

# CSEET

## COMMUNIQUE

(e-bulletin)

**AUGUST 2022**



**THE INSTITUTE OF  
Company Secretaries of India**

**भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान**

**IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE**

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# CSEET COMMUNIQUE (e-bulletin)

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*Every citizen in India must remember that he is an Indian and he has every right in this country but with certain duties.*

*~ Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel*

**Dear Students,**

As children, the celebration of 15th August began days and sometimes even months in advance. Picking on the right poem or theatre act, finding the most suitable freedom fighter with whom not just our looks but our thoughts too resonated, selecting the right attire and then on the D-Day playing our part - on that one day - when the biggest treat were the sweets received after the flag was hoisted high and the national anthem sung in loudest voice.

All in all, even while the real, true and exact journey was and could never be known and understood by us, this one day and the activities were all an attempt to pay our deepest respect to the lives laid years ago so that we - their future generations could enjoy a better present - in a free nation - without fear.

And while the sheer memory of it all brings a sweet smile on our faces, the understanding of the sacrifices made has become a bit better. And it is with awakening that an enlightenment of our own roles and responsibilities in the present and future of this country and in the entire process of nation building is achieved.

As Governance Professionals, not only do we have immense opportunities for our individual growth but to serve our nation as well and play an instrumental role in transforming our nation from a developing to developed country. It goes without saying that through robust knowledge, expertise, enthusiasm and more importantly go-getter attitude, we can do wonders.

Quoting the words of our Honourable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi from his Independence Day speech of 2022 that *“the biggest fortune being witnessed today is that Indians have emerged as an Aspirational Society and being an aspirational society is the biggest asset for any nation”*.

Keeping that in mind, we as Governance Professionals also need to be aspirational for attaining excellence in our professional obligations. We need to raise the bar of our performance standards so that we are second to none both at global and national levels.

Happy reading ! Happy learning !

Warm regards,

**(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)**

*President*

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

## International Associations - G20 and G7\*

### G20

#### Introduction

G20 is the premier forum for international economic cooperation that plays an important role in global economic governance. G20 is also a strategic multilateral platform connecting the world's major developed and emerging economies. The G20 holds a strategic role in securing future global economic growth and prosperity. Together, the G20 members represent more than 80 percent of world GDP, 75 percent of international trade and 60 percent of the world population.

The G20 was formed in 1999 with the aim of discussing policies in order to achieve international financial stability. This forum was formed as an effort to find a solution to the global economic conditions hit by the global financial crisis in 1997-1999 by involving middle-income countries and having systemic economic influence, including Indonesia.

On the advice of the G7 Finance Ministers, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors began holding meetings to discuss the response to the global financial crisis that occurred. After that, the Minister of Finance level meeting is held regularly in the fall.

Nine years later, on November 14-15 2008, the leaders of the G20 countries gathered for the first G20 Summit. On that occasion, the country's leaders coordinated the global response to the impact of the financial crisis that occurred in the US at that time and agreed to hold a follow-up meeting.

To prepare for the annual summit, the G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, together with Sherpas meet several times a year.

Starting in 1999 as a meeting for the finance minister and central bank governors, the G20 has evolved into a yearly summit involving the Head of State and Government. In addition to that, the Sherpa meetings (in charge of carrying out negotiations and building consensus among Leaders), working groups, and special events are also organised throughout the year.

*\*Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, The ICSI.*

*Views expressed in the Article are the sole expression of the Author and may not express the views of the Institute.*

## Participants

The Members of the G20 are:				
<i>Argentina</i>	<i>China</i>	<i>Indonesia</i>	<i>Mexico</i>	<i>Turkey</i>
<i>Australia</i>	<i>France</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Russia</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>
<i>Brazil</i>	<i>Germany,</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>Saudi Arabia</i>	<i>United States of America</i>
<i>Canada</i>	<i>India</i>	<i>Republic of Korea</i>	<i>South Africa</i>	<i>European Union</i>

Spain is also invited as a permanent guest.

Each year, the Presidency invites guest countries, which take full part in the G20 exercise. Several international and regional organizations also participate, granting the forum an even broader representation.

