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**Dear Students,**

If the month of October, so all of us, bowing before Maa Durga, seeking blessings of strength and righteousness, the month of November is celebrated with praying with folded hands before Lord Ganesha and Maa Lakshmi seeking wisdom and wealth.

As an institution, if we celebrated the 55th foundation day in the presence of Hon'ble President of India, Smt. Droupadi Murmu and Hon'ble Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, we also celebrated the 51st National Convention of Company Secretaries – the annual Mega Congregation of Governance Professionals in the land of Kashi Vishwanath – Varanasi, in the presence of Shri Jagdeep Dhankar, Hon'ble Vice President of India, and Smt. Anandiben Patel, Hon'ble Governor of Uttar Pradesh.

Furthermore, this month has given an esteemed opportunity to those candidates who have written their CSEET under the New Syllabus 2022 conducted on November 4, 2023 and I am confident that you all have performed exceedingly well and will secure high marks.

With the passing of CSEET, your learning will go the next level and you will foray into Executive Programme followed by Professional Programme which will provide you with the opportunity to get conversant with laws, regulations, concepts, theories etc. that influence business activities in totality.

Friends, although we have created the New Syllabus 2022 on the lines of New Education Policy of the Government of India - with a comprehensive and all-inclusive approach, needless to say that the profession and the pace of altering corporate dynamics, expect each one of you to be abreast with not just the laws, their interpretations, and connotations, but all the events occurring around you, which may have short term or even long-term far-reaching impact on the corporate functioning.

If Governance Professionals are expected to step-up in the role of corporate planners and strategists, and even guide the decision making in boardrooms, the training for the same starts here and now.

True professionalism lies in inquisitiveness, in asking meaningful questions and seeking satisfactory replies, but all while imbibing the traits of humility and an open mind said for learning.

This year, as we celebrate the festival of lights, let us all ignite and reignite the fire of through learning and true-blue professionalism inside us.

Happy Diwali !!!

Regards,

CS Manish Gupta

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

An Overview of Indian Fintech Sector*

Introduction

India is amongst the fastest growing Fintech markets in the world. Indian FinTech industry's market size is \$50 Bn in 2021 and is estimated at \$150 Bn by 2025. The Indian Fintech industry's Total Addressable Market is estimated to be \$1.3 Tn by 2025 and Assets Under Management & Revenue to be \$1 Tn and \$ 200 Bn by 2030, respectively. Major segments under Fintech include Payments, Digital Lending, InsurTech, WealthTech. The Fintech sector in India has witnessed funding accounting to 14% share of Global Funding. India ranks #2 on Deal Volume. The key developments pertaining to India's Fintech sector are as under:

- The Payments landscape in India is expected to reach \$100 Tn in transaction volume and \$50 Bn in terms of revenue by 2030.
- India's digital lending market was worth \$270 Bn in 2022 and is expected to reach \$350 Bn by 2023.
- India is the 2nd largest Insurtech market in Asia-Pacific and is expected to grow by ~15X to reach \$88.4 Bn by 2030; India is poised to emerge as one of the fastest growing insurance markets in the world.
- The Indian WealthTech market is expected to grow to \$237 Bn by 2030 on the back of a growing base of retail investors.

The fintech industry in India has experienced remarkable growth through several influential drivers like socio-economic, technology and market factors. Fintech platforms have emerged as catalysts in this process by leveraging technology to offer affordable and accessible financial solutions, enabling seamless access to financial services, including payments, banking, etc. Together, these drivers have created a fertile environment for the thriving fintech ecosystem in India, fuelling innovation, expanding access to financial services, and driving economic development. Please refer the exhibit 1 to comprehend the Fintech market opportunity.

