FINAL ANSWER KEY

105 - Electricity Act 2003, Companies Act 2013 and Rules KSEBL Paper: Date of Test 28-03-2023 Question1:-The Act that was repealed on notification of the Electricity Act 2003. A:-Indian Telegraph Act 1885 B:-Electricity Duty Act 1963 C:-Electricity Regulatory Commissions Act 1998 D:-Indian Electricity Rules 1956 Correct Answer:- Option-C Question2:-What is the maximum period of imprisonment provided for am offence under the Electricity Act 2003 A:-3 years B:-5 years C:-4 years D:-2 years Correct Answer:- Option-B Question3:-The activity in electricity industry that does not require a license under the Electricity Act 2003. A:-Trading B:-Distribution C:-Transmission D:-Generation Correct Answer:- Option-D Question4: is a body that could be exempted from the requirement of a license to undertake any activity in electricity industry, under the Electricity Act 2003. A:-Co-operative society B:-Tribal Community C:-Industrial Consortium D:-Industrial Park Correct Answer:- Option-A Question5:-Minimum notice period required for initiating a process of revocation of a distribution license granted under the Electricity Act 2003. A:-Fifteen Days B:-Three months C:-One month D:-Seven Days Correct Answer:- Option-B Question6:-An activity in the power sector which is explicitly forbidden for a Transmission Utility A:-Generation B:-Transmission C:-Distribution D:-Trading Correct Answer:- Option-D Question7:-The body to which a consumer shall represent if his grievances are not redressed by the distribution licensees' complaint redressal forum A:-State Electricity Regulatory Commission B:-Appellate Tribunal for Electricity C:-Ombudsman D:-Electricity Appellate Authority Correct Answer:- Option-C Question8:-The general time frame given in the Electricity Act 2003 for providing electric supply to a premises after receiving an application A:-15 days B:-7 days C:-One month D:-45 days Correct Answer:- Option-C Question9:-The licensee is not entitled to claim security deposit if the connection sought by the consumer is A:-For agricultural purposes B:-Through a pre-paid meter C:-To a BPL premises D:-All of the above Correct Answer:- Option-B Question10:-The Electricity supply code envisaged in the Electricity Act is to provide for A:-Assessment for unauthorized use of electricity B:-Safety related regulations C:-Intervals of billing
D:-Prosecution for power theft Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-The body that is bound to specify suitable measures for protecting public from dangers arising out of electricity A:-Central Electricity Authority B:-Bureau of Energy Efficiency C:-State Electricity Regulatory Commission
D:-Appellate Tribunal for Electricity Correct Answer:- Option-A Question12:-The authority mandated by the Electricity Act 2003 to fix standards of performance of licenses A:-State Electricity Regulatory Commission B:-Central Electricity Authority C:-State Electricity Ombudsman D:-Appellate Tribunal for Electricity Correct Answer:- Option-A Question 13: The time period provided to the State Electricity Regulatory Commission for issuing the tariff order after receipt of an application for determination of tariff A:-90 days B:-120 days

C:-60 days D:-45 days

Correct Answer:- Option-B

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Question14:-Jurisdiction for determination of compensation for laying electric lines as per provisions of the Electricity Act 2003, in the event of a
     A:-State Electricity Ombudsman
    B:-Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
    C:-District Court
     D:-State Electricity Regulatory Commission
     Correct Answer: - Option-D
Question 15: The Authority entrusted to get trees, structures and objects interfering with electric lines removed, on receipt of application from the
licensee
    A:-District Judge
     B:-State Electricity Ombudsman
     C:-Executive Magistrate
     D:-State Electricity Regulatory Commission
     Correct Answer: - Option-C
Question16:-The total number of members of the Central Electricity Authority, as per provisions of the Electricity Act 2003.
