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**THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India**

भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

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|| स्वात्मानं जानीहि ||

Know thyself.

Dear Students,

The month of June, while dissecting the year into half, accords us a moment of ponderance. As students of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, it is not the heat of summers that tests, but the Examinations of Executive and Professional Programme, that gauge your real potential, knowledge and understanding – to see you befit the roles of Company Secretaries.

However, if I am to reminisce the times lived myself as a student, I cannot help but smile on the desperation felt, on the night before the last examination. I would not be able to say about you with all definitiveness but for me, the focus and concentration was a bit divided. On one hand, the last-minute revisions sought my attention and the bit longer vision went towards deliberating and contemplating with my inner self and my friends too, as to what would be done next.

Suddenly as the pressure of examination lifts, there is not just a sense of exhilaration but a sense of emptiness as well – a need for a sense of purpose to fill in the time gaps in between. Then again, since I was and have been an avid reader, the long list of books to be read (or TBR as the millennials like to call it), kept me occupied. The next thing that my interests hung on to used to be music and travel – as I picked on them to connect with my inner self.

The reason as to why I am sharing tidbits of my personal life is because as a professional with decades of experience, I have come to realize that while the understanding of texts, study materials, books, reference materials, and all sorts of information is a necessary trait, it is unequivocally significant, that you recognize your true self. And when I say that, not only does it mean your academic and professional likings, but the extramural activities as well, that rouse your interests, pique your happiness and bring to the fore a much more unique side of your persona.

All that said, it is in the month of June, that the ICSI celebrates PCS Day – a day commemorating the very first recognition accorded to Company Secretaries in Practice for their role in certifying Annual Returns under the erstwhile Companies Act, 1956. As we celebrate the day throughout our Regional Offices and Chapters and even at the National Conference, what we are rejoicing is not just that one single recognition, but the ever-growing roles and responsibilities of this brigade of professionals – of their multi-faceted qualities and their tremendous contributions to the governance culture of the nation.

I am glad to share one of the most recent initiatives launched at the 26th National Conference of Practising Company Secretaries – the **Webinar Series** to empower aspiring Company Secretaries. The Series will be covering topics ranging from Behavioural & Communication Skills to MS Office & AI Tools, and more; all with the intent of providing avenues of knowledge and skill upgradation at the click of your button.

And all this has been possible because, this profession has never said ‘no’ to learning and portrayed as much dynamism as their surroundings.

For as John Dewey said and I quote,

"Education is not preparation for life; education is life itself." -

Warm Regards,

(CS Dhananjay Shukla)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

Consumerism and its Growth*

Genesis of Consumerism

The rise of consumerism can be traced back to the process of western colonization. Western colonialism was a politico-economic phenomenon in which various European countries explored, conquered, settled, and exploited vast swaths of the globe. Following the European discoveries of a maritime route around Africa's southern coast (1488) and of America (1489), the modern era of colonialism began around 1500. With these events, sea power switched from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, favoring the newly formed nations of Portugal, Spain, Netherlands, France, and England.

These nations conquered and expanded throughout the world through discovery, conquest, and colonization, spreading European institutions and culture. In 1494, Spain and Portugal divided the territories of the world into two halves, with the eastern parts going to Portugal and the western parts going to Spain. Exploratory sea voyages were attempted by Marco Polo [Silk Route to Asia, 1271-1295], Christopher Columbus [1451-1506], Vasco da Gama [1460-1524]-the first European to enter India, Ferdinand Magellan [1480-1521], Francis Drake [1540-1596], James Cook [1728-1779] and others, many supported by royalty.

The purpose of these exploits was to gain religious, economic, and political advantages. The strategy was to either occupy African and Asian territories or secure trading rights through Chartered Companies founded by royal decrees. Over time, economists such as Lord Keynes, who pushed for the use of monetary and fiscal policies to encourage consumers to spend more to promote investment, production, and eventually employment, chipped in. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, a philosopher, thought that living a minimalistic lifestyle or adhering to only the most fundamental needs would keep society balanced. Another argument was that putting too much focus on savings will harm society as it will result in spending delays, which will stifle economic progress.

