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Content

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“To double your gains you have to triple your effort.”

Dear Students,

With the celebrations of the festival of colours giving us moments of joy and familial togetherness and leaving us thoroughly exhilarated, has filled in each one of us a new sense of zeal and enthusiasm. A rejuvenated passion to seek our intended goals with greater focus and razor-sharp clarity can truly be considered as a blessing as we once again shift our focus towards the upcoming examinations.

Friends, while being passionate towards one’s aims and goals what is truly needed to succeed and attain excellence is the sum total of patience, perseverance, dedication, determination and discipline. For as the above quote goes, triple your effort to double your gains.

Studying merely with the objective of passing the CSEET will not suffice, rather what is needed as a professional in making, is to study with the objective of gaining knowledge and developing an in-depth understanding while creating a thought process driven by the urge to attain the highest pinnacles of excellence.

While the common thought may seem to be the fact that learning ends with the passing of a particular examination or the completion of a course; but to me conclusion of a course or passing of an examination is the opening of a gateway to eternal learning.

Amidst innumerable developments taking place in various sectors of the economy, laws, government as well as corporate approaches both at national and international level, the need to be conversant with such developments in order to surmount professional challenges and discharge professional obligations proficiently is of paramount significance.

With the next session of the CS Executive Entrance Test just around the corner, I expect each one of you intending to take these examinations to pursue your preparations meticulously and your mission with extreme diligence. For it is these traits and virtues, that shall mark the beginning of a strong character, one which is essential for your professional journey that lies ahead...

Happy reading !!! Happy learning !!!

With warm regards,

(CS Nagendra D. Rao)

President

ICSI

Significance of English Grammar*

Introduction

To quote the words of William raspberry, “*Good English, well spoken and well written will open more doors than a college degree. Bad English will slam doors you didn’t even know existed*”. Such is the beauty and significance of knowing a language in the right manner. However, for a generation representing the 21st century proudly calling ourselves millennials, our focus has drifted from elongated letters and e-mails detailing the finesses; to short, crisp and to the point texts and communication.

From ending our communiqués with statements like “Looking forward to your kind concurrence” to “Need this by EOD”, the styling of conversations has changed so much so that dedicated Formal Communications have made way for slangs and short-forms or abbreviations.

And yet, even with all that, every time we read an article, or have a verbal conversation with someone, our mind automatically and inadvertently as well, looks out to check as to how much hold the author does or speaker has on the grammar end. The punctuation, the use of Articles, the tenses applied, the forms of verb used, and even the spellings... are all under scrutiny. One would definitely agree that the use of good grammar somehow builds confidence in the person thereby lending credibility and confidence thus rendering comfort to otherwise tricky professional situations.

Grammar is not just about preventing errors and knowing. Grammar gives strength to every language. Inevitably, it is essential to learn grammar to become a good writer and speaker. As a writer, good knowledge of grammar helps you to know what makes a piece of writing effective because it catches both the reader’s understanding and attention.

And if one is to master grammar, it is important that its core elements are understood properly, viz., Verbs, Tenses, Transition Words to make better sentences, Nouns, adverbs, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections, and so on. All these help in learning how to turn words into understandable sentences and methods to transform these meaningful sentences into meaningful paragraphs that express our messages successfully.

Grammar can be defined in two specific ways:

- Systematic learning of a language and its explanation.
- A collection of norms and examples that are dealing with a language’s syntax and word-formation usually designed to help in the learning of the language.

* CS (Dr.) Pooja Rahi, Assistant Director, The ICSI.

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Basically, as David Crystal puts it, *“Grammar is the structural foundation of our ability to express ourselves. The more we are aware of how it works, the more we can monitor the meaning and effectiveness of the way we and others use language. It can help foster precision, detect vagueness, and exploit the richness of expression available in English.”*

Common grammatical mistakes made:

Students whose native language is not English appear to make the following errors:

- Incorrect use of articles (A, An, The)
- Confusion in the use of ‘to’ as a preposition or as an infinitive.
- Contraction errors (You and Your)
- No understanding between the subject and the verb

Importance of grammar in writing

Grammar is a language’s structure and tone. When you know grammar, then you know how to use words and sensibly put them.

