



## The Institute of Cost Accountants of India Aurangabad Chapter

### Spandan July 2012 Quarterly News Letter

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#### From the Chairman's Desk

Dear Members and Students / Friends,



I sincerely thanks to all members who has elected myself Chapter Chairman for the year 2012-13, I assure that I will do my best efforts for improvement of Chapter activities with your support. July, edition, we can say it is monsoon edition and as monsoon likes everybody this edition may like everybody with its presentation and useful articles.

In fact monsoon is very joyful season but due present Indian Economic condition we are worry about the growth of the nation. The major factor is devaluation of rupees and it's impact on our economy. The challenges the business enterprises are going to face in this economic turmoil are to look at costs more closely, so that the impact of external factors should be reduced by improving internal efficiencies.

In such economic situation all our CMA professionals can deliver such solutions which will help to convert the challenge in to opportunities.

As a member of society I feel it is our duty to educate to citizens to make optimum use of finite resources so it will become the game changer during these challenging times.

I am pleased to inform our chapter had conducted various program, which highlight national issues and explore the contribution the cost and management accounting profession, can make in those areas.

Most of our students are placed in campus as well as local industry. I coagulate to them for their achievements.

I appeal to members please come to monthly meeting and all the programs of Chapter which will give us energy to conduct more programs for boosting of our profession. Our committee has plan of various professional developments as well as Training & Education Programs. During this year I am optimistic this programs will encourage not only the professional but also the students. from July 12 Service Tax is applicable to various area so scope of our profession also increased.

I pray to God for good monsoon and wishing members a very happy season.

**CMA Rajesh Deshmukh**  
Chairman

**DISCLAIMER :** The views expressed by the authors & contributors are personal and do not necessary represent the views and should not be attributed to ICAI or its organ. The only function of economic forecasting is to make astrology look respectable.



Dear Professional Colleagues,

With great pleasure, SPANDAN editorial board presenting the Jul 12 Issue. With the current situation of Currency war, INR vs USD, we have decided the theme of this SPANDAN is "Scenario of Currency and India"

With this theme we tried to focus with relevant articles and I very much thankful to Arunkumar Ghosh (Senior Manager- FEX, BANK Of Maharashtra) and other colleagues also who contributed with their valuable articles to make this successful issue of SPANDAN.

I would like to congratulate to all new appointments. Aurangabad Chapter has newly elected Managing Committee, Training & Education Committee and Professional development committee. On behalf of editorial board I wish all the new office bearers a very best luck and assured support.

With these changes in USD-INR currencies , professionals like CMA having better opportunities to make a decision making and planning with considering all risk, A decision that does not involve risk is probably not a decision.

I would also like to inform you proudly that Aurangabad chapter has awarded third time as " BEST CHAPTER" award , which is declared in National cost conference, Delhi. , it seems that the chapter continuously trying for the best . Our chapter has also celebrated World Environment Day At 5th June 2012.

I am very thankful to my editorial team CMA Pravin Mohani, CMA Mahesh Avhad, Ravikiran Patil & Rajendra Sanghvi and also thankful to Kasture Brothers M/s A.K. Graphics, who has taken efforts to design this issue.

Happy Independence Day

Wish you happy reading

Jay Hind

On behalf of editorial board

**CMA Namdeo Laxmanrao Kuyate**  
Chief Editor & Vice Chairman - ACCA

**Achievement :**

CMA Umesh Ruparel has qualified NET in the law faculty conducted by the UGC in December 2011. He has also passed LL. M in business law in first division. The Managaging Committee congratulate him for his success.



**P. D. Committee**

Message from the Chairman, P. D. Committee

Dear Professional Friends,

It's really to pleasure to communicate with you as Chairman of Professional Development Committee of Aurangabad Chapter of ICAI and would like to acknowledge my sincere thanks to all for the trust you have shown. I am sure I will be able to shoulder the responsibility and deliver the best to the profession, with the support and constructive suggestions of all of you, friends.

Professional Development Committee, in its meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> June 2012, has already scheduled CEP Programs for the year 2012-2013. The schedule is tentative and may change, as per the convenience of the faculty. I would also like to acknowledge the suggestion of my predecessor, CMAB. Sen, to form Study Circle (*Spandan issue of January 2012*) and accordingly, this year we are starting the discussion meetings of study circle on 1<sup>st</sup> Sunday of every month from July 2012. It is my appeal to all the members as well as fresh qualified graduates (Grad CWAs) to ensure maximum participation in this knowledge forum. We will try to declare the topic for discussion in advance, so that everyone can come for study circle meet well prepared. All are requested to suggest more and more topics of professional interest for discussion.

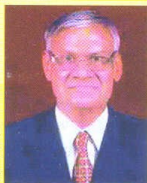
It has come to notice that some of the professional friends are indulging in unfair practices, which may amount to 'Professional Misconduct'. They indulge in such practices for short term benefit, which is harmful for the development of the profession in the long run. For information of all concerned, some part of 'Code of Ethics' pertaining to 'Professional Misconduct' has been reproduced in this issue. All are requested to take a note of the same and refrain from indulging in any such practices.

Latest development, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, vide its General Circular No. 8/2012 dated 10<sup>th</sup> May 2012, has decided that all the Cost Auditors and Companies are required to file Cost Audit Reports (Form-I) and Compliance Report (Form-A) in XBRL mode together Form-I and Form-A in XBRL format to be notified by MCA, by around 30<sup>th</sup> June 2012. One more opportunity for CMA Professionals and this is the high time that we CMA Professionals should update ourselves so as to convert the challenges into opportunities as also fulfill the compliance requirements as posed by MCA.

Extending best wishes for professional achievements,

**CMA P. P. Mohani**  
Chairman, Professional Development Committee





Dear Members and Student friends,

It gives me immense pleasure in addressing you all through this journal as Chairman of Training & Education Committee. I welcome & congratulate all the students who have taken admission to the course of Foundation, Inter and Final course. 113 Students have taken admission to the Intermediate course and 109 students have taken admission to the Foundation Course. The total students for all the Three Courses is around 350. The admissions for intermediate course has gone down partly because of delay in declaration of results of graduation (B. Com) of the universities in Marathwada and partly because of new system and cut-off dates introduced by our Institute.

I congratulate the students for taking decision at right time for joining the prestigious course of ICWAI (Now ICAI) having national and international recognition. The course is of special importance to the medium and low income group students as with an investment of around Rs. 50 K and within time period of 3 years, there can be a turn around in the career of a normal student with regular studies.

I would like to specially congratulate CMA Ashish and CMA Amit Devade and the entire team of the organizers of the Students programme on 6<sup>th</sup> July 2012. This programme was comparable to the IIFA 2012 held at Singapore. All the students, their parents and the members appreciated all the events of the programme very much. I feel that we should have full day programme of students in the month of October 2012.

The Oral coaching classes for foundation and Intermediate have already been started, and the classes for Final course shall start from 27<sup>th</sup> of this Month. The formal inauguration - cum felicitation function for students who have passed in December 2011 examination is being organized on 6<sup>th</sup> of July. Dignitaries and Guests from Industry and Banking sector are going to address to our students.

The student should note that they have taken admission to the ICAI course with the aim of completing Intermediate /Foundation examination with success and should have a short term goal of completing the two groups of Intermediate course in one year. Each student should use all available time for effective, intelligent and regular studies. For the benefit of students, we have got a team of young members as co-ordinators to solve the day to day problems of students regarding faculties, books, class room, extra classes etc. student should use all the facilities made available to them.

