

CSEET

COMMUNIQUE

(e-bulletin)

JULY 2021



**THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India**

भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE

Statutory body under an Act of Parliament

(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)



CSEET COMMUNIQUE (e-bulletin)

◆ Issue : 16 ◆ July 2021 ◆

Content

President

- CS Nagendra D. Rao

Vice President

- CS Devendra V. Deshpande

Editorial Team

CS Alka Kapoor
Joint Secretary (SG)

CS Lakshmi Arun
Joint Director

CS Saurabh Jain
Joint Director

Dr. Akinchan Buddhodev Sinha
Deputy Director

Directorate of Academics

<i>Message from President</i>	1
<i>Exploring the Wheel Network of Communication</i>	3
<i>NBFCs - Its Overview and Critical Dimensions</i>	6
<i>Current Affairs</i>	11
<i>Sample Questions</i>	22

© The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

All rights reserved. No part of this e-bulletin may be translated or copied in any form or by any means without the prior written permission of The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.

Disclaimer : Although due care and diligence have been taken in preparation and uploading this e-bulletin, the Institute shall not be responsible for any loss or damage, resulting from any action taken on the basis of the contents of this e-bulletin. Anyone wishing to act on the basis of the material contained herein should do so after cross checking with the original source.



*“To acquire knowledge one must study; but to acquire wisdom, one must observe.”
- Marilyn vos Savant*

Dear Students,

At the very outset, I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) of July 2021 and best wishes to all of you as to tread on to the next step of your professional journey. To all those, who have not been able to jump high enough to reach the next level, my one and only word of advice is ‘Don’t Stop, Push harder, Keep Going ’; for it is perseverance that takes you the highest pinnacles of success.

Friends, all through our academic journey, we come across terms and words of the likes of knowledge, intelligence, intellect, wisdom, excellence and so on. What remains a bigger question is the fact that, do we as professionals, strive hard enough to gain not just knowledge, information or intelligence and strive towards the bigger attainments of intellect and wisdom ? Do we as participants in the future growth story of the nation endeavour to reach the summit of excellence ? And do we have a complete and thorough understanding of the idea, thought and understanding of the profession as well as the nation as has been envisioned by the founding fathers for the same ?

While these questions may leave us awestruck yet they serve as the perfect points of introspection. As we move forward into a professional space, even before we are ready to serve as the upholders of good governance in the India Inc., it is indeed both necessary as well as imperative that we hone ourselves, groom and polish ourselves to be able to reap maximum benefits from this journey of learning and turning the same into a journey of attaining excellence. And in the same

thought, it is essential to note that for metamorphosis of knowledge into wisdom, one has to assimilate knowledge in true sense.

Placing my complete trust and immense faith in your persistence to gain and learn and the desire to serve the nation, I sincerely hope that as future torchbearers of good governance, you all shall prove to be the true brand ambassadors of this profession.

Happy learning!!!

With warm regards,

(CS Nagendra D. Rao)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

Exploring the Wheel Network of Communication*

Introduction

In a wheel network, information flows to and from a single person. Employees in the group communicate primarily with that person rather than with each other. Such a communication network is a fast means of getting information to employees, since the person at the hub of the wheel can do so directly and efficiently. The wheel network relies on the leader to act as the central conduit (channel) for the entire group's communication.

In a wheel network, information flows to and from a single person. In such a network, the manager plays a vital role to spread information. Employees in the group communicate primarily with that person rather than with each other. Here the primary communication occurs between the members and the group manager and then the group manager shares the information with all. Such a communication network is a fast means of getting information to employees since the person at the hub of the wheel can do so directly and efficiently.

Exploring Further

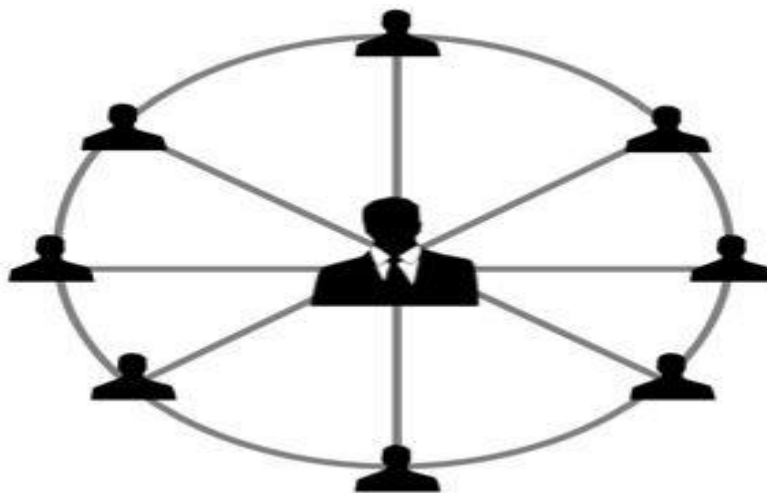
Wheel network is an information flow to and from one central member of the group. This network of communication is found in highly formal organization structures where the task-aimed approach to leadership is preferred to the employee-oriented approach.

The wheel network relies on the leader to act as the central conduit (channel) for the entire group's communication. Here all subordinates receive commands from one superior. It is a style of communication where the leader is the only one to receive or give communication. This communication network is found in highly formal organization structures where a task-oriented approach to leadership is preferred to an employee-oriented approach. The following exhibit 1 explains the structure of wheel network of communication

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

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

Exhibit 1
Wheel Network of Communication



Source: Assignment Point.

The common characteristics of wheel network of communication are as under:

- i) Information passes only from authority.
- ii) Less chance of misunderstanding.
- iii) Follow the process of a goal-oriented approach.

This is a highly centralized type of communication network where each subordinate receives commands or instructions from a single authority or superior 'A' and wants immediate feedback. This one person has to know everything about the business and relays all messages. The superior communicates the information to subordination to subordinates while the subordinates do not communicate amongst themselves. Employees have an exact idea of how decisions are made and how communication is handled.

As observed from the exhibit 1, the flow of information is faster and without any disruption from superior to subordinates, it may be inferred that wheel network form of communication improves productivity among the workforce and where output is required with no loss of time, it can do so.

In this era of cut-throat competition where a business organisation to derive maximum advantage out of an opportunity needs to be agile in procuring resourcing, putting them into production, disbursement of final products to distributors / wholesalers, retailers and to the end customers.

Wheel network of communication can be of immense assistance to explore business opportunities and transforming them into profits.

Conclusion

There are other networks of communication also, i.e., Single Chain network, Circular network, Free flow network etc. and every network has its own pros and cons and usage depending upon the nature of business, scale of operations, number of subordinates reporting to a superior, hierarchies in the organisation etc.

