

Sr. No	Question Text Company Law	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Correct Answer
1	In the process of conversion of a private company into a public company which prospectus must be issued / खासगी कंपनीला सार्वजनिक कंपनीमध्ये रूपांतरित करण्याच्या प्रक्रियेमध्ये, प्रॉस्पेक्टस जारी करणे आवश्यक आहे	Deemed prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टस डीमंड	Shelf prospectus/ शेल्फ प्रॉस्पेक्टस	Statement in lieu of prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टसच्या जागी स्टेटमेंट	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	C
2	Company should file a prospectus in case of conversion of private company into a public company with in _____ from the date of resolution / ठराव तारखेपासून खासगी कंपनीचे सार्वजनिक कंपनीमध्ये रूपांतर झाल्यास कंपनीने प्रॉस्पेक्टस दाखल करावा.	30 days / 30 दिवस	45 days / 45 दिवस	60 days / 60 दिवस	none of these / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
3	_____ is the conclusive evidence in case of company that statutory requirements have complied with / _____ संवैधानिक गरजा पाळत असलेल्या कंपनीच्या बाबतीत अंतिम प्रावा आहे	Certificate of Incorporation / सहकार्याचे प्रमाणपत्र	Certificate of commencement of Business / व्यवसाय सुरु करण्याचे प्रमाणपत्र	Both / दोघेही	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
4	The doctrine of indoor management is an _____ to the doctrine of constructive notice / इनडोर मॅनेजमेंटचा उपदेश म्हणजे _____ रचनात्मक सूचनेचा सिद्धांत	Exception / अपवाद	Extension / विस्तार	Alternative / वैकल्पिक	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	B
5	Any change in the address of the registered office must be communicated to the registrar with in / नोंदणीकृत कार्यालयाच्या पत्त्यात कोणताही बदल निबंधकांना त्याद्वारे कळविला जाणे आवश्यक आहे	15 days / 15 दिवस	30 days / 30 दिवस	1 Month / 1 महिना	12 months / 12 महिने	C
6	If a new company get registered with a name which resembles the name of existing company then it should apply to whom? / जर नवीन कंपनी सध्या अस्तित्वात असलेल्या कंपनीच्या नावासारख्या नावाने नोंदणी केली असेल तर ती कोणाकडे लागू करावी?	NCLT / एनसीएलटी	SEBI / सेबी	ROC / आरओसी	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
7	Companies are now allotted a _____ in addition to their name / कंपन्यांना आता त्यांच्या नावाव्यतिरिक्त _____ वाटप करण्यात आले आहे	PAN	SIN	PIN	CIN	D
8	In how many days did the company have its registered office after incorporation / कंपनीत किती दिवसात कंपनीचे नोंदणीकृत कार्यालय होते?	10	20	30	40	B
9	A company can change its name by passing / एखादी कंपनी पास करून आपले नाव बदलू शकते	Ordinary resolution / सामान्य ठराव	Special resolution / विशेष ठराव	Either by special resolution or by ordinary resolution / एकतर विशेष ठराव	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	C
10	A public company can borrow money _____ / सार्वजनिक कंपनी _____ पैसे घेऊ शकते	before incorporation / गंतवणूकीपूर्वी	Soon after incorporation / निगमित नंतर लवकरच	after issuing a proposal / प्रस्ताव जारी केल्यानंतर	after obtaining certificate to commerce business /	D