So, it was argued that Marketing and advertising should be utilized to convince individuals to forego saving and even seek loans for the sake of consuming. With the end of World War I in 1918, the pace of production in the United States increased like never before. In 1920, compared to 1860, the rate of production was 12 times higher. People also spent a lot of money because of the exceptional surge in consumer credit and increased lending by banks in that decade. Even though these momentous events were brief, they provided consumerism with unique global notoriety in the 1920s.

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

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

Meaning of Consumerism

Consumerism is the idea that increasing the consumption of goods and services purchased in the market is always a desirable goal, and that a person's well-being and happiness depend fundamentally on obtaining consumer goods and material possessions. Consumerism is related to the predominantly Keynesian idea that consumer spending is the key driver of the economy and that encouraging consumers to spend is a major policy goal. From this point of view, consumerism is a positive phenomenon that fuels economic growth.

Consumerism is a social and economic ideology that emphasizes the acquisition and consumption of goods and services as a primary means of achieving personal satisfaction and societal progress. It encourages individuals to continually purchase products and services, often beyond their basic needs, in pursuit of happiness, status, or identity. Consumerism is closely tied to mass production, advertising, and marketing practices, which promote the idea that buying more leads to a better quality of life. However, critics argue that consumerism can lead to environmental degradation, excessive debt, and a focus on material possessions over more meaningful aspects of life.

In common use, consumerism refers to the tendency of people living in a capitalist economy to engage in a lifestyle of excessive materialism that revolves around reflexive, wasteful, or conspicuous overconsumption. In this sense, consumerism is widely understood to contribute to the destruction of traditional values and ways of life, consumer exploitation by big business, environmental degradation, and negative psychological effects.

Growth of Consumerism

Consumerism has grown through 7 stages, which are-

1. **Age of frugality-** During the 16th and 17th centuries, the world was largely agrarian, with a large majority of the population being poor and forced to migrate from place to place in search of a livelihood. Even though the entire world was divided into the Royalty, the land-owning Aristocrats, and the peasantry, 'Frugality' was a compulsion. Puritans, driven by spiritual principles, favored productive work for the benefit of society and frowned upon consuming more than necessary as an evil. Benjamin Franklin, the founding father of the American Constitution, repeatedly emphasized the dictum of being industrious and frugal to be rich, or "Beware of little expenses; a small leak will sink a great ship" (Shi 1985). The age of Frugality was the stepping stone in the process of formation of the concept of consumerism.
2. **Age of industrial revolution and discovery-** Between 1600 and 1800, England's population grew from 4 million to nearly 9 million. Surplus agricultural production was shifted to furnish raw materials for factories. Industrial Revolution was ushered in by the invention of electricity, the steam engine, mechanized production, and the creation of Scientific Management. Increased prosperity necessitated the creation of new consumption centers. Sea adventurers like Marco Polo (Venice), Columbus (Italian), Vasco da Gama (Portuguese), David Livingstone (British), and others set out to scavenge the world, to establish colonies for the future economic exploitation.

The goal was to assist their respective governments in establishing colonies for the procurement of raw materials, precious metals, and the sale of manufactured goods. The ultimate goal, however, was colonization and political supremacy over such regions. The creation of a substantial Middle Class was the net result of Industrialization and Consumerism. Consumerism focused on the middle class largely, thus the introduction of industrialization to the middle class led to the flourishing of the concept of consumerism.

3. **Capitalism and Colonialism:** When Portugal, Spain, and the Ottoman Empire met in 1494, the first two powers decided to colonize Africa, the Middle East, and the Americas. After the age of discovery (exploration), supremacy was established over Africa, the Middle East, and the Americas. Britain, France, and the Netherlands seized control of Asia in the Second Wave. At the Berlin Conference (1884-85), part of the Third Wave known as New Imperialism was planned to partition Africa among Britain, France, Germany, Portugal, Belgium, Italy, and Spain [named the "Scramble for Africa"]. All of the aforementioned were connected to developing capitalistic hegemony to maintain European feudalism and eventually bring in capitalism through increased revenue flows. European nations strengthened their economic stranglehold over the majority of the world's nations through mercantile capitalism. This stage led to the popularity of the concept of consumerism.
4. **Theory of Imperialism:** Imperialism refers to the discovery of new trade routes, the construction of settlements or small colonies, trading posts, and missionary work. Its goals, in addition to God, Glory (religious expansion), and Gold, were economic expansion. Spain, Portugal, England, Netherlands, and France were the main players, with settlements throughout North and South America, Africa, and Southeast Asia.

