

Speak Up!



NAGPUR BRANCH OF WICASA OF ICAI



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
(Set up by an Act of Parliament)



Message



CA. Saket Bagdia
Chairman, WICASA

Dear Student Friends,

“Strength doesn't come from what you can do. It comes from overcoming the things you once thought you couldn't”

1st of July has become a historic date which marks the beginning of change of an era as regards taxation system in India i.e. GST. It becomes all the more important because this law comes in to effect from 1st July which is our Chartered Accountants Day and therefore we as Partners in Nation Building has got a bigger role in ensuring its compliance. To with it really worthwhile Nagpur Branch has been blessed to get an opportunity to conduct the first ever “Regional Conference on GST for CA Students” on 15th July, 2017 with the support of dynamic WIRC Chairman and a man of strength and commitment CA Vishnu Agrawal, Active Vice Chairman CA Sarvesh Joshi, Versatile Secretary CA Aniket Talathi, Ever Smiling Treasurer CA Pradeep Agrawal and Highly Motivating ever encouraging WICASA Chairman CA Balkishan Agrawal. My heartfelt thanks to our very own CA Abhijit Kelkar, Regional Council Member. I am highly obliged and thankful to WIRC for this opportunity. It was a moment to cherish with jam packed hall of 634 registered delegates, 8 well prepared Student Paper Presenters, renowned faculties on GST from Pune – CA Vishal Bhattad and Delhi – CA Rajkumar, blessed and inspirational presence of Past President of ICAI Hon. CA Jaydeep Shah as Chief Guest for inaugurating the seminar and motivational presence of WICASA Chairman CA Balkishan Agrawal. It was a Regional Conference to remember for years to come where there were lots of efforts by entire WICASA Team and volunteers to make this event a huge success. The highlight of the conference was the presence of GST Commissioner Shri Ashish Chandan for the valedictory and an important special session on Cyber Security by Cyber Cell Incharge Shri Vishal Mane. Unveiling of a special edition of a Booklet “GST Bulletin” by a specially constituted GST Committee was an added information effort.

This month was full of activities wherein in CA Week - flag hoisting, health check up and blood donation camp, green marathon and a special cleanliness drive was undertaken. Indoor Sports meet titled “Sangram” was a big success with sporting events like Badminton, Chess, Carrom, Table Tennis & Tug of War. Visit to Home for Aged and having an interaction with people there was a life time experience for many. An all important ICDS applicable to all was made easier to understand in a half day seminar by an excellent orator in the form of Central Council Member Hon' CA Nihar Jambusaria.

I would like to congratulate and recognize splendid efforts of Mansi Malde and Mayur Agrawal for their articles on AS & Rohit Sharma on Limitation on Cash Transactions. Chaitanya Shivhare & Ruchika Chhawsaria were great in amazing corner. I appeal more students to come forward and contribute to their own journal “Speak Up”

GST compliances are on a rise and the complications are manifold. This is the time to learn, to interpret and to apply at workplace. I wish all the very best to all the Students for proving their mettle.

I would say for you all-

“Your Attitude Determines Your Direction”

Believe in Yourself and Don't Quit

Yours friendly

CA Saket Bagdia

WICASA Chairman



Message



PULKIT JHAWAR
Secretary

WICASA isn't just a students association. It is a platform, a platform where we can showcase our talents, a platform where we can rise!

Our theme for the year is believe in yourself. It is that one moment of insanity that creates a moment of magic for the sane! It is that one moment when everything seems against us that we must believe in ourselves and keep working hard!

With the Regional conference this month, we had seen it all; countless arguments discussions phone calls messages and we rose up to fight it and organize such an amazing event!

We, at team WICASA request ur participation at all such events and we promise to make the rest of the year just as memorable!

Regards,
Pulkit Jhavar
Secretary
Nagpur Branch of WICASA



NAZIA HAQ
Joint Secretary

Hello friends!

Being a part of WICASA gives me this opportunity to share my views with you all.

It gives me immense pleasure to congratulate and thank everyone who has contributed in our 'Offbeat' column.

July edition of 'Speak Up' presents you with very informative articles on "AS 10 v/s IndAS 16" and "Restrictions on cash transactions" written by our peers.