    A:-12
    B:-7
     C:-20
    D:-14
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question17:-The body mandated to regulate inter-state transmission tariff
     A:-Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
    B:-Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
     C:-Power Grid Corporation of India
    D:-Power System Operation Corporation
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question18:-Maximum members in the Central Electricity Advisory committee
     A:-14
     B:-15
     C:-21
    D:-31
     Correct Answer: - Option-D
Question 19:-Chairman of the selection committee for members of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission shall be
     A:-A person who has been a judge of the High court
    B:-A person who has been the Chief Executive of an Electricity Utility
    C:-The Chief Secretary
D:-The power Secretary
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question 20:-The authority to hear appeals against orders of the Adjudicating officer of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission
     A:-State Electricity Ombudsman
    B:-Consumer Grievance Redressal Forum
     C:-Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
    D:-Appellate Tribunal or Energy Conservation
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question21:-Assessment for unauthorized use of electricity shall be done for a maximum period of
     A:-One year
    B:-Two years
     C:-Six months
     D:-Entire period of unauthorized use
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question 22: The Appellate Authority in terms of Section 127 of the Electricity Act 2003 is not entitled to hear appeals in the following cases
     A:-An assessment for change of purpose
     B:-An assessment for unauthorized extension
     C:-An assessment finalized with the consent of parties
     D:-An assessment finalized ex-parte
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question23:-The interest to be levied on default of remittance of amount assessed for unauthorized use, after a period of one month
     A:-18% pa
    B:-16% pa
     C:-14% pa
     D:-12% pa
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question 24:- In the event of a transfer of ownership of a state owned electricity utility to any other entity, the outstanding commitment that warrant
the top most priority for settlement form the proceeds of transfer shall be
     A:-Dues to officers and employees
    B:-Power purchase dues
     C:-Compensation dues
     D:-Other outstandings
     Correct Answer: - Option-A
Question25: The time frame provided in Electricity Act 2003 for reconnection of a service that was disconnected on detection of theft of electricity,
after remittance of the amount assessed
    A:-24 hours
     B:-48 hours
    C:-12 hours
     D:-6 hours
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question26:-An officer empowered to enter and inspect consumer premises to detect unauthorized uses of electricity shall essentially be
     A:-A central Government officer
     B:-Officer of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission
    C:-Officer of the Ombudsman
     D:-Officer of the Licensee
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question27:-The maximum penalty as per the Electricity Act 2003 for contravention of its provisions
    A:-One lakh
    B:-Ten lakhs
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C:-Ten thousand
     D:-Five lakhs
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question28:-Offences punishable under the Electricity Act 2003 are
     A:-cognizable
     B:-Bailable
     C:-Non-cognizable
     D:-None of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question 29: The rate of compounding of the offence of theft of electricity for an industrial consumer, in terms of the Electricity Act 2003 is
     A:-Ten thousand per kilowatts
     B:-Fifty thousand per kilowatts
     C:-twenty thousand per kilowatts
D:-Two lakhs per kilowatts
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question 30: A person shall not be eligible for appointment as a judge of a power theft special court unless he was, immediately before such
appointment
     A:-An Executive Magistrate
     B:-A sessions Judge
     C:-A chief Judicial Magistrate
     D:-A metropolitan Magistrate
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question31:-Appeal petitions and Revision petitions on orders of the power theft special courts shall lie to
     A:-The Supreme Court
     B:-The High court
     C:-The district court
     D:-The CJM court
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question 32: Which section of the Electricity Act 2003 empowers the Appropriate Government to confer powers of the Telegraph Authority on a
     A:-164
     B:-168
     C:-37
     D:-43
     Correct Answer: - Option-A
Question33:-Who among the following are protected against suits, prosecution and proceedings for actions taken in good faith, in terms of Electricity Act 2003
     A:-Appellate Authority
     B:-Assessing Officer
     C:-Ombudsman
     D:-Licensee
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question34:-Who among the following are public servants in terms of Electricity Act 2003
     A:-Officials of the state commission
     B:-The Appellate Authority
     C:-The Electricity Ombudsman
     D:-Officials of the consumer Grievance Redressal Forum
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question35:-Which among the following is not an accepted means of delivery of a notice under the Electricity Act 2003
     A:-Direct delivery
     B:-Registered post
     C:-Affixture
     D:-SMS
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question 36: The maximum period for which the State Government could declare that provisions of Electricity Act 2003 shall not apply to the State is