Reference

1. <https://www.wisdomjobs.com/e-university/principles-of-management-and-organisational-behaviour-tutorial-366/communication-networks-12761.html>
2. <https://www.assignmentpoint.com/business/management/wheel-network-in-business-communication.html>

NBFCs - Its Overview and Critical Dimensions*

Introduction

A Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) is a company registered under the Companies Act, 2013 and managed by Reserve Bank of India. They are mainly engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of shares/stocks/bonds/debentures/securities issued by Government or local authority or other marketable securities of a like nature, leasing, hire-purchase, insurance business, chit business but does not include any institution whose principal business is that of agriculture activity, industrial activity, purchase or sale of any goods (other than securities) or providing any services and sale/purchase/construction of immovable property. A non-banking institution which is a company and has principal business of receiving deposits under any scheme or arrangement in one lump sum or in instalments by way of contributions or in any other manner, is also a non-banking financial company (Residuary non-banking company).

NBFCs also provide a wide range of monetary advice like chit-reserves and advances. Hence it has become a very important part of our nation's Gross Domestic Product and NBFCs alone count for a 12.5% rise in the Gross Domestic Product of our country. Most people prefer NBFCs over banks as they find them safe, efficient, and quick in assisting with financial requirements. Moreover, there are various loan products available and there is flexibility and transparency in their services.

Evolution and Financial Access

Over the years, NBFCs have evolved given the extensive changes in the regulatory framework for NBFCs in India which have moved from simplified regulations to stringent and extensive regulations as well as towards rationalisation per the currently revised NBFC regulatory framework. Given these high levels of regulation, NBFCs have also emerged as preferred options to meet credit needs since the low cost of operations has provided these NBFCs an edge over banks.

NBFCs have gradually become important mechanisms to fuel growth and entrepreneurship due to the launch of government-backed schemes including Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana which has contributed to a significant increase in the number of bank accounts.

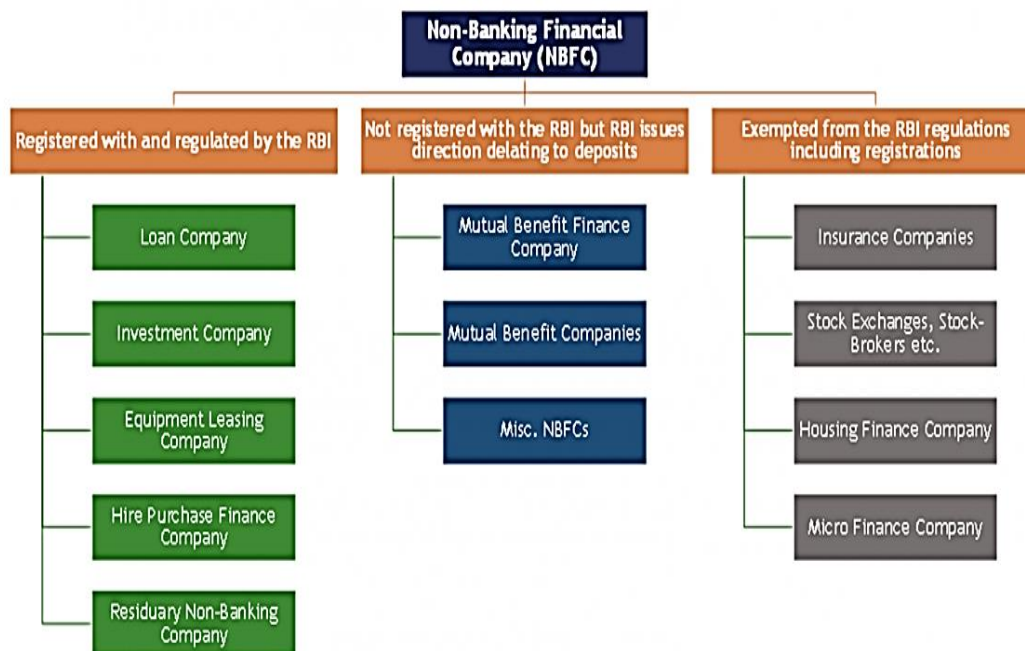
These NBFCs have also been key in being able to mitigate and manage the spread of risks during times of financial duress and have increasingly become recognized as complementary services to banks.

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

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

Most recently, i.e., as of Jan 22, 2021, there were 9,425 NBFCs registered with the RBI categorized as Asset Finance Companies, Loan Companies, Infrastructure Finance Companies (IFCs), Systematically Important Core Investment Company (NBFC - CIC - ND - SI), Infrastructure Debt Fund (NBFC - IDF) and Micro Finance Institutions (NBFC - MFIs). Please refer exhibit 1 to understand current NBFC classification and industry structure.

Exhibit 1
Current NBFC Classification and Industry Structure



Source: RBI; Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana; Indian Banks' Association - Indian Banking Sector 2020

NBFCs have become integral for all business services, including loans and credit facilities, retirement planning, money markets, underwriting and merger activities. As such these companies play an important role in providing credit to the unorganized sector and for small borrowers at local level. Additionally, hire purchase finance is also the largest activity of NBFCs and the rapid growth of NBFCs has gradually blurred the lines between banks and NBFCs although commercial banks have retained importance. These NBFCs facilitate long term investment and financing, which is challenging for banking sector, and the growth of NBFCs widens range of products available for individuals/institutions with resources to invest.

Top 10 NBFCs in India - Interesting Facts

There are a huge number of NBFCs operating in our country but here's a look at the current top 10 NBFCs in India.

- i) **Power Finance Corporation Limited:** Power Finance Corporation Limited was founded in 1986 and is a Navratna Status company. Rajeev Sharma is the Chairman & Managing Director of the company. Power Finance Corporation Limited is known to provide financial assistance to different power projects in the country. It supports organizations involved in Power generation,

- transmission, and distribution. The company is also listed on the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE).
- ii) *Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited*: Shriram Transport Finance Company Limited focuses on funding commercial and business vehicles, besides others. The company was founded in 1979 and has been offering funding services for Light Duty Trucks, Heavy Duty Trucks, Mini Trucks, Passenger Vehicles, Construction Vehicles, and Farm Equipments. The company's specialization is in general insurance, mutual funds, common assets, stock broking, and general protection.
 - iii) *Bajaj Finance Limited*: Bajaj Finserv was founded in 2007 and is a unit of Bajaj Holdings and Investments. It offers loans to doctors for career enhancement, home loans, gold loans, individual loans, business, and entrepreneur loans, and is an extremely popular finance company. Apart from these, Bajaj Finserv also provides services like wealth advisory, lending money, and general insurance. It has over 1400 branches across the country with more than 20000 employees.
 - iv) *Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited*: Mahindra & Mahindra Financial Services Limited (MMFSL) was established in 1991 and has over 1000 branches, and a customer base of over 3 million, all over the country. MMFSL is one of the most renowned organizations and has two affiliates offering Insurance services and rural housing financial services. It also specializes in offering gold advances, vehicle advances, corporate advances, home credits, working capital advances, and much more.
 - v) *Muthoot Finance Ltd.* : Muthoot Finance Ltd. is India's first NBFC tracing its history back to 1888 when it began as a small lender from a village in Kerala. Muthoot Finance Ltd. sanctions loans only against pledge of gold ornaments. It is a leader in India's gold loan and finance market. Besides financing gold transactions, Muthoot Finance Ltd. offers foreign exchange services, money transfers, wealth management services, travel, and tourism services. Gold coins are also sold at Muthoot Finance Branches. The company has its headquarters in Kerala, India, and operates over 4,400 branches throughout the country. It is also the parent company of Muthoot Housing Finance (India) Ltd, which offers home loans.
 - vi) *HDB Finance Services*: HDB Financial Services is operated by India's largest private-sector HDFC Bank. It offers a variety of secured and non-secured financial loans through a network of more than 1,000 branches in 22 Indian states and 3 Union Territories. It provides secured and unsecured loans, including personal and business loans, doctor's loans, auto loans, gold loans, new to credit loans, enterprise business loans, consumer durables loans, construction equipment loans, new and used car loans, equipment loans, and tractor loans. The company operates through Lending Business and BPO Services segments. It is considered the fastest growing NBFC in India today.
 - vii) *Cholamandalam* : Cholamandalam Investment and Finance Company Limited (Chola), was incorporated in 1978 as the financial services arm of the Murugappa Group. Chola started as an equipment financing company and has surged ahead as a complete financial services provider offering all kinds of services like - vehicle finance, home loans, home equity loans, SME loans,