A single nation dominated a huge geographical area, with countries such as Spain forcing the local population into forced labor, but England maintained a policy of limited self-government, setting up Joint Stock Companies to rule in the colony as a proxy for imperialist power. While European imperialists used white supremacy to plunder underdeveloped countries for natural resources, the United States used annexation, purchase, and war. The discovery of new things increased the desire of people to get more and more. This led to the widening of Consumerism.

5. **Theory of New Imperialism:** Owning colonies had become a status symbol, and there ensued a mad inter se rivalry competition in which only the strongest could survive [Darwinism]. During this period, the French colonized Vietnam, and the United States occupied the Philippines and intervened militarily in Latin America [Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua, Colombia, Dominican Republic, etc.]. This concept led to the competition between different people/sellers and made Consumerism stronger.
6. **Emergence of New Colonial Map:** Following Germany's defeat, the League of Nations' Permanent Mandates Commission examined the administration of the several colonies under German rule. German colonies were relinquished and dispersed among the winning states.

It was determined that the 'Colonies' that were unable to govern themselves would be placed under the supervision of various European nations, which would

be overseen by the League of Nations. It meant that the subjugated countries would not have the right to self-determination, prompting Arab nationalists to rebel, claiming that they had been promised freedom rather than tutelage.

The Ottoman Empire was dismantled and the remaining territory was divided between England and France. During this time, significant amounts of crude oil were discovered in numerous Middle Eastern countries, piquing colonial overlords' interest in the region.

7. **Age of Decolonization:** Between the First and Second World Wars, decolonization refers to the breakdown of colonial empires through diverse political movements led by nationalists in Africa and Asia. The purpose was to bring an end to Western dominance and establish self-government in the former colonial regions.

The following are some of the factors that contributed to this transformation: Anti-colonial nationalism, mass mobilization, and mass politics. Colonial powers weakened as a result of the First and Second World Wars, allowing numerous regions, such as French North Africa and India, to gain independence. Also, there was a civil war in China, and incomplete decolonization in South Africa, Algiers, and Vietnam. Decolonization led to the enrichment of the concept of Consumerism.

How does Consumerism Work?

The working of Consumerism can be explained in the following points:

1. **Marketing and Advertising:** Consumerism begins with marketing and advertising strategies designed to create desires and needs. Advertisers meticulously craft messages that appeal to the emotions and aspirations of the target audience. Through various channels, including television, radio, print, and digital media, these messages are disseminated to shape consumer preferences.
2. **Cultural Influences:** Consumerism is deeply intertwined with culture. Cultural influences, including societal norms, values, and trends, play a crucial role in shaping what is considered desirable or prestigious. The media, celebrities, and influencers contribute to the creation of consumer trends, establishing certain products or brands as status symbols.
3. **Psychological Triggers:** Consumerism taps into psychological triggers to influence consumer behavior. These triggers include the Fear of Missing Out (FOMO), the desire for social validation, and the pursuit of self-worth through material possessions. Marketers exploit these triggers to create a sense of urgency and necessity around certain products.
4. **Accessibility and Globalization:** The accessibility of a wide range of products from around the world is a hallmark of consumerism. Globalization has enabled consumers to access goods and services from diverse cultures, contributing to a constant influx of new trends and choices. This diversity further fuels consumer desires and the need for continuous consumption.
5. **Consumer Identity and Lifestyle:** Consumerism is closely tied to personal identity and lifestyle. Individuals often define themselves by the products they own, the brands they choose, and the lifestyle they project. Purchases become a

form of self-expression, allowing individuals to communicate their values and aspirations to the world.

6. **Cycle of Desire, Purchase, and Disposal:** Consumerism perpetuates a cycle wherein desires are created, purchases are made, and goods are eventually disposed of to make room for new acquisitions. This cycle is integral to the economic model of consumerism, driving continuous production and consumption.