11	_____ are the prospectus issued instead of full prospectus / _____ पूर्ण प्रॉस्पेक्टस ऐवजी प्रॉस्पेक्टस जारी करा	Abridged / संक्षिप्त	Statement in lieu / त्याऐवजी विधान	Shelf / शेल्फ	Red herring / रेड हेरिंग	A
12	_____ includes an engineer, valuator, accountant / _____ अभियंता, मूल्यमापनकर्ता, लेखापाल यांचा समावेश आहे	Expert / तज्ञ	Promoter / प्रचारक	Auditor / ऑडिटर	Director / दिग्दर्शक	A
13	_____ prospectus were issued in case securities were issued in stages / सिक्कुरिटीज टप्प्याटप्प्याने दिल्या गेल्यास _____ प्रॉस्पेक्टस देण्यात आले	Deemed / डीम्ड	Shelf / शेल्फ	Red herring / रेड हेरिंग	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	B
14	What is known as a charter of a Company? / कंपनीचा सनद म्हणून काय ओळखले जाते?	Memorandum of Association / संघटनेचा मसुदा	Bye laws / बाय कायदे	Articles of Association / संघटनेचा लेख	Prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टस	A
15	The dividend on preference capital is paid _____ / प्राधान्य भांडवलावर लाभांश दिलेला असतो _____	whenever there are profits / जेव्हा जेव्हा नफा होतो	when there is loss / जेव्हा तोटा होतो	even if there are no profits / जरी नफा नसला तरीही	after dividend is paid to equity shares / इक्विटी समभागांना	A
16	The minimum number of persons required to form a private company is _____ / खासगी कंपनी तयार करण्यासाठी आवश्यक व्यक्तींची संख्या _____ आहे.	7	2	3	4	B
17	The name of a company can be changed by _____ / कंपनीचे नाव _____ द्वारे बदलले जाऊ शकते.	an ordinary resolution / एक सामान्य ठराव	a special resolution / एक विशेष ठराव	the approval of the union government / केंद्र सरकारची मान्यता	a special resolution and with the approval of the central	D
18	When is a company said to have been registered? / एखादी कंपनी कधी नोंदणीकृत असल्याचे म्हटले जाते?	When it files the memorandum of association with the registrar of companies.	When it gets the certificate of incorporation / जेव्हा त्यात निगमाचा दाखला मिळतो	When it gets the certificate of commencement of business / जेव्हा	When it actually starts its business / जेव्हा प्रत्यक्षात त्याचा व्यवसाय	B
19	Mark out the type of alteration that is permitted in the articles of association _____ / असोसिएशन _____ च्या लेखात परवानगी असलेल्या प्रकारच्या बदलाचे चिन्हांकित करा.	that may not be in the company's interest / ते कंपनीच्या हिताचे असू शकत नाही	that is contrary to the provisions of the companies act / ते कंपन्यांच्या कायद्यातील तरतुदींच्या	that increases a member's liability without his written consent / हे त्याच्या	that is consistent with the memorandum of association / ते	D
20	Which of the following companies must file a statement in lieu of prospectus? / पुढीलपैकी कोणत्या कंपनीने प्रॉस्पेक्टसऐवजी स्टेटमेंट दाखल केले पाहिजे?	A private limited company / एक खासगी मर्यादित कंपनी	A cooperative society / एक सहकारी संस्था	A company that has issued a prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टस जारी करणारी कंपनी	A public company that has not issued a prospect / कोणतीही	D
21	Mark out the document that need not be prepared and registered with the registrar of companies in public limited companies / सार्वजनिक मर्यादित कंपन्यांमधील कंपन्यांच्या रजिस्ट्रारकडे तयार आणि नोंदणीकृत नसलेले दस्तऐवज चिन्हांकित करा.	statutory declaration / वैधानिक घोषणा	memorandum of association / संघटनेचा मसुदा	Articles of Association / संघटनेचा लेख	directors undertakings to take up and pay for qualification	C