- investment advisory services, stockbroking, and a host of other financial services to customers. Chola has 725 branches across India with assets under management above INR 35,000 Crores.
- viii) *Tata Capital Financial Services Ltd:* Tata Capital Financial Services Limited is top of India's leading NBFCs. Established in 2007, it is a subsidiary of Tata Sons Limited. TCFS describes itself as a one-stop financial service provider that caters to the diverse needs of retail, corporate and institutional customers across businesses. It is registered with RBI as 'Systemically Important Non-Deposit Accepting Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC)'. Among the various products offered by TCFS to individuals, families, and businesses, are commercial finance, infrastructure finance, wealth management, consumer loans, and distribution and marketing of Tata Cards.
 - ix) *L & T Finance Limited :* L & T Finance Limited is a strong player in the non-banking financial sector and was established in 1994. Headquartered in Mumbai, L & T offers funding services to different sectors like trade, industry, agriculture, Commercial Vehicle loans, Individual Vehicle loans, and corporate and rural loans. The company caters to more than 10 lakh people. In 2010, L & T was awarded the "Company of the year" in the Economic Times awards.
 - x) *Aditya Birla Finance Ltd.:* Aditya Birla Finance Limited, a part of the Aditya Birla Financial Services, was incorporated in 1991 and is an ISO 9001:2008 certified NBFC. ABFL is registered with RBI as a 'systemically important non-deposit accepting NBFC' and it ranks among the top five largest private diversified NBFCs in India. It offers precise and customized solutions across a wide range, from corporate finance to commercial mortgage, and from capital markets to structured finance.

Budgetary Initiatives for NBFCs

The expansionary and growth-focussed Budget 2021-22 which has made an endeavour to provide the much required fillip to the economic growth due to the slowdown induced by the COVID-19 outbreak, in this regard, Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs), including housing finance companies role in the renaissance of Indian economy cannot be ignored.

Given that the NBFCs are the largest net borrowers from the financial system (as defined by the RBI), the proposal to set up a permanent institutional framework to facilitate purchase of debt securities during the stressed and normal times bodes well for the sector, which faced funding constraints over the last two years.

Such a permanent institutional framework will assist immensely in improving the liquidity in the secondary bond markets and bring renaissance in the overall demand for primary issuances; it could also act as a backstop during stressed situations. Further, the recapitalisation of public sector banks by about Rs 20,000 crore is expected to improve their lending capacity and free-up limits for taking further exposure towards NBFCs.

NBFC-IDFs (Infrastructure Development Funds), as per the budget proposal, can issue zero-coupon debentures, which would help widen their investor base. The above initiatives would facilitate long-term financing to NBFCs lending to the infrastructure and related segments.

NBFCs also stand to benefit from the reduction in the minimum loan size for recovery under the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest (SARFAESI) Act. The budget also proposes setting up of asset reconstruction company (ARC) and asset management company (AMC) to take over existing stressed debt of public sector banks; NBFCs may also benefit from this going forward, if made applicable, for their wholesale exposures.

Way Forward

It is heartening to note that India Ratings and Ratings (Ind-Ra) has maintained its stable outlook on retail non-banking finance company (NBFC) and housing finance company sectors for FY22. Improved system liquidity and strong capital buffers have boosted loan disbursements.

Ongoing stress in public sector banks (PSUs) because of increasing bad debt, lending in rural areas deterioration has provided NBFCs with the opportunity to increase presence. The success of these NBFCs vs. PSUs can be attributed to product lines, lower cost, wider and effective reach, strong risk management capabilities to check and control bad debts, and a better understanding of customer segments versus banks.

NBFCs have witnessed success in the passenger and commercial vehicle finance segments as well as growing AUM in personal loan and housing finance sector. Additionally, improving macro-economic conditions, higher credit penetrations, consumption themes and disruptive digital trends have influenced NBFC credit growth.

Stress in public sector units (PSUs), underlying credit demand, digital disruption for MSMEs and SMEs as well as increased consumption and distribution access and sectors where traditional banks do not lend are major reasons for the switch from traditional banks to NBFCs.

Reference

1. <https://www.rbi.org.in/Scripts/FAQView.aspx?Id=92>
2. <https://www.nelito.com/blog/the-top-10-nbfcs-in-india.html>
3. <https://www.moneycontrol.com/news/business/analysis-budget-2021-ticks-right-checkboxes-for-nbfc-revival-but-implementation-remains-key-6451241.html>
4. <https://www.investindia.gov.in/team-india-blogs/importance-nbfcs-india>

Current Affairs*

- GOVERNMENT CREATES A NEW MINISTRY OF CO-OPERATION**

In a historic move, a separate 'Ministry of Co-operation' has been created by the Government for realizing the vision of 'Sahkar se Samridhi'. This ministry will provide a separate administrative, legal and policy framework for strengthening the cooperative movement in the country. The Ministry will work to streamline processes for 'Ease of doing business' for co-operatives and enable development of Multi-State Co-operatives (MSCS). It will help deepen Co-operatives as a true people based movement reaching upto the grassroots.

For details:

<https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1733225>

- APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNORS AS ON JULY 06, 2021**

S. No.	Name of Governor	Transferred from	State/UT
1.	Shri P.S. Sreedharan Pillai	Mizoram	Goa
2.	Shri Satyadev Narayan Arya	Haryana	Tripura
3.	Shri Ramesh Bais	Tripura	Jharkhand
4.	Shri Thaawarchand Gehlot	-	Karnataka
5.	Shri Bandaru Dattatraya	Himachal Pradesh	Haryana

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

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

6.	Dr. Hari Babu Kambhampati	-	Mizoram
7.	Shri Mangubhai Chhaganbhai Patel	-	Madhya Pradesh
8.	Shri Rajendra Vishwanath Arlekar	-	Himachal Pradesh

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1733051>

- NEW PORTFOLIOS OF MINISTER IN UNION CABINET AS ON JULY 07, 2021**

The President of India, as advised by the Prime Minister, has directed the allocation of portfolios among the following members of the Council of Ministers :-

Shri Narendra Modi **Prime Minister** and also in-charge of:
 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;
 Department of Atomic Energy;
 Department of Space;
 All important policy issues; and
 All other portfolios not allocated to any Minister.

