

CSEET e-BULLETIN

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Content

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*“Perfection is not attainable, but if we chase perfection, we can catch excellence.”
~Vince Lombardi*

Dear Students,

At the very outset I would like convey my hearty congratulations to the candidates who have passed the Company Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in November 2020 with flying colours. At the same time, I am well aware that some of you have not been able to sail through these waters and that to me is a true test of professionalism. As professionals, more often than not, we all come across situations and scenarios, where the tide doesn't seem to be in our favour and mostly at odds. It is in these moments that a portrayal of hope, faith, patience, hard work, perseverance and grit makes us a true professional. To me what you have come across or stumbled over is just a small road block in your journey and not a dead end. I am completely and totally assured of the fact that with sheer confidence, dedication, preparation and perseverance you can definitely pass the upcoming CSEET in January 2021.

The reason as to why the above quote seemed perfect of the moment is because as Company Secretaries in making there are certain traits which are expected to be imbibed in you. Although the old saying goes that “Nobody is perfect”, yet if we truly strive for perfection in all our endeavours we would be surprised to see the talent hidden in you and the peaks of excellence that you are capable of achieving.

CSEET might seem as a gateway to the journey of becoming a Company Secretary, but in true sense it is a test of your endurance and most importantly an analysis of your own self as to whether you have the makings of becoming a seasoned professional for life. It is indeed imperative that as a candidate aspiring to become a Governance Professional, the Test must be taken with utmost seriousness and sincerity.

For all those, gearing up to write the CSEET in January 2020 for the first time as well as those taking in again, I would advise you to embrace a thoroughly focused approach while undertaking the preparation of the CSEET.

While the old statement goes that, 'Nothing is Impossible'; yet a lot goes into making the impossible, possible. My best wishes to all of you for your preparations. May you all achieve your desired results.

Wishing you and all your family members Merry Christmas!!!

CS Ashish Garg

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

Genesis and Significance of Business Communication

Introduction

The genesis of business communication is closely related to the histories of communication itself and that of business operations. Communication is the process where a concept is shared between two living things. It can occur as a gesture, sound or visually in the form of pictures or print.

Some of the first forms of visual communication came in the form of pictographs. People conveyed stories, histories or instructions through a series of illustrations usually drawn on the walls of caves. The second stage of written communication appeared as crude alphabets used to create a written language. Mobility of communication also occurred at this time, with the writing being found on clay, wax and tree bark. The next leap was that of the printing press during the 15th century. Next came the tremendous technological advancement using air waves and electronic signals: radio and telephone and with the passage of time there was onset of internet which has gained the centre stage and is considered to be one of the most fastest mode in business communication.

Features of Business Communication

The features of the business communication are as under:

- i) **Conciseness:** In business communication the messages should be very brief, to the point and concise. Unnecessary explanations and lengthy sentences must be avoided. It is to be noted that a brief message saves time and cost for both sender and receiver. Conciseness in business can be ensured by embracing the following: Avoiding of wordy expressions, unnecessary repetitions, proper drafting of message and inclusion of pertinent material.
- ii) **Clarity:** Next significant aspect of business communication is clarity. Chinese philosopher Confucius aptly stated that *'In language clarity is everything'*. To ensure clarity, the message must be presented in a very simple manner.
- iii) **Simplicity:** As far as possible, information to the receiver must be communicated in a very simple and direct manner. To achieve simplicity in writing; simple words and short sentences must be used. Complex sentences should be avoided.
- iv) **Logical Development of Ideas:** The objective of business communication is to communicate information in such a manner that everyone understands it properly. This goal can be attained to a great extent by proper sequence and development of ideas. A single idea must be communicated in a paragraph. The cluttering of ideas in the same paragraph reduces readability.
- v) **Consideration:** Consideration refers to the receiver. What we are going to communicate should be comprehensible from the receiver's perspective. While choosing the subject matter and medium of communication, receiver's emotions, sentiments, needs and interests should be kept in mind.