- **Keeps reader engaged**

One needs to use appropriate and correct grammar if you want to keep your reader interested and engaged in your writing. The same holds more than true in the professional scenarios when the documents in question include proposals, agreements, contracts, so on and so forth. Using proper punctuation, grammar, and spelling allows us to convey our thoughts in a much lucid and understandable manner. Vague words and careless mistakes reduce the credibility of the professional as well as his commitment.

- **Well written documents build reputation**

Usually when one comes across a document which does not come up to the mark, the question that arises is as to why the same was presented without a proofreading.

A document written with precision and which is blemish-free stands out in every field and arena.

- **Keeping the spirit of language intact**

You must have heard about the phrase, “Rules are made to be broken.” But if your writing is going to be successful, then you need to know when to break the rules and when to obey them. We sometimes start a sentence with “And.” And often, we also begin a sentence with “So.” These may not be right according to the “Elements of Style,” but they may be useful in continuing the prose flow. But, we should not overuse any of those constructs.

While it is easy to pass shortcuts to replace formal writing in this age of text, Twitter and verbal slang, it diminishes our work skills and professional writing. It is for this very reason that learning grammar is considered to hold a significant place while understanding the finer nuances of Business Communication.

Benefits of learning grammar:

- **Grammar strengthens the ability to listen and speak**

Knowing grammar makes us communicate better. Therefore, there is also the importance of grammar in communication. Imagine, for example, that you have a job interview, where you need to give information about your previous work experience. You have to apply the Present Perfect tense rules, since you are thinking about the experience.

You talk about yourself when you encounter a new person; you apply the present simple tense to talk about facts and daily habits. Meanwhile, the rules of grammar help you make your speech look clear and more stable.

- **Grammar strengthens the ability to read and write**

Knowing basic grammar is critical, so your language output can be evaluated and improved. Understanding the use of verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbs, sentences, or clauses lets you write English easier.

For example, you are required to understand the rules of sentence structure, to write a text. Further, writing needs a great deal of mental energy.

Conclusion

Grammar and spelling are a part of thought process. From the above discussion, it is aptly clear that appropriate grammar, punctuation, sentence structure, and spelling are necessary for reasons more than one. Regardless of the type of business, there is a great deal of reliance on the written word to put messages across. In this media driven age, written business communications can take many shapes and forms; from the humble memo, letter or fax to a tender, proposal, application or report; not forgetting emails, websites, blogging and other social media communications. It is indeed imperative that good and proper care is taken in the usage of grammar and professionalism is portrayed through medium of communication as well. For as *Sienna McQuillen* says, "If one knows the meaning of words, one may be able to better understand the meaning of everything".

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Voidability of Contracts Executed without Free Consent*

In the preceding issue of the CSEET e-bulletin, Basics of Entering into Contracts was covered with the aim of creating a robust understanding on Indian Contract Act, 1872. This Article is the 2nd Article of the series on the topic “Void Agreements and Voidable Contracts”.

Introduction

As per section 2(h) of Indian Contract Act, 1872, “An Agreement enforceable by law is a contract. Now, it is necessary to understand which are the elements that makes an Agreement enforceable by law. These elements are **“Free Consent”, Competency of the Parties, Lawful Consideration, Lawful Object, and Contracts which are not expressly declared to be void by Indian Contract Act, 1872”**. Understanding of these elements is important for identifying the status of the contracts in the eyes of the law. Voidness and Voidability of the contracts are dependent upon these elements. The first elements **“Free Consent”** and its effects is discussed hereunder.

Free Consent

When the parties agree upon the same thing in the same sense, it is said to be consent. In order, the consent to be free should be free from coercion, undue influence, fraud, misrepresentation and mistake.

