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Daily MCQs: 16-04-2024

1. In financial terms, a bull market denotes

- A. Consistent rise or expected rise in the stock prices
- B. Condition in which stock prices are on a consistent decline
- C. Negative market sentiment in the financial market
- D. High inflation coupled with high unemployment rate

2. Consider the following statements.

- 1. Depositary Receipts allow investors to hold equity shares of foreign companies.
- 2. Indian Depository Receipt (IDR) is an instrument issued by depositories in foreign jurisdictions.
- 3. IDR is denominated in Indian Rupees.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- A. Only one
- B. Only two
- C. All three
- D. None

3. Consider the following statements about Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) in India.

- 1. Under the Companies Act, 2013, companies with a net worth of more than Rs 500 crore are obliged to spend 10% of their average profits on CSR.
- 2. Non-compliance to the CSR rules and obligations are treated as criminal offence in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

4. With reference to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), consider the following statements.

- 1. It was created as part of the Treaty of Versailles that ended World War I.
- 2. It is the only tripartite U.N. agency with government, employer, and worker representatives.
- 3. India is a founder member of the ILO.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- $A. \quad 1 \ and \ 2 \ only$
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

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5. Global Innovation Index (GII) is a flagship publication of

- A. World Intellectual Property Organization
- B. World Trade Organization
- C. World Economic Forum
- D. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Solutions:

1. Answer: **A**

Explanation:

• In financial terms, a **bull market** means a consistent rise or expected rise in the stock prices for months or even years. A bull market is the **period of strong gains in the stock prices**.

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- With a rise in stock prices, the investors feel **optimistic about the future performance** of the market and buy more stocks.
- A **bear market** is contrary to a bull market where the stock prices are on a consistent decline or are expected to decline for a prolonged duration. The bear market scenario is coupled with a **pessimistic outlook of the economy**.
- With low market confidence, investors start selling their stocks in fear of further drop in prices.
- 2. Answer: **B**

Explanation:

- A depositary receipt (DR) is a negotiable certificate **representing shares in a foreign company traded on a local stock exchange.**
- **Statement 1 is correct:** Depositary receipts allow investors to hold equity shares of foreign companies without the need to trade directly on a foreign market.
- Depositary receipts allow investors to diversify their portfolios by purchasing shares of companies in different markets and economies.
- DRs constitute an important mechanism through which **issuers can raise funds outside their home jurisdiction.** DRs are issued for tapping foreign investors who otherwise may not be able to participate directly in the domestic market.
- One of the most common types of DRs is the **American depository receipt (ADR)**, which has been offering companies, investors and traders global investment opportunities since the 1920s.
- Statement 2 is incorrect & Statement 3 is correct: An Indian Depository Receipt (IDR) is a depository receipt denominated in Indian rupees issued by a domestic depository in India.
- Since foreign companies are not allowed to list on Indian equity markets, IDR is a way to own shares of those companies. These IDRs are listed on Indian stock exchanges.
- 3. Answer: **D**

Explanation:

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- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is a business philosophy that dictates that companies around the globe should deviate from the narrow path of chasing only financial gains and wealth buildup and embark on a **journey of sustainable development**.
- It includes community welfare, ethical corporate conduct, climate action, defending the socioeconomic rights of marginalised sections of society, among other aspects.

CSR in India

- India harbours one of the earliest and richest traditions of CSR in the world in the form of philanthropy.
- We can find **Chanakya**, also called Kautilya, the cardinal force behind Mauryan Imperialism, commenting and emphasising on the importance of observing ethical practices and principles while conducting commercial activities.
- Our scriptures have also repeatedly echoed the importance of sharing business earnings with the deprived segments of the society.
- In modern India, CSR was attributed with a whole new dimension with the **"Trusteeship Theory" of Mahatma Gandhi**, which considered the businessmen of India as trustees of trusts that looked after public welfare.

Legal Provisions

- India is the **first country in the world to make CSR mandatory**, following an amendment to The Companies Act, 2013 in 2014.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Any company that has a net worth of at least Rs 500 crore, a turnover of Rs 1,000 crore or a net profit of Rs 5 crore is obliged to spend 2% of its average profits over the last three years on CSR.
- Businesses can invest their profits in areas such as education, poverty, gender equality, and hunger as part of their CSR compliance, as regulated by the law.

Major Amendments

- In 2021, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs amended the rules of CSR.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** According to the amendments, **non-compliance** to the CSR rules and obligations will **no longer be treated as a criminal offence.** These will now be treated as civil wrongs.
- Any **surplus income** being generated through a company's CSR activities can not form part of the company's profit. The surplus shall be reinvested into the same project or shall be transferred to the Unspent CSR Account.
- Any CSR expenditure that exceeds the required amount can be carried **forward to the next three years**.
- 4. Answer: **D**

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The International Labour Organisation was created in 1919, as part of the **Treaty of Versailles** that ended World War I.
- It became the **first specialized agency of the UN** in 1946.

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- Statement 2 is correct: ILO is the only tripartite U.N. agency which brings together governments, employers and workers of 187 member States, to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men.
- Statement 3 is correct: India is a founder member of the ILO.
- It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland.
- 5. Answer: **A**

Explanation:

- Global Innovation Index (GII) is co-published annually by **Cornell University**, **INSEAD Business School**, and the **World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)**, a specialized agency of the United Nations.
- GII **ranks global economies according to their innovation capabilities**, using roughly 80 indicators, grouped into **innovation inputs and outputs**.
- The metrics include institutions, human capital and research, infrastructure, market sophistication and business sophistication, knowledge and technology outputs and creative outputs.
- Over the years, the GII has established itself as a policy tool for various governments and helped them to reflect upon the existing status quo.

