

# CSEET Communique

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**THE INSTITUTE OF  
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**भारतीय कम्पनी सचिव संस्थान**

**IN PURSUIT OF PROFESSIONAL EXCELLENCE**

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# CSEET Communique (e-bulletin)

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उत्तिष्ठत जाग्रत प्राप्य वरान्निबोधत

*"Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached."*

~Swami Vivekananda

### Dear Students,

I would like to open my address to you with my heartiest congratulations to all the students who accomplished their CSEET levels in the recent Examinations and their results took them one step closer to their goal. To each one of you, much appreciations and a heartfelt welcome to the CS Course.

Friends, while I mention this, I would like each one of you to take note of the fact that the upcoming CSEET (to be conducted in January 2026) shall be the last edition of this Examination, whereafter we would be conducting the CSEET Examinations with a restructured, remodeled format – beginning June 2026. And yes, as of this moment, the registrations for the same have been commenced. So, I would urge all of you to spread the word with your friends and acquaintances, who might be looking for information to join the CS profession and the ICSI family...

And while, we are restructuring the CSEET Course, we are also, once again, calling upon, those students of ICSI, who due to various reasons, could not accomplish their professional journey. The ICSI Student Amnesty Scheme, intends to create an opportunity for those students who have wanted to serve as Governance Professionals, all this while, but somewhere got lost midway... With high hopes that a large number of students will head back home to us, I would urge all of you to be our messengers, and make this initiative a grand success.

As we approach the end of December 2025, there is a heightened sense of preparation at both ends. For us at the Institute, there are last minute check boxes being ticked, before we welcome you into the Examination Halls, and witness you scaling another peak of your life. And definitely, for each one you, the days are going to be filled with enthrallment, excitement and elements of surprise. After all, no matter the quantum of preparations, predicting the question paper is something none of us can ace (including me)...!!!

All that said, I am excited for the Examinations, so as to find you sharing the professional journey with us. But I am far more excited for the new year to begin and to find each one of you, sharing in your hidden talents with us after months of toiling hard.

The fun element, the stage, the platform of Yuvotsav awaits you. Whether you join us at Chennai or your respective Chapters and Regional Offices in the vicinity – the fervour, the zeal and the happiness is going to remain all just the same.

Amidst these, I would like to share another new development, the addition of another feather in the ICSI cap with the inauguration of a new CCGRT at Manesar and the commencement of Residential CLDP with its entire focus on persona and personality development of our students. Our sole intent behind each of these initiatives, is undoubtedly, to make you, corporate-ready, governance-ready and success-ready...!!!

With that I once again extend my best wishes to you... for your Examinations as well as the National Students' Conference...

Merry Christmas and good luck !!!

Warm Regards,

**(CS Dhananjay Shukla)**

*President*

The Institute of Company Secretaries of India

## Group of Twenty - G20\*

### Introduction

The Group of G20 (G20) comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Turkey, United Kingdom, and the United States along with two regional bodies, namely the European Union (EU) and African Union (AU). The G20 members represent around 85% of the global Gross Domestic Product, over 75% of the global trade, and about two-thirds of the world population.

### Origin and Evolution

The G20 was founded in 1999 after the Asian financial crisis as a forum for the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to discuss global economic and financial issues. The G20 was later upgraded to the level of Heads of State/Government and was designated the “premier forum for international economic cooperation”. **Since 2011, the G20 Summit is held annually, under the leadership of a rotating Presidency.** The G20 initially focused largely on broad macroeconomic policy, but it has since expanded its ambit to include trade, climate change, sustainable development, energy, environment, climate change, anti-corruption etc.

### Previous G20 Summits

- The first G20 Summit was held in 2008 in Washington DC (USA).
- The G20 Summit in Pittsburgh (USA) in 2009
- At the Toronto Summit (Canada) in 2010
- G20 Summit in Cannes (France), in 2011
- The focus of the Summit in Los Cabos (Mexico) in 2012
- In St. Petersburg (Russia) in 2013
- At the Brisbane Summit (Australia) in 2014
- At the G20 Summit in Antalya (Turkey), in 2015
- At the Summit in Hangzhou (China), in 2016
- The G20 Summit in the Hamburg – 2017 under the German Presidency
- Buenos Aires under the G20 in 2018 under Argentina’s Presidency
- The G20 Summit in 2019 (Osaka, Japan)
- The 15th G20 Summit was held in Saudi Arabia – 2020. It was the first ever virtual Summit in the history of G20.