The students in general do not have proper oral and written presentation skills including body language, which is very necessary when they enter in a corporate organization. In view of this, our Institute has decided to organize three full days Course on soft skills, time management & better presentation skills for intermediate course and one week industry oriented course for Final students covering various practical aspects of taxation, accounts, applied costing etc. This three days programme has been organized at M. P. Law College from 13<sup>th</sup> July 2012 to 15<sup>th</sup> July 2012. Eminent faculty from Mumbai and Aurangabad are going to guide the students. All students are required to compulsorily to attend this programme and enroll their names with the chapter. Around 75 students can take part in this programme.

The students of Intermediate Course have to complete computer training course by attending their respective batches regularly. Every student should note down that all the soft skills and knowledge of short cut keys of excel, and internet is important both in employment as well as in practice. Student should acquire sufficient knowledge of all these computer related skills.

Best of luck to all the students in their studies

With Best regards  
CMA A. R. Joshi  
Chairman

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India  
New Coaching Policy - wef June 2012 Session

- Eligibility Criterion for Physically Challenged Students :**  
Fees waiver will be available for the students whose disability is 40% , earlier it was 50%
- GD/BC**  
Instead of GD/BC, now introduced three days Training on "Communication and Soft Skills" for Intermediate Course.  
Topics to be covered  
1<sup>st</sup> Day : Oral Communication  
2<sup>nd</sup> Day : Written Communication and goal setting  
3<sup>rd</sup> Day : Time Management; getting ready for Examinations.  
Group Discussion, Presentation and other soft skills
- Industry Oriented Training Programme for Final Course (Instead of Modular Training) :**  
Compulsory "Industry-oriented Training Programme" for 7 days. This will cover training on Compliance requirements and other preparation under various statutes. Seven days Industry-Oriented Training Programme shall be imparted as under:

Sr. No.	Subject/Topics	Soft Skills
i)	Indirect Tax	- Business Etiquette
ii)	Direct Tax	- Career Planning
iii)	Book-keeping including BRS	- Interview Skills
iv)	Finalization of Accounts	- Presentation skill
v)	Cost Management	- Presentation skill
vi)	Treasury Management	- Group Presentation
vii)	Statutory Compliance	

**4. Modular Training:**

The scheme of Modular Training be revised to impart quality and Industry oriented training as per scheme drafted by Directorate of Studies & be applicable to students enrolled into the Final Course wef 6<sup>th</sup> December,2011 and to be made applicable to such students when they pass the final examination.

Duration of Training will be 15 days covering 90 hours.

"Life is an opportunity, benefit from it.  
Life is beauty, admire it. Life is a dream, realize it.  
Life is a challenge, meet it. Life is a duty, complete it.  
Life is a game, play it. Life is a promise, fulfill it.  
Life is sorrow, overcome it. Life is a song, sing it.  
Life is a struggle, accept it. Life is a tragedy, confront it.  
Life is an adventure, dare it. Life is luck, make it.  
Life is too precious, do not destroy it.  
Life is life, fight for it." – Mother Teresa





“Ohh the GDP is eroding!!!! ....The Dollar is at the higher end again.....de-grow in the Europe Economies” these murmurs, discussions you might have come across these days. As a developing professional I find it quiet interesting to penetrate into the topic & boot the actual element of the cause.

We all are into first decade of 3<sup>rd</sup> ‘Millennium. Until very recently this decade was experiencing an economic boom. The expert predicted to uphold the prosperity situation over the economies. It all started with the crisis in the US a leading credit economy. People use to borrow money from banks; use to invested for houses & luxurious purposes & had huge wages to repay the credit funds. The roar was on when the borrowers lost their job, they failed to repay the funds & the money was blocked in the process. This resulted in the banks losing their cash liquidity. One behind the other the banks were put to locks. Further the global condition weakened when the healthy world economies in Europe & techno developed Japan faced the recession. Due to such situation the export contracts were put down, placing the exports at below by 35% in 2008. We are now undergoing the 1<sup>st</sup> ever recession after the year 1930.

Now to interrogate something about our India, I would refer to one of the phrase I came across on my last login to Facebook...”We were proposed to increase our GDP in real sense but, here we are with the increased GDP with the new version infact i.e. G-Gas D=Diesel & P-Petrol.

Jokes apart, but due to developed globalization, no country in the world can remain an island. Every economy feels the pinch out of the global economic crisis.

As we all know that economy is highly influenced by foreign investments. We have huge corporate foreign investment in our economy. Due to such crisis in the foreign economies, the de-investment in various sectors was observed. I find it quiet obvious on the part of respective countries to withdraw the investment from India, to make their local financial condition strong. This had a minor hamper on the regional migrant’s employments.

We can say that India is quiet lucky in comparison to the other world wide countries, as very small section of the population is involved in the investment in the stocks, shares & Mutual funds. The recent development in our country is mainly due to domestic investment & its respective growth., Hence, our nation had notional impact due to global depression. India banking is least dependent in the foreign institutions. They have been very safe in term & no banks were shut down. Last year the Dollar rated in between 40-45 INR, but now it is 50 Plus. This has a tremendous impact on the organizations, which have imports as the inseparable part of them. As the import costs high, ultimate it is pushed down in the market ultimately on to the final consumer.

There are several factors on which the value of the currency is depended upon. I will simply put this on the basic funda of economics, which we learnt in our economics lessons.....the

Demand supply rule.....A currency will tend to become more valuable when its demand is higher than supply & vice versa. Here I am specifically talking about Dollar as it is the global currency & most of the countries trading use the dollar as there transaction currency in there import / Export transactions.

India is heavily depending on the import of raw material & oil for its industrial development. In the decreasing rupee scenario, the outgo of the money is much higher. This would affect the expenses for the companies who import raw materials for their factory & oil marketing companies as well. This would make us the picture clear that why the Petrol prices have been increasing.

Not going into deep dive analysis of the element of influencing the currency value, I would like to pin point 3 major factors of them.

- 1)Inflation
- 2)Interest Rates.
- 3)Current Account deficits.

**Inflation:** - As a general rule, a country with a consistently lower inflation rate exhibits a rising currency value, as it purchasing power increases relative to other currency.

**Interest Rates :-** A higher interest rates offer good returns compare to other countries. It will result in the foreign capital come into the country. Lower interest rates decrease the currency value.

**Current Account deficits :** - Current account of a country presents the status on the trade of a country between trading partners. If there is any deficit in the account that means country is doing more outside the country then its actual earning inside the country. This is an adverse situation of any economy, as the country needs to buy more foreign currency to make the payments. This is the situation where the demand for the foreign currency is more; thus value for the local currency tends to degrade.

Friends this was just the glance of the global situation & the Currency depreciation causing elements...& effect on India... “Economics study world” is big sea, perusing the various viewpoints. As the developing professional its expected in the fast moving world to make up a mark on such topics & outcome situations effecting / affecting our respective business.

We are the future not only of India, but also of Globe.....