     A:-One year
     B:-Two years
     C:-Six months
     D:-Three months
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question37:-Which of the following laws have an overriding effect on the Electricity Act 2003
     A:-The Energy Conservation Act 2001
     B:-The Railways Act 1989
     C:-The Factories Act 1948
     D:-The Electricity Duty Act 1963
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question38:-Power to make regulations on the grid standards is vested with the
     A:-Central Electricity Authority
     B:-Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
     C:-Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
     D:-Central Government
     Correct Answer: - Option-A
Question39:-Power to formulate the Electricity Supply Code rests with the
     A:-Central Electricity Authority
     B:-State Electricity Regulatory Commission
     C:-Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
     D:-Central Government
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question40:-Maximum period provided in Electricity Act 2003 for making provisions for removal of post implementation difficulties
     A:-Three years from its date of commencement
     B:-One year from its date of commencement
     C:-Four years from its date of commencement
     D:-Two years from its date of commencement
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question41:-A ministry to which provisions of the Electricity Act 2003 shall not apply
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A:-Agriculture
     B:-Defense
     C:-Fertilizers and Chemicals
     D:-Police
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question 42: The chairperson of the Forum of Regulators envisaged in the Electricity Act shall be
     A:-Secretary, Ministry of power
     B:-Chairperson, State Electricity Regulatory Commission
     C:-Chairperson, Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
D:-Chairperson, Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question43:-The time frame provided in the Electricity Act for lodging complaint regarding theft of electricity
     A:-24 hours from the time of disconnection
     B:-48 hours from the time of disconnection
     C:-12 hours from the time of disconnection
     D:-6 hours from the time of disconnection
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question44:-A person served with a final order of assessment shall file appeal before the Appellate Authority within
     A:-21 days
     B:-15 days
     C:-30 days
     D:-25 days
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question 45:- Appeal to an order of the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity shall be filed before the
     A:-High courts
     B:-Central Electricity regulatory commission
     C:-Central Government
     D:-Supreme court
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question46:-The central Government prepares the National Electricity Policy in Consultation with
     A:-Central Electricity Regulatory Commission
     B:-Central Electricity Authority
     C:-State Electricity Regulatory Commission
     D:-Bureau of Energy Efficiency
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question47:-The section in Electricity Act 2003 that permits Transmission licenses to undertake other businesses
     A:-Section 41
     B:-Section 51
     C:-Section 42
     D:-Section 53
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question48: The maximum penalty that can be levied per day on a distribution license for failing to provide an electricity connection within the time
lines provided in the Electricity Act
     A:-Rs. 500
     B:-Rs. 250
     C:-Rs. 1000
D:-Rs. 750
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question 49:- The number of members including chairman in the Appellate Tribunal for Electricity
     A:-7
     B:-6
     C:-5
     D:-4
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question50:-The rate at which an assessment for unauthorized use of electricity under provisions of the Electricity Act is made
     A:-Three times the tariff applicable
     B:-1.5 times the tariff applicable
     C:-Twice the tariff applicable
     D:-Four times the tariff applicable
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question51:-The body vested with the responsibility of monitoring compliance of accounting and auditing standards in companies is
     A:-Securities and Exchange Board of India
     B:-Registrar of companies
     C:-National Financial reporting Authority
     D:-Central Board of Direct Taxes
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question52:-The minimum percentage of paid up share capital to be held by the central Government or state Government for a company to be a
Government company is
     A:-26%
     B:-51%
     C:-75%
     D:-67%
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question53:-Minimum number of persons required to form a private company is
     B:-10
     C:-3
     D:-2
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question54:-Minimum number of persons to form a public company is
     B:-10
     C:-3
     D:-2
     Correct Answer: - Option-A
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Question55:-The time period provided in companies Act to furnish verification of registered office, from its date of incorporation is
     A:-21 days
    B:-30 days
C:-60 days
    D:-90 days
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question56:-A document may be served on a company by sending it to the registered office by means of
    A:-Registered post
    B:-Electronic mail
    C:-Courier
    D:-All of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question57:-The normal tenure of the Auditor or Auditing firm appointed in the first Annual General meeting of a company
    A:-Two years