### *2022-G20 Meeting*

The 17th G20 Heads of State and Government Summit will take place at November 2022 in Bali. The Summit will be the pinnacle of the G20 process and intense work carried out within the Ministerial Meetings, Working Groups, and Engagement Groups throughout the year.

### *How G20 Work*

The presidency of the G20 rotates every year among its members, with the country that holds the presidency working together with its predecessor and successor, also known as Troika, to ensure the continuity of the agenda. Currently Italy, Indonesia, and India are the Troika countries.

The G20 has no permanent secretariat. Agenda and the work coordination is completed by G20 leaders' personal representatives, known as sherpas together with finance ministers and central bank governors.

The pinnacle of the G20 work in each cycle is a communiqué expressing members' commitments and vision for the future, drafted from the chosen recommendations and deliverables from ministerial meetings and other work streams.

### *India's G20 Presidency*

For the first time in the history of G20, India will hold the Presidency of the G20 from 1 December 2022 to 30 November 2023, culminating with the G20 Summit in India in 2023.

## The G7

### Introduction

The first “World Economic Summit” - which later became the G7 - was initiated in 1975 by former French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and then Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. The heads of state and government of Germany, France, the UK, Italy, Japan and the USA - the Group of Six - met for a fireside chat at the Château de Rambouillet in France. Canada was invited to join in 1976 and the Group of Seven met for the first time for the 1976 Summit in Puerto Rico. Russia formally joined the group in 1998, making it the G8. Moscow's annexation of the Crimea region of Ukraine in March 2014 resulted in its indefinite suspension from the group.

The G7 COUNTRIES			
<i>United States America</i>	<i>Canada</i>		<i>France</i>
<i>Germany</i>	<i>Italy</i>	<i>Japan</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>

The G7 is an informal bloc of industrialized democracies—the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, and the United Kingdom—that meets annually to discuss issues such as global economic governance, international security, and energy policy.

In 2022, Germany hold the Presidency of the G7 for the seventh time. The G7 heads of state and government met at Schloss Elmau, Germany from 26 to 28 June 2022. India was invited as a partner country along with Argentina, Indonesia, Senegal, and South Africa to the G7 Summit.

Japan will take over the Presidency from Germany in 2023.

Source:

1. <https://www.g7germany.de/g7-en/g7-summit/g7-history>
2. <https://www.cfr.org/backgrounder/where-g7-headed>
3. <https://g20.org/about-the-g20/>

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## Advantages and Disadvantages of Email \*

**Electronic Mail** (e-mail) is one of most widely used services of Internet. This service allows an Internet user to send a **message in formatted manner (mail)** to other Internet user in any part of the world. Message in mail not only contain text, but it also contains images, audio and videos data. The person who is sending mail is called **sender** and person who receives mail is called **recipient**. It is just like postal mail service.

Sr. No.	Advantages of E-mail	Disadvantages of E-mail
1.	Emails are delivered extremely fast when compared to traditional post.	Viruses are easily spread via email attachments (most email providers scan emails for viruses on your behalf).
2.	Various folders and sub-folders can be created within inbox of mail, so it provide management of messages.	Spam - unsolicited email, i.e. junk mail
3.	It is effective and cheap means of communication because single message can be send to multiple people at same time.	The recipient needs access to the internet to receive email and internet facility may not be available in some remote areas.
4.	E-mails are very easy to filter. User, according to his/her priority, can prioritize e-mail by specifying subject of e-mail.	Sometimes, e-mails becomes misunderstood as it is not capable of expressing emotions.
5.	E-mail is not just only for textual message. One can send any kind of multimedia within mail.	No guarantee, the mail will be read until the user logs on and checks their email.
6.	Emails can be sent 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.	

\*CA Govind Agarwal, Assistant Director, The ICSI.

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7.	It is secure and reliable method to deliver our message.	
8.	It also provides facility for edition and formatting of textual messages.	
9.	There is also facility of auto-responders in e-mail i.e. to send automated e-mails with certain text.	
10.	To write an e-mail, there is no need of any kind of paper, thus it is environment friendly.	