22	Which of the following documents may be changed with retrospective effect / खालीलपैकी कोणती कागदपत्रे पूर्वसूचक प्रभावासह बदलली जाऊ शकतात	Memorandum of Association / संघटनेचा मसुदा	prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टस	Articles of Association / संघटनेचा लेख	Statement in lieu of prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टसच्या जागी स्टेटमेंट	C
23	The principle that so far as the company's internal working is concerned, strangers dealing with the company are entitled to assume that everything has been regularly done / आतापर्यंत कंपनीच्या अंतर्गत कामकाजाचा प्रश्न आहे की, कंपनीबरोबर काम करणारे अनोळखी लोक असे मानू शकतात की	doctrine of indoor management / घरातील व्यवस्थापनाचा सिद्धांत	principle of constructive notice / विधायक सूचनेचे तत्व	principle of management by exception / अपवाद करून व्यवस्थापनाचे	management by objectives / उद्देशाने व्यवस्थापन	A
24	How many directors of a public company, unless the articles provide otherwise, must be appointed by the company in general meeting / सार्वजनिक कंपनीचे किती संचालक, लेख अन्यथा पुरवित नाहीत तोपर्यंत सर्वसाधारण सभेमध्ये कंपनीने नियुक्त केले पाहिजे	All the directors / सर्व संचालक	One half of the directors / एक अर्धा संचालक	Two-thirds of the directors / दोन तृतीयांश संचालक	Three-fourths of the directors / तीन चतुर्थांश संचालक	C
25	Who/what appoints the first directors of a company / कोण / कोणत्या कंपनीच्या पहिल्या संचालकांची नेमणूक करते	The shareholders in general meeting / सर्वसाधारण सभेत भागधारक	The Registrar of companies / कंपन्यांचे रजिस्ट्रार	The articles of association / असोसिएशनचे लेख	The promoters / प्रवर्तक	D
26	The union government may appoint such number of directors in a company as it may deem necessary / केंद्र सरकार आवश्यक वाटेल अशा कंपनीत अशा प्रकारच्या संचालकांची नेमणूक करू शक	at its own initiative / स्वतःच्या पुढाकाराने	on the application of least 100 members of the company / कंपनीच्या 100 सदस्यांच्या अर्जावर	on the application of members holding at least 10% voting rights / किमान 10%	any of the above / वरीलपैकी कोणतेही	D
27	Which of the following is beyond the powers of the board of directors ? / पढील पैकी कोणते संचालक मंडळाच्या अधिकारापलीकडे आहे?	To issue debentures / डिबेंचर देणे	To make loans / कर्ज करणे	To remit the payment of any debt due by a director / दिग्दर्शकाद्वारे	to issue prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टस देणे	C
28	Where a company has three directors, the maximum remuneration payable to all of them is _____% of the annual net profit / जेथे कंपनीचे तीन संचालक आहेत, त्या सर्वांना देय जास्तीत जास्त मोबदला वार्षिक निव्वळ नफ्याच्या _____% आहे	5	10	20	25	B
29	Holding company means a company _____. / होल्डिंग कंपनी म्हणजे कंपनी _____	which holds other company / ज्याची इतर कंपनी आहे	a government company / एक सरकारी कंपनी	a chartered company / एक चार्टर्ड कंपनी	a subsidiary company / एक सहाय्यक कंपनी	A
30	A public corporation denotes a _____ / सार्वजनिक महामंडळ _____ दर्शवते	private limited company	public company	government company	statutory corporation	D
31	The partnership entity may be regarded as _____ / भागीदारी घटक _____ म्हणून ओळखला जाऊ शकतो	a legal entity / कायदेशीर अस्तित्व	an accountable entity / एक जबाबदार अस्तित्व	both a legal and accountable entity / कायदेशीर आणि जबाबदार दोन्ही घटक	neither a legal nor an accountable entity / कायदेशीर records of general meetings / सर्वसाधारण सभेची नोंद	D
32	The amount of minimum subscription may be learnt from the _____ / किमान सबस्क्रिप्शनची रक्कम _____ मधून शिकली जाऊ शकते	prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टस	memorandum of association / संघटनेचा मसुदा	Articles of Association / संघटनेचा लेख	records of general meetings / सर्वसाधारण सभेची नोंद	A

