

**SET-1**  
**Sample Question Paper**  
**Restructured CSEET**  
**Business Laws & Management**  
**Paper 4**

**Time allowed: 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks: 100**

**All questions are compulsory and carry ONE mark each**  
**Choose the most appropriate answer**

**PART A - BUSINESS LAWS (60 MARKS)**

1. According to the Indian Contract Act, when is a proposal said to be accepted?

- a) When the proposer changes the terms of the proposal
- b) When the proposal is written and signed
- c) When the person to whom the proposal is made signifies his assent thereto
- d) When consideration is paid

2. Which of the following is NOT a requisite of a valid custom under Indian law?

- a) Custom should be Immemorial
- b) Custom should be certain
- c) Custom should be reasonable
- d) Custom should be approved by the Magistrate of concerned area

3. Statement:

"The shares or debentures or other interest of any member in a company shall be movable property transferable in the manner provided by the articles of the company."

Which of the following is the most appropriate answer?

- a) The statement is correct; shares and debentures are movable property and are transferable as per the Articles.
- b) The statement is incorrect; shares are immovable property and cannot be freely transferred.
- c) The statement is correct only for public companies and not for private companies.
- d) The statement is partially correct; debentures are movable property but shares are not.

4. Making legal rules by an authority recognised by the Constitution is termed as:

- a) Usage
- b) Executive direction
- c) Legislation
- d) Adjudication

5. Which of the given option(s) is/are incorrectly matched?

Option	Term/Phrase	Meaning
1	ad valorem	According to value
2	amicus curiae	By virtue of an office
3	de facto	In fact
4	ex officio	Friend of the court

- a) Options 1 and 3
- b) Option 1 only
- c) Options 2 and 4
- d) All Options

6. The Indian Contract Act, 1872 came into force on:

- a) 1st January, 1872
- b) 1st August, 1872
- c) 1st September, 1872
- d) 15th September, 1872

7. Which of the given law governs electronic transactions, cyber security, and digital governance in India?

- a) Cyber Security Act, 2007
- b) Information Technology Act, 2000
- c) Evidence Act, 1872
- d) Digital Protection Act, 2023

8. In the case of cheque truncation, what is the statutory duty of the banker who receives payment based on an electronic image of a truncated cheque?

- a) To verify only the authenticity of the drawer's signature, irrespective of any apparent tampering
- b) To ensure the genuineness of the cheque and detect any fraud, forgery or tampering apparent on the face of the instrument, using due diligence and ordinary care
- c) To rely entirely on the clearing house for verification of the cheque
- d) To guarantee the absolute genuineness of the cheque in all circumstances

9. "Securities laws, Mediation law, and the Arbitration and Conciliation law all serve one purpose — the protection and security of personal data of individuals."

Which of the following statements correctly evaluates this claim?

- a) The statement is correct because all three laws operate as specialised data-protection statutes that regulate the collection and processing of personal information.
- b) The statement is incorrect because these laws only deal with criminal offences related to hacking and cyber fraud.
- c) The statement is incorrect because these laws primarily relate to market regulation and dispute-resolution mechanisms, not personal data protection.
- d) The statement is correct because the objective of mediation and arbitration is to protect the privacy of parties, which is the same as personal data protection.

10. Which of the following is NOT a main characteristic of a company?

- a) Separate legal entity
- b) Perpetual succession
- c) Company cannot be sued
- d) Transferability of shares

11. Which of the given is the type of precedent which is merely the application of an already existing rule of law?

- a) Declaratory Precedent
- b) Forward Precedent
- c) Non binding precedent
- d) Must have precedent

12. 'G' a doctor purchased woollen underpants from 'M' a retailer whose business was to sell goods of that description. After wearing the underpants, 'G' developed some skin diseases. Held, the goods were not fit for their only use and 'G' was entitled to avoid the contract and claim damages.

These facts relate to:

- a) Priest v. Last
- b) Donoghue v. Stevenson
- c) Grant v. Australian Knitting Mills
- d) Frost v. Aylesbury Dairy Co.