\* Chittaranjan Pal, Deputy Director, ICSI.

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- The 16th G20 Summit was hosted by Italy (Rome) in 2021.
- In 2022, G20 Summit was hosted by Indonesia.
- India hosted a successful G20 Presidency in 2023 under the theme ***“Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam” or “One Earth • One Family • One Future”***, leading to the unanimous adoption of the historic New Delhi Leaders’ Declaration.
- In 2024, Brazil Presidency identified three priorities under the overarching theme of ‘Building a Just World and a Sustainable Planet.
- In November 2025, Johannesburg Republic of South Africa under theme “Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability” for its G20 Presidency

### G20 Summit in Johannesburg

Prime Minister of India participated in the G20 Leaders’ Summit hosted by the President of South Africa, H.E. Mr. Cyril Ramaphosa in Johannesburg on 21-23 November, 2025. Elaborating India’s approach to growth, development and well-being for all, Prime Minister proposed six ideas for the G20 to consider. They are:

- Creation of a G20 Global Traditional Knowledge Repository: This would harness collective wisdom of humanity for the benefit of future generations.
- Creation of a G20 Africa Skills Multiplier: This program would aim to create a pool of one million certified trainers for skilling the youth in Africa. This would create local capacities and foster long-term development in the continent.
- Creation of a G20 Global Healthcare Response Team: This would comprise healthcare experts from each of the G20 countries and could be deployed to deal with global health challenges in any part of the world.
- Establish a G20 Open Satellite Data Partnership: Through this program satellite data of G-20 Space agencies would be made available to developing countries for agriculture, fisheries, disaster management, among other activities.
- Creation of a G20 Critical Minerals Circularity Initiative: This initiative would foster recycling, urban mining, second-life battery projects and innovation of various types, and help in strengthening supply chain security, and develop cleaner pathways of development.
- Creation of a G20 Initiative on Countering the Drug Terror Nexus: This would address drug trafficking and break the drug-terror economy.

Prime Minister outlined India’s proposals and priorities discussed during its G20 Presidency, focusing on shifting disaster management strategies to be “development-centric,” advocating for the G20 Open Satellite Data Partnership to share space technology, and urging cooperation through the Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI). He also proposed the G20 Critical Minerals Circularity Initiative to promote recycling and reduce mining dependency, while emphasizing the need for developed nations to fulfill climate finance commitments to meet renewable energy targets and protect global food security. The Prime Minister advocated for a human-centric and open-source approach to technology. He emphasized that AI and critical minerals should prioritize global well-being and equitable access over exclusive financial models.

## Conclusion

In 2025, India successfully transitioned from its previous G20 leadership into a defining role within the G20 Troika, acting as a strategic bridge between the Global South and developed economies. During the Johannesburg Summit in November 2025, Prime Minister Narendra Modi championed a "human-centric" rather than "finance-centric" approach to technology, advocating for open-source models and equitable access to AI. This leadership culminated in India's commitment to host the AI Impact Summit in February 2026, underscoring its role as a global rule-maker in digital governance and its dedication to the principle of "Welfare for all, Happiness for all." Beyond digital policy, India expanded its influence through tangible environmental and socio-economic initiatives such as the G20 Critical Minerals Circularity Initiative and the Open Satellite Data Partnership. These proposals, alongside the launch of the Africa-Skills Multiplier Initiative, demonstrate India's focus on sustainable resource management and capacity building for emerging nations. By spearheading these efforts, India has solidified its position as a "Vishwa Bandhu" (Friend of the World), ensuring that global growth is driven by trusted trade, fair finance, and a focus on the "Capabilities of Tomorrow."

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## India–Russia Friendship: A Long and Trustworthy Partnership

### India-Russia bilateral relations

- Russia is a long-standing and reliable partner of India, with strong ties built over many decades.
- In October 2000, both countries signed the “Declaration on the India-Russia Strategic Partnership.”
- Since then, cooperation has grown in many areas:  
Political ties, Security and defence cooperation, Trade and economic relations, Science and technology and Culture and people-to-people exchanges
- In December 2010, during the Russian President’s visit to India, the partnership was upgraded to a “Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership.”
- The most important is the India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission (IRIGC), which has two divisions:
  - a. **IRIGC-TEC** – focuses on trade, economy, science, technology, and cultural cooperation.
    - Co-chaired by India’s External Affairs Minister and Russia’s First Deputy Prime Minister.
  - b. **IRIGC-M&MTC** – focuses on military and military-technical cooperation.
    - Led by the defence ministers of both countries.
- In December 2021, India and Russia introduced a new mechanism called the “2+2 Dialogue”, where the Foreign and Defence Ministers of both sides meet together.
- The Inter-governmental Commission (IGC) is a mechanism used by India and Russia to regularly monitor progress in trade and economic cooperation.
- It covers sectors like trade, economy, science, and technology between the two countries.
- The IGC was created through an Agreement signed in May 1992.