'Regional Conference on GST for CA students' held on 15th July 2017 was a grand success. I'm highly obliged to WIRC Mumbai & Nagpur Branch of WIRC of ICAI for their perennial support in all our events.

Kudos to the student's fraternity for being so lively and wholeheartedly participating in the event. With the belief and support for us conveyed by you all, we at WICASA would strive to make the upcoming events more knowledgeable and interesting.

'Believe in yourself and you will be unstoppable' ~ with this I look forward to your continuous support and motivation for team WICASA!

Regards,
Nazia Haq
Joint Secretary
Nagpur Branch of WICASA

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Student's Article



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AS 10: Then and Now

Fixed assets often form a significant portion of the total assets of an enterprise, and therefore are important to determine the financial position of an entity. Furthermore, the determination of whether an expenditure represents an asset or an expense can have a material effect on an enterprise's reported results of operations, thus such expenses must be recognised and treated properly.

With a view to bring Indian financial reporting at global standards, Ind AS have been brought in our system. Since Ind AS has a phase wise applicability, to bring effect on entities on whom Ind AS is not yet applicable, the accounting standards are applicable. Some of them are revised and brought in line to Ind AS for smooth transition. For example, the revised AS 10 (Revised) is quite similar to Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment.

AS 10 Property, Plant and Equipment (Revised) earlier known as **AS 10 Accounting for Fixed Assets** [mentioned as AS 10 (old) henceforth] is applicable for the accounting periods commencing on or after April 1, 2017 according to Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 read with ICAI Press Release dated 28.09.2016. Also, AS 6 Depreciation is withdrawn and merged with the revised AS 10.

What are fixed assets?

As per **AS 10 (Old)**, fixed assets are assets which are:

- tangible or intangible in nature
- held with an intention of being used for the purpose of producing or providing goods or services and
- which are not held for sale in normal course of business.

As per **AS 10 (Revised)**, property, plant and equipment, generally known as fixed assets are:

- tangible in nature
- held for use in production or supply of goods and services or rental or administrative purposes,

- to be held for more than one year and
- not held for sale in normal course of business.

When is the AS not applicable?

AS 10 (Old)	AS 10 (Revised)
• Regenerative assets like forests.	• Biological assets related to agriculture except bearer plants.
• Wasting assets including mineral rights, expenditure on the exploration of and extraction of minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources.	• Wasting assets including mineral rights, expenditure on the exploration of and extraction of minerals, oil, natural gas and similar non-regenerative resources.
• Expenditure on real estate development.	
• Livestock.	

However fixed assets or property, plant and equipment used for development or maintenance of the the exclusions are to be treated as per the AS 10(old and revised).

The **AS 10 (Revised)**, does not deal with jointly controlled assets or with assets purchased at consolidated price but **AS 10 (old)** does.

What are the criteria for recognition of assets?

There is no such criteria specified for the recognition of cost as per **AS 10 (Old)**.

But the **AS 10 (Revised)** specifies certain conditions as follows:

- It is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and,
- The cost of the item can be measured reliably.

What expenses are included in the cost of an asset?

The assets are recorded at the initial cost incurred, where Cost as per **AS 10 (Old)** = Purchase price + directly attributable costs

Cost as per **AS 10 (Revised)** = Purchase price + directly attributable costs + decommissioning, restoration costs



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- Purchase price includes initial costs, non-refundable purchase taxes, import duties but excludes trade discounts and rebates.
- Directly attributable costs are incurred to bring the asset to the location and to make it capable of operating in the manner intended by the management like professional fees, initial delivery and handling charges, cost of site preparation, etc.
- Decommissioning, restoration costs etc. are the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling, removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, referred to as, the obligation for which an enterprise incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period. Also costs of inspection are to be capitalized

Also, as per the **AS 10 (Revised)**, cost of an item of PPE is the cash price equivalent at the recognition date. For instance, if payment is deferred beyond normal credit terms, the difference between the cash price equivalent and the total payment is recognized as interest over the period of credit unless such interest is capitalised in accordance with AS-16.

Can costs of spare parts be capitalized?

As per **AS 10 (Old)**, costs of major spare parts can be capitalized when they can be used in connection with the fixed assets and whose use is irregular.