13. Law has clothed a corporation with a distinct personality, yet in reality it is an association of persons who are in fact, in a way, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the property of the body corporate.

- a) Individual Owners
- b) Beneficial Owners
- c) Non-party Owners
- d) Managing Agent

14. If the parties to a contract agree to substitute a new contract for it, the original contract,.....

- a) need not be performed
- b) need to be performed
- c) Should Perform
- d) is void ab initio

15. Where the veil has been used for evasion of taxes and duties, the Court upheld the piercing of the veil to look at the real transaction. Which of the given case has laid down this principle?

- a) Commissioner of Income Tax v. Meenakshi Mills Ltd., A.I.R. (1967) S.C.819)
- b) Daimler Co. Ltd. v. Continental Tyre and Rubber Co., (1916) 2 A.C. 307
- c) In re R.G. Films Ltd., (1953) 1 All E.R. 615
- d) The Workmen Employed in Associated Rubber Industries Limited, Bhavnagar v. The Associated Rubber Industries Ltd., Bhavnagar and another, A.I.R. 1986 SC 1

16. The Central Government holds 60% of the paid-up share capital of X Ltd. The rest is held by private shareholders.

Based on the definition of a Government company, how should X Ltd. be classified?

- a) It is a Government company.
- b) It is not a Government company because private shareholders also hold shares.
- c) It is not a Government company because only State Governments can form Government companies.
- d) It becomes a Government company only if 100% shares are held by the Government.

17. According to Holmes, how can law be best described?

- a) Law is a collection of moral principles guiding human behavior
- b) Law is the ideal standards of justice that society aims to achieve
- c) Law is set of customs accepted by society over time
- d) Law is a statement of the circumstances in which public force will be brought to bear upon through courts

18. Choose the most appropriate answer:

Under the Companies Act, 2013 a subscriber to the memorandum is deemed to be a member of the company:

- a) Only after the company allots shares to him
- b) Only after he gives written consent separately
- c) Upon the registration of the company, as his name is automatically entered in the register of members
- d) Only after the Board of Directors passes a resolution approving his membership

19. The holding of shares or debentures in a company are classified as:

- a) Immovable property
- b) Movable property
- c) Intellectual property
- d) Company's property

20. According to Article 53(1) of the Constitution of India, in whom is the executive power of the Union primarily vested?

- a) Prime Minister of India
- b) Parliament of India
- c) President of India
- d) Council of Ministers

21. ABC Ltd. has a total strength of 9 directors on its Board. At the scheduled Board meeting, only 2 directors are physically present, and 1 director participates through video conferencing. According to Section 174(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, does the meeting have a valid quorum?

- a) Yes, because the director attending through video conferencing is also counted for the purpose of quorum
- b) No, because only physical presence of at least two directors is counted for quorum purposes
- c) No, because participation through video conferencing is counted only when approved by the Chairperson
- d) Yes, because the minimum requirement is two directors, irrespective of total Board strength

22. A contract that is inferred from the acts or conduct of the parties, or from the circumstances of the case—without proposal and acceptance being made in words—is known as:

- a) Express contract
- b) Quasi-contract
- c) Implied contract
- d) Voidable contract

23. A contract in which one or both parties still have obligations to perform in the future, and which may be partially performed or wholly unperformed, is known as:

- a) Executed contract
- b) Executory contract
- c) Voidable contract
- d) Unenforceable contract

24. For a valid contract, there must be consensus-ad-idem between the parties. This means:

- a) The parties must agree to different things at the same time
- b) The parties must agree to the same thing but in different senses
- c) The parties must agree to the same thing in the same sense at the same time
- d) The parties need not agree, as long as consideration exists

25. X signifies to another his willingness to do a particular thing, with a view to obtaining the assent of Y to such act, he is said to make a .....

- a) Proposal
- b) Acceptance
- c) Contract
- d) Agreement

26. Under section 2(c) of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the person making the proposal is called the ....., and the person accepting the proposal is called the .....

- a) Maker, Acceptor
- b) Acceptor; Maker
- c) Promisee; Promisor
- d) Promisor; Promisee

27. N is the CEO of ABC Ltd. The company wants to appoint him as an Independent Director. Can N be appointed as an independent director?