- vi) **Concreteness:** To bring concreteness in business communication, the following guidelines should be adhered:
 - a) Use visual aids like graph, charts, tables and diagrams.
 - b) Use specific facts and figures.
 - c) Use active voice
- vii) **Accuracy:** It is essential to maintain accuracy in business communication. Inaccurate expressions may hinder the effect of business communication. Accuracy in terms of information, facts, figures, grammar, usage of words, spellings, punctuation marks needs to be maintained by a proficient communicator.
- viii) **Objectivity:** It is another significant factor of effective communication. Objectivity in business communication may be ensured by embracing the following :
 - a) Use appropriate passive constructions.
 - b) Use active forms carefully.
 - c) Avoid personal pronouns and expressions.
 - d) Use factual words.
 - e) Use formal words.
 - f) Use appropriate scientific and explanation
 - g) Avoid using too much jargons.
 - h) Use standard sentence structure with lots of variation in the forms of sentences.
 - i) Avoid conversational tone as it may not sound formal.

Significance of Effective Business Communication

The significance of effective business communication are as under:

Managerial efficiency : Communication helps in the smooth operation of management. A managerial task can only be performed when the communication system is effective.

Enhance morale and relations : Effective communication emphasizes the employee's participation in management. It helps to build the employees morale and cordial industrial relations between management and employees

Effective leadership : Effective leadership depends on effective communication. Two-way communication helps in effective communication. A managerial leader must handle the subordinates. For ordering qualitative leadership is essential. And that can be obtained from a proper system of communication.

Mutual trust and confidence : Mutual trust and confidence between labor and management are necessary for the effective movement of the organization. When there is effective communication, it helps to reduce misunderstanding and develop mutual trust.

Better decision : The success of an organization can be measured in better decisions. When the information, data and other fact are not effectively communicated, it hampers the decision-making. So, when the facts are communicated to concerned department, organization and person. It is easy to make decisions promptly.

Staffing : When the information are correctly communicated in time, it helps in the function of selection, placement, socialization, promotion, and transfer.

Better managerial concern : All managerial functions such as planning, organizing, directing, controlling, etc can't be conducted without communication.

Conclusion

Business communication is like wheels of the business and needs to be done effectively in order to avoid ambiguity and confusion. Effective business communication plays a pivotal role in dissemination of ideas, thoughts, views, approaches, objectives and goals in clear manner to the human capital employed across various hierarchies of the management and optimum utilisation of the resources, thereby leading the organisation towards excellence. On the contrary, ambiguity in business communication may exert a debilitating impact on the performance of the workforce.

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Fundamental Rights under Constitution of India

Historical Perspective

Philosophers in the 17th Century began to think that the man by birth had certain rights which were universal and inalienable. Since that time, the rights are essential, basic, natural and inalienable and it is the function of the State to recognise these rights and allow them a free play so that human liberty may be preserved, human personality developed and an effective cultural, social and democratic life promoted. The Fundamental Rights are enshrined under Part III of Constitution of India.

Part III of the Indian Constitution

There are six categories of fundamental rights under constitution, which are as under:

1. **Right to Equality (Article 14 to 18)** : Equality before the law and equal protection of the laws in constitution assign the duty to the state to not deny to any person equality before the law. The constitution Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State. The untouchability is abolished through inclusion of Fundamental Rights to the Constitution. No title except a military or academic distinction shall be conferred by the State.
2. **Right to Freedom (Article 19 to 22)** : Fundamental Rights gives Protection of rights regarding freedom of speech. It gives protection in respect of conviction for offences. Protection of life and personal liberty is also ensured by Fundamental Rights. Article 21A is inserted by 86th Amendment to the Constitution which provided for the Rights to Education. Pursuant to this Article, the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.
3. **Right against Exploitation (Article 23 & 24)** : The Fundamental Rights prohibits traffic in human beings, forced labour and No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in hazardous employment.
4. **Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25 & 28)** : Fundamental Rights ensures all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. The Fundamental Rights includes Freedom to manage religious affairs and No person shall be compelled to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated in payment of expenses for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination. It also provides that No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
5. **Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29 & 30)** : Protection of interests of minorities are ensured. The Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions is provided. All minorities, whether based on religion or

language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

6. **Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 31A-C & 32)** : Through the Articles 31 A, 31B & 31C, specific saving of certain laws are provided. They inter-alia includes Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates by the State, Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule and law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing principles laid down for Directive Principle of State Policy. Article 32 provides for the remedies Supreme Court to issue directions or orders or writs in case of violation of Fundamental Rights.