33	When can a private company commence business / एखादी खासगी कंपनी कधी व्यवसाय सुरू करू शकते	at any time / कोणत्याही वेळी	after applying for registration / नोंदणी अर्ज केल्यानंतर	after obtaining the certificate of incorporation / निगमाचा प्रमाणपत्र	after obtaining the certificate of commencement of business /	C
34	The doctrine of indoor management means _____ / इनडोर मॅनेजमेंटचा सिद्धांत म्हणजे _____	strangers dealing with the company may assume that everything is done regularly /	strangers must enquire into the regularity of proceedings / अनोळखी व्यक्तींनी कार्यवाहीच्या नियमिततेची	strangers can afford to be negligent a s regularity is the companys	constructive notice / रचनात्मक सूचना	A
35	All monies received with the application of shares are to be deposited _____ / समभागांच्या अर्जासह प्राप्त झालेली सर्व रक्कम जमा करावी लागेल _____	with the controller of capital issues भांडवल समस्यांच्या नियंत्रकासह	in the companys bank account / कंपनीच्या बँक खात्यात	in a special account opened in a scheduled bank for the purpose / या	with the registrar of companies / कंपन्यांच्या रजिस्ट्रारकडे	C
36	A company shall not proceed to allot shares until the beginning of the _____ day from the date of issue of prospectus / प्रॉस्पेक्टस देण्याच्या तारखेपासून _____ दिवसाच्या सुरुवातीस कंपनी शेअर्सचे वाटप करण्यास पट्टे जाऊ शकत नाही	Second	Third	Fifth	Seventh	A
37	The private company requires conversion of a public company into a _____ / खासगी कंपनीला सार्वजनिक कंपनीचे _____ मध्ये रूपांतरण आवश्यक असते.	an ordinary resolution / एक सामान्य ठराव	a special resolution / एक विशेष ठराव	a special resolution and union governments approval / एक	a special resolution and company law board approval /	C
38	A Person ceases to be a companys members when ____ / जेव्हा एखादी व्यक्ती कंपनीचे सदस्य नसते तेव्हा _____	he loses his share certificate / तो आपला शेअर प्रमाणपत्र हरवते	he becomes insolvent / तो दिवाळखोर बनतो	his share certificate is converted into a share warrant / त्याचे सामायिकरण	his shares are forfeited for nonpayment of call monies /	D
39	Which of the following are characteristics of a company / पुढीलपैकी कोणती कंपनीची वैशिष्ट्ये आहेत?	It has unlimited liability / त्यात अमर्याद दायित्व आहे	It exists only in contemplation of law / हे केवळ कायद्याच्या चिंतनातच अस्तित्वात आहे	It has not a perpetual succession / त्याचे कायमचे वारस नाही	It comes to an end on the death of all its members / हे सर्व	B
40	.A private company becomes a public by process of law _____ / एक खासगी कंपनी कायद्याच्या प्रक्रियेद्वारे सार्वजनिक होते.	where not less than 25 percent of its paid-up share capital is held by one or more bodies	where not less than 10 percent of it paid-up share capital is held by another single private company /	where less 25 percent of the paid-up share capital of a public company is	where not less than 20 percent of it paid-up share capital is	A
41	Where the registered office of a company is changed from one state to another a certified copy of the order of the company Law Board confirming the alteration must be filed by the company with / एखाद्या कंपनीचे नोंदणीकृत कार्यालय एका राज्यातून दुसऱ्या राज्यात बदलले जाते तेव्हा	the Registrar of the state in which the company was originally located / कंपनी मूळ	the Registrar of the state in which the registered office is shifted. / राज्याचे रजिस्ट्रार ज्यात नोंदणीकृत कार्यालय	the Registrars of both the states / दोन्ही राज्यांचे निबंधक	the central Government / केंद्र सरकार.	C
42	An act is said to be ultra vires a company when it is beyond the powers _____ / खादी कंपनी जेव्हा शक्तीच्या पलीकडे नसते तेव्हा ती कंपनीला अती वायर करते असे म्हणतात.	of the company / कंपनीच्या	of the directors / संचालकांची	of the directors but not the company / संचालक पण कंपनी नाही	conferred on the company by the Articles / लेख कंपनीने प्रदान	A
43	The altered Memorandum must be filed with the Registrar within _____ / बदललेले निवेदन _____ मध्ये निबंधकांकडे दाखल केले जाणे आवश्यक आहे	1 month of the company Law Boards order / कंपनी लॉ बोर्डचा आदेश 1	2 months of the company Law Boards order / कंपनी लॉ बोर्डचा आदेश 1 महिन्याचा	3 months of the company Law Boards order / कंपनी लॉ बोर्डचा आदेश 1	4 months of the company Law Boards order / कंपनी लॉ बोर्डचा	C