Sources:

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/advantages-and-disadvantages-of-e-mail/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zghfr82/revision/3>

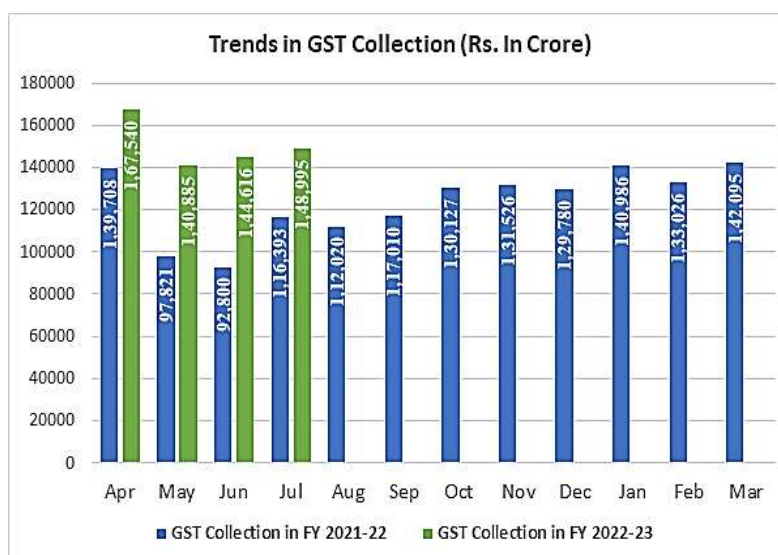
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# Contribution of Indirect Taxes in India's Economic Development\*

## Introduction

Indirect taxes are the taxes levied on Goods and Services. They are called Indirect Taxes as the burden of tax is passed on to the consumer unlike direct taxes which are supposed to be borne by the persons on whom these taxes are levied. Indirect Taxes comprises of Goods and Services Tax and Customs. GST is the most historic indirect tax reform in India since Independence. GST aims at creating a single, unified Indian market throughout the Nation i.e. One Nation One Tax. GST is a consumption based tax which is levied on the basis of "Destination principle." The essence of GST is in removing the cascading effects i.e., tax on tax of both Central and State taxes by allowing setting-off of taxes throughout the value chain, right from the original producer and service provider's point up to the consumer level. The Goods and Services Tax Act came into effect on July 01, 2017.

The economy of India is a middle income developing market economy. It is the world's fifth-largest economy by nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the third-largest by Purchasing Power Parity (PPP).



Source: [https://gstcouncil.gov.in/sites/default/files/gst-statistics/GST\\_Revenue\\_collection\\_may2022.pdf](https://gstcouncil.gov.in/sites/default/files/gst-statistics/GST_Revenue_collection_may2022.pdf)

\*Pankhuri Agrawal, Consultant, The ICSI.

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As India aspires to become \$5 Trillion Economy by 2025, Indirect Tax becomes far more relevant than ever before. Indirect Taxes are vital to provide adequate revenue to the state for meeting their increasing public expenditure. They are essential to promote economic growth, generate employment opportunities and provide economic stability. The contribution of Indirect Taxes to total tax revenue is more than 50%. The gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue collected in India in the month of June 2022 is Rs. 1,44,616 crores. The gross GST collection in June 2022 is the second highest collection next to the April 2022 collection of Rs. 1,67,540 crores. In India Indirect Taxes are governed by CBIC (Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs).

The role of Indirect Taxation in developing Indian Economic is stated as follows:

