

CSEET

COMMUNIQUE

(e-bulletin)

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*“The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking spaces.”
~Will Rogers*

Dear Students,

As I sit to pen down my thoughts with the youngest minds, the memories my visit to the Scandinavian nations are still fresh. While the lovely greens and the clear skies would stay in my phone gallery for quite a long time, what is even more determined to stay in my heart and mind is the mesmerising visit of the Lords - a ground which has seen success and failure every time it has come to life...

The Examinations that we take with so diligence, the results that we await with bated breaths, the steps that we take with so much deliberation, all find similarity in the sports played the world over. And while the success or the lesson are determined in a matter of few hours and minutes - the preparation behind the curtains has been there for many-many months and years. Having being there in those Stands, having witnessed the winner's satisfaction and also the other side's exasperation, the understanding of the results of the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022 is far more comprehensible.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022. And for those still waiting to make their mark and beginning in this journey, well it is these sports that have brought with them the lesson that no failure is final - all it can be considered is a small roadblock and nothing else - one that can be easily moved aside with patience, perseverance and dedicated action.

Friends, numerous developments in economic, social, technological, ecological, political, legal and ethical dynamics influencing business environment requisite proper comprehension and analysis both at a global and national level. Not only do they shape the future course of action at a macro level, but even the smallest of enterprises are impacted at times. Considering our roles as Governance Professionals, it is imperative to be conversant with latest updates of the pertinent fields. Therefore, I would suggest each one of you to understand that learning has to be an ongoing process to build competence and that there are no shortcuts on the path road to success.

Keep learning, keep growing !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

International Organisations / Associations*

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987. H.E. Esala Ruwan Weerakoon of Sri Lanka assumed office of the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on 01 March 2020.

S A A R C	Afghanistan
	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

**Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, The ICSI.*

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- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the SAARC.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat is at Jakarta Indonesia.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The Secretary-General of ASEAN is H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi from Brunei Darussalam.

A S E A N	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Brunei Darussalam
	Viet Nam
	Myanmar
	Cambodia

ASEAN Aims

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

- Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- Collaborate more effectively to encourage further growth in the agriculture and industry, and trade sectors. This includes improving transportation and communications facilities and conducting studies on international commodity trade with the overarching goal of raising the living standards of ASEAN peoples;
- Promote Southeast Asian studies; and
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization that was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation), the organisation is now known as BIMSTEC and comprises seven Member States with the admission of Myanmar on 22 December 1997, and Bhutan and Nepal in February 2004.

BIMSTEC Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh. H.E. Mr. Tenzin Lekphell assumed office as the Secretary-General of BIMSTEC on 06 November 2020.

B I M S T E C	Bangladesh
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Myanmar
	Bhutan
	Nepal

Purposes & Principles of BIMSTEC

The Purposes & Principles of the BIMSTEC are as under:

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the already agreed areas of cooperation and such other areas that may be agreed

- upon by the Member States. Member States may periodically review the areas of cooperation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the Bay of Bengal region through joint endeavours in a spirit of equality and partnership.
 - To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
 - To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
 - To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
 - To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a regional basis among the BIMSTEC Member States and that make best use of available synergies.
 - To maintain peace and stability in the Bay of Bengal region through close collaboration in combating international terrorism, transnational organized crimes as well as natural disasters, climate change and communicable diseases.
 - To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
 - To endeavor to eradicate poverty from the Bay of Bengal region.
 - To establish multidimensional connectivity, promote synergy among connectivity frameworks in the region, as a key enabler to economic integration for shared prosperity.
 - To promote trade and investment as a major contributing factor for fostering economic and social development in the region.

The BIMSTEC and its Member States, in the pursuit of the purposes stated in observe the following principles in all the activities:

- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be complementary to and not be a substitute for bilateral, sub-regional, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

BRICS

In 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China met for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRIC cooperation. In June 2009, the BRIC leaders held their first meeting in Russia, upgrading BRIC cooperation to Summit level. In 2011, with South Africa officially

becoming a member, BRIC was enlarged to BRICS. Since 2009, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings.

B	Brazil
R	Russia
I	India
C	China
S	South Africa

Over the past 16 years since the establishment of BRICS, the foundation for cooperation has been consolidated and the areas of cooperation have been expanded. It has become an all-round and multi-level framework, with BRICS Summit playing a leading role, supported by BRICS Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Meetings of National Security Advisers, carrying out practical cooperation in dozens of areas, such as economy and trade, finance, science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, think tanks, and friendship cities. With the growing strength of the five countries, BRICS cooperation has deepened and become more tangible. The influence of BRICS cooperation has gone beyond the five countries and become a constructive force for boosting world economic growth, improving global governance and promoting democracy in international relations.

In recent years, the influence and attractiveness of the BRICS mechanism has been increasing. The BRICS countries uphold fairness and justice, actively promote reform of the global governance system and make the BRICS voice heard on international and regional hotspot issues. This has not only enhanced the say of emerging markets and developing countries in the world, but also made BRICS an important platform for promoting South-South cooperation. BRICS cooperation has been widely recognized by developing countries, and its status and role in multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been rising and growing.

Previous Summits of BRICS

The BRICS mechanism began with the Meeting of the BRIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in 2006. In 2009, it was upgraded to summit level which was hosted once a year. By the end of 2021, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings.

In June 2009, the BRIC leaders convened the 1st BRIC Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The agenda items covered the international situation, global financial issues, G20 affairs, BRIC cooperation, food security, energy security, climate change and development aid. The Joint Statement of the BRIC Leaders was adopted after the summit, calling for greater voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions, and endorsed the BRIC Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

In April 2010, the BRIC leaders convened the 2nd BRIC Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The agenda items covered the international situation, international and regional hotspot issues, the international financial crisis, BRIC cooperation, G20 affairs, climate change and UN reform. A joint statement was adopted after the meeting, agreeing on specific measures to promote BRIC cooperation and coordination, marking the initial establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRIC entrepreneur forum, the BRIC inter-bank cooperation mechanism, the BRIC cooperative forum and think-tank conference were also held.

In April 2011, South Africa participated, for the first time, in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China. The theme is "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", and the agenda items covered the international situation, international economy and finance, development issues and BRICS cooperation. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRICS think-tank conference, the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism Annual Meeting and finance forum, the BRICS Business Forum and the BRICS Economy and Trade Ministers' conference were also held. The Sanya Declaration was adopted after the summit.

In March 2012, the BRICS leaders convened the 4th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity", with agenda items including global governance and sustainable development. After the summit, the Delhi Declaration was adopted to brief the progress of BRICS cooperation and support BRICS countries in playing a critical role in the world economy of post international financial crisis era.

In March 2013, the BRICS leaders convened the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization". After the summit, the leaders adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan, decided to establish the BRICS New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and announced the founding of the BRICS Business Council and BRICS Think Tank Council. A dialogue between the BRICS leaders and the African leaders was also held during the summit.

In July 2014, the BRICS leaders convened the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, under the theme of "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", with agenda items covering political coordination, sustainable development and inclusive growth. After the summit, the Fortaleza Declaration was adopted and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement was witnessed by the leaders. A dialogue between the leaders of BRICS and South American countries was also held during the summit.

In July 2015, the BRICS leaders convened the 7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership-a Powerful Factor of Global Development", with agenda items including international political and economic issues and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the 2015 Ufa Declaration and 2015 Ufa Action Plan were adopted, and the signing of the BRICS Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Banking Mechanism and the New Development Bank, and the MOU on the Establishment of a BRICS Joint Website were witnessed by the leaders. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had dialogue with other parties including the Eurasian Economic

Union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and observer states, and other guest countries.

In October 2016, the BRICS leaders convened the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa, India, under the theme of "Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions". The agenda items covered the international political and economic situation, global governance and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the Goa Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and the MOU on the Establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform and the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Diplomatic Academies were signed. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had a dialogue with the member state leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

In September 2017, the BRICS leaders convened the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, under the theme of "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future". The agenda items covered international political and economic situation, global governance, sustainable development and BRICS cooperation. The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration and Action Plan were adopted after the summit, and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held during the summit.

In July 2018, the BRICS leaders convened the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution". The agenda items of discussion covered BRICS strategic cooperation, opportunities and challenges in addressing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted after the summit. An informal meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the BRICS Summit and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries were held during the summit.

In November 2019, the BRICS leaders convened the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, under the theme of "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". The agenda items covered the international and regional situation, BRICS cooperation, and global economic governance. The Brasilia Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, BRICS leaders jointly attended the closing ceremony of the Business Forum and held closed-door meetings, open meetings and dialogue sessions with the Business Council and the New Development Bank.

In November 2020, the BRICS leaders convened the 12th BRICS Summit via live video link under the theme "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth". The agenda items covered BRICS cooperation in combating COVID-19, international and regional situations, and global economic governance. The Moscow Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, the BRICS leaders also listened to working reports from the heads of the New Development Bank and other cooperation mechanisms.

In September 2021, the BRICS leaders convened the 13th BRICS Summit via video link under the theme of "BRICS@15: Intra BRICS cooperation for continuity, consolidation, and consensus". The agenda items covered further cooperation in combating COVID-19, promoting pragmatic cooperation and addressing global and regional hotspot issues. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted after the summit, which summarized the achievements of BRICS cooperation in various fields and expressed a common BRICS

voice on strengthening cooperation in public health and vaccines, promoting world economic recovery, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and safeguarding world equity and justice.

In addition, BRICS leaders have held informal meetings during the G20 leaders' summit since 2011, the most recent of which was during the G20 leaders' summit in Osaka in June 2019.

BRICS Summit 2022(China)

The 14th BRICS Summit will be held in 2022 under China's Chairship. Since its inception in 2006, BRICS has travelled a glorious path over the past 16 years. With concerted efforts of all BRICS partners, BRICS countries have been enhancing political mutual trust, deepening practical cooperation and furthering people-to-people exchanges, culminating in a series of ground-breaking outcomes and contributing significantly to world economic growth, reform of global governance system and international peace and stability.

What has happened testifies that BRICS cooperation conforms to the historical trend of a multi-polar world and economic globalization, helps steer the changing international order in a more equitable and reasonable trajectory, and serves the common interests of the international community. For this reason, BRICS cooperation has been widely acclaimed and supported by countries around the world particularly the emerging markets and developing countries, making BRICS a positive, stable and constructive force in international affairs.

In 2017, China successfully hosted the BRICS Xiamen Summit. The BRICS leaders unanimously agreed to develop a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership, and consolidate the three-wheel-driven cooperation covering economy, political security and people-to-people exchanges. The BRICS leaders also set up the idea of BRICS+ cooperation and jointly ushered in the second Golden Decade of BRICS cooperation. As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China will host the 14th BRICS Summit. China looks forward to working with BRICS partners to deepen cooperation in various areas, build a more comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive partnership, tackle common challenges and create a better future.

As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China looks forward to working with BRICS partners and making full use of the 14th BRICS Summit to promote the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, strengthen practical cooperation in all fields and embark on a new journey of BRICS cooperation.

Source:

1. <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/about-saarc/about-saarc>
2. <https://asean.org/about-us/>
3. https://bimstec.org/?page_id=3917
4. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/jzgj/jj/>
5. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/ljldrhwj/>
6. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zg2022/JZGJLDRHW/>

Current Affairs*

- **Droupadi Murmu: India's First Tribal President**

Droupadi Murmu, a tribal politician, was sworn in as India's new president on July 25, 2022. Ms. Murmu replaces outgoing President Ram Nath Kovind, whose term ended on 24 July. The 64-year-old former teacher comes from Odisha (Orissa) state and has had a stint as a state governor. Ms. Murmu is the country's first tribal leader in the top post.

About Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India

Draupadi Murmu (born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician serving as the 15th and current President of India since 25 July 2022. She is the first person belonging to the Santal, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997.

For details:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61892776>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20\(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.)

- **Release of National Start-up Report and State Specific reports (July 04, 2022)**

The results of the third edition of Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems were released on July 04, 2022. For the purposes of the Ranking, States and Union Territories are classified into 5 Categories, viz. Best Performers, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders and Emerging Start-up Ecosystems.

Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the **Best Performers** in a category of States which included NCT of Delhi. Meghalaya won the top honour among UTs and North-eastern (NE) States. While Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Telangana got the **Top Performers** award among states, Jammu & Kashmir emerged as the **Top Performer** among UTs and NE states.

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

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Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adjudged the winners in the **Leaders** category among states; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa bagged the Leaders honour among the UTs and NE states. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared as **Aspiring Leaders** among the States. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tripura were the Aspiring Leaders from the UTs and NE states. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar from States category and Mizoram and Ladakh from the UTs/NE States were clubbed under the Emerging Start-up Ecosystem.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1839129>

- **Scheme Launched by Government for MSMEs (July 25, 2022)**

Government has launched a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme called Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP). The scheme aims at strengthening institutions and governance at the Centre and State, improving Centre-State linkages and partnerships and improving access of MSMEs to market and credit, technology upgradation and addressing issues of delayed payments and greening of MSMEs.

RAMP programme will be implemented over a period of five years. Interventions under RAMP programme, by way of increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc., are aimed at increasing the performance of the MSME sector, thus resulting in more employment opportunities.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1844602>

- **Release of India Rankings 2022 of higher educational institutes (July 15, 2022)**

The Union Minister Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan released the India Rankings 2022. He said that our Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) are working towards making our education ecosystem more vibrant and making our youth future ready. A robust and objective framework for assessment, accreditation and ranking will play a major role in enhancing quality in the higher education ecosystem.

He further said that we are moving towards creating a knowledge-based economy which is innovation-led and technology-driven. Our higher educational institutions have to play a key role in making India a leading global innovation and digital economy and making quality education affordable and accessible for the bottom of the pyramid population. He also highlighted following points:

- Accreditation and assessment shall be mandatory, and every Higher Education Institution need to be accredited. Self-declaration and transparency shall be basis of assessment and accreditation.
- All the institutions shall also be part of NIRF ranking system.

- By next year we will unify institutional accreditation presently are done by NAAC and programme accreditation presently being done by NBA. Ranking on Innovation done earlier by AICTE will henceforth integrated with NIRF. All institutions will be a part of the combined system of assessment, accreditation and rankings. Such a system will be transparent and objective.
- From next year NIRF ranking categories will also include Innovation and Entrepreneurship. NIRF rankings categories can be increased as per the needs.
- There is already work going on rankings of ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Soon there will be a system where each school is also accredited. We will take state governments on board. Parents will know the standing of school where the child is being admitted.
- Only those Universities/Colleges which have NAAC grading or NIRF ranking will be eligible for inclusion in the list maintained by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 for receiving financial assistance.
- Our accreditation and rankings system will also become international and invite foreign institutions to be a part of it.
- CUET is a step in right direction towards quality and standardization. Any remaining challenge in CUET will be resolved at the earliest.
- Several Private Higher Education Institutions apply some affirmative action or reservation policy. All private HEIs shall move in that direction to ensure inclusive education and comply with NEP 2020 principles.
- Institutions shall become multi-disciplinary. IITs coming in top 10 in management category shows that market also desires multi-disciplinary education and institutions.

Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the past six editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2022. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 18 - 21 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included in methodology developed afresh for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1841810>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. The struggle for justice brings..... the best of moral qualities in men.
 - a. Forward
 - b. About
 - c. In
 - d. Out
2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.
 - a. Lease
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Jury
 - d. Liabilities
3. Give Synonym of Enervate-
 - a. Enclose
 - b. Weaken
 - c. Liberate
 - d. Pledge
4. Following is a set of four sentences. Choose the sentence which is most appropriate -
grammatically, semantically & logically.
 - a. Hi George. Long time no see. How was it going?
 - b. Hi George. We haven't meet in a long time. How is it going?
 - c. Hi George. We haven't met in a long time. How is it going?
 - d. Hi George. Long time no meet. How has it been going?
5. Listening is the _____part of communication
 - a. Receiving
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Delivery
 - d. Channel

Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which of the given is not correctly matched?
 - a. Right to Equality – Articles 14 to 18
 - b. Right against Exploitation – Articles 23 and 24
 - c. Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25 to 28
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Articles 42
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides the definition contract?
 - a. Section 2(d)
 - b. Section 2(e)
 - c. Section 2(f)
 - d. Section 2(d)
8. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 provides the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility?
 - a. Section 130
 - b. Section 135
 - c. Section 149
 - d. Section 198
9. In a certain code language 'MUKESH' is written as 'OSMCUF', then how will 'HARISH' be written in that language?
 - a. TGUJYF
 - b. JYTGUF
 - c. JYFTGU
 - d. JYTGFU
10. Which day of week was on 20th February, 2023?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Friday
 - 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. Under _____ s the expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and on replacement of old capital is covered.
 - a. Gross Domestic Private Investment
 - b. Net Domestic Private Investment
 - c. Total Domestic Private Investment
 - d. Accumulated Domestic Private Investment
14. The functional relationship of Law of Demand is denoted by:
 - a. $D_x = q(P_x)$
 - b. $D_x = s(P_x)$
 - c. $D_x = f(P_x)$
 - d. $D_x = r(P_x)$
15. _____ gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
 - a. Appropriation Bill
 - b. Finance Bill
 - c. Ordinary Bill
 - d. None of the above

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

16. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Deoghar airport in which of the following states?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Chhatisgarh
 - d. Gujarat
17. The European Union has given final approval to which country to join euro currency in 2023?
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. Monaco
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Vatican City
18. Which nation's former Prime Minister tragically died after being shot at a campaign event on July 8th?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
19. India's first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN has been inaugurated in which Institute?
 - a. IIT Delhi
 - b. IIT Madras
 - c. IIT Bombay
 - d. IIT Hyderabad
20. Which Indian cricketer has been invited as the guest of honour at the Indian Film Festival Melbourne 2022?
 - a. Yuvraj Singh
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Anil Kumble
 - d. Sachin Tendulkar

Answer Key:

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	a
6	d
7	c
8	b
9	b
10	a
11	a
12	d
13	a
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	d
20	b

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

इष्टार्थे तेष्ट त्रुथे. वीरवेष्ट तेष्ट तेष्ट वर.