But as per the **AS 10 (Revised)**, spare parts are to be capitalized only when the entity intends to use them for more than 1 accounting period and can be used specifically in the connection of that PPE.

When should the subsequent costs be capitalized?

As per **AS 10 (Old)**, when

- associated with incremental benefit for example, modification to the asset made to extend its useful life or to increase its capacity or
- the expenditure results in an improve quality of output or results in saving the cost.

Otherwise, the cost should be expensed out.

In accordance to **AS 10 (Revised)**, the cost can be capitalized only when the recognition criteria is met.

How are assets measured subsequent to initial recognition accounting policy?

As per **AS 10 (Old)**, the asset must be recorded on the basis of historical cost or in cases after revaluations, at revalued amount.

As per **AS 10 (Revised)**, an entity may choose between the cost model and the revaluation model to record the cost. Since it is an accounting policy, the same policy must be applied to entire class of PPE. Classes include land, land and buildings, factory plant, aircraft, vehicles, office equipment, fixtures and fittings etc.

• Under cost model,

Carrying amount = Cost - accumulated depreciation - impairment losses

• Under Revaluation Model,

Carrying amount = Fair value on date on revaluation - accumulated depreciation - impairment losses

If an item of property, plant and equipment is revalued, the entire class of property, plant and equipment to which that asset belongs should be revalued.

How is revaluation treated?

As per **AS 10 (Old)**, revaluation approach is adhoc in nature. It does not require adoption of fair value as accounting policy or regularity in revaluation. Also, some assets of a particular class can be revalued.

Whereas, the **AS 10 (Revised)** follows fair value approach. Revaluations are to be done on a regular basis and is mandatory to apply on whole class of asset. Also, transfers from revaluation surplus to retained earnings are not through profit and loss account.

How is depreciation charged?

In simple words, depreciation is a measure of wear and tear, consumption, obsolescence of technology, etc. For the assets that are used for more than one year, depreciation is a way to allocate a fair proportion of the cost capitalized throughout the expected life of the asset.

AS 10 (old) does not deal with depreciation but **AS 6** does. As per **AS 6 Depreciation**, change in method of



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depreciation can be made when either any statute or accounting standard requires compliance or if it is considered that the change would result in a more appropriate preparation or presentation of the financial statements of the enterprise. Such a change is treated as a change in accounting policy and applied retrospectively.

However, as per **AS 10 (Revised)**, depreciation method should be reviewed at least at each financial year end. If there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the method should be changed to reflect the changed pattern, the difference shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate and applied prospectively.

What is component accounting?

The **AS 10 (Old)** does not deal with component accounting.

As per note 4 Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 - Where cost of a part of the asset is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part shall be determined separately. The **AS 10 (Revised)** also prescribes component accounting. However the old AS 10 did not recognise it.

The determination as to whether a part of an asset is significant requires a careful assessment of the facts and circumstances. This assessment would include at a minimum:

- comparison of the cost allocated to the item to the total cost of the aggregated property, plant and equipment; and
- Consideration of potential impact of componentization on the depreciation expense.

Component accounting requires a company to identify and depreciate significant components with different useful lives separately. It has to be applied to the entire block of assets. The application of component accounting is likely to cause significant change in the measurement of depreciation.

What are the required disclosures?

The disclosure requirements under the **revised AS 10** are very elaborative as compared to that of **old AS 10**.

As per **AS 10 (Old)**, following were the requirements for disclosure:

- (i) gross and net book values of fixed assets at the beginning and end of an accounting period showing additions, disposals, acquisitions and other movements;
- (ii) expenditure incurred on account of fixed assets in the course of construction or acquisition; and
- (iii) revalued amounts substituted for historical costs of fixed assets, the method adopted to compute the revalued amounts, the nature of indices used, the year of any appraisal made, and whether an external valuer was involved, in case where fixed assets are stated at revalued amounts.

As per **AS 6 Depreciation**, the disclosures to be made are:

- (i) The depreciation methods used, the total depreciation for the period for each class of assets, the gross amount of each class of depreciable assets and the related accumulated depreciation are disclosed in the financial statements along with the disclosure of other accounting policies;
- (ii) depreciation rates or the useful lives of the assets, if they are different from the principal rates specified in the statute governing the enterprise.