- **Increase in Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is widely accepted as the primary indicator of Economic Development. Everyone is able to contribute under Indirect Taxes. Unlike Income Tax, which is paid by those in particular income groups but not others, Indirect Taxes are paid by everyone who buys a product. People who are not working in India, such as tourists and people from lower socio-economic groups, must pay it because they will purchase goods in some way. This helps in increasing the GDP.
- **Optimum utilization of resources:** In case of indirect taxes, the incidence and impact fall on two different persons. It means the tax burden is shifted by the supplier to the buyer or recipient of goods or services. It helps in increase in production and exports which helps in optimum utilization of resources. It increases the efficiency of producers also.
- **Increase in standard of living of people:** Standard of living is the material wellbeing of the average person in a given population. It is typically measured using gross domestic product (GDP) per capita. Thus, Increase in GDP increases the standard of living of people.
- **Social Welfare:** The harmful or sin products like alcohol, tobacco, etc. may be taxed at higher rate. This practice not only discourages consumption of such goods but also increases the revenue of the State and improves the health of people.
- **Increase in efficiency of Producers:** Since the burden of Indirect Taxes directly fall on the consumers, it directly impacts the cost of goods and services. Thus, Indirect Tax increases the efficiency of the producers, since to maintain their demand they will have to put their full efforts towards cost cutting measures.
- **Foreign Exchange:** The objectives of Customs Duty is to Raise revenue, to regulate imports of foreign goods into India, to conserve foreign exchange, regulate the supply of goods into the domestic market, to Protect the domestic industry from foreign competition by restricting the import of selected goods and services, import licensing, import quotas, and outright import ban. The policies are framed in such a manner that it encourages export.
- **Control of Inflation:** If inflation is high due to rise in prices of essential items, then the Government may reduce the rate of GST on those goods. If inflation is due to increase in demand, the Government may try to cut down the effective demand by increasing the tax rate. Increase in tax rate may restrict consumption, which may reduce demand, and subsequently inflation may be controlled.

## Conclusion

The last five years of the GST has witnessed numerous changes in terms of policy, tax rates, and procedural and technological overhauls, which have drastically changed the face of the indirect tax system in India. Nonetheless, all the participants in the ecosystem - authorities, taxpayers, and tax experts - have evolved to keep pace with the changes.

The industry has made remarkable effort to ensure the adoption of the ever-evolving GST law in the last 5 years. The industry was required to not only keep track of the changing tax provisions but was also required to upgrade to a technology-based tax ecosystem. In this respect, efforts made by the government in terms of proactively issuing instructions, clarifications, and streamlining processes should be applauded too.

In line with industry expectations, GST has had a positive impact on the manufacturing sector by removing the cascading effect of taxes resulting in the reduction of manufacturing costs. Before GST implementation, certain taxes paid by manufacturers on procurements were not creditable.

On the output side, manufacturing and sale of goods attracted Excise duty and VAT/ CST. Excise duty was generally levied @ 12.5% while VAT was generally levied at the rate of 12.5% or 5% and CST at 2% (in certain cases of inter-state sales). However, in GST only nearly 30 items, mostly luxury and sin items attract a 28% rate whereas the rest are mostly classified under 12% or 18%.

Before the GST, manufacturers were required to file multiple returns and were assessed by various tax authorities. With the implementation of GST, there has been the ease in undertaking compliances because of the automation of tax compliances. Also, the process of assessments and adjudication is expected to become smoother.

Thus, it may be opined that GST has ushered in a renaissance in the India's Indirect Tax system, thereby enhancing the growth of business activities across various sectors of Indian economy as well as fuelling economic growth.

## References:

1. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy\\_of\\_India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economy_of_India)
2. <https://www.studocu.com/row/document/ibais-university/corporate-finance/economic-development-through-taxation/7625637>
3. <https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/small-biz/gst/5-years-of-gst-has-it-done-enough-to-propel-make-in-india/articleshow/92586897.cms?from=mdr>

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## Current Affairs\*

### Commonwealth Games 2022- List of India Winners

At CWG 2022, Indian athletes won 61 medals, 22 golds, 16 silvers and 23 bronze, at the Commonwealth Games 2022. Sanket Sargar was the first Indian to win a medal in Birmingham, bagging a silver in the men's 55kg weightlifting event. Mirabai Chanu was the first Indian to win a gold at CWG 2022 while Jeremy Lalrinnunga was the first Indian man to clinch top podium at Birmingham.

Sudhir won the first medal for India, a gold, in para sports at the CWG 2022. He became the champion in the para powerlifting men's heavyweight category.