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

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*“The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking spaces.”
~Will Rogers*

Dear Students,

As I sit to pen down my thoughts with the youngest minds, the memories my visit to the Scandinavian nations are still fresh. While the lovely greens and the clear skies would stay in my phone gallery for quite a long time, what is even more determined to stay in my heart and mind is the mesmerising visit of the Lords - a ground which has seen success and failure every time it has come to life...

The Examinations that we take with so diligence, the results that we await with bated breaths, the steps that we take with so much deliberation, all find similarity in the sports played the world over. And while the success or the lesson are determined in a matter of few hours and minutes - the preparation behind the curtains has been there for many-many months and years. Having being there in those Stands, having witnessed the winner's satisfaction and also the other side's exasperation, the understanding of the results of the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022 is far more comprehensible.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022. And for those still waiting to make their mark and beginning in this journey, well it is these sports that have brought with them the lesson that no failure is final - all it can be considered is a small roadblock and nothing else - one that can be easily moved aside with patience, perseverance and dedicated action.

Friends, numerous developments in economic, social, technological, ecological, political, legal and ethical dynamics influencing business environment requisite proper comprehension and analysis both at a global and national level. Not only do they shape the future course of action at a macro level, but even the smallest of enterprises are impacted at times. Considering our roles as Governance Professionals, it is imperative to be conversant with latest updates of the pertinent fields. Therefore, I would suggest each one of you to understand that learning has to be an ongoing process to build competence and that there are no shortcuts on the path road to success.

Keep learning, keep growing !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

International Organisations / Associations*

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987. H.E. Esala Ruwan Weerakoon of Sri Lanka assumed office of the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on 01 March 2020.

S A A R C	Afghanistan
	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

**Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, The ICSI.*

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- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the SAARC.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat is at Jakarta Indonesia.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The Secretary-General of ASEAN is H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi from Brunei Darussalam.

A S E A N	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Brunei Darussalam
	Viet Nam
	Myanmar
	Cambodia

ASEAN Aims

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

- Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- Collaborate more effectively to encourage further growth in the agriculture and industry, and trade sectors. This includes improving transportation and communications facilities and conducting studies on international commodity trade with the overarching goal of raising the living standards of ASEAN peoples;
- Promote Southeast Asian studies; and
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization that was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation), the organisation is now known as BIMSTEC and comprises seven Member States with the admission of Myanmar on 22 December 1997, and Bhutan and Nepal in February 2004.

BIMSTEC Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh. H.E. Mr. Tenzin Lekphell assumed office as the Secretary-General of BIMSTEC on 06 November 2020.

B I M S T E C	Bangladesh
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Myanmar
	Bhutan
	Nepal

Purposes & Principles of BIMSTEC

The Purposes & Principles of the BIMSTEC are as under:

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the already agreed areas of cooperation and such other areas that may be agreed

- upon by the Member States. Member States may periodically review the areas of cooperation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the Bay of Bengal region through joint endeavours in a spirit of equality and partnership.
 - To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
 - To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
 - To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
 - To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a regional basis among the BIMSTEC Member States and that make best use of available synergies.
 - To maintain peace and stability in the Bay of Bengal region through close collaboration in combating international terrorism, transnational organized crimes as well as natural disasters, climate change and communicable diseases.
 - To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
 - To endeavor to eradicate poverty from the Bay of Bengal region.
 - To establish multidimensional connectivity, promote synergy among connectivity frameworks in the region, as a key enabler to economic integration for shared prosperity.
 - To promote trade and investment as a major contributing factor for fostering economic and social development in the region.

The BIMSTEC and its Member States, in the pursuit of the purposes stated in observe the following principles in all the activities:

- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be complementary to and not be a substitute for bilateral, sub-regional, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

BRICS

In 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China met for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRIC cooperation. In June 2009, the BRIC leaders held their first meeting in Russia, upgrading BRIC cooperation to Summit level. In 2011, with South Africa officially

becoming a member, BRIC was enlarged to BRICS. Since 2009, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings.

B	Brazil
R	Russia
I	India
C	China
S	South Africa

Over the past 16 years since the establishment of BRICS, the foundation for cooperation has been consolidated and the areas of cooperation have been expanded. It has become an all-round and multi-level framework, with BRICS Summit playing a leading role, supported by BRICS Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Meetings of National Security Advisers, carrying out practical cooperation in dozens of areas, such as economy and trade, finance, science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, think tanks, and friendship cities. With the growing strength of the five countries, BRICS cooperation has deepened and become more tangible. The influence of BRICS cooperation has gone beyond the five countries and become a constructive force for boosting world economic growth, improving global governance and promoting democracy in international relations.

In recent years, the influence and attractiveness of the BRICS mechanism has been increasing. The BRICS countries uphold fairness and justice, actively promote reform of the global governance system and make the BRICS voice heard on international and regional hotspot issues. This has not only enhanced the say of emerging markets and developing countries in the world, but also made BRICS an important platform for promoting South-South cooperation. BRICS cooperation has been widely recognized by developing countries, and its status and role in multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been rising and growing.

Previous Summits of BRICS

The BRICS mechanism began with the Meeting of the BRIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in 2006. In 2009, it was upgraded to summit level which was hosted once a year. By the end of 2021, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings.

In June 2009, the BRIC leaders convened the 1st BRIC Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The agenda items covered the international situation, global financial issues, G20 affairs, BRIC cooperation, food security, energy security, climate change and development aid. The Joint Statement of the BRIC Leaders was adopted after the summit, calling for greater voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions, and endorsed the BRIC Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

In April 2010, the BRIC leaders convened the 2nd BRIC Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The agenda items covered the international situation, international and regional hotspot issues, the international financial crisis, BRIC cooperation, G20 affairs, climate change and UN reform. A joint statement was adopted after the meeting, agreeing on specific measures to promote BRIC cooperation and coordination, marking the initial establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRIC entrepreneur forum, the BRIC inter-bank cooperation mechanism, the BRIC cooperative forum and think-tank conference were also held.

In April 2011, South Africa participated, for the first time, in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China. The theme is "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", and the agenda items covered the international situation, international economy and finance, development issues and BRICS cooperation. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRICS think-tank conference, the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism Annual Meeting and finance forum, the BRICS Business Forum and the BRICS Economy and Trade Ministers' conference were also held. The Sanya Declaration was adopted after the summit.

In March 2012, the BRICS leaders convened the 4th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity", with agenda items including global governance and sustainable development. After the summit, the Delhi Declaration was adopted to brief the progress of BRICS cooperation and support BRICS countries in playing a critical role in the world economy of post international financial crisis era.

In March 2013, the BRICS leaders convened the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization". After the summit, the leaders adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan, decided to establish the BRICS New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and announced the founding of the BRICS Business Council and BRICS Think Tank Council. A dialogue between the BRICS leaders and the African leaders was also held during the summit.

In July 2014, the BRICS leaders convened the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, under the theme of "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", with agenda items covering political coordination, sustainable development and inclusive growth. After the summit, the Fortaleza Declaration was adopted and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement was witnessed by the leaders. A dialogue between the leaders of BRICS and South American countries was also held during the summit.

In July 2015, the BRICS leaders convened the 7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership-a Powerful Factor of Global Development", with agenda items including international political and economic issues and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the 2015 Ufa Declaration and 2015 Ufa Action Plan were adopted, and the signing of the BRICS Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Banking Mechanism and the New Development Bank, and the MOU on the Establishment of a BRICS Joint Website were witnessed by the leaders. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had dialogue with other parties including the Eurasian Economic

Union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and observer states, and other guest countries.

In October 2016, the BRICS leaders convened the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa, India, under the theme of "Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions". The agenda items covered the international political and economic situation, global governance and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the Goa Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and the MOU on the Establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform and the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Diplomatic Academies were signed. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had a dialogue with the member state leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

In September 2017, the BRICS leaders convened the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, under the theme of "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future". The agenda items covered international political and economic situation, global governance, sustainable development and BRICS cooperation. The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration and Action Plan were adopted after the summit, and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held during the summit.

In July 2018, the BRICS leaders convened the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution". The agenda items of discussion covered BRICS strategic cooperation, opportunities and challenges in addressing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted after the summit. An informal meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the BRICS Summit and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries were held during the summit.

In November 2019, the BRICS leaders convened the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, under the theme of "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". The agenda items covered the international and regional situation, BRICS cooperation, and global economic governance. The Brasilia Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, BRICS leaders jointly attended the closing ceremony of the Business Forum and held closed-door meetings, open meetings and dialogue sessions with the Business Council and the New Development Bank.

In November 2020, the BRICS leaders convened the 12th BRICS Summit via live video link under the theme "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth". The agenda items covered BRICS cooperation in combating COVID-19, international and regional situations, and global economic governance. The Moscow Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, the BRICS leaders also listened to working reports from the heads of the New Development Bank and other cooperation mechanisms.

In September 2021, the BRICS leaders convened the 13th BRICS Summit via video link under the theme of "BRICS@15: Intra BRICS cooperation for continuity, consolidation, and consensus". The agenda items covered further cooperation in combating COVID-19, promoting pragmatic cooperation and addressing global and regional hotspot issues. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted after the summit, which summarized the achievements of BRICS cooperation in various fields and expressed a common BRICS

voice on strengthening cooperation in public health and vaccines, promoting world economic recovery, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and safeguarding world equity and justice.

In addition, BRICS leaders have held informal meetings during the G20 leaders' summit since 2011, the most recent of which was during the G20 leaders' summit in Osaka in June 2019.

BRICS Summit 2022(China)

The 14th BRICS Summit will be held in 2022 under China's Chairship. Since its inception in 2006, BRICS has travelled a glorious path over the past 16 years. With concerted efforts of all BRICS partners, BRICS countries have been enhancing political mutual trust, deepening practical cooperation and furthering people-to-people exchanges, culminating in a series of ground-breaking outcomes and contributing significantly to world economic growth, reform of global governance system and international peace and stability.

What has happened testifies that BRICS cooperation conforms to the historical trend of a multi-polar world and economic globalization, helps steer the changing international order in a more equitable and reasonable trajectory, and serves the common interests of the international community. For this reason, BRICS cooperation has been widely acclaimed and supported by countries around the world particularly the emerging markets and developing countries, making BRICS a positive, stable and constructive force in international affairs.

In 2017, China successfully hosted the BRICS Xiamen Summit. The BRICS leaders unanimously agreed to develop a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership, and consolidate the three-wheel-driven cooperation covering economy, political security and people-to-people exchanges. The BRICS leaders also set up the idea of BRICS+ cooperation and jointly ushered in the second Golden Decade of BRICS cooperation. As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China will host the 14th BRICS Summit. China looks forward to working with BRICS partners to deepen cooperation in various areas, build a more comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive partnership, tackle common challenges and create a better future.

As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China looks forward to working with BRICS partners and making full use of the 14th BRICS Summit to promote the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, strengthen practical cooperation in all fields and embark on a new journey of BRICS cooperation.

Source:

1. <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/about-saarc/about-saarc>
2. <https://asean.org/about-us/>
3. https://bimstec.org/?page_id=3917
4. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/jzgj/jj/>
5. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/ljldrhwj/>
6. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zg2022/JZGJLDRHW/>

Current Affairs*

- **Droupadi Murmu: India's First Tribal President**

Droupadi Murmu, a tribal politician, was sworn in as India's new president on July 25, 2022. Ms. Murmu replaces outgoing President Ram Nath Kovind, whose term ended on 24 July. The 64-year-old former teacher comes from Odisha (Orissa) state and has had a stint as a state governor. Ms. Murmu is the country's first tribal leader in the top post.

About Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India

Draupadi Murmu (born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician serving as the 15th and current President of India since 25 July 2022. She is the first person belonging to the Santal, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997.

For details:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61892776>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20\(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.)

- **Release of National Start-up Report and State Specific reports (July 04, 2022)**

The results of the third edition of Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems were released on July 04, 2022. For the purposes of the Ranking, States and Union Territories are classified into 5 Categories, viz. Best Performers, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders and Emerging Start-up Ecosystems.

Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the **Best Performers** in a category of States which included NCT of Delhi. Meghalaya won the top honour among UTs and North-eastern (NE) States. While Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Telangana got the **Top Performers** award among states, Jammu & Kashmir emerged as the **Top Performer** among UTs and NE states.

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

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Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adjudged the winners in the **Leaders** category among states; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa bagged the Leaders honour among the UTs and NE states. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared as **Aspiring Leaders** among the States. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tripura were the Aspiring Leaders from the UTs and NE states. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar from States category and Mizoram and Ladakh from the UTs/NE States were clubbed under the Emerging Start-up Ecosystem.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1839129>

- **Scheme Launched by Government for MSMEs (July 25, 2022)**

Government has launched a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme called Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP). The scheme aims at strengthening institutions and governance at the Centre and State, improving Centre-State linkages and partnerships and improving access of MSMEs to market and credit, technology upgradation and addressing issues of delayed payments and greening of MSMEs.

RAMP programme will be implemented over a period of five years. Interventions under RAMP programme, by way of increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc., are aimed at increasing the performance of the MSME sector, thus resulting in more employment opportunities.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1844602>

- **Release of India Rankings 2022 of higher educational institutes (July 15, 2022)**

The Union Minister Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan released the India Rankings 2022. He said that our Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) are working towards making our education ecosystem more vibrant and making our youth future ready. A robust and objective framework for assessment, accreditation and ranking will play a major role in enhancing quality in the higher education ecosystem.

He further said that we are moving towards creating a knowledge-based economy which is innovation-led and technology-driven. Our higher educational institutions have to play a key role in making India a leading global innovation and digital economy and making quality education affordable and accessible for the bottom of the pyramid population. He also highlighted following points:

- Accreditation and assessment shall be mandatory, and every Higher Education Institution need to be accredited. Self-declaration and transparency shall be basis of assessment and accreditation.
- All the institutions shall also be part of NIRF ranking system.

- By next year we will unify institutional accreditation presently are done by NAAC and programme accreditation presently being done by NBA. Ranking on Innovation done earlier by AICTE will henceforth integrated with NIRF. All institutions will be a part of the combined system of assessment, accreditation and rankings. Such a system will be transparent and objective.
- From next year NIRF ranking categories will also include Innovation and Entrepreneurship. NIRF rankings categories can be increased as per the needs.
- There is already work going on rankings of ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Soon there will be a system where each school is also accredited. We will take state governments on board. Parents will know the standing of school where the child is being admitted.
- Only those Universities/Colleges which have NAAC grading or NIRF ranking will be eligible for inclusion in the list maintained by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 for receiving financial assistance.
- Our accreditation and rankings system will also become international and invite foreign institutions to be a part of it.
- CUET is a step in right direction towards quality and standardization. Any remaining challenge in CUET will be resolved at the earliest.
- Several Private Higher Education Institutions apply some affirmative action or reservation policy. All private HEIs shall move in that direction to ensure inclusive education and comply with NEP 2020 principles.
- Institutions shall become multi-disciplinary. IITs coming in top 10 in management category shows that market also desires multi-disciplinary education and institutions.

Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the past six editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2022. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 18 - 21 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included in methodology developed afresh for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1841810>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. The struggle for justice brings..... the best of moral qualities in men.
 - a. Forward
 - b. About
 - c. In
 - d. Out
2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.
 - a. Lease
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Jury
 - d. Liabilities
3. Give Synonym of Enervate-
 - a. Enclose
 - b. Weaken
 - c. Liberate
 - d. Pledge
4. Following is a set of four sentences. Choose the sentence which is most appropriate -
grammatically, semantically & logically.
 - a. Hi George. Long time no see. How was it going?
 - b. Hi George. We haven't meet in a long time. How is it going?
 - c. Hi George. We haven't met in a long time. How is it going?
 - d. Hi George. Long time no meet. How has it been going?
5. Listening is the _____part of communication
 - a. Receiving
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Delivery
 - d. Channel

Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which of the given is not correctly matched?
 - a. Right to Equality – Articles 14 to 18
 - b. Right against Exploitation – Articles 23 and 24
 - c. Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25 to 28
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Articles 42
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides the definition contract?
 - a. Section 2(d)
 - b. Section 2(e)
 - c. Section 2(f)
 - d. Section 2(d)
8. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 provides the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility?
 - a. Section 130
 - b. Section 135
 - c. Section 149
 - d. Section 198
9. In a certain code language 'MUKESH' is written as 'OSMCUF', then how will 'HARISH' be written in that language?
 - a. TGUJYF
 - b. JYTGUF
 - c. JYFTGU
 - d. JYTGFU
10. Which day of week was on 20th February, 2023?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Friday
 - 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. Under _____ s the expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and on replacement of old capital is covered.
 - a. Gross Domestic Private Investment
 - b. Net Domestic Private Investment
 - c. Total Domestic Private Investment
 - d. Accumulated Domestic Private Investment
14. The functional relationship of Law of Demand is denoted by:
 - a. $D_x = q(P_x)$
 - b. $D_x = s(P_x)$
 - c. $D_x = f(P_x)$
 - d. $D_x = r(P_x)$
15. _____ gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
 - a. Appropriation Bill
 - b. Finance Bill
 - c. Ordinary Bill
 - d. None of the above

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

16. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Deoghar airport in which of the following states?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Chhatisgarh
 - d. Gujarat
17. The European Union has given final approval to which country to join euro currency in 2023?
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. Monaco
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Vatican City
18. Which nation's former Prime Minister tragically died after being shot at a campaign event on July 8th?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
19. India's first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN has been inaugurated in which Institute?
 - a. IIT Delhi
 - b. IIT Madras
 - c. IIT Bombay
 - d. IIT Hyderabad
20. Which Indian cricketer has been invited as the guest of honour at the Indian Film Festival Melbourne 2022?
 - a. Yuvraj Singh
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Anil Kumble
 - d. Sachin Tendulkar

Answer Key:

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	a
6	d
7	c
8	b
9	b
10	a
11	a
12	d
13	a
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	d
20	b

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

इष्टार्थे तेष्ट त्रुथे. वीरवेष्ट तेष्ट तेष्ट वर.

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

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*“The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking spaces.”
~Will Rogers*

Dear Students,

As I sit to pen down my thoughts with the youngest minds, the memories my visit to the Scandinavian nations are still fresh. While the lovely greens and the clear skies would stay in my phone gallery for quite a long time, what is even more determined to stay in my heart and mind is the mesmerising visit of the Lords - a ground which has seen success and failure every time it has come to life...

The Examinations that we take with so diligence, the results that we await with bated breaths, the steps that we take with so much deliberation, all find similarity in the sports played the world over. And while the success or the lesson are determined in a matter of few hours and minutes - the preparation behind the curtains has been there for many-many months and years. Having being there in those Stands, having witnessed the winner's satisfaction and also the other side's exasperation, the understanding of the results of the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022 is far more comprehensible.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022. And for those still waiting to make their mark and beginning in this journey, well it is these sports that have brought with them the lesson that no failure is final - all it can be considered is a small roadblock and nothing else - one that can be easily moved aside with patience, perseverance and dedicated action.

Friends, numerous developments in economic, social, technological, ecological, political, legal and ethical dynamics influencing business environment requisite proper comprehension and analysis both at a global and national level. Not only do they shape the future course of action at a macro level, but even the smallest of enterprises are impacted at times. Considering our roles as Governance Professionals, it is imperative to be conversant with latest updates of the pertinent fields. Therefore, I would suggest each one of you to understand that learning has to be an ongoing process to build competence and that there are no shortcuts on the path road to success.

Keep learning, keep growing !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

International Organisations / Associations*

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987. H.E. Esala Ruwan Weerakoon of Sri Lanka assumed office of the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on 01 March 2020.

S A A R C	Afghanistan
	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

**Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, The ICSI.*

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- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the SAARC.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat is at Jakarta Indonesia.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The Secretary-General of ASEAN is H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi from Brunei Darussalam.

A S E A N	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Brunei Darussalam
	Viet Nam
	Myanmar
	Cambodia

ASEAN Aims

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

- Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- Collaborate more effectively to encourage further growth in the agriculture and industry, and trade sectors. This includes improving transportation and communications facilities and conducting studies on international commodity trade with the overarching goal of raising the living standards of ASEAN peoples;
- Promote Southeast Asian studies; and
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization that was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation), the organisation is now known as BIMSTEC and comprises seven Member States with the admission of Myanmar on 22 December 1997, and Bhutan and Nepal in February 2004.

BIMSTEC Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh. H.E. Mr. Tenzin Lekphell assumed office as the Secretary-General of BIMSTEC on 06 November 2020.

B I M S T E C	Bangladesh
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Myanmar
	Bhutan
	Nepal

Purposes & Principles of BIMSTEC

The Purposes & Principles of the BIMSTEC are as under:

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the already agreed areas of cooperation and such other areas that may be agreed

upon by the Member States. Member States may periodically review the areas of cooperation.

- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the Bay of Bengal region through joint endeavours in a spirit of equality and partnership.
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
- To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
- To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
- To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a regional basis among the BIMSTEC Member States and that make best use of available synergies.
- To maintain peace and stability in the Bay of Bengal region through close collaboration in combating international terrorism, transnational organized crimes as well as natural disasters, climate change and communicable diseases.
- To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
- To endeavor to eradicate poverty from the Bay of Bengal region.
- To establish multidimensional connectivity, promote synergy among connectivity frameworks in the region, as a key enabler to economic integration for shared prosperity.
- To promote trade and investment as a major contributing factor for fostering economic and social development in the region.

The BIMSTEC and its Member States, in the pursuit of the purposes stated in observe the following principles in all the activities:

- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be complementary to and not be a substitute for bilateral, sub-regional, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

BRICS

In 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China met for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRIC cooperation. In June 2009, the BRIC leaders held their first meeting in Russia, upgrading BRIC cooperation to Summit level. In 2011, with South Africa officially

becoming a member, BRIC was enlarged to BRICS. Since 2009, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings.

B	Brazil
R	Russia
I	India
C	China
S	South Africa

Over the past 16 years since the establishment of BRICS, the foundation for cooperation has been consolidated and the areas of cooperation have been expanded. It has become an all-round and multi-level framework, with BRICS Summit playing a leading role, supported by BRICS Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Meetings of National Security Advisers, carrying out practical cooperation in dozens of areas, such as economy and trade, finance, science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, think tanks, and friendship cities. With the growing strength of the five countries, BRICS cooperation has deepened and become more tangible. The influence of BRICS cooperation has gone beyond the five countries and become a constructive force for boosting world economic growth, improving global governance and promoting democracy in international relations.

In recent years, the influence and attractiveness of the BRICS mechanism has been increasing. The BRICS countries uphold fairness and justice, actively promote reform of the global governance system and make the BRICS voice heard on international and regional hotspot issues. This has not only enhanced the say of emerging markets and developing countries in the world, but also made BRICS an important platform for promoting South-South cooperation. BRICS cooperation has been widely recognized by developing countries, and its status and role in multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been rising and growing.

Previous Summits of BRICS

The BRICS mechanism began with the Meeting of the BRIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in 2006. In 2009, it was upgraded to summit level which was hosted once a year. By the end of 2021, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings.

In June 2009, the BRIC leaders convened the 1st BRIC Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The agenda items covered the international situation, global financial issues, G20 affairs, BRIC cooperation, food security, energy security, climate change and development aid. The Joint Statement of the BRIC Leaders was adopted after the summit, calling for greater voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions, and endorsed the BRIC Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

In April 2010, the BRIC leaders convened the 2nd BRIC Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The agenda items covered the international situation, international and regional hotspot issues, the international financial crisis, BRIC cooperation, G20 affairs, climate change and UN reform. A joint statement was adopted after the meeting, agreeing on specific measures to promote BRIC cooperation and coordination, marking the initial establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRIC entrepreneur forum, the BRIC inter-bank cooperation mechanism, the BRIC cooperative forum and think-tank conference were also held.

In April 2011, South Africa participated, for the first time, in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China. The theme is "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", and the agenda items covered the international situation, international economy and finance, development issues and BRICS cooperation. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRICS think-tank conference, the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism Annual Meeting and finance forum, the BRICS Business Forum and the BRICS Economy and Trade Ministers' conference were also held. The Sanya Declaration was adopted after the summit.

In March 2012, the BRICS leaders convened the 4th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity", with agenda items including global governance and sustainable development. After the summit, the Delhi Declaration was adopted to brief the progress of BRICS cooperation and support BRICS countries in playing a critical role in the world economy of post international financial crisis era.

In March 2013, the BRICS leaders convened the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization". After the summit, the leaders adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan, decided to establish the BRICS New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and announced the founding of the BRICS Business Council and BRICS Think Tank Council. A dialogue between the BRICS leaders and the African leaders was also held during the summit.

In July 2014, the BRICS leaders convened the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, under the theme of "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", with agenda items covering political coordination, sustainable development and inclusive growth. After the summit, the Fortaleza Declaration was adopted and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement was witnessed by the leaders. A dialogue between the leaders of BRICS and South American countries was also held during the summit.

In July 2015, the BRICS leaders convened the 7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership-a Powerful Factor of Global Development", with agenda items including international political and economic issues and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the 2015 Ufa Declaration and 2015 Ufa Action Plan were adopted, and the signing of the BRICS Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Banking Mechanism and the New Development Bank, and the MOU on the Establishment of a BRICS Joint Website were witnessed by the leaders. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had dialogue with other parties including the Eurasian Economic

Union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and observer states, and other guest countries.

In October 2016, the BRICS leaders convened the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa, India, under the theme of "Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions". The agenda items covered the international political and economic situation, global governance and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the Goa Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and the MOU on the Establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform and the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Diplomatic Academies were signed. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had a dialogue with the member state leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

In September 2017, the BRICS leaders convened the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, under the theme of "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future". The agenda items covered international political and economic situation, global governance, sustainable development and BRICS cooperation. The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration and Action Plan were adopted after the summit, and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held during the summit.

In July 2018, the BRICS leaders convened the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution". The agenda items of discussion covered BRICS strategic cooperation, opportunities and challenges in addressing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted after the summit. An informal meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the BRICS Summit and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries were held during the summit.

In November 2019, the BRICS leaders convened the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, under the theme of "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". The agenda items covered the international and regional situation, BRICS cooperation, and global economic governance. The Brasilia Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, BRICS leaders jointly attended the closing ceremony of the Business Forum and held closed-door meetings, open meetings and dialogue sessions with the Business Council and the New Development Bank.

In November 2020, the BRICS leaders convened the 12th BRICS Summit via live video link under the theme "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth". The agenda items covered BRICS cooperation in combating COVID-19, international and regional situations, and global economic governance. The Moscow Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, the BRICS leaders also listened to working reports from the heads of the New Development Bank and other cooperation mechanisms.

In September 2021, the BRICS leaders convened the 13th BRICS Summit via video link under the theme of "BRICS@15: Intra BRICS cooperation for continuity, consolidation, and consensus". The agenda items covered further cooperation in combating COVID-19, promoting pragmatic cooperation and addressing global and regional hotspot issues. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted after the summit, which summarized the achievements of BRICS cooperation in various fields and expressed a common BRICS

voice on strengthening cooperation in public health and vaccines, promoting world economic recovery, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and safeguarding world equity and justice.

In addition, BRICS leaders have held informal meetings during the G20 leaders' summit since 2011, the most recent of which was during the G20 leaders' summit in Osaka in June 2019.

BRICS Summit 2022(China)

The 14th BRICS Summit will be held in 2022 under China's Chairship. Since its inception in 2006, BRICS has travelled a glorious path over the past 16 years. With concerted efforts of all BRICS partners, BRICS countries have been enhancing political mutual trust, deepening practical cooperation and furthering people-to-people exchanges, culminating in a series of ground-breaking outcomes and contributing significantly to world economic growth, reform of global governance system and international peace and stability.

What has happened testifies that BRICS cooperation conforms to the historical trend of a multi-polar world and economic globalization, helps steer the changing international order in a more equitable and reasonable trajectory, and serves the common interests of the international community. For this reason, BRICS cooperation has been widely acclaimed and supported by countries around the world particularly the emerging markets and developing countries, making BRICS a positive, stable and constructive force in international affairs.

In 2017, China successfully hosted the BRICS Xiamen Summit. The BRICS leaders unanimously agreed to develop a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership, and consolidate the three-wheel-driven cooperation covering economy, political security and people-to-people exchanges. The BRICS leaders also set up the idea of BRICS+ cooperation and jointly ushered in the second Golden Decade of BRICS cooperation. As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China will host the 14th BRICS Summit. China looks forward to working with BRICS partners to deepen cooperation in various areas, build a more comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive partnership, tackle common challenges and create a better future.

As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China looks forward to working with BRICS partners and making full use of the 14th BRICS Summit to promote the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, strengthen practical cooperation in all fields and embark on a new journey of BRICS cooperation.

Source:

1. <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/about-saarc/about-saarc>
2. <https://asean.org/about-us/>
3. https://bimstec.org/?page_id=3917
4. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/jzgj/jj/>
5. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/ljldrhwj/>
6. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zg2022/JZGJLDRHW/>

Current Affairs*

- **Droupadi Murmu: India's First Tribal President**

Droupadi Murmu, a tribal politician, was sworn in as India's new president on July 25, 2022. Ms. Murmu replaces outgoing President Ram Nath Kovind, whose term ended on 24 July. The 64-year-old former teacher comes from Odisha (Orissa) state and has had a stint as a state governor. Ms. Murmu is the country's first tribal leader in the top post.

About Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India

Draupadi Murmu (born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician serving as the 15th and current President of India since 25 July 2022. She is the first person belonging to the Santal, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997.

For details:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61892776>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20\(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.)

- **Release of National Start-up Report and State Specific reports (July 04, 2022)**

The results of the third edition of Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems were released on July 04, 2022. For the purposes of the Ranking, States and Union Territories are classified into 5 Categories, viz. Best Performers, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders and Emerging Start-up Ecosystems.

Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the **Best Performers** in a category of States which included NCT of Delhi. Meghalaya won the top honour among UTs and North-eastern (NE) States. While Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Telangana got the **Top Performers** award among states, Jammu & Kashmir emerged as the **Top Performer** among UTs and NE states.

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

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Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adjudged the winners in the **Leaders** category among states; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa bagged the Leaders honour among the UTs and NE states. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared as **Aspiring Leaders** among the States. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tripura were the Aspiring Leaders from the UTs and NE states. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar from States category and Mizoram and Ladakh from the UTs/NE States were clubbed under the Emerging Start-up Ecosystem.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1839129>

- **Scheme Launched by Government for MSMEs (July 25, 2022)**

Government has launched a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme called Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP). The scheme aims at strengthening institutions and governance at the Centre and State, improving Centre-State linkages and partnerships and improving access of MSMEs to market and credit, technology upgradation and addressing issues of delayed payments and greening of MSMEs.

RAMP programme will be implemented over a period of five years. Interventions under RAMP programme, by way of increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc., are aimed at increasing the performance of the MSME sector, thus resulting in more employment opportunities.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1844602>

- **Release of India Rankings 2022 of higher educational institutes (July 15, 2022)**

The Union Minister Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan released the India Rankings 2022. He said that our Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) are working towards making our education ecosystem more vibrant and making our youth future ready. A robust and objective framework for assessment, accreditation and ranking will play a major role in enhancing quality in the higher education ecosystem.

He further said that we are moving towards creating a knowledge-based economy which is innovation-led and technology-driven. Our higher educational institutions have to play a key role in making India a leading global innovation and digital economy and making quality education affordable and accessible for the bottom of the pyramid population. He also highlighted following points:

- Accreditation and assessment shall be mandatory, and every Higher Education Institution need to be accredited. Self-declaration and transparency shall be basis of assessment and accreditation.
- All the institutions shall also be part of NIRF ranking system.

