ensure that a company is managed to suit the best interests of all those who are interested in the well being of the company.
- a) Governance
 - b) SEBI
 - c) Corporate Governance
 - d) None of the above

Ans. C

152. OECD stands for _____
- a) Organization for Economic Control and Development
 - b) Organization for Economic Corporations and Development
 - c) Organization for Economic control and Direction
 - d) Organizations for Export Co-operation and Development

Ans. D

153. The Whistle Blower policy was recommended by _____ -
- a) Nomination Committee
 - b) Narasimha Report
 - c) Board Committees
 - d) N.R, Narayana Moorthy

Ans. D

154. Which of the following reports included clauses 49 in the listing agreement
- a) Narasimham Committee
 - b) Kumaramangalam Birla Report
 - c) L.C. Gupta Report
 - d) None of the above

Ans. B

155. _____ committee suggests that the non-executive directors can play a crucial role in corporate Governance.
- a) Cadbery
 - b) Ruttemen
 - c) N.R. Nanayana Moorthy
 - d) Narasimham Committee

Ans. A

Ans. D

167. Extra ordinary meeting is a meeting of the _____

- a) Member
- b) Share holders
- c) Directors
- d) Both a and b

Ans. B

168. East India Company is an example of _____ company

- a) Chartered
- b) Statutory
- c) Registered
- d) Foreign

Ans. A

169. Mention one right that the proxy enjoys during a meeting?

- a) Right to attend the meeting
- b) Right to poll
- c) Right to vote
- d) None of these

Ans. C

170. The minutes of the company in case of a Board Meeting shall be signed by _____

- a) Director
- b) Chairman
- c) Managing Director
- d) Both a and b

Ans. B

171. The winding up in which a solvency declaration is not made is known as _____ -

- a) Creditors voluntary winding up
- b) Members voluntary winding up
- c) Compulsory winding up
- d) None of the above

Ans. A

172. 4 meeting may be adjourned by _____ circumstances

- a) Quorum is not present
- b) Lack of information
- c) Balance sheet is not present
- d) None of the above

Ans. B

173. The listing Agreement was first introduced in India is _____

- a) Delhi
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Bangalore
- d) Bombay

Ans. D

174. Expand CEO

- a) Comptroller Executive Officer
- b) Chief Executive Officer
- c) Central Executive Officer
- d) None of the above

Ans. B

175. Converting the physical shares into electronic shares is called _____

- a) Dematerialisation
- b) Rematerialisation
- c) Electronic share
- d) Computerized method

Ans. A

176. The company agrees that the remuneration of non-executive directors shall be decided by _____

- a) Company
- b) Shareholders
- c) Board of Directors
- d) Central Government

Ans. C

177. On a winding up order being made, the company's property comes under the custody of _____

- a) Central government
- b) Tribunal
- c) Shareholders
- d) Liquidator

Ans. D

178. A proxy can vote only in case of _____

- a) Vote
- b) Poll
- c) Election
- d) None of these

Ans. B

179. Where a director acts dishonestly to the interest of the company. He will be held liable for _____

- a) Negligence
- b) Malafide acts
- c) Ultravires acts
- d) Breach of fiduciary duty

Ans. D

180. Shelf Prospectus means a prospectus issued by _____

- a) Any trading company
- b) Any industrial company
- c) Any financial institution or bank
- d) None of the above

Ans. C

181. The most important clause in the Memorandum of Association of a company is _____

- a) Name clause
- b) Objects clause
- c) Registered Office clause
- d) Liability clause

Ans. B

182. The alteration of the memorandum has to be certified by the Registrar within _____

- a) 30 days
- b) 15 days
- c) 45 days
- d) 60 days

Ans. A

183. The charter of a company is its _____

- a) Articles of Association
- b) Prospectus
- c) Memorandum of Association
- d) Certificate of incorporation

Ans. C

184. Notice of the registered office of the company shall be given to the Registrar of companies with in _____

- a) 45 days
- b) 30 days
- c) 15 days
- d) 60 days

Ans. B

185. An act which is to be ultra vires a company is _____

- a) Void
- b) Valid
- b) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

Ans. A

186. The statement in lieu of prospectus must be filed with the Registrar at least _____ days before any allotment of shares is made.

- a) 15
- b) 30
- c) 6
- d) 3

Ans. D

187. Legal position of a promoter of a company is _____
 a) That of an agent b) That of a Trustee
 c) In a judiciary capacity d) That of a solicitor
 Ans. C
188. The common seal of the company should have
 a) The company's Name b) The word Corporate seal
 c) The place of the company d) All of the above
 Ans. D
189. RBI is an example of _____ company.
 a) Chartered b) Statutory
 c) Licensed d) Registered
 Ans. B
190. Shelf prospects relates under Sec. _____
 a) 16A b) 14 A
 c) 60 A d) 40 A
 Ans. C
191. The doctrine of indoor management provides protection to _____
 a) The outsider b) The Board of Directors
 c) The shareholders d) The Managing Director
 Ans. A
192. The exception to the doctrine of constructive notice is provided in _____
 a) Lifting the corporate veil b) Doctrine of indoor management
 c) Doctrine of Ultra vires d) None of the above
 Ans. B
193. The procedure to write facts about resolution and its decision is called _____
 a) Quorum b) Notice
 c) Minutes of narration d) None of the above
 Ans. C
194. For declaration of dividend no _____ resolution is required
 a) Ordinary b) Special
 c) Simple d) None of the above
 Ans. B
185. Minutes of company meeting should be prepared with in _____ of the meeting.
 a) 21 days b) 30 days
 c) 40 days d) 45 days
 Ans. B
196. Voting in a company meeting can be through
 a) Ballot b) Raising hands
 c) Raising votes d) All of these
 Ans. D
197. An official liquidator is appointed by the _____
 a) Central government b) By court
 c) State government d) Company
 Ans. A

198. In the event of company being wound up the Tribunal shall prepare list of contributories into _____

- a) List A
- b) List B
- c) List A and List B
- d) List A or List B

Ans. C

199. Official liquidators are appointed from the panel of _____

- a) Professional firm of Chartered Accountant
- b) Advocate
- c) Company Secretaries
- d) All of the above

Ans. D

200. As per Sec. 439 who can file a petition to the Tribunal for winding up ? _____

- a) The Registrar
- b) Company
- c) Contributory
- d) Any one of these

Ans. D