Exhibit 1

Fintech Market Opportunity in India

<i>Sub-sector</i>	<i>Market Size (2022) in \$Bn</i>	<i>Market Size (2030)</i>	<i>CAGR (2022-2030)</i>
Lendingtech	\$270 Bn	\$1.3 Tn	18%
Insurtech	\$87 Bn	\$307 Bn	22%
Payments	\$165 Bn	\$253 Bn	5%
Neobanking	\$48 Bn	\$183 Bn	18%
Investment tech	\$9.2 Bn	\$72 Bn	30%
Fintech SAAS	\$4.6 Bn	31\$ Bn	27%

Source: Inc42

* Dr. Akinchan Buddhodev Sinha, Deputy Director, The ICSI.

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Digital Payments

Rising digital payments have acted as a catalyst in providing impetus to the growth of Fintech sector which is evident from the following points:

- i) Volume of UPI transactions increased 200x from January 2017 (4.5 Mn) to January 2023 (10 Bn), and the Value increased 600x during the same period.
- ii) UPI recorded the highest ever volume of transactions in April 2023 – 8.8 Bn.
- iii) Daily transactions on the UPI platform can touch 1 Bn by 2025.
- iv) Digital Payments increased by 76% in transactions and 91% in value (2022).
- v) A pan-India digital payments survey (covering 90,000 respondents) revealed that 42% of respondents have used digital payments.
- vi) Acceptance of digital payments infrastructure has increased from 170 Mn touch points to 260 Mn touch points (increase of 53%).

Lending Tech in the Fintech Sector

In the ever-evolving landscape of fintech, lending tech has emerged as the most lucrative segment which encompasses various fintech solutions that streamline and revolutionize lending processes, making them more efficient, accessible and tailored to the needs of borrowers and lenders alike.

The market size of lending tech has increased from \$270 billion in 2022 to \$1.3 trillion in 2023. The growth and success of lending tech can be attributed to several factors. Lendingtech systems use automation, data analytics and artificial intelligence to digitize and expedite these procedures, requiring less time and work to originate, underwrite, and issue loans.

Furthermore, as a result of leading tech, peer-to-peer (P2P) loan platforms and crowdfunding have become available. These platforms connect borrowers directly with individual or institutional investors, bypassing traditional intermediaries. This disintermediation offers investment opportunities with potentially better profits for lenders while decreasing costs, enhancing transparency, and increasing loan availability for borrowers.

Conclusion

Gone are the days when financial services were restricted to banks alone. With a massive influx of fintech startups, hundreds of banking and financial services are just a tap away. India currently hosts more than 4,200 active fintech startups, the growth of which has been attributed to the unprecedented tech boom and the increasing internet and smartphone penetration in the country.

As a result, the homegrown fintech ecosystem has grown both in size and stature. To put things into perspective, the Indian fintech industry is estimated to rise to \$2.1 Tn by 2030, growing at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 18% from 2022, according to Inc42's state Indian Fintech Report Q2 2023.

The pomp and show of India's fintech ecosystem is well-warranted and has caught the attention of both domestic and global investors, and the great Indian fintech story offers a big untapped opportunity for them. This has been evident in the fact that the industry has secured \$26 Bn in funding since 2014, of which \$14.8 Bn were pumped between 2021 and Q2 2023. As a result, India's fintech ecosystem has minted 22 unicorns, with 33 startups standing in the queue with the soonicorn tag.

References

1. <https://www.investindia.gov.in/sector/bfsi-FinTech-financial-services>
2. <https://inc42.com/features/banking-on-the-boom-meet-the-most-active-fintech-investors-in-india/>
3. <https://novelpatterns.com/blog-the-fintech-frontier-in-india/>

Carbon Credit Trading in Carbon Market*

Introduction

Carbon Markets are trading systems in which carbon credits are sold and bought. Companies or individuals can use carbon markets to compensate for their greenhouse gas emissions by purchasing carbon credits from entities that remove or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

One tradable carbon credit equals one tonne of carbon dioxide or the equivalent amount of a different greenhouse gas reduced, sequestered or avoided. When a credit is used to reduce, sequester, or avoid emissions, it becomes an offset and is no longer tradable.