- (i) **Coercion** : It includes an action of committing or threatening to commit any act forbidden by the Indian Penal Code or the unlawful detaining or threatening to detain any property to the prejudice of any person. Mere presence of one or more of these action does not guarantee the presence of coercion. The actions should be coupled with the intention of causing any person to enter into an agreement. When any party is coerced to enter into the contract, he cannot be made bound with the terms of the contract.

Therefore, a contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was caused by coercion.

- (ii) **Undue Influence** : It is present when the relations between the parties are such that one party to the contract is in a position to dominate the will of the other party and uses that position to obtain an unfair advantage over the other party.

When the consent to an agreement is caused by undue influence, that contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was so caused.

* CS Kushal Kumar, Executive (Academics), The ICSI.

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(iii) **Fraud:** The definition of fraud as per Indian Contract Act is an inclusive definition. These are below mentioned acts by a party or with his connivance, or by his agent. The intention here is to deceive another party to induce him to enter into the contract. These acts include:

- (1) the suggestion, as a fact, of that which is not true, by one who does not believe it to be true;
- (2) the active concealment of a fact by one having knowledge or belief of the fact;
- (3) a promise made without any intention of performing it;
- (4) any other act fitted to deceive;
- (5) any such act or omission as the law specially declares to be fraudulent.

A contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was caused by Fraud.

(iv) **Misrepresentation:** The definition of fraud as per Indian Contract Act is also an inclusive definition. It includes the assertion in a manner not warranted by the information of the person who makes it. Breach of duty is also covered under the definition of Indian Contract Act. The breach of duty should be by misleading party to his prejudice. Further it includes causing a party to make a mistake as to the subject of the agreement.

A contract is voidable at the option of the party whose consent was caused by misrepresentation.

(v) **Mistake:** A contract is not voidable because it was caused by a mistake as to any law in force in India. A mistake as to a law which is not in force in India has the same effect as a mistake of fact. A contract is not voidable merely because it was caused under a mistake as to a matter of fact by one of the parties to it.

Therefore, a contract is voidable if it was caused by a mistake of fact by both the parties to the contract.

Conclusion

In order to execute valid agreements and ensure their enforceability, it is necessary that the elements of the valid contracts are studied extensively. "Free consent" is one of the most important elements that should be ensured before entering into a contract.

In the subsequent issues of the CSEET e-bulletin, other elements of Voidness and Voidability of contracts will be covered with the aim of creating a robust understanding on one the mentioned act.

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Contribution of Services Sector in India's Gross Domestic Product*

Introduction

The services sector is not only the dominant sector in India's GDP, but has also attracted significant foreign investment, has contributed significantly to export and has provided large-scale employment. India's services sector covers a wide variety of activities such as trade, hotel and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financing, insurance, real estate, business services, community, social and personal services, and services associated with construction.

The services sector is a key driver of India's economic growth. Strong overseas demand and new export business opportunities will boost total sale in the country. India's overall export of services stood at US\$ 214.14 billion in FY20 increasing by 4.13% year on year (y-o-y) and Service import stood at US\$ 131.41 billion, witnessing a growth of 5.16% year on year (y-o-y).

Congenial Ecosystem Tertiary Sector

The following factors create a favourable environment for the tertiary sector.

- (i) **Robust demand:** The following developments contribute to the robust demand of the tertiary sector-
 - a) India is the export hub for software services.
 - b) The Indian IT outsourcing service market is expected to witness 6-8% growth between 2021 and 2024
- (ii) **Competitive advantage:** The following points exhibit the competitive advantage of the tertiary sector-
 - a) Growing participation through public private partnership (PPP).
 - b) An already established technology base and infrastructure that will help in the creation of an ecosystem for other services.
 - c) Large pool of skilled manpower, especially in the areas of IT & BPM available at a relatively low cost and a rapidly increasing youth population looking to migrate from agriculture to other sectors.

