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EASTERN INDIA REGIONAL COUNCIL OF**

THE

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

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NEWSLETTER



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From Chairman's Desk

Dear Professional Colleagues,
Greetings of the day!

Wishing all our members and students a Happy Ganesh Chaturthi! As Chartered Accountants, we are at the forefront of a business landscape that is experiencing one of its biggest overhauls in recent times, and professionals such as ourselves must remain on top of these developments, enabling us to stay one step ahead at all times.

Traditional practice avenues face the risk of redundancy as time passes, owing to increased reliance on automation and Artificial Intelligence driven solutions, and newer government policies moving in such a direction as well. In order to stay relevant, CA's such as ourselves must expand our practice areas towards generating value for our clients, rather than relying solely on their compliance requirements.

Services such as value-adding consultancy, business advisory and support are to be adopted alongside our traditional practices in enabling better client retention. By creating new opportunities for our clients by providing these value-added services, we are paving the way for our clients to build their businesses to new heights.

Thank you, stay safe and stay healthy.

CA. Bisworanjan Sutar
Chairman

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Members Area of Interest

Administrative Reforms in India

By Dr (CA) Biswadev Dash FCA, PhD

(Dr Biswadev Dash is a chartered Accountant and had qualified doctorate education from Utkal University Bhubaneswar. He is also an Insolvency Professional & Registered Valuer)

The role of Indian Bureaucrats in present India can hardly be ignored. The civil liberty and the fundamental rights extended to citizen are mostly achieved and protected by the strong bureaucracy of India. The power of Indian Bureaucrat can be seen and observed in the recent book written by Former US President Barack Obama, "tell-all" memoir "A Promised Land". In the book Former US President stated that he would be cautious in foreign policy, unwilling to get out too far ahead of an Indian bureaucracy that was historically suspicious of US intentions, our time together confirmed my initial impression of him as a man of uncommon wisdom and decency and also stated that in many respects modern-day India is counted as a success story, having survived repeated changeovers in government, bitter feuds within political parties, various armed separatist movements. Indian Bureaucrats ensures to achieve a pro-active, responsive, accountable, sustainable and efficient administration for the country at all levels of government.

Some kind of reforms was introduced even though these reforms in the India's bureaucracy are not a mission impossible. In present times as the new breed of technologically savvy and highly intelligent people are opting towards India's bureaucracy, reforms are well accepted among bureaucracy. Even though some criticising the bureaucracy for many of its ills, but we often forget that, like in every other profession, the bureaucracy has its share of the good and bad. It is absolutely difficult to believe that any other profession is the epitome of goodness or competence, and thus can replace the bureaucracy misses the wood for the trees. India's bureaucracy have some of the best and brightest as also some of the worst, just like in any collection of people. And they are sitting atop a prickly, unionised, rules-obsessed, obdurate lower bureaucracy. However, the bureaucracy that took India through the last 75 years can't be the one to take it through the next 75 years we need a proactive, imaginative, technology-savvy, enabling bureaucracy to face new challenges of public administration.

Administrative reforms can be seen in India, even prior to independence. In 1786, Lord Cornwallis started this movement and the same was popularly known as the Cornwallis Code which contained provisions for governing the civil, policing and judiciary administration in British India. Post-Independence, during the Nehru era, the Gopaldaswami Ayyangar and Gorwala reports of 1950, the Paul Appleby reports of 1953 and 1956, VT Krishnamachari (1960) and K Santhanam (1964). Then came the Administrative Reforms Commission of 1966, which gave 20 reports till 1970. In the next decade, the Economic Administration Reforms Commission (LK Jha, 1983) and on Centre-State relations (Sarkaria, 1988). Post-1991, the Fifth Central Pay Commission (1997) and



the Expenditure Reforms Commission (2000); the Civil Service Examination Review (2001). Weve also mentioned the CRC report (2003, ex-CJI Venkatachaliah, chair). The formal first Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) as a Commission of Inquiry was set up in January,1966 which was Chaired by Late Morarji Desai. The first Administrative Reforms Commission was set up to examine the public administration of the country and make recommendation for reform and reorganisation when necessary, involving the following aspects:

The machinery of the Government of India and its procedures or work

The machinery for planning at all levels

Centre- State relationships

Financial administration

Personnel administration

Economic administration

Administration at the State level

District administration

Agricultural administration and

Problems of redress of citizens grievances.