### Indian medal winners at Commonwealth Games 2022

<i>No</i>	<i>Athlete/Team</i>	<i>Medal</i>	<i>Event</i>	<i>Sport</i>
1	Sanket Sargar	Silver	Men's 55kg	Weightlifting
2	Gururaja Poojary	Bronze	Men's 61kg	Weightlifting
3	Mirabai Chanu	Gold	Women's 49kg	Weightlifting
4	Bindyarani Devi	Silver	Women's 55kg	Weightlifting
5	Jeremy Lalrinnunga	Gold	Men's 67kg	Weightlifting
6	Achinta Sheuli	Gold	Men's 73kg	Weightlifting
7	Sushila Devi Likmabam	Silver	Women's 48kg	Judo

\*Mahesh Airan, Assistant Director, The ICSI.

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8	Vijay Kumar Yadav	Bronze	Men's 60kg	Judo
9	Harjinder Kaur	Bronze	Women's 71kg	Weightlifting
10	Indian women's team	Gold	Women's fours	Lawn bowls
11	Vikas Thakur	Silver	Men's 96kg	Weightlifting
12	Indian men's team	Gold	Men's team	Table Tennis
13	Indian mixed team	Silver	Mixed team	Badminton
14	Lovepreet Singh	Bronze	Men's 109kg	Weightlifting
15	Saurav Ghosal	Bronze	Men's singles	Squash
16	Tulika Maan	Silver	Women's +78kg	Judo
17	Gurdeep Singh	Bronze	Men's +109kg	Weightlifting
18	Tejaswin Shankar	Bronze	Men's high jump	Athletics
19	Murali Sreeshankar	Silver	Men's long jump	Athletics
20	Sudhir	Gold	Men's heavyweight	Para Powerlifting
21	Anshu Malik	Silver	Women's 57kg freestyle	Wrestling
22	Bajrang Punia	Gold	Men's 65kg freestyle	Wrestling
23	Sakshi Malik	Gold	Women's 62kg freestyle	Wrestling
24	Deepak Punia	Gold	Men's 86kg freestyle	Wrestling

25	Divya Kakran	Bronze	Women's 68kg freestyle	Wrestling
26	Mohit Grewal	Bronze	Men's 125kg freestyle	Wrestling
27	Priyanka Goswami	Silver	Women's 10000m race walk	Athletics
28	Avinash Sable	Silver	Men's 3000m steeplechase	Athletics
29	Indian men's team	Silver	Men's fours	Lawn Bowls
30	Jaismine Lamboria	Bronze	Women's 60kg lightweight	Boxing
31	Pooja Gehlot	Bronze	Women's 50kg freestyle	Wrestling
32	Ravi Kumar Dahiya	Gold	Men's 57kg freestyle	Wrestling
33	Vinesh Phogat	Gold	Women's 53kg freestyle	Wrestling
34	Naveen	Gold	Men's 74kg freestyle	Wrestling
35	Pooja Sihag	Bronze	Women's 76kg freestyle	Wrestling
36	Mohammad Hussamuddin	Bronze	Men's 57kg featherweight	Boxing
37	Deepak Nehra	Bronze	Men's 97kg freestyle	Wrestling

38	Rohit Tokas	Bronze	Men's 67kg welterweight	Boxing
39	Sonalben Patel	Bronze	Women's singles Classes 3-5	Para Table Tennis
40	Bhavina Patel	Gold	Women's singles classes 3-5	Para Table Tennis
41	Women's hockey team	Bronze	Women's hockey	Hockey
42	Nitu Ghangas	Gold	Women's 48kg minimumweight	Boxing
43	Amit Panghal	Gold	Men's 51kg flyweight	Boxing
44	Eldhose Paul	Gold	Men's triple jump	Athletics
45	Abdulla Aboobacker	Silver	Men's triple jump	Athletics
46	Sandeep Kumar	Bronze	Men's 10000m race walk	Athletics
47	Annu Rani	Bronze	Women's javelin throw	Athletics
48	Nikhat Zareen	Gold	Women's 50kg light flyweight	Boxing
49	Sharath Kamal / G Sathiyam	Silver	Men's doubles	Table Tennis
50	Dipika Pallikal / Saurav Ghosal	Bronze	Mixed doubles	Squash
51	Kidambi Srikanth	Bronze	Men's singles	Badminton
52	Women's cricket team	Silver	Women's T20	Cricket