However, **AS 10 (Revised)** requires the following to be disclosed for each class of property, plant and equipment:

- the measurement bases (i.e., cost model or revaluation model) used for determining the gross carrying amount;
- the depreciation methods used;
- the useful lives or the depreciation rates used. In case the useful lives or the depreciation rates used are different from those specified in the statute governing the enterprise, it should make a specific mention of that fact;
- the gross carrying amount and the accumulated depreciation (aggregated with accumulated impairment losses) at the beginning and end of the period; and



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- a reconciliation of the carrying amount at the beginning and end of the period showing additions, acquisitions through business combinations, effect of revaluations or impairment losses, depreciation, net exchange differences arising on the translation of the financial statements of a non-integral foreign operation in accordance with AS 11, The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates, etc.
- the existence and amounts of restrictions on title, and property, plant and equipment pledged as security for liabilities;
- the amount of expenditure recognised in the carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment in the course of its construction;
- the amount of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment;
- if it is not disclosed separately on the face of the statement of profit and loss, the amount of compensation from third parties for items of property, plant and equipment that were impaired, lost or given up that is included in the statement of profit and loss; and
- the amount of assets retired from active use and held for disposal

Conclusion

The revised AS 10 will have a significant impact on the financial position of the entities due to the various changes. The fixed assets are now called as property, plant and equipment (PPE). The intangible assets like goodwill which were included in the old AS are now excluded from the scope of the revised AS. The PPE has to be now valued at fair value basis and revaluations are to be done regularly. Erstwhile, AS 6 Depreciation had a separate identity than AS 10 Accounting for fixed assets however now provisions for depreciation are included in the AS 10 Property, Plant and Equipment. Also, Change in method of depreciation was earlier treated as change in accounting policy as per AS 6 Depreciation but now it is to be treated as change in accounting estimate. A new concept of component accounting has been introduced in the revised AS 10. The disclosure requirements as per the revised AS 10 are very elaborative when compared to previous requirements. The changes will affect the block of assets, the structure of register for fixed assets i.e. property, plant and equipment and their carrying amount.



Student's Article



Mayur Agrawal
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AS 10 Vs IND AS 16

Ind AS 16 deals with accounting for property, plant and equipment which are covered by existing AS 10, Accounting for Fixed Assets. Ind AS 16 also deals with depreciation of property, plant and equipment which is presently covered by AS 6, Depreciation Accounting. Therefore, the major differences mentioned below are between the Ind AS 16 and existing AS 10 and existing AS 6 on the basis of some points:



Definition

- (i) Ind AS 16, apart from defining the term property, plant and equipment, also lays down the following criteria which should be satisfied for recognition of items of property, plant and equipment:
 - (a) it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity, and
 - (b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Existing AS 10 does not lay down any specific recognition criteria for recognition of a fixed asset. As per the standard, any item which meets the definition of a fixed asset should be recognised as a fixed asset.

Real Estate Developers

- (ii) Existing AS 10 specifically excludes accounting for real estate developers from its scope, whereas Ind AS 16 does not exclude such developers from its scope.

AS 10- Accounting for Fixed Assets

Assets held with the intention of being used for the purpose of producing and providing goods and services
Sometimes the total expenditure of a fixed may be allocated to its component parts & each such part should be depreciated separately
Shown at either Historical or Revalued value
P & L's on disposal of FA are to be recognized in P & L

Ownership

- (iii) Existing AS 10 specifically deals with the fixed assets owned by the entity jointly with others. Ind AS 16 does not specifically deal with this aspect as these would basically be covered by Ind AS 31 as jointly controlled assets.

Cost

- (iv) Ind AS 16 requires that the cost of major inspections should be capitalised with consequent derecognition of any remaining carrying amount of the cost of the previous inspection. Existing AS 10 does not deal with this aspect.

Revaluation

- (v) Ind AS 16 requires an entity to choose either the cost model or the revaluation model as its accounting policy and to apply that policy to an entire class of property plant and equipment. It requires that under revaluation model, revaluation be made with reference to the fair value of items of property plant and equipment. It also requires that revaluations should be made with sufficient regularity to ensure that the carrying amount does not differ materially from that which would be determined using fair value at the balance sheet date.