CMA Aditya S. Pathak



“आओ फिर से दिया जलाई  
भरी दुपहरी में अंधियारा  
सूरज परछाई से हारा  
अंतरलम का नेह निचाँड़ें  
बुझी हुई बाती सुलगाएँ।  
आओ फिर से दिया जलाई  
हम पढाव को समझे मंजिल  
लक्ष्य हुआ आखों से ओझल  
वर्तमान के मोहजाल में



आने वाला कल न भुलाई।  
आओ फिर से दिया जलाई।  
आहुति बाकी यज्ञ अपूरा  
अपनों के दिव्यों ने घेरा  
अंतिम जय का वज्र बनाने  
नव दहीचि हड़िहवां गलाई।  
आओ फिर से दिया जलाई”



## CURRENCY WAR - A CAUSE FOR POSSIBLE GLOBAL IMBALANCE

'Currency War' is the term recently used by the IMF Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Khan during annual meetings of IMF and WB while addressing on how to contain an escalating currency dispute that has threatened to undermine global co-operation on economic recovery. Even though Mr Strauss-Khan latter backed down from his comment saying "War was probably too strong a word" the term 'Currency War' has revived the trauma of Global Financial Crisis of 2008. It all started from depicting China as "Currency Manipulator" by US President during his early days in office. The high jobless rate (10%) in United States and other western countries along with some emerging economies in the world has prompted to believe that China is deliberately manipulating its currency Yuan by not allowing it to appreciate. Critics are arguing that Yuan is undervalued by as much as 40 per cent. So the major global forces are intensifying their calls for China to allow its currency to appreciate in the hope that it will increase American and other western country's exports and help create jobs at home. On the other hand China has refused to bow down to such pressure accusing the developed nations particularly United States that the enormous bailout packages paid to failed banks have resulted in multiplication of their national and international debt, which in turn caused debt crisis and losing confidence among market players on their capacity of repayment of debts. China also accused them of keeping their interest values almost near to Zero and policy of 'Printing money' as main cause of currency dispute adding to the economic woes of the developed countries. China's argument behind rejection of rapid revaluation of its currency is that it is basically a developing country with emerging economy with per capita income lower than that of several crises ridden European countries including Greece. So China fears that drastic appreciation of Yuan will jeopardize their own domestic economy and would mean a shock therapy which China can't withstand as it would slow down economic growth of China causing unemployment. It has agreed to gradual appreciation of its currency which again the western nations are not accepting saying it is long overdue. Economists all over the world and some policy makers have warned of the dangers of a currency war in which other nations weaken the value of their own currencies to better compete with China on the world market. Slow growth in Europe and the United States has led to a surge of capital inflow into faster growing economies like India, Mexico and South Korea putting upward pressure on their currencies. Japan, Brazil and other countries have already tried to limit currency appreciation by introducing or enhancing taxes on foreign capital investment in their market (Tobin tax, a name given after Nobel laureate economist James Tobin, envisaging a tax on foreign exchange transactions to cushion exchange rate fluctuations by levying a penalty on short-term financial round trips into another currency thus discouraging short-term speculative trades and encouraging long-term investment).

**Definition of Currency War:** Zhou Xiaochuan, the Governor of China's Central Bank has said, "I don't know the definition of Currency War". Xinhua, the news agency in China defines

Currency War as 'Situation where one nation, relying on its strong economic power, buffets its competitors and seizes other nations' wealth through monetary and foreign exchange policies. It is a form of economic warfare with cold premeditation, specific purpose and considerable destructive power'. As per renowned economists, Currency War is better known as Competitive Devaluation, where countries competing against each other try to achieve a relatively low exchange rate for their home currency so as to protect their domestic economy to preserve jobs and growth at home. Economists all over the world are comparing 2010 outbreak of competitive devaluation with widely recognized episode of currency war occurred in the 1930s when all participants suffered unpredictable changes in exchange rates reducing international trade.

**Devaluation of Currency and its effect :** When a country suffers from high unemployment rate or wishes to follow policy of export led growth of its economy, it devalues its home currency exchange rate as a lower value of home currency raises the cost of import while reduces the export price thus encouraging increased domestic production creating newer jobs for employment as well as GDP growth. An emerging economy may also follow devaluation to build up foreign exchange reserve to protect them against any future financial crises. Currency devaluation has several adverse consequences on a country. It may lower the standard of living of citizens by lowering their purchasing power and can also push up inflation. Devaluation can also make international debt servicing more expensive if the debts are denominated in foreign currency. It can also discourage foreign investments as devaluation is generally seen as a sign of weak governance.

**Mechanism for Devaluation:** Normally a country's exchange rate is essentially set by the market forces. However the Central bank of a country can still intervene in the market to effect devaluation by selling its own currency to buy other currencies causing fall in the value of its own currency. Another way of devaluating home currency is quantitative easing which has become common in 2009 and 2010. In quantitative easing, the central bank of the country does not directly buy any foreign assets. The third method of devaluation is to talk down the value of home currency by giving hint of a future action discouraging speculators from taking any position in future rise of the currency. The fourth method is by lowering the base rate of interest by the central bank.

**Quantitative Easing:** Quantitative easing is the process of infusing money into the system by creating 'new money' and eventually buying financial assets like bonds and corporate debt from financial institutions in the country. This is done by central banks through what is popularly known as open market operations. The idea is to make adequate money in the system to spur consumption demand in any economy. There is a promise to destroy the newly created money once the economy improves, so as to avoid inflation. Quantitative easing was widely used as a response to the financial crisis that began in 2007-08, especially by US, Japan, UK and to a lesser extent the Eurozone. Quantitative easing devalues a country's currency in



two different ways. One it encourages speculators to anticipate the possible decline in the value of the currency. Two the large supply of home currency lowers domestic interest rate in comparison to interest rates of other countries where quantitative easing is not being practiced. This will increase the capital flow of the devalued currency into the country with higher interest rate in order to earn more on investment and trade causing appreciation of other country's currency. Thus the recipient country's exports will be hit and with appreciated exchange rate, its import from the country following quantitative easing will increase creating imbalance. Quantitative easing II is the popular phrase used in the context of US Federal Reserve Board's intention to consolidate recovery of American economy which has not recovered as expected with earlier quantitative easing, unemployment has risen to 10% or more and capital has escaped to other countries.

**Conditions for Currency War:** For an international currency war, the condition is a large number of significant economies must wish to devalue their currencies at the same time. In absence of any agreed global exchange rate system, each country is taking its own position and a currency war may happen during a global economic meltdown if the significant economies do not bother about the effect of their devaluing currencies.

**History of Currency War : Till 1930 :** Till 18<sup>th</sup> century, the world trade was not significant and hence exchange rates were not a matter of great concern. Normally devaluation then was adopted to increase money supply rather than helping country's exports and to finance wars or pay debts. The notable devaluation in this period was during Napoleonic wars. After the World War I, many countries other than US experienced recession and few immediately returned to the gold standard. However currency war did not occur as the then world's largest economy Great Britain tried to raise its currency value to its pre-war levels. So there was no competitive devaluation till 1930.

**Great Depression of 1930:** At the time of great depression in 1930 affecting the almost entire globe, most of the countries abandoned the gold standard thus resulting currencies not having any intrinsic value. Devaluation become common as unemployment rose to a great high and every economy tried to gain advantage of devaluation. The result of competitive devaluation was sharp decline in global trade hurting all economies. The currency war of 1930s is generally considered to have began when in 1931, Great Britain abandoned gold standard for its currency pound.

**From 1940 to 1971:** This period in global economy is better known as Bretton Woods era when in 1944 under Bretton Woods agreement, the US pledged to redeem \$35 for an ounce of gold. This semi fixed exchanged rate did not give any option for competitive devaluation. Again global growth during this period was very high with very little scope or incentive for the major economies to devalue their currencies.