Restriction on Fundamental Rights

The Freedom provided by the Fundamental Rights are subject to certain restrictions which inter-alia include the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence etc.

Right to Property

Earlier the right to property under Article 31 was also guaranteed as a Fundamental Right which has been removed by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978. Now right to property is not a fundamental right, it is only a legal right.

Empowerment of Fundamental Rights

Article 13 of the constitutions makes the fundamental rights more strong by making the laws (Present or Future) void to the extent they are against the fundamental rights. The word 'law' according to the definition given in Article 13 inter-alia includes any enactment, Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage having in the territory of India, the force of law."

Amenability of Fundamental Rights

The fundamental rights may be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution but the Basic Structure of the constitution cannot be modified. Many Fundamental right may also be considered being part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

References:

1. Constitution of India
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India's Manufacturing Sector – Its Overview and Vital Developments

Introduction

Manufacturing has emerged as one of the high growth sectors in India. The Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic current prices from the manufacturing sector in India grew at a CAGR of 5% during FY16 and FY20 as per the annual national income published by Government of India. The sector's GVA at current prices was estimated at US\$ 397.14 billion in FY20PE.

Business conditions in the Indian manufacturing sector continue to remain positive. The manufacturing component of IIP stood at 129.8 during FY20. Strong growth was recorded in the production of basic metals (10.8%), intermediate goods (8.8%), food products (2.7%) and tobacco products (2.9%). India's Index of eight core industries stood at 131.9 in FY20.

With the help of Make in India drive, India is on a path of becoming the hub for hi-tech manufacturing as global giants such as GE, Siemens, HTC, Toshiba, and Boeing have either set up or are in process of setting up manufacturing plants in India, attracted by India's market of more than a billion consumers and an increasing purchasing power. According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), India ranked among the top 10 recipients of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in South Asia in 2019, attracting US\$ 49 billion.

Government Measures

In order to foster the growth of manufacturing sector, the Government of India has taken the following initiatives-

- i) In March 2020, the government approved the Production Incentive Scheme (PLI) for Large-scale Electronics Manufacturing. The scheme proposes production-linked incentive to boost domestic manufacturing and attract large investments in mobile phone manufacturing and specified electronic components including Assembly, Testing, Marking and Packaging (ATMP) units.
- ii) In May 2020, Government increased FDI in Defence manufacturing under the automatic route from 49% to 74%.
- iii) In March 2020, the Union Cabinet approved financial assistance to the Modified Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC2.0) Scheme for development of world class infrastructure along with common facilities and amenities through Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs).
- iv) As per the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) report on Payroll Reporting in India, number of new subscribers under Employees' Provident Fund Scheme reached 4,01,949 in March 2020.
- v) Under the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras, 73 lakh people were trained during 2016-20 while 723 Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras were established till Jan 2020.
- vi) In August 2019, the Government permitted 100% FDI in contract manufacturing through the automatic route.

- vii) Under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 1.0, 19.85 lakh candidates were trained, out of which 2.62 lakh (13.23%) got placements. Under PMKVY 2.0 (2016-2020), which was launched in October 2016, about 52.12 lakh candidates received training and 12.60 lakh (24.18%) got jobs by June 2019.
- viii) In February 2019, the Union Cabinet passed National Policy on Electronics (NPE), envisaged to create a US\$ 400 billion electronics manufacturing industry in the country by 2025. 32% growth rate has been targeted globally in next five years.
- ix) Under the Make in India initiative, Government aims to increase the share of the manufacturing sector to country's GDP to 25% by 2025.
- x) Under the Mid-Term Review of Foreign Trade Policy (2015-20), the Government of India increased export incentives available to labour intensive MSME sectors by 2%. In April 2020, Government extended FTP for one more year, up to March 31, 2021.

Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission- Fuelling Manufacturing Sector

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (Self-Reliant India Movement) launched by Prime Minister Modi in May 2020 is aimed at merging the global with the local, generating manufacturing investment, and becoming the new global nerve centre of multinational supply chains in the post-COVID world. However, despite long-term aspirations to become a high-value manufacturing hub, India remains lagging in this area.