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Existing AS 10 recognises revaluation of fixed assets. However, the revaluation approach adopted therein is ad hoc in nature, as it does not require the adoption of fair value basis as its accounting policy or revaluation of assets with regularity. It also provides an option for selection of assets within a class for revaluation on systematic basis.

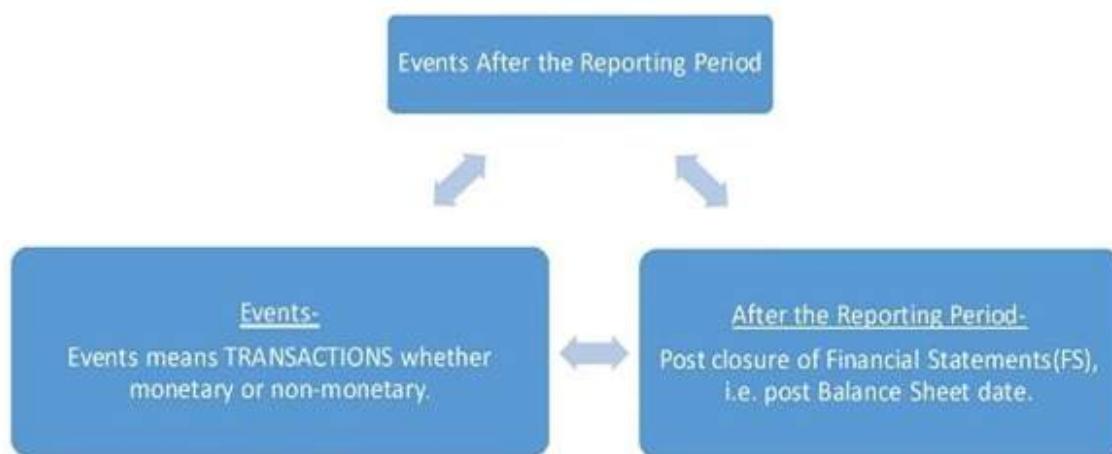
Depreciation

(vi) Ind AS 16 requires that the depreciation method applied to an asset should be reviewed at least at each financial year-end and, if there has been a significant change in the expected pattern of

consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset, the method should be changed to reflect the changed pattern. In existing AS 6, change in depreciation method can be made only if the adoption of the new method is required by statute or for compliance with an accounting standard or if it is considered that the change would result in a more appropriate preparation or presentation of the financial statements.

Disclosure

(vii) The disclosure requirements of Ind AS 16 are significantly elaborate as compared to AS 10/AS 6.





Student's Article



Rohit Sharma
WRO0527873

Limitation On Cash Transactions



Exordium

Cash forms the base for any business or profession. There is always continuous cash cycle to keep a business moving and enter all daily transaction. Cash transaction many times means chances of tax evasion or generation of black money.

In India, the quantum of domestic black money is huge which adversely affects the revenue of the Government creating a resource crunch for its various welfare programmes. Black money is generally transacted in cash and large amount of unaccounted wealth is stored and used in form of cash. In order to achieve the mission of the Government to move towards a cash less economy to reduce generation and circulation of black money the action have been taken.



Introduction

Section 269ST is introduced by Finance Act, 2017 with effect from 01.04.2017 and put a limit on Cash Transaction to put a check on Black Money and Tax Theft. Section is much talked about section as it provides penalty for any cash transaction above the value of Rs. 2 Lakh, equal to the Transaction amount.

Provision Of Section 269ST

It is person shall receive an amount of two lakh or more	(A) in aggregate from a person in a day; or
	(B) in respect of a single transaction; or
	(C) in respect of transaction relating to one event or occasion from a person, otherwise than by an account payee cheque or an account payee bank draft or use of electronic clearing system through a bank account.