**After 1971 to 2000:** In 1971, after following expansionary monetary policy with inflation leading to overvaluation of US dollar, US government refused to honour their commitment

under Bretton agreement to exchange an ounce of gold for \$35 and asked various central banks to cooperate by buying and keeping dollar reserves. With this the golden era of Bretton Woods ended. In the mid eighties, when a currency problem arose, Plaza agreement was signed between the significant countries like France, Germany, Japan and the US when they agreed for depreciation of US dollar in relation to Japanese Yen and the German Deutsche Mark. With rise to more free market influences on the exchange rate system during 1990s, most of the countries leave their currencies to move to the market forces and did not intervene even to correct substantial current account deficit.

**After 2000 to 2008:** During 1997 Asian financial crisis, several Asian economies ran critically low on foreign reserves and had to accept IMF's harsh conditions of forced sale of their assets. This caused loss of faith in so called free market and from 2000 onwards, both developing and emerging economies started intervening to keep value of their currencies low to adopt export led growth strategy and to build up foreign exchange reserves to protect themselves in case of any crises. However no currency war resulted as almost all advanced economies accepted this strategy. This enabled the citizens of those countries to buy cheap goods and enjoy higher materialistic lives.

**After 2009 :** With severe economic downturn due to global financial crisis in 2008, by 2009 with global trade declining by 12%, most countries including developed and emerging economies desired to lower their exchange rate causing the conditions required for a currency war. In 2010, Bank of Japan started suppressing the yen to aid exports and adapted the popular managed float. America and other advanced nation that did not earlier intervene, also started devaluing their currencies to keep jobs from going to the emerging economies via BPOs and for export advantage. China, India and other emerging economies anyway have undervalued currencies vis-à-vis their purchase power parity (PPP) levels.

Thus by 2010, all countries have entered into a race of keeping their currency value to the bottom with possible zero-sum game with no winners. This situation made IMF Managing Director to warn the world of a possible currency war.

**Possible Effect of Currency War on Different Economies:**

**China :** With current account huge surplus and nearly 16 trillion of foreign exchange reserves, China is attacked by US and other advanced economies for keeping the value of its currency deliberately very low and not appreciating its currency to allow global trade to improve. However China is adopting export led growth since long and according to its government, any sharp appreciation of its currency will lead to rapid unemployment and social unrest. China is quoting the Japan's experience in agreeing to Plaza accord allowing its currency yen to appreciate substantially against dollar and falling to long period of stagnation of its currency. China on the other hand is blaming US administration's failure to control their bankers and causing financial crisis in 2008. However China has agreed for gradual correction of its currency value and so far increased its rate of interest twice in 2010. So far China has refused the IMF and



other advanced countries pressure to allow sharp appreciation of its currency.

**Japan :** Japan has also large current account surplus and in 2009, 2010 have allowed Yen to appreciate. However in Sept 2010, Japan has intervened twice to effect devaluation in Yen. With aging population, high public debt and vulnerability to deflation, Japan has a limitation to devaluation of their currency. Their devaluation in September did not cause any effect due to upward pressure on Yen.

**Eurozone:** In Eurozone, while Germany has large current account surplus, countries like Greece, Spain, Portugal, Ireland have current account deficit. So while Germany can accept or even benefit from currency appreciation, other countries in Eurozone may benefit from depreciation. In 2009, ECB did practice quantitative easing but to a lesser extent than US and UK. In 2010, there was intervention in the value of the Euro currency but most of the reason for appreciation of EURO value was due to China's purchase of Euro denominated bonds.

**Latin America :** Brazil has a large economy and has largely allowed their currency to float freely. In October 2010, to disallow huge inflow of foreign capital, Brazil doubled tax on foreign capital. Some other countries in Latin America like Chile has said that it would implement capital controls to curb gain in their currency peso. Colombia and Costa Rica has initiated programmes to buy dollars to check their currency gain.

**India :** So far Indian rupee has appreciated little over 5% against US dollar. India has traditionally deficit in its current account and has so far not intervened to match the current account deficit by foreign capital inflows. With nearly \$300 bn foreign exchange reserve, India has more than adequate foreign exchange reserve and has become an ideal climate for foreign investment. With second round of possible quantitative easing by American Federal Reserve, if the quantum of easing is large enough, then with almost no capital control with an idea to attract foreign investment with open door, Indian is likely to see a gush of capital inflows, which is likely to push up the stock prices and might eventually call for a capital control from regulatory authorities. According to the Governor of RBI, historically India has never tried to built up reserves and has opined that economies that have current account surpluses or only small deficits have so far intervened. However if the inflows become lumpy and volatile or they disrupt the macro-economic situation, then RBI will intervene.

**Rest of Asia :** Most Asian currencies are appreciating against dollar with a surge in inflows in these economies. Among them Malaysia, Thailand have seen the highest appreciation of their currencies to the extent of 9.5% against dollar and other countries like Philippine nearly 6%, Singapore 6%, Indonesia over 5% with China the lowest with 2% rise in Yuan against dollar.

**Solution to Currency War :** While some eminent economist are favouring QEII by US for early recovery and IMF supporting the same with most of their representatives from powerful western countries, some economists are skeptical about the effect of QEII by US. They are of the opinion that it may increase the possible of currency war as in this process, inflation would climb higher. Further why China and Japan should keep holding

US T-bills and finance US deficit? Why should Japan let Yen appreciate causing its exporters suffer? Why should India let rupee appreciate and lose huge employment in export sectors like textile, IT? Why should ECB have to think to bail out its debt-ridden countries? Again how long US will dictate their terms and keep free float of their currency keeping it overvalued? All the answers, seem to support the logic of a currency war. IMF director is of the opinion that the emerging economies save more and spend less depriving market for Western consumer goods. So he is asking people of such emerging countries to save less and spend more so that Western countries may find buyers of their sophisticated goods.

To end the possible currency war, IMF with its independent identity from any country and strong expertise, have to arrest the currency war by asking the G20 countries to co-operate among themselves. One of the suggestions is that let the top three or four currencies exchange rates having significant role in the global trade be "fixed". And if there is need for adjustment to reflect major changes in global trade, this is to be done only after discussion among its members. For the rest, currencies may be pegged or be floating as a particular country may decide. Another suggestion is to find out the possibility of replacing the traditional currencies of any countries in keeping reserves by IMF's SDR (Special Drawing Rights) with its long stable value independent of being any particular country's currency. What ever may be the outcome in dialogues among the countries to end possible currency war, it's a long way to find out a suitable solution unless the major economies have an open eye to the problems of emerging economies and allow them to put forth their say in the dialogue process. So far world finance leaders have failed to find a suitable solution to the ongoing currency dispute as China has not bowed down to the mounting pressures of the world leaders to take drastic steps in correcting its currency value and so far the dialogues have remained on diplomatic level only. The South Africa's Finance Minister has rightly appealed to G20 finance ministers to put the interests of the global economy ahead of those of their national economy during deliberations else global tensions will further rise over currency rates as emerging markets try to fend off a flood of investment funds seeking higher returns and countries scramble to keep the prices of their exports competitive leading to a virtual Trade War.