     B:-Five years
    C:-Four years
    D:-Three years
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question58:-The number of members to be present normally to satisfy requirements of quorum in the general meeting of a private company is
    A:-2
    B:-3
    C:-7
    D:-10
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question59:-The maximum number of directors in any company under normal circumstances is
    A:-30
     B:-50
    C:-15
     D:-10
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question60:-Taxes by companies/corporate tax is a matter listed in the
                                                                          list of the 7th schedule of the constitution of India
     A:-Union
     B:-State
    C:-Concurrent
    D:-None of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question61:-The minimum number of directors in a private company is
    B:-2
    C:-5
    D:-7
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question62:-The minimum number of directors in the case of a public company is
    B:-2
    C:-5
    D:-7
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question63:-A 'small share holder' normally means a share holder holding shares of nominal value not more than rupees
    A:-One lakh
    B:-Fifty thousand
     C:-Twenty thousand
    D:-Ten thousand
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question64:-The time period within which he central Government is mandated by the companies Act to provided DIN to an applicant is
    A:-Fifteen days
    B:-One month
     C:-Two months
    D:-Three months
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question65: The maximum number of public companies in which a person can hold the office as director at the same time is
    A:-7
    B:-10
    C:-15
    D:-20
     Correct Answer: - Option-B
Question66:-Minimum number of meetings of the Board of directors to be convened by a company in any year is
    A:-2
    B:-3
    C:-4
    D:-6
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question67:-Every company shall hold the first meeting of its board of Directors within ____
                                                                                         days from the date of incorporation
    A:-15 days
    B:-30 days
    C:-45 days
    D:-60 days
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question68:-Whether the requirements of guorum of the meeting of board of directors gets satisfied if members aparticipate through video
conference or other audio visual means
    A:-Yes
     C:-Conditionally
    D:-Subject to approval
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Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question69:-The quorum for a meeting of board of directors of a company would be
     A:-1/3rd Directors of 2 Directors, whichever is more
    B:-1/2nd Directors of 3 Directors, whichever is more
    C:-1/4th Directors of 2 Directors, whichever is more
    D:-1/6th Directors of 3 Directors, whichever is more
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question 70: The minimum number of directors required in the audit committee of a company is
    A:-2
    B:-3
    C:-4
    D:-7
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question71:-The limit below which the board of directors of a company can contribute to bonafide charitable trusts and other funds without prior
     A:-7% of average net profit in the previous three financial year
     B:-10% of average net profit in the previous three financial year
    C:-12% of average net profit in the previous three financial year
     D:-5% of average net profit in the previous three financial year
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question72:-No company shall normally advance any loan or give guarantee or security to loans taken by
    A:-Managing Director
     B:-General Manager
     C:-Whole time Director
     D:-Director
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question 73: A non banking company which is in default of repayment of any deposits or interests thereon can go in or an acquisition if required
     C:-Subject to approval of board of Directors only
     D:-Subject to approval of Registrar of companies
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question74:-The maximum punishment provided for contravention of loan and investment guidelines in the companies Act
    A:-Three years imprisonment
    B:-One year imprisonment
     C:-Two years imprisonment
     D:-No punishment
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question75:-A position is said to be an office or place of profit, if the person holding it receives
     A:-Salary
    B:-Commission
    C:-Rent free accommodation
    D:-All of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question76:-Auditors of Government companies are appointed by the
     A:-Board of Directors
    B:-Central Government
     C:-Comptroller and Auditor General
    D:-National Company law Tribunal
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question77:-A person shall be eligible for appointment as an auditor of a company only if he/she is a
     A:-Director of the company
    B:-Chartered Accountant
     C:-Permanent employee
    D:-None of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question78:-Maximum punishment provided in the companies Act for contravention of Audit stipulations included therein
    A:-Five years
B:-Three years
     C:-One year
    D:-Two years
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question79:-The term 'book and paper' in terms of the companies Act includes
    A:-Deeds
    B:-Books of accounts
     C:-Electronic registers
    D:-All of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question80:-Who among the following is a 'key managerial professional' by general definition?