44	Which of the following companies need not have their own articles of Association / पुढीलपैकी कोणत्या कंपन्यांकडे असोसिएशनचे स्वतःचे लेख नसणे आवश्यक आहे	unlimited companies / अमर्यादित कंपन्या	companies limited by guarantee / हमी मर्यादित कंपन्या	private companies limited by shares / खासगी कंपन्या शेअर्सद्वारे मर्यादित	public companies limited by shares / सार्वजनिक कंपन्या	D
45	the Articles of a company conflict with the Memorandum ____ / कंपनीचे लेख मेमोरँडम सह विरोध करतात _____	the Articles shall prevail / लेख विजय मिळतील	the Memorandum shall prevail / ज्ञानाचा विजय होईल	the directors will resolve the conflict / संचालक संघर्ष सोडवतील	the court will resolve the conflict / कोर्ट संघर्ष सोडवेल	A
46	A shareholder purchased in the open market shares of a company whose prospectus contained some misstatements. He _____ / ज्या कंपनीच्या प्रॉस्पेक्टमध्ये काही चुकीची माहिती असते अशा कंपनीच्या ओपन मार्केट शेअर्समध्ये खरेदी केलेला भागधारक. तो _____	can rescind the contract only but cannot claim damages / केवळ करार रद्द करू	can claim damages only but cannot rescind the contract / केवळ हानी हक्क सांगू शकतो परंतु करार मार्गे घेऊ	has no remedy against the company / कंपनी विरुद्ध कोणताही उपाय नाही	has remedy against the directors responsible for	C
47	Annual General Meeting can be called by _____ / वार्षिक सर्वसाधारण सभा _____ द्वारे बोलविली जाऊ शकते	Managing director / व्यवस्थापकीय संचालक	shareholders / भागधारक	board of directors / संचालक मंडळ	company secretary / कंपनी सचिव	D
48	A share certificate is required to be signed by _____ / सामायिक प्रमाणपत्रात _____ द्वारा स्वाक्षरी असणे आवश्यक आहे	company secretary / कंपनी सचिव	two directors / दोन संचालक	two directors and company secretary / दोन संचालक आणि कंपनी सचिव	all directors and company secretary / सर्व संचालक आणि	C
49	Transmission of shares takes place in the following case _____ / शेअर्सचे हस्तांतरण खालील प्रकरणात होते _____ पुढीलपैकी एक कंपनीच्या गुंतवणूकीचा फायदा नाही का?	sale of shares	theft of shares	operation of any law	all of these	C
50	one of the following is NOT an advantage of the incorporation of the company? / पुढीलपैकी एक कंपनीच्या गुंतवणूकीचा फायदा नाही का?	perpetual succession / कायमचा वारसा	limited liabilities of members / सदस्यांची मर्यादित दायित्वे	capital contribution forming part of the joint stock of the company / कंपनीच्या	Freedom to do any business / कोणताही व्यवसाय	D
51	According to the companies act, which one of the following companies can commence allotment of shares even before the minimum subscription is subscribed or paid / कंपन्यांच्या कायद्यानुसार, खालीलपैकी कोणती एक कंपनी किमान वर्गीणीदार होण्यापूर्वी किंवा पेमेंट करण्यापूर्वीच समभागांचे	Chartered company तक्ता कंपनी	Private company खासगी कंपनी	Government company सरकारी कंपनी	Public limited company पब्लिक लिमिटेड कंपनी	B
52	_____ Order to call a EGM even though 1 member present in person or by proxy _____ 1 सदस्य प्रत्यक्ष किंवा प्रॉक्सीद्वारे उपस्थित असूनही ईजीएमला फोन करण्याचे आदेश	ROC आरओसी	CG सी.जी.	NCLT एनसीएलटी	DCA डी.सी.ए.	B
53	The time period for conduction of AGM is extended by ROC for how many months एजीएम च्या संचालनाचा कालावधी आरओसीद्वारे किती महिन्यांसाठी वाढवला जातो	1	2	3	4	C
54	Maximum rate of discount that can be allowed on issue of shares शेअर्सच्या मुद्द्यावर परवानगी देता येईल अशा सवलतीचा कमाल दर	5%	10%	15%	20%	B