**- Arun Kumar Ghosh**  
Senior Manager (FEX)  
Bank of Maharashtra, Aurangabad

**मैंच सपना का भारत**

भरे सपनों का भारत कैसा हो ?  
हां वो ऊँचा हिमालय के जैसा हो  
जिसके होने से धरती का सीना तने,  
मुस्कुरा दे आसमां भी कुछ ऐसा हो  
सर-सबज हो इसकी पावन जमी,  
कुदरत की कोख में ये संचरता रहे,  
प्रकृति धायल न हो इस प्रांगन में कभी,  
सुलगती रेत पे भी बादल बरसता रहे  
कोई बंधन न हो कोई अडचन न हो,  
इसके अंचल की खुशामू हरेक को मिले  
जाति-धर्मों के बंधन से बेहद परे,  
इसके साये में बस प्यार ही प्यार पले

देश की सत्ता जनता के हाथों में हो  
गणतंत्र की मिठास किजा में फैली रहे  
मिट जाए जौरो-सितम का नामोनिशा  
हर मुसीबत की ऊँची दीवारें बड़े  
यहाँ बचपन ही रोशन शिक्षा के दीये में  
नौजवां जीवनभर आत्मनिर्भर रहे  
बढ़ते कदमों के आगे कोई बंदिश ना हो  
हर तरफ ज्ञान की पवित्र गंगा बहे  
इसके अंगन में रोज फूल खिलते रहे  
गांधी-सुभाष यूं ही इसरो मिलते रहे  
मलाल ना हो यहाँ पे किसी से किसी को  
जखम जो भी मिले, मिलकर सिलते रहे

विज्ञान का भविष्य इसका वर्तमान हो,  
अविष्कारों के जनक इसके संतान हो,  
क्षमताओं का क्षेत्र इतना व्यापक बने,  
ये दुनिया के देशों का भगवान हो  
इतना होकर भी ये सबका साथी रहे  
मानव-मूल्यों की रक्षा यहाँ लक्ष्य हो  
इसकी आभा से रोशन हो सारा जहाँ  
आगे बढ़ने का मौका सबके सक्षम हो



## “Changes”- Chance to Surprise.....

3 Comments more +

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THINGS GOT CHANGE..... “Only sure thing about LUCK...that will be change....”

Most of us always confuse with...Time, Luck & Changes!!! Everyone tries to manage all these in different way.... Many of us never go for change? Even for a change??? Change can be frightening, confusing, boring, exciting, hopeful, waste or disruptive. However, with the right attitude and actions, you can find great opportunities in that change. Change brings surprises & surprises are only life. One can look for always surprise in life which turns into great achievement in his/her success and life. **The only constant in our world today is change.** The word “CHANGE” is part of our life, and on the stress scale, we should not have made it as a easy going. Coping with change is never easy. Most of us resist it, because we are comfortable and secure in our world as we know it. And yet, if change is an inevitable reality of life (and it is), then we’d better be prepared to respond when the unexpected comes knocking on our door. **Here are some tips for dealing with change,** change comes in countless different forms, every situation is unique. These tips will be helpful for you to keep in mind and adapt to whatever circumstances you may face. Never forgot if you want surprises in life you have to face Changes in every level.

### 1. Recognize that change does happen -Be part of that.....

When we were children, we thought, acted, and spoke like children. When we became adults, though, we put childish ways behind us. Our own personal lives change as we grow older. Why should our careers and jobs be any different? Denying that change is or will be occurring, and continuing to live in the past, only makes things more difficult. As said before most of us have a natural aversion to change. We have a tendency to want to stick our heads in the sand and hope that it will go away by the time we come up for air.

This strategy may provide short-term relief, but it never helps in the long-run. **Denial** does not make our problems disappear; instead it **usually makes things worse by giving us less time to think through a reasoned response.** Instead, when unexpected circumstances arise, it is best to face them head on. Its only chance to get surprise.

**2. Honestly face your fears Not every person has the same broadmindedness to risk.** Some adventurous minds actually enjoy the adventure of new situations. Others like their life exactly as it is: nice and predictable. For these people, the idea of change produces fear. In this situations you have to developing an attitude to accept fear level and consider as it has to be change first to get change.

**3. Communicate, communicate, communicate!** If you are approaching a major change in your life, set aside a special time to talk through the issues with your dear & near once. Coping with change is not difficult enough when we are united; it is much harder when we are pulling in different directions singly. If you want to fight change fight with force you will find difference. Communications is always important, but especially

so when you face change. A lack of communications from others can have a negative impact, while effective communications can have a positive one. For purely change, you need details about the change, so that you can determine how it affects you. Don’t just sit back and wait for things to happen. Say if you are in company, Talk to your boss, your boss’s boss, and your co-workers to get their understanding. When dealing with co-workers, however, be aware that news can be distorted and can be mixed with rumor. Part of the fear of change involves dealing with the unknown. If possible, try to minimize this factor by talking to others who have undergone such a change. What difficulties did they experience and how did they deal with them? How can you adapt their experiences to your own situation? Your communications should involve more than just people in your own department or company. They should involve people in other companies as well. They might have experienced the same change, so their advice has value.

**4. Take tour of your resources** Anytime unforeseen circumstances arise, a key step is to evaluate the resources you have at your disposal as you deal with the issue. Depending on the specific situation you are facing, your **relevant resources could include finances, time, skills, or even other people** in your life that can help you through the adjustment. At times, change might require you to make some tough decisions, like perhaps re-working your budget. For example, it meant the sale of our dream home, to pay off debt. You may need to seek some outside counsel from someone on this issues. Develop every time attitude of learning & gaining some extra resources for different change.

**5. Be Cool & recognize the stages** Everything not suddenly change, each change have some stages. Recognize its stages, never think of you have to tackle entire change at once. Go smart & identify small stages for changes, you will surprise to know u have change a lot. In planning for the future, often conduct an analysis for strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT). That type of SWOT analysis can be just as helpful to you. What skills and strengths do you have? Where do you need to improve? By understanding your own strengths and weaknesses, and knowing as much as you can about the new situation, you have a better chance of finding a place to fit in.

**6. Be flexible** Change requires flexibility. The better able you are to adapt to change, the greater your chances of being successful. After you complete your self-assessment, take a look at the requirements of the new situation. However, what skills, from your old rôle, can you apply to the new situation? In other words, instead of focusing on differences, focus on similarities. Think in the same way about how you can adapt your own skills to the new environment.

**7. Maintain your network** Your network of contacts, both inside and outside your home, collage, company, business, can serve a valuable function. They can share with you their own experiences of change and tell you of lots opportunities. More important, they can be a sounding board for your ideas and share with you their emotions about the change. Build your network by keeping in touch with school and college classmates, co-workers, bosses, and subordinates and by meeting colleagues at conferences and conventions or any other occasions. **For getting success, surprise & opportunities you have to Change. Be positive, Be simple, Be different.. Best Luck.....Smile Forever..... CMAAmit A Devdhe**





## Contribution of Cost Accounting for social good :

Few Suggestions to improve the current scenario. All professions are for Society and if society is served then only professions will exist. Here how CMAs can contribute to better the society. Of course unless backing come from the Society and Government no such things can happen.

**1. MRP(Maximum Retail Price) to be accompanied with COP Cost of Production :** Maximum Retail Price is written on packaged commodity. But the consumer is not aware what is Cost of production and what is add on.MRP was introduced to protect the consumer from profiteering of sellers of goods. There are no restrictions to put any high MRP. We frequently have seen as sellers sale below MRP as MRP is overstated. If we want to help consumer, he should be made knowledgeable by providing Cost of Production, other overheads and Profit. The Consumer will automatically take care of his interest by deciding to buy or leave or negotiate. There should be system of certificate of COP, where CMA can contribute big way.

**2. School and College Fees :** School should display Cost of education per students class wise , so that parent can always decide whether they should sent their wards in that school/college/institution. The receiver of services should know the cost of service. Cost of Education will be available from Cost Audit

**3. Cost of health service :** Cost of health is exorbitant in the Country. All hospitals should come under Cost Audit with their pharmaceuticals, diagnostics and all other divisions and Cost Audit report of hospital should be made public. Recently famous surgeon Mr. Ravi Patwardhan has written about this in local news papers.

