

# CSEET Communique

FEBRUARY 2026

e-bulletin



**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 : 70 ◆ February 2026 ◆

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*"As you start to walk on the way, the way appears."  
Clarity doesn't come before action. It comes from action.  
~ Rumi*

### **Dear Students,**

Penning down my very first communique or message for the youngest members of the ICSI Family, I cannot help but wonder as to how surreal the feeling would have been for all my predecessors. It would not be an exaggeration to say that although as a student, I had dreamt of meeting the man behind the words, but never did in my wildest of dreams expect myself to be the one writing them.

But then as they say, *"With every achievement, the dreams change"*. At first, it is all about clearing a stage of Examination and even before you realize you are putting in your heart and soul to serve the profession and with that your nation.

I am definitely more than sure that this story would be corroborated by every person who has taken to this seat before me. And while we share a sense of oneness with all our members but it is you, in whom we see our past gone by and future to be...

Having taken to the Chair on 19th of January, if I am to share the highlights of the time passed by - the top most position would be acquired by the celebration of the 77th Republic Day - a beautiful and soulful reiteration of our responsibilities towards upholding the laws of this nation. The Union Budget on the weekend following opened up for us an entire basket of opportunities.

As a Governance Professional myself, and that too on the practising side, it has been a delight to guide, to handhold, and to impact the compliance mechanisms of all business organizations of all forms, sizes and structures.

The 2026-27 Budget, while adding funds and benefits, schemes and incentives for every segment of business enterprise on one hand, has also aimed at modifying compliances for certain set of companies on the other. All of this is opening up numerous doors of opportunity - all at once. And even further, to support the members in the profession, the scheme of *Corporate Mitras* is being launched to create a brigade of para professionals. Contrary to popular opinion, and as well-clarified by the Ministry and its officials, these para professionals will in no way be replacing the Company Secretaries or reducing the opportunities existing. And as they say, an extra pair of hands never hurt... With that

understanding, come 25th of February and not only the profession and corporates, the nation awaits your service...!

Having celebrated the festival of honouring the goddess of knowledge and wisdom, with this shloka I bow before her seeking blessings for academically satisfying and professionally motivating times ahead,

सरस्वति नमस्तुभ्यं वरदे कामरूपिणि।  
विद्यारम्भं करिष्यामि सिद्धिर्भवतु मे सदा ॥

And for your upcoming results, on behalf of the entire Team ICSI, I wish you,

All the very Best !!!

Regards,

**(CS Pawan G. Chandak)**

*President*

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

## ARTICLE

## Importance of Public Relations in Communication\*

Public Relations (PR) is a strategic communication approach that fosters mutually advantageous relationships between organizations and their audiences. In our current information-centric society, effective communication is vital for influencing public perception, establishing trust, and sustaining a favorable organizational reputation. Public relations is key in making sure that communication remains clear, ethical, and consistent.

**Building Trust and Credibility**

**Facilitating Two-Way Communication**

**Managing Crisis Communication**

**Enhancing Organizational Image and Reputation**

**Supporting Internal Communication**

### 1. Building Trust and Credibility

A key function of public relations in communication is to establish trust and credibility. PR emphasizes honest and open communication, enabling organizations to earn the confidence of the public. In contrast to advertising, PR messages are typically conveyed through earned media like news articles, press releases, and interviews, which are often viewed as more trustworthy.

For example, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the Indian government employed public relations strategies such as daily press briefings from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare to share updates on case statistics, safety protocols, and vaccination efforts. This consistent and transparent communication played a significant role in mitigating panic and fostering public trust.

### 2. Facilitating Two-Way Communication

Public relations fosters two-way communication, allowing organizations to share messages while also listening to input from stakeholders. This exchange facilitates organizations in grasping public expectations and adapting their strategies accordingly. The Tata Group effectively utilizes social media to connect with customers, address issues, and collect feedback. This interactive engagement bolsters the bond between the company and the public and improves its corporate reputation.

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

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

### 3. Managing Crisis Communication

Crisis scenarios can harm an organization's reputation if not managed effectively. Public relations is essential in crisis communication, as it offers timely, precise, and responsible information to the public. For instance, when IndiGo Airlines dealt with flight delays caused by operational challenges, the airline released official statements clarifying the circumstances and expressing remorse to passengers. This PR-focused communication aided in addressing customer discontent and safeguarding the brand's reputation.

