CSEET Communique

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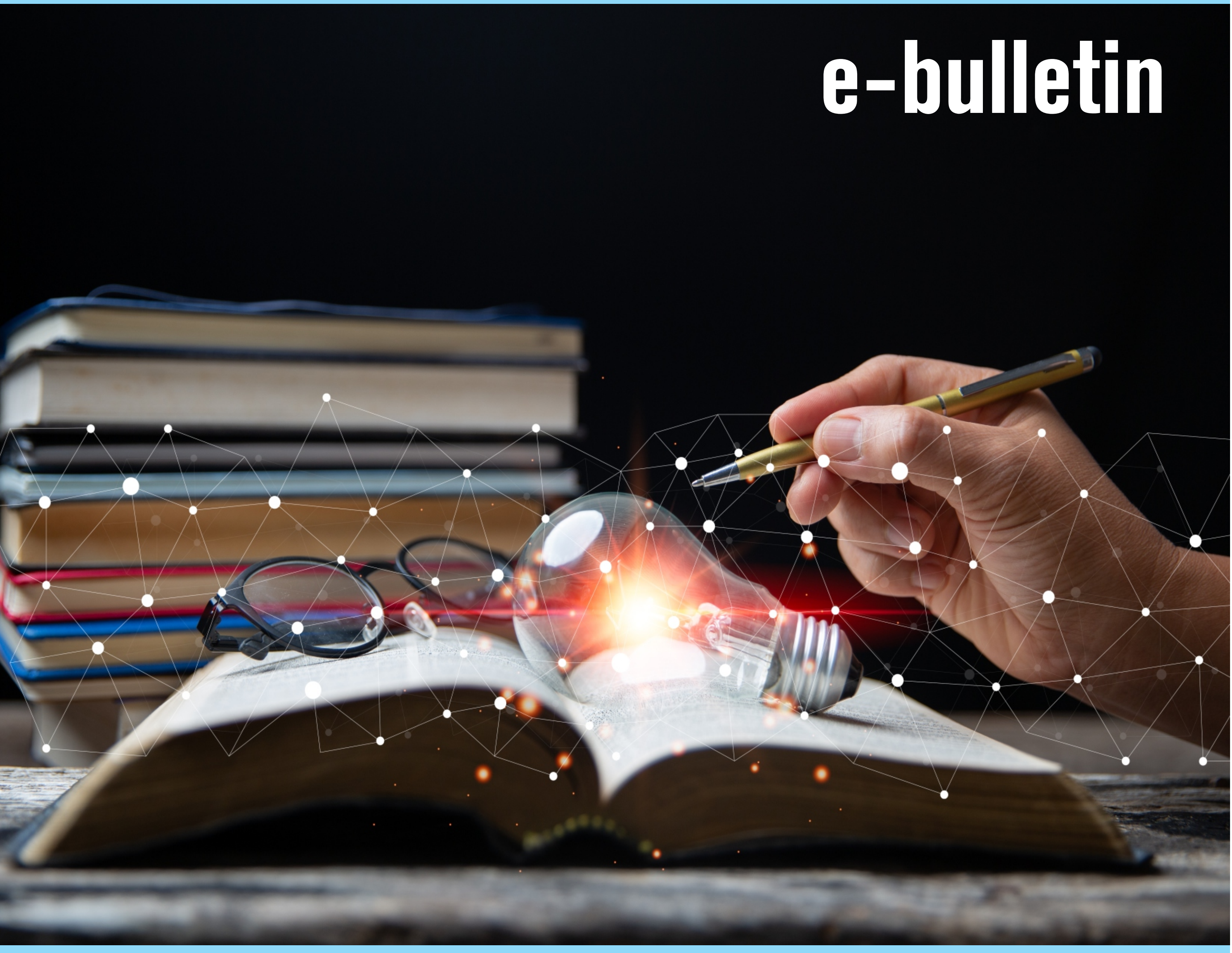

THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India
भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान
IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE
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Content

ਸਤੁ ਸੰਤੋਖੁ ਦਇਆ ਕਮਾਵੈ ਏਹ ਕਰਣੀ ਸਾਰ ॥

Practice truth, contentment and kindness; this is the most excellent way of life.
~ Guru Granth Sahib

Dear Students,

As I convey my best wishes of the occasion of 'Guru Nanak Jayanti', I use the above verse of the Guru Granth Sahib to share the enlightenment of professional conduct and with that the right way to lead one's life. The wise words of Guru Nanak Dev ji that, *"He who has no faith in himself can never have faith in God",* evince with utmost thoughtfulness the significance of self-confidence to transform success into excellence.