Thereafter another Commission were setup to look after the process of administrative reforms. The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was constituted on 31.08,2005, as a Commission of Inquiry, under the Chairmanship of Shri Veerappa Moily for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administrative system.

The Veerappa Moily Commission was requested to suggest measures to achieve a proactive, responsive, accountable, sustainable and efficient administration for the country at all levels of the Government. In fact it had presented the following 15 Reports to the Government for consideration:

Right to Information: Master Key to Good Governance

Unlocking human capital: Entitlements and Governance

Crisis Management: From Despair to Hope

Ethics in Governance

Public Order : Justice for all

Local Governance

Capacity Building for Conflict Resolution – Friction to Fusion

Combating Terrorism

Social Capital – A Shared Destiny

Refurbishing of Personnel Administration – Scaling New Heights

Promoting e-Governance – The Smart Way Forward

Citizen Centric Administration – The Heart of Governance

Organisational structure of Government of India

Strengthening Financial Management System

State and District Administration



Through the process Veerappa Moily Commission had made certain important recommendations for which a Core Group on Administrative Reforms (CGAR) headed by the Cabinet Secretary were constituted. The CGAR after seeing the report of the Veerappa Moily Commission recommendations thought it is proper first send it to the concerned administrative ministries/departments, since they are the ground force. The views of the concerned administrative ministries/departments are then considered by the Core Group on Administrative Reforms (CGAR) headed by the Cabinet Secretary.

At present what we are seeing as the faceless assessment is the product of Administrative reforms. People need to be kept in ease rather than entangle themselves with Government system & procedures. In fact the 2019 budget recommended for faceless assessment. In the Union Budget 2019, the Finance Minister proposed the introduction of a scheme of faceless e-assessment. As a part of of Administrative reforms the faceless assessment scheme seeks to eliminate the human interface between the taxpayer and the income tax department. The faceless assessment scheme lays down the procedure to carry out a faceless assessment through electronic mode.

Now in present times the following are the major steps are taken. The aims of these reforms are to encourage greater efficiency, transparent and corruption free governance, accountability and reduce scope for discretion with an ultimate philosophy of Minimum Government - Maximum Governance.

(1) Mission Karmayogi:

This is a National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB). It is a comprehensive reform of the capacity building apparatus at individual, institutional and process levels for efficient public service delivery. It is aimed at building a future-ready civil service with the right attitude, skills and knowledge, aligned to the vision of New India.

The capacity building will be delivered through iGOT-Karmayogi digital platform, with content drawn from global best practices.

(2) Lateral Entry:

Lateral entry means when personnel from the private sector are selected to an administrative post of the government despite them not being selected in or being part of a bureaucratic setup. This is significant because contemporary times require highly skilled and motivated individuals at the helm of administrative affairs, without which public service delivery mechanisms do not work smoothly. Lateral Entry helps in bringing the values of economy, efficiency, and effectiveness in the Government sector. It will help in building a culture of performance within the Government sector.

(3) e-Samiksha:

A real time online system for monitoring and follow up action on the decisions taken by the Government at the Apex level in respect of implementation of important Government programmes/projects. It is a digital monitor



for bureaucracy to rein in slackers. Also, the government has been taking an intensive review for weeding out inefficient and Officers of doubtful integrity by premature retirement.

(4) e-Office:

e-Office Mission Mode Project (MMP) has been strengthened for enabling Ministries/Departments to switch over to paperless office and efficient decision making.

(5) Citizen Charters:

Government has mandated Citizen Charters for all Ministries/Departments which are updated and reviewed on a regular basis. It is a written document that spells out the service provider's efforts taken to focus on their commitment towards fulfilling the needs of the citizens/customers.

(6) Good Governance Index 2019:

It assesses the Status of Governance and impact of various interventions taken up by the State Government and Union Territories (UTs). The objectives of GGI are to provide quantifiable data to compare the state of governance in all States and UTs, enable States and UTs to formulate and implement suitable strategies for improving governance and shift to result oriented approaches and administration. It has been launched by the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions.

(7) National Conference on e-Governance:

It provides a platform for the government to engage with experts, intellectuals from industry and academic institutions to exchange experiences relating to e-Governance initiatives. In 2020, the 23rd National Conference on e-Governance was organised by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) along with the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) in Mumbai.