The pandemic presents new opportunities for India to rethink its national industrial strategy, especially policies concerning the growth of its manufacturing sector. This leads to the question: can India position itself to take advantage of the opportunity that avails to be the next global manufacturing hub?

According to the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), in 2019, India ranked 42 out of 152 countries, with manufacturing value added (MVA constant 2015 US\$) totalling \$430.25 billion, or equal to 15.5 per cent of its gross domestic product (GDP). At the same time, China ranked second with MVA (constant 2015 US\$) of \$4105.87 billion or equal to 28.8 per cent share. However, India's policy on foreign direct investment (FDI) and ease of doing business has improved tremendously since 2015. According to the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Ranking 2020, India jumped 79 positions from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019.

It is heartening to note that to provide fillip to the India's manufacturing sector under the Atmanirbhar Bharat Mission, the Government of India has given nod to PLI (Production-Linked Incentive) Scheme for the following ten sectors for increasing manufacturing capabilities and enhancing exports.

<i>Priority</i>	<i>Sectors</i>	<i>Implementing Ministry/Department</i>	<i>Approved financial outlay over a five-year period Rs. crore</i>
1.	Advance Chemistry Cell (ACC) Battery	NITI Aayog and Department of Heavy Industries	18100
2.	Electronic/Technology Products	Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology	5000
3.	Automobiles & Auto Components	Department of Heavy Industries	57042
4.	Pharmaceuticals drugs	Department of Pharmaceuticals	15000
5.	Telecom & Networking Products	Department of Telecom	12195
6.	Textile Products: MMF segment and technical textiles	Ministry of Textiles	10683
7.	Food Products	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	10900
8.	High Efficiency Solar PV Modules	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	4500
9.	White Goods (ACs & LED)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade	6238
10.	Speciality Steel	Ministry of Steel	6322
	Total		145980

Source: Press Information Bureau

Conclusion

India, once a predominantly agrarian economy, has come to be acknowledged globally as a software/ information technology giant. Sector-wise, it has been a quantum leap from agriculture to services. While there have been state interventions aimed at industrialization, ranging from the “temples of modern India” to special economic zones, an Indian manufacturing revolution never really took off in earnest.

Manufacturing, however, must take off now. Every year, an estimated 12-15 million youngsters enter the Indian job market. Our mainly service-oriented economy is structurally incapable of absorbing this massive influx of human resources. The only sector that can, clearly, is manufacturing.

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3. <https://www.livemint.com/opinion/online-views/2020-could-be-for-manufacturing-what-1991-was-for-our-economy-11604415919783.html>
4. <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleseDetailm.aspx?PRID=1671912>

Current Affairs

1. Amalgamation of Lakshmi Vilas Bank with DBS Bank India Limited

Lakshmi Vilas Bank (LVB) is now amalgamated with DBS Bank India Limited (DBIL), the wholly owned subsidiary of DBS Group Holdings Ltd. The scheme of amalgamation is under the special powers of the Government of India and Reserve Bank of India under Section 45 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, India, and came into effect on 27 November 2020.

The amalgamation provides stability and better prospects to LVB's depositors, customers and employees following a period of uncertainty. The moratorium imposed on LVB was lifted from 27 November 2020 and banking services were restored immediately with all branches, digital channels and ATMs functioning as usual. LVB customers can continue to access all banking services

References:

https://www.dbs.com/newsroom/Amalgamation_of_Lakshmi_Vilas_Bank_with_DBS_Bank_India_Limited

2. Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY)

The Union Cabinet on December 09, 2020 has given its approval for Atmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana (ABRY) to boost employment in formal sector and incentivize creation of new employment opportunities during the Covid recovery phase under Atmanirbhar Bharat Package 3.0. The salient features of the Scheme are as under:

- i. Government of India will provide subsidy for two years in respect of new employees engaged on or after 1st October, 2020 and upto 30th June, 2021.
- ii. Government of India will pay both 12% employees' contribution and 12% employers' contribution i.e. 24% of wages towards EPF in respect of new employees in establishments employing upto 1000 employees for two years
- iii. Government of India will pay only employees' share of EPF contribution i.e. 12% of wages in respect of new employees in establishments employing more than 1000 employee for two years.
- iv. An employee drawing monthly wage of less than Rs. 15000/- who was not working in any establishment registered with the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation (EPFO) before 1st October, 2020 and did not have a Universal Account Number or EPF Member account number prior to 1st October 2020 will be eligible for the benefit,
- v. Any EPF member possessing Universal Account Number (UAN) drawing monthly wage of less than Rs. 15000/- who made exit from employment during Covid pandemic from 01.03.2020 to 30.09.2020 and did not join employment in any EPF covered establishment up to 30.09.2020 will also be eligible to avail benefit,
- vi. EPFO will credit the contribution in Aadhaar seeded account of members in electronic manner,

