CSEET
Communique

e-bulletin

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"One Earth. One Family. One Future."

Dear Students,

Less than a year ago, December 01, 2022 became a momentous day in history as India assumed the presidency of the G20 forum, taking over from Indonesia. Inspired from the Maha Upanishad, *Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam*, which translates to "One Earth, One Family, One Future," became the theme of India's G20 presidency. A celebration spanning over three quarters of the year, the Summit culminated pompous grandeur as the Leaders of the world made their way to the Bharat Mandapam, shook hands and made serious ground breaking deliberations, chalking the way for the future.

One aspect that each and every country wholeheartedly agrees upon is the strength of the youth in shaping the economies and nations of tomorrow. While pursuing CSEET might be the beginning of your professional career, as you move ahead, rise in the ladder, the expectations from each one of you as professionals, as caretakers of good governance would change shape and form. Not only will you want yourself to be informed about the changing economic and business dynamics but to guide your corporates and clients to the best of your abilities.

Although the G20 Summit might have lent greater grandeur and magnanimity, the month of September has always been special for all of us as we have cherished the celebration of Teacher's Day across the nation. Over the past few years, we at ICSI have taken to celebrating the day in the form of dedicated Teachers' Conferences bringing together educators and having mindful conversations on the academic future of the nation.

I am sure that you all would have taken to your own sweet ways of paying obeisance to your Gurus and Teachers for it is these guiding lights that have selflessly shown the way.

All that said, I am sure that those students who will be appearing for the first time in CSEET under ICSI New Syllabus 2022 must be enthusiastic to take up the challenge.

With great hope from each one of you to excel in CSEET, I would want you to study meticulously all the concepts to develop a robust knowledge base. Friends, CSEET is the first step in the journey of becoming a governance professional and it is dedication, discipline and determination right from the very beginning that shall lead you to excellence.

Keep reading, Keep assimilating knowledge and keep scaling astral heights !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Manish Gupta)
President
The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

Overview of Digital Communication*

Introduction

Digital communication has become necessary in business and is becoming more common. The use of smartphones, laptops, tablets and other electronic devices has made it easier to stay in touch with work colleagues wherever a person is.

Digital communication is the process of transmitting information from one person to another using digital devices. It can be as simple as sending a text message or email, or as complex as using social media or video conferencing. In today's digital world, communication is more important than ever before.

Digital communication is important in business for a number of reasons. First, it allows businesses to reach a wider audience with their message. This is important for businesses that want to raise awareness of their product or service. Additionally, digital communication is often more cost-effective than traditional forms of marketing and advertising. And finally, digital communication can be more engaging and interactive than other forms of communication, which can help build relationships with customers and clients.

The benefits of digital communication in workplace are as under:

1. *Increased Flexibility*

Flexibility is a key component to organizational success. With increasing flexibility comes a need for projects and workflows that are equally flexible. The challenge is that most organizations have a legacy infrastructure designed to support only static business processes, which can make it difficult to implement the agility needed to compete in today's fast-paced business environment.

2. *Reduction in operational costs*

Businesses today are constantly seeking ways to reduce operational costs, which can be especially challenging for smaller businesses that do not have the resources and infrastructure of large corporations. A successful small business will look for every opportunity to keep overhead down, and it is possible that a digital workplace could offer a solution.

3. *Improved Productivity*

A digital workplace is the backbone of many modern companies. It can improve productivity, but it also creates a more collaborative environment and eliminates inactive time in the workday. The digital workplace will continue to grow as technology advances, and we put more emphasis on productivity at work.

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4. *Increased Revenue*

When an organization can reduce costs and increase productivity simultaneously, that results in increased revenue.

5. *Increased Performance*

Using effective digital tools, such as an intranet that can leverage Google Analytics integration, will allow you to identify KPIs like bounce rate and time spent on site. With this information, you can determine areas of improvement to optimize your processes – both internally and externally.