53	Sharath Kamal / Sreeja Akula	Gold	Mixed doubles	Table Tennis
54	Treasa Jolly / Gayatri Gopichand	Bronze	Women's doubles	Badminton
55	Sagar Ahlawat	Silver	Men's 92+kg super heavyweight	Boxing
56	PV Sindhu	Gold	Women's singles	Badminton
57	Lakshya Sen	Gold	Men's singles	Badminton
58	Sathiyam Gnanasekaran	Bronze	Men's singles	Table Tennis
59	Satwiksairaj Rankireddy / Chirag Shetty	Gold	Men's doubles	Badminton
60	Sharath Kamal	Gold	Men's singles	Table Tennis
61	Men's hockey team	Silver	Men's hockey	Hockey

#### Commonwealth Games 2022: Indian medal winners by sport

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Gold medal</i>	<i>Silver medal</i>	<i>Bronze medal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Weightlifting	3	3	4	10
Judo	0	2	1	3
Lawn bowls	1	1	0	2
Table Tennis	3	1	1	5
Badminton	3	1	2	6

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Gold medal</i>	<i>Silver medal</i>	<i>Bronze medal</i>	<i>Total</i>
Squash	0	0	2	2
Para Powerlifting	1	0	0	1
Athletics	1	4	3	8
Wrestling	6	1	5	12
Boxing	3	1	3	7
Para Table Tennis	1	0	1	2
Hockey	0	1	1	2
Cricket	0	1	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>61</b>

For Details: <https://olympics.com/en/news/commonwealth-games-2022-india-medals-tally>

- **Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar sworn in as the 14th Vice President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha (August 11, 2022)**

Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar on August 11, 2022 took over as the fourteenth Vice President of India and Chairman of Rajya Sabha. A renowned lawyer and former West Bengal Governor, Shri Dhankhar, was administered the oath of office by the President, Smt. Droupadi Murmu at a swearing-in ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan.

For details:

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1850852>

- **Highlights of 91<sup>st</sup> Edition of Mann Ki Baat on July 31, 2022**

Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, during the 91<sup>st</sup> Edition of 'Mann Ki Baat' on 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2022, highlighted the importance of traditional fairs in promoting the spirit of unity in diversity 'Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat'. Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat has been accorded the pride of place in various editions of Mann ki Baat. In the 91<sup>st</sup> Edition of 'Mann Ki Baat', the Prime Minister

stated that this time 'Mann Ki Baat' is very special. The reason for this is Independence Day, when India will complete 75 years of its Independence.

**1. Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav becoming Mass Movement**

PM said that he is glad that 'Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav' is becoming a mass movement, with people from all walks of life participating in the initiative to celebrate and commemorate 75 years of Independence.

**2. Tricolour Profile Pictures**

He suggested to all the citizens of the country to put the Tricolour as their profile pictures on social media platforms from August 2-15. He also requested to host the National Flag at home.

**3. Ayurveda and Indian medicine**

The Prime Minister noted that there is a growing interest in Ayurveda and Indian medicine around the world and Ayush exports have witnessed a record growth.

**4. Honey Mission**

He also mentioned that initiatives like national beekeeping and honey mission are transforming the lives of our farmers by helping increase their income.

**5. Powerhouse in Toys Exports**

PM Modi lauded the Indian toy industry in the radio program for achieving the success that "no one could have imagined". He noted that the export has soared to Rs 2,600 crore from Rs 300-400 crore. The echo of 'vocal for local' is being heard everywhere.

**6. PM Modi Congratulate Students**

Prime Minister Modi congratulated all the 10th and 12th students who have achieved success. He appreciated students of the country for their hard work and dedication.