CABINET MINISTERS

1.	Shri Raj Nath Singh	Minister of Defence
2.	Shri Amit Shah	Minister of Home Affairs; and Minister of Cooperation
3.	Shri Nitin Jairam Gadkari	Minister of Road Transport and Highways
4.	Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman	Minister of Finance; and Minister of Corporate Affairs

5.	Shri Narendra Singh Tomar	Minister of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
6.	Dr. Subrahmanyam Jaishankar	Minister of External Affairs
7.	Shri Arjun Munda	Minister of Tribal Affairs
8.	Smt. Smriti Zubin Irani	Minister of Women and Child Development
9.	Shri Piyush Goyal	Minister of Commerce and Industry; Minister of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and Minister of Textiles
10.	Shri Dharmendra Pradhan	Minister of Education; and Minister of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
11.	Shri Pralhad Joshi	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; Minister of Coal; and Minister of Mines
12.	Shri Narayan Tatu Rane	Minister of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
13.	Shri Sarbananda Sonowal	Minister of Ports, Shipping and Waterways; and Minister of AYUSH
14.	Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi	Minister of Minority Affairs

15.	Dr. Virendra Kumar	Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment
16.	Shri Giriraj Singh	Minister of Rural Development; and Minister of Panchayati Raj
17.	Shri Jyotiraditya M. Scindia	Minister of Civil Aviation
18.	Shri Ramchandra Prasad Singh	Minister of Steel
19.	Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw	Minister of Railways; Minister of Communications; and Minister of Electronics and Information Technology
20.	Shri Pashu Pati Kumar Paras	Minister of Food Processing Industries
21.	Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat	Minister of Jal Shakti
22.	Shri Kiren Rijiju	Minister of Law and Justice
23.	Shri Raj Kumar Singh	Minister of Power; and Minister of New and Renewable Energy
24.	Shri Hardeep Singh Puri	Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and Minister of Housing and Urban Affairs

25.	Shri Mansukh Mandaviya	Minister of Health and Family Welfare; and Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers
26.	Shri Bhupender Yadav	Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change; and Minister of Labour and Employment
27.	Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey	Minister of Heavy Industries
28.	Shri Parshottam Rupala	Minister of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
29.	Shri G. Kishan Reddy	Minister of Culture; Minister of Tourism; and Minister of Development of North Eastern Region
30.	Shri Anurag Singh Thakur	Minister of Information and Broadcasting; and Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

1.	Rao Inderjit Singh	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation; Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Planning; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Corporate Affairs
----	--------------------	---

2.	Dr. Jitendra Singh	<p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Science and Technology;</p> <p>Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Earth Sciences;</p> <p>Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office;</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions;</p> <p>Minister of State in the Department of Atomic Energy; and</p> <p>Minister of State in the Department of Space</p>
----	--------------------	--

MINISTERS OF STATE

1.	Shri Shripad Yesso Naik	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways; and</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism</p>
2.	Shri Faggansingh Kulaste	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Steel; and</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development</p>
3.	Shri Prahalad Singh Patel	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti; and</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries</p>
4.	Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey	<p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and</p> <p>Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change</p>

5.	Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture
6.	General (Retd.) V. K. Singh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation
7.	Shri Krishan Pal	Minister of State in the Ministry of Power; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Heavy Industries
8.	Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways; Minister of State in the Ministry of Coal; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Mines
9.	Shri Ramdas Athawale	Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
10.	Sadhvi Niranjan Jyoti	Minister of State in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Development
11.	Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Balyan	Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying
12.	Shri Nityanand Rai	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs

13.	Shri Pankaj Chaowdhary	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
14.	Smt. Anupriya Singh Patel	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
15.	Prof. S. P. Singh Baghel	Minister of State in the Ministry of Law and Justice
16.	Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
17.	Sushri Shobha Karandlaje	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
18.	Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma	Minister of State in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
19.	Smt. Darshana Vikram Jardosh	Minister of State in the Ministry of Textiles; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways
20.	Shri V. Muraleedharan	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
21.	Smt. Meenakashi Lekhi	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Culture

22.	Shri Som Parkash	Minister of State in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
23.	Smt. Renuka Singh Saruta	Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs
24.	Shri Rameswar Teli	Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Labour and Employment
25.	Shri Kailash Choudhary	Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare
26.	Smt. Annpurna Devi	Minister of State in the Ministry of Education
27.	Shri A. Narayanaswamy	Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
28.	Shri Kaushal Kishore	Minister of State in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs
29.	Shri Ajay Bhatt	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Tourism
30.	Shri B. L. Verma	Minister of State in the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Cooperation
31.	Shri Ajay Kumar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs
32.	Shri Devusinh Chauhan	Minister of State in the Ministry of Communications

33.	Shri Bhagwanth Khuba	Minister of State in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers
34.	Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil	Minister of State in the Ministry of Panchayati Raj
35.	Sushri Pratima Bhounik	Minister of State in the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
36.	Dr. Subhas Sarkar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Education
37.	Dr. Bhagwat Kishanrao Karad	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance
38.	Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh	Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Education
39.	Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar	Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
40.	Shri Bishweswar Tudu	Minister of State in the Ministry of Tribal Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Jal Shakti
41.	Shri Shantanu Thakur	Minister of State in the Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways
42.	Dr. Munjapara Mahendrabhai	Minister of State in the Ministry of Women and Child Development; and Minister of State in the Ministry of AYUSH

43.	Shri John Barla	Minister of State in the Ministry of Minority Affairs
44.	Dr. L. Murugan	Minister of State in the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
45.	Shri Nisith Pramanik	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs; and Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports

Source: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=1733526>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. A_____ is used to end a declarative sentence, a sentence which is not a question or an exclamation.
 - a. Comma
 - b. Space
 - c. Hyphen
 - d. Full stop
2. Give an Antonym for the word: Audacity
 - a. Affectionate
 - b. Lavish
 - c. Bravado
 - d. Cowardice
3. Noise is a _____ barrier to communication.
 - a. Physical
 - b. Socio-Psychological
 - c. Semantic
 - d. None of the above
4. Which of these reports contains information of a routine nature?
 - a. Progress report
 - b. Periodic report
 - c. Laboratory report
 - d. Trouble report
5. In MIS system design, the sources of information may be categorized as _____ and_____.
 - a. constructive, destructive
 - b. internal, external
 - c. personal, organizational
 - d. useful, unuseful