6. *Employee satisfaction*

All businesses are now looking at ways to make their work environment more attractive for employees. Gone are the days when employee retention meant ensuring that employees had safe working conditions and were paid a fair wage. Today, employers must provide an attractive workplace with adequate technology to attract top talent, retain key staff members, and gain a competitive edge. Employers have several options available to them to improve the digital workplace.

7. *Improve customer experience*

As technology continues to evolve, so do our expectations of online and in-person experiences. Gone are the days when we were satisfied with a "good enough" digital experience; today, we demand more. By delivering helpful information when customers need it most, it assist them to make better decisions about the product or service.

Advantages of Digital Communication

The benefits of digital communication over analog are listed as follows -

1. In digital signals, the impact of noise interference, distortion is less.

2. It facilitates video conferencing that saves time, money, and effort. We can perform video conferencing with someone or a group of people without any traveling. In video conferencing, we can see the facial expressions, which are helpful in reading the reaction of people.

3. It is easy to implement, less expensive.

4. It is used in military applications.

5. The correction and detection of errors are easy in digital communication, as there is a use of channel coding.

6. As compared to analog signals, it is easy to save and retrieve digital signals.

7. In digital signals, the configuring process is easy as compared to analog signals.

8. There is a common encoding technique in most digital circuits, so for a number of processes, similar devices can be used.

9. The probability of cross-talk is very less in digital communication.

10. The implementation of hardware is more flexible in digital communication.

11. In digital communication, to avoid signal jamming, the spread spectrum technique is used.

12. It also facilitates us with audio conferencing by which we can talk to someone or a group of people in another location without traveling. Thus, it saves time, effort, and money.

13. To maintain the secrecy of information, the signal processing functions like compression and encryption are employed in digital circuits.

14. Digital communication is cheaper and simpler compared to analog signals because of the advancement of IC technologies.

Disadvantages of Digital Communication

The limitations of digital communication are listed as follows -

1. There is high power consumption in digital communication.

2. There is a requirement for synchronization in the case of synchronous modulation.

3. There is a sampling error.

4. The most common limitation of digital communication is that it requires more transmission bandwidth. It is due to the higher data rate because of analog to digital conversion.

5. Digital communication requires analog to digital conversion at a high rate.

6. There can be a possibility of miscommunication if a user doesn't understand something.

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Highlights of G20 Summit 2023*

The G20 summit held in New Delhi surprised many by achieving consensus among world leaders. Here are the key moments from the summit:

- *Welcoming the African Union:* The Group of 20, representing 85 percent of the world's GDP, extended a warm welcome to the African Union as its newest member. Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi, the summit's host, highlighted the significance of India's presidency in amplifying the voices of the Global South.

- *Diplomatic Milestone:* Prime Minister Modi initiated the formal proceedings by inviting African Union President Azali Assoumani to join world leaders, symbolized by the ceremonial gavel. The G20, which previously comprised 19 countries and the European Union, saw South Africa as its sole African member. The African Union, with 55 members (excluding six junta-ruled nations), boasts a collective GDP of $3 trillion and a population of 1.4 billion.

- *Ukraine Conflict Division:* The G20 leaders remained divided over the Ukraine conflict, with Russian President Vladimir Putin opting to skip the summit. In an attempt to prevent diplomatic embarrassment, India urged members to agree on a statement that toned down earlier condemnations of the war. The resulting statement denounced the use of force for territorial gain but avoided directly naming Russia, acknowledging differing views on the situation.