55	Liability under _____ sec. may be imposed only if it is proved that the companies business has been carried on with a view to defraud the creditors कर्जदारांची फसवणूक करण्याच्या हेतूने कंपन्यांचा व्यवसाय चालू असल्याचे सिद्ध झाले तरच _____ सेकंद अंतर्गत दायित्व लादले जाऊ शकते	540	541	542	543	C
56	The time gap between two AGM's shall not exceed. दोन एजीएममधील वेळेचे अंतर ओलांडणार नाही.	15 months 15 महिने	16 months	18 months	none of these / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
57	Age limit of Directors in case of private company is _____ खासगी कंपनीच्या बाबतीत संचालकांची वयोमर्यादा _____ आहे	65	70	75	No Limit मर्यादा नाही	D
58	Debentures payable to a holder of certificate is called _____ प्रमाणपत्रधारकाला देय डिबेंचर्स called _____	Bearer वाहक	Unregistered अननोंदणीकृत	Secured सुरक्षित	Both ((a) & ((b) (अ) आणि (b) दोन्ही	A
59	Minimum paid up share capital in case of a public company is _____ सार्वजनिक कंपनीच्या बाबतीत किमान पगारी भाग भांडवल _____	1 Lakh १ लाख	3 Lakh ३ लाख	5 Lakh	7 Lakh	C
60	The company must deliver share certificate within _____ if the shares applied for transfer हस्तांतरणासाठी अर्ज केलेल्या शेअर्सच्या आत कंपनीने शेअर सर्टिफिकेट देणे आवश्यक _____	3 months 3 महिने	2 months	5 months	none of these / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	B
61	The lending of funds ultra vires, the company has no rights निधीचे कर्ज अल्ट्रा व्हायरेस, कंपनीला कोणतेही अधिकार नाहीत	under the company's Act कंपनीच्या कायद्यांतर्गत	contract Act करार कायदा	under equity इक्विटी अंतर्गत	None of the above वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
62	If the company failed to comply with the order of NCLT they will be punishable with fine and जर कंपनीने एनसीएलटीच्या आदेशाचे पालन केले नाही तर त्यांना दंड ठोठावला जाईल आणि	2 years	3 years	4 years	none of these / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	B
63	Share warrants can be issued with the prior approval of the _____ आधीच्या मंजूरीने शेअर वॉरंट जारी केले जाऊ शकते	Company law board कंपनी लॉ बोर्ड	Dept of company affairs कंपनी व्यवहार विभाग	Registrar रजिस्ट्रार	None काहीही नाही	C
64	Which of the following is not a member of a company? यापैकी कोणता कंपनीचा सदस्य नाही?	Partnership firm भागीदारी फर्म	Foreigner परदेशी	Government सरकार	HUF एचयूएफ	A
65	The capital clause of a company can be changed with the permission of _____ कंपनीचे भांडवली कलम _____ च्या परवानगीने बदलले जाऊ शकते	Company law board कंपनी लॉ बोर्ड	Registrar रजिस्ट्रार	Court कोर्ट	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	C

66	Debentures payable to person whose name appears both on Debenture Certificate and company's register is called डिबेंचर सर्टिफिकेट आणि कंपनीच्या रजिस्टरवर ज्याचे नाव दिसते अशा व्यक्तीला देय डिबेंचर्स म्हणतात	Bearer वाहक	Unregistered अनॉदणीकृत	Registered नॉदणीकृत	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	C
67	___ is issued in acknowledgement of any indebtedness कोणत्याही कर्जाची पावती देऊन ___ जारी केले जाते	Debenture certificate डिबेंचर सर्टिफिकेट	Share certificate प्रमाणपत्र सामायिक करा	Share warrant वॉरंट शेअर करा	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
68	_____ can vote at the meeting even though not a member. _____ सदस्य नसला तरी सभेत मतदान करू शकतो.	Body corporate बॉडी कॉर्पोरेट	President प्रेसिडेंट	Governor राज्यपाल	All the above वरील सर्व	D
69	What is the liability of an expert for mis-statement _____ चुकीच्या विधानासाठी तज्ज्ञाची जबाबदारी काय आहे ___	Fine – 50,000 दंड - ५०,०००	Imprison – 2 years तुरुंगवास - 2 वर्षे	Both (a) & (b) (अ) आणि (ब) दोन्ही	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
70	Change in objects clauses can be effected वस्तू कलमांमध्ये बदल प्रभावित होऊ शकतो	For any reason कोणत्याही कारणास्तव	For special reason only फक्त खास कारणासाठी	to comply with C.G order सी.जी. आदेशाचे पालन करण्यासाठी	None of the above / वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	B

Company Law MCQ's

1. Company is recognized by _____
 - A. Services
 - B. Common Seal
 - C. Directors
 - D. Artificial Person

2. Company Law disputes are referred to _____
 - A. CLB
 - B. NCLT
 - C. NCLAT
 - D. District court

3. One of the feature of Company as _____
 - A. Name
 - B. Perpetuity
 - C. Location
 - D. Registration

4. _____ Company can be classified on based control company.
 - A. Public
 - B. Limited
 - C. Registered
 - D. Holding

5. Company registered under Sec. 8 as per 2013 amendment can _____

- A. Manufacturing
- B. give services
- C. not earn profits
- D. Limit Shares

6. Company act 2013 have _____ number of sections

- A. 236
- B. 56
- C. 470
- D. 536

7. Theory which gives explanation to 'lifting the corporate Veil" is _____

- A. Concession theory
- B. Bracket Theory
- C. Fiction theory
- D. Feminist theory