- vii. EPFO shall develop a software for the scheme and also develop a procedure which is transparent and accountable at their end.
- viii. EPFO shall work out modality to ensure that there is no overlapping of benefits provided under ABRY with any other scheme implemented by EPFO.

References:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1679336>

3. Public Wi-Fi Networks by Public Data Office Aggregators

The Union Cabinet on December 09, 2020 has given its approval for the proposal of DoT for setting up of Public Wi-Fi Networks by Public Data Office Aggregators (PDOAs) to provide public Wi-Fi service through Public Data Offices (PDOs) spread across length and breadth of the country to accelerate proliferation of Broadband Internet services through Public Wi-Fi network in the country. There shall be no license fee for providing Broadband Internet through these public Wi-Fi networks.

The proposal will promote the growth of Public Wi-Fi Networks in the country and, in turn, will help in proliferation of Broadband Internet, enhancement of income and employment and empowerment of people.

Salient Features:

This Public Wi-Fi Access Network Interface will be known as PM-WANI. PM-WANI eco-system will be operated by different players as described herein under:

- Public Data Office (PDO): It will establish, maintain, and operate only WANI compliant Wi-Fi Access Points and deliver broadband services to subscribers.
- Public Data Office Aggregator (PDOA): It will be an aggregator of PDOs and perform the functions relating to Authorization and Accounting.
- App Provider: It will develop an App to register users and discover WANI compliant Wi-Fi hotspots in the nearby area and display the same within the App for accessing the internet service.
- Central Registry: It will maintain the details of App Providers, PDOAs, and PDOs. To begin with, the Central Registry will be maintained by C-DoT.

Objectives

- While no registration would be required for PDOs, PDOAs and App Providers will get themselves registered with DoT through online registration portal (SARALSANCHAR; <https://saralsanchar.gov.in>) of DoT, without paying any registration fee. Registration shall be granted within 7 days of the application.
- This is expected to be more business friendly and in line with efforts for ease of doing business. COVID-19 pandemic has necessitated delivery of stable and high speed Broadband Internet (data) services to an increasingly large number of subscribers in the country including areas which do not have 4G mobile coverage. This can be achieved by deployment of Public Wi-Fi.
- Further, the proliferation of public Wi-Fi will not only create employment but also enhance disposable incomes in the hands of small and medium entrepreneurs and boost the GDP of the country.

- Proliferation of Broadband Services through public Wi-Fi is a step towards digital India and consequential benefit thereon.
- No License Fee for providing broadband internet services using public Wi-Fi Hotspots will massively encourage its proliferation and penetration across the length and breadth of the country. Availability and use of Broadband will enhance incomes, employment, quality of life, ease of doing business etc.

Reference:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1679344>

Sample Questions

Business Communication

1. A _____, by definition is placed before a noun or its equivalent in order to show its relationship in terms of time, place, etc.
 - a) Preposition
 - b) Verb
 - c) Adverb
 - d) Adjective
2. The words a or an and the are called _____.
 - a) Verbs
 - b) Articles
 - c) Préposition
 - d) Adverb
3. _____ are words that have very nearly the same meaning
 - a) Antonyms
 - b) Homonyms
 - c) Homophones
 - d) Synonyms

Based upon the following passage answer the questions 4 to 6:

There are three main groups of oils-animal, vegetable and mineral. Great quantities of animal oil come from whales, creatures of the sea, which are the largest of the animals remaining in the world. To protect the whales from the cold of the Arctic seas, nature has provided them with a thick covering of fat, called blubber. When the whale is killed, the blubber is stripped off and boiled down. It produces a great quantity of oil which can be made into food for human consumption. A few other creatures yield oil, but none so much as the whale. The livers of the cod and halibut, two kinds of fish, yield nourishing oil. Both cod liver oil and halibut oil are given to sick children and other invalids who need certain vitamins.