- a) Yes, a CEO can be appointed as Independent Director
- b) No, a CEO cannot be appointed as Independent Director
- c) Yes, only if he gives declaration as CEO
- d) No, but if approved by shareholders through a resolution, he/she can be appointed as Independent Director

28. Under Section 39 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 the promisee cannot terminate the contract if:

- a) The promisee has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of Contract only in writing
- b) The promisor becomes incapable of performing
- c) The promisee has signified his acquiescence in the continuance of Contract
- d) The promisor delays performance

29. Under Section 44 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872, when two persons have made a joint promise, the release of one joint promisor by the promisee:

- a) Automatically releases the other joint promisor
- b) Does not discharge the other joint promisor
- c) Makes the contract void
- d) Transfers liability to a third party

30. Which of the given option(s) is/are incorrectly matched?

Option	Term/Phrase	Meaning
1	de novo	Outside of
2	fait accompli	An accomplished act
3	ipso facto	By the law itself
4	locus standi	A guilty mind

- a) Options 1, 3 and 4 only
- b) Option 1 only
- c) Options 2 and 4 only
- d) All Options

31. Which of the given situations would not discharge a party from performing a contract?

- a) A law makes the agreed activity illegal
- b) A natural disaster destroys the subject matter of the contract
- c) Performance becomes more expensive than anticipated
- d) Death of a person required to personally perform the contract

32. The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 came into force with effect from which date?

- a) 1st January, 1932
- b) 1st April, 1932
- c) 1st October, 1932
- d) 1st December, 1932

33. Which of the following statements correctly reflects the legal position regarding a “firm” under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- a) A firm has a separate legal personality distinct from its partners.
- b) A firm can sue and be sued in its own name as a separate legal entity.
- c) A firm is only a collective name for the partners and has no legal existence independent of them.
- d) A firm exists independently even if all partners retire, meaning the firm continues as a separate legal entity

34. Which of the following does not come under the definition of Business as per Section 2(b) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- a) Trade
- b) Occupation
- c) Profession
- d) Employment

35. According to the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, subject to contract between the partners, no change may be made in the nature of the business without the consent of:

- a) The managing partner only
- b) The majority of the partners
- c) All the partners
- d) Partners holding the maximum capital contribution

36. Which of the given is not a mode of discharge or termination of Contract?

- a) Performance of Contract
- b) Lapse of Time
- c) Economic Difficulty
- d) Impossibility of Performance

37. Unless the contrary intention appears, property and rights and interests in property acquired with money belonging to the firm are deemed to have been acquired for .....

- a) Partners
- b) Directors
- c) Partners except sleeping partners
- d) None of these

38. Who is a "holder" of a promissory note, bill of exchange or cheque?

- a) A person having temporary custody of the instrument without legal entitlement
- b) A person entitled in his own name to possess and recover the amount
- c) A person whose name appears on the instrument without enforcement rights
- d) A person who has previously endorsed the instrument to another party

39. Which of the following is not a general duty of partners under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932?

- a) To carry on the business of the firm to the greatest common advantage
- b) To be just and faithful to each other
- c) To render true accounts and full information of all things affecting the firm
- d) To contribute equally to the capital of the firm

40. An LLP (Limited Liability Partnership) differs from a traditional partnership in that:

- a) Partners in an LLP are jointly and severally liable for all debts without limit
- b) In LLP, partners' liability is limited to their contribution
- c) An LLP must dissolve automatically on any partner's retirement
- d) An LLP can be formed only by members of the same family

41. A contract between a seller and a buyer provides that the ownership of the machinery will pass only after the buyer successfully tests the machinery. Under the Sale of Goods Act, such a contract is:

- a) A sale
- b) An agreement to sell
- c) A hire purchase agreement
- d) A voidable contract

42. Under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, which of the following is excluded from the definition of "goods"?

- a) Growing crops
- b) Stock
- c) Actionable claims
- d) Shares

43. According to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 which of the following shall be deemed an inland instrument?