- By next year we will unify institutional accreditation presently are done by NAAC and programme accreditation presently being done by NBA. Ranking on Innovation done earlier by AICTE will henceforth integrated with NIRF. All institutions will be a part of the combined system of assessment, accreditation and rankings. Such a system will be transparent and objective.
- From next year NIRF ranking categories will also include Innovation and Entrepreneurship. NIRF rankings categories can be increased as per the needs.
- There is already work going on rankings of ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Soon there will be a system where each school is also accredited. We will take state governments on board. Parents will know the standing of school where the child is being admitted.
- Only those Universities/Colleges which have NAAC grading or NIRF ranking will be eligible for inclusion in the list maintained by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 for receiving financial assistance.
- Our accreditation and rankings system will also become international and invite foreign institutions to be a part of it.
- CUET is a step in right direction towards quality and standardization. Any remaining challenge in CUET will be resolved at the earliest.
- Several Private Higher Education Institutions apply some affirmative action or reservation policy. All private HEIs shall move in that direction to ensure inclusive education and comply with NEP 2020 principles.
- Institutions shall become multi-disciplinary. IITs coming in top 10 in management category shows that market also desires multi-disciplinary education and institutions.

Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the past six editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2022. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 18 - 21 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included in methodology developed afresh for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1841810>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. The struggle for justice brings..... the best of moral qualities in men.
 - a. Forward
 - b. About
 - c. In
 - d. Out
2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.
 - a. Lease
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Jury
 - d. Liabilities
3. Give Synonym of Enervate-
 - a. Enclose
 - b. Weaken
 - c. Liberate
 - d. Pledge
4. Following is a set of four sentences. Choose the sentence which is most appropriate -
grammatically, semantically & logically.
 - a. Hi George. Long time no see. How was it going?
 - b. Hi George. We haven't meet in a long time. How is it going?
 - c. Hi George. We haven't met in a long time. How is it going?
 - d. Hi George. Long time no meet. How has it been going?
5. Listening is the _____part of communication
 - a. Receiving
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Delivery
 - d. Channel

Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which of the given is not correctly matched?
 - a. Right to Equality – Articles 14 to 18
 - b. Right against Exploitation – Articles 23 and 24
 - c. Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25 to 28
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Articles 42
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides the definition contract?
 - a. Section 2(d)
 - b. Section 2(e)
 - c. Section 2(f)
 - d. Section 2(d)
8. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 provides the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility?
 - a. Section 130
 - b. Section 135
 - c. Section 149
 - d. Section 198
9. In a certain code language 'MUKESH' is written as 'OSMCUF', then how will 'HARISH' be written in that language?
 - a. TGUJYF
 - b. JYTGUF
 - c. JYFTGU
 - d. JYTGFU
10. Which day of week was on 20th February, 2023?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Friday
 - 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. Under _____ s the expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and on replacement of old capital is covered.
 - a. Gross Domestic Private Investment
 - b. Net Domestic Private Investment
 - c. Total Domestic Private Investment
 - d. Accumulated Domestic Private Investment
14. The functional relationship of Law of Demand is denoted by:
 - a. $D_x = q(P_x)$
 - b. $D_x = s(P_x)$
 - c. $D_x = f(P_x)$
 - d. $D_x = r(P_x)$
15. _____ gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
 - a. Appropriation Bill
 - b. Finance Bill
 - c. Ordinary Bill
 - d. None of the above

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

16. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Deoghar airport in which of the following states?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Chhatisgarh
 - d. Gujarat
17. The European Union has given final approval to which country to join euro currency in 2023?
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. Monaco
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Vatican City
18. Which nation's former Prime Minister tragically died after being shot at a campaign event on July 8th?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
19. India's first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN has been inaugurated in which Institute?
 - a. IIT Delhi
 - b. IIT Madras
 - c. IIT Bombay
 - d. IIT Hyderabad
20. Which Indian cricketer has been invited as the guest of honour at the Indian Film Festival Melbourne 2022?
 - a. Yuvraj Singh
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Anil Kumble
 - d. Sachin Tendulkar

Answer Key:

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	a
6	d
7	c
8	b
9	b
10	a
11	a
12	d
13	a
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	d
20	b

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

इष्टार्थे तेष्ट त्रुथे. ववेवेष्ट हेतु तेष्ट वव.

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

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*“The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking spaces.”
~Will Rogers*

Dear Students,

As I sit to pen down my thoughts with the youngest minds, the memories my visit to the Scandinavian nations are still fresh. While the lovely greens and the clear skies would stay in my phone gallery for quite a long time, what is even more determined to stay in my heart and mind is the mesmerising visit of the Lords - a ground which has seen success and failure every time it has come to life...

The Examinations that we take with so diligence, the results that we await with bated breaths, the steps that we take with so much deliberation, all find similarity in the sports played the world over. And while the success or the lesson are determined in a matter of few hours and minutes - the preparation behind the curtains has been there for many-many months and years. Having being there in those Stands, having witnessed the winner's satisfaction and also the other side's exasperation, the understanding of the results of the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022 is far more comprehensible.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022. And for those still waiting to make their mark and beginning in this journey, well it is these sports that have brought with them the lesson that no failure is final - all it can be considered is a small roadblock and nothing else - one that can be easily moved aside with patience, perseverance and dedicated action.

Friends, numerous developments in economic, social, technological, ecological, political, legal and ethical dynamics influencing business environment requisite proper comprehension and analysis both at a global and national level. Not only do they shape the future course of action at a macro level, but even the smallest of enterprises are impacted at times. Considering our roles as Governance Professionals, it is imperative to be conversant with latest updates of the pertinent fields. Therefore, I would suggest each one of you to understand that learning has to be an ongoing process to build competence and that there are no shortcuts on the path road to success.

Keep learning, keep growing !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

International Organisations / Associations*

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987. H.E. Esala Ruwan Weerakoon of Sri Lanka assumed office of the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on 01 March 2020.

S A A R C	Afghanistan
	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

**Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, The ICSI.*

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- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the SAARC.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat is at Jakarta Indonesia.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The Secretary-General of ASEAN is H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi from Brunei Darussalam.

A S E A N	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Brunei Darussalam
	Viet Nam
	Myanmar
	Cambodia

ASEAN Aims

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

- Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- Collaborate more effectively to encourage further growth in the agriculture and industry, and trade sectors. This includes improving transportation and communications facilities and conducting studies on international commodity trade with the overarching goal of raising the living standards of ASEAN peoples;
- Promote Southeast Asian studies; and
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization that was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation), the organisation is now known as BIMSTEC and comprises seven Member States with the admission of Myanmar on 22 December 1997, and Bhutan and Nepal in February 2004.

BIMSTEC Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh. H.E. Mr. Tenzin Lekphell assumed office as the Secretary-General of BIMSTEC on 06 November 2020.

B I M S T E C	Bangladesh
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Myanmar
	Bhutan
	Nepal

Purposes & Principles of BIMSTEC

The Purposes & Principles of the BIMSTEC are as under:

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the already agreed areas of cooperation and such other areas that may be agreed

- upon by the Member States. Member States may periodically review the areas of cooperation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the Bay of Bengal region through joint endeavours in a spirit of equality and partnership.
 - To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
 - To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
 - To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
 - To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a regional basis among the BIMSTEC Member States and that make best use of available synergies.
 - To maintain peace and stability in the Bay of Bengal region through close collaboration in combating international terrorism, transnational organized crimes as well as natural disasters, climate change and communicable diseases.
 - To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
 - To endeavor to eradicate poverty from the Bay of Bengal region.
 - To establish multidimensional connectivity, promote synergy among connectivity frameworks in the region, as a key enabler to economic integration for shared prosperity.
 - To promote trade and investment as a major contributing factor for fostering economic and social development in the region.

The BIMSTEC and its Member States, in the pursuit of the purposes stated in observe the following principles in all the activities:

- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be complementary to and not be a substitute for bilateral, sub-regional, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

BRICS

In 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China met for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRIC cooperation. In June 2009, the BRIC leaders held their first meeting in Russia, upgrading BRIC cooperation to Summit level. In 2011, with South Africa officially

becoming a member, BRIC was enlarged to BRICS. Since 2009, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings.

B	Brazil
R	Russia
I	India
C	China
S	South Africa

Over the past 16 years since the establishment of BRICS, the foundation for cooperation has been consolidated and the areas of cooperation have been expanded. It has become an all-round and multi-level framework, with BRICS Summit playing a leading role, supported by BRICS Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Meetings of National Security Advisers, carrying out practical cooperation in dozens of areas, such as economy and trade, finance, science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, think tanks, and friendship cities. With the growing strength of the five countries, BRICS cooperation has deepened and become more tangible. The influence of BRICS cooperation has gone beyond the five countries and become a constructive force for boosting world economic growth, improving global governance and promoting democracy in international relations.

In recent years, the influence and attractiveness of the BRICS mechanism has been increasing. The BRICS countries uphold fairness and justice, actively promote reform of the global governance system and make the BRICS voice heard on international and regional hotspot issues. This has not only enhanced the say of emerging markets and developing countries in the world, but also made BRICS an important platform for promoting South-South cooperation. BRICS cooperation has been widely recognized by developing countries, and its status and role in multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been rising and growing.

Previous Summits of BRICS

The BRICS mechanism began with the Meeting of the BRIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in 2006. In 2009, it was upgraded to summit level which was hosted once a year. By the end of 2021, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings.

In June 2009, the BRIC leaders convened the 1st BRIC Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The agenda items covered the international situation, global financial issues, G20 affairs, BRIC cooperation, food security, energy security, climate change and development aid. The Joint Statement of the BRIC Leaders was adopted after the summit, calling for greater voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions, and endorsed the BRIC Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

In April 2010, the BRIC leaders convened the 2nd BRIC Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The agenda items covered the international situation, international and regional hotspot issues, the international financial crisis, BRIC cooperation, G20 affairs, climate change and UN reform. A joint statement was adopted after the meeting, agreeing on specific measures to promote BRIC cooperation and coordination, marking the initial establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRIC entrepreneur forum, the BRIC inter-bank cooperation mechanism, the BRIC cooperative forum and think-tank conference were also held.

In April 2011, South Africa participated, for the first time, in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China. The theme is "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", and the agenda items covered the international situation, international economy and finance, development issues and BRICS cooperation. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRICS think-tank conference, the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism Annual Meeting and finance forum, the BRICS Business Forum and the BRICS Economy and Trade Ministers' conference were also held. The Sanya Declaration was adopted after the summit.

In March 2012, the BRICS leaders convened the 4th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity", with agenda items including global governance and sustainable development. After the summit, the Delhi Declaration was adopted to brief the progress of BRICS cooperation and support BRICS countries in playing a critical role in the world economy of post international financial crisis era.

In March 2013, the BRICS leaders convened the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization". After the summit, the leaders adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan, decided to establish the BRICS New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and announced the founding of the BRICS Business Council and BRICS Think Tank Council. A dialogue between the BRICS leaders and the African leaders was also held during the summit.

In July 2014, the BRICS leaders convened the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, under the theme of "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", with agenda items covering political coordination, sustainable development and inclusive growth. After the summit, the Fortaleza Declaration was adopted and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement was witnessed by the leaders. A dialogue between the leaders of BRICS and South American countries was also held during the summit.

In July 2015, the BRICS leaders convened the 7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership-a Powerful Factor of Global Development", with agenda items including international political and economic issues and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the 2015 Ufa Declaration and 2015 Ufa Action Plan were adopted, and the signing of the BRICS Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Banking Mechanism and the New Development Bank, and the MOU on the Establishment of a BRICS Joint Website were witnessed by the leaders. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had dialogue with other parties including the Eurasian Economic

Union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and observer states, and other guest countries.

In October 2016, the BRICS leaders convened the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa, India, under the theme of "Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions". The agenda items covered the international political and economic situation, global governance and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the Goa Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and the MOU on the Establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform and the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Diplomatic Academies were signed. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had a dialogue with the member state leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

In September 2017, the BRICS leaders convened the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, under the theme of "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future". The agenda items covered international political and economic situation, global governance, sustainable development and BRICS cooperation. The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration and Action Plan were adopted after the summit, and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held during the summit.

In July 2018, the BRICS leaders convened the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution". The agenda items of discussion covered BRICS strategic cooperation, opportunities and challenges in addressing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted after the summit. An informal meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the BRICS Summit and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries were held during the summit.

In November 2019, the BRICS leaders convened the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, under the theme of "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". The agenda items covered the international and regional situation, BRICS cooperation, and global economic governance. The Brasilia Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, BRICS leaders jointly attended the closing ceremony of the Business Forum and held closed-door meetings, open meetings and dialogue sessions with the Business Council and the New Development Bank.

In November 2020, the BRICS leaders convened the 12th BRICS Summit via live video link under the theme "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth". The agenda items covered BRICS cooperation in combating COVID-19, international and regional situations, and global economic governance. The Moscow Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, the BRICS leaders also listened to working reports from the heads of the New Development Bank and other cooperation mechanisms.

In September 2021, the BRICS leaders convened the 13th BRICS Summit via video link under the theme of "BRICS@15: Intra BRICS cooperation for continuity, consolidation, and consensus". The agenda items covered further cooperation in combating COVID-19, promoting pragmatic cooperation and addressing global and regional hotspot issues. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted after the summit, which summarized the achievements of BRICS cooperation in various fields and expressed a common BRICS

voice on strengthening cooperation in public health and vaccines, promoting world economic recovery, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and safeguarding world equity and justice.

In addition, BRICS leaders have held informal meetings during the G20 leaders' summit since 2011, the most recent of which was during the G20 leaders' summit in Osaka in June 2019.

BRICS Summit 2022(China)

The 14th BRICS Summit will be held in 2022 under China's Chairship. Since its inception in 2006, BRICS has travelled a glorious path over the past 16 years. With concerted efforts of all BRICS partners, BRICS countries have been enhancing political mutual trust, deepening practical cooperation and furthering people-to-people exchanges, culminating in a series of ground-breaking outcomes and contributing significantly to world economic growth, reform of global governance system and international peace and stability.

What has happened testifies that BRICS cooperation conforms to the historical trend of a multi-polar world and economic globalization, helps steer the changing international order in a more equitable and reasonable trajectory, and serves the common interests of the international community. For this reason, BRICS cooperation has been widely acclaimed and supported by countries around the world particularly the emerging markets and developing countries, making BRICS a positive, stable and constructive force in international affairs.

In 2017, China successfully hosted the BRICS Xiamen Summit. The BRICS leaders unanimously agreed to develop a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership, and consolidate the three-wheel-driven cooperation covering economy, political security and people-to-people exchanges. The BRICS leaders also set up the idea of BRICS+ cooperation and jointly ushered in the second Golden Decade of BRICS cooperation. As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China will host the 14th BRICS Summit. China looks forward to working with BRICS partners to deepen cooperation in various areas, build a more comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive partnership, tackle common challenges and create a better future.

As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China looks forward to working with BRICS partners and making full use of the 14th BRICS Summit to promote the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, strengthen practical cooperation in all fields and embark on a new journey of BRICS cooperation.

Source:

1. <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/about-saarc/about-saarc>
2. <https://asean.org/about-us/>
3. https://bimstec.org/?page_id=3917
4. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/jzgj/jj/>
5. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/ljldrhwj/>
6. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zg2022/JZGJLDRHW/>

Current Affairs*

- **Droupadi Murmu: India's First Tribal President**

Droupadi Murmu, a tribal politician, was sworn in as India's new president on July 25, 2022. Ms. Murmu replaces outgoing President Ram Nath Kovind, whose term ended on 24 July. The 64-year-old former teacher comes from Odisha (Orissa) state and has had a stint as a state governor. Ms. Murmu is the country's first tribal leader in the top post.

About Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India

Draupadi Murmu (born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician serving as the 15th and current President of India since 25 July 2022. She is the first person belonging to the Santal, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997.

For details:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61892776>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20\(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.)

- **Release of National Start-up Report and State Specific reports (July 04, 2022)**

The results of the third edition of Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems were released on July 04, 2022. For the purposes of the Ranking, States and Union Territories are classified into 5 Categories, viz. Best Performers, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders and Emerging Start-up Ecosystems.

Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the **Best Performers** in a category of States which included NCT of Delhi. Meghalaya won the top honour among UTs and North-eastern (NE) States. While Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Telangana got the **Top Performers** award among states, Jammu & Kashmir emerged as the **Top Performer** among UTs and NE states.

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

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Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adjudged the winners in the **Leaders** category among states; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa bagged the Leaders honour among the UTs and NE states. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared as **Aspiring Leaders** among the States. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tripura were the Aspiring Leaders from the UTs and NE states. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar from States category and Mizoram and Ladakh from the UTs/NE States were clubbed under the Emerging Start-up Ecosystem.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1839129>

- **Scheme Launched by Government for MSMEs (July 25, 2022)**

Government has launched a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme called Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP). The scheme aims at strengthening institutions and governance at the Centre and State, improving Centre-State linkages and partnerships and improving access of MSMEs to market and credit, technology upgradation and addressing issues of delayed payments and greening of MSMEs.