6. Memo is a type of _____.
 - a. Written communication
 - b. Audio visual communication
 - c. Audio communication
 - d. Oral communication
7. _____ allows cumbersome knowledge to be maintained and easily accessed throughout the company using hypermedia and web technologies.
 - a. Web publishing
 - b. Web communication
 - c. Web circulars
 - d. Website
8. Fill up the blanks by choosing the most appropriate option:
There isn't _____ water in the overhead tank.
 - a. Lot of
 - b. Little
 - c. Any
 - d. Something
9. Choose the most appropriate option for each of the following questions:
“Faux pas” means:
 - a. Fake identity
 - b. Social blunder
 - c. False
 - d. Expected to happening
10. _____ is used to find, retrieve and display information available on the World Wide Web.
 - a. Internet
 - b. Web browser
 - c. Email
 - d. Intranet
11. ‘A communication should be clear so the recipient can understand what the sender really wants to communicate’ denotes which Principle of Communication?
 - a. Principle of Conciseness
 - b. Principle of Consideration
 - c. Principle of Correctness
 - d. Principle of Clarity

12. Read the jumbled passage carefully and then pick the option in which the best sequence is shown
- i) This clearly indicates that the brains of men and women are organized differently in the way they process speech.
 - ii) Difference in the way men and women process language is of specially interest to brain researchers.
 - iii) However, women are more likely than men to suffer aphasia when the front part of the brain is damaged.
 - iv) It has been known that aphasia-a kind of speech disorder - is more common in men than in women when the left side of the brain is damaged in an accident or after a stroke

The best sequence is:

- a. ii, iv, iii, i
 - b. iv, i, iii, ii
 - c. ii, i, iii, iv
 - d. iv, iii, ii, i
13. Find out the appropriate meaning of the given word from the choices given below it:
- Empathy
- a. Tranquillity
 - b. Opposition
 - c. Understanding
 - d. Ire
14. Choose the most appropriate option for each of the following question:
- “Mala fide” means:
- a. bad intention
 - b. generous
 - c. genuine
 - d. trustworthy
15. Choose the most grammatically correct option from below
- a. The Titanic did not reach its destination
 - b. The Titanic did not reach her destination
 - c. The Titanic did not reach their destination
 - d. The Titanic did not reach his destination

16. Choose the correct spellings in options given below
 - a. Remuneration
 - b. Renumeration
 - c. Remunaratation
 - d. Renumaration
17. The Listener forming a biased opinion by looking at the speaker's look, dress and mannerism is a sign of:
 - a. Pre-judging the speaking
 - b. Diffidence
 - c. Over enthusiasm
 - d. Disinterestedness
18. According to _____, Communication in its simplest form of conveying of information from one person to another.
 - a. Drucker
 - b. Kotler
 - c. Hudson
 - d. Scott
19. Full form of www is:
 - a. World wide web
 - b. World with web
 - c. World wide word
 - d. Web wide world
20. _____ follows the organisational hierarchy and chain of command.
 - a. Wheel network of communication
 - b. Chain network of communication
 - c. Star network of communication
 - d. Circuit network of communication

Read the following passage and answer the questions from 21 to 25.

When you grow up in a place where it rains five months a year, wise elders help you to get acquainted with the rain early. They teach you that it is ignorant to think that it is the same rain falling every day. Oh no, the rain is always doing different things at different times. There is rain that is gentle, and there is also rain that falls too hard and damages the crops. Hence, the prayer for the sweet rain that helps the crops to grow.

The monsoon in the Naga hills goes by the native name, khuthotei (which means the rice-growing season). It lasts from May to early or mid-October. The local residents firmly believe that Durga Puja in October announces the end of rain. After that, one might expect a couple of short winter showers,

and the spring showers in March and April. Finally, comes the “big rain” in May; proper rainstorms accompanied by heart-stopping lightning and ear-splitting thunder. I have stood out in storms looking at lightning arc across dark skies, a light-and-sound show that can go on for hours.

This is the season when people use the word sezuo or siizu to refer to the week-long rains, when clothes don’t dry and smell of mould, when fungus forms on the floor and when you can’t see the moon or the stars because of the rainclouds. But you learn not to complain. Rain, after all, is the farmer’s friend and brings food to the table. Rituals and festivals centre around the agricultural rhythm of life, which is the occupation of about 70 per cent of the population.

The wise learn to understand its ways. I grew up hearing my grandfather say, “It’s very windy this year. We’ll get good rain.” If the windy season was short and weak, he worried there might not be enough rain for the crops. I learned the interconnectedness of the seasons from childhood, and marvelled at how the wind could bring rain. Another evening, many rainy seasons ago, my paternal aunt observed the new moon and worried, “Its legs are in the air, we’re in for some heavy rain.” She was right. That week, a storm cut off power lines and brought down trees and bamboos.

Eskimos boast of having a hundred names for snow. Norwegians in the north can describe all kinds of snow by an equal amount of names: pudder, powder snow, wet snow, slaps, extra wet snow, tight snowfall, dry snow, and at least 95 more categories of snow. Likewise, in India we have names and names for rain. Some are common, some are passing into history.

The rains are also called after flowering plants and people believe that the blossoming of those plants draws out rain. Once the monsoons set in, field work is carried out in earnest and the work of uprooting and transplanting paddy in flooded terrace fields is done. The months of hard labour are June, July and August. In August, as the phrogii plant begins to bloom, a rain will fall. This August rain, also called phrogii, is a sign that the time for cultivation is over. If any new grain seeds are sown, they may not sprout; even if they do sprout, they are not likely to bear grain. The rain acts as a kind of farmer’s almanac.

The urban population of school-goers and office-goers naturally dislikes the monsoon and its accompanying problems of landslides, muddy streets and periodic infections. For non-farmers, the month of September can be depressing, when the rainfall is incessant and the awareness persists that the monsoons will last out till October. One needs to have the heart of a farmer to remain grateful for the watery days, and be able to observe – from what seems to the inexperienced as a continuous downpour – the many kinds of rain. Some of the commonly known rain-weeks are named after the plants that alternately bloom in August and September. The native belief is that the flowers draw out the rain.

Each rain period has a job to fulfil: October rain helps garlic bulbs to form, while kiimunyo rain helps the rice bear grain. Without it, the ears of rice cannot form properly. End October is the most beautiful month in the Naga hills, as the fields turn gold and wild sunflowers bloom over the slopes, all

heralding the harvest. Prayers go up for protecting the fields from storms, and the rains to retreat because the grain needs to stand in the sun and ripen. The cycle nears completion a few weeks before the harvest, and the rain does retreat so thoroughly from the reaped furrows that the earth quickly turns hard. The months of rain become a distant memory until it starts all over again.

21. The rains are called after flowering plants because
 - a. heavy rains kill plants.
 - b. flowers grow in the rainy season.
 - c. it is believed that the plants bring the rain.
 - d. flowers grow all the year round.
22. The rain is like a calendar for farmers because
 - a. it tells them when to sow and when to harvest.
 - b. it tells them the birthdays of their children.
 - c. each month has a time for plantation.
 - d. different kinds of rain tell different things.
23. People who live in cities don't like rain because
 - a. it brings mud and sickness with it.
 - b. they are not bothered about the farmers.
 - c. they don't like the plants that grow during the rain.
 - d. going shopping becomes difficult.
24. People pray asking the rain to retreat because
 - a. the fungus and mould need to dry.
 - b. children don't get a chance to play.
 - c. the crops need the sun and heat to ripen.
 - d. they like to pray.
25. People learn not to complain because
 - a. they have become better and wise.
 - b. rain is farmer's friend and brings food to the table.
 - c. they cannot satisfy the rain gods.
 - d. they can't change the weather cycles.
26. Which of these is not a benefit of Intranet?
 - a. Business Operations and Management
 - b. Promote Common Corporate Culture
 - c. Supports a Distributed Computing Architecture
 - d. Delayed update mechanism.