In 2021, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) released a fresh report card on the world's progress towards slowing climate change. The bad news: Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are still rising across all major sectors globally, albeit at a slower pace. Among the good news: renewables are now cheap – cheaper often than coal, oil, and gas.

Despite some progress, the world faces a formidable challenge. Scientists warn 2°C of warming will be exceeded during the 21st century unless we achieve deep reductions in GHG emissions now.

Effective action will require concerted and sufficient investment, knowing also that the costs of inaction will be far higher. Developing countries will need up to US\$6 trillion by 2030 to finance not even half of their climate action goals (as listed in their Nationally Determined Contributions, or NDCs).

Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) are at the heart of the Paris Agreement and the achievement of its long-term goals. NDCs embody efforts by each country to reduce national emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change. The Paris Agreement (Article 4, paragraph 2) requires each Party to prepare, communicate and maintain successive nationally determined contributions (NDCs) that it intends to achieve. Parties shall pursue domestic mitigation measures, with the aim of achieving the objectives of such contributions.

There are broadly two types of carbon markets: compliance and voluntary. Compliance markets are created as a result of any national, regional and/or international policy or regulatory requirement and voluntary carbon markets – national and international – refer to the issuance, buying and selling of carbon credits, on a voluntary basis.

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

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Carbon Credit Trading-Indian Context

With a view to—(i) facilitate the achievement of “Panchamrit”— as five nectar elements presented by India in COP-26 (Conference of Parties -26) in Glasgow 2021; (ii) promote renewable energy and development of domestic Carbon market to battle climate change; (iii) introduce new concepts such as Carbon trading and mandate use of non-fossil sources to ensure faster decarbonization of Indian economy and help in achieving sustainable development goals in line with the Paris Agreement and various other actions related to climate change, Parliament has passed the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 and the same has come into effect from 1st January, 2023. This includes provisions to “Specify the carbon credit trading scheme”.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14(w) of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001, Central Government notified the **Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, 2023**. Carbon Credit Trading Scheme will enhance the energy transition efforts with an increased scope that will cover the potential energy sectors in India. For these sectors, Greenhouse Gases (GHG) emissions intensity benchmark and targets will be developed, which will be aligned with India’s emissions trajectory as per climate goals. The trading of carbon credits will take place based on the performance against these sectoral trajectories. Further, it is envisaged that there will be a development of a voluntary mechanism concurrently, to encourage GHG reduction from non-obligated sectors.

Carbon Credit & GHG

“Carbon Credit” means a value assigned to a reduction or removal or avoidance of greenhouse gas emissions achieved and is equivalent to one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂e);

“Greenhouse Gases” means those gaseous constituents of the atmosphere, both natural and anthropogenic, that absorb and re-emit infrared radiation and the expression greenhouse gases include, but not limited to, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆);

“Indian Carbon Market Framework” means a national framework established with an objective to reduce or remove or avoid the greenhouse gases emissions from the Indian economy by pricing the greenhouse gases emission through trading of the carbon credit certificates;

National Steering Committee for Indian Carbon Market

According to Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, 2023, the Central Government shall constitute the National Steering Committee for Indian carbon market. The governance of the Indian carbon market and direct oversight of its functioning shall vest in the National Steering Committee for Indian carbon market.

The National Steering Committee for Indian carbon market and other Authorities shall develop the detailed procedure for operationalising the Indian carbon market.

The detailed procedure shall contain the following, namely: -

- (i) criteria for issuance of carbon credit certificates;
- (ii) validity of carbon credit certificates;
- (iii) floor and forbearance price of carbon credit certificates;

- (iv) requirement, format and timeline for submissions;
- (v) monitoring, reporting and verification; and
- (vi) any other related and incidental matters.

Trading of Carbon Credit Certificates

The Commission establish under the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme, 2023 shall register the power exchanges and approve the carbon credit certificate trading in the Indian carbon market, from time to time.