- a) A promissory note made in India but payable outside India
- b) A bill of exchange drawn outside India but payable in India
- c) A cheque drawn or made in India and made payable in India or drawn upon any person resident in India
- d) A promissory note made outside India but drawn upon a person resident in India

44. A owes B ₹50,000 as an unsecured debt. B agrees to sell this debt to C for ₹40,000, and C pays the amount immediately. Later, C claims that this transaction is a sale of "goods". Is the claim of C valid?

- a) Yes, because a debt is movable property and therefore qualifies as "goods."
- b) No, because an unsecured debt is an actionable claim and is excluded from the definition of "goods."
- c) Yes, because consideration has been paid and ownership has passed.
- d) No, because only future debts are actionable claims, not existing ones.

45. Goods that are to be manufactured or produced by the seller after the contract of sale are legally classified as:

- a) Existing Goods
- b) Future Goods
- c) Contingent Goods
- d) Specific Goods

46. Where, in a contract for the sale of specific goods, the goods have perished or become so damaged at the time of making the contract without the knowledge of the seller, the legal effect is that:

- a) The contract becomes voidable at the option of the buyer
- b) The contract is void
- c) The buyer must still pay the price
- d) The seller must replace the goods with similar goods

47. In which of the following cases should the banker NOT refuse payment of a cheque?

- a) When the cheque is post-dated
- b) When the banker has no sufficient funds of the drawer and there is no arrangement to honour the cheque
- c) When the cheque is of doubtful legality
- d) When the cheque is dated two months prior to its presentment

48. The price in a contract of sale may be fixed by the contract or may be left to be fixed in manner thereby agreed or may be determined by the course of dealing between the parties. Where the price is not determined in accordance to this, the buyer shall pay the seller a .....

- a) Reasonable price
- b) Market price
- c) Nominal price
- d) Customary price

49. A company orders 10 laptops of a specific model from a supplier, on the clear stipulation that the laptops must be brand new and unopened. When the consignment arrives, the company finds that 5 laptops are refurbished units.

What right does the buyer have?

- a) The buyer must accept all laptops and can only claim damages.
- b) The buyer can treat the contract as repudiated and reject the entire consignment.
- c) The buyer has no remedy because refurbished laptops also function properly.
- d) The buyer must accept the refurbished laptops but can refuse the new ones.

50. A company limited by guarantee is a registered company having the liability of its members limited by its memorandum to such an amount as the members may respectively undertake by the memorandum to contribute to the ..... of the company in the event of its being wound up.

- a) Asset
- b) Books
- c) Records
- d) Capital Reserve

51. The rule under the legal maxim “Nemo Dat Quod Non Habet” means:

- a) A buyer can always obtain a better title than the seller
- b) No one can pass a better title than he himself has
- c) Title always remains with the original owner, even after sale
- d) A seller without ownership can freely transfer valid ownership

52. Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 a bona fide transferee of a negotiable instrument for consideration, who takes it without notice of any defect in title, acquires:

- a) Only the same title as that of the transferor
- b) A voidable title that can be challenged
- c) A title better than that of the transferor, free from prior defects
- d) No title if the transferor’s title was defective

53. Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 an ambiguous instrument is one which:

- a) Has unclear handwriting and therefore cannot be interpreted
- b) Contains multiple signatures making it invalid
- c) Is in such a form that the holder may treat it either as a bill of exchange or as a promissory note
- d) Cannot be transferred due to uncertainty of parties

54. Under the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, which of the following correctly states the liability of a minor admitted to the benefits of a partnership?

- a) A minor is personally liable for all acts of the firm.
- b) A minor is not liable in any manner for the acts of the firm.
- c) A minor's share is liable for the acts of the firm, but the minor is not personally liable.
- d) A minor is personally liable only if he actively participates in the business.

55. Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 a cheque is defined as:

- a) A promissory note payable on demand to any person
- b) A bill of exchange drawn on a specified banker
- c) A bill of exchange drawn on any person other than a banker
- d) A written order to pay money after a fixed period

56. A cheque is a bill of exchange drawn on a bank and is:

- a) Payable after a fixed period
- b) Payable on demand
- c) Payable only after maturity
- d) Payable at the discretion of the banker

57. If a banker, without any lawful justification, dishonours a cheque despite sufficient funds in the customer's account, which of the following statements correctly reflects the legal position?