27. Which of these best defines an ADR?
 - a. A statutory document filed by every company annually with the Registrar of Companies, stating the particulars such as status, names of directors, shareholders, indebtedness etc. of the company
 - b. A receipt showing evidence that shares of a foreign corporation are held on deposit or under control of an U.S banking institution used to facilitate transactions and expedite transfer of beneficial ownership for a foreign security in the United States.
 - c. The financial statement generally prepared at the end of a period usually the financial year showing the assets, liabilities and net worth of an organisation.
 - d. None of the above.
28. Travel Magazine did ___ extremely interesting article on ___ world's most amazing buildings.
 - a. An, a
 - b. A, An
 - c. An, The
 - d. The, Is
29. Which is or are the factors responsible for communication failures?
 - a. Lack of planning
 - b. False assumptions
 - c. Ambiguity
 - d. All of the above
30. The channel of communication which is mostly associated with gossip and rumours is called:
 - a. Formal communication
 - b. Grapevine
 - c. Social gatherings
 - d. Upward communication
31. _____ is a physiological process which involves receiving the sound waves by the eardrum and transferring them to the brain.
 - a. Explaining
 - b. Telling
 - c. Hearing
 - d. Listening

32. Which of the following is not the purpose of listening?
- a. To critically assess what is being said.
 - b. To show interest, concern and concentration.
 - c. To encourage the speaker to communicate fully, openly and honestly
 - d. To avoid gaining a full and accurate understanding into the speakers point of view and ideas.
33. In_____, the listener has a purpose of not only empathizing with the speaker but also to use this deep concentration in order to help the speaker understand, change or develop in some way.
- a. Sympathetic listening
 - b. Appreciative listening
 - c. Therapeutic listening
 - d. Biased listening
34. A_____ helps us in retrieving the letter at a later stage.
- a. Reference Number
 - b. Receipt Number
 - c. Voucher Number
 - d. Register Number
35. Which of the following is or are the purpose of MIS?
- a. To prepare short and long-term plans for the future.
 - b. To allocate different types of resources to different functional areas.
 - c. To allow management by exception.
 - d. All of the above

Paper 2 : Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

36. Which of the following are the functions of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India?
- a. Conduct of elections to the Council of the Institute
 - b. Regulation of Training of the Students
 - c. Examination of the Student
 - d. All of the above
37. According to the Constitution of India, all citizens shall have the right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business is a
- a. Statutory Duties
 - b. Fundamental Duties
 - c. Voluntary Duties
 - d. Fundamental Rights
38. Under which of the following articles of constitution of India, president can impose presidential rule in a state?
- a. Article 355
 - b. Article 352
 - c. Article 356
 - d. Article 360
39. Every promise and every set of promises forming the consideration for each other is called_____
- a. An offer
 - b. None of above
 - c. A proposal
 - d. An agreement
40. Doctrine of Consensus ad idem means
- a. Going against each other
 - b. Taking Consent from the Party
 - c. None of the other
 - d. Meeting of Minds

41. Principle: The consideration or object of an agreement is unlawful if the Court regards it as opposed to public policy. Every agreement of which the object or consideration is unlawful is void. Facts: A promises to obtain for B an employment in the public service and B promises to pay Rs. 5,00,000/- to A. Which of the following is correct?
- There is a voidable contract between A and B.
 - There is an agreement between A and B which can be enforced by the court of law.
 - There is a contract between A and B.
 - There is an agreement between A and B which cannot be enforced by the court of law.
42. Turpis contractus means:
- At the proper time
 - Under silence
 - An infamous contract
 - An immoral contract
43. Fundamental Rights mentioned in the Constitution of India borrowed from:
- British Constitution
 - Canadian Constitution
 - U.S. Constitution
 - Russian Constitution
44. The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and _____ other Judges.
- 32
 - 31
 - 33
 - 34
45. Domestic arrangements between husband and wife is not a contract under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 because:
- Consideration is absent
 - There is no consensus ad idem
 - They are specifically excluded from the Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - There is no intention to create legal relationship

46. Constitution day of India is celebrated on _____.
a. 1st January
b. 26th November
c. 15th August
d. 2nd October
47. According to the Constitution of India, all citizens shall have the right to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business is a
a. Statutory Duties
b. Fundamental Duties
c. Voluntary Duties
d. Fundamental Rights
48. Tort is a
a. None of the above
b. Civil as well as criminal wrong
c. Criminal wrong
d. Civil wrong
49. Which Article of the Constitution provides that All laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, in so far as they are inconsistent with Part III (Fundamental Rights), shall, to the extent of such inconsistency, be void.
a. Article 12
b. Article 13
c. Article 14
d. Article 15
50. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides ““No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law”
a. Article 19
b. Article 20
c. Article 21
d. Article 22

51. is not a Writ under Article 32 of the Constitution of India.
- a. *habeas corpus*
 - b. *mandamus*
 - c. *Ubi jus Ibi remedeum*
 - d. *quo warranto*
52. A stranger to a contract sue both under the English and Indian law for want of privity of contract.
- a. May
 - b. Can
 - c. Cannot
 - d. Will
53. If any default is made in holding an AGM of the company, the company and every officer of the company who is in default shall be punishable with fine which may extend to
- a. Rs. 50,000/-
 - b. Rs. 1,00,000/-
 - c. Rs. 2,00,000/-
 - d. Rs. 5,00,000/-
54. A and B are young ones of C. If C is the father of A, but B is not the son of C. How are B and C related?
- a. Daughter and Father
 - b. None of these
 - c. Newpew and Uncle
 - d. Niece and Uncle
55. 280 oranges are divided among some boys and girls whose total number is 50 so that each boy gets 5 oranges and each girl get 7 oranges. The number of girls is
- a. 15
 - b. 35
 - c. 30
 - d. 20

56. A correct clock shows 9 o'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 3 o'clock in the afternoon?
- a. 160°
 - b. 150°
 - c. 144°
 - d. 180°
57. Choose the word which is not similar to the other words in the group.
- a. Dashboard
 - b. Dock
 - c. Fender
 - d. Bonnet
58. An accurate clock shows 10 o'clock in the morning. Through how many degrees will the hour hand rotate when the clock shows 6 o'clock in the evening?
- a. 180
 - b. 220
 - c. 190
 - d. 240
59. RAP, MAP, HOT FUN, ?
- a. CAT
 - b. HNE
 - c. STN
 - d. PGI
60. What will come in place of Question Mark? 13, 26, ?, 42, 65
- a. 49
 - b. 42
 - c. 30
 - d. 39