     A:-Financial Advisor
    B:-Legal Advisor
     C:-Company Secretary
     D:-Chief Accountant
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question81:-Period within which the annual report of a Government company is to be prepared after the annual general meeting
     A:-One month
     B:-Three months
     C:-Two months
     D:-Four months
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question82:-Which among the following can be taken as 'previous company law'
     A:-The Indian Companies Act 1913
     B:-The Factories Act 1948
     C:-The mines Act 1952
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D:-The companies Act 1950
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question83:-Provisions of the companies Act is to generally have an overriding effect on anything contrary to its provisions contained in
     A:-Resolutions in the AGM
     B:-Articles of Association
     C:-Memorandum of Association
     D:-Any of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question84:-Official publications including letters of a company shall mandatorily contain
     A:-Name of the chief executive
     B:-Name of the managing director
     C:-Name of the products/services
     D:-Corporate identity number
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question85:-The maximum punishment provided in the companies Act for tampering with the minutes of the proceedings of meeting is
     A:-Imprisonment for one year
     B:-Imprisonment for two years
     C:-Imprisonment for three years
     D:-Imprisonment for five years
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question86:-The proportion of independent directors out of the total number of directors that are to be in the board of directors of a listed public company as a general stipulation
     A:-1/2
     B:-1/3
     C:-1/4
     D:-1/5
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question87:-The total number of companies in which an individual can hold office as a director at the same time
     A:-20
     B:-12
     D:-16
     Correct Answer:- Option-A
Question88:-The companies Act permits a Government company to contribute to a political party
     B:-No
     C:-Limited amounts
     D:-In special cases
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question89:-Small company is any company other than a public company in which the paid up capital is not more than
     A:-Rs. 5 Crore
     B:-Rs. 6 Crore
     C:-Rs. 8 Crore
     D:-Rs. 10 Crore
     Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled
Question90:-Sweat equity shares are not usually issued by a company in lieu of
     A:-Cash remittances
     B:-Intellectual contributions
     C:-Providing vital knowhow
     D:-Making value additions
     Correct Answer: - Option-A
Question91:-Date on which the companies Act 2013 came into force A:-29.08.2013
     B:-31.03.2013
     C:-01.04.2013
     D:-30.08.2013
     Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question92:-What is the useful life of a building other than a factory building, taken for the purposes of calculating depreciation
     A:-100 years
     B:-80 years
C:-60 years
     D:-50 years
     Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled
Question93:-Which among the following cannot be termed as a 'body corporate'
     A:-Company incorporated outside India
     B:-A co-operative society
     C:-A Government company
     D:-None of the above
     Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question94:-What is the useful life of an electricity distribution plant, taken for the purposes of calculating depreciation
     A:-40 years
     B:-35 years
     C:-30 years
     D:-25 years
     Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled
Question95:-Standards of accounting in companies shall be prescribed by the
     A:-Registrar of companies
     B:-National Company Law Tribunal
     C:-Central Government
     D:-Securities and Exchange Board of India
     Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question96:-General meeting of a company may be convened by giving notice of not less than ____
     A:-30
     B:-21
     C:-15
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D:-7
Correct Answer:- Option-B
Question97:-Registrar of companies may reserve the name of a company for a period of _________ days from the date of application A:-20 days
B:-30 days
C:-40 days
D:-60 days
Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled
Question98:-Minimum amount to be spent by any company on corporate social responsibility commitments is A:-5% of average net profit
B:-3% of average net profit
C:-2% of average net profit
D:-1% of average net profit
Correct Answer:- Option-C
Question99:-The validity of the Director Identification Number allotted is A:-10 years
B:-5 years
C:-3 years
D:-No prescribed limit
Correct Answer:- Option-D
Question100:-A company that does not pay dividend to its members
A:-Government company
B:-Public company
C:-Company with charitable objects
D:-Small company
Correct Answer:- Option-C
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