### India- Russia Political Relations

- India and Russia continue to strengthen their Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership through intensive political engagement, including 22 Annual Summits so far and the upcoming 23rd Summit on 04–05 December 2025 in India.

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

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- The 22nd Summit was held in Moscow on 8–9 July 2024, where both leaders issued the Joint Statement “India-Russia: Enduring and Expanding Partnership”, a separate statement on economic cooperation till 2030, and signed 9 MoUs.
- During the July 2024 Summit, the Indian PM was awarded Russia’s highest state honour — the Order of Saint Andrew the Apostle the First-Called for strengthening bilateral ties.
- The two leaders met again on 22 October 2024 (BRICS Summit, Kazan) and 01 September 2025 (SCO Summit, Tianjin)
- During his August 2025 visit to Moscow, EAM co-chaired the 26th IRIGC-TEC, met President Putin and FM Lavrov, pushed for \$100 billion trade by 2030, discussed new consulates in Kazan and Yekaterinburg, India-EAEU FTA, and raised concerns about Indians in the Russian Army.
- High-level security and defence engagements continued, including NSA Ajit Doval’s visit for the India-Russia Strategic Dialogue on 7–8 August 2025, Raksha Mantri’s meetings at SCO Defence Ministers’ Meeting (26 June 2025, Qingdao), and maritime consultations on 17 November 2025 in New Delhi.
- On 17 November 2025, India and Russia held high-level maritime consultations in New Delhi, led by Minister Sarbananda Sonowal and Nikolai Patrushev, reviewing shipbuilding, port development, logistics, and Arctic cooperation, reaffirming their strategic partnership, and agreeing to deepen collaboration for a resilient and sustainable maritime framework.

### India – Russia Economic Relations

- (a) The India-Russia Intergovernmental Commission for Trade, Economic, Scientific & Cultural Cooperation (IRIGC-TEC) is the primary mechanism for enhancing trade and economic ties, co-chaired by India’s EAM and Russia’s First DPM Denis Manturov.
- (b) The 26th session of IRIGC-TEC was held on 20 August 2025 in Moscow, focusing on:
  - Addressing tariff and non-tariff barriers
  - Improving logistics and payment mechanisms
  - Promoting connectivity and regular business interaction
  - Finalizing Programme of Economic Cooperation till 2030
  - Fast-tracking the India–Eurasian Economic Union FTA
- (c) The session set ambitious targets: \$50 billion in mutual investments by 2025 and \$100 billion annual bilateral trade by 2030, with the Protocol of the 26th Session signed by co-chairs.
- (d) Bilateral trade reached a record \$68.7 billion in FY 2024-25, with:
  - **Indian exports:** \$4.9 billion (pharmaceuticals, chemicals, iron & steel, marine products)
  - **Imports from Russia:** \$63.8 billion (crude oil, petroleum products, sunflower oil, fertilizers, coking coal, precious stones/metals)

- (e) Bilateral trade in services remained stable, amounting to \$1.021 billion in 2021.
- (f) Bilateral investments are strong, with major Russian investments in oil & gas, petrochemicals, banking, railways, steel, and Indian investments in oil & gas and pharmaceuticals.

### **India – Russia Defence Cooperation**

1. India-Russia Defence Cooperation is guided by a 10-year military-technical agreement (2021–2031) signed on 6 December 2021, focusing on joint R&D, production, and after-sales support of weapons and military equipment.
2. Key joint military exercises in 2025 included INDRA-2025 (6–15 October, Bikaner), Naval INDRA 2025 (28 Mar–02 Apr, Chennai & Bay of Bengal), and Zapad-2025 (10–16 September, Nizhny Novgorod, Russia), enhancing operational coordination.
3. High-level defence meetings and commissions included:
  - 21st IRIGC-M&MTC co-chaired by Raksha Mantri in December 2024,
  - 5th IRIGC-M&MTC in New Delhi, 28–29 October 2025,
  - 23rd Working Group Meeting on Defence Industry in Moscow, 29 October 2025.