**4. Counter check :** There are manipulations of figures in Financial Audit as observed in Satyam case. If such Companies also have Cost Audit, such frauds will come to surface. Cost Audit report be to limited extent may be given to shareholders.

**5. Agriculture Pricing:** Farmers are not paid remunerative prices. The price should be cost based. For each area/Division cost be calculated meticulous based on costing principles, so that grievances of farmers can be reduced.

**6. Bank charges :** These are not cost audited. Banks decide themselves and only RBI intervenes in the matter. Customer should know cost of service.

**7. Govt. schemes/Projects :** Cost to be certified by independent Cost Accountant. Toll on road to be properly cost audited to match expenditure and collection.

**8. Land Cost to Industries:** Industrial development costs are to be properly allocated to land use and to be recovered from Industries based on cost incurred.

**9. Government subsidies** are many times misused given for industries. Cost Audit (synonymus to efficiency audit) be made mandatory to confirm that the purpose of giving subsidy is served.

**10. Sustenance of natural Resources :** For all project s Environment Cost to be worked out as per CAS-14 and to be matched with spending equivalent amount for sustenance of nature. The Cost Accounting can help the consumer and common man in society, if given the due recognition and proper support. The society should develop a chain of cost plus reasonable profit instead of market based pricing. Inefficiencies of the organizations increase the Cost of production and subsequent costs, proper system for declaring the cost certified by Independent CMA need to be evolved.

CMA Suresh R Pimple

## Service Tax Introduction of Negative List of Services:

Spandan  
July 2012

Many experts have argued that it will be desirable to tax services based on a small negative list, so that many untapped sectors are brought into the tax net. Such an approach will be very conducive for a nationwide GST.

### What is a negative list?

A negative list of services implies two things: firstly, a list of services which will not be subject to service tax; secondly, other than the services mentioned in the negative list, all other services will become taxable which fall within the definition of the 'supply of services'.

### Introduction of Negative List of Services:

- The services not under the negative list will attract 12 percent service tax.
- The services that comprise the negative list include those provided by the government or local authorities, except a few specified services where they compete with private sector.
- The list also includes pre-school and school education, recognized education at higher levels and approved vocational education, renting of residential dwellings, entertainment and amusement services and a large part of public transportation including metered cabs, and agriculture and animal husbandry.
- The negative list concept is practiced globally and is proposed to be introduced in India as part of the goods and services tax (GST) regime.
- Movement towards the negative list will result in reducing nearly 290 definitions and descriptions in the Act to 54, and the exemptions from the existing 88 to 10

### Following existing service Tax sections Removed:

Section 65	:	Definitions (oops contains more than 100 definitions )
Sections 65 A	:	Classification of services
Section 66	:	Charge of Service Tax
Section 66 A	:	charge of service tax on services received from outside India. ( Poor Child, born on 18.042006 and lived only for 6 year)

### New Sections Introduced:

Section 65 B	:	Interpretations ( New name for the old definitions )
Section 66 B	:	Charge of service Tax
Section 66 C	:	Determination of Place of Provision of Service Tax
Section 66 D	:	Negative List of Services (So called Simplifier of Taxation )
Section 66 E	:	Declared Services
Section 66 F	:	Interpretation of specified description of services or Bundled Services (Replacement for previous section 65 A)
Section 68	:	Payment of service tax part by provider and part by receiver.

CMA Sunil Maniyar



**What do you mean by the strategist?**

If you want the strategist in future's then firstly you should understand the meaning of strategy.

"The strategy means the Heart of the Organizations." Pratik Jain. Just imagine, if person live without heart then what will happen, just imagine it is died.....

So we can assume that the organization have a person and strategy is the heart of the

**Organization :**

Many students and people are not well known what is mean by strategy. So that they have some problem like that strategy is very boring subject and very difficult in practical life. They thinking. But I know it is very hand were in practical but it is not impossible that is "Impossible is always possible".

So, we want to overall aspect of the strategy than some key granted by me which is

- 1) Drawback's
- 2) Pint of view
- 3) There some different and ahead
- 4) Self confidence
- 5) Possible thinking
- 6) Your mind should have always innovative
- 7) Capability
- 8) Acceptance

All , types of organization which is small or big are always depend on this eight points.

If your organization does not have any strategy then, your business will not run in the futures.

If you want become a strategist in organizations then. Firstly you determine following aspects.

**1) Drawback:**

When you warring in organization's strategist, then firstly you fine out your organizations drawback as well as your self drawback most important point is until you can not fine your self drawback then how does you decide organization drawback and how does you find out this various types of drawback.

**Second step-** When you find out various types of drawback then you should try to eliminate it and improve it. You also proper the list of strategies drawback, organization drawback, and self drawback.

When your organization run in current and futures then you see the how does your organizations activity will run and what type of technology and were needed to that practical activity and which type of problem occurred.

**2) Point of View :** Just imagine you are the strategist in organization then how does your point of view and how does you your point of view and how does you improve your point of view.

When I analyses the organization's out one of the most important point that is security analysis.

If you determine the organization's Goals/object then. You firstly determined that is your eye on front page that is overall originations then activity then security etc.

In the organization the strategist is always develop and create. The organization futures existence. So that it is very viral to understand strategy.

**3) There different and ahead :** The this point I consider that when we working a activity and we want to move a some improvement in that particular activity so we do so. Only on point not out that when you there about any matter at certain limits. I mean to say your thinking should be beyond that. If your thinking beyond that then consider three thinks.

- 1) what does I want?
- 2) Why does I make this?
- 3) How does it's effect on that?

So that think is always different and ahead. If you want to success in your life then try this a thinks.

**4) Self confidence:** If you want the strategist in future or futures then you should have self confidence. If you don't have self confidence then I will suggest you please don't try the strategist.

Self confidence is the self motivation which created by only self and not other.

You have self confidence it is very excellent but over confidence down your self confidence. So be aware you are the smart but should not be extra smart.

**5) Positive Thinking:** I know that every person should depend on positive thinking but when I research on this approach then I will find out the exact result. It means, positive thinking is always depend on negative thinking. I know every thinking is not always positive some time it is negative but when negative event happened then we take a care about such negative event and try to if to make a improve it and then take a competitive action.

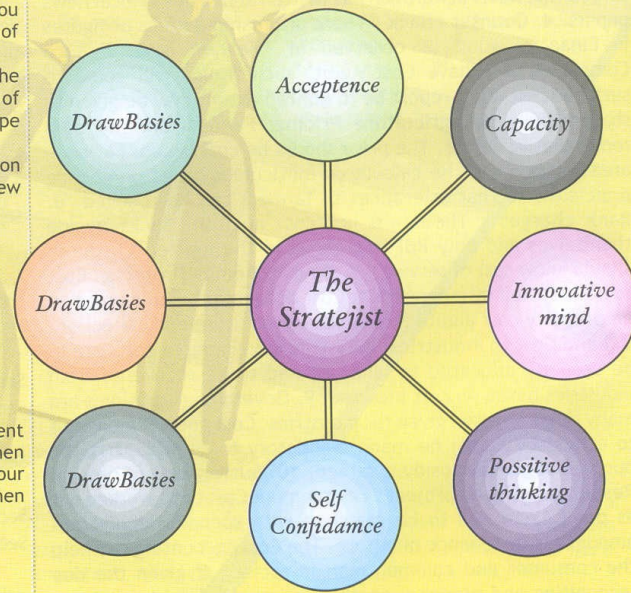
**6) Innovative mind :** Innovative mind and positive think are very some but the basic difference is positive thinking is always depend on negative event or not. But innovative mind means to make a some additional action which is carried by the strategist. In short innovative mind create the establishment of organization.