(8) Centralized Public Grievance Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS):

It is an online web-enabled system developed by National Informatics Centre (Ministry of Electronics & IT [MeitY]), in association with Directorate of Public Grievances (DPG) and Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG). The CPGRAMS provides the facility to lodge a grievance online from any geographical location. It enables the citizen to track online the grievance being followed up with Departments concerned and also enables DARPG to monitor the grievance.

(9) National e-Governance Service Delivery Assessment:

It aims at assessing the States, UTs and Central Ministries on the efficiency of e-Governance service delivery. Comprehensive restructuring of the Scheme for 'Prime Minister's Awards for Excellence in Public Administration' in 2014 and thereafter in 2020.



As a part of Minimum Government - Maximum Governance, Indian Bureaucrats perception among themselves need to be accessed in way that they need a same living space as that of an ordinary citizens which enables them not to be choked in the several pressures they pass through in their journey as a bureaucrat.

Four constants should guide approaches to Public administration reform

1. Public administration reform is as infrequently entirely successful as it is vitally important. While parts of programmes have achieved what they set out to achieve, there are very few examples, in developing countries, where the ultimate objectives of reform have been achieved in a sustainable manner. Far from deterring, this fact should strengthen UNDP's determination to find solutions.
2. In this sector at least, as much as in others, it is always best to apply the Keep it Short and Simple (KISS) principle.
3. It is too simple, and leads to failure, to just copy from famous models without due regard for environmental differences.
4. PAR is a slow process. Trying to increase the speed of reforms risks jeopardizing national ownership and long-term sustainability.

Measuring progress is, of course, critical to evaluating the success of any programme. Performance management is becoming a core facet of many people centric programmes. In developing public administration programmes, as with all programmes, establishing the base line is essential for defining project objectives against which relevant indicators can be set to monitor progress and measure impact. There are two main steps involved in establishing a baseline:

- (a) Understanding the national context and
- (b) Completing a more detailed situational analysis.

Once these have been completed, indicators can be established. To be effective, these must be Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-limited (SMART). However, many national level and even programme level indicators do not adequately measure impacts on the well-being of the poor, marginalized people, and women. Most reforms in government are only partially successful not because, once implemented, they yield unsatisfactory outcomes but because they never get past the implementation stage at all. Learning lessons from experience, and applying them, is therefore especially important.

There is difference between changes and reforms. All reforms are changes, but all changes cannot be considered as reforms. Changes are linked with piecemeal alternations and very often sporadic. The purpose of change is not to bring about large-scale or radical alternations changes always do not have specific and positive purposes. Sometimes changes are introduced half-heartedly. The changes may be reactionary. On the



other hand, reforms aim at wide and sometimes radical changes in a system. Reforms are always normative and are introduced with specific purpose in mind. The administrative reform does not fall in the category of movement and are normative in nature. They are introduced for the attainment of specific purpose. It is generally said that the idea of introducing reforms arises only when the prevailing system appears to be unworkable or fails to meet the basic demands of society. Academically Indian Bureaucrats are some of the creamiest brain in their initial years of studies and also after they join the civil service they are also sufficiently trained to handle complicated situations for public benefits and these reforms will add to their strength to rise to public expectation.



ANNOUNCEMENT

Students converted from earlier scheme to revised scheme from July 21, 2021 to August 20, 2021 allowed to appear in Old/ New scheme in November, 2021 examination

The Examination Department vide its announcement dated June 21, 2021 had given an “Opt out option” for examinees in case examinee himself/ herself or his/ her grandparents, parents, spouse, children and siblings (residing in the same premises) were infected with COVID-19 (with carryover of fee paid and exemptions granted) to the November, 2021 examination cycle.

Thereafter, the last attempt to appear in CA Final and Intermediate Old Course examination was extended to November, 2021 examination irrespective of opting out of May, 2021 examination cycle, vide announcement dated August 20, 2021.

In view of the above announcements, the students who have converted from earlier scheme to revised scheme from July 21, 2021 to August 20, 2021 are hereby allowed to appear in Old/ New scheme (Intermediate (Integrated Professional Competence)/ Intermediate and Final (Old)/ Final (New)) in November, 2021 examination.