Such guidance comes in handy as we all approach the days of our testing. Each Examination session finds a dynamic mix of students in terms of their experience with the Company Secretaryship Examinations. The December session lying ahead of us wouldn't be any different either. There will be many of you who would step in the Examination Centres and Halls for the very first time and then there will be those who would have an air of familiarity. And yet, the Examinations, the question papers – the test underlying – will treat you all alike.

What truly will be distinguishing you at an individual level is the amount of effort placed in by you in your preparation, your manner of expression during the Examinations and most importantly your frame of mind as you attempt these Examinations.

As professionals in making, it is indeed imperative that even amidst all your preparations, cramming and understanding, you do not lose sight of the ultimate goal of becoming a Company Secretary and contributing to the nation's economic ecosystem in the most unique of ways – by strengthening the foundations, structures, frameworks and channels of governance prevailing in the nation.

If I was to take the route of putting it simplistically, governance for me is the blood that runs in the veins of this nation. And it is the strength of governance that decides the very footing of the Indian economy on a global pedestal.

With the services sector contributing nearly 55% of Gross Value Added marking a paradigm shift from the earlier composition of sectoral contribution to the GVA; needless to say, an enhancement in opportunities in services sector implies, whopping opportunities for the professionals as well. And the grasping of information and attainment of the right knowledge shall mark the full utilisation of these opportunities.

And I would leave you all with your study material and reference books with this shloka from Shrimad Bhagavad Gita,

बुद्धियुक्तो जहातीह उभे सुकृतदुष्कृते |
तस्माद्योगाय युज्यस्व योग: कर्मसु कौशलम् ||

(One who prudently practices the science of work without attachment can get rid of both good and bad reactions in this life itself. Therefore, strive for Yog, which is the art of working skilfully and in proper consciousness.)

Warm Regards,

(CS Dhananjay Shukla)
President
The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

MSMEs – Engine of Economic Growth*

Introduction

The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector has emerged as a highly vibrant and dynamic sector of the Indian economy contributing around 30% of India's GDP, over 45% of India's exports. It contributes significantly to the economy and social development of the country by fostering entrepreneurship, innovation and generating large employment opportunities at comparatively lower capital cost, next only to agriculture. MSME are complementary to large industries as ancillary units. This sector contributes significantly to inclusive industrial development of the country. By fostering entrepreneurship, generating employment and promoting inclusive development, MSMEs continue to drive economic transformation at the grassroots level.

Globally, MSMEs represent the most dominant segment of the business ecosystem, accounting for nearly **90% of enterprises** and over **50% of total employment**. In India, they hold a similar significance, emerging as the **second-largest employer after agriculture.**

Classification of MSME

MSMEs are governed by the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, the classification criteria have evolved over time to better accommodate modern business realities. Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises are characterised by specific thresholds of investment in equipment and annual turnover. They operate across manufacturing, services, and trade sectors.

Classification	***Micro***	***Small***	***Medium***
Micro Enterprise **Small Enterprise** **Medium Enterprise**	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than ***Rs. 2.5 crore*** and Annual Turnover not more than ***Rs. 10 crores***	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than ***Rs. 25 crore*** and Annual Turnover not more than ***Rs. 100 crores***	Investment in Plant and Machinery or Equipment: Not more than ***Rs. 125 crore*** and Annual Turnover not more than ***Rs. 500 crores***

* *Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, ICSI.*

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Udyam Registration Portal

Launched on July 1, 2020, the Udyam Registration Portal serves as a pivotal platform for facilitating the registration of enterprises across India. The portal encourages enterprises previously registered under the Udyog Aadhaar Memorandum and Entrepreneurship Memorandum-II to migrate to this new system. It offers a free, paperless, and self-declaration-based registration process, eliminating the need for document uploads, thus simplifying the formalization of businesses.