61. Statements:
All the Harmoniums are Instruments.
All the Instruments are flutes.
Conclusion:
I. All the flutes are Instruments.
II. All the Harmoniums are Flutes.
a. Only I conclusion follows.
b. Neither I nor II follows
c. Either I or II follows
d. Only II conclusion follows
62. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Leaf 2. Fruit 3. Stem 4. Root 5. Flower
a. 4, 3, 1, 5, 2
b. 4, 1, 3, 5, 2
c. 4, 3, 1, 2, 5
d. 3, 4, 5, 1, 2
63. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence
1. Police 2. Punishment 3. Crime 4. Judge 5. Judgement
a. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1
b. 1, 2, 4, 3, 5
c. 3, 1, 2, 4, 5
d. 3, 1, 4, 5, 2
64. Arrange the words given below in a meaningful sequence.
1. Cut 2. Put on 3. Mark 4. Measure 5. Tailor
a. 2, 4, 3, 1, 5
b. 1, 3, 2, 4, 5
c. 3, 1, 5, 4, 2
d. 4, 3, 1, 5, 2

65. A man said to a lady, "The son of your only brother is the brother of my wife". What is the lady to the man.
- Grand father
 - Mother
 - Sister of father-in-law
 - Maternal aunt
66. If in a certain language, SACHIN is coded as RZBGHM, how is ROGER coded in that code?
- QNFEQ
 - QNEDQ
 - QNFFQ
 - QNFDQ
67. UV, QR, MN, IJ _____.
What is next in the series?
- EF
 - AC
 - GK
 - DC
68. In a code language,
A is written as B, B is written as C, C is written as D and so on, then how will JACK be written in that code language ?
- KBDL
 - BKDL
 - LDBK
 - BDLK
69. In a certain code, TOPPER is written as 613382 and LAST is written as 7496. How is LAPTOP written in that code?
- 316347
 - 743613
 - 163473
 - 613473

70. If Keyboard is called Sky, water is called Sun, air is called Pencil, cloud is called sky, sky is called Earth, sea is called Mercury, where do the aeroplanes fly?
- a. Sky
 - b. Sun
 - c. Pencil
 - d. Earth

Paper 3 : Economic and Business Environment

71. _____ 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
72. The Law of Demand governs the relationship between the _____ and the _____.
 - a. Desire and Price.
 - b. Desire and Ability.
 - c. Quantity demanded and Desire.
 - d. Quantity demanded and Price.
73. Ease of Doing Business Report is prepared by which of the following organisation?
 - a. United Nations Organisation (UNO)
 - b. New Development Bank
 - c. World Bank
 - d. Asian Development Bank
74. _____ is Gross Domestic Product (GDP) plus net factor income from abroad
 - a. Net Domestic Product
 - b. Gross National Product
 - c. Net National Product
 - d. Gross Domestic Product
75. The formula to calculate Gross Domestic Product is:
 - a. Net Domestic Product / Depreciation
 - b. Net Domestic Product x Depreciation
 - c. Net Domestic Product - Depreciation
 - d. Net Domestic Product + Depreciation
76. The _____ is the gross fiscal deficit less net lending of the Central government.
 - a. Capital Account Deficit
 - b. Current Account Deficit
 - c. Gross Fiscal Deficit
 - d. Net Fiscal Deficit

77. Under Non-Banking Finance Company a / an _____ means any company which is a financial institution carrying on as its principal business the acquisition of securities
- Investment Company
 - Asset Finance Company
 - Infrastructure Finance Company
 - Loan Company
78. The _____ refers to the amount of a good producers are willing to supply when receiving a certain price
- Quantity Procured
 - Quantity Stored
 - Quantity Produced
 - Quantity Supplied
79. What is the formula to compute Operating Surplus?
- Gross Value added at Factor Cost - Compensation of Employees - Depreciation
 - Gross Value Added at Factor Cost + Compensation of Employees + Depreciation
 - Gross Value Added at Market Price - Compensation of Employees
 - Gross Value Added at Factor Cost - Compensation of Employees + Depreciation
80. _____ is expenditure incurred on by business firms on a) new plants, b) adding to the stock of inventories and c) on newly constructed houses
- Investment expenditure
 - None of the above
 - Consumption expenditure
 - Net exports
81. If the demand for a commodity rises more than in proportion to rise in income then the income elasticity of demand will be_____.
- Unity
 - Less than zero
 - Greater than unity
 - Greater than zero but less than one
82. National Company Law Tribunal has been constituted under _____
- Competition Act, 2002
 - Companies Act, 1956
 - Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - Companies Act, 2013

83. The primary objective of _____ was to meet the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard and sustainability
- a. National Policy for Skill Development and Earning Capacity
 - b. National Policy for Skill Determination and Entrepreneurship
 - c. New Policy for Skill Development and Earning Capacity
 - d. National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship
84. The long form of DPIIT is:
- a. Department for Promotion of Innovation and International Trade
 - b. Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade
 - c. Department for Proliferation of Innovation and Internal Trade
 - d. Department for Promotion of Industry and International Trade
85. The latin phrase 'Ceteris Paribus' means:
- a. Other things are beyond imagination
 - b. Other things remaining the same
 - c. No presence of any factors
 - d. Other things being changeable
86. The Revenue Budget records all _____ and _____
- a. Revenue receipts and Revenue expenditure
 - b. Revenue receipts and Capital expenditure
 - c. Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure
 - d. Revenue receipts and Capital receipts
87. 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
88. Commercial banks are regulated under the _____
- a. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
 - b. Indian Companies Act, 2013
 - c. Indian Contract Act, 1872
 - d. Banking Regulation Act, 1949

89. “The products in the market are homogenous, i.e. they are completely identical”, is the assumption of which form of market competition?
- Duopoly
 - Monopoly
 - Monopolistic Competition
 - Perfect Competition
90. National Skill Development Corporation was set up by_____
- Ministry of Finance
 - Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
 - Ministry of Agriculture
 - Ministry of Human Resource Development
91. ‘No change in consumers’ income’, is the assumption of which of the following laws of Economics?
- Law of Supply
 - Law of Increasing Returns to Scale
 - Law of Diminishing Returns to Scale
 - Law of Demand
92. If $e_p = 0$, then it signifies:
- Perfectly Elastic Demand
 - Perfectly Inelastic Demand
 - Relatively Inelastic Demand
 - Unitary Elastic Demand
93. In 1978, UTI was de-linked from the RBI and the _____ took over the regulatory and administrative control place in place of RBI.
- Small Industries Development Bank of India
 - Industrial Finance Corporation of India
 - Industrial Development Bank of India
 - National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

94. From the following information calculate Gross National Product at Market Price.
- GDP at Factor Cost = INR 1000 Crore
- GDP at Market Price = INR 2000 Crore
- Net Income from Abroad = INR 100 Crore
- INR 900 Crore
 - INR 1100 Crore
 - INR 1900 Crore
 - INR 2100 Crore
95. Salaries, subsidies and interest payments are part of _____ in union budget.
- Revenue Expenditure
 - Indirect Expenditure
 - Direct Expenditure
 - Capital Expenditure
96. Consumer spending less on luxury items like car due to recession will fall under which of the following business environment?
- Political Environment
 - Social Environment
 - Technological Environment
 - Economic Environment
97. _____ if any, must be deducted from the value added while calculating national income as per the Product Method, as it does not result into real increase in output.
- Stock Depreciation
 - Stock Loss due to theft
 - Stock Appreciation
 - Stock Insured