The power exchange shall seek approval of the Commission for their respective bylaws and rules for trading of certificates in the power exchange.

The power exchanges shall perform functions regarding trading of carbon credit certificates, in accordance with the regulations notified by the Commission.

The sectors and the obligated entities to be covered under the compliance mechanism shall be decided by the Ministry of Power based on recommendations of the Bureau.

Source:

1. What are carbon markets and why are they important:
<https://climatepromise.undp.org/news-and-stories/what-are-carbon-markets-and-why-are-they-important>
2. [https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/2022/Energy%20Conservation%20\(Amendment\)%20Bill,%202022%20as%20passed%20by%20LS.pdf](https://prsindia.org/files/bills_acts/bills_parliament/2022/Energy%20Conservation%20(Amendment)%20Bill,%202022%20as%20passed%20by%20LS.pdf)
3. <https://beeindia.gov.in/sites/default/files/CCTS.pdf>

Highlights of 52nd GST Council Meeting*

Under the Chairpersonship of Union Minister for Finance & Corporate Affairs the 52nd GST Council meeting held in New Delhi on October 07, 2023. The GST Council inter-alia made the recommendations relating to changes in GST tax rates, measures for facilitation of trade and measures for streamlining compliances in GST.

Area's of Recommendations

- **Foreign Going Vessel:** Foreign going vessels are liable to pay 5% IGST on the value of the vessel if it converts to coastal run. GST Council recommends conditional IGST exemption to foreign flag foreign going vessel when it converts to coastal run subject to its reconversion to foreign going vessel in six months.

(CBIC issued a notification no. No. 60/2023-Customs dated October 19, 2023; in order to implement respective recommendations made by the GST Council)

- **Tourism:** To promote tourism, GST Council recommends conditional and limited duration IGST exemption to foreign flag foreign going vessel when it converts to coastal run.
- **Molasses:** GST Council recommended to reduce GST on molasses *from 28% to 5%*. This step will increase liquidity with mills and enable faster clearance of cane dues to sugarcane farmers. This will also lead to reduction in cost for manufacture of cattle feed as molasses is also an ingredient in its manufacture.

(In order to implement respective recommendations made by the GST Council, CBIC issued a Notification No.17/2023-Central Tax (Rate) dated Oct.-19-2023; Entry No. 92A has been inserted in Schedule I)

- **Millet Flour:** *(Food preparation of millet flour in powder form, containing at least 70% millets by weight, falling under HS-1901)*
 - ✚ **0%** if sold in other than pre-packaged and labelled form
 - ✚ **5%** if sold in pre-packaged and labelled form

(Vide notification no. No.18/2023-Central Tax (Rate) dated 19th October 2023; Entry No. 94A shall be inserted, in order to implement respective recommendations made by the GST Council)

- **Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA):** GST Council recommended to keep Extra Neutral Alcohol (ENA) used for manufacture of alcoholic liquor for human consumption *outside GST*.