In a significant step towards integrating informal micro-enterprises into the formal economy, the Government introduced the Udyam Assist Platform on November 11, 2023. This initiative aims to bring these micro-enterprises under the formal sector, enabling them to access benefits such as Priority Sector Lending, which is essential for their growth and sustainability.

Government Initiatives for MSMEs

The Government of India has implemented a robust array of initiatives aimed at bolstering the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector, recognizing its pivotal role in the economy. These efforts range from financial support and procurement policies to capacity building and market integration. Key initiatives include the Udyam Registration Portal, PM Vishwakarma scheme, PMEGP, SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy for MSEs, all aimed at fostering entrepreneurship, enhancing employment, and integrating informal sectors into the formal economy. These initiatives reflect the government's commitment to supporting MSMEs and driving inclusive economic growth nationwide.

The 'PM Vishwakarma' scheme, launched by the Government of India, aims to enhance the quality and reach of products and services by artisans and craftspeople, integrating them into domestic and global value chains. Announced in the 2023-24 Budget and launched on September 17, 2023, this scheme seeks to provide comprehensive support to Vishwakarmas, improving their socio-economic status and quality of life.

Prime Minister’s Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is a credit linked subsidy scheme for providing employment opportunities through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under the Scheme, Margin Money (Subsidy) is provided to beneficiaries availing loan from banks for setting up new enterprises. The maximum project cost admissible for setting up of new project is Rs. 50 lakhs in manufacturing sector and Rs. 20 lakhs in Service Sector.

Public Procurement Policy for MSMEs

The Ministry of MSME, Government of India, notified the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in 2012. This policy mandates that 25% of annual procurement by Central Ministries, Departments, and Central Public Sector Enterprises (CPSEs) must be sourced from MSEs. Within this 25%, 4% is reserved for MSEs owned by Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST), and 3% is reserved for MSEs owned by women entrepreneurs. Additionally, 358 items are exclusively reserved for procurement from MSEs.

Designing Policy for Medium Enterprises

NITI Aayog in May 2025 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 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.

The report emphasizes that unlocking the potential of medium enterprises requires a shift toward inclusive policy design and collaborative governance. With strategic support in finance, technology, infrastructure, skilling, and information access, medium enterprises can emerge as the drivers of innovation, employment, and export growth. This transformation is pivotal to realizing the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

Conclusion

Government's ongoing initiatives like Udyam Registration, PM Vishwakarma, PMEGP, SFURTI, and the Public Procurement Policy continue to demonstrate a committed effort towards integrating and empowering MSMEs. These measures, combined with the establishment of new institutions and missions for manufacturing and clean technology, reflect a holistic strategy to not only sustain but significantly amplify the role of MSMEs in driving economic growth, employment, and inclusive development in India.

MSMEs are revolutionising India’s growth story by driving innovation, generating employment, and empowering local communities. They are turning small ideas into big impacts, especially in rural and semi-urban areas. With strong policy support, digital tools, and access to new markets, these enterprises are becoming engines of sustainable and inclusive development. MSME Day is not just a celebration; it’s a reflection of how small businesses are shaping a self-reliant and future-ready India.

Source:

1. *https://www.pib.gov.in/PressNoteDetails.aspx?NoteId=154772&ModuleId=3#:~:text=MSMEs%20contribute%2030%25%20to%20India's,Assist%20Platforms%20as%20of%20now.*
2. *https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2099687*
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Role of Reserve Bank of India in Promoting Financial Inclusion*

Introduction

Financial inclusion means giving everyone, rich or poor, the chance to use banking and money services like savings, loans, insurance, and pensions. It helps people manage money safely and take part in the country's growth. The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) made a Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index) to check how well people in India can access financial services. In 2025, the index went up to 67.0, from 64.2 in 2024, showing good progress. Government schemes like Jan Dhan Yojana, Mudra Yojana, and digital payments (UPI, BHIM) have helped more people open bank accounts and use online payments. Financial inclusion is important because it reduces poverty, supports small businesses, helps women, and makes the economy stronger. India is moving fast toward a future where everyone can be part of the formal financial system.