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

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- (iii) **Increasing Investment** : The following facts explains the growth of investment in the tertiary sector-
- a) In India, the services sector was the largest recipient of FDI inflows worth US\$ 84.25 billion between April 2000 and September 2020.
 - b) 100% FDI is allowed for any regulated financial sector activity under the automatic route.
 - c) In 2019, Indian Real Estate attracted more than US\$ 5 billion in private equity (PE) inflow.
- (iv) **Policy Support**: On policy front, the following positive signs of tertiary sector may be observed-
- a) The Government of India is focusing on boosting Make-in-India initiatives and expanding India's entrepreneurial ecosystem across all service sectors.
 - b) Government is promoting necessary services and will charge zero tax for education and health services under the GST regime.
 - c) The Government has identified 12 sectors under the Champion Services Sectors Initiative, aimed at formulating cross-cutting action plans to promote their growth.

Impact of Covid 19 on Tertiary Sector

The year 2020 was a peculiar year marred by the COVID-19 pandemic and consequent nationwide and worldwide lockdown measures implemented since March, 2020. The contact intensive services sector was severely impacted, particularly sub-sectors such as tourism, aviation, and hospitality. The first half of FY 2020-21 saw services sector contract by almost 16 per cent YoY (please refer exhibit 1). This decline was led by a sharp contraction in all sub-sectors particularly 'Trade, hotels, transport, communication & services related to broadcasting', which contracted by 31.5 per cent in H1 FY 2020-21.

As per the first advance estimates, Gross Value Added (GVA) of services sector is estimated to contract by 8.8 per cent in 2020-21, whereas it grew by 5.5 per cent in 2019-20 (Table 1). Sub-sectors 'Trade, hotels, transport, communication & broadcasting services', 'Financial, real estate & professional services', and 'Public administration, defence & other services' are estimated to contract by 21.41 per cent, 3.68 per cent and 0.82 per cent respectively. It is pertinent to note that while the services sector contracted by over 20 per cent in the first quarter (Q1) of FY 2020-21, the contraction narrowed to 11.4 per cent in the second quarter (Q2) of FY 2020-21. This pace of recovery is broadly aligned with high frequency indicators that point to a pick in economic momentum with the measured opening up of the economy from June 2020.

Exhibit 1
Services Sector Performance in India's GVA

| Sector | Share in | Growth (per cent YoY) | | | | | |
|--|----------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------|--------|
| | GVA (per cent) | | | | | | |
| | 2020-21 (AE) | 2018-19 (1st RE) | 2019-20 (PE) | 2020-21 (AE) | 2020-21 (H1) | 2020-21 | |
| | | | | | | Q1 | Q2 |
| Total Services | | | | | | | |
| (Excluding construction) | 54.3 | 7.7 | 5.5 | - 8.8 | - 15.9 | - 20.6 | - 11.4 |
| Trade, hotels, transport, | | | | | | | |
| communication & services related to broadcasting | 15.4 | 7.7 | 3.6 | - 21.41 | - 31.5 | - 47.0 | - 15.6 |
| Financial, real estate & professional services | 22.2 | 6.8 | 4.6 | - 0.82 | - 6.8 | - 5.3 | - 8.1 |
| Public administration, defence & other services | 16.7 | 9.4 10.0 | | - 3.68 | - 11.3 | - 10.3 | - 12.2 |

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Note: Shares are in current prices and growth in constant 2011-12 prices; RE: Revised Estimates. PE: Provisional Estimates. AE: Advance Estimates

India's services sector activity, which had contracted for five consecutive months since March, 2020 as the Covid-19 pandemic dented demand, has started to pick up since September 2020. The IHS Markit India Services Business Activity Index also known as Services Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI), which was at an 85 month high of 57.5 in February, 2020, fell to its lowest level of 5.4 in April, 2020. As mobility restrictions were lifted and business resumed, Services PMI recovered sharply to 54.1 in October 2020. The index softened to 52.3 in December 2020, although a print above 50 still means expansion.