Pros of Consumerism

1. **Creates jobs:** Producing new products and services through consumerism requires workers. In theory, the more successful companies that grow out of consumerism, the more jobs created for civilians.
2. **Encourages innovation:** If your company does well, you'll most likely want to expand. Expansion means innovation, creativity, and the funds to support your new goals.
3. **Ensures quality:** Because companies compete with one another for your business, producing high-quality material goods at a competitive price should serve their goals.
4. **Promotes fair prices and consumer choice:** Companies compete with one another for customers in a capitalist society. Consumerism creates a market with multiple options, allowing you to search for the best price for similar products.
5. **Stimulates economic growth:** One can think of consumerism as a merry-go-round where manufacturers create a product and everyone buys it, which increases demand, forcing manufacturers to develop more of the product. The process theoretically allows the economy to grow through more jobs, better wages, increased spending, and a rise in the gross domestic product.

Cons of Consumerism

Experts argue that consumerism negatively affects society and contributes to the degradation of traditional ways of life. Drawbacks of consumerism include:

1. **Consumer exploitation:** Consumerism depends on your desire to buy things, even if it hurts you financially or psychologically to do so. It encourages reflexive consumption and an association between purchasing something and your happiness.
2. **Creates class barriers:** Consumerism, specifically conspicuous consumption, reinforces class barriers by creating a divide between those who can afford nice things and those who cannot. Learn more about income inequality with economist Paul Krugman.
3. **Negative impact on the environment:** Consumerism affects natural resources through overproduction. These behaviours lead to draining natural resources to extinction and creating pollution that damages the environment and leads to climate change.
4. **Wasteful:** Disposable products and planned obsolescence mean people are buying new versions of the same things repeatedly, creating an abundance of waste.

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Social Media and Business Communication: Risks and Rewards*

Social media serves as a vital link between contemporary businesses and their audiences, aligning products with consumer desires and requirements. An effectively crafted social media marketing strategy creates a seamless and ongoing influx of leads and customers, whereas a disregarded connection may deteriorate, resulting in lost opportunities and disconnection. The influence of social media on commerce can be significant, whether via organic content or targeted advertising. Social media can help businesses prosper by fostering more meaningful interactions and considerably increasing revenue. But in order to realize these advantages and prevent any potential hazards, firms need have a solid plan in place.

Social media has transformed the way businesses communicate, offering a dynamic channel for outreach, engagement, branding, and crisis management. But it's not without its drawbacks. Understanding the rewards and risks of using social media in business communication is critical for leveraging its benefits while protecting the organization from potential pitfalls.

Rewards of Social- Media in Business Communication

1. Brand Visibility and Awareness

Social media platforms give businesses exposure to millions of users daily. A single well-crafted post can go viral, dramatically increasing brand visibility. Nike's campaigns on Instagram and YouTube combine storytelling with social values.

2. Customer Engagement and Feedback

Social media facilitates real-time, two-way communication. Companies can reply instantly to customer queries, gather feedback, and build stronger relationships. Brands like Zappos and Starbucks are known for replying to customer messages within minutes.

3. Cost-Effective Marketing

Compared to TV or print ads, social media marketing is far cheaper and highly targeted. Sponsored posts can reach thousands within specific demographics and interests. Tools like Meta Ads, LinkedIn Campaign Manager, and Google Ads provide analytics for precise targeting.

4. Employer Branding and Talent Attraction

Companies use platforms like LinkedIn to showcase workplace culture, achievements, and job openings, attracting skilled candidates.



* CS Bhakti Harindra Chawhan, Executive (Academics), ICSI.

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5. Crisis Communication and Real-Time Updates

In times of crisis, social media is a powerful tool for issuing statements and controlling narratives. Example: Airlines use Twitter to inform passengers about delays or emergencies in real time.

Risks of social media in Business Communication

1. Reputational Damage

One careless post, offensive comment, or insensitive response can go viral and damage years of brand building. Example: A tweet from a brand perceived as tone-deaf during a natural disaster resulted in global backlash.

2. Data Privacy and Security

Hackers can exploit social media channels to launch phishing attacks or steal customer data. Employees may also inadvertently leak sensitive info.

3. Misinformation and Fake News

False information about your business can spread fast, leading to confusion or panic among customers and stakeholders. Brands often have to issue public clarifications or denials.