**CS Jugal Kishor Sharma, Consultant, The ICSI.*

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- Imitation Zari Thread or Yarn: To clarify that the imitation zari thread or yarn made out of metallised polyester film /plastic film, falling under HS 5605, are covered by the entry for imitation zari thread or yarn attracting 5% GST rate. However, no refund will be allowed on polyester film (metallised) /plastic film on account of inversion. *Further, vide Circular No. 205/17/2023-GST; CBIC clarify imitation zari thread or yarn made from metallised polyester film/plastic film falling under HS-5605 are covered by Sl No. 218AA of Schedule-I attracting 5% GST & Requisite changes have been made in notification no. 5/2017-Central Tax (Rate) vide Notification no.20/223-Central Tax (Rate) dated 19.10.2023.*
- Water-Health-Waste Management: The GST Council has also recommended to exempt services of water supply, public health, sanitation conservancy, solid waste management and slum improvement and upgradation supplied to Governmental Authorities.
- Automatic Restoration of Provisionally Attached Property: The Council has recommended an amendment in sub-rule (2) of Rule 159 of CGST Rules, 2017 and FORM GST DRC-22 to provide that the order for provisional attachment in said Form shall not be valid after expiry of 1 from the date of the said order.
- Other changes relating to Services:
 - To clarify that job work services for processing of barley into malt attracts GST @ 5% as applicable to "job work in relation to food and food products" and not 18%.
(With respect of above, Vide Circular No. 206/18/2023-GST-Oct-31-2023, CBIC hereby clarified that job work services in relation to manufacture of malt are covered by the entry at Sl. No. 26 (i) (f) which covers "job work in relation to all food and food products falling under chapters 1 to 22 of the customs tariff" irrespective of the end use of that malt and attracts 5% GST)
 - To clarify that District Mineral Foundations Trusts (DMFT) set up by the State Governments across the country in mineral mining areas are Governmental Authorities and thus eligible for the same exemptions from GST as available to any other Governmental Authority.
(Vide Circular No.206/18/2023-GST-Oct-31-2023; CBIC clarified that DMFTs work for the interest and benefit of persons and areas affected by mining related operations by regulating receipt and expenditure from the respective Mineral Development Funds created in the concerned district. They provide services related to drinking water supply, environment protection, health care facilities, education, welfare of women and children, supply of medical equipment etc. These activities are similar to activities that are enlisted in Eleventh Schedule & Twelfth Schedule of the Constitution. Hence, eligible for the same exemptions from GST as available to any other Governmental Authority)
- Regulatory Framework: The following provisions has been affected vide issuance of notification and circulation with respect of above:
 - **Rule 159(2):** - As per Rule 159(2) of CGST Rules, 2017 the Commissioner shall send a copy of the order of attachment in **FORM GST DRC-22** to the concerned Revenue Authority or Transport Authority or any such Authority to place encumbrance on the said movable or immovable property, which shall be removed only on the written instructions from the Commissioner to that effect.

- **Section 110 of the CGST Act:** - President and Members of Appellate Tribunal, their qualification, appointment, conditions of service, etc.
- **Section 20 of the CGST Act, 2017:-** Manner of distribution of credit by Input Service Distributor.
- **Section 9(5) of CGST Act, 2017:** - Categories of services the tax on intra-State supplies of which shall be paid by the electronic commerce operator if such services are supplied through it.

Reference: -

- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1965431>
- <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009891/ENG/Notifications>
- <https://taxinformation.cbic.gov.in/view-pdf/1009901/ENG/Notifications>
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Current Affairs*

- **President Droupadi Murmu appoints new governors of Odisha, Tripura (October 19, 2023)**

President Droupadi Murmu has appointed Raghubar Das as Governor of Odisha, and Indra Sena Reddy Nallu as Governor of Tripura.

Raghubar Das has been appointed as the 26th governor of Odisha. Das is a former Chief Minister of Jharkhand, belonging to the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP). He has also served as the President of the Jharkhand BJP twice. At present, Ganeshi Lal is serving as the 25th Governor of Odisha.

Indra Sena Reddy Nallu is a National Secretary of the BJP and has thrice served as an MLA in Andhra Pradesh. Currently, Satyadev Narayan Arya is serving as the 19th governor of Tripura. He is a BJP leader from Bihar and has previously served as a Governor of Haryana.

For details:

https://www.business-standard.com/india-news/president-droupadi-murmu-appoints-new-governors-of-odisha-tripura-123101900086_1.html

https://presidentofindia.nic.in/press_releases/press_communique-2

- **Cabinet approves establishment of an autonomous body Mera Yuva Bharat (October 11, 2023)**

The Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, has approved establishment of an autonomous body Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) to serve as an overarching enabling mechanism powered by technology for youth development and youth led development and provide equitable access to youth to actualize their aspirations and build Viksit Bharat across the entire spectrum of the Government.