### **Parliamentary Cooperation**

- The India-Russia Inter-Parliamentary Commission, co-chaired by the Lok Sabha Speaker and Russian State Duma Chairperson, facilitates parliamentary cooperation; the 5th session was held in India on 09 December 2018, and in 2025, Chairman Vyacheslav Volodin visited India (02–04 Feb 2025).
- Lok Sabha Speaker Shri Om Birla led the Indian delegation to the 10th BRICS Parliamentary Forum in Saint Petersburg (July 2024) and held bilateral meetings with Chairman Volodin and Speaker of the Federation Council, Ms. Valentina Matvienko.
- Indian delegations addressed terrorism and regional cooperation, including an all-party delegation led by Ms. Kanimozhi Karunanidhi (22–24 May 2025) after the Pahalgam terror attack, and participation in the Asian Parliamentary Assembly (29–30 October 2025, Moscow).

### **Science and Technology**

- India and Russia collaborate in basic sciences, materials science, mathematics, nanotechnology, and advanced projects like India's manned spaceflight program (Gaganyaan).
- India's only nuclear power plant built with another country, Kudankulam in Tamil Nadu, was established in partnership with Russia.
- Cooperation is guided by the Roadmap for Science, Technology & Innovation (21st Annual Summit, December 2021), with regular meetings under IRIGC-TEC to boost innovation, technology commercialization, and joint projects.

## Education

- Longstanding educational ties: About 20,000 Indian students' study in Russia in fields like medicine, engineering, economics, and sciences, with medical students being the largest group.
- Cultural and language exchange: Russian universities teach Indology and Indian languages such as Hindi, Sanskrit, and Pali. At the school level, initiatives like Atal Innovation Mission and SIRIUS Center promote collaboration.
- Higher education cooperation is facilitated through mechanisms like:
  - Educational Exchange Programme (EEP)
  - Network of Higher Education Institutions (RIN)
  - Scheme for Promotion of Academic and Research Collaboration (SPARC)
  - Global Initiative of Academic Networks (GIAN)
- ITEC scholarships: Russia actively participates; around 17 Russian nationals (2024-25) and 23 (2023-24) benefited, compared to 100+ in pre-Covid years. ITEC Day 2025 was celebrated on 19 September.

## India-Russia Cultural Relations

- (a) Historical ties: Cultural relations date back centuries, including 15th-century travels of Russian merchant Afanasy Nikitin, Russian traders in Astrakhan, and the founding of a Russian theatre in Kolkata by Gerasim Lebedev.
- (b) People-to-people exchanges: Indian films, yoga (since the 1980s), tourism, and easier visa regimes have strengthened mutual cultural appreciation.
- (c) Institutions and programmes:
  - Jawaharlal Nehru Cultural Centre (Moscow, 1989) promotes Indian culture through Kathak, yoga, tabla, Hindustani vocal music, and collaborations with Russian universities.
  - Russian universities teach Indian languages.
  - Cultural Exchange Programme and ICCR-Russian Ministry of Culture Protocol enable yearly Indian cultural troupe performances; in 2023, five groups showcased Bharatanatyam, Odissi, Rajasthani folk dance, and Warrior Women of India.
  - ICCR scholarships support Russian nationals in humanities, science, Ayurveda, dance, and music studies in India.
  - In 2025, India and Russia celebrated rich cultural exchanges including the Second Indian Film Festival (04-15 Oct) across five Russian cities, the Bharat Utsav festival in Moscow (5-13 July) with 120+ events and 8,50,000 visitors, the XIth International Day of Yoga in 60+ regions, India as Guest of Honour at Moscow International Book Fair (3-7 Sept), and the Holy Relics of Lord Buddha in Elista (11 Oct) escorted by Indian dignitaries.

## International/Multilateral Organizations and Connectivity Projects

- India and Russia cooperate closely at multilateral platforms like the UN, G20, BRICS, and SCO, with strengthened ties during India's G20 and SCO Presidencies (2023) and Russia's BRICS Presidency (2024).
- Russia supports India's candidature for a permanent UN Security Council seat, and India will take the BRICS Chairship in 2026 to further strengthen and institutionalize BRICS cooperation.