- a) Both the drawer and the payee can sue the banker for damages
- b) Only the payee has a cause of action against the banker
- c) Only the drawer can claim compensation from the banker
- d) Neither the drawer nor the payee can sue the banker

58. Which of the following statements correctly defines the effect of crossing a cheque?

- a) Crossing is a direction to the paying banker that the cheque should be paid only to a banker or a specified banker.
- b) Crossing authorizes the paying banker to pay the cheque to the bearer over the counter.
- c) Crossing makes the cheque payable to anyone holding it.
- d) Crossing allows the paying banker to ignore the instructions given on the cheque.

59. Where goods are bought by description from a seller who deals in goods of that description, the law implies a condition that:

- a) The goods shall exactly match the sample shown.
- b) The goods shall be delivered within a reasonable time.
- c) The goods shall be of merchantable quality.
- d) The seller will repair the goods free of cost for six months.

60. Which of the following is not a part of Intellectual Property (IP) laws in India?

- a) Patents Act, 1970
- b) Trade Marks Act, 1999
- c) Copyright Act, 1957
- d) Information Technology Act, 2000

**PART B - BUSINESS MANAGEMENT (40 MARKS)**

61. Which of the following correctly states the core elements of coordination in management?

- a) Planning, organizing, and controlling
- b) Authority, responsibility, and accountability
- c) Balancing, timing, and integration
- d) Direction, supervision, and communication

62. Which of the following come under Representation Services that can be rendered by Company Secretaries?

- a) Appearing on behalf of the client before National Company Law Tribunal
- b) Public Issue, Listing and Securities Management
- c) Advisor/consultant in issue of shares and other securities
- d) Advising on arbitration, negotiation, and conciliation in commercial disputes between the parties

63. "Organizing is a system of consciously coordinated activities or forces of two or more persons."

Who has given this definition of Organizing?

- a) Henry Fayol
- b) Max Weber
- c) Chester Barnard
- d) Louis A. Allen

64. These plans are made to serve a specific objective. They cease to exist once the objective is achieved. They are non-recurring, and their duration depends on the nature of the task or project. Such plans are short-lived and must be reformulated after every use.

Which type of plan is described above?

- a) Standing Plan
- b) Policy Based Plan
- c) Single Use-Plan
- d) Procedural Plan

65. The view that management is a synthesized discipline implies that management is best described as:

- a) Purely a science
- b) Purely an art
- c) Neither art nor science
- d) A combination of art, science, and profession

66. Which of the following best describes Consultative Management?

- a) Employees independently make decisions without managerial involvement.
- b) The manager makes decisions without seeking employee feedback.
- c) The manager seeks and considers employee input but retains final decision-making authority.
- d) All decisions are made collectively with equal authority among employees.

67. This is a philosophy and practice where the leader's main priority is the growth, well-being, and empowerment of the people and the communities they are part of.

Identify the type of leadership.

- a) Autocratic Leadership
- b) Transformational Leadership
- c) Servant Leadership
- d) Transactional Leadership

68. The manager provides the necessary resources and objectives but allows the team to define their own structure, processes, and decision-making methods.

Identify the type of management.

- a) Autocratic Management
- b) Consultative Management
- c) Laissez-Faire Management
- d) Transactional Management

69. Which of the following is not a feature of Planning?

- a) A Mechanical Process
- b) A Primary Function
- c) A Continuous Function of Management
- d) A Pervasive Function

70. Which of the given is not a merit of Paternalistic Management?

- a) High employee loyalty and low turnover due to strong care and support.
- b) Decisions are clear and quick.
- c) Can result in a very harmonious work environment
- d) Employees can become over-reliant on the manager

71. Which of the following is not the Feature of Management?

- a) Goal-Oriented Process
- b) Two-Dimensional
- c) Continuous Process
- d) Group Activity

72. They are guides to thinking in decision-making. They lay down the course of action selected to guide and determine present and future decisions. As a general statement of understanding, they lay down the limits within which decisions are to be made and thereby assure consistent and unified performance.