Exceptions

Following are the exceptions of section 269ST	(A) Government;
	(B) any banking company, post office savings bank or co-operative bank;
	(C) transactions of the nature referred to in section 26955;
	(D) Such other persons or class of persons as receipts, which the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Applicability

Effective Date: Provision is effective from 01/04/2017 (F.Y.2017-18 onwards)

Applicable To:

- Any person
- Individual
- HUF
- Firm
- LLP
- Company
- Trust



Student's Article

Type of Receipt – Any Receipt

- Capital or
- Revenue

Examples

➤ In Aggregate From A Person In A Day

1) Cash Receipts on a Single Day

Customer	A	B	C	D
Bill 1	2,50,000/-	50,000/-	1,90,000/-	1,00,000/-
Bill 2	-	1,50,000/-	5,000/-	25,000/-
Bill 3	-	-	-	85,000/-
Total	2,50,000/-	2,00,000/-	1,95,000/-	2,10,000/-
Penalty	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Penalty Amt	2,50,000/-	2,00,000/-	Nil	2,10,000/-

2) Cash Withdrawal from bank on a Single Day

Bank	Bank A	Bank B	Bank C
Cash Withdrawal 1	50,000/-	1,95,000/-	1,00,000/-
Cash Withdrawal 2	1,50,000/-	-	1,10,000/-
Total	2,00,000/-	1,95,000/-	2,10,000/-
Penalty	Yes	No	Yes
Penalty Amt	2,00,000/-	Nil	2,10,000/-

3) Cash Receipt from Sale of Car

[Assuming Sale Value Rs. 4,00,000/-]

Particulars	Case 1	Case 2	Case 3
Cash Receipts	4,00,000/-	2,00,000/-	1,00,000/-
Non-Cash Receipts	-	2,00,000/-	3,00,000/-
Total	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-
Penalty	Yes	Yes	No
Penalty Amt	4,00,000/-	2,00,000/-	Nil

➤ In Respect Of Transactions Relating To One Event Or Occasion From A Person

1) In Case of Individual (Occasion: Marriage or Any other Events) –

Situation	1	2	3
Cash From A	1,90,000/-	2,00,000/-	2,50,000/-
Cash From B	1,50,000/-	1,25,000/-	50,000/-
Cash From C	1,60,000/-	1,75,000/-	2,00,000/-
Total Cash	5,00,000/-	5,00,000/-	5,00,000/-
Penalty	No	Yes	Yes
Penalty Amt	Nil	2,00,000/-	4,50,000/-

➤ In Respect Of A Single Transaction

1) Payments received in Cash and Other than Cash

	CUSTOMER	X	Y	Z	W
01/04/2017	Invoice Value	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-
05/04/2017	Chq Pmt1	1,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	1,50,000/-	2,00,000/-
10/04/2017	RTGS / NEFT	1,50,000/-	-	1,50,000/-	75,000/-
15/04/2017	Chq Pmt1	50,000/-	1,00,000/-	70,000/-	75,000/-
20/04/2017	Chq Pmt 2	50,000/-	1,00,000/-	30,000/-	50,000/-
25/04/2017	Chq Pmt 3	50,000/-	1,00,000/-	-	-
	Total	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-	4,00,000/-
	Total Non - Cash	2,50,000/-	1,00,000/-	3,00,000/-	2,00,000/-
	Total Cash	2,50,000/-	3,00,000/-	1,00,000/-	2,00,000/-
	Penalty	No	Yes	No	Yes
	Penalty Amt	Nil	3,00,000/-	Nil	2,00,000/-

Penalty For Contravention Of Section 269ST

- If a person receives any sum in contravention of the provisions of section 269ST, he shall be liable to pay, by way of penalty, a sum equal to the amount of such receipt.
- Example: In case Mr. Rohit receives cash payment of Rs.6 Lakh then Mr. Rohit needs to pay Rs.6 Lakh as penalty under this section.
- Penalties will be Imposed by Joint Commissioner under sub-section(1).
- The said penalty shall however not be levied if the person proves that there were good and sufficient reasons for such contravention.

No Penalty on Payer of money in Cash of Rs 2 Lakh or above

- The restriction U/s. 269ST is only on receipt of money and not on payment of money. Therefore, penalty U/s. 271DA on violation of these provisions shall be leviable only on the person receiving money and not on the person paying the money.



Not to Miss in Nagpur



Swaminarayan temple

The 750th Swaminarayan temple in India was inaugurated in the city on Monday 7th October 2013, amidst chanting of Vedic mantras and rituals that began two days before. Located in Wathoda near the Middle Ring Road, the temple is the largest among the over 1,000 temples that have been set up by Swaminarayan Sanstha across the world.