## Conclusion

India and Russia share a 78-year-old strong and strategic partnership spanning politics, defence, trade, science, education, culture, and multilateral cooperation. High-level meetings, including the 23rd Annual Summit (Dec 2025), and joint exercises like INDRA-2025 have strengthened defence and political ties. Bilateral trade reached a record \$68.7 billion (FY 2024–25), with a target of \$100 billion by 2030, while cooperation in science, technology, and nuclear energy continues under the 2021 Roadmap. Cultural and educational links thrive with **20,000** Indian students in Russia, festivals, yoga events, and scholarships. Multilaterally, both countries coordinate in the UN, G20, BRICS, and SCO, with Russia supporting India's UN Security Council bid. Looking ahead, they aim to enhance trade, regional cooperation, and connectivity through initiatives like the International North-South Transport Corridor and Chennai-Vladivostok Maritime Corridor, combining Russia's resources and technology with India's Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India goals.

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- <https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2198621&reg=3&lang=2>

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## Current Affairs\*

### 1. India's Labour Reforms: Simplification, Security, and Sustainable Growth (November 21, 2025)

#### Key Takeaways

- The Government has consolidated 29 labour laws into four comprehensive Labour Codes.
- The four Labour Codes include the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Code on Social Security, 2020 and the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.
- The historic reform streamlines compliance, modernizes outdated provisions, and creates a simplified, efficient framework that promotes ease of doing business while safeguarding workers' rights and welfare.

#### Rationale Behind Codification of Existing 29 Labour Laws

Reforms in labour laws are an ongoing process. The Government continuously works to modernize and streamline the legislative framework in line with the evolving economic and industrial landscape of the country. **The codification of 29 existing labour laws into four Labour Codes was undertaken to address long-standing challenges and make the system more efficient and contemporary.** The codification aims to enhance ease of doing business, promote employment generation, ensure safety, health, social & wage security for every worker.

*The key reasons behind this reform include:*

- **Simplifying compliance:** Multiplicity of laws leads to difficulty in compliance.
- **Streamlining enforcement:** Multiplicity of authorities in different labour laws led to complexity and difficulty in enforcement.
- **Modernizing outdated laws:** Most labour legislations were framed during the pre-Independence era, necessitating alignment with today's economic realities and technological advancements.

#### Formulation of 4 Labour Codes

An important reason of rationalizing labour laws via codification was to simplify the registration, licensing framework by introducing the concept of a Single Registration, Single License, and Single Return, thereby reducing the overall compliance burden to spur employment.

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\* Prepared by Mahesh Airan, Deputy Director, The ICSI.

The second National Commission on Labour had recommended that the existing Labour Laws should be broadly grouped into four/ five Labour Codes on functional basis. Accordingly, the Ministry of Labour & Employment started the exercise to rationalize, simplify and amalgamate the relevant provisions of the labour laws in four codes. The four Labour Codes were enacted after the deliberations held in the **tripartite meeting of the Government, employers', industry representatives and various trade unions** during 2015 to 2019. The Code on Wages, 2019 was notified on 8th August, 2019 and the remaining three Codes were notified on 29th September, 2020.

### The Transformative Power of Labour Codes

India's new Labour Codes make labour laws simpler, fairer, and more in tune with today's work environment. They **protect workers' rights, improve safety and social security, make it easier for businesses to comply with rules, and create more job opportunities in a growing economy**. The enacted Labour Codes bring out following transformations in the labour market:

- **Align labour laws with the current economic scenario** by modernizing regulations in accordance with evolving work patterns, technological advancements, and economic realities.
- **Ensure the safety, health, social security, and wage security of every worker** through a unified and comprehensive framework encompassing all categories of workers.
- **Enhance employment opportunities** by simplifying procedures and fostering a business-friendly environment that promotes investment and economic growth.
- **Facilitate easier compliance** by introducing uniform definitions, single registration, single return, and simplified online systems for seamless adherence.
- **Encourage the use of technology** in the administration of labour laws through digital registration, licensing, and inspections for improved efficiency and transparency.
- **Strengthen transparency and accountability** in enforcement through online, risk-based inspection mechanisms and objective implementation processes.
- **Achieve simplification, harmonization, and rationalization** of the regulatory framework by consolidating multiple labour laws into four comprehensive Codes, ensuring consistency and reducing administrative burden.

### Conclusion

Establishment of the new Labour Codes marks a transformative step in India's labour landscape- one that balances the welfare of workers with the efficiency of enterprises. These provisions simplify compliance, promote safety, and ensure fairness in wages. Moreover, these reforms lay the foundation for a more equitable,



transparent, and growth-oriented economy. They reaffirm India's commitment to fostering a modern labour ecosystem that empowers both workers and industry, paving the way for inclusive and sustainable progress.