With a view to engage youth and their empowerment guided by the principles of 'whole of government approach', in a rapidly changing world, which has an environment of high velocity communications, social media, new digital opportunities and emergent technologies the Government has decided to establish overarching enabling mechanism in a form of a new Autonomous Body, namely Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat).

The primary objective of Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) is to make it a whole of Government platform for youth development. Under the new arrangement, with access to resources & connection to opportunities, youth would become community change agents and nation builders allowing them to act as the Yuva Setu between the Government and the citizens. It seeks to harness the immense youth energy for nation-building.

*Collated by Mahesh Airan, Assistant Director, The ICSI.

Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat), an autonomous body will benefit the youth in the age-group of 15-29 years, in line with the definition of 'Youth' in the National Youth Policy. In case of programme components specifically meant for the adolescents, the beneficiaries will be in the age-group of 10-19 years.

The establishment of Mera Yuva Bharat (MY Bharat) would lead to:

- a. Leadership Development in the Youth:
 - i. Improve the leadership skills through experiential learning by shifting from isolated physical interaction to programmatic skills.
 - ii. Investing more in youth to make them social innovators, leaders in the communities.
 - iii. Setting the focus of the Government on Youth Led development and to make the Youth "active drivers" of development and not merely "passive recipients".
- b. Better alignment between youth aspirations and community needs.
- c. Enhanced efficiency through Convergence of existing programmes.
- d. Act as a one stop shop for young people and Ministries.
- e. Create a centralized youth data base.
- f. Improved two-way communication to connect youth government initiatives and activities of other stakeholder that engage with youth.
- g. Ensuring accessibility by creating a phygital ecosystem.

For details: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1966584>

● **Establishment of National Turmeric Board (October 04, 2023)**

The Government of India notified the constitution of the National Turmeric Board. The National Turmeric Board will focus on the development and growth of turmeric and turmeric products in the country.

The National Turmeric Board will provide leadership on turmeric related matters, augment the efforts, and facilitate greater coordination with Spices Board and other Government agencies in development and growth of the turmeric sector.

There is significant potential and interest world over on the health and wellness benefits of turmeric, which the Board will leverage to further increase awareness and consumption, develop new markets internationally to increase exports, promote research and development into new products, and develop on our traditional knowledge for value-added turmeric products. It will especially focus on capacity building and skill development of turmeric growers for harnessing greater benefits out of value addition. The Board will also promote quality and food safety standards and adherence to such standards. The Board will also take steps to further safeguard and usefully exploit turmeric's full potential for humanity.

The activities of the Board will contribute towards greater well-being and prosperity of the turmeric growers through their focussed and dedicated attention to the sector and the larger value addition closer to the farms, which would provide better realisation to the growers for their produce. The Board's activities into research,

market development, increasing consumption, and value addition will also ensure that our growers and processors continue to maintain their pre-eminent position in the global markets as exporters of high-quality turmeric and turmeric products.

For details: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1964083>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. Which of the following is not a requisite to develop better comprehension ability?
 - a. Logical ability
 - b. Fluency
 - c. Inference power
 - d. Argument power
2. Which of the following author has defined “Business communication is the expression, channelling, receiving and interchanging of ideas in commerce and industry.”?
 - a. Brennan
 - b. Rosenblatt
 - c. W. H. Newman and C. F. Summer
 - d. Elihu Katz
3. When the communication takes place among co-workers in verbal or written form, it is known as?
 - a. External Business Communication
 - b. Horizontal/Lateral Business Communication
 - c. Grapevine Communication
 - d. Chaotic Communication
4. Which of the following is the final step in the process of communication?
 - a. Decoding
 - b. Receiver
 - c. Feedback
 - d. Communication channel
5. The writer should try to grasp all the relevant facts and arrange them logically and systematically to incorporate them into the body of the letter pertains to which of the following essentials of a good business letter?
 - a. Completeness
 - b. Clarity
 - c. Simplicity
 - d. Accuracy