Financial Inclusion is defined as the availability of affordable financial products and services to meet the needs of individuals and businesses in a responsible and sustainable way. Financial Inclusion supports entrepreneurship, business growth, empowers women and support in managing risks too which leads to strengthening of economic activities, boost in productivity and economic growth.

Financial Inclusion Index Explained

The **Financial Inclusion Index (FI-Index)** was started by the **Reserve Bank of India (RBI)** to measure how well people in India can access and use financial services. It helps track the country's progress in providing equal financial opportunities to all.

The index is made up of **97 indicators** that show how easily people can get banking, credit, insurance, and pension services. It is measured on a **scale from 0 to 100,** where **0 means no inclusion** and **100 means full inclusion.**

The FI-Index has three parts (sub-indices):

1. **Access (35%)** – Shows how easily people can reach financial services, both physically (banks, ATMs, post offices) and digitally (mobile banking, UPI, PoS terminals).
2. **Usage (45%)** – Tells how much people actually use these services, such as savings, loans, insurance, and online transactions.
3. **Quality (20%)** – Measures financial literacy, consumer protection, and how fairly services are distributed. It also checks if people understand financial products and have ways to report problems.

Together, these three sub-indices give a clear picture of how India is progressing towards **inclusive and fair financial growth.**

* *Dr. Lunghar Jajo, Executive (Academics), ICSI.*

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What is Financial Inclusion and Why is it Important?

- **Definition:**
    - Giving everyone, including **poor and rural people,** access to **useful and affordable financial products and services** such as **bank accounts, credit, insurance, and pensions.**
- **Principles:**
    - Services should be provided in a **safe, fair, and sustainable** manner.
- **Benefits:**
    - Helps people **start small businesses** and **manage their money.**
    - Enables families to **handle risks** like illness or crop loss.
    - Supports **women's empowerment** and **increases employment opportunities.**
    - Boosts **economic growth** by bringing more people into the **formal financial system.**
- **Global Importance:**
    - Recognized in the **United Nations' 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** as vital for achieving **7 out of 17 goals,** including **ending poverty** and **promoting equality.**
    - The **World Bank** considers financial inclusion a key part of development and tracks global progress through the **Global Findex Database.**
- **India's Progress:**
    - According to the **Global Findex 2025, 89% of adults in India** now have a **bank account**, showing major progress in building a more **inclusive economy.**

Strategies for Financial Inclusion in India

To achieve the vision of "Banking for All" and reduce poverty and income inequality, the Indian government has introduced several strategies. These strategies focus on infrastructure, usage, and financial literacy. Two key frameworks guide these efforts:

1. National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (NSFI) 2019–2024
2. National Strategy for Financial Education (NSFE) 2020–2025

National Strategy for Financial Inclusion (2019–2024)

The NSFI was launched to remove barriers in accessing financial services. Its main objectives are:

1. **Universal Access to Financial Services**
    - Every village should have at least one formal financial service provider within 5 km.
    - Account opening should be easy, digital, and paperless.
2. **Providing Basic Financial Services**
    - Every eligible adult should have access to:
        - Savings bank account

        - Credit/loan facilities
        - Micro life and non-life insurance
        - Pension product
        - Suitable investment product
    - Example: Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)

3. **Access to Livelihood and Skill Development**
    - Eligible citizens should get information about skill development programs.
    - Helps people earn income and participate in economic activities.
4. **Financial Literacy and Education**
    - Easy-to-understand audio-visual modules are created to educate people about financial products.
5. **Customer Protection and Grievance Redressal**
    - Citizens should know how to resolve complaints and access consumer protection services.