*For details:*

<https://www.zeebiz.com/india/news-mann-ki-baat-7-key-points-pm-narendra-modi-made-in-todays-radio-programme-highlights-192040>

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## Sample Questions

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### ***Paper 1 : Business Communication***

1. Which of the following is not a tip for choosing a right word?
  - a. Simplicity
  - b. Use of familiar words
  - c. Choose short words
  - d. Use of gender biased words
2. A planned reduction in the number of employees needed in a firm in order to reduce costs and make the business more efficient is called\_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Downsizing
  - b. Recruiting
  - c. Transfers
  - d. Deputation
3. Which of these reports contains information of a routine nature?
  - a. Progress report
  - b. Periodic report
  - c. Laboratory report
  - d. Trouble report
4. In MIS system design, the sources of information may be categorized as \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. constructive, destructive
  - b. internal, external
  - c. personal, organizational
  - d. useful, unuseful
5. Before sending any written communication, one should take a moment to review for spelling, grammar, and punctuation mistakes. This practice is called:
  - a. Courtesy
  - b. Over-communication
  - c. Checking the tone
  - d. Proof reading

## Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Find the odd one out
  - a. Siliguri
  - b. Patna
  - c. Gangtok
  - d. Thiruvananthapuram
7. Which alphabet has come maximum times in the given series.  
ABCDABCDABBCDABCD
  - a. A
  - b. B
  - c. C
  - d. D
8. What is next in the given series.  
2, 9, 28, 65 \_\_\_\_ 217.
  - a. 120
  - b. 135
  - c. 165
  - d. 126
9. Which of the given is a fundamental right.
  - a. Right to life
  - b. Right to property
  - c. Preservation of composite culture
  - d. All of the above
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is not a writ under Article 32 of the constitution of India.
  - a. *Habeas corpus*
  - b. *Res judicata*
  - c. *Mandamus*
  - d. *Quo warranto*

**Paper 3 : Economic and Business Environment**

11. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during a financial year, as estimated using the current year prices.
- Real National Product
  - Net Domestic Product
  - Nominal Gross Domestic Product
  - Real Gross Domestic Product
12. No change in consumers preferences', is the assumption of which of the following laws of Economics?
- Law of Increasing Returns to Scale
  - Law of Demand
  - Law of Diminishing Returns to Scale
  - Law of Supply
13. In which of the following scenarios the cross elasticity of demand will be zero?
- Commodities X and Y are not related.
  - Commodity X is nearly a perfect substitute for commodity Y.
  - Commodities X and Y are complementary
  - Commodities X and Y are inferior goods.
14. Expenditure incurred for adding to the stock of inventories is covered under which of the following under the Expenditure Method of computing National Income?
- Consumption Expenditure
  - Net Exports
  - Government Expenditure
  - Investment Expenditure
15. Consumer spending less on luxury items like car due to recession will fall under which of the following business environment?
- Political Environment
  - Social Environment
  - Technological Environment
  - Economic Environment

## ***Paper 4 : Current Affairs***

16. Who among the following has been elected as 14<sup>th</sup> Vice-President of India?
  - a. Margaret Alva
  - b. Jagdeep Dhankar
  - c. Shivraj Patil
  - d. Kamla Beniwal
17. Which telecom company is ready to roll out the World's Most Advanced 5G network across India?
  - a. Airtel
  - b. Vodafone
  - c. Reliance Jio
  - d. Adani
18. Who among the following is the Chief Executive Officer of NITI Aayog?
  - a. Amitabh Kant
  - b. Rajiv Kumar
  - c. Parameswaran Iyer
  - d. Indira Nooyi
19. 'Badhe Chalo' campaign under Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav has been launched by which of the following Union Ministry?
  - a. Ministry of Culture
  - b. Ministry of External Affairs
  - c. Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
  - d. Ministry of Home Affairs
20. Which country will host UNSC Meet on counterterrorism in October 2022?
  - a. India
  - b. United States
  - c. China
  - d. Russia

**Answer Key:**

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	a
3	b
4	b
5	d
6	a
7	b
8	d
9	a
10	b
11	c
12	b
13	a
14	d
15	d
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	a
20	a

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## Motto

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## भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

**IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE**  
Statutory body under an Act of Parliament  
(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)

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