Accordingly, such students while filling the examination form for November, 2021 examination cycle, are required to specify the scheme they intend to appear.

**Director,
Board of Studies, ICAI**



Forthcoming Events for the Month of October 2021

a. Members

1. Seminar on Self Introspection & Ethics-Driving Force of the Insolvency Profession on 2nd October, 2021.
2. Seminar on Audit Quality Maturity Model & Standards on Audit on 3rd October, 2021.
3. Preparatory meeting for National CA Conference 2021.

b. Students

1. Practising Non-Violence In Our Conduct With Gandhi Jayanti Celebration 2021 on 2nd October, 2021.
2. ICITSS- Information Technology Class & Orientation course.
3. AICITSS- Advanced Information Technology Course.
4. Debate & PPT Competition on 29th October, 2021.



ON THE LIGHTER SIDE OF LIFE

I might be a CHEATER But I Don't Cheat Humanity I Hate Studies But I STUDY day
n night Law Can't Change Me But I know how to CHANGE the law I'm not a Superstar
But my SIGNATURE will have more value than a superstar I'm in the rarest race on Earth
Meet me I AM The CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT of India!!

MEDIA

ସର୍ବଭାରତୀୟ ଉଚ୍ଚାର୍ତ୍ତ ଏକାଡ଼େମିକ୍ସ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଝିଅଙ୍କ ବାଜିମାତ୍

TOPPERS OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FINAL (NEW SCHEME) EXAMINATION-2021
JULY - 2021

ALL INDIA TOPPER FIRST RANK	ALL INDIA SECOND RANK	ALL INDIA THIRD RANK
 ANANYA MISHRA BANGALORE	 SNEHA MISHRA BANGALORE	 SHREEYA MISHRA BANGALORE

ଚିତ୍ରିତ ବର୍ଷ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରରେ ଯୋଜା ଦିଆ
ସର୍ବ ଭାରତୀୟ ଉଚ୍ଚାର୍ତ୍ତ ଏକାଡ଼େମିକ୍ସ ପରୀକ୍ଷା
ଫାଇନାଲ ରେ ମୋଟ ୧୦,୧୬୫ ଜଣ ଉଚ୍ଚାର୍ତ୍ତ
ଏକାଡ଼େମିକ୍ସ ଉପରେ ବର୍ଷା ଉପରେ କରାଯାଇଛି। ଦୁଇ
ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟରେ ସର୍ବଭାରତୀୟ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଚିତ୍ରି
ଝିଅ ମଧ୍ୟକୁ ମଧ୍ୟସ୍ତରରେ ଯୋଗଦାନ କରାଯାଇ

TOPPERS OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FINAL (OLD SCHEME) EXAMINATION
JULY - 2021

ALL INDIA TOPPER FIRST RANK	ALL INDIA SECOND RANK
 ANANYA MISHRA BANGALORE	 SNEHA MISHRA BANGALORE

ନୂର୍ତ୍ତା ଅଭ୍ୟାସ ୭୬.୬୫ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ନ୍ୟୁନ ରହି ପ୍ରଥମ
ସ୍ଥାନରେ ରହିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଜାମିନ ସହର
ସଞ୍ଜା ବୈଶାଳ ଓ ତୃତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଦେବୀରାଜୁ ଉପରେ
ସଞ୍ଜା ରାଜକରୁ କୁମାର ରହିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଦୁଇଜଣ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟାୟ
ମଧ୍ୟ ୦୨ ଝିଅଙ୍କ ବାଜିମାତ୍। ଦୁଇ ଜଣଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟକୁ କର୍ତ୍ତାବ୍ୟ
ମାତ୍ରାକୁ ଉପରେ ଉପରେ ଚିତ୍ରିରାଜା ୫୯ ପ୍ରତିଶତ ରହି ପ୍ରଥମ
ସ୍ଥାନ ଅର୍ଜନ କରିଥିବା ବେଳେ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ ଯୋଗଦାନ
ପାଇବତ ସହରର ମାଲିକିଆ ପାଇ ହିଷାବ୍ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ବୃତ୍ତାୟ ଯୋଗଦାନ। ଛିଟମାନଙ୍କ ଉଚ୍ଚାର୍ତ୍ତ ଏକାଡ଼େମିକ୍ସ
ପ୍ରତି ଆହୁର ବିନସ୍ତ ବିନା ବର୍ଷାରେ କାରୁଣି। ଦେଖିପାଇଁ ଛିଟମାନଙ୍କ ଏହି ସଫରତା ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳିଛି।
କିପୋର୍ଟ- ବାବୁ ସାହୁ