Vegetable oil has been known from very old times. No household can get on without it, for it is used in cooking. Perfumes may be made from the oils of certain flowers. Soaps are made from eatable and animal products and the oils of certain flowers.

4. The main source of animal oil, is –
 - a) fish
 - b) whale
 - c) seaweeds
 - d) plants
5. Vegetable oil is mainly used for –
 - a) eating
 - b) cooking
 - c) frying
 - d) lubricating
6. The.....of fish yields nourishing oil.
 - a) liver
 - b) stomach
 - c) eyes
 - d) head
7. _____ is the most basic type of listening, whereby the difference between difference sounds is identified.
 - a) Comprehension listening
 - b) Biased listening
 - c) Discriminative listening
 - d) Evaluative listening
8. How many types of Layout of Letter are there?
 - a) Four
 - b) Two
 - c) Three
 - d) Six
9. Which of the following is not an element of MIS?
 - a) Management
 - b) Information
 - c) Informal Communication
 - d) System

10. A right or privilege granted by law to an inventor also called a patentee, to enjoy the fruits of his invention for a specified period is called:
- a) Oath
 - b) Order
 - c) Patent
 - d) Licence

Answers

1-a	2-b	3-d	4-b	5-b
6-a	7-c	8-b	9-b	10-c

Sample Questions

Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

1. Which of the following is not a Right relating to Freedom as per Article 19 of the Constitution?
 - a) Reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
 - b) Form associations or unions
 - c) to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people
 - d) Reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;
2. An offer may be revoked by the offer or at any time before _____.
 - a) Trusting the other party
 - b) Acceptance
 - c) Execution of the work
 - d) calling the other party for the meeting
3. Which of the following is not the exception to the rule of Strict Liability?
 - a) Damage due to Natural Use of the Land
 - b) Consent of the plaintiff
 - c) Statutory Authority
 - d) Influence of the person doing the wrong
4. According to Section 2(1)(c) of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980 “Company Secretary” means a person who is a _____ of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
 - a) Student
 - b) Teacher
 - c) Member
 - d) None of the above
5. Principle: Any direct physical interference with goods in somebody’s possession without lawful justification is called trespass of goods.

Facts: A purchased a Scooter from a person who had no title to it and sent it to a repair shop. B believing wrongly that the Scooter was his, removed it from the repair shop.

- a) B cannot be held responsible for trespass of goods as he was under a wrong belief.
 - b) B can be held responsible for trespass of goods.
 - c) B has not committed any wrong.
 - d) None of the above.
6. If TOUR is written as 1234, CLEAR is written as 56784 and SPARE is written as 90847, find the code for CARE
- a) 1247
 - b) 4847
 - c) 5247
 - d) 5847
7. Find the next number in the sequence:
104, 109, 115, 122, 130.....
- a) 119
 - b) 125
 - c) 139
 - d) 134
8. Light : Sun :: Heat : ?
- a) Electricity
 - b) Moon
 - c) Fire
 - d) Star
9. Find the next number in the sequence....
15, 31, 63, 127, 255.....
- a) 110
 - b) 170
 - c) 511
 - d) 181
10. Parrot : Cage :: Man : ?
- a) Home
 - b) Motor Car
 - c) Prison
 - d) Forest