8. Corporate is person ficta 'fictitious person' _____

- A. Concession theory
- B. Bracket Theory
- C. Fiction theory
- D. Feminist theory

9. Public limited company paid up capital share is Rupees _____

- A. 50,000
- B. 5,00,000
- C. 1,00,000
- D. 1,50,000

10. Memorandum of Association has _____ clause

- A. 7
- B. 10
- C. 12
- D. 14

11. Registered address of the company can be reported to registrar maximum within _____ days.

- A. 5
- B. 30
- C. 100
- D. 365

12. Retrospective correction can be done, even after execution of action in

- A. Article of Association,
- B. Memorandum of Association
- C. Prospectus,
- D. Interpretation of Statute

13. Company is defined under _____

- a. S.3 (1) (i)
- b. S.4
- c. S.5
- d. S.6

14. Company registered under Company Law is _____

- a. Legal Company
- b. Registered Company
- c. Chartered Company
- d. LLP

15. Private Company is defined under _____

- a. S.3 (1) (iii)
- b. S.3 (1) (iv)
- c. S.4
- d. S.4 (2)

16. Private Company restricts the number of its members up to _____

- a. Two
- b. Ten
- c. 20
- d. 50

17. Which one of the following statements is true _____

- a. Any person can become the member of the company.
- b. Incorporated Company is a legal person and a citizen also.
- c. Debenture holders do not have the right to vote.
- d. All are false.

18. Government Company is defined under _____

- a. S.571
- b. S.617
- c. S.619
- d. S.620

19. Which one of these cases, it was decided that a company incorporated by a single person can also have a separate legal entity _____
- a. Solomon v/s. Solomon & Co.
 - b. Ashbury Railway carriage Co. v/s. Riche.
 - c. Foster v/s. Foster.
 - d. Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd v/s. Rich.
20. Which one of these cases, is not related to separate entity of the company _____
- a. Oax v/s. Turquand and Harding.
 - b. Solomon v/s. Solomon & Co.
 - c. In Re Kandoli Tea Co.
 - d. Southern Foundaries Ltd. v/s. Shirla.
21. In which one of these cases, the doctrine of ultra vires was laid down _____
- a. Ashbury Railway Carriage & Iron Co. Ltd. v/s. Riche.
 - b. Royal British Bank v/s. Turquand.
 - c. Derry v/s. Peek
 - d. Oax v/s. Turquand and Harding.
22. The doctrine which says company is collective will and has its real psychic existence is based on _____
- a. Fiction Theory.
 - b. Realist Theory.
 - c. Bracket Theory.
 - d. Purpose Theory.

23. If direction to change the name of the company is given by the Central Government, the Company must change its name within _____
- One month
 - Two months
 - Three months
 - Six months
24. Which of the firm must not have Articles of Association? _____
- Unlimited Companies,
 - Companies limited by guarantee
 - Private companies limited by shares must have Articles of Association.
 - LLP
25. The doctrine of Indoor Management seeks to protect _____
- Outsiders against the company.
 - Sanctioned by the Registrar of the companies.
 - Authorised by Board of Directors.
 - Allowed by Memorandum of Association.
26. The rule of constructive notice seeks to protect _____
- The company against the outsiders.
 - Shareholders against the company.
 - Outsiders against the company.
 - Directors against the outsiders.
27. The Prospectus must be issued within _____
- 90 days of its registration.
 - 60 days of the Certificate of Incorporation.
 - 90 days of the Statutory Meeting.
 - 60 days of the first Annual General Meeting.
28. Every person who knowingly issues a Prospectus without registration, is punishable _____
- With fine upto Rs.5000/-
 - With fine upto Rs.2000/-
 - With fine upto Rs.1000/-
 - With fine upto Rs.1000/- and imprisonment upto one month.

29. In case of every company, a meeting of the Board of Directors shall be held at least _____

- a. Once a month.
- b. Once in every two months.
- c. Once in every three months.
- d. Once a year.

30. At the same time a person cannot hold office of a Director in more than _____

- a. Two companies
- b. Seven companies
- c. Twenty companies
- d. Thirty companies

31. The quorum for the meeting of Board is _____

- a. One fourth of its total strength.
- b. One third of its total strength.
- c. Two third of its total strength.
- d. One half of its total strength.