RAMP programme will be implemented over a period of five years. Interventions under RAMP programme, by way of increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc., are aimed at increasing the performance of the MSME sector, thus resulting in more employment opportunities.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1844602>

- **Release of India Rankings 2022 of higher educational institutes (July 15, 2022)**

The Union Minister Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan released the India Rankings 2022. He said that our Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) are working towards making our education ecosystem more vibrant and making our youth future ready. A robust and objective framework for assessment, accreditation and ranking will play a major role in enhancing quality in the higher education ecosystem.

He further said that we are moving towards creating a knowledge-based economy which is innovation-led and technology-driven. Our higher educational institutions have to play a key role in making India a leading global innovation and digital economy and making quality education affordable and accessible for the bottom of the pyramid population. He also highlighted following points:

- Accreditation and assessment shall be mandatory, and every Higher Education Institution need to be accredited. Self-declaration and transparency shall be basis of assessment and accreditation.
- All the institutions shall also be part of NIRF ranking system.

- By next year we will unify institutional accreditation presently are done by NAAC and programme accreditation presently being done by NBA. Ranking on Innovation done earlier by AICTE will henceforth integrated with NIRF. All institutions will be a part of the combined system of assessment, accreditation and rankings. Such a system will be transparent and objective.
- From next year NIRF ranking categories will also include Innovation and Entrepreneurship. NIRF rankings categories can be increased as per the needs.
- There is already work going on rankings of ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Soon there will be a system where each school is also accredited. We will take state governments on board. Parents will know the standing of school where the child is being admitted.
- Only those Universities/Colleges which have NAAC grading or NIRF ranking will be eligible for inclusion in the list maintained by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 for receiving financial assistance.
- Our accreditation and rankings system will also become international and invite foreign institutions to be a part of it.
- CUET is a step in right direction towards quality and standardization. Any remaining challenge in CUET will be resolved at the earliest.
- Several Private Higher Education Institutions apply some affirmative action or reservation policy. All private HEIs shall move in that direction to ensure inclusive education and comply with NEP 2020 principles.
- Institutions shall become multi-disciplinary. IITs coming in top 10 in management category shows that market also desires multi-disciplinary education and institutions.

Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the past six editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2022. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 18 - 21 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included in methodology developed afresh for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1841810>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. The struggle for justice brings..... the best of moral qualities in men.
 - a. Forward
 - b. About
 - c. In
 - d. Out
2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.
 - a. Lease
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Jury
 - d. Liabilities
3. Give Synonym of Enervate-
 - a. Enclose
 - b. Weaken
 - c. Liberate
 - d. Pledge
4. Following is a set of four sentences. Choose the sentence which is most appropriate -
grammatically, semantically & logically.
 - a. Hi George. Long time no see. How was it going?
 - b. Hi George. We haven't meet in a long time. How is it going?
 - c. Hi George. We haven't met in a long time. How is it going?
 - d. Hi George. Long time no meet. How has it been going?
5. Listening is the _____part of communication
 - a. Receiving
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Delivery
 - d. Channel

Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which of the given is not correctly matched?
 - a. Right to Equality – Articles 14 to 18
 - b. Right against Exploitation – Articles 23 and 24
 - c. Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25 to 28
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Articles 42
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides the definition contract?
 - a. Section 2(d)
 - b. Section 2(e)
 - c. Section 2(f)
 - d. Section 2(d)
8. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 provides the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility?
 - a. Section 130
 - b. Section 135
 - c. Section 149
 - d. Section 198
9. In a certain code language 'MUKESH' is written as 'OSMCUF', then how will 'HARISH' be written in that language?
 - a. TGUJYF
 - b. JYTGUF
 - c. JYFTGU
 - d. JYTGFU
10. Which day of week was on 20th February, 2023?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Friday
 - 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. Under _____ s the expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and on replacement of old capital is covered.
 - a. Gross Domestic Private Investment
 - b. Net Domestic Private Investment
 - c. Total Domestic Private Investment
 - d. Accumulated Domestic Private Investment
14. The functional relationship of Law of Demand is denoted by:
 - a. $D_x = q(P_x)$
 - b. $D_x = s(P_x)$
 - c. $D_x = f(P_x)$
 - d. $D_x = r(P_x)$
15. _____ gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
 - a. Appropriation Bill
 - b. Finance Bill
 - c. Ordinary Bill
 - d. None of the above

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

16. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Deoghar airport in which of the following states?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Chhatisgarh
 - d. Gujarat
17. The European Union has given final approval to which country to join euro currency in 2023?
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. Monaco
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Vatican City
18. Which nation's former Prime Minister tragically died after being shot at a campaign event on July 8th?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
19. India's first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN has been inaugurated in which Institute?
 - a. IIT Delhi
 - b. IIT Madras
 - c. IIT Bombay
 - d. IIT Hyderabad
20. Which Indian cricketer has been invited as the guest of honour at the Indian Film Festival Melbourne 2022?
 - a. Yuvraj Singh
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Anil Kumble
 - d. Sachin Tendulkar

Answer Key:

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	a
6	d
7	c
8	b
9	b
10	a
11	a
12	d
13	a
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	d
20	b

CSEET

COMMUNIQUE

(e-bulletin)

JULY 2022



**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)



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

Mission

"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"



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*“The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking spaces.”
~Will Rogers*

Dear Students,

As I sit to pen down my thoughts with the youngest minds, the memories my visit to the Scandinavian nations are still fresh. While the lovely greens and the clear skies would stay in my phone gallery for quite a long time, what is even more determined to stay in my heart and mind is the mesmerising visit of the Lords - a ground which has seen success and failure every time it has come to life...

The Examinations that we take with so diligence, the results that we await with bated breaths, the steps that we take with so much deliberation, all find similarity in the sports played the world over. And while the success or the lesson are determined in a matter of few hours and minutes - the preparation behind the curtains has been there for many-many months and years. Having being there in those Stands, having witnessed the winner's satisfaction and also the other side's exasperation, the understanding of the results of the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022 is far more comprehensible.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022. And for those still waiting to make their mark and beginning in this journey, well it is these sports that have brought with them the lesson that no failure is final - all it can be considered is a small roadblock and nothing else - one that can be easily moved aside with patience, perseverance and dedicated action.

Friends, numerous developments in economic, social, technological, ecological, political, legal and ethical dynamics influencing business environment requisite proper comprehension and analysis both at a global and national level. Not only do they shape the future course of action at a macro level, but even the smallest of enterprises are impacted at times. Considering our roles as Governance Professionals, it is imperative to be conversant with latest updates of the pertinent fields. Therefore, I would suggest each one of you to understand that learning has to be an ongoing process to build competence and that there are no shortcuts on the path road to success.

Keep learning, keep growing !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

International Organisations / Associations*

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987. H.E. Esala Ruwan Weerakoon of Sri Lanka assumed office of the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on 01 March 2020.

S A A R C	Afghanistan
	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

**Chittaranjan Pal, 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.

- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the SAARC.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat is at Jakarta Indonesia.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The Secretary-General of ASEAN is H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi from Brunei Darussalam.

A S E A N	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Brunei Darussalam
	Viet Nam
	Myanmar
	Cambodia

ASEAN Aims

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

- Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- Collaborate more effectively to encourage further growth in the agriculture and industry, and trade sectors. This includes improving transportation and communications facilities and conducting studies on international commodity trade with the overarching goal of raising the living standards of ASEAN peoples;
- Promote Southeast Asian studies; and
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization that was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation), the organisation is now known as BIMSTEC and comprises seven Member States with the admission of Myanmar on 22 December 1997, and Bhutan and Nepal in February 2004.

BIMSTEC Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh. H.E. Mr. Tenzin Lekphell assumed office as the Secretary-General of BIMSTEC on 06 November 2020.

B I M S T E C	Bangladesh
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Myanmar
	Bhutan
	Nepal

Purposes & Principles of BIMSTEC

The Purposes & Principles of the BIMSTEC are as under:

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the already agreed areas of cooperation and such other areas that may be agreed

- upon by the Member States. Member States may periodically review the areas of cooperation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the Bay of Bengal region through joint endeavours in a spirit of equality and partnership.
 - To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
 - To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
 - To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
 - To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a regional basis among the BIMSTEC Member States and that make best use of available synergies.
 - To maintain peace and stability in the Bay of Bengal region through close collaboration in combating international terrorism, transnational organized crimes as well as natural disasters, climate change and communicable diseases.
 - To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
 - To endeavor to eradicate poverty from the Bay of Bengal region.
 - To establish multidimensional connectivity, promote synergy among connectivity frameworks in the region, as a key enabler to economic integration for shared prosperity.
 - To promote trade and investment as a major contributing factor for fostering economic and social development in the region.

The BIMSTEC and its Member States, in the pursuit of the purposes stated in observe the following principles in all the activities:

- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be complementary to and not be a substitute for bilateral, sub-regional, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

BRICS

In 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China met for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRIC cooperation. In June 2009, the BRIC leaders held their first meeting in Russia, upgrading BRIC cooperation to Summit level. In 2011, with South Africa officially

becoming a member, BRIC was enlarged to BRICS. Since 2009, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings.

B	Brazil
R	Russia
I	India
C	China
S	South Africa

Over the past 16 years since the establishment of BRICS, the foundation for cooperation has been consolidated and the areas of cooperation have been expanded. It has become an all-round and multi-level framework, with BRICS Summit playing a leading role, supported by BRICS Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Meetings of National Security Advisers, carrying out practical cooperation in dozens of areas, such as economy and trade, finance, science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, think tanks, and friendship cities. With the growing strength of the five countries, BRICS cooperation has deepened and become more tangible. The influence of BRICS cooperation has gone beyond the five countries and become a constructive force for boosting world economic growth, improving global governance and promoting democracy in international relations.

In recent years, the influence and attractiveness of the BRICS mechanism has been increasing. The BRICS countries uphold fairness and justice, actively promote reform of the global governance system and make the BRICS voice heard on international and regional hotspot issues. This has not only enhanced the say of emerging markets and developing countries in the world, but also made BRICS an important platform for promoting South-South cooperation. BRICS cooperation has been widely recognized by developing countries, and its status and role in multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been rising and growing.

Previous Summits of BRICS

The BRICS mechanism began with the Meeting of the BRIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in 2006. In 2009, it was upgraded to summit level which was hosted once a year. By the end of 2021, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings.

In June 2009, the BRIC leaders convened the 1st BRIC Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The agenda items covered the international situation, global financial issues, G20 affairs, BRIC cooperation, food security, energy security, climate change and development aid. The Joint Statement of the BRIC Leaders was adopted after the summit, calling for greater voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions, and endorsed the BRIC Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

In April 2010, the BRIC leaders convened the 2nd BRIC Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The agenda items covered the international situation, international and regional hotspot issues, the international financial crisis, BRIC cooperation, G20 affairs, climate change and UN reform. A joint statement was adopted after the meeting, agreeing on specific measures to promote BRIC cooperation and coordination, marking the initial establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRIC entrepreneur forum, the BRIC inter-bank cooperation mechanism, the BRIC cooperative forum and think-tank conference were also held.

In April 2011, South Africa participated, for the first time, in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China. The theme is "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", and the agenda items covered the international situation, international economy and finance, development issues and BRICS cooperation. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRICS think-tank conference, the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism Annual Meeting and finance forum, the BRICS Business Forum and the BRICS Economy and Trade Ministers' conference were also held. The Sanya Declaration was adopted after the summit.

In March 2012, the BRICS leaders convened the 4th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity", with agenda items including global governance and sustainable development. After the summit, the Delhi Declaration was adopted to brief the progress of BRICS cooperation and support BRICS countries in playing a critical role in the world economy of post international financial crisis era.

In March 2013, the BRICS leaders convened the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization". After the summit, the leaders adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan, decided to establish the BRICS New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and announced the founding of the BRICS Business Council and BRICS Think Tank Council. A dialogue between the BRICS leaders and the African leaders was also held during the summit.

In July 2014, the BRICS leaders convened the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, under the theme of "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", with agenda items covering political coordination, sustainable development and inclusive growth. After the summit, the Fortaleza Declaration was adopted and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement was witnessed by the leaders. A dialogue between the leaders of BRICS and South American countries was also held during the summit.

In July 2015, the BRICS leaders convened the 7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership-a Powerful Factor of Global Development", with agenda items including international political and economic issues and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the 2015 Ufa Declaration and 2015 Ufa Action Plan were adopted, and the signing of the BRICS Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Banking Mechanism and the New Development Bank, and the MOU on the Establishment of a BRICS Joint Website were witnessed by the leaders. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had dialogue with other parties including the Eurasian Economic

Union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and observer states, and other guest countries.

In October 2016, the BRICS leaders convened the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa, India, under the theme of "Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions". The agenda items covered the international political and economic situation, global governance and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the Goa Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and the MOU on the Establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform and the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Diplomatic Academies were signed. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had a dialogue with the member state leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

In September 2017, the BRICS leaders convened the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, under the theme of "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future". The agenda items covered international political and economic situation, global governance, sustainable development and BRICS cooperation. The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration and Action Plan were adopted after the summit, and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held during the summit.

In July 2018, the BRICS leaders convened the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution". The agenda items of discussion covered BRICS strategic cooperation, opportunities and challenges in addressing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted after the summit. An informal meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the BRICS Summit and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries were held during the summit.

In November 2019, the BRICS leaders convened the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, under the theme of "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". The agenda items covered the international and regional situation, BRICS cooperation, and global economic governance. The Brasilia Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, BRICS leaders jointly attended the closing ceremony of the Business Forum and held closed-door meetings, open meetings and dialogue sessions with the Business Council and the New Development Bank.

In November 2020, the BRICS leaders convened the 12th BRICS Summit via live video link under the theme "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth". The agenda items covered BRICS cooperation in combating COVID-19, international and regional situations, and global economic governance. The Moscow Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, the BRICS leaders also listened to working reports from the heads of the New Development Bank and other cooperation mechanisms.

In September 2021, the BRICS leaders convened the 13th BRICS Summit via video link under the theme of "BRICS@15: Intra BRICS cooperation for continuity, consolidation, and consensus". The agenda items covered further cooperation in combating COVID-19, promoting pragmatic cooperation and addressing global and regional hotspot issues. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted after the summit, which summarized the achievements of BRICS cooperation in various fields and expressed a common BRICS

voice on strengthening cooperation in public health and vaccines, promoting world economic recovery, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and safeguarding world equity and justice.

In addition, BRICS leaders have held informal meetings during the G20 leaders' summit since 2011, the most recent of which was during the G20 leaders' summit in Osaka in June 2019.

BRICS Summit 2022(China)

The 14th BRICS Summit will be held in 2022 under China's Chairship. Since its inception in 2006, BRICS has travelled a glorious path over the past 16 years. With concerted efforts of all BRICS partners, BRICS countries have been enhancing political mutual trust, deepening practical cooperation and furthering people-to-people exchanges, culminating in a series of ground-breaking outcomes and contributing significantly to world economic growth, reform of global governance system and international peace and stability.

What has happened testifies that BRICS cooperation conforms to the historical trend of a multi-polar world and economic globalization, helps steer the changing international order in a more equitable and reasonable trajectory, and serves the common interests of the international community. For this reason, BRICS cooperation has been widely acclaimed and supported by countries around the world particularly the emerging markets and developing countries, making BRICS a positive, stable and constructive force in international affairs.

In 2017, China successfully hosted the BRICS Xiamen Summit. The BRICS leaders unanimously agreed to develop a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership, and consolidate the three-wheel-driven cooperation covering economy, political security and people-to-people exchanges. The BRICS leaders also set up the idea of BRICS+ cooperation and jointly ushered in the second Golden Decade of BRICS cooperation. As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China will host the 14th BRICS Summit. China looks forward to working with BRICS partners to deepen cooperation in various areas, build a more comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive partnership, tackle common challenges and create a better future.

As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China looks forward to working with BRICS partners and making full use of the 14th BRICS Summit to promote the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, strengthen practical cooperation in all fields and embark on a new journey of BRICS cooperation.

Source:

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Current Affairs*

- **Droupadi Murmu: India's First Tribal President**

Droupadi Murmu, a tribal politician, was sworn in as India's new president on July 25, 2022. Ms. Murmu replaces outgoing President Ram Nath Kovind, whose term ended on 24 July. The 64-year-old former teacher comes from Odisha (Orissa) state and has had a stint as a state governor. Ms. Murmu is the country's first tribal leader in the top post.

About Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India

Draupadi Murmu (born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician serving as the 15th and current President of India since 25 July 2022. She is the first person belonging to the Santal, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997.

For details:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61892776>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20\(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.)

- **Release of National Start-up Report and State Specific reports (July 04, 2022)**

The results of the third edition of Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems were released on July 04, 2022. For the purposes of the Ranking, States and Union Territories are classified into 5 Categories, viz. Best Performers, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders and Emerging Start-up Ecosystems.

Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the **Best Performers** in a category of States which included NCT of Delhi. Meghalaya won the top honour among UTs and North-eastern (NE) States. While Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Telangana got the **Top Performers** award among states, Jammu & Kashmir emerged as the **Top Performer** among UTs and NE states.

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

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Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adjudged the winners in the **Leaders** category among states; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa bagged the Leaders honour among the UTs and NE states. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared as **Aspiring Leaders** among the States. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tripura were the Aspiring Leaders from the UTs and NE states. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar from States category and Mizoram and Ladakh from the UTs/NE States were clubbed under the Emerging Start-up Ecosystem.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1839129>

- **Scheme Launched by Government for MSMEs (July 25, 2022)**

Government has launched a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme called Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP). The scheme aims at strengthening institutions and governance at the Centre and State, improving Centre-State linkages and partnerships and improving access of MSMEs to market and credit, technology upgradation and addressing issues of delayed payments and greening of MSMEs.

RAMP programme will be implemented over a period of five years. Interventions under RAMP programme, by way of increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc., are aimed at increasing the performance of the MSME sector, thus resulting in more employment opportunities.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1844602>

- **Release of India Rankings 2022 of higher educational institutes (July 15, 2022)**

The Union Minister Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan released the India Rankings 2022. He said that our Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) are working towards making our education ecosystem more vibrant and making our youth future ready. A robust and objective framework for assessment, accreditation and ranking will play a major role in enhancing quality in the higher education ecosystem.

He further said that we are moving towards creating a knowledge-based economy which is innovation-led and technology-driven. Our higher educational institutions have to play a key role in making India a leading global innovation and digital economy and making quality education affordable and accessible for the bottom of the pyramid population. He also highlighted following points:

- Accreditation and assessment shall be mandatory, and every Higher Education Institution need to be accredited. Self-declaration and transparency shall be basis of assessment and accreditation.
- All the institutions shall also be part of NIRF ranking system.

- By next year we will unify institutional accreditation presently are done by NAAC and programme accreditation presently being done by NBA. Ranking on Innovation done earlier by AICTE will henceforth integrated with NIRF. All institutions will be a part of the combined system of assessment, accreditation and rankings. Such a system will be transparent and objective.
- From next year NIRF ranking categories will also include Innovation and Entrepreneurship. NIRF rankings categories can be increased as per the needs.
- There is already work going on rankings of ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Soon there will be a system where each school is also accredited. We will take state governments on board. Parents will know the standing of school where the child is being admitted.
- Only those Universities/Colleges which have NAAC grading or NIRF ranking will be eligible for inclusion in the list maintained by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 for receiving financial assistance.
- Our accreditation and rankings system will also become international and invite foreign institutions to be a part of it.
- CUET is a step in right direction towards quality and standardization. Any remaining challenge in CUET will be resolved at the earliest.
- Several Private Higher Education Institutions apply some affirmative action or reservation policy. All private HEIs shall move in that direction to ensure inclusive education and comply with NEP 2020 principles.
- Institutions shall become multi-disciplinary. IITs coming in top 10 in management category shows that market also desires multi-disciplinary education and institutions.

Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the past six editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2022. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 18 - 21 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included in methodology developed afresh for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1841810>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. The struggle for justice brings..... the best of moral qualities in men.
 - a. Forward
 - b. About
 - c. In
 - d. Out
2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.
 - a. Lease
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Jury
 - d. Liabilities
3. Give Synonym of Enervate-
 - a. Enclose
 - b. Weaken
 - c. Liberate
 - d. Pledge
4. Following is a set of four sentences. Choose the sentence which is most appropriate -
grammatically, semantically & logically.
 - a. Hi George. Long time no see. How was it going?
 - b. Hi George. We haven't meet in a long time. How is it going?
 - c. Hi George. We haven't met in a long time. How is it going?
 - d. Hi George. Long time no meet. How has it been going?
5. Listening is the _____part of communication
 - a. Receiving
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Delivery
 - d. Channel

Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which of the given is not correctly matched?
 - a. Right to Equality – Articles 14 to 18
 - b. Right against Exploitation – Articles 23 and 24
 - c. Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25 to 28
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Articles 42
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides the definition contract?
 - a. Section 2(d)
 - b. Section 2(e)
 - c. Section 2(f)
 - d. Section 2(d)
8. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 provides the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility?
 - a. Section 130
 - b. Section 135
 - c. Section 149
 - d. Section 198
9. In a certain code language 'MUKESH' is written as 'OSMCUF', then how will 'HARISH' be written in that language?
 - a. TGUJYF
 - b. JYTGUF
 - c. JYFTGU
 - d. JYTGFU
10. Which day of week was on 20th February, 2023?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Friday
 - 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. Under _____ s the expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and on replacement of old capital is covered.
 - a. Gross Domestic Private Investment
 - b. Net Domestic Private Investment
 - c. Total Domestic Private Investment
 - d. Accumulated Domestic Private Investment
14. The functional relationship of Law of Demand is denoted by:
 - a. $D_x = q(P_x)$
 - b. $D_x = s(P_x)$
 - c. $D_x = f(P_x)$
 - d. $D_x = r(P_x)$
15. _____ gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
 - a. Appropriation Bill
 - b. Finance Bill
 - c. Ordinary Bill
 - d. None of the above

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

16. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Deoghar airport in which of the following states?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Chhatisgarh
 - d. Gujarat
17. The European Union has given final approval to which country to join euro currency in 2023?
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. Monaco
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Vatican City
18. Which nation's former Prime Minister tragically died after being shot at a campaign event on July 8th?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
19. India's first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN has been inaugurated in which Institute?
 - a. IIT Delhi
 - b. IIT Madras
 - c. IIT Bombay
 - d. IIT Hyderabad
20. Which Indian cricketer has been invited as the guest of honour at the Indian Film Festival Melbourne 2022?
 - a. Yuvraj Singh
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Anil Kumble
 - d. Sachin Tendulkar

Answer Key:

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	a
6	d
7	c
8	b
9	b
10	a
11	a
12	d
13	a
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	d
20	b

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

इष्टार्थे तेष्ट त्रुथे. ववेवेष्ट तेष्ट तेष्ट लव.

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

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*“The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking spaces.”
~Will Rogers*

Dear Students,

As I sit to pen down my thoughts with the youngest minds, the memories my visit to the Scandinavian nations are still fresh. While the lovely greens and the clear skies would stay in my phone gallery for quite a long time, what is even more determined to stay in my heart and mind is the mesmerising visit of the Lords - a ground which has seen success and failure every time it has come to life...

The Examinations that we take with so diligence, the results that we await with bated breaths, the steps that we take with so much deliberation, all find similarity in the sports played the world over. And while the success or the lesson are determined in a matter of few hours and minutes - the preparation behind the curtains has been there for many-many months and years. Having being there in those Stands, having witnessed the winner's satisfaction and also the other side's exasperation, the understanding of the results of the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022 is far more comprehensible.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022. And for those still waiting to make their mark and beginning in this journey, well it is these sports that have brought with them the lesson that no failure is final - all it can be considered is a small roadblock and nothing else - one that can be easily moved aside with patience, perseverance and dedicated action.

Friends, numerous developments in economic, social, technological, ecological, political, legal and ethical dynamics influencing business environment requisite proper comprehension and analysis both at a global and national level. Not only do they shape the future course of action at a macro level, but even the smallest of enterprises are impacted at times. Considering our roles as Governance Professionals, it is imperative to be conversant with latest updates of the pertinent fields. Therefore, I would suggest each one of you to understand that learning has to be an ongoing process to build competence and that there are no shortcuts on the path road to success.

Keep learning, keep growing !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

International Organisations / Associations*

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987. H.E. Esala Ruwan Weerakoon of Sri Lanka assumed office of the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on 01 March 2020.

S A A R C	Afghanistan
	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

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- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the SAARC.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat is at Jakarta Indonesia.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The Secretary-General of ASEAN is H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi from Brunei Darussalam.

A S E A N	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Brunei Darussalam
	Viet Nam
	Myanmar
	Cambodia

ASEAN Aims

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

- Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- Collaborate more effectively to encourage further growth in the agriculture and industry, and trade sectors. This includes improving transportation and communications facilities and conducting studies on international commodity trade with the overarching goal of raising the living standards of ASEAN peoples;
- Promote Southeast Asian studies; and
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization that was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation), the organisation is now known as BIMSTEC and comprises seven Member States with the admission of Myanmar on 22 December 1997, and Bhutan and Nepal in February 2004.

BIMSTEC Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh. H.E. Mr. Tenzin Lekphell assumed office as the Secretary-General of BIMSTEC on 06 November 2020.

B I M S T E C	Bangladesh
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Myanmar
	Bhutan
	Nepal

Purposes & Principles of BIMSTEC

The Purposes & Principles of the BIMSTEC are as under:

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the already agreed areas of cooperation and such other areas that may be agreed

- upon by the Member States. Member States may periodically review the areas of cooperation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the Bay of Bengal region through joint endeavours in a spirit of equality and partnership.
 - To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
 - To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
 - To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
 - To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a regional basis among the BIMSTEC Member States and that make best use of available synergies.
 - To maintain peace and stability in the Bay of Bengal region through close collaboration in combating international terrorism, transnational organized crimes as well as natural disasters, climate change and communicable diseases.
 - To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
 - To endeavor to eradicate poverty from the Bay of Bengal region.
 - To establish multidimensional connectivity, promote synergy among connectivity frameworks in the region, as a key enabler to economic integration for shared prosperity.
 - To promote trade and investment as a major contributing factor for fostering economic and social development in the region.

The BIMSTEC and its Member States, in the pursuit of the purposes stated in observe the following principles in all the activities:

- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be complementary to and not be a substitute for bilateral, sub-regional, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

BRICS

In 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China met for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRIC cooperation. In June 2009, the BRIC leaders held their first meeting in Russia, upgrading BRIC cooperation to Summit level. In 2011, with South Africa officially

becoming a member, BRIC was enlarged to BRICS. Since 2009, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings.

B	Brazil
R	Russia
I	India
C	China
S	South Africa

Over the past 16 years since the establishment of BRICS, the foundation for cooperation has been consolidated and the areas of cooperation have been expanded. It has become an all-round and multi-level framework, with BRICS Summit playing a leading role, supported by BRICS Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Meetings of National Security Advisers, carrying out practical cooperation in dozens of areas, such as economy and trade, finance, science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, think tanks, and friendship cities. With the growing strength of the five countries, BRICS cooperation has deepened and become more tangible. The influence of BRICS cooperation has gone beyond the five countries and become a constructive force for boosting world economic growth, improving global governance and promoting democracy in international relations.

In recent years, the influence and attractiveness of the BRICS mechanism has been increasing. The BRICS countries uphold fairness and justice, actively promote reform of the global governance system and make the BRICS voice heard on international and regional hotspot issues. This has not only enhanced the say of emerging markets and developing countries in the world, but also made BRICS an important platform for promoting South-South cooperation. BRICS cooperation has been widely recognized by developing countries, and its status and role in multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been rising and growing.

Previous Summits of BRICS

The BRICS mechanism began with the Meeting of the BRIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in 2006. In 2009, it was upgraded to summit level which was hosted once a year. By the end of 2021, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings.

In June 2009, the BRIC leaders convened the 1st BRIC Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The agenda items covered the international situation, global financial issues, G20 affairs, BRIC cooperation, food security, energy security, climate change and development aid. The Joint Statement of the BRIC Leaders was adopted after the summit, calling for greater voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions, and endorsed the BRIC Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

In April 2010, the BRIC leaders convened the 2nd BRIC Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The agenda items covered the international situation, international and regional hotspot issues, the international financial crisis, BRIC cooperation, G20 affairs, climate change and UN reform. A joint statement was adopted after the meeting, agreeing on specific measures to promote BRIC cooperation and coordination, marking the initial establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRIC entrepreneur forum, the BRIC inter-bank cooperation mechanism, the BRIC cooperative forum and think-tank conference were also held.

In April 2011, South Africa participated, for the first time, in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China. The theme is "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", and the agenda items covered the international situation, international economy and finance, development issues and BRICS cooperation. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRICS think-tank conference, the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism Annual Meeting and finance forum, the BRICS Business Forum and the BRICS Economy and Trade Ministers' conference were also held. The Sanya Declaration was adopted after the summit.

In March 2012, the BRICS leaders convened the 4th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity", with agenda items including global governance and sustainable development. After the summit, the Delhi Declaration was adopted to brief the progress of BRICS cooperation and support BRICS countries in playing a critical role in the world economy of post international financial crisis era.

In March 2013, the BRICS leaders convened the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization". After the summit, the leaders adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan, decided to establish the BRICS New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and announced the founding of the BRICS Business Council and BRICS Think Tank Council. A dialogue between the BRICS leaders and the African leaders was also held during the summit.

In July 2014, the BRICS leaders convened the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, under the theme of "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", with agenda items covering political coordination, sustainable development and inclusive growth. After the summit, the Fortaleza Declaration was adopted and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement was witnessed by the leaders. A dialogue between the leaders of BRICS and South American countries was also held during the summit.

In July 2015, the BRICS leaders convened the 7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership-a Powerful Factor of Global Development", with agenda items including international political and economic issues and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the 2015 Ufa Declaration and 2015 Ufa Action Plan were adopted, and the signing of the BRICS Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Banking Mechanism and the New Development Bank, and the MOU on the Establishment of a BRICS Joint Website were witnessed by the leaders. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had dialogue with other parties including the Eurasian Economic

Union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and observer states, and other guest countries.

In October 2016, the BRICS leaders convened the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa, India, under the theme of "Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions". The agenda items covered the international political and economic situation, global governance and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the Goa Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and the MOU on the Establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform and the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Diplomatic Academies were signed. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had a dialogue with the member state leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

In September 2017, the BRICS leaders convened the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, under the theme of "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future". The agenda items covered international political and economic situation, global governance, sustainable development and BRICS cooperation. The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration and Action Plan were adopted after the summit, and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held during the summit.

In July 2018, the BRICS leaders convened the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution". The agenda items of discussion covered BRICS strategic cooperation, opportunities and challenges in addressing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted after the summit. An informal meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the BRICS Summit and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries were held during the summit.

In November 2019, the BRICS leaders convened the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, under the theme of "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". The agenda items covered the international and regional situation, BRICS cooperation, and global economic governance. The Brasilia Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, BRICS leaders jointly attended the closing ceremony of the Business Forum and held closed-door meetings, open meetings and dialogue sessions with the Business Council and the New Development Bank.

In November 2020, the BRICS leaders convened the 12th BRICS Summit via live video link under the theme "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth". The agenda items covered BRICS cooperation in combating COVID-19, international and regional situations, and global economic governance. The Moscow Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, the BRICS leaders also listened to working reports from the heads of the New Development Bank and other cooperation mechanisms.

In September 2021, the BRICS leaders convened the 13th BRICS Summit via video link under the theme of "BRICS@15: Intra BRICS cooperation for continuity, consolidation, and consensus". The agenda items covered further cooperation in combating COVID-19, promoting pragmatic cooperation and addressing global and regional hotspot issues. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted after the summit, which summarized the achievements of BRICS cooperation in various fields and expressed a common BRICS

voice on strengthening cooperation in public health and vaccines, promoting world economic recovery, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and safeguarding world equity and justice.

In addition, BRICS leaders have held informal meetings during the G20 leaders' summit since 2011, the most recent of which was during the G20 leaders' summit in Osaka in June 2019.

BRICS Summit 2022(China)

The 14th BRICS Summit will be held in 2022 under China's Chairship. Since its inception in 2006, BRICS has travelled a glorious path over the past 16 years. With concerted efforts of all BRICS partners, BRICS countries have been enhancing political mutual trust, deepening practical cooperation and furthering people-to-people exchanges, culminating in a series of ground-breaking outcomes and contributing significantly to world economic growth, reform of global governance system and international peace and stability.

What has happened testifies that BRICS cooperation conforms to the historical trend of a multi-polar world and economic globalization, helps steer the changing international order in a more equitable and reasonable trajectory, and serves the common interests of the international community. For this reason, BRICS cooperation has been widely acclaimed and supported by countries around the world particularly the emerging markets and developing countries, making BRICS a positive, stable and constructive force in international affairs.

In 2017, China successfully hosted the BRICS Xiamen Summit. The BRICS leaders unanimously agreed to develop a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership, and consolidate the three-wheel-driven cooperation covering economy, political security and people-to-people exchanges. The BRICS leaders also set up the idea of BRICS+ cooperation and jointly ushered in the second Golden Decade of BRICS cooperation. As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China will host the 14th BRICS Summit. China looks forward to working with BRICS partners to deepen cooperation in various areas, build a more comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive partnership, tackle common challenges and create a better future.