### 4. Enhancing Organizational Image and Reputation

Public relations plays a crucial role in creating and upholding a favorable image by emphasizing organizational successes, initiatives for social responsibility, and ethical standards. Infosys consistently shares information about its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts like digital education programs and sustainability initiatives via press releases and annual reports. This enhances its reputation as a socially responsible company.

### 5. Supporting Internal Communication

Public relations extends beyond just external audiences; it also enhances communication within the organization. Ensuring that employees are well-informed boosts morale, aligns them with the company's objectives, and increases overall productivity. Major corporations utilize internal newsletters, town hall gatherings, and digital channels to convey company policies and successes, keeping employees engaged and knowledgeable.

Public relations is an indispensable component of effective communication. Through trust-building, two-way interaction, crisis management, reputation enhancement, and internal communication, PR ensures that organizations maintain strong and positive relationships with their stakeholders. In a rapidly evolving communication environment, the importance of public relations continues to grow.

#### Sources:

- [https://api.pageplace.de/preview/DT0400.9780273775775\\_A24571589/preview-9780273775775\\_A24571589.pdf](https://api.pageplace.de/preview/DT0400.9780273775775_A24571589/preview-9780273775775_A24571589.pdf)
- <https://exeedcollege.com/blog/what-is-public-relations-and-why-is-pr-important/>

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## PAPER 1 - BUSINESS COMMUNICATION

## Nouns &amp; Kinds of Nouns\*

Nouns are naming words. Every language has its own set of nouns and the list is open ended. Nouns can be singular or plural. Singular nouns refer to one person, place, thing, or idea, while plural nouns refer to more than one. A Noun is the name of a person, place or thing. A thing includes a quality (fear), a material (gold), a collection (herd, army), a state (adherence) and an action (cheat, mock, movement). Accordingly, nouns can be classified into five kinds.

**Common nouns**

A common noun denotes any individual or item of a particular category, rather than a specific individual or item. It represents a general person, place, or object.

E.g., cow, dog, girl, boy, man, woman

**Proper nouns**

A proper noun refers to the specific name of a distinct individual or entity, such as a name designated for a specific person, location, river, or mountain, among others. Proper nouns are capitalized words that identify specific, one-of-a-kind entities like people (Sachin), places (Delhi), organizations (Google), brands (Nykaa), or specific events (Diwali).

**Collective nouns**

A collective noun refers to a name for a collection or group of individuals or items of the same type.

For e.g., Army, Herd, bunch, band, etc

**Material nouns**

A material noun refers to the name of a substance, material, or ingredient from which things are constructed.

For e.g., milk, cement, cotton, steel, etc

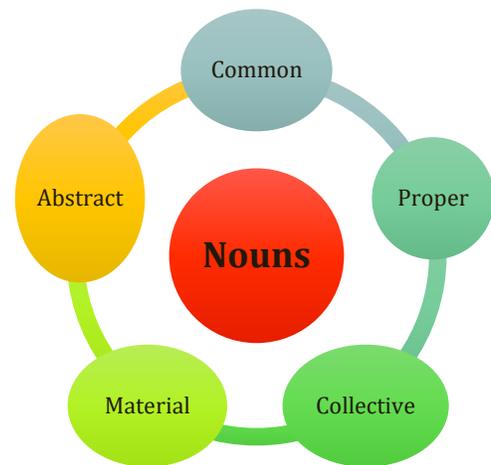
**Abstract nouns**

An abstract noun refers to a quality, condition, or idea.

For e.g., failure, joy, sorrow, hope, love, etc.

Source:

- <https://assets.vmou.ac.in/IGE.pdf>
- <https://www.scribbr.com/nouns-and-pronouns/collective-nouns/#:~:text=A%20collective%20noun%20is%20a,or%20%E2%80%9CThe%20Rolling%20Stones.%E2%80%9D>



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

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## PAPER 2 - FUNDAMENTALS OF ACCOUNTING

### Meaning & Characteristics of Depreciation\*

#### Meaning of Depreciation

A business enterprise acquires different types of fixed assets depending upon its requirements and financial conditions. Fixed assets have a long life and are held for use in the business for production of goods and services. Whenever an asset is used in business, its value gets reduced and sooner or later the asset becomes obsolete. Depreciation is a permanent, continuous and gradual shrinkage in the book value of a fixed asset. It is the fall in the quality or value of a fixed asset through physical wear and tear due to use or passage of time or from any other cause. Depreciation takes place irrespective of regular repairs and maintenance. As the asset is used for business purpose, the annual loss in the value of the asset is like any other expenditure. Hence, the cost of fixed assets has to be written off over its useful economic life as a loss.