What do these statements describe?

- a) Policies
- b) Procedures
- c) Rules
- d) Objectives

73. Which of the given is not merit of Servant Leadership?

- a) Extremely high trust, loyalty, and morale
- b) Empowered employees are highly productive and customer-focused
- c) May be viewed as a lack of authority or “too soft” in tough situations
- d) Creates ethical, and collaborative culture

74. It suggests the exact manner in which a particular activity is to be done and specifies the chronological sequence for handling future activities.

What is being referred to here?

- a) Policy
- b) Programme
- c) Procedure
- d) Section

75. Consider the following statements regarding authority:

1. Authority is an upward flowing concept.
2. The higher one goes in the hierarchy, the lesser is the authority.
3. Authority establishes superiority.

Which of the statement(s) given above are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

76. Which one of the following statements about features of responsibility is incorrect?

- a) Responsibility is to assign duty to human beings only
- b) Responsibility is the obligation of a subordinate to properly perform the assigned duty
- c) Responsibility flows upward. A subordinate is always responsible to his superior
- d) Responsibility can be delegated

77. Which of the following is not a demerit of Transformational Management?

- a) Requires a high level of charisma and skill from the manager
- b) Can be ineffective in stable, routine environments that don't need radical change.
- c) Results can take a long time to materialize.
- d) Excellent for driving major organizational change

78. Consider the following statements regarding Centralization:

1. The concentration of authority at the top level is known as centralization.
2. There is a systematic delegation of authority at all levels in centralization.
3. Centralization is suitable for large organizations.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

79. Which of the following is a feature of Management by Objectives (MBO)?

- a) It is a strategic approach that aligns company goals with employee objectives, promoting collaboration and clarity in organizational performance.
- b) Its process involves five key steps: defining objectives, communicating them to employees, encouraging participation, monitoring progress, and evaluating performance with rewards.
- c) It can increase employee motivation and communication but may also place excessive focus on targets, potentially leading to shortcuts and overlooked company culture
- d) All a, b & c

80. .... may lead to productivity losses as employees rely on information flowing from the top to guide project implementation. As a result, employees may become less productive if they have to wait long periods for instructions.

- a) Decentralized communication
- b) Informal communication
- c) Centralized communication
- d) Horizontal communication

81. This is a single-use plan containing expected results expressed in numerical terms such as time, money, materials, or other measurable units. Though often associated with controlling, its formulation is primarily a planning function, while its execution falls under controlling. What does this refer to?

- a) Budget
- b) Policy
- c) Procedure
- d) Programme

82. The situation in which an administrator has the authority to enforce policies but is not held accountable for the consequences of such enforcement is best described as:

- a) Authority without Power
- b) Rule of Command
- c) Power without Responsibility
- d) Responsibility without Authority or Power

83. Management is often described as a science. Which of the following statements best justifies this view?

- a) Managerial principles attempt to establish cause-and-effect relationships
- b) A manager's effectiveness depends on their individual skill, judgment, and creativity in applying it
- c) Two managers facing the same problem may use the same theory but implement it differently based on their style
- d) It is a vocation requiring specialized knowledge, prolonged academic preparation, formal qualification, and adherence to a prescribed code of conduct

84. With reference to Henry Fayol's fourteen principles of management, which of the given options provides for teamwork and emphasizes the importance of effective communication in promoting organizational harmony?

- a) Gestion des Ventes
- b) Analyse du Marché
- c) Stratégie Commerciale
- d) Esprit de Corps

85. The following statement best describes which management approach?

"This management theory suggests that there is no single best way to manage an organization. The most effective management style or organizational structure depends on the specific situation or context, considering factors such as the environment, nature of tasks, workforce, and organizational culture."

- a) Classical Approach
- b) Behavioral Approach
- c) Contingency Approach
- d) Systems Approach

86. These are detailed action steps laid out to achieve goals. Generally, these have a time horizon of five years and above. These plans often include the organization's mission and goals, which form the basis for action steps. Such plans address issues like response to changing conditions, resource allocation, and efforts required to achieve goals. Identify the type of plan.