National Strategy for Financial Education (NSFE) 2020–2025

Financial literacy helps people make smart money decisions, improving their financial well-being. In India, many stakeholders—like the **Central and State governments, financial regulators, banks, NGOs, educational institutions, and civil society—**work together to spread financial knowledge. The **NSFE** ensures that the efforts of all these stakeholders are **coordinated and effective.**

To achieve its goals, the NSFE uses a "5-C Approach"

This approach aims to make **financial knowledge accessible, understandable, and actionable** for all citizens.

1. **Content** – Create relevant financial education materials, including **curriculum for schools, colleges, and training programs.**
2. **Capacity –** Build skills among intermediaries and providers of financial services.
3. **Community** – Promote **community-led programs** to teach financial literacy.
4. **Communication –** Use effective strategies to reach people and spread awareness.
5. **Collaboration –** Encourage all stakeholders to **work together** for better results.

Key Initiatives for Financial Inclusion in India

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
    - Financial inclusion revolution providing **banking, credit, insurance, pension, and remittance services.**
    - Launched on 28 August 2014
    - One **basic savings bank account**
    - **No minimum balance** required
    - **Accident insurance** cover of ₹1 lakh

- **Overdraft facility** of ₹10,000 for eligible account holders
- **55.98 crore beneficiaries** (as of August 2025)
- **13.55 lakh Bank Mitras** connect people to banking services
- **107 Digital Banking Units (DBUs)** provide account opening, fund transfers, passbook printing, and loan services (as of Dec 2024)

2. **Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana (PMSBY)**
   - Launched: 9 May 2015
   - Provides **accident insurance** for poor and underprivileged.
   - Annual premium: ₹20; Coverage: ₹2 lakh for accidental death/disability.
   - As of March 2025: **50.54 crore enrolments**
3. **Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana (PMJJBY)**
   - Provides **life insurance** for death due to any reason.
   - Annual premium: ₹436; Life cover: ₹2 lakh.
   - Over **23 crore people covered** in 10 years; **9 lakh families received support**
4. **Atal Pension Yojana (APY)**
   - Monthly pension for unorganized sector workers after age 60.
   - Pension options: ₹1,000–₹5,000 per month based on contributions.
   - As of April 2025: **7.65 crore subscribers**, women ~48%
5. **Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY)**
   - Provides loans up to ₹20 lakh to small and micro enterprises.
   - Total loans sanctioned as of August 2025: **53.85 crore**, ₹35.13 lakh crore
   - Focus on **women, minorities, and new entrepreneurs**
   - Special scheme **Tarun Plus** and **Credit Guarantee Fund** support larger loans
6. **Stand-Up India Scheme (SUI)**
   - Launched: 5 April 2016
   - Promotes entrepreneurship for **SC, ST, and women** in manufacturing, services, and agriculture.
   - Total loans sanctioned as of March 2025: ₹61,020.41 crore
7. **Unified Payments Interface (UPI)**
   - Launched: 2016 by NPCI
   - Integrates multiple bank accounts into **one mobile app** for easy digital payments.
   - June 2025: ₹24.03 lakh crore across 18.39 billion transactions
   - Accounts for **85% of digital transactions in India**

8. **Mahila Sammriddhi Yojana (MSY)**
    - Supports women from weak socio-economic backgrounds
    - Training + loans for group activities (SHG), loan up to ₹1.40 lakh, repayment 3.5 years
    - Till March 2025: ₹72,859 lakh disbursed
9. **Kisan Credit Card (KCC)**
    - Provides **timely credit to farmers** for agriculture and allied activities
    - Helps in buying inputs, meeting post-harvest expenses, and working capital needs
    - Operative KCC accounts increased from ₹4.26 lakh crore (2014) to ₹10.05 lakh crore (Dec 2024)
    - Benefits **7.72 crore farmers**

Nationwide Campaign for Financial Inclusion

The Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance launched a three-month nationwide campaign from July to September 2025 to reach every unbanked citizen in India.