Thus, depreciation is a process of allocating the cost of a fixed asset over its estimated useful life in a rational and systematic manner.

“A measure of the wearing out, consumption or other loss of value of a depreciable asset arising from use, effluxion of time or obsolescence through technology and market changes. Depreciation is allocated so as to charge a fair proportion of depreciable amount in each accounting period during the expected useful life of the asset. Depreciation includes amortisation of assets whose useful life is predetermined.”

#### Characteristics of Depreciation

Depreciation refers to a permanent, continuous and gradual decrease in the utility value of a fixed asset and it continues till the end of the useful life of the asset.

Depreciation is a charge against profit (i.e. revenue earned) for a particular accounting period.

Depreciation is always computed in a systematic and rational manner since it is not a sudden loss.

Depreciation is a process of allocation of expired cost and not of valuation of fixed assets.

Whatever method for calculating depreciation is followed, the exact amount of depreciation can never be calculated, and it can only be estimated.

Depreciation is caused due to physical factors and functional factors. The fundamental objectives of depreciation are - (a) to maintain the nominal capital invested in fixed assets, and (b) to allocate the expired portion of the cost of fixed assets over a number of accounting periods.

Depreciation is must, i.e., it always takes place whether the asset is carefully handled or neglected.

If the market value of a fixed asset is fluctuating, the same does not affect the amount of depreciation so made on the respective assets.

Depreciation is calculated in respect of fixed assets only, i.e., plant, machinery, furniture etc.

\* CA Govind Krishna Agarwal, Deputy Director, ICSI.

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## PAPER 3 - ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT

### Exceptions to the Law of Demand\*

**Law of Demand:** Law of Demand states that other things being equal, there is a negative relation between demand for a commodity and its price. In other words, when price of the commodity increases, demand for it falls and when price of the commodity decreases, demand for it rises, other factors remaining the same.

There are few exceptional cases where the law of demand is not applicable, which may be categorised as follows:

**Giffen Goods:** In the case of certain inferior goods called Giffen goods (named after Sir Robert Giffen), when the prices fall, quite often less quantity will be purchased than before because of the negative income effect and people's increasing preference for a superior commodity with the rise in their real income. Examples of Giffen goods can include bread, rice, and wheat.

**Articles of Snob Appeal:** Sometimes, certain commodities are demanded just because they happen to be expensive or prestige goods, and have a 'snob appeal'. They satisfy the aristocratic desire to preserve exclusiveness for unique goods.

**Speculation:** When people speculate about changes in the price of a commodity in the future, they may not act according to the law of demand at the present price, say, when people are convinced that the price of a particular commodity will rise still further, they will not contract their demand with the given price rise: on the contrary, they may purchase more for the purpose of hoarding.

**Consumer's Psychological Bias or Illusion:** When the consumer is wrongly biased against the quality of the commodity with the price change, he may contract this demand with a fall in price.

#### For Details:

1. [https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/student/Paper\\_3\\_Economic\\_and\\_Business\\_Environment\\_CSEET\\_18122025.pdf](https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/student/Paper_3_Economic_and_Business_Environment_CSEET_18122025.pdf)
2. <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/leec202.pdf>

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

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## Introduction to Entrepreneurship\*

### Who is an Entrepreneur?

Entrepreneurship is a very famous word amongst the business community life. 'One who undertakes an endeavor' is the meaning of the French word entrepreneur. There is no one definitive profile. Successful entrepreneurs come in various ages, income levels, gender, and race. They differ in education and experience. But research indicates that most successful entrepreneurs share certain personal attributes, including: creativity, dedication, determination, flexibility, leadership, passion, self-confidence, and "smarts."

"Smarts" consists of common sense joined with knowledge or experience in a related business or endeavour. The former gives a person good instinct, the latter, expertise. Many people have smarts they don't recognize. A person who successfully keeps a household on a budget has organizational and financial skills. Employment, education, and life experiences all contribute to smarts.

Every entrepreneur has these qualities in different degrees. But what if a person lacks one or more? Many skills can be learned. Or, someone can be hired who has strengths that the entrepreneur lacks. The most important strategy is to be aware of strengths and to build on them.

### Characteristics of an Entrepreneur:

**Mental Ability:** entrepreneur must have creative thinking and must be able to analyse problems and situations. He should be able to anticipate changes

**Business Secrecy:** he should guard his business secrets from his competitors.

**Clear Objectives:** he must have clear objectives as to the exact nature of business or the nature of goods to be produced

**Human Relation:** he must maintain good relations with his customers, employees etc. to maintain good relationship he should have emotional stability, personal relations, tactfulness and consideration.