Similarly, rail freight traffic growth nosedived to (-) 35.3 per cent YoY in April 2020 before rising back sharply to 15.5 per cent YoY in September 2020. The growth momentum has continued till December 2020. Indian Railways loading was 118.13 million tonnes in December 2020, which is 8.54 per cent higher YoY compared to last year's loading (108.84 million tonnes) for the same period. It is worth mentioning that a number of concessions/ discounts are also being given in Indian Railways to make Railways Freight movement very attractive.

Indian airlines were grounded for about two months between March and May, as the government then implemented travel restrictions to curb the spread of the pandemic. Air

passenger traffic, thus, fell sharply in April 2020. Airlines were allowed to resume domestic operations from late May in a calibrated manner. Domestic air passenger traffic has been showing a gradual recovery since August on a monthly basis, although travel remains muted as compared to last year. According to Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), 63.54 lakh domestic passengers travelled by air in November, which was 20.54 per cent higher than the passenger traffic in October when 52.71 lakh passengers flew. The domestic air traffic, however, stands 50.93 per cent lower in November 2020 as compared to November 2019, wherein 1.3 crore passengers had flown.

Union Budget 2021 and Tertiary Sector

The key developments in Union Budget 2021 for the tertiary / services sector are as under:

1. **Transport:** Economic corridors to augment road infrastructure are being planned in Tamil Nadu, Kerala, West Bengal, and Assam. A scheme to enable private sector to finance, acquire, operate and maintain buses in public transport services will be launched. New technologies including MetroLite and MetroNeo will be used to develop metro rail systems in Tier-1 and Tier-2 cities. Seven projects for major ports will be offered on public-private partnership mode in 2021-22. A voluntary vehicle scrapping policy to phase out old and unfit vehicles was also announced.
2. **Education:** Legislation to set-up a Higher Education Commission of India will be introduced, having vehicles for standard-setting, accreditation, regulation, and funding. A grant to create formal umbrella structures for institutes of higher education in nine cities will be created. More than 15,000 schools will be strengthened to include all components of the National Education Policy and subsequently mentor other schools to achieve ideals of Policy.
3. **Infrastructure and Real Estate:** A Bill to establish a Development Financial Institution for infrastructure financing will be introduced. The DFI will be used to establish a lending portfolio of at least five lakh crore rupees for financing infrastructure projects. A National Monetisation Pipeline of potential infrastructure assets such as dedicated freight corridor assets of the railways will be launched. Debt financing of real estate and infrastructure investment trusts by foreign portfolio investors will be enabled to ease access of finance in the infrastructure and real estate sectors.
4. **Water and Sanitation:** The Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) will be implemented to enable universal water supply and liquid waste management in urban areas. The Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0 will focus on sludge and waste water management, and on ensuring a reduction in single-use plastic and air pollution.
5. **Social Justice:** To facilitate credit flow for SCs, STs, and women, margin money requirement under Stand Up India scheme will be reduced from 25% to 15%. 750 Eklavya model residential schools will be established in tribal areas.

Way Forward

The services sector started on a strong note in 2021 with continued expansion in January as new business and activity expanded for the fourth consecutive month, as per the latest IHS Markit India Services PMI survey.

The seasonally adjusted India Services Business Activity Index rose from 52.3 in December to 52.8 in January 2021, pointing to a quicker expansion in output. Still, the headline figure

remained below its long-run average of 53.3 and was consistent with a moderate pace of growth. The pace of growth was moderate, but accelerated from December 2020.

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Current Affairs*

Parkisha Pe Charcha, 2021

'Pariksha Pe Charcha' is an event where the Prime Minister responds to questions related to examination stress and related areas posed by students in his uniquely engaging style in a live programme.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi on April 07, 2021 interacted with students, teachers and parents. This year's Pariksha Pe Charcha was the fourth edition of the event and PM Modi interacted with all of them in virtual mode due to the pandemic.