Objectives of the campaign:

- Open new bank accounts and complete re-KYC of existing accounts
- Enrol citizens in Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY), PMJJBY, PMSBY, and Atal Pension Yojana (APY)
- Raise awareness about digital fraud prevention, grievance redressal, and access to unclaimed deposits

Impact of the first month (July 2025):

- 99,753 camps were held across the country
- 6.65 lakh new PMJDY accounts opened
- Over 10 lakh accounts completed re-verification of KYC

Conclusion

The consistent rise in India's Financial Inclusion Index reflects the country's steady progress toward making financial services accessible to all citizens. Key initiatives like the **Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, PMJJBY, PMSBY, Atal Pension Yojana**, and various credit and digital payment schemes have played a vital role in including underserved populations, women, farmers, and small entrepreneurs. Nationwide campaigns, such as the **Saturation of Financial Inclusion Campaign**, ensure that even the last unbanked citizen gains access to banking, insurance, pensions, and financial literacy. These efforts highlight the government's commitment to creating an **equitable, inclusive, and financially empowered India,** where every citizen can participate in economic growth and development.

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Current Affairs*

- **Government of India launches 'YUVA AI for ALL' - a free national course to help everyone understand Artificial Intelligence (November 18, 2025)**

  The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), under the **IndiaAI Mission**, has launched **'YUVA AI for ALL',** a first-of-its-kind free course that introduces the world of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to all Indians, especially the youth. This short, **4.5-hour self-paced course** is designed to make students, professionals and other curious learners comfortable with the basics of AI and to show how it's transforming the world. It's simple, practical, and filled with **real-life Indian examples** to make learning relatable and fun.

  The course is available **for free** on leading learning platforms - **FutureSkills Prime, iGOT Karmayogi**, and other popular ed-tech portals. Every learner who completes the course will get an **official certificate** from the Government of India.

  Through six short, engaging modules, the learners will:

  - Discover **what AI really is** and how it works
  - Learn **how AI is changing education, creativity, and work**
  - Understand **how to use AI tools safely and responsibly**
  - Explore **cool, real-world AI use cases from India**
  - Get a sneak peek into the **future of AI and new opportunities ahead**

  Why 'YUVA AI for ALL'

  - It's **100% free** and open to everyone
  - It allows learning at one's own pace — anytime, anywhere
  - Learners can earn a **Government of India certificate**
  - Gain skills that make one **future-ready**
  - It's a part of India's journey toward becoming an **AI-powered nation**

Building India's AI Future

With this initiative, MeitY aims to empower **1 crore (10 million)** citizens with foundational AI skills - helping bridge the digital divide, promote ethical AI adoption, and prepare India's workforce for the future.

Organizations, schools, and universities can partner with IndiaAI to make the course reach every corner of the country. Partners can integrate the course, promote it to learners, and co-brand certificates.

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

Developed for IndiaAI Mission by noted AI expert and author, Jaspreet Bindra, Founder of AI & Beyond and Tech Whisperer Ltd, the course blends global knowledge with India's context and focuses on **ethical, responsible, and inclusive AI use**.

For details: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2191334

- **Cabinet approves Export Promotion Mission to strengthen India's export ecosystem (November 12, 2025)**

  The Union Cabinet has approved the Export Promotion Mission (EPM) — a flagship initiative announced in the Union Budget 2025–26 to strengthen India's export competitiveness, particularly for MSMEs, first-time exporters, and labour-intensive sectors. The Mission will provide a comprehensive, flexible, and digitally driven framework for export promotion, with a total outlay of Rs.25,060 crore for FY 2025–26 to FY 2030–31. EPM marks a strategic shift from multiple fragmented schemes to a single, outcome-based, and adaptive mechanism that can respond swiftly to global trade challenges and evolving exporter needs.

  EPM is anchored in a collaborative framework involving the Department of Commerce, Ministry of MSME, Ministry of Finance, and other key stakeholders including Financial Institutions, Export Promotion Councils, Commodity Boards, industry associations, and state governments.

  The Mission will operate through two integrated sub-schemes:

  - **NIRYAT PROTSAHAN –** focuses on improving access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs through a range of instruments such as interest subvention, export factoring, collateral guarantees, credit cards for e-commerce exporters, and credit enhancement support for diversification into new markets.
  - **NIRYAT DISHA –** focuses on non-financial enablers that enhance market readiness and competitiveness, including export quality and compliance support, assistance for international branding, packaging, and participation in trade fairs, export warehousing and logistics, inland transport reimbursements, and trade intelligence and capacity-building initiatives.