- *Climate Change Standoff:* Despite a UN report emphasizing the necessity of phasing out fossil fuels, G20 leaders could not reach an agreement on this matter. This disagreement casts a shadow over upcoming climate discussions in November in the United Arab Emirates, where G20 nations account for 80 percent of global emissions. However, for the first time, the G20 endorsed tripling global renewable energy capacity and acknowledged the need to peak emissions before 2025 to limit warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

- *The Modern Spice Route:* A diverse coalition, including the United States and Saudi Arabia, unveiled ambitious plans to establish a modern-day Spice Route connecting Europe, the Middle East, and India. This initiative envisions the development of railways, ports, electricity and data networks, and hydrogen pipelines, presenting an alternative to China's extensive infrastructure investments. One proposed project aims to enhance trade between India and Europe by up to 40 percent by linking rail and port facilities across the Middle East. These plans also hold the potential to foster improved relations between Israel and Gulf Arab states

In a historic development, the New Delhi Declaration was adopted on September 09, 2023 by the leaders of the G20 leaders during the Leader's Summit in Delhi.

Major takeaways from the New Delhi Declaration

- The biggest takeaway of the declaration was that all 83 paras of the declaration were passed unanimously with a 100 per cent consensus along with China and Russia in agreement. For the first time, the declaration contained no footnote or Chair's Summary.

- Also, the declaration being the most ambitious, contained 112 outcomes — both the outcomes and annexed documents — which is two-and-a-half- times more than any other.

- Launch of the Global Biofuels Alliance in the presence of US President Joe Biden, President of Brazil Luiz Inacio, President of Argentina, Alberto Fernández and Prime Minister of Italy Giorgia Meloni. It is one of the priorities under India's G20 Presidency. Brazil, India, and the United States, as leading biofuel producers and consumers, will work together during the next few months towards the development of a Global Biofuels Alliance along with other interested countries.

- Launch of a mega India-Middle East-Europe shipping and railway connectivity corridor by India, the US, Saudi Arabia and the European Union. The India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor (IMEE EC) will encourage and provide impetus to economic development through enhanced connectivity and economic integration between Asia, West Asia/Middle East and Europe. The corridor will consist of two separate corridors (i) East Corridor connecting India to West Asia/ Middle East and (ii) Northern Corridor connecting West Asia/Middle East to Europe.

It will include a rail line that, which upon completion, will provide a reliable and cost-effective cross-border ship-to-rail transit network to supplement the existing multi-modal transport routes enhancing transshipment of goods and services between South East Asia through India to West Asia/Middle East Europe.

Notably, a major and historic takeaway of India's presidency of the G20 Summit has been the inclusion of the African Union as a permanent member of the Group of 20 (G20).

G20 New Delhi Leaders' Declaration adopted on September 09, 2023 can be accessed at: *https://static. pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2023/sep/doc202399250001.pdf*

Following the conclusion of the two-day G20 summit in New Delhi, Prime Minister Narendra Modi handed over the presidency gavel to Brazilian President Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva. The two leaders also held a bilateral meeting, where they agreed to work together for the expansion of India-MERCOSUR Preferential Trade Agreement during Brazil's MERCOSUR Presidency, to leverage the full potential of their economic partnership.

For details: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/newsblogs/g20-summit-2023-live-news-delhi-traffic-restrictions-xi-jinping-pm-narendra-modi-latest-updates-09-september-2023/liveblog/103522450.cms

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Large Language Model*

Introduction

Large language models (LLMs) are recent advances in deep learning models to work on human languages. Some great use case of LLMs has been demonstrated. A large language model is a trained deep-learning model that understands and generates text in a human-like fashion. Behind the scene, it is a large transformer model that does all the magic.

Large language models are also referred to as neural networks (NNs), which are computing systems inspired by the human brain. These neural networks work using a network of nodes that are layered, much like neurons.

In addition to teaching human languages to artificial intelligence (AI) applications, large language models can also be trained to perform a variety of tasks like understanding protein structures, writing software code, and more. Like the human brain, large language models must be pre-trained and then fine-tuned so that they can solve text classification, question answering, document summarization, and text generation problems. Their problem-solving capabilities can be applied to fields like healthcare, finance, and entertainment where large language models serve a variety of NLP applications, such as translation, chatbots, AI assistants, and so on.

Some of the most popular Large Language Models are as under:

GPT-3 (Generative Pretrained Transformer 3) – developed by OpenAI.