- a) Operational Plan
- b) Tactical Plan
- c) Strategic Plan
- d) Standing Plan

87. Which leadership theory is described in the following statement?

"This theory suggests that leaders should adapt their leadership style based on the readiness or maturity of their followers. It identifies four leadership styles—Telling, Selling, Participating, and Delegating — depending on employee competence and commitment."

- a) Trait Theory of Leadership
- b) Transformational Leadership Theory
- c) Situational Leadership Theory
- d) Contingency Leadership Theory

88. Which form is prescribed for secretarial audit report under the Companies Act, 2013?

- a) MR-3
- b) INC-1
- c) SAR-2
- d) SAR-1

89. In MOST analysis, what does the acronym MOST stand for?

- a) Mission, Operations, Structure, Tactics
- b) Mission, Objectives, Strategies, Tactics
- c) Management, Objectives, Systems, Techniques
- d) Mission, Organization, Systems, Targets

90. Frederick Taylor is popularly known as the:

- a) Father of Human Relations Theory
- b) Father of Administrative Management
- c) Father of Modern Economics
- d) Father of Scientific Management

91. Which of the following does not come under Financial Markets Services?

- a) Advisor/consultant in issue of shares and other securities
- b) Syndication of Loans from banks & financial institutions
- c) Raising of funds from international markets
- d) Drafting Arbitration/Conciliation Agreement/ clause

92. Which of the following refers to the mechanism which is connected with the audit of the non-financial aspects of the company. It gives necessary comfort to the investors, management, regulators and other stakeholders, as to the compliance of all applicable laws by the company and certifies the existence of adequate systems and processes for ensuring compliance of laws in the company.

- a) Secretarial Audit
- b) Statutory Audit
- c) Legal Audit
- d) Forensic Audit

93. Which of the following is not a Benefit of Management by Objective?

- a) Management by objectives helps employees appreciate their on-the-job roles and responsibilities.
- b) The MBO approach usually results in better teamwork and communication.
- c) The managers can over-emphasize the target setting, as compared to operational issues, as a generator of success.
- d) Managers help ensure that subordinates' goals are related to the objectives of the organization

94. In the ESTEMPLE framework, T stands for:

- a) Trade
- b) Technological
- c) Technical
- d) Transportation

95. Who is authorised to give Secretarial Audit Report under section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013?

- a) Company secretary in Practice
- b) Company secretary in Employment
- c) Chartered Accountant in Practice
- d) Cost Accountant in Employment

96. Which of the following is part of Corporate Secretarial Services?

- a) Conduct of Internal Audit
- b) Promotion, formation and incorporation of companies and matters related therewith
- c) Representation before Registrar of Companies
- d) Representation before Corporates

97. Which duty of the Company Secretary under the Companies Act, 2013 is not correctly mentioned?

- a) to provide to the employees of the company, collectively and individually, such guidance as they may require, with regard to their duties, responsibilities and powers
- b) to facilitate the convening of meetings and attend Board, committee and general meetings and maintain the minutes of these meetings
- c) to obtain approvals from the Board, general meeting, the government and such other authorities as required under the provisions of the Act
- d) to represent before various regulators, and other authorities under the Companies Act, 2013 in connection with discharge of various duties under this Act

98. Which of the following is not a benefit of MOST Analysis?

- a) Helps the organisation to hide its purpose.
- b) Helps define what the organisation has set out to achieve (the mission and objectives).
- c) Avoids day-to-day distractions and provides a basis for overall strategic direction.
- d) Enables alignment with stakeholders

99. Who has been entrusted with the function of reporting to the Board about compliance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013, the rules made thereunder and other laws applicable to the company?

- a) Legal Head
- b) Chief Financial Officer
- c) Company Secretary
- d) Chief Legal Protection Officer

100. Who has given the definition: "Management is the art of getting things done through people"?

- a) F.W. Taylor
- b) Henri Fayol
- c) Mary Parker Follett
- d) Peter F. Drucker