*For details:*

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2192524&reg=3&lang=1>

## 2. **Launch of 'YUVA AI for ALL' - a free national course to help everyone understand Artificial Intelligence (November 18, 2025)**

The Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY), under the **IndiaAI Mission**, has launched '**YUVA AI for ALL**', a first-of-its-kind free course that introduces the world of Artificial Intelligence (AI) to all Indians, especially the youth.

This short, **4.5-hour self-paced course** is designed to make students, professionals and other curious learners comfortable with the basics of AI and to show how it's transforming the world. It's simple, practical, and filled with **real-life Indian examples** to make learning relatable and fun.

The course is available **for free** on leading learning platforms - **FutureSkills Prime**, **iGOT Karmayogi**, and other popular ed-tech portals. Every learner who completes the course will get an **official certificate** from the Government of India.

Through six short, engaging modules, the learners will:

- Discover **what AI really is** and how it works
- Learn **how AI is changing education, creativity, and work**
- Understand **how to use AI tools safely and responsibly**
- Explore **cool, real-world AI use cases from India**
- Get a sneak peek into the **future of AI and new opportunities ahead**

### **Why 'YUVA AI for ALL'**

- It's **100% free** and open to everyone
- It allows learning at one's own pace — anytime, anywhere
- Learners can earn a **Government of India certificate**
- Gain skills that make one **future-ready**
- It's a part of India's journey toward becoming an **AI-powered nation**

### **Building India's AI Future**

With this initiative, MeitY aims to empower **1 crore (10 million)** citizens with foundational AI skills - helping bridge the digital divide, promote ethical AI adoption, and prepare India's workforce for the future.

Organizations, schools, and universities can partner with IndiaAI to make the course reach every corner of the country. Partners can integrate the course, promote it to learners, and co-brand certificates.

Developed for IndiaAI Mission by noted AI expert and author, Jaspreet Bindra, Founder of AI & Beyond and Tech Whisperer Ltd, the course blends global

knowledge with India's context and focuses on **ethical, responsible, and inclusive AI use**.

The course can be accessed at: <https://www.futureskillsprime.in/course/yuva-ai-for-all/>

*For details:*

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2191334&reg=3&lang=1>

### 3. **Launch of Trade Intelligence and Analytics Portal (November 18, 2025)**

Recognizing the need for a robust intelligence and analytics framework to support evidence-based policymaking and enable targeted sectoral interventions, a one-stop analytics Trade Intelligence & Analytics (TIA) Portal is designed to enhance trade analytics and foster data-driven evidence-based policymaking through a comprehensive and integrated platform. This one-stop solution caters to various perspectives, including India, global, and bilateral trade, with multiple databases covering trade and macro-economic indicators, providing trade insights crucial for informed decision-making.

TIA Portal serves as a centralized digital hub that consolidates diverse trade databases—both global (UN Comtrade) and bilateral—into a single integrated system. Multiple existing analytics requirements were designed and developed into automated analytical capabilities, which now offer depth and breadth in understanding India's bilateral trade dynamics as well as global trade flows between more than 220 nations. Trade Watch Tower provides country and commodity-level intelligence through specialized tools and visualisations that allow users to identify global as well as bilateral trends with enhanced analytical capabilities for identifying market diversification opportunities.

The portal offers more than 270 interactive visualisations across over 28 dashboards. With the phasing out of legacy trade information dissemination portals such as the Department of Commerce Monitoring Dashboard, Niryat Portal and Tradestat Portal, the new and more exhaustive capabilities of the TIA Portal significantly improve accessibility and usability of trade data at one place. Database collation has been automated through APIs for convenient user access, and seamless data extraction capability has been developed to extract and download commodity and country data. Automation has also been undertaken for workflows such as the Monthly Trade Report (more than 300 pages) and surge reports prepared in two versions based on trade alert data and final data (each more than 30 pages).

The Trade Data Analytics Portal is a cost-effective, open-source solution that prioritizes accessibility, scalability, and user-centric design. With no software licensing costs and only minimal server infrastructure expenses, it offers a sustainable model for long-term deployment. The portal integrates intuitive visualizations, advanced drill-down tools and automated workflows that reduce manual data handling and duplication of effort. By replacing fragmented and ad-hoc analytics with a unified and automated system, the portal enhances operational efficiency and empowers stakeholders to base strategies and policy decisions on empirical evidence. This improves responsiveness to global trade developments and strengthens the Department's capacity for proactive, data-driven interventions.