Key takeaways from Prime Minister Interaction on Parkisha Pe Charcha, 2021

1. **Not to fear exams but to see them as a test to improve themselves.** Social and family environment creates pressure around students that is not desirable. The family members or relatives create a pressure on the students that board exam is very important that makes the students over conscious and stressed. The exam is not the end of your life. It is just a milestone that you have to cross. Ignore the external pressure which will boost your confidence.
2. **The parents to work on the strengths and weaknesses of their children** and be actively involved in their preparation for board exams. The busy life of parents restricts them from getting involved with them during their exam preparation.
3. The students should **attempt the tougher questions first** while writing the exam. It is said that students should attempt the easier subjects or easier questions first. But, it is advisable to attempt the tougher questions first because your mind is fresh and your ability to solve the tough questions will be more. Later, after your mind is tired, students can solve the easier questions.
4. **Not to run away from any subject even it is difficult.**
5. **Free time should be valued** as without it life will be like a robot. One values free time more when it is earned. Free time is the best opportunity to learn new skills. Free time should be used in the activities which bring out the uniqueness of an individual.
6. Life is very long and examinations are just a stage of life. Parents, teachers, and peers should not put pressure on students. **Exams should be treated as merely a good occasion to test oneself** and not be turned into a question of life and death.

* Mahesh Airan, Assistant Director, The ICSI.

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7. **Go to the exam hall with full confidence and a cool mind to avoid stress.** If you are stressed inside the exam hall, you will forget everything you have learned. You should remember that you have prepared for the exam very well and you will be able to write your paper smoothly. Leave your stress outside the exam hall.
8. **Sharpen your memory-** When you are fully involved with 100% focus on a topic you will be able to memorize it. When you associate yourself and visualize everything you read, it will be easier for you to memorize the topics.
9. **Parents should not try to raise their children like they were raised.** The world is constantly changing and the up-bringing should be done accordingly. You should not pressurize your children to be like you. This will create conflicts between you and your children.
10. The students have lost a year of their lives due to COVID-19, but due to the pandemic, they have also learned a lot of lessons. People have realized the importance of people around us during the lockdown. This lesson should be learned and one should never forget it after the pandemic is over. Coronavirus forced us to maintain social distancing but brought family members together. People have understood the importance of their family members and their contributions to our lives.

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Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. Which of these is not one of the 7Cs of Effective communication?
 - (a) Completeness of information,
 - (b) Conciseness of message,
 - (c) Concreteness in presentation
 - (d) Crisp Conversation
2. As regards the Johari Window, the process of enlarging the open quadrant wherein a give and take happens between me and the people I interact with is called:
 - (a) Self-disclosure
 - (b) Self-enlightenment
 - (c) Self-illumination
 - (d) All of the above
3. People or governments that want to stop or limit people from migrating to their country are said to be:
 - (a) anti-immigration
 - (b) pro-immigration
 - (c) de-immigration
 - (d) None of the above
4. What is the synonym for ERRONEOUS
 - (a) Enormous
 - (b) Wrong
 - (c) Eroded
 - (d) Weak
5. What is the antonym for EXODUS
 - (a) Influx
 - (b) Home-coming
 - (c) Return
 - (d) Restoration

6. The phrase 'A hard nut to crack' means:
- (a) To be deceived
 - (b) Lazy
 - (c) To confirm
 - (d) A difficult problem
7. The latin word *A Posteriori* means
- (a) empirical, from effect to cause
 - (b) from cause to effect
 - (c) unusual or experimental
 - (d) with reference to

What writers struggle to express through numerous newspaper columns, the cartoon manages in a pointed one-liner. Little wonder then, that the first thing most of us like to see when we pickup a newspaper is the cartoon. Simple though it may seem, making a cartoon is an art that requires a combination of hard work, training and a good sense of humour. Cartoonists say that the cartoons that make us laugh the most are in fact the cartoons that are hardest to make. Even celebrated cartoonists like R.K.Laxman admit that making a cartoon is not a piece of cake. Laxman says he has to wait for over six hours, which includes spending a lot of time scanning newspapers and television channels before any idea strikes him.