98. From the following information compute Private Income
- NNP at Factor Cost = INR 5000 crore
- Transfer Payments = INR 400 crore
- Interest on Public Debt = INR 100 crore
- Social Security disbursements = INR 100 crore
- Profits and Surpluses of Public Undertakings = INR 300 crore
- INR 6200 crore
 - INR 5100 crore
 - INR 5400 crore
 - INR 6000 crore
99. From the following information compute Net National Product (NNP) at market prices. GNP at Market Prices = INR 500 crore
- Depreciation = INR 100 crore
- Transfer Payments = INR 200 crore
- Subsidies = INR 50 crore
- INR 950 crore
 - INR 650 crore
 - INR 350 crore
 - INR 400 crore
100. _____ refers to market value of the final goods and services produced within the domestic territory of a country during a financial year, as estimated using the current year prices.
- Real National Product
 - Net Domestic Product
 - Nominal Gross Domestic Product
 - Real Gross Domestic Product
101. Personal income is never equal to the national income, because the former includes the _____ whereas they are not included in the national income.
- Factor payments
 - Income payments
 - Transfer payments
 - Foreign payments

102. The proposals of the government for levy of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by Parliament are submitted to Parliament through _____.
- a. Finance Bill
 - b. Ordinary Bill
 - c. Appropriation Bill
 - d. Expenditure Bill
103. Interest payments on debts, subsidies etc., is covered under which of the following budgets?
- a. Master Budget
 - b. Exports Budget
 - c. Capital Budget
 - d. Revenue Budget
104. Disinvestment receipts is covered under which of the following?
- a. Master Budget
 - b. Capital Budget
 - c. Revenue Budget
 - d. Exports Budget
105. In February 2003, following the repeal of the Unit Trust of India Act, 1963, UTI was bifurcated into two separate entities, viz., the _____ and _____ which functions under the SEBI MF Regulations.
- a. Specified Undertakings of the Union Territory of India (SUUTI) and UTI Mutual Fund
 - b. Specified Undertakings of the Union Trust of India (SUUTI) and UTI Mutual Fund
 - c. Specified Undertakings of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) and UTI Mutual Fund
 - d. Specified Undertakings of the Unit Trust of India (SUUTI) and SBI Mutual Fund

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

106. Who is the new CEO of Amazon?
- Elon Musk
 - Richard Branson
 - Andy Jassy
 - Sundar Pichai
107. Veteran Congress leader Virbhadra Singh passed away on July 8, 2021. He had served as the Chief Minister of which state for six terms?
- Uttarakhand
 - Himachal Pradesh
 - Uttar Pradesh
 - Rajasthan
108. Who among the following has been appointed as the new Governor of Karnataka?
- Bandaru Dattatraya
 - Narendra Singh Tomar
 - Thawarchand Gehlot
 - Mahendra Nath Pandey
109. Who became the second Indian-born woman to fly to space after Kalpana Chawla?
- Sirisha Bandla
 - Sunita Williams
 - Shawna Pandya
 - None of the above
110. Who is the new Health Minister of India?
- Ashwini Vaishnaw
 - Kiren Rijiju
 - Mansukh Mandaviya
 - Bhupendra Yadav
111. Who among the following has been recommended by the BCCI for the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award 2021?
- R Ashwin
 - KL Rahul
 - Jasprit Bumrah
 - Shikhar Dhawan

112. The Central Government imposed stock limits on wholesalers, retailers, millers and importers of which commodity, to control price rise?
- a. Rice
 - b. Pulses
 - c. Vegetables
 - d. Sugar Cane
113. Which vaccine effectively neutralises both Alpha and Delta variant of COVID-19, as per US National Institute of Health?
- a. Covishield
 - b. Covaxin
 - c. J&J
 - d. Sputnik V
114. Ramgarh Vishdhari Sanctuary has been named as the fourth Tiger Reserve in which among the following states?
- a. Gujarat
 - b. Madhya Pradesh
 - c. Maharashtra
 - d. Rajasthan
115. Who has become the leading run-scorer in all formats in women's cricket?
- a. Mithali Raj
 - b. Veda Krishnamurthy
 - c. Harmanpreet Kaur
 - d. Smriti Mandhana
116. The 2020 Summer Olympics, officially the Games of the XXXII Olympiad is an upcoming international multi-sport event scheduled to be held from 23 July to 8 August 2021 is being organised in which of the following Country?
- a. Japan
 - b. India
 - c. USA
 - d. China

117. Which Aerospace and defense manufacturer recently provided the Indian Navy with its 10th P-8I aircraft?
- a. Northrop Grumman
 - b. GE Aviation
 - c. Lockheed Martin
 - d. Boeing
118. Which nation won Euro Cup 2020 for the first time since 1968?
- a. England
 - b. Switzerland
 - c. Italy
 - d. Spain
119. How much was India's retail inflation in June 2021?
- a. 6.24 percent
 - b. 6.25 percent
 - c. 6.26 percent
 - d. 6.27 percent
120. Which state government has decided to develop a corridor connecting three tiger reserves?
- a. Assam
 - b. Rajasthan
 - c. Uttarakhand
 - d. Uttar Pradesh

Answer Key:

Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans	Q.No.	Ans.	Q.No.	Ans.
1	d	21	c	41	d	61	d	81	c	101	c
2	d	22	a	42	d	62	a	82	d	102	a
3	a	23	a	43	c	63	d	83	d	103	d
4	b	24	c	44	c	64	d	84	b	104	b
5	b	25	c	45	d	65	c	85	b	105	c
6	a	26	d	46	b	66	d	86	a	106	c
7	a	27	b	47	d	67	a	87	a	107	b
8	c	28	c	48	d	68	a	88	d	108	c
9	b	29	d	49	b	69	b	89	d	109	a
10	b	30	b	50	c	70	d	90	a	110	c
11	d	31	c	51	c	71	c	91	d	111	a
12	a	32	d	52	c	72	d	92	b	112	b
13	c	33	c	53	b	73	c	93	c	113	b
14	a	34	a	54	a	74	b	94	d	114	d
15	a	35	d	55	a	75	d	95	a	115	a
16	a	36	d	56	d	76	d	96	d	116	a
17	a	37	d	57	b	77	a	97	c	117	d
18	c	38	c	58	d	78	d	98	b	118	c
19	a	39	d	59	a	79	a	99	d	119	c
20	b	40	d	60	d	80	a	100	c	120	b

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

इपटवक the truth. above by the law.

Vision

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

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"



**THE INSTITUTE OF
Company Secretaries of India**

भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान

IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE

Statutory body under an Act of Parliament

(Under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Corporate Affairs)

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

Connect with ICSI

www.icsi.edu



Grievance Redressal Portal : <http://support.icsi.edu>