32. The time gap between two Annual General Meetings should not exceed _____

- a. Six months.
- b. Twelve months.
- c. Fifteen months.
- d. Eighteen months.

33. Power to set up the Tribunal is vested in _____

- a. Supreme Court.
- b. State Government.
- c. Central Government with the permission of the Supreme Court.
- d. Central Government.

34. Duration of interval between one general meeting and another general meeting should not be more than _____

- a. 6 months.
- b. 12 months.
- c. 15 months.
- d. 24 months.

35. Issuance of a share warrant is necessary, so that _____
- a. Shares are fully paid up
 - b. Shares are paid up to 50%
 - c. Shares are paid up to 25%
 - d. Shares are paid up to 10%
36. Which of the following companies must have Articles of Association _____
- a. Foreign Company.
 - b. Unlimited Company.
 - c. Holding Company.
 - d. Government Companies.
37. Which of the following document brings a company into existence as a legal person? _____
- a. Memorandum of Association
 - b. Certificate of Incorporation.
 - c. Article of Association.
 - d. The agreement.
38. The Prospectus must be issued within _____
- a. 90 days of its registration
 - b. 60 days of the certificate of Incorporation
 - c. 90 days of the Statutory Meeting
 - d. 60 days of the first Annual General Meeting
39. Who of the following is the most important functionary of a company? _____
- a. Secretary.
 - b. Treasurer.
 - c. Managing Director.
 - d. Manager

40. Every company making an allotment of shares or debentures is obliged to the allottee a certificate of shares within _____

- a. 14 days of the allotment
- b. One month of the allotment
- c. Two months of the allotment
- d. Three months of the allotment of shares.

41. Company can close the Register after publishing a notice in a local daily? _____

- a. Seven days before the Register is closed.
- b. Fourteen days before the Register is closed
- c. Twenty-one days before the Register is closed
- d. One month before the Register is closed

42. In one particular year, the company can close the Register for a period of, _____

- a. Seven days at any one time
- b. Fourteen days at any one time
- c. Twenty-one days at any one time
- d. Thirty days at any one time

43. The public trustee may attend the meeting of the company _____

- a. Himself
- b. Appoint a government officer
- c. Both a and b.
- d. Secretary.

44. Annual Returns are required to be filed within_____

- a. Within 30 days from the date annual General Meeting
- b. Within 60 days from the date of the Annual General Meeting
- c. Within 90 days from the Date of the Annual General Meeting
- d. Within six Months from the date of the Annual General Meeting

45. No company limited by shares shall issue any preference share which is redeemable or irredeemable after the expiry of a period of_____

- a. One year from the date of issue
- b. Two year from the date of issue
- c. Five years from the date of issue
- d. Ten years from the date of issue

46. "Directors are trustees of the company and not of individual shareholders". This principle was laid down in_____

- a. Perceival v/s. Wright
- b. Ramswamy Iyer v/s. Brahmayya & Co.
- c. Ferguson v/s. Wilson
- d. Lee v/s. Lee's Air Farming Ltd

47. Which of the following sections, allows alteration of objects clause within certain defined limits_____

- a. Section 15
- b. Section 16
- c. Section 17
- d. Section 18

48. Who of the following persons brings about the incorporation, and organization of a company _____

- a. A member
- b. A promoter

- c. A manager
- d. A director

49. Which of the following is not the way of acquiring a membership of the a company under the Companies Act, 1956_____

- a. By allotment of shares
- b. By transfer of shares
- c. By appointment.
- d. By nomination.

50. From below, point out which of the following is not a requirement or condition needs to be complied with to make allotment of shares effective_____

- a. Allotment by proper authority
- b. Within reasonable time
- c. Absolute and unconditional
- d. Issuance of a certificate.

- 1. B
- 2. B
- 3. B

4. D
5. C
6. C
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. A
11. B
12. A
13. A
14. B
15. A
16. D
17. D
18. B
19. B
20. D
21. A
22. B
23. C
24. D
25. A
26. A
27. A
28. A
29. C
30. C
31. B
32. C
33. D
34. C
35. A
36. B
37. B
38. A
39. C
40. D
41. A
42. D
43. C
44. B
45. D
46. A
47. A

48. B

49. C

50. D