As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China looks forward to working with BRICS partners and making full use of the 14th BRICS Summit to promote the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, strengthen practical cooperation in all fields and embark on a new journey of BRICS cooperation.

Source:

1. <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/about-saarc/about-saarc>
2. <https://asean.org/about-us/>
3. https://bimstec.org/?page_id=3917
4. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/jzgj/jj/>
5. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/ljldrhwj/>
6. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zg2022/JZGJLDRHW/>

Current Affairs*

- **Droupadi Murmu: India's First Tribal President**

Droupadi Murmu, a tribal politician, was sworn in as India's new president on July 25, 2022. Ms. Murmu replaces outgoing President Ram Nath Kovind, whose term ended on 24 July. The 64-year-old former teacher comes from Odisha (Orissa) state and has had a stint as a state governor. Ms. Murmu is the country's first tribal leader in the top post.

About Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India

Draupadi Murmu (born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician serving as the 15th and current President of India since 25 July 2022. She is the first person belonging to the Santal, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997.

For details:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61892776>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20\(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.)

- **Release of National Start-up Report and State Specific reports (July 04, 2022)**

The results of the third edition of Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems were released on July 04, 2022. For the purposes of the Ranking, States and Union Territories are classified into 5 Categories, viz. Best Performers, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders and Emerging Start-up Ecosystems.

Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the **Best Performers** in a category of States which included NCT of Delhi. Meghalaya won the top honour among UTs and North-eastern (NE) States. While Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Telangana got the **Top Performers** award among states, Jammu & Kashmir emerged as the **Top Performer** among UTs and NE states.

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

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Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adjudged the winners in the **Leaders** category among states; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa bagged the Leaders honour among the UTs and NE states. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared as **Aspiring Leaders** among the States. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tripura were the Aspiring Leaders from the UTs and NE states. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar from States category and Mizoram and Ladakh from the UTs/NE States were clubbed under the Emerging Start-up Ecosystem.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1839129>

- **Scheme Launched by Government for MSMEs (July 25, 2022)**

Government has launched a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme called Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP). The scheme aims at strengthening institutions and governance at the Centre and State, improving Centre-State linkages and partnerships and improving access of MSMEs to market and credit, technology upgradation and addressing issues of delayed payments and greening of MSMEs.

RAMP programme will be implemented over a period of five years. Interventions under RAMP programme, by way of increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc., are aimed at increasing the performance of the MSME sector, thus resulting in more employment opportunities.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1844602>

- **Release of India Rankings 2022 of higher educational institutes (July 15, 2022)**

The Union Minister Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan released the India Rankings 2022. He said that our Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) are working towards making our education ecosystem more vibrant and making our youth future ready. A robust and objective framework for assessment, accreditation and ranking will play a major role in enhancing quality in the higher education ecosystem.

He further said that we are moving towards creating a knowledge-based economy which is innovation-led and technology-driven. Our higher educational institutions have to play a key role in making India a leading global innovation and digital economy and making quality education affordable and accessible for the bottom of the pyramid population. He also highlighted following points:

- Accreditation and assessment shall be mandatory, and every Higher Education Institution need to be accredited. Self-declaration and transparency shall be basis of assessment and accreditation.
- All the institutions shall also be part of NIRF ranking system.

- By next year we will unify institutional accreditation presently are done by NAAC and programme accreditation presently being done by NBA. Ranking on Innovation done earlier by AICTE will henceforth integrated with NIRF. All institutions will be a part of the combined system of assessment, accreditation and rankings. Such a system will be transparent and objective.
- From next year NIRF ranking categories will also include Innovation and Entrepreneurship. NIRF rankings categories can be increased as per the needs.
- There is already work going on rankings of ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Soon there will be a system where each school is also accredited. We will take state governments on board. Parents will know the standing of school where the child is being admitted.
- Only those Universities/Colleges which have NAAC grading or NIRF ranking will be eligible for inclusion in the list maintained by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 for receiving financial assistance.
- Our accreditation and rankings system will also become international and invite foreign institutions to be a part of it.
- CUET is a step in right direction towards quality and standardization. Any remaining challenge in CUET will be resolved at the earliest.
- Several Private Higher Education Institutions apply some affirmative action or reservation policy. All private HEIs shall move in that direction to ensure inclusive education and comply with NEP 2020 principles.
- Institutions shall become multi-disciplinary. IITs coming in top 10 in management category shows that market also desires multi-disciplinary education and institutions.

Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the past six editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2022. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 18 - 21 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included in methodology developed afresh for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1841810>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. The struggle for justice brings..... the best of moral qualities in men.
 - a. Forward
 - b. About
 - c. In
 - d. Out
2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.
 - a. Lease
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Jury
 - d. Liabilities
3. Give Synonym of Enervate-
 - a. Enclose
 - b. Weaken
 - c. Liberate
 - d. Pledge
4. Following is a set of four sentences. Choose the sentence which is most appropriate -
grammatically, semantically & logically.
 - a. Hi George. Long time no see. How was it going?
 - b. Hi George. We haven't meet in a long time. How is it going?
 - c. Hi George. We haven't met in a long time. How is it going?
 - d. Hi George. Long time no meet. How has it been going?
5. Listening is the _____part of communication
 - a. Receiving
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Delivery
 - d. Channel

Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which of the given is not correctly matched?
 - a. Right to Equality – Articles 14 to 18
 - b. Right against Exploitation – Articles 23 and 24
 - c. Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25 to 28
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Articles 42
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides the definition contract?
 - a. Section 2(d)
 - b. Section 2(e)
 - c. Section 2(f)
 - d. Section 2(d)
8. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 provides the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility?
 - a. Section 130
 - b. Section 135
 - c. Section 149
 - d. Section 198
9. In a certain code language 'MUKESH' is written as 'OSMCUF', then how will 'HARISH' be written in that language?
 - a. TGUJYF
 - b. JYTGUF
 - c. JYFTGU
 - d. JYTGFU
10. Which day of week was on 20th February, 2023?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Friday
 - 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. Under _____ s the expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and on replacement of old capital is covered.
 - a. Gross Domestic Private Investment
 - b. Net Domestic Private Investment
 - c. Total Domestic Private Investment
 - d. Accumulated Domestic Private Investment
14. The functional relationship of Law of Demand is denoted by:
 - a. $D_x = q(P_x)$
 - b. $D_x = s(P_x)$
 - c. $D_x = f(P_x)$
 - d. $D_x = r(P_x)$
15. _____ gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
 - a. Appropriation Bill
 - b. Finance Bill
 - c. Ordinary Bill
 - d. None of the above

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

16. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Deoghar airport in which of the following states?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Chhatisgarh
 - d. Gujarat
17. The European Union has given final approval to which country to join euro currency in 2023?
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. Monaco
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Vatican City
18. Which nation's former Prime Minister tragically died after being shot at a campaign event on July 8th?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
19. India's first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN has been inaugurated in which Institute?
 - a. IIT Delhi
 - b. IIT Madras
 - c. IIT Bombay
 - d. IIT Hyderabad
20. Which Indian cricketer has been invited as the guest of honour at the Indian Film Festival Melbourne 2022?
 - a. Yuvraj Singh
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Anil Kumble
 - d. Sachin Tendulkar

Answer Key:

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	a
6	d
7	c
8	b
9	b
10	a
11	a
12	d
13	a
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	d
20	b

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

इष्टार्थे तेष्ट त्रुथे. ववेवेष्ट हेतु तेष्ट वव.

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

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*“The road to success is dotted with many tempting parking spaces.”
~Will Rogers*

Dear Students,

As I sit to pen down my thoughts with the youngest minds, the memories my visit to the Scandinavian nations are still fresh. While the lovely greens and the clear skies would stay in my phone gallery for quite a long time, what is even more determined to stay in my heart and mind is the mesmerising visit of the Lords - a ground which has seen success and failure every time it has come to life...

The Examinations that we take with so diligence, the results that we await with bated breaths, the steps that we take with so much deliberation, all find similarity in the sports played the world over. And while the success or the lesson are determined in a matter of few hours and minutes - the preparation behind the curtains has been there for many-many months and years. Having being there in those Stands, having witnessed the winner's satisfaction and also the other side's exasperation, the understanding of the results of the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022 is far more comprehensible.

My heartfelt congratulations to all the students who have successfully cleared the Company Secretary Executive Entrance Test (CSEET) conducted in July 2022. And for those still waiting to make their mark and beginning in this journey, well it is these sports that have brought with them the lesson that no failure is final - all it can be considered is a small roadblock and nothing else - one that can be easily moved aside with patience, perseverance and dedicated action.

Friends, numerous developments in economic, social, technological, ecological, political, legal and ethical dynamics influencing business environment requisite proper comprehension and analysis both at a global and national level. Not only do they shape the future course of action at a macro level, but even the smallest of enterprises are impacted at times. Considering our roles as Governance Professionals, it is imperative to be conversant with latest updates of the pertinent fields. Therefore, I would suggest each one of you to understand that learning has to be an ongoing process to build competence and that there are no shortcuts on the path road to success.

Keep learning, keep growing !!!

Warm regards,

(CS Devendra V. Deshpande)

President

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

International Organisations / Associations*

SAARC

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established with the signing of the SAARC Charter in Dhaka on 8 December 1985. SAARC comprises of eight Member States: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. The Secretariat of the Association was set up in Kathmandu on 17 January 1987. H.E. Esala Ruwan Weerakoon of Sri Lanka assumed office of the Secretary General of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) on 01 March 2020.

S A A R C	Afghanistan
	Bangladesh
	Bhutan
	India
	Maldives
	Nepal
	Pakistan
	Sri Lanka

The objectives of the Association as outlined in the SAARC Charter are:

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life;
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region and to provide all individuals the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize their full potentials; to promote and strengthen collective self-reliance among the countries of South Asia;
- To contribute to mutual trust, understanding and appreciation of one another's problems;
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, technical and scientific fields;

**Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, The ICSI.*

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- To strengthen cooperation with other developing countries;
- To strengthen cooperation among themselves in international forums on matters of common interests; and to cooperate with international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.

Decisions at all levels are to be taken on the basis of unanimity; and bilateral and contentious issues are excluded from the deliberations of the SAARC.

ASEAN

The Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined on 7 January 1984, Viet Nam on 28 July 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar on 23 July 1997, and Cambodia on 30 April 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN. The ASEAN Secretariat is at Jakarta Indonesia.

The ASEAN Secretariat's basic function is to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities. The Secretary-General of ASEAN is H.E. Dato Lim Jock Hoi from Brunei Darussalam.

A S E A N	Indonesia
	Malaysia
	Philippines
	Singapore
	Thailand
	Brunei Darussalam
	Viet Nam
	Myanmar
	Cambodia

ASEAN Aims

As set out in the ASEAN Declaration, the aims and purposes of ASEAN are:

- Accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;
- Promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

- Promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;
- Provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;
- Collaborate more effectively to encourage further growth in the agriculture and industry, and trade sectors. This includes improving transportation and communications facilities and conducting studies on international commodity trade with the overarching goal of raising the living standards of ASEAN peoples;
- Promote Southeast Asian studies; and
- Maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organisations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

BIMSTEC

The Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) is a regional organization that was established on 06 June 1997 with the signing of the Bangkok Declaration. Initially known as BIST-EC (Bangladesh-India-Sri Lanka-Thailand Economic Cooperation), the organisation is now known as BIMSTEC and comprises seven Member States with the admission of Myanmar on 22 December 1997, and Bhutan and Nepal in February 2004.

BIMSTEC Secretariat was established in Dhaka, Bangladesh. H.E. Mr. Tenzin Lekphell assumed office as the Secretary-General of BIMSTEC on 06 November 2020.

B I M S T E C	Bangladesh
	India
	Sri Lanka
	Thailand
	Myanmar
	Bhutan
	Nepal

Purposes & Principles of BIMSTEC

The Purposes & Principles of the BIMSTEC are as under:

- To create an enabling environment for rapid economic development through identification and implementation of specific cooperation projects in the already agreed areas of cooperation and such other areas that may be agreed

- upon by the Member States. Member States may periodically review the areas of cooperation.
- To accelerate the economic growth and social progress in the Bay of Bengal region through joint endeavours in a spirit of equality and partnership.
 - To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, technical and scientific fields.
 - To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional and technical spheres.
 - To cooperate more effectively in joint efforts that are supportive of and complementary to national development plans of the Member States which result in tangible benefits to the people in raising their living standards, including through generating employment and improving transportation and communication infrastructure.
 - To cooperate in projects that can be dealt with most productively on a regional basis among the BIMSTEC Member States and that make best use of available synergies.
 - To maintain peace and stability in the Bay of Bengal region through close collaboration in combating international terrorism, transnational organized crimes as well as natural disasters, climate change and communicable diseases.
 - To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes.
 - To endeavor to eradicate poverty from the Bay of Bengal region.
 - To establish multidimensional connectivity, promote synergy among connectivity frameworks in the region, as a key enabler to economic integration for shared prosperity.
 - To promote trade and investment as a major contributing factor for fostering economic and social development in the region.

The BIMSTEC and its Member States, in the pursuit of the purposes stated in observe the following principles in all the activities:

- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality, territorial integrity, political independence, non-interference in internal affairs, non-aggression, peaceful co-existence, mutual respect and mutual benefit.
- Cooperation within the BIMSTEC will be complementary to and not be a substitute for bilateral, sub-regional, regional or multilateral cooperation involving the Member States.

BRICS

In 2006, the foreign ministers of Brazil, Russia, India, and China met for the first time on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly, marking the beginning of BRIC cooperation. In June 2009, the BRIC leaders held their first meeting in Russia, upgrading BRIC cooperation to Summit level. In 2011, with South Africa officially

becoming a member, BRIC was enlarged to BRICS. Since 2009, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings and 9 informal meetings.

B	Brazil
R	Russia
I	India
C	China
S	South Africa

Over the past 16 years since the establishment of BRICS, the foundation for cooperation has been consolidated and the areas of cooperation have been expanded. It has become an all-round and multi-level framework, with BRICS Summit playing a leading role, supported by BRICS Meetings of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Meetings of National Security Advisers, carrying out practical cooperation in dozens of areas, such as economy and trade, finance, science and technology, industry, agriculture, culture, education, health, think tanks, and friendship cities. With the growing strength of the five countries, BRICS cooperation has deepened and become more tangible. The influence of BRICS cooperation has gone beyond the five countries and become a constructive force for boosting world economic growth, improving global governance and promoting democracy in international relations.

In recent years, the influence and attractiveness of the BRICS mechanism has been increasing. The BRICS countries uphold fairness and justice, actively promote reform of the global governance system and make the BRICS voice heard on international and regional hotspot issues. This has not only enhanced the say of emerging markets and developing countries in the world, but also made BRICS an important platform for promoting South-South cooperation. BRICS cooperation has been widely recognized by developing countries, and its status and role in multilateral mechanisms such as the United Nations, the G20, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have been rising and growing.

Previous Summits of BRICS

The BRICS mechanism began with the Meeting of the BRIC Ministers of Foreign Affairs on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in 2006. In 2009, it was upgraded to summit level which was hosted once a year. By the end of 2021, the BRICS leaders have convened 13 formal meetings.

In June 2009, the BRIC leaders convened the 1st BRIC Summit in Yekaterinburg, Russia. The agenda items covered the international situation, global financial issues, G20 affairs, BRIC cooperation, food security, energy security, climate change and development aid. The Joint Statement of the BRIC Leaders was adopted after the summit, calling for greater voice and representation of emerging markets and developing countries in international financial institutions, and endorsed the BRIC Joint Statement on Global Food Security.

In April 2010, the BRIC leaders convened the 2nd BRIC Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil. The agenda items covered the international situation, international and regional hotspot issues, the international financial crisis, BRIC cooperation, G20 affairs, climate change and UN reform. A joint statement was adopted after the meeting, agreeing on specific measures to promote BRIC cooperation and coordination, marking the initial establishment of the BRICS cooperation mechanism. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRIC entrepreneur forum, the BRIC inter-bank cooperation mechanism, the BRIC cooperative forum and think-tank conference were also held.

In April 2011, South Africa participated, for the first time, in the 3rd BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China. The theme is "Broad Vision, Shared Prosperity", and the agenda items covered the international situation, international economy and finance, development issues and BRICS cooperation. During the summit, supporting events such as the BRICS think-tank conference, the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism Annual Meeting and finance forum, the BRICS Business Forum and the BRICS Economy and Trade Ministers' conference were also held. The Sanya Declaration was adopted after the summit.

In March 2012, the BRICS leaders convened the 4th BRICS Summit in New Delhi, India, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Security and Prosperity", with agenda items including global governance and sustainable development. After the summit, the Delhi Declaration was adopted to brief the progress of BRICS cooperation and support BRICS countries in playing a critical role in the world economy of post international financial crisis era.