The TIA Portal offers a comprehensive suite of tools and dashboards supporting global trade analysis and market intelligence. It provides extensive visual analytics with more than 270 interactive visualizations across more than 28 dashboards offering insights into bilateral and India-level trade patterns. Country and commodity intelligence tools help identify focus products for each market. The Trade Watch Tower identifies Champion Products by scanning global demand and mapping India's supply capabilities. Dedicated dashboards track the performance of Production Linked Incentive (PLI) commodities, helping assess policy impact and market competitiveness. Surge monitoring tools track import and export surges across commodities and countries, including both FTA and non-FTA partners, enabling early detection of anomalies and emerging risks. A Critical Minerals Dashboard covers more than 30 critical minerals and maps India's trade flows and global sourcing destinations at the HS code level. A Tariff Analysis Dashboard and a Target Monitoring Dashboard are under development for tariff insights and performance tracking.

The portal also provides tools to compare and contrast macroeconomic, trade and investment indicators across countries, enabling benchmarking, competitive assessments and strategic evaluations. To support advanced trade analytics, the portal incorporates trade indices such as the Trade Complementarity Index, which assesses alignment between India's export profile and partner countries' import needs; the Revealed Comparative Advantage index, which highlights products where India holds a competitive edge; and the Trade Intensity Index, which measures the strength of bilateral trade relationships relative to global flows. These indices enable deeper analytical capabilities and support evidence-based planning for trade expansion and policy formulation.

*For details:*

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2191430&reg=3&lang=1>

#### **4. Shri Sanjay Garg, IAS assumes the charge of Director General, Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) [November 03, 2025]**

Shri Sanjay Garg, a senior civil servant of IAS-1994 batch from the Kerala cadre, has assumed charge as the Director General of the Bureau of Indian Standards, the National Standards Body of India, with effect from 1 November 2025.

Shri Garg brings vast and diverse administrative experience spanning over three decades with expertise in strategic planning, policy formulation and implementation across various sectors including agriculture, food logistics, defence industry sector, industrial promotion, finance and various social sectors at State and National levels.

Prior to joining BIS as DG, he served as Additional Secretary, DARE (Department of Agriculture, Research and Education) and Secretary, Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR). In DARE and ICAR, he spearheaded the digital transformation through application of IT in Research Management and Administration. He also played a pivotal role in scaling up and expansion of Kisan Sarathi portal which connects farmers directly to agricultural scientists.

His experience includes management and administration of World Bank Projects in India, promotion and the deregulation of defence industry sector, other industrial promotions initiatives including promotion of leather industry sector.

As the Director General of BIS, Shri Garg will also serve as the President of India's national committee in IEC.

*For details:*

<https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2185832&reg=3&lang=1>

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## Sample Questions

### Paper 1 : Business Communication

1. **Choose the correct sentence:**
  - a. He don't know the answer.
  - b. He doesn't knows the answer.
  - c. He doesn't know the answer.
  - d. He didn't knew the answer.
2. **Neither of the boys \_\_\_ present today.**
  - a. are
  - b. were
  - c. is
  - d. have
3. **Meaning of the idiom "At the eleventh hour" is:**
  - a. Early morning
  - b. At the last possible moment
  - c. Exactly at 11 AM
  - d. Suddenly
4. **Which of the following improves effectiveness of communication?**
  - a. Use of technical language
  - b. Lack of feedback
  - c. Active listening
  - d. Emotional disturbance
5. **The process of converting symbols into meaning is called:**
  - a. Encoding
  - b. Channelling
  - c. Decoding
  - d. Feedback

**Part 2: Legal Aptitude & Logical Reasoning**

6. **A company comes into existence when:**
- a. The memorandum of association is signed by the required number of members.
  - b. It is registered under the Companies Act, 2013.
  - c. It establishes its registered office and starts functioning.
  - d. None of these
7. **An agreement not enforceable by law is said to be:**
- a. Voidable
  - b. Void
  - c. A contract
  - d. None of these
8. **Which Article of the Constitution deals with the Right to Education as a Fundamental Right (for ages 6-14)?**
- a. 21
  - b. 21A
  - c. 19
  - d. 22
9. **Find the next number in the series: 2, 6, 12, 20, 30, ?**
- a. 36
  - b. 40
  - c. 42
  - d. 48
10. **If all cats are animals and some animals are not dogs, which of the following is true?**
- a. Some cats are not dogs
  - b. All animals are cats
  - c. Some animals are cats
  - d. All dogs are cats