So how does one become a cartoonist? Which of us has the talent to make it? How can we master the rib-tickling strokes and the witty one-liners? How can we make people smile or laugh? There are few colleges or schools for cartoonists. Most cartoonists come from art colleges, while some learn the craft on their own. Most established cartoonists are of the view that no institute can teach you to make a cartoon. "You can pick up the craft, you may learn to sketch and draw in institutes, but no one can teach anyone how to make a good cartoon," says Uday Shanker, a cartoonist with Navbharat Times. While basics, like drawing and sketching can be learnt in an art college, and are important skills, these alone, do not make a good cartoonist. Because it's a question of one's creativity and sense of humour; two qualities one simply may not have. The advice established cartoonists give is that just because you can sketch, don't take it for granted that you will become a cartoonist.

Answer the questions given below:

8. Of the many qualities that cartoonists should have, which of the following is not referred to directly but can be inferred from the passage?
- (a) current technologies
 - (b) educational institutions
 - (c) news and current affairs
 - (d) different languages

9. According to the passage, which group of people is of the opinion that one cannot learn to make a cartoon in institutions?
- (a) many struggling writers.
 - (b) highly creative artists.
 - (c) well-respected cartoonists.
 - (d) all newspaper editors.
10. What, according to Laxman, is the challenge in creating a good cartoon?
- (a) waiting for the right thought to emerge
 - (b) browsing newspapers and television.
 - (c) getting the right kind of training
 - (d) good drawing and sketching skills.

Paper 2 : Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

11. Article 16(2) of the constitution prohibits discrimination against a citizen on certain grounds. Which of the following is not covered under said grounds?
 - (a) Religion
 - (b) Caste
 - (c) Place of birth
 - (d) Gender
12. Which of the following is not included under Parliament as per the Constitution of India?
 - (a) House of the People
 - (b) President
 - (c) Legislative Assembly
 - (d) Council of States
13. of Indian Contract Act, 1872 lays down certain exceptions which make a promise without consideration valid and binding.
 - (a) Section 24
 - (b) Section 25
 - (c) Section 26
 - (d) Section 27
14. Tort is a
 - (a) Civil Wrong
 - (b) Criminal Wrong
 - (c) Both Civil and Criminal wrong
 - (d) None of the above
15. Which of the following is not a disadvantage of Corporate Form of Enterprise?
 - (a) Expenses of Incorporation and Floation
 - (b) Limited Liability
 - (c) Corporate disclosures
 - (d) Separation of control from ownership

16. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence
1. Seed 2. Irrigation 3. Sowing 4. Rice
- (a) 1,3,2,4
(b) 2,1,3,4
(c) 2,3,4,1
(d) 1,2,3,4
17. Choose the odd one
- (a) Ordinance
(b) Code
(c) Act
(d) Bill
18. The EXPRESS is coded as 625171952020, in the same pattern, then SOUP is coded as.....
- (a) 20162217
(b) 20162212
(c) 20151001
(d) 11223344
19. 'ABCD' as coded as 'CEEG' then 'STUV' is coded as
- (a) HASW
(b) SAWT
(c) UWWY
(d) NICE
20. Look at this series: 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, ... What number should come next?
- (a) 32
(b) 30
(c) 36
(d) 44

Paper 3 : Economic and Business Environment

21. _____ is an online procurement platform for government ministries and departments, and the most widely used channel for public procurement in India.
- (a) Government e Manufacturing Plan
 - (b) Government e Model place
 - (c) Government e Marketplace
 - (d) Government e Manufacturing place
22. _____ is a long-term security yielding a fixed rate of interest, issued by a company and secured against assets.
- (a) Debenture
 - (b) Preference share
 - (c) Equity share
 - (d) Treasury Bills
23. _____ is an index of price changes of goods and services included in GDP.
- (a) GDP Deflator
 - (b) GDP Inflation
 - (c) GDP Multiplier
 - (d) GDP Accelerator
24. From the following information compute Private Income
- NNP at Factor Cost = INR 5000 crore
Transfer Payments = INR 500 crore
Interest on Public Debt = INR 200 crore
Social Security disbursements = INR 100 crore
Profits and Surpluses of Public Undertakings = INR 400 crore
- (a) INR 6200 crore
 - (b) INR 5200 crore
 - (c) INR 5400 crore
 - (d) INR 6000 crore
25. A commodity with a _____ has an infinite elasticity.
- (a) Perfectly Elastic Supply
 - (b) Unitary Elastic Supply