In March 2013, the BRICS leaders convened the 5th BRICS Summit in Durban, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS and Africa: Partnership for Development, Integration and Industrialization". After the summit, the leaders adopted the Durban Declaration and Action Plan, decided to establish the BRICS New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Arrangement, and announced the founding of the BRICS Business Council and BRICS Think Tank Council. A dialogue between the BRICS leaders and the African leaders was also held during the summit.

In July 2014, the BRICS leaders convened the 6th BRICS Summit in Fortaleza, Brazil, under the theme of "Inclusive Growth: Sustainable Solutions", with agenda items covering political coordination, sustainable development and inclusive growth. After the summit, the Fortaleza Declaration was adopted and the signing of the agreement on the establishment of the New Development Bank and the Treaty for the Establishment of a BRICS Contingency Reserve Arrangement was witnessed by the leaders. A dialogue between the leaders of BRICS and South American countries was also held during the summit.

In July 2015, the BRICS leaders convened the 7th BRICS Summit in Ufa, Russia, under the theme of "BRICS Partnership-a Powerful Factor of Global Development", with agenda items including international political and economic issues and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the 2015 Ufa Declaration and 2015 Ufa Action Plan were adopted, and the signing of the BRICS Inter-Governmental Agreement on Cooperation in the Field of Culture, the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Banking Mechanism and the New Development Bank, and the MOU on the Establishment of a BRICS Joint Website were witnessed by the leaders. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had dialogue with other parties including the Eurasian Economic

Union (EEU), Shanghai Cooperation Organization members and observer states, and other guest countries.

In October 2016, the BRICS leaders convened the 8th BRICS Summit in Goa, India, under the theme of "Building Responsive, Inclusive, and Collective Solutions". The agenda items covered the international political and economic situation, global governance and BRICS cooperation. After the summit, the Goa Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted and the MOU on the Establishment of the BRICS Agricultural Research Platform and the MOU on Cooperation between the BRICS Diplomatic Academies were signed. On the sidelines of the summit, the BRICS leaders had a dialogue with the member state leaders of the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC).

In September 2017, the BRICS leaders convened the 9th BRICS Summit in Xiamen, China, under the theme of "BRICS: Stronger Partnership for a Brighter Future". The agenda items covered international political and economic situation, global governance, sustainable development and BRICS cooperation. The BRICS Leaders Xiamen Declaration and Action Plan were adopted after the summit, and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries was held during the summit.

In July 2018, the BRICS leaders convened the 10th BRICS Summit in Johannesburg, South Africa, under the theme of "BRICS in Africa: Collaboration for Inclusive Growth and Shared Prosperity in the Fourth Industrial Revolution". The agenda items of discussion covered BRICS strategic cooperation, opportunities and challenges in addressing the Fourth Industrial Revolution. The 10th BRICS Summit Johannesburg Declaration and Plan of Action were adopted after the summit. An informal meeting commemorating the 10th anniversary of the BRICS Summit and the Dialogue of Emerging Market and Developing Countries were held during the summit.

In November 2019, the BRICS leaders convened the 11th BRICS Summit in Brasilia, the capital of Brazil, under the theme of "BRICS: Economic Growth for an Innovative Future". The agenda items covered the international and regional situation, BRICS cooperation, and global economic governance. The Brasilia Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, BRICS leaders jointly attended the closing ceremony of the Business Forum and held closed-door meetings, open meetings and dialogue sessions with the Business Council and the New Development Bank.

In November 2020, the BRICS leaders convened the 12th BRICS Summit via live video link under the theme "BRICS Partnership for Global Stability, Shared Security, and Innovative Growth". The agenda items covered BRICS cooperation in combating COVID-19, international and regional situations, and global economic governance. The Moscow Declaration was adopted after the summit. During the summit, the BRICS leaders also listened to working reports from the heads of the New Development Bank and other cooperation mechanisms.

In September 2021, the BRICS leaders convened the 13th BRICS Summit via video link under the theme of "BRICS@15: Intra BRICS cooperation for continuity, consolidation, and consensus". The agenda items covered further cooperation in combating COVID-19, promoting pragmatic cooperation and addressing global and regional hotspot issues. The New Delhi Declaration was adopted after the summit, which summarized the achievements of BRICS cooperation in various fields and expressed a common BRICS

voice on strengthening cooperation in public health and vaccines, promoting world economic recovery, implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and safeguarding world equity and justice.

In addition, BRICS leaders have held informal meetings during the G20 leaders' summit since 2011, the most recent of which was during the G20 leaders' summit in Osaka in June 2019.

BRICS Summit 2022(China)

The 14th BRICS Summit will be held in 2022 under China's Chairship. Since its inception in 2006, BRICS has travelled a glorious path over the past 16 years. With concerted efforts of all BRICS partners, BRICS countries have been enhancing political mutual trust, deepening practical cooperation and furthering people-to-people exchanges, culminating in a series of ground-breaking outcomes and contributing significantly to world economic growth, reform of global governance system and international peace and stability.

What has happened testifies that BRICS cooperation conforms to the historical trend of a multi-polar world and economic globalization, helps steer the changing international order in a more equitable and reasonable trajectory, and serves the common interests of the international community. For this reason, BRICS cooperation has been widely acclaimed and supported by countries around the world particularly the emerging markets and developing countries, making BRICS a positive, stable and constructive force in international affairs.

In 2017, China successfully hosted the BRICS Xiamen Summit. The BRICS leaders unanimously agreed to develop a closer, broader and more comprehensive strategic partnership, and consolidate the three-wheel-driven cooperation covering economy, political security and people-to-people exchanges. The BRICS leaders also set up the idea of BRICS+ cooperation and jointly ushered in the second Golden Decade of BRICS cooperation. As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China will host the 14th BRICS Summit. China looks forward to working with BRICS partners to deepen cooperation in various areas, build a more comprehensive, close, pragmatic and inclusive partnership, tackle common challenges and create a better future.

As the BRICS Chair of 2022, China looks forward to working with BRICS partners and making full use of the 14th BRICS Summit to promote the BRICS spirit of openness, inclusiveness and win-win cooperation, strengthen practical cooperation in all fields and embark on a new journey of BRICS cooperation.

Source:

1. <https://www.saarc-sec.org/index.php/about-saarc/about-saarc>
2. <https://asean.org/about-us/>
3. https://bimstec.org/?page_id=3917
4. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/jzgj/jj/>
5. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/gyjzgj/ljldrhwj/>
6. <http://brics2022.mfa.gov.cn/eng/zg2022/JZGJLDRHW/>

Current Affairs*

- **Droupadi Murmu: India's First Tribal President**

Droupadi Murmu, a tribal politician, was sworn in as India's new president on July 25, 2022. Ms. Murmu replaces outgoing President Ram Nath Kovind, whose term ended on 24 July. The 64-year-old former teacher comes from Odisha (Orissa) state and has had a stint as a state governor. Ms. Murmu is the country's first tribal leader in the top post.

About Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India

Draupadi Murmu (born 20 June 1958) is an Indian politician serving as the 15th and current President of India since 25 July 2022. She is the first person belonging to the Santal, scheduled tribe community to be elected as the President of India. Prior to her presidency she served as the ninth Governor of Jharkhand between 2015 and 2021, and held various portfolios in the cabinet of Government of Odisha between 2000 to 2004. Before entering politics, she worked as a clerk in the State Irrigation and Power Department from 1979 to 1983, and then as a teacher in Rairangpur until 1997.

For details:

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-61892776>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20\(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Droupadi_Murmu#:~:text=Droupadi%20Murmu%20(n%C3%A9e%20Tudu%2C%20born,as%20the%20President%20of%20India.)

- **Release of National Start-up Report and State Specific reports (July 04, 2022)**

The results of the third edition of Ranking of States on Support to Startup Ecosystems were released on July 04, 2022. For the purposes of the Ranking, States and Union Territories are classified into 5 Categories, viz. Best Performers, Top Performers, Leaders, Aspiring Leaders and Emerging Start-up Ecosystems.

Gujarat and Karnataka emerged as the **Best Performers** in a category of States which included NCT of Delhi. Meghalaya won the top honour among UTs and North-eastern (NE) States. While Kerala, Maharashtra, Orissa and Telangana got the **Top Performers** award among states, Jammu & Kashmir emerged as the **Top Performer** among UTs and NE states.

**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.

Assam, Punjab, Tamil Nādu, Uttarakhand and Uttar Pradesh were adjudged the winners in the **Leaders** category among states; Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa bagged the Leaders honour among the UTs and NE states. Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan were declared as **Aspiring Leaders** among the States. Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Puducherry and Tripura were the Aspiring Leaders from the UTs and NE states. Andhra Pradesh and Bihar from States category and Mizoram and Ladakh from the UTs/NE States were clubbed under the Emerging Start-up Ecosystem.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1839129>

- **Scheme Launched by Government for MSMEs (July 25, 2022)**

Government has launched a World Bank supported Central Sector Scheme called Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP). The scheme aims at strengthening institutions and governance at the Centre and State, improving Centre-State linkages and partnerships and improving access of MSMEs to market and credit, technology upgradation and addressing issues of delayed payments and greening of MSMEs.

RAMP programme will be implemented over a period of five years. Interventions under RAMP programme, by way of increasing access of MSMEs to market, technology and credit, increasing outreach to more MSMEs, inclusion of service sector, gender and greening initiatives etc., are aimed at increasing the performance of the MSME sector, thus resulting in more employment opportunities.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1844602>

- **Release of India Rankings 2022 of higher educational institutes (July 15, 2022)**

The Union Minister Education, Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, Shri Dharmendra Pradhan released the India Rankings 2022. He said that our Higher Educational Institutes (HEIs) are working towards making our education ecosystem more vibrant and making our youth future ready. A robust and objective framework for assessment, accreditation and ranking will play a major role in enhancing quality in the higher education ecosystem.

He further said that we are moving towards creating a knowledge-based economy which is innovation-led and technology-driven. Our higher educational institutions have to play a key role in making India a leading global innovation and digital economy and making quality education affordable and accessible for the bottom of the pyramid population. He also highlighted following points:

- Accreditation and assessment shall be mandatory, and every Higher Education Institution need to be accredited. Self-declaration and transparency shall be basis of assessment and accreditation.
- All the institutions shall also be part of NIRF ranking system.

- By next year we will unify institutional accreditation presently are done by NAAC and programme accreditation presently being done by NBA. Ranking on Innovation done earlier by AICTE will henceforth integrated with NIRF. All institutions will be a part of the combined system of assessment, accreditation and rankings. Such a system will be transparent and objective.
- From next year NIRF ranking categories will also include Innovation and Entrepreneurship. NIRF rankings categories can be increased as per the needs.
- There is already work going on rankings of ITIs and Polytechnics.
- Soon there will be a system where each school is also accredited. We will take state governments on board. Parents will know the standing of school where the child is being admitted.
- Only those Universities/Colleges which have NAAC grading or NIRF ranking will be eligible for inclusion in the list maintained by the UGC under Section 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956 for receiving financial assistance.
- Our accreditation and rankings system will also become international and invite foreign institutions to be a part of it.
- CUET is a step in right direction towards quality and standardization. Any remaining challenge in CUET will be resolved at the earliest.
- Several Private Higher Education Institutions apply some affirmative action or reservation policy. All private HEIs shall move in that direction to ensure inclusive education and comply with NEP 2020 principles.
- Institutions shall become multi-disciplinary. IITs coming in top 10 in management category shows that market also desires multi-disciplinary education and institutions.

Five Broad Categories of Parameters and Weightage

The National Institutional Ranking Framework (NIRF), launched in November 2015 by the Ministry of Education, was used for this edition as well as for the past six editions of India Rankings released for the years 2016 to 2022. Five broad categories of parameters identified in the NIRF and their weightage on scale of 10 are given below:

Sl.No.	Parameter	Marks	Weightage
1	Teaching, Learning & Resources	100	0.30
2	Research and Professional Practice	100	0.30
3	Graduation Outcomes	100	0.20
4	Outreach and Inclusivity	100	0.10
5	Perception	100	0.10

Each of these five parameters have 2 to 5 sub-parameters. A total number of 18 - 21 sub-parameters are used for ranking of HEIs in different categories and subject domains. Institutions are ranked based on total sum of marks assigned for each of these five broad groups of parameters. In addition to parameters used for Overall category, the following two additional sub-parameters were included in methodology developed afresh for ranking institutions under “Research Institutions”: i) Research Papers published in journals covered in the First Quartile of Journal Citation Report (JCRQ1); and ii) H Index.

Besides, sourcing data on various parameters from applicant institutions, third party sources of data have also been used, wherever possible. Scopus (Elsevier Science) and Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics) were used for retrieving publications and citations data. Derwent Innovation was used for retrieving data on patents. Data retrieved from these sources was shared with the institutions for transparency with a provision to give their inputs.

For details: <https://pib.gov.in/PressReleaseDetail.aspx?PRID=1841810>

Sample Questions

Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. The struggle for justice brings..... the best of moral qualities in men.
 - a. Forward
 - b. About
 - c. In
 - d. Out
2. A list of items in stock at a given point of time is called_____.
 - a. Lease
 - b. Inventory
 - c. Jury
 - d. Liabilities
3. Give Synonym of Enervate-
 - a. Enclose
 - b. Weaken
 - c. Liberate
 - d. Pledge
4. Following is a set of four sentences. Choose the sentence which is most appropriate -
grammatically, semantically & logically.
 - a. Hi George. Long time no see. How was it going?
 - b. Hi George. We haven't meet in a long time. How is it going?
 - c. Hi George. We haven't met in a long time. How is it going?
 - d. Hi George. Long time no meet. How has it been going?
5. Listening is the _____part of communication
 - a. Receiving
 - b. Feedback
 - c. Delivery
 - d. Channel

Paper : 2 Legal Aptitude and Logical Reasoning

6. Which of the given is not correctly matched?
 - a. Right to Equality – Articles 14 to 18
 - b. Right against Exploitation – Articles 23 and 24
 - c. Right to Freedom of Religion – Articles 25 to 28
 - d. Right to Constitutional Remedies – Articles 42
7. Which section of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 provides the definition contract?
 - a. Section 2(d)
 - b. Section 2(e)
 - c. Section 2(f)
 - d. Section 2(d)
8. Which section of the Companies Act, 2013 provides the provisions relating to Corporate Social Responsibility?
 - a. Section 130
 - b. Section 135
 - c. Section 149
 - d. Section 198
9. In a certain code language 'MUKESH' is written as 'OSMCUF', then how will 'HARISH' be written in that language?
 - a. TGUJYF
 - b. JYTGUF
 - c. JYFTGU
 - d. JYTGFU
10. Which day of week was on 20th February, 2023?
 - a. Monday
 - b. Wednesday
 - c. Friday
 - 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. Under _____ s the expenditure incurred by private enterprise on new investment and on replacement of old capital is covered.
 - a. Gross Domestic Private Investment
 - b. Net Domestic Private Investment
 - c. Total Domestic Private Investment
 - d. Accumulated Domestic Private Investment
14. The functional relationship of Law of Demand is denoted by:
 - a. $D_x = q(P_x)$
 - b. $D_x = s(P_x)$
 - c. $D_x = f(P_x)$
 - d. $D_x = r(P_x)$
15. _____ gives power to the government to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India for meeting the expenditure during the financial year.
 - a. Appropriation Bill
 - b. Finance Bill
 - c. Ordinary Bill
 - d. None of the above

Paper 4 : Current Affairs

16. Recently, Prime Minister Narendra Modi inaugurated Deoghar airport in which of the following states?
 - a. Bihar
 - b. Jharkhand
 - c. Chhatisgarh
 - d. Gujarat
17. The European Union has given final approval to which country to join euro currency in 2023?
 - a. Ukraine
 - b. Monaco
 - c. Croatia
 - d. Vatican City
18. Which nation's former Prime Minister tragically died after being shot at a campaign event on July 8th?
 - a. Israel
 - b. Italy
 - c. Japan
 - d. South Korea
19. India's first Autonomous Navigation facility TiHAN has been inaugurated in which Institute?
 - a. IIT Delhi
 - b. IIT Madras
 - c. IIT Bombay
 - d. IIT Hyderabad
20. Which Indian cricketer has been invited as the guest of honour at the Indian Film Festival Melbourne 2022?
 - a. Yuvraj Singh
 - b. Kapil Dev
 - c. Anil Kumble
 - d. Sachin Tendulkar

Answer Key:

Q.NO.	ANS
1	d
2	b
3	b
4	c
5	a
6	d
7	c
8	b
9	b
10	a
11	a
12	d
13	a
14	c
15	a
16	b
17	c
18	c
19	d
20	b

Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

इष्टार्थे तेष्ट त्रुथे. ववेवेष्ट तेष्ट तेष्ट.

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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