Headed by the 93-year-old Pramukh Swami Maharaj, the fifth successor of Bhagwan Swaminarayan, the sanstha was established in 1907 and has millions of followers around the world. Run by BAPS which stands for Bochhanwasi Akshar Purushottam Sanstha, the congregation is dominated by Gujaratis as its founder hailed from Gujarat.

80% of the cost of constructing this massive structure has come from donations of local devotees. A residential school had been set up here a decade back on demand of our followers. This temple, too, has been built on their request. The construction work began five years ago on January 28, 2008. Designed on the style of Sompuri architecture which is about temple designs, the temple also has a yatri niwas, sadhu sadan and a food court which will take some time to complete. To understand the scale of operations here, one has to understand that the depth of this organization are running about 172 activities around the world which include de-addiction programmes, education, tribal welfare and environmental activities. Their purpose is to guide the society to a better meaningful life through spiritual path.



Amazing Corner



Radhika Bajaj
WRO0524852



Ruchika Chhawsaria
WRO0542190

The HIMALAYAS -

They're just mountains ,
Until you've climbed one of them ,
Until they've let you know who you are,
Until they've revealed your darkest secrets ,
Until they've crushed your ego,
Until they've made you realise where you
stand ,
They're just mountains!



Winner Of Indoor Sports Meet

इंग्राल

तेहइइ

1. Sudeep Dehliwal
2. Harshwardhan Chandak

table tennis

Boys

1. Akshat
2. Bhavesh

Girls

1. Smriti Gupta
2. Khyatee Gattani

badminton

Boys

1. Kushal Raut
2. Gaurav Chandak

Girls

1. Apurva Kshirsagar
2. Siri Vellabhnani

टाररल

1. **Singles:** Nasir Ali Khetani
2. **Doubles:** Tanay Lakhota and Aditya Tiwari

तुइ वर

Team

1. Firoz Khetani
2. Nasir Ali Khetani
3. Hardik Patel
4. Nikhil Rathi
5. Pranay Kalaskar
6. Bharat Arora
7. Ishaan challani
8. Jay Gupta
9. Pranay Taori
10. Atul Gautam



Glimpses of Past Events

Indoor Sports Meet - Sangram



Green Marathon





Glimpses of Past Events

Cleanliness Drive



Health Awareness & Blood Donation Camp





Glimpses of Past Events

CA Day - Flag Hoisting



Half Day Seminar on Income Computation & Disclosure Standards by CCM CA. Nihar Jambusaria





Glimpses of Past Events

Regional Conference on GST for CA Students



Inaugural Session



CA Sandeep Jotwani,
Chairman Nagpur Branch of WIRC of ICAI



CA Saket Bagdia,
Chairman Nagpur Branch of WICASA of ICAI



CA Jaydeep Shah - Guest of Honour ,
Past President ICAI



CA Abhijit Kelkar,
Regional Council Member



CA Balkishan Agarwal, Chairman WICASA WIRC



Glimpses of Past Events

Regional Conference on GST for CA Students



Key Note Speaker of Technical Session I
CA. Rajkumar



Key Note Speaker of Technical Session II
CA. Vishal Bhattad



Chief Guest of Valedictory Session
Ashish Chandan, GST Commissioner Nagpur



Vishal Mane, Cyber Security Cell



Glimpses of Past Events

Regional Conference on GST for CA Students



**Student Speaker Pushkar Deshpande,
Technical Session I**



**Student Speaker Kritika Agrawal,
Technical Session I**



**Student Speaker Bhavesh Jain,
Technical Session I**



**Student Speaker Ravish Poras,
Technical Session II**



**Student Speaker Surbhi Jain,
Technical Session II**



**Student Speaker Apurva Raicha,
Technical Session II**



Glimpses of Past Events

Moajaza - Cultural Night Regional Conference



Performances of
Cultural Evening - Moajaza



CA. Balkishan Agarwal,
WIRC WICASA Chairman





1 OUT OF 2 WATER RECREATION DEATHS OF TEENS AND ADULTS INVOLVES THE USE OF ALCOHOL



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India
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