BERT (Bidirectional Encoder Representations from Transformers) – developed by Google.

RoBERTa (Robustly Optimized BERT Approach) – developed by Facebook AI.

T5 (Text-to-Text Transfer Transformer) – developed by Google.

CTRL (Conditional Transformer Language Model) – developed by Salesforce Research.

Megatron-Turing – developed by NVIDIA

Large language models also have large numbers of parameters, which are akin to memories the model collects as it learns from training. Think of these parameters as the model's knowledge bank.

Important Elements of Large Language Models

Large language models are composed of multiple neural network layers. Recurrent layers, feedforward layers, embedding layers, and attention layers work in tandem to process the input text and generate output content.

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The *embedding layer* creates embeddings from the input text. This part of the large language model captures the semantic and syntactic meaning of the input, so the model can understand context.

The *feedforward layer (FFN)* of a large language model is made of up multiple fully connected layers that transform the input embeddings. In so doing, these layers enable the model to glean higher-level abstractions — that is, to understand the user›s intent with the text input.

The *recurrent layer* interprets the words in the input text in sequence. It captures the relationship between words in a sentence.

The *attention mechanism* enables a language model to focus on single parts of the input text that is relevant to the task at hand. This layer allows the model to generate the most accurate outputs.

Types of Large Language Models

1. Generic or raw language models predict the next word based on the language in the training data. These language models perform information retrieval tasks.

2. Instruction-tuned language models are trained to predict responses to the instructions given in the input. This allows them to perform sentiment analysis, or to generate text or code.

3. Dialog-tuned language models are trained to have a dialog by predicting the next response. Think of chatbots or conversational AI.

Difference between Large Language Models and Generative AI

Generative AI is an umbrella term that refers to artificial intelligence models that have the capability to generate content. Generative AI can generate text, code, images, video, and music. Examples of generative AI include Midjourney, DALL-E, and ChatGPT.

Large language models are a type of generative AI that are trained on text and produce textual content. ChatGPT is a popular example of generative text AI.All large language models are generative AI

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Mera Bill Mera Adhikaar*

Background

With the view to uplift customer's request of GST invoices, Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC) take an initiative to launch an Invoice incentive scheme named *"Mera Bill Mera Adhikar".* The object of the government behind this scheme is to stimulate financial obedience and to look for a lucidity in B2C (business-to-consumer transactions) as well. Under this scheme customer has to upload GST invoices and enjoying respective rewards. The said scheme is an initiative to encourage culture of customers demanding the bills for all purchases. The Government launching this Invoice Incentive Scheme in association with State Governments. The main purpose of this scheme is to acknowledge buyer's right for the GST invoice and making taxation more gratifying for the taxpayers.

As per the direction from the Government, the GSTN has developed and launched a mobile application (available on iOS and Android platforms) and also a web portal for the *"Mera Bill Mera Adhikaar"* scheme. The scheme will be ***implemented from 1st September, 2023***. Initially scheme will be implemented in the States of Gujarat, Assam, Haryana and UTs of Puducherry and Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli, as per the policy decision of the Government.

Details of the Scheme

S. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Launched date	September 1st, 2023
2.	States/UTs	Assam, Gujarat & Haryana and UTs of Puducherry, Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
3.	Eligible for	All B2C invoices issued by GST registered suppliers(resident of India)
4.	Minimum value for invoices	Rs. 200
5.	Method of draw	Regular intervals (monthly/quarterly)
6.	B2C invoices issued during the previous month	Uploaded on the application by 5th of the next month will be eligible for the monthly draw
7.	Quarterly draw conducted	For all invoices uploaded in the last 03 months (till 5th of the month of the bumper draw) will be considered

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Periodicity of draw and prize structure

Frequency	No. of Prizes	Prize Money in Rs
Monthly	800	10,000
	10	10,00,000
Quarterly (Bumper Draw)	2	1,00,00,000