  EPM consolidates key export support schemes such as the Interest Equalisation Scheme (IES) and Market Access Initiative (MAI), aligning them with contemporary trade needs.

  The Mission is designed to directly address structural challenges that constrain Indian exports, including:

  - limited and expensive trade finance access,
  - high cost of compliance with international export standards,
  - inadequate export branding and fragmented market access, and
  - logistical disadvantages for exporters in interior and low-export-intensity regions.

  Under EPM, priority support will be extended to sectors impacted by recent global tariff escalations, such as textiles, leather, gems & jewellery, engineering goods, and marine products. The interventions will help sustain export orders, protect jobs, and support diversification into new geographies.

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) will act as the implementing agency, with all processes — from application to disbursal — being managed through a dedicated digital platform integrated with existing trade systems.

The Mission is expected to:

- facilitate access to affordable trade finance for MSMEs,
- enhance export readiness through compliance and certification support,
- improve market access and visibility for Indian products,
- boost exports from non-traditional districts and sectors, and
- generate employment across manufacturing, logistics, and allied services.

EPM represents a forward-looking effort to make India's export framework more inclusive, technology-enabled, and globally competitive, aligning with the vision of Viksit Bharat @2047.

For details: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2189381

- **Cabinet approves Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters (CGSE) [November 12, 2025]**

The Union Cabinet, approved introduction of Credit Guarantee Scheme for Exporters (CGSE) for providing 100% credit guarantee coverage by National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) to Member Lending Institutions (MLIs) for extending additional credit facilities upto Rs. 20,000 crore to eligible exporters, including MSMEs.

The scheme shall be implemented by Department of Financial Services (DFS) through National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Limited (NCGTC) to provide additional credit support by MLIs to the eligible exporters including MSMEs. A management Committee formed under the chairmanship of Secretary, DFS will oversee the progress and implementation of the scheme.

The Scheme is expected to enhance the global competitiveness of Indian exporters and support diversification into new and emerging markets. By enabling collateral-free credit access under CGSE, it will be strengthen liquidity, ensure smooth business operations, reinforce India's progress towards achieving the USD 1 trillion export target. This will further reinforce India's journey towards Aatmanirbhar Bharat.

For details: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2189389

- **MeitY Unveils India AI Governance Guidelines under IndiaAI Mission to Ensure Safe, Inclusive, and Responsible Adoption of Artificial Intelligence across Sectors (November 05, 2025)**

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), under the IndiaAI Mission, unveiled the India AI Governance Guidelines, a comprehensive framework to ensure safe, inclusive, and responsible AI adoption across sectors.

The launch marks a key milestone ahead of the **India–AI Impact Summit 2026**, as India strengthens its leadership in responsible AI governance.

The guidelines propose a robust governance framework to foster cutting-edge innovation, and safely develop and deploy AI for all while mitigating risks to individuals and society. The framework comprises four key components:

- **Seven guiding principles (Sutras)** for ethical and responsible AI.
- **Key recommendations across six pillars** of AI governance.
- **An action plan** mapped to short, medium, and long-term timelines.
- **Practical guidelines** for industry, developers, and regulators to ensure transparent and accountable AI deployment.

For details: https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2186639

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Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. **In a business letter, "Yours faithfully" is used when:**
   a. The receiver's name is known
   b. The receiver's name is unknown
   c. The letter is informal
   d. It is a complaint letter
2. **Which of the following is an example of upward communication?**
   a. Circular from CEO to employees
   b. Employee reporting to manager about work progress
   c. Inter-departmental meeting
   d. Email sent to client
3. **Choose the correctly punctuated sentence:**
   a. Its a beautiful day.
   b. It's a beautiful day.
   c. Its' a beautiful day.
   d. It is' a beautiful day.
4. **Which of the following is the main purpose of a business report?**
   a. To entertain the reader
   b. To persuade customers to buy
   c. To present facts and findings for decision-making
   d. To express personal opinions
5. **The body of a business letter should be:**
   a. Emotional and personal
   b. Long and descriptive
   c. Clear, concise, and complete
   d. Informal and humorous

