

CAT e-Bulletin

CERTIFICATE IN ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS

SKILL INDIA - CONNECTING INDIAN
YOUTH TO GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES



THE INSTITUTE OF COST ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA

Statutory Body under an Act of Parliament

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May the youth of the country acquire employable skills through **CAT Course**

MISSION STATEMENT

"The CMA Professionals would ethically drive enterprises globally by creating value to stakeholders in the socio-economic context through competencies drawn from the integration of strategy, management and accounting."

VISION STATEMENT

"The Institute of Cost Accountants of India would be the preferred source of resources and professionals for the financial leadership of enterprises globally."

ABOUT THE INSTITUTE

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India is a statutory body set up under an Act of Parliament in the year 1959. The Institute as a part of its obligation, regulates the profession of Cost and Management Accountancy, enrolls students for its courses, provides coaching facilities to the students, organises professional development programmes for the members and undertakes research programmes in the field of Cost and Management Accountancy. The Institute pursues the vision of cost competitiveness, cost management, efficient use of resources and structured approach to cost accounting as the key drivers of the profession. In today's world, the profession of conventional accounting and auditing has taken a back seat and cost and management accountants are increasingly contributing toward the management of scarce resources and apply strategic decisions. This has opened up further scope and tremendous opportunities for cost accountants in India and abroad.

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India was established by an Act of Parliament and under the adminis-

trative control of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. The Institute is now renamed as "The Institute of Cost Accountants of India" from "The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants of India". This step is aimed towards synergising with the global management accounting bodies, sharing the best practices which will be useful to large number of trans-national Indian companies operating from India and abroad to remain competitive. With the current emphasis on management of resources, the specialized knowledge of evaluating operating efficiency and strategic management the professionals are known as "Cost and Management Accountants (CMAs)".

The Institute is the 2nd largest Cost & Management Accounting body in the world and the largest in Asia, having approximately 5,00,000 students and 85,000 members all over the globe. The Institution headquartered at Kolkata operates through four regional councils at Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai and Chennai and 113 Chapters situated at important cities in the country as well as 11 Overseas Centres.

Certificate in Accounting Technicians (CAT) Course

To meet the huge demand for entry level Accountants in India, ICAI has launched a short term Course-Certificate in Accounting Technicians (CAT) for 12th (10+2) passed and Under Graduates. This Course has been introduced in consultation with Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. CAT equip students become well versed with the maintenance of accounts, preparation of Tax Returns, Filling of Returns under Companies Act, Filling of