Particulars required at the time of Uploading: At the time of uploading the invoice, the participants would be required to provide the following details: *GSTIN of supplier, Invoice Number, Invoice Date, Invoice Value & State/UT of the customer.*

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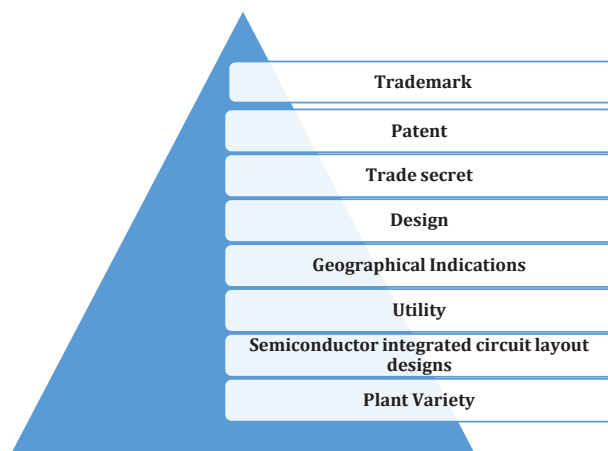
IP Law – Catalyst for Development & Growth*

Introduction

Intellectual property is a vital component of economic growth and a tool for corporate competitiveness in today's global market. Intellectual property rights serve as a catalyst for the development of innovations and inventions. It is a hot topic right now and is high on the agenda for decision-makers. Intellectual property rights (IPR) are concepts, inventions, and artistic expressions that the general public wishes to have the status of property bestowed upon them. In order for the inventors or developers of that property to profit commercially from their creative efforts or reputation, IPR grant them specific exclusive rights. There are various forms of intellectual property protection, including trademark, copyright, and patent.

Technology management is to promote the effective and efficient use of created technology. Intellectual property rights (IPR) are ideas, inventions, and creative expressions on which the public is ready to bestow the status of property. It is increasingly important to manage technology, including efficient commercialization plans that take use of IPR benefits, in a dynamic global context with shifting industry and competitor landscapes.

Any original work of the human intellect, including works of art, literature, technology, and science, is considered to be a work of intellectual property (IP). The legal privileges granted to the inventor or creator to safeguard his invention or creativity for a predetermined amount of time are known as intellectual property rights (IPR). For a specific amount of time, these legal rights grant the inventor or creator's assignee the sole right to fully exploit their idea or production. The importance of IP in the contemporary economy has long been established. Furthermore, it has been unequivocally proven that the intellectual work involved in the innovation must be given the attention it deserves if the innovation is to serve the greater good. By enabling healthy competition, industrial progress, and economic expansion, IPR thereby contributes to the economic development of a nation.

Intellectual Property can be categorized into-

Trademark

Patent

Trade secret

Design

Geographical Indications

Utility

Semiconductor integrated circuit layout designs

Plant Variety

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Nature of intellectual Property

- **Intangible Rights** : IP's intangibility is the primary characteristic that sets it apart from other types of property. Although there are many significant differences between the various types of IP, one characteristic they all share is the establishment of property protection over intangible objects like ideas, inventions, signs, and information as opposed to close relationships and other intangible assets, which are tangible objects. When works are exploited for commercial purposes, it enables the creators or owners to profit from their creations.

- **Right to sue and to be sued** : IP is a resource that can be owned and managed, to use the language of the law. The majority of intellectual property is challenged through legal rights of action that can only be carried out by people who have legal standing. Since intellectual property (IP) is a property right, it can be inherited, purchased, gifted, sold, licenced, entrusted, or pledged. Subject to certain restrictions, the owner of an IPR owns a sort of property that can be used however they like. They also have the legal right to sue anyone who uses their innovation without their permission and to be compensated with actual property.

- **Multitude of Rights**: IP results in both obligations and property rights. The owner of the IP is entitled to carry out specific tasks in connection with his creations. He has the sole authority to create, copy, sell, and otherwise exploit the work. Additionally, there is a negative right that bars others from using their statutory rights.