4. Inappropriate Employee Behaviour

Employees' personal posts, if linked to the company, can spark controversies. Even well-meaning posts might breach policies or confidentiality.

5. Overuse and Time Waste

Without proper strategy, social media becomes a time sink. Posting random content without analytics or engagement strategy yields little ROI.

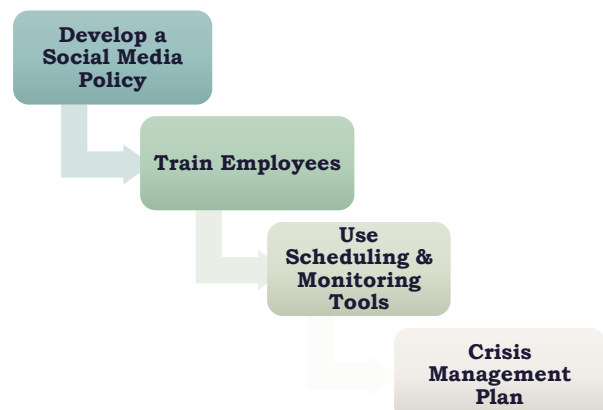
Best Practices for Businesses

1. Develop a Social Media Policy

Set clear rules for employees' social media use related to the company. Make it clear what conduct is acceptable and unacceptable. For instance, changing your Facebook status over lunch or a break can be allowed. However, refrain from sharing abusive emails or photographs, disclosing trade secrets, or saying or commenting on anything that can be interpreted as harming your company.

2. Train Employees

Employee error is typically the first cause of data breaches. Someone might submit data via an unsecured connection or click on a risky link. That mistake quickly turns into a problem. Website's malfunction, consumer information circulates on the Dark Web, and authorities step in. Conduct workshops on digital etiquette, branding tone, and handling trolls or customer complaints.



3. Use Scheduling & Monitoring Tools

Tools like Buffer, Hootsuite, or Sprout Social help manage posts, track engagement, and monitor brand mentions.

4. Crisis Management Plan

Have pre-approved communication templates and escalation protocols for emergencies.

Social media is a double-edged sword in business communication. If used wisely, it builds brand trust, opens new markets, and humanizes companies. If mishandled, it can lead to backlash, data loss, and reputational harm. The key lies in strategy, responsibility, and adaptability.

In conclusion, social media offers significant rewards such as enhanced connectivity, brand visibility, real-time communication, and access to global audiences. However, these benefits come with considerable risks, including data privacy concerns, reputational damage, misinformation, and cybersecurity threats. To truly leverage the power of social media, individuals and businesses must adopt responsible usage practices, ensure proper digital literacy, and implement strong security measures. A balanced and mindful approach can help maximize the rewards while minimizing the potential risks.

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Current Affairs*

- **Population Census-2027 (June 04, 2025)**

It has been decided to conduct Population Census-2027 in two phases along with enumeration of castes. The reference date for Population Census - 2027 will be 00:00 hours of the first day of March, 2027. For the Union Territory of Ladakh and the non-synchronous snow-bound areas of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir and States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, the reference date will be 00.00 hours of the first day of October, 2026.

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For details: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2133845>

- **Launch of 'Bharat Gen' (June 02, 2025)**

Union Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Science & Technology, Dr. Jitendra Singh, launched 'Bharat Gen', India's first-of-its-kind, indigenously developed, Artificial Intelligence (AI) based, government-funded, Multimodal Large Language Model (LLM) for Indian languages, at the prestigious "BharatGen Summit" - India's largest Generative Artificial Intelligence (AI) and LLM summit and hackathon.

The launch of the Generative AI Hackathon 2025 marked a major step in engaging student innovators to solve real-world problems through AI. The BharatGen initiative is being executed through a network of 25 Technology Innovation Hubs (TIHs), four of which have been upgraded to Technology Translational Research Parks (TTRPs). The Mission's four pillars include technology development, entrepreneurship, human resource development, and international collaboration.