Part 2: Legal Aptitude & Logical Reasoning

6. **Which of the following words was added into the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?**
   a. Federal
   b. Socialist
   c. Sovereign
   d. Republic
7. **Which of the following is NOT a type of tort?**
   a. Negligence
   b. Defamation
   c. Breach of contract
   d. Trespass
8. **Memorandum of Association is/are**
   a. Internal rules of the company
   b. Guidelines for Board of Directors
   c. Agreement between Company and Board of Directors
   d. Charter of the Company
9. **Statements:**
   1. All cats are animals.
   2. Some animals are not dogs.

   Conclusion:

   I. Some cats are not dogs.
   II. All animals are cats.

   a. Only Conclusion I follows
   b. Only Conclusion II follows
   c. Both I and II follow
   d. Neither I nor II follows
10. **Find the next number in the series:**

    2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?

    a. 36
    b. 40
    c. 42
    d. 44

Paper 3: Economic and Business Environment

11. Which of the following best defines Business Economics?

a. The study of how businesses can minimize their costs only.

b. The study of how businesses make decisions regarding resource allocation under conditions of scarcity.

c. The study of national income and aggregate demand.

d. The study of government policies and taxation only.

12. Which of the following is a *macro-economic* concept?

a. Demand and supply of a single product

b. Determination of wages in an industry

c. National income and general price level

d. Cost and output determination of a firm

13. National income is the…

a. Total value of goods produced in a country

b. Total value of final goods and services produced in a country in one year

c. Total value of intermediate goods

d. Total population of a country

14. Which of the following can help overcome time management bottlenecks?

a. Avoiding automation

b. Reducing workforce

c. Leveraging technology tools such as automation and machine learning

d. Cutting operational hours

15. The main objective of the National Policy on Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015 is to:

a. Promote foreign investments in India

b. Meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed and standard

c. Increase government revenue through training taxes

d. Reduce industrial competition

Paper 4: Current Affairs and Quantitative Aptitude

16. Which organisation has partnered with EPFO to provide doorstep Digital Life Certificate (DLC) services for pensioners?

a. India Post Payments Bank (IPPB)

b. State Bank of India (SBI)

c. NABARD

d. Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

17. To enhance transparency and digital governance in the coal sector, which two digital platforms were launched by the Government recently?

a. Koyla Drishti and Khan Sugam

b. Koyla Shakti Dashboard and CLAMP Portal

c. Khan Data Portal and Coal Track System

d. e-Coal App and MineLink Platform

18. Who among the following became the first female Prime Minister of Japan?

a. Yuriko Koike

b. Seiko Noda

c. Sanae Takaichi

d. Yuko Obuchi

19. For the current financial year 2025-26, at what rates has the RBI set the GDP growth and inflation estimates?

a. GDP 6.5%, Inflation 3.0%

b. GDP 6.2%, Inflation 3.2%

c. GDP 7.0%, Inflation 2.8%

d. GDP 6.8%, Inflation 2.6%

20. With which company has DPIIT signed an MoU to strengthen India's biotech startup ecosystem?

a. Pfizer

b. Thermo Fisher Scientific

c. Novartis

d. Biocon

21. A farmer takes 500 mangoes to the market. In the first hour he sells 16% of the mangoes. In the second hour he sells 10% of the remaining mangoes. How many mangoes does he sell?

a. 222

b. 322

c. 42

d. 122

22. A farmer takes 500 mangoes to the market. In the first hour he sells 16% of the mangoes. In the second hour he sells 10% of the remaining mangoes. How many mangoes are left with him after two hours?

a. 478

b. 578

c. 378

d. 178

Answer Key

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

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Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

speak the truth. abide by the law.

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

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"

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ICSI House, 22, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 003
tel 011-4534 1000 **email** info@icsi.edu **website** www.icsi.edu