**Communication Ability:** he should have good communication skills means both the sender and the receiver should understand each others message.

\* CS Bharati Lohchab, Executive (Academics), ICSI

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## PAPER 4 – BUSINESS LAWS & MANAGEMENT

1. **Obiter dicta refers to:**
  - a. The facts of the case
  - b. The reasoning essential for deciding the case
  - c. Incidental or persuasive observations made by the judge
  - d. Mandatory legal principles
2. **Which management style gives employees the highest degree of freedom and autonomy in their work?**
  - a. Autocratic
  - b. Persuasive
  - c. Paternalistic
  - d. Laissez-faire
3. **Under Section 128 of the Indian Contract Act, the liability of the surety is:**
  - a. Less than that of the principal debtor
  - b. Co-extensive with that of the principal debtor
  - c. More than that of the principal debtor
  - d. Discretionary for the court
4. **The true test of partnership is:**
  - a. Partnership deed
  - b. Sharing of profits
  - c. Mutual agency
  - d. None of the above
5. **Which of the following is *NOT* one of Henry Fayol's 14 Principles of Management?**
  - a. Unity of Command
  - b. Stability of Tenure
  - c. Scientific Selection and Training
  - d. Esprit de Corps

### Answer Key

1	c	2	d	3	b	4	c	5	c
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\* *Anushi Agrawal, Consultant, ICSI.*

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## Restructured CSEET Examination Enrolment (Effective from June 2026 Session)

The restructured CSEET Examinations will be conducted **three times a year** — in **June, October** and **February**

- i. **Mode of Examination** The restructured CSEET will be held in **Centre-Based Mode** at designated examination centres across different cities in India.
- ii. **Cut off dates during which the students can submit examination form with prescribed fee**

Session	Exam Enrolment (Without Late Fee)	Exam Enrolment (With Late Fee)	Change Window upto 16:00 hrs
June	1 <sup>st</sup> March – 7 <sup>th</sup> April	8 <sup>th</sup> April – 20 <sup>th</sup> April	21 <sup>st</sup> April – 1 <sup>st</sup> May
October	1 <sup>st</sup> July – 7 <sup>th</sup> August	8 <sup>th</sup> August – 20 <sup>th</sup> August	21 <sup>st</sup> August – 1 <sup>st</sup> September
February	1 <sup>st</sup> November – 7 <sup>th</sup> December	8 <sup>th</sup> December – 20 <sup>th</sup> December	21 <sup>st</sup> December – 1 <sup>st</sup> January

iii. **Mandatory requirement**

- Candidates shall be required to complete Student Induction Programme (SIP) before enrolling for CSEET Examination.

iv. **Examination Fee Structure**

- Examination Fee Per Session: ₹1,500
- Late fee applicable: ₹250
- Change of Centre: ₹250 Each Change
- For the Overseas Centre (Dubai), an additional surcharge of US\$100 (or the equivalent amount in Indian Rupees) will be charged along with the prescribed examination fee.
- Fee Concession to the following categories:

Category	Concession
SC/ST	50%
Physically Handicapped	50%
ICSI Staff and Wards / Spouse of ICSI Staff	75%

v. **Medium of Examination: English**

- vi. E-Admit Card can be generated from the website of the Institute i.e., ***www.icsi.edu*** (10 days prior the date of Exam)
- vii. **Result Declaration & Passing Criteria**

Cut off Dates	June Session	October Session	February Session
Result	Last Week of July	Last week of November	Last Week of March

- Passing criteria : A candidate shall be declared pass in CSEET if he/she secures in one sitting, a minimum of forty percent marks in each paper and fifty percent marks in the aggregate of all papers of CSEET.

*For more details related to timings and pattern of examination, please visit FAQ available at:*

*[https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/STUDENT\\_SERVICE/CSEET\\_FAQ.pdf](https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/STUDENT_SERVICE/CSEET_FAQ.pdf)*

For latest announcements and time table, please visit: *www.icsi.edu*

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## Motto

सत्यं वद | धर्मं चर ।

इष्यते तेह त्वाते, पाइए गेहोतःठुपइतइइ

## Vision

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

## Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"



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ICSI House, 22, Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi 110 003

tel 011-4534 1000 email info@icsi.edu website www.icsi.edu