For details: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2133312>

- **Release of Publication "EnviStats India 2025: Environment Statistics" (June 05, 2025)**

"EnviStats India 2025: Environment Statistics" is a key resource for policymakers, researchers, and stakeholders, offering a comprehensive overview of the country's environmental landscape. Through the analysis of key environmental indicators, the publication highlights emerging environmental trends, identifies pressing challenges, and supports the development of evidence-based policies aimed at achieving environmental sustainability and resilience. Important Highlights of the publication "EnviStats India 2025: Environment Statistics" are as under:

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

- The annual mean temperature increased from 25.05°C in 2001 to 25.74°C in 2024. Similarly, the annual minimum and maximum temperature rose from 19.32°C to 20.24°C and 30.78°C to 31.25°C respectively, during the same period.
- The annual rainfall data from 2001 to 2024 highlights significant year-to-year variability influenced by monsoon patterns. Despite this variability, the data does not indicate any clear long-term upward or downward trend in total annual rainfall.
- Globally, there are 2,47,605 marine faunal species, while India accounts for 20,613. India has 9,436 freshwater species, 5,023 species in the Indian Mangrove System, 3,383 species in the Estuarine Ecosystem, and a notable 22,404 species in its Soil Ecosystem. When considering the total count of faunal species, the world has 16,73,627 species of which 1,04,561 are found in India. This data underscores India's significant contribution to global faunal diversity across different habitats and high number of soil species in India is also noteworthy.
- Inland fish production has increased from 61.36 lakh tonnes in 2013-14 to 139.07 lakh tonnes in 2023-24, possibly indicating inland aquaculture and freshwater fisheries. With a slower growth, Marine production has also increased from 34.43 lakh tonnes to 44.95 lakh tonnes during the same period.
- The Environment Sustainability Sector shows the highest expenditure share as Rs. 2433.24 crore in 2021-22. The Conservation of Natural Resource Sector shows an upward trend and the Agro-Forestry Sector exhibits the lowest expenditure among the three sectors: Agro-Forestry, Conservation of Natural Resources, and Environment Sustainability.

For details: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2134312>

• **NITI Aayog Releases Report on “Designing a Policy for Medium Enterprises” (May 26, 2025)**

NITI Aayog released a report titled “**Designing a Policy for Medium Enterprises**”, offering a comprehensive roadmap for transforming medium enterprises into future growth engines of India’s economy. The report highlights the critical, yet under-leveraged role played by medium enterprises and outlines targeted interventions to unlock their full potential. The report underscores key challenges faced by medium enterprises, including constrained access to tailored financial products, limited adoption of advanced technologies, inadequate R&D support, lack of sectoral testing infrastructure, and a mismatch between training programmes and enterprise needs. These limitations hinder their ability to scale and innovate.

To address these issues, the report outlines a comprehensive policy framework with targeted interventions across six priority areas:

- **Tailored Financial Solutions:** Introduction of a working capital financing scheme linked to enterprise turnover; a ₹5 crore credit card facility at market rates; and expedited fund disbursal mechanisms through retail banks, overseen by the Ministry of MSME.

- **Technology Integration and Industry 4.0:** Upgradation of existing Technology Centers into sector-specific and regionally customized India SME 4.0 Competence Centers to promote the adoption of Industry 4.0 solutions.
- **R&D Promotion Mechanism:** Establishment of a dedicated R&D cell within the Ministry of MSME, leveraging the Self-Reliant India Fund for cluster-based projects of national significance.
- **Cluster-Based Testing Infrastructure:** Development of sector-focused testing and certification facilities to ease compliance and enhance product quality.
- **Custom Skill Development:** Alignment of skilling programmes with enterprise-specific needs by region and sector, and integration of medium enterprise-centric modules into existing Entrepreneurship and Skill Development Programmes (ESDP).
- **Centralized Digital Portal:** Creation of a dedicated sub-portal within the Udyam platform featuring scheme discovery tools, compliance support, and AI-based assistance to help enterprises navigate resources effectively.

For details: <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2131261>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. Rearrange the parts to form a logical sentence:

- A. before the manager arrived
- B. the team had already completed the report
- C. and submitted it for review
- D. as per the deadline requirements

Options:

- a. B - C - D - A
- b. A - B - C - D
- c. B - D - C - A
- d. B - A - D - C

2. Which idiom means to stop trying to do something because you have realized that you cannot succeed?

- a. Throw in the towel
- b. Let the cat out of the bag
- c. Face the music
- d. Cut corners

3. What is the correct prefix to form a word that means “not legal”?

- a. im-
- b. un-
- c. il-
- d. dis-

4. Choose the correct form to complete the sentence:

"Had I known about the traffic, I ___ earlier."