'India needs talented finance professionals'

ICAI, BBSR holds webinar

BHUBANESWAR: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI), Bhubaneswar branch, jointly with the Guwahati branch of EIRC of ICAI held a two-day virtual meet on 'Mentorship of Young Members'. At the outset, chairmen of both branches, Biswornajap Sutar (Bhubaneswar) and Kamal Mour (Guwahati), welcomed the members and were of the view that there is no scarcity of individual excellence, knowledge and talent in the profession but there is an almost

need to empower the young professionals to enable them to become successful leaders. Chief guest vice-president of ICAI Dr Debashis Mitra and guest of honour, Chairman, EIRC of ICAI Sumit Kumar also emphasised how India having a big chunk of young population needs talented and dedicated finance professionals to back the economy of the country. Expert speakers Aditya Maheshwari from Siliguri, Ramesh Prasad from Kolkata and MP Vijaykumar from Chennai discussed various topics where the young members need guidance in their day-to-day practice. The session was followed by a panel discussion on 'Turning Challenges into Opportunities'.

ଆଇସିଏଆଇର ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ମେଣ୍ଟରସିପ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୮/୯ (ସ୍ୱା.ପ୍ର): ଇନ୍ସ୍ଟିଚ୍ୟୁଟ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଚାର୍ଟର୍ଡ ଆକାଉଣ୍ଟାଣ୍ଟସ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆ ଏବଂ ଗୁଆହାଟି ଶାଖା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏକ ସମନ୍ୱୟିତ ଦୂରଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ମେଣ୍ଟରସିପ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଚଳାଇବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଇଛି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆଇସିଏଆଇର ଗୁଆହାଟି ଶାଖା ଏବଂ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଶାଖାଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରି ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହଣ କରି ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଚଳଣିରେ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଚଳଣିରେ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଚଳଣିରେ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି ।

ଆଇସିଏଆଇର ଆଇସିଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୮/୯ (ସ୍ୱା.ପ୍ର): ଇନ୍ସ୍ଟିଚ୍ୟୁଟ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଚାର୍ଟର୍ଡ ଆକାଉଣ୍ଟାଣ୍ଟସ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆ ଏବଂ ଗୁଆହାଟି ଶାଖା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏକ ସମନ୍ୱୟିତ ଦୂରଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ମେଣ୍ଟରସିପ୍ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଚଳାଇବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆଇସିଏଆଇର ଗୁଆହାଟି ଶାଖା ଏବଂ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଶାଖାଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରି ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହଣ କରି ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଚଳଣିରେ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଚଳଣିରେ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି ।

ଆଇସିଏଆଇ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ମେଣ୍ଟରସିପ୍ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ

ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର, ୧୮/୯ (ସ୍ୱା.ପ୍ର): ଇନ୍ସ୍ଟିଚ୍ୟୁଟ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଚାର୍ଟର୍ଡ ଆକାଉଣ୍ଟାଣ୍ଟସ୍ ଅଫ୍ ଇଣ୍ଡିଆ ଏବଂ ଗୁଆହାଟି ଶାଖା ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଏକ ସମନ୍ୱୟିତ ଦୂରଦୈର୍ଘ୍ୟ ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କ ମେଣ୍ଟରସିପ୍ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ ଚଳାଇବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମ ଆଇସିଏଆଇର ଗୁଆହାଟି ଶାଖା ଏବଂ ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଶାଖାଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ କରି ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରୋତ୍ସାହଣ କରି ଏବଂ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଚଳଣିରେ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି । ଏହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ରମରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ଯୁବ ସଦସ୍ୟଙ୍କୁ ଉତ୍ତମ ଚଳଣିରେ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବା ଲକ୍ଷ୍ୟରେ ଆୟତ୍ତ ହେଉଛି ।

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ଆଇସିଏଆଇ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ମେଣ୍ଟରସିପ୍ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ

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