### ***Paper 3: Economic and Business Environment***

- 11. Economics is primarily the study of:**
- a. Wealth only
  - b. Human behavior in the face of scarcity
  - c. Money and banking
  - d. Government policies only
- 12. Which of the following best describes a market economy?**
- a. The government decides what to produce
  - b. Resources are allocated based on demand and supply
  - c. Everyone produces the same goods
  - d. Production is mostly based on customs and traditions
- 13. The term “opportunity cost” refers to:**
- a. The money spent on a product
  - b. The value of the next best alternative foregone
  - c. The cost of producing one more unit
  - d. The profit earned by a business
- 14. Which of the following is the primary objective of RBI’s monetary policy?**
- a. Increasing foreign investments
  - b. Maintaining price stability while considering growth objectives
  - c. Regulating State Government finances
  - d. Improving agricultural credit systems
- 15. SEBI was established as a statutory body under which Act?**
- a. Companies Act, 2013
  - b. FEMA Act, 1999
  - c. SEBI Act, 1992
  - d. Securities Contract Regulation Act, 1956

**Paper 4: Current Affairs and Quantitative Aptitude**

16. Which festival has recently been included in UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity?
- a. Holi
  - b. Diwali
  - c. Dussehra
  - d. Chhath Puja
17. The Global AI Show 2025, with the theme "AI: 2031 - Accelerating Intelligent Futures" is being hosted by which of the following cities?
- a. Dubai
  - b. Sharjah
  - c. Abu Dhabi
  - d. Riyadh
18. Which state has become the first in the country to achieve 100 percent digitization of the electoral roll?
- a. Rajasthan
  - b. Maharashtra
  - c. Uttar Pradesh
  - d. Madhya Pradesh
19. What is India's rank in the recently released Asia Power Index 2025?
- a. First
  - b. Second
  - c. Third
  - d. Fourth
20. Who among the following took oath as the 53rd Chief Justice of India (CJI)?
- a. Justice U. U. Lalit
  - b. Justice Surya Kant
  - c. Justice Ranjan Gogoi
  - d. Justice Dipak Misra
21. In an examination, Sunny secured 46 out of 50 in Math, 98 out of 100 in Physics, 36 out of 50 in Hindi and 40 out of 50 in chemistry. Calculate his percentage marks in Math subject
- a. 112
  - b. 46
  - c. 50

- d. 92
- 22. In an examination, Sunny secured 46 out of 50 in Math, 98 out of 100 in Physics, 36 out of 50 in Hindi and 40 out of 50 in chemistry. Calculate his percentage marks in Physics subject**
- a. 118
- b. 98
- c. 58
- d. 48

**Answer Key**

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

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## Corrigendum

### [Printed version of Restructured CSEET Study Material Fundamentals of Accounting]

#### Dear Students,

There are few errors in the following illustration in the lessons (mentioned below) in the printed version of Restructured CSEET Study Material of Fundamentals of Accounting.

The same has been corrected in the e-version of the study material available at ICSI website.

Students are advised to refer to the e-version of the study material available at ICSI website for the following questions / illustration.

#### Weblink:

[https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/student/Paper\\_2\\_Fundamental\\_of\\_Accounting\\_CSEET\\_18122025.pdf](https://www.icsi.edu/media/webmodules/student/Paper_2_Fundamental_of_Accounting_CSEET_18122025.pdf)

#### Lesson 2- Accounting Process

- Illustration 11: [Page No. 46]
- Specimen of a Trial Balance [Page No. 48]
- Illustration 15: [Page No. 49]
- Stages of Errors – Rectification entry [Page No. 50]
- Illustration 16: [Page No. 51]

#### Lesson 3 - Bank Reconciliation Statement (BRS)

- Example [Page No. 64]
- Illustration 1: [Page No. 69]
- Illustration 2: [Page No. 70]
- Illustration 3: [Page No. 71]
- True/False Questions [Sl. No. 9 – Printed version Page 75] [E-version Page 74]
- Question 1. [Printed version Page No. 79] [E-version Page 78]
- Question 2. [Printed version Page No. 80] [E-version Page 78]
- Question 3: [Printed version Page No. 81] [E-version Page 80]
- Question 4: [Printed version Page No. 82] [E-version Page 81]
- Question 5: [Printed version Page No. 83] [E-version Page 82]
- Question 6: [Printed version Page No. 84] [E-version Page 83]

#### Lesson 7 – Introduction to Company Accounts

- Practice Question 1 [Page No. 307]

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## Motto

सत्यं वद। धर्मं चर।

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"To develop high calibre professionals facilitating good corporate governance"



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