- **Interdependence on different rights**: In relation to a specific function, various IPR kinds may coexist. For instance, an image of an innovation might be copyrighted and the invention itself might be patented. A design may be included in a trademark and may also be protected under the Design Act. The numerous rights that can coexist in IP share many similarities and distinctions. For instance, there are similarities between a patent and an industrial design, a trademark and a geographical indicator, and so forth. Some of the rights related to intellectual property are positive rights, while the others are negative rights.

- **Doctrine of Exhaustion**: The doctrine of exhaustion generally applies to intellectual property rights. Exhaustion fundamentally means that after the first sale made by the right holder or by the authority designated for its exhaustion, that person's right expires and he is no longer permitted to halt the movement of the goods moving forward. As a result, after a physical good bearing IPRs has been sold, the IP rights holder cannot prevent further sales of the good. The right expires with the first consent. This thesis is based on the notion that goods can move freely with the owner's consent or under their own right. It is prohibited to use the exclusive selling privilege in connection to the same items twice.

- **Dynamic Rights**: IPR is undergoing continual improvement. In all areas of human endeavor, IP is growing as swiftly as technology. According to the requirements of scientific and technological growth, new objects are being added to the IPR scope, and the scope of its protection is being expanded. Terms like "biopatents," "software copyright," and "plant diversity protection" are just a few that illustrate current developments in the IPR field. The value of intellectual property and its portability has long been recognised, and it is represented in all spheres of government, including legislative, administrative, and judicial levels.

Need

Every invention involves labour, time, and resources. The length of each project varies substantially. It could be anything from a few seconds to a few years. A certain amount of actual money is also necessary for any creative endeavour, along with education or knowledge of course. Any creative

professional making all of these investments is making a significant one. Therefore, it is important to acknowledge and honour a creator's intellectual works. The word "intellectual property" did not become common usage until the 19th century, despite the fact that many of the legal rules governing intellectual property rights have developed over centuries. It wasn't until the latter half of the 20th century that it spread throughout much of the world.

In 1967, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) was founded as a UN body. Since then, the phrase has gained significant traction in the US. A comprehensive international system for defining, safeguarding, and upholding intellectual property rights exists. It consists of multilateral treaty systems as well as international organisations like the European Union, World Trade Organization, World Intellectual Property Organization, World Customs Organization, and United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) (EU).

Scope

The range of IP rights is wide, and there are two methods for classifying IP as either copyright or industrial property. Industrial properties include things like patents or inventions, trademarks, trade names, biodiversity, rights to plant breeding, and other commercial interests. A patent grants its holder the sole right to utilize the Intellectual Property in order to make money off of the creation.

An invention is seen as a new process, device, tool, or product. Although it does not give you the exclusive right to an idea, copyright safeguards the expression of ideas that are not covered by patents. Copyright covers literary and artistic works in addition to technological and scientific ones. Copyright rules apply to everything, including music and audio-visual works. Sixty years after the creator's passing, copyright protection continues to be in effect. In other words, a writer's book has copyright protection both during his lifetime and for 60 years following his passing. In contrast to patent laws, copyright laws do not mandate an administrative procedure.

Conclusion

Different IPR forms necessitate various approaches, management techniques, plans, and strategies, as well as people's engagement with various domains of knowledge like science, engineering, medical, law, finance, marketing, and economics. The ramifications of intellectual property rights (IPR) are social, economic, technical, and political. Therefore, it is pertinent to learn about these rights.

Any society's progress is directly influenced by IPR and the framework of its policy. Lack of understanding of IPR led to the demise of inventions, a high danger of infringement, financial loss, and the end of a nation's intellectual era. Therefore, there is a critical necessity for the transmission of IPR knowledge in order to support home-grown discoveries and technological advancements. Only by teaching the many stakeholders, including policymakers, farmers, academia, industry, researchers, and consumers about the significance of IPR and technology management can the process of IP awareness be accelerated in an agrarian nation like India.