- (c) Relatively Greater Elastic Supply
 - (d) Relatively Less Elastic Supply
26. Small Finance Banks are licensed under Section 22 of the _____
- (a) Banking Regulation Act, 1949
 - (b) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
 - (c) Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935
 - (d) Indian Contract Act, 1872
27. All revenues raised by the government, money borrowed and receipts from loans given by the government flow into the _____
- (a) Net Fund of India
 - (b) Gross Fund of India
 - (c) Consolidated Fund of India
 - (d) State Governments Fund of India
28. Which of the following is the implementing agency of PreDeparture Orientation Program (PDOT) Program?
- (a) Industrial Finance Corporation of India
 - (b) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
 - (c) National Skill Development Corporation
 - (d) Insurance Regulatory Development Authority of India
29. Salaries, subsidies and interest payments are part of _____ in union budget.
- (a) Revenue Expenditure
 - (b) Indirect Expenditure
 - (c) Direct Expenditure
 - (d) Capital Expenditure
30. Which of the following is not a bottleneck in entrepreneurial growth?
- (a) Proper Planning
 - (b) A small or non-existent network
 - (c) Too much noise
 - (d) Lack of Money

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

31. Who has been appointed as the Chairman of Airports Authority of India?
- (a) Sandeep Mehta
 - (b) Sanjeev Kumar
 - (c) Vineet Sinha
 - (d) Shromit Bannerjee
32. Three Rafale Fighter Jets reached India on March 31, 2021. How many Rafale Fighter Jets are with India now as on April 01, 2021?
- (a) 14
 - (b) 15
 - (c) 16
 - (d) 17
33. Which nation is planning to construct the world's first ship tunnel?
- (a) Sweden
 - (b) Norway
 - (c) Denmark
 - (d) Netherlands
34. Who will be the 48th Chief Justice of India?
- (a) RF Nariman
 - (b) UU Lalit
 - (c) AM Khanwilkar
 - (d) NV Ramana
35. The Competition Commission of India has ordered an investigation into which messaging app's updated privacy policy?
- (a) WhatsApp
 - (b) Hike
 - (c) Instagram
 - (d) Snapchat

36. Which container ship was blocking in the Suez Canal for almost a week?
- (a) Ever Heaven
 - (b) Ever Given
 - (c) YM Wish
 - (d) Ever Globe
37. Who has been honoured with the 51st Dadasaheb Phalke Award?
- (a) Irfan Khan
 - (b) Rishi Kapoor
 - (c) Rajnikant
 - (d) Salman Khan
38. Who has authored the book "Bringing Governments and People Closer"?
- (a) Vinod Rai
 - (b) Amalendu Guha
 - (c) Arundhati Roy
 - (d) Dr. M Ramachandran
39. Who topped the Forbes billionaires list 2021 with a net worth of \$177 billion?
- (a) Elon Musk
 - (b) Bernard Arnault
 - (c) Mukesh Ambani
 - (d) Jeff Bezos
40. FIFA has suspended which nation's football federation?
- (a) India
 - (b) Bangladesh
 - (c) Pakistan
 - (d) Myanmar

Answer Key:

| | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. a | 4. b |
| 5. a | 6. d | 7. a | 8. c |
| 9. c | 10. a | 11. d | 12. c |
| 13. b | 14. a | 15. b | 16. a |
| 17. d | 18. a | 19. c | 20. c |
| 21. c | 22. a | 23. a | 24. b |
| 25. a | 26. a | 27. c | 28. c |
| 29. a | 30. a | 31. b | 32. a |
| 33. b | 34. d | 35. a | 36. b |
| 37. c | 38. d | 39. d | 40. c |

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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