If you suffer any bad situation that time your mind should be a innovative. It not, you can exist in that bad situation.

But in some time we are suffered a good situation that time we know that my situation is very good but don't forget that after the good situation is bad situation. So that, we can take a care about such situation that is our mind should be always innovative.

**7) Capability :** If you the strategist in the organization then you can not say that, my capacity is not able to face the critical circumstances. So that the strategist always face the any type of critical situation and find out what we take a care about such critical factors.

**8) Acceptance:** The strategist must always accept any types of critical suffers. If in you nature do not have acceptance then you will fall yourself. And it's impact are affect the all factors which is related to the strategists.



8 Vital Points Diagram

Pratik Jain  
Final Student



# पुण्य नगरी

## औरंगाबाद

द इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कॉस्ट अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या  
अध्यक्षपदी राजेश देशमुख

औरंगाबाद, जिल्हा...  
द इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कॉस्ट अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या अध्यक्षपदी राजेश देशमुख यांची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली आहे. राजेश देशमुख यांनी या पदावर काम करताना अनेक यशस्वी कामे पूर्वी पूर्ण केली आहेत. त्यांच्या कार्यकाळात अनेक महत्त्वाचे कार्ये पूर्ण केली आहेत. राजेश देशमुख यांनी या पदावर काम करताना अनेक यशस्वी कामे पूर्वी पूर्ण केली आहेत. त्यांच्या कार्यकाळात अनेक महत्त्वाचे कार्ये पूर्ण केली आहेत.



द इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कॉस्ट अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडियाच्या अध्यक्षपदी राजेश देशमुख यांची नियुक्ती करण्यात आली आहे. राजेश देशमुख यांनी या पदावर काम करताना अनेक यशस्वी कामे पूर्वी पूर्ण केली आहेत. त्यांच्या कार्यकाळात अनेक महत्त्वाचे कार्ये पूर्ण केली आहेत.

www.epaper.lokmat.com/lokmattimes/  
**Lokmat Times**  
AURANGABAD  
WEDNESDAY 6 | JUNE 2012

न्यूज फोल्डर  
**विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस मनाया**  
औरंगाबाद, इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कॉस्ट अकाउंटंट्स ऑफ इंडिया की औरंगाबाद शाखा के तत्वावरान में विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस मनाया कर के मनाया गया, बहुत ही विश्व तापमान, लगातार बदल रहे वातावरण, जंगलों को काटने आदि से होने वाले पर्यावरण के चारों में चिंता व्यक्त की गई, इसी के मद्देनजर वनजोवी के लिए आज प्रकृति समेत पानी का संकट भी गहराता जा रहा है. दूसरी ओर मनुष्य के जीवन पर भी इसके दुष्परिणाम होने लगे हैं. इस संदर्भ में विश्व पर्यावरण दिवस के अवसर पर मद्र देसा आश्रम में चैप्टर के अध्यक्ष राजेश देशमुख, उपाध्यक्ष नामदेव कुवटे, सीएमए उमेश, सीएमए प्रवीण योनि, सीएमए सुरेश पिपले के हस्तां पौधरोपण किया गया. आश्रम की ओर से इस अवसर पर सिस्टर निमा की उपस्थिति थी.

www.epaper.lokmat.com/lokmattimes/  
**Lokmat Times**  
AURANGABAD  
WEDNESDAY 6 | JUNE 2012  
**ICAI CELEBRATES ENVIRONMENT DAY**  
Aurangabad, June 6: The Institute of Cost Accountants of India, Aurangabad Chapter today celebrated the 'World Environment Day' by planting saplings at Mother Teresa Ashram. Chapter president Rajesh Deshmukh, vice-president Namdev Kute and others were present.

# सिटी अॅक्टिव्हिटी

गुरुवार, ७ जून २०१२  
औरंगाबाद.

## विविध कार्यक्रमांनी पर्यावरण दिन साजरा

औरंगाबाद | शहरातील संस्था, संघटना, राजकीय पक्षांतर्फे जागतिक पर्यावरण दिन साजरा करण्यात आला. या वेळी विविध शाखे व कंपन्यांतर्फे पुष्करोपण करण्यात आले. मान्यवरांनी मार्गदर्शन करतांना पर्यावरणाचे महत्त्व समजावून सांगितले.

## दि इन्स्टिट्यूट ऑफ कॉस्ट अकाउंटंट्स



पर्यावरण विनाशित पुष्करोपण करताना राजेश देशमुख, सिस्टर निमा व इतर पदाधिकारी.

चैप्टरचे अध्यक्ष राजेश देशमुख, उपाध्यक्ष नामदेव कुवटे, उमेश स्यारले, प्रवीण मोहन, सुरेश पिपळे यांच्या हस्ते पुष्करोपण करण्यात आले. यावेळी जागतिक तापमान, सतत बदलणारे वातावरण, जंगलतोड यामुळे पर्यावरणाची अमाप हानी झाली असून पाणवटे फेरडे पडले आहेत, असे प्रतिपादन मद्र देसा आश्रमता आयोजित करण्यात आलेले होते. या वेळी आश्रमाच्या सिस्टर निमा यांची उपस्थिती होती.

## Best Chapter Award - 2011



Aurangabad **ACTIVITY**  
**'Study, hard work must for success'**  
Students of ICWAI feted  
The successful completion of 53rd National Cost Convention 2012...  
The successful completion of 53rd National Cost Convention 2012...  
The successful completion of 53rd National Cost Convention 2012...

# सिटी अॅक्टिव्हिटी

## 'आयसीएआय'मध्ये रंगला कौतुक सोहळा



औरंगाबाद, जिल्हा...  
आयसीएआयमध्ये रंगला कौतुक सोहळा...  
आयसीएआयमध्ये रंगला कौतुक सोहळा...  
आयसीएआयमध्ये रंगला कौतुक सोहळा...

"Happy People plan actions, they don't plan results"



## Chapter Activities



Lightening the lamp at Inaugural Function at the hands of Mr. Dhanidhar Tripathi (AGM State Bank of India) also seen Chairman CMA R. S. Deshmukh Chairman, Vice-Chairman CMA N. L. Kuyate, Secretary CMA R. V. Goud & Train. Comm - Chairman CMA A. R. Joshi.



Mr. Kalicharan Khartade (Assit. Commissioner, Central Excise & Customs) guiding the students at Inaugural & Felicitation Function.



Mr. Dhanidhar Tripathi (AGM State Bank of India) guiding the students at Inaugural & Felicitation Function also seen CMA R. S. Deshmukh, Chairman, Vice-Chairman CMA N. L. Kuyate, CMA Ashish Devdhe & Train. Comm - Chairman CMA A. R. Joshi.



Success of Shrikrishna Joshi awarded by Guests Mr. Kalicharan Khartade & Mr. Dhanidhar Tripathi also seen CMA R. S. Deshmukh, Chairman, Vice-Chairman CMA N. L. Kuyate, CMA Amit Devdhe & Train. Comm - Chairman CMA A. R. Joshi.