Answers

1-c	2-b	3-d	4-c	5-b
6-d	7-c	8-c	9-c	10-c

Sample Questions

Economic and Business Environment

1. In which of the following scenarios, the law of demand is applicable?
 - a) Giffen Goods
 - b) Articles of Snop Appeal
 - c) Speculation
 - d) Normal Goods
2. Which of the following is the formula for price elasticity of demand?
 - a) $\text{Percentage Change in Quantity Demanded} / \text{Percentage Change in Price}$
 - b) $\text{Percentage Change in Quantity Demanded} \times \text{Percentage Change in Price}$
 - c) $\text{Percentage Change in Quantity Demanded} + \text{Percentage Change in Price}$
 - d) $\text{Percentage Change in Quantity Demanded} - \text{Percentage Change in Price}$
3. Which of the following formula is used to compute Operating Surplus?
 - a) $\text{Gross Value Added at Market Price} + \text{Compensation of Employees} + \text{Depreciation}$
 - b) $\text{Gross Value Added at Factor Cost} + \text{Compensation of Employees} + \text{Depreciation}$
 - c) $\text{Gross Value Added at Factor Cost} - \text{Compensation of Employees} - \text{Depreciation}$
 - d) $\text{Gross Value Added at Factor Cost} + \text{Compensation of Employees}$
4. _____ was the first Development Financial Institution of India set up to propel economic growth through development of infrastructure and industry
 - a) IDBI
 - b) IFCI
 - c) ICICI
 - d) SBI
5. The holders of _____ shares will get preference dividend if the company earns sufficient profit but they do not have the right to claim unpaid dividend which could not be paid due to insufficient profit.
 - a) Non-cumulative preference shares
 - b) Redeemable preference shares
 - c) Participating preference shares

- d) Convertible preference shares
6. With reference to the major items of India's Balance of Payments, Primary Income is covered under which of the following heads of Balance of Payments?
- a) Capital Account
 - b) Financial Account
 - c) Current Account
 - d) Errors & Omissions
7. _____ is an investment by foreign entities and non-residents in Indian securities including shares, government bonds, corporate bonds, convertible securities, infrastructure securities etc.
- a) Foreign Direct Investment
 - b) Foreign Portfolio Investment
 - c) Foreign Transfer Payments
 - d) Foreign Institutional Investment
8. National Skill Development Corporation was set up by _____ as Public Private Partnership (PPP) model.
- a) Ministry of Labour
 - b) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - c) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
 - d) Ministry of Finance
9. Which of the following is not a bottleneck in the entrepreneurial growth?
- a) Inefficient Time Management
 - b) Lack of Money
 - c) Too Much Noise
 - d) Pragmatic and Planned Approach
10. Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is a statutory regulatory body entrusted with the responsibility to regulate the Indian capital markets.
- a) Securities and Exchange Board of India
 - b) Reserve Bank of India
 - c) Competition Commission of India
 - d) Ministry of Corporate Affairs

Answers

1-d	2-a	3-c	4-b	5-a
6-c	7-b	8-d	9-d	10-a

Sample Questions

Current Affairs

1. Who among the following is President-Elect of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry (FICCI) for the year 2020-21?
 - a) Subhash Chandra
 - b) K Mahdavan
 - c) Shashi S. Vempati
 - d) Uday Shankar
2. Which court has directed to install CCTVs cameras at all police stations and offices of central investigating agencies compulsorily?
 - a) Supreme Court
 - b) Delhi High Court
 - c) Madras High Court
 - d) Allahabad High Court
3. Mahashay Dharampal Gulati, the owner of which iconic spice brand passed away recently?
 - a) Everest
 - b) MDH
 - c) MTR
 - d) Catch
4. India has extended the ban on scheduled International commercial passenger flights till when?
 - a) December 31st
 - b) January 1st
 - c) January 31st
 - d) December 25th
5. Football legend Diego Maradona passed away recently. He played for which nation's national football team?
 - a) Brazil
 - b) Germany

- c) France
 - d) Argentina
6. Veteran Congress leader Tarun Gogoi passed away recently. He was the longest-serving Chief Minister of which state?
- a) Madhya Pradesh
 - b) Gujarat
 - c) Assam
 - d) Maharashtra
7. Which country will host G20 Summit in 2023?
- a) Germany
 - b) India
 - c) Russia
 - d) Japan
8. What is the minimum age limit to play international cricket, as per the new ICC policy?
- a) 15 years
 - b) 16 years
 - c) 17 years
 - d) 18 years
9. Who has been sworn in as the first woman Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar?
- a) Renu Devi
 - b) Jyoti Devi
 - c) Swarna Singh
 - d) Kavita Devi
10. Which country has launched the world's first 6G experimental satellite?
- a) China
 - b) Russia
 - c) Israel
 - d) United States

Answers

1-d	2-a	3-b	4-a	5-d
6-c	7-b	8-a	9-a	10-a

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Headquarters

ICSI House, 22, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 003

tel 011- 4534 1000 **fax** +91-11-2462 6727 **email** info@icsi.edu

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