Paper 2 : Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides the definition of State?
 - a. Article 4
 - b. Article 12
 - c. Article 15
 - d. Article 31
7. The legal maxim Damnum sine Injuria means:
 - a. Damage without Legal Injury
 - b. Legal injury with damage
 - c. No damage No injury
 - d. Damages are followed by injury
8. How many minimum number of persons are required to create a contract:
 - a. 1
 - b. 2
 - c. 3
 - d. 4
9. Look at the series, which number will come next 1, -10, -65, ?
 - a. -130
 - b. - 260
 - c. - 340
 - d. -440
10. Choose the odd one:
 - a. Dexterous
 - b. Adroit
 - c. Nimble
 - d. Vapid

Paper 3 : Economic and Business Environment

11. Which of the following methods of measuring national income measures the contribution of each producing enterprise in the domestic territory of the country?
 - a. The Income Method.
 - b. The Product Method or Value Added Method.
 - c. The Expenditure Method
 - d. The Turnover Method
12. Which of the following formula to be used for computing GDP at Factor Cost?
 - a. Net value added / Depreciation
 - b. Net value added x Depreciation
 - c. Net value added – Depreciation
 - d. Net value added + Depreciation
13. Government's expenditure on defence, interest payments, and subsidies, among others are included under which of the following?
 - a. Plan Revenue Expenditure
 - b. Plan Capital Expenditure
 - c. Non-Plan Capital Expenditure
 - d. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure
14. Which of the following NBFCs carries on as its principal business the financing of physical assets supporting productive/economic activity, such as automobiles, tractors, lathe machines, generator sets, earth moving and material handling equipments, moving on own power and general purpose industrial machines?
 - a. Investment Company
 - b. Loan Company
 - c. Infrastructure Finance Company
 - d. Asset Finance Company
15. Which of the following financial instruments / assets allow the investors to claim unpaid dividends of the years in which dividend could not be paid due to insufficient profit?
 - a. Equity shares
 - b. Cumulative Preference Shares
 - c. Participating Preference Shares
 - d. Debentures

Paper 4 : Current Affairs and Quantitative Aptitude

16. Who has been appointed as the new Governor of Odisha?
 - a. Kalraj Mishra
 - b. RK Sinha
 - c. Raghubar Das
 - d. Ashok Khemka
17. In which of the following states, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated India's first regional rail Nammo Bharat RapidX?
 - a. Uttar Pradesh
 - b. Haryana
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. West Bengal
18. The Union Cabinet has recently approved the creation of which new autonomous body?
 - a. 'Mera Bharat, Mera Desh'
 - b. 'Mera Yuva Bharat'
 - c. 'Mera Gavn, Mera Desh'
 - d. 'Yuva Desh'
19. What is the name given to the operation launched to bring back Indians stranded in Israel?
 - a. 'Operation Vijay'
 - b. 'Operation Samrat'
 - c. 'Operation Ganga'
 - d. 'Operation Ajay'
20. With whom has Skill India partnered for Retailer Skill Development Programme?
 - a. Reliance Jio
 - b. Tata Steel
 - c. Coca-Cola India
 - d. Tech Mahindra
21. A number is multiplied 50 and divided by 250 and comes out to be 1000. What was the original number?
 - a. 50
 - b. 500
 - c. 5000
 - d. None of these

22. What is 4% of 50% of 50% of 9000?
- a. 70
 - b. 80
 - c. 90
 - d. 100

Answer Key:

1	d	6	b	11	b	16	c
2	a	7	a	12	d	17	a
3	b	8	b	13	d	18	b
4	c	9	c	14	d	19	d
5	a	10	d	15	b	20	c
						21	c
						22	c

Motto

सत्यं वद | धर्मं चर ।

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Vision

"To be a global leader in promoting good corporate governance"

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"



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