Students Participation at Quiz



Spirit of Team Work - Volunteers at Felicitation Function



## Chapter Activities

New Managing Committee for the year 2012 - 13



Managing Committee Members Seen from left CMA Aboli Pathak, CMA Umesh Ruparal, CMA Rajesh Goud, CMA R. S. Deshmukh, CMA N. L. Kyuate, CMA D. V. Dabari, CMA Sunil Maniyar, CMA V. S. Mansabdar, CMA A. R. Joshi, CMA Ashish Devdhe

Study Circle Meet on 1st July 2012



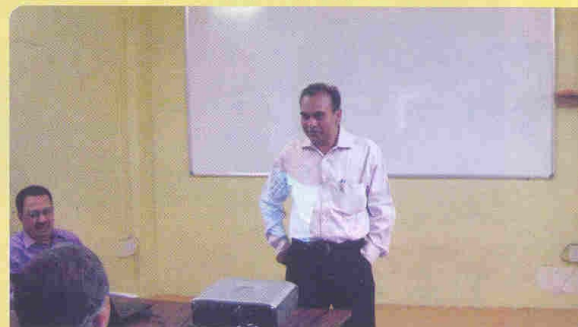
Study Circle of all professional members of the Chapter was formed and its 1st meeting was held on 1st July 2012 at the Chapter Premises. The topic on 'Recent Changes in the Service Tax' was discussed.

CMA meeting with Mr. Bhagwan K. Gadade (CGM) Internal Audit MSCDCL



Chairman CMA R. S. Deshmukh, & Secretary Rajesh Goud, CMA S. R. Pimple, CMA Sen talk with Mr. Gadade

CEP Program on Cost Accounting Records - Myth & Reality 29th June 2012



CMA Pravin Mohani (Chairman P D Committee) Explaining the theme of CEP programme also seen Chief Faculty CMA S. R. Pimple

Guest Lecture for Intermediate Course



Welcoming of CMA P D Modh (Ahmedabad) also Seen CMA A. R. Joshi (Chairman T D Committee)

Guest Lecture for Final Course



Introduction of CMA Harshad Deshpande, (Pune) by Final std. Pawan Nagla

"Every man is the architect of his own future"



## The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

*Grooming professional CMAs*

### About the Institute

- Four Regional Councils, 95 Chapters all over India, eight Overseas Centres
- About 50,000 members and over 4 lakh students enrolled
- Consistent record of campus placements

### About the Course

- Full time course for students
- Ideally suits working executives too
- Choice of class-room learning, or through distance learning from anywhere in India
- Can be pursued along with other full time courses

### Role of a CMA

- Improving cost competitiveness
- Resource Management
- Performance Management
- Financial Reporting and Strategy
- Cost Audit and Assurance
- Risk Management & Mitigation
- Direct and Indirect Taxation

**Admission  
Open Now**



**The Institute of Cost Accountants of India**  
(Statutory body under an Act of Parliament) [www.icwai.org](http://www.icwai.org)

Strategy Management Financial Reporting Regulatory



# THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

(A Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament)

CMA Bhawan, 12 Sudder Street, Kolkata - 700016 Ph.: 033-2252 1031/34/35/1602/1492, Fax.:033-2252 7993/1026  
Delhi Office : CMA Bhawan, 3 Institutional Area, Lodi Road, New Delhi - 110003. Ph.: 011-24622156/57/58

## ADMISSION ANNOUNCEMENT

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India is a premier professional Institute and a statutory body constituted under an Act of Parliament namely the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959 to regulate and develop the profession of Cost and Management Accountancy in the Country. The Institute is at the forefront for grooming the professionals to take up the challenges in the areas of Management Accounting, Resource Management, Performance Management, Risk Management, Enterprise Governance, Audit and Assurance, Taxation and Cost Management across wide spectrum of industry in the manufacturing, service and other sectors of the economy.

Freedom to Pursue

- Employed persons can join and pursue the course simultaneously.
- Can be pursued along with other full time studies.
- Can be pursued through Distance Learning Mode from anywhere in India
- Option for Oral Coaching through experienced faculties at four Regional Councils and selected Chapters across the Country.
- Option to write the examination in Hindi medium
- An excellent record of campus placement.
- Admission open through out the year.

Cost and Management Accounting a specialized professional course can be pursued,, if you have passed either

- 10+2 (through the Foundation Course route)or
- Graduate in any discipline can join directly

### Role of CMAs

- Corporate decision making
- Resource management
- Performance management
- Financial reporting & strategy
- Optimization of Stakeholders value
- Risk management
- Enterprise governance
- Audit assurance & taxation
- Sustainable development
- Corporate social responsibility

### Fees Structure

FOUNDATION COURSE	INTERMEDIATE COURSE	FINAL COURSE
Oral Coaching	Tuition Fee for Oral Coaching (both Groups)	Tuition Fee for Oral Coaching (both Groups)
₹ 3,500/-	₹ 19,700/-	₹ 16,500/-

### Admission Date

- 5th June & 5th December of every year.

### Practicing Areas for Cost Accountants

- Cost Audit under Companies Act
- Certification of Compliance Report under CARR
- Internal Audit
- Stock Audit and Concurrent Audit
- Statutory Auditors under Value Added Tax Act of States
- Special Audit under Central Excise Act
- Customs valuation under Customs Act
- Certified Facilitation Centre's (CFCs)-under ACES-CBEC scheme
- Certification work under various Ministries and regulatory authorities
- Cost and Management Accounting Consultancy
- Management Consultancy work



## Invitation

Spandan  
July 2012

CEP Programme on "**Communication Skills for Professionals**" Details of the programme are as under :

**Date** : Friday, 13th July, 2012 ● **Timing** : 6.00 pm to 9.00 pm  
**Speaker** : **Shri Ashvin Deshpande**, CEO, Atmabhan Academy, Mumbai  
**Venue** : Training Hall, Chapter Premises, Flat No. A-9/10, Chetan Super Market, Trimurti Chowk,  
Jawahar Colony, Aurangabad - 431 005. \* **Two CEP Hours will be available a for the programme**

## Notice

As per new coaching policy of the Institute wef June,2012 Session, 3 days Training Programme on "Communication & Soft Skills" is compulsory for the students of Intermediate course. Accordingly, for these students of Intermediate Course, Three days Training Programme on "Communication and Soft Skills" will be held during 13th to 15th July,2012. Details of the programme are as under. ● **Timing: 10.00 am to 5.30 pm** ● **Venue: Hall No:12, M. P. Law College, Nirala Bazar, Aurangabad**  
**Schedule & Topics :**

Sn	Date	Faculty	Topic
1	13.07.2012	<b>Mr Ashvin Deshpande</b> , Mumbai	Communication Skills
2	14.07.2012	<b>Mr Rohit Ronghe</b> , Aurangabad	Group Discussion, Stage Courage & PPT Skills
3	15.07.2012	<b>Mr Sunil Ulhal</b> , Mumbai	Time Management : Getting ready for Examinations

All the students are requested to enroll their names at Chapter office

## Announcement for Study Circle Meeting :

Study Circle of all professional members of the Chapter was formed and its 1st meeting was held on 1st July 2012 at the Chapter Premises. The meeting of the Study Circle will conducted on 1st and 3rd Sunday of every month. The topic for discussion for every meeting will be announced in advance



*for Private Circulation Only*

**Book-Post**

To, \_\_\_\_\_  
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If undelivered please return to :

**The Institute of Cost Accountants of India -  
Aurangabad Chapter**

CMA Bhavan  
Flat No. A09/10, II Floor, Chetan Super Market,  
Near Dr. Hedgewar Hospital, Trimurti Chowk,  
Jawahar Colony, Aurangabad - 431 005.

Tele / Fax : 0240 - 2321828, 2351848, Mobile : 9423147312

E-mail : [aurangabad@icwai.org](mailto:aurangabad@icwai.org)

Web site : [www.icwai.org](http://www.icwai.org)