- a. would leave
- b. will leave
- c. would have left
- d. had left

5. Which of the following is an example of an operating system?

- a. Microsoft Word
- b. Google Chrome
- c. Windows 10
- d. Intel Core i5

Part 2 : Legal Aptitude & Logical Reasoning

6. Which Article of the Constitution says “the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India”?
 - a. Article 14
 - b. Article 15
 - c. Article 16
 - d. Article 17
7. State which characteristics of the company depicts below statement:
 “By incorporation under the Act, the company is vested with a corporate personality quite distinct from individuals who are its members.”
 - a. Corporate Personality
 - b. Limited Liability
 - c. Perpetual Succession
 - d. Transferability of Shares
8. State which form of business justifies below statement:
 “..... is an alternative corporate business form that gives the benefits of limited liability of a company and the flexibility of a partnership”
 - a. Sole Proprietorship
 - b. Limited Liability Partnership
 - c. Startup Company incorporated on and after 31.03.2015
 - d. Branch Office of a foreign company
9. Which word does NOT belong with the others?
 - a. tire
 - b. steering wheel
 - c. engine
 - d. car
10. At the baseball game, Henry was sitting in seat 253. Marla was sitting to the right of Henry in seat 254. In the seat to the left of Henry was George. Inez was sitting to the left of George. Which seat is Inez sitting in?
 - a. 251
 - b. 254
 - c. 255
 - d. 256

Paper 3 : Economic and Business Environment

- 11. Which of the following organisation is set up to acts as the Principal Financial Institution for Promotion, Financing and Development of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector as well as for coordination of functions of institutions engaged in similar activities?**
 - a. Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI)
 - b. Industrial Finance Corporation of India
 - c. Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)
 - d. Co-Operative Banks
- 12. Which of the following statement wrt features of Preferences Shares is incorrect?**
 - a. Preference share is hybrid kind of security
 - b. Preference shareholders have the voting rights to participate in the management of the company
 - c. Preference shareholders have no right in the surplus assets of the company
 - d. A fixed rate of dividend is payable on preference shares.
- 13. Which of the following is not primary industry?**
 - a. Farming
 - b. Mining
 - c. Fishing
 - d. Automobile
- 14. The flow of funds to and from foreign countries via various investments in real estate, FDI, business ventures, etc. are monitored through which account?**
 - a. Capital Account
 - b. Current Account
 - c. Financial account
 - d. Saving account
- 15. Which of the following is not the objective of the Competition Commission of India?**
 - a. To prevent practices having adverse effect on competition
 - b. To promote and sustain competition in markets
 - c. To promote manipulative trade practices
 - d. To protect the interests of consumers

Paper 4 : Current Affairs and Quantitative Aptitude

16. **Dr. Srinivas Mukkamala became the first person of Indian origin to be elected president of which prestigious organization?**
- a. World Health Organization (WHO)
 - b. National Medical Association (US)
 - c. American Medical Association (AMA)
 - d. None of the above
17. **Where is India's first integrated E-Waste Eco Park being developed?**
- a. Mumbai
 - b. Delhi
 - c. Ahmedabad
 - d. Varanasi
18. **Which Union Minister recently launched the Unified Waqf Management, Empowerment, Efficiency, and Development (UMEED) portal?**
- a. Dharmendra Pradhan
 - b. Kiren Rijiju
 - c. Smriti Irani
 - d. Anurag Thakur
19. **Which organization signed an MoU with CRIS to develop multilingual AI solutions for Indian Railways?**
- a. NITI Aayog
 - b. Digital India Bhashini Division
 - c. Department of Telecommunications
 - d. Ministry of Electronics and IT
20. **Who was elected as the President of the 80th session of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)?**
- a. Angela Merkel
 - b. Helga Schmid
 - c. Annalena Baerbock
 - d. Ursula von der Leyen

21. Which of the following is an odd prime number?
- 1
 - 9
 - 3
 - 15
22. What least digit should come in place of # in the 9 digit number 15549#325, for which the number is divisible by 3?
- 0
 - 1
 - 2
 - Any of these

Answer Key

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

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