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Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. _____ are the shortened form of a word, phrase or text.

    a. Abbreviations

    b. Synonyms

    c. Antonyms

    d. Adverbs

2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.

    a. Lease

    b. Inventory

    c. Jury

    d. Liabilities

3. 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

4. Which of these reports contains information of a routine nature?

    a. Progress report

    b. Periodic report

    c. Laboratory report

    d. Trouble report

5. Before sending any written communication, one should take a moment to review for spelling, grammar, and punctuation mistakes. This practice is called:

    a. Courtesy

    b. Over-communication

    c. Checking the tone

    d. Proof reading

Paper 2 :Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which Article imposes Fundamental Duties on the Citizens of India?

    (a)   Article 12

    (b)   Article 32

    (c)   Article 51A

    (d)   Article 226

7. The ICSI identifies for itself and its members certain core values. Which of the given is not included in those core values?

    (a)   Integrity

    (b)   Ethics

    (c)   Reliability

    (d)   Progress

8. The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI) was constituted in the year _____.

    (a)   1956

    (b)   1979

    (c)   1980

    (d)   2013

9. What comes in place of question mark (?) in the series given below?

    1, 2, 4, 7, 11, 16, ?, 29

    (a)   21

    (b)   22

    (c)   23

    (d)   24

10. If 1st January, 2023 is a Monday, which day of week was on 29th September, 2023?

    (a)   Sunday

    (b)   Monday

    (c)   Tuesday

    (d)   Saturday

Paper 3: Economic and Business Environment

11. The components of Capital Budget are:

    (a) Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

    (b) Capital Receipts and Revenue Receipts

    (c) Only Capital Expenditure

    (d) Only Capital Receipts

12. Which of the following is / are the component/s of business environment?

    (a) Political Environment

    (b) Economic Environment

    (c) Social Environment

    (d) All of the above

13. If the revenue expense is more than that of receipts, it indicates that there is a _____.

    (a) Revenue deficit

    (b) Capital deficit

    (c) Total deficit

    (d) Chronic deficit

14. Which of the following does not form part of the Indian financial services sector?

    (a) Capital markets

    (b) Insurance sector

    (c) Non-banking financial companies (NBFCs)

    (d) Unscrupulous Money lenders

15. Commercial Banks are regulated under the _____.

    (a) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

    (b) Indian Contract Act, 1872

    (c) Banking Regulation Act, 1949

    (d) Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Paper 4 : Current Affairs and Quantitative Aptitude

16. Who among the following has been elected as the new chairperson of NASSCOM?

    (a)   Rajesh Nambiar

    (b)   Atul Saxena

    (c)   Rajiv Sinha

    (d)   Mohit Kumar

17. With whom has India Post partnered to strengthen the e-commerce export ecosystem?

    (a)   eCart

    (b)   Shiprocket

    (c)   Bluedirt

    (d)   Amazon

18. In which of the following cities, the 20th ASEAN-India Summit has been organized?

    (a)   New Delhi

    (b)   Dubai

    (c)   Kuala Lumpur

    (d)   Jakarta

19. India's first UPI ATM has been launched by which payment services?

    (a)   Airtel Payment Bank

    (b)   Hitachi Payment Services

    (c)   Bajaj Finance

    (d)   Aditya Birla Capital

20. In which of the following cities, the Investor Global Summit will be organized?

    (a)   Patna

    (b)   Dehradun

    (c)   Jaipur

    (d)   Varanasi

21. 5254586 X 9574=?

    (a)   50307406364

    (b)   50037406364

    (c)   50304706364

    (d)   50370406364

22. What is 52658 divided by 2 and Multiplied by 1.5?

   (a)   34993.5

   (b)   39943.5

   (c)   39439.5

   (d)   39493.5

Answer Keys

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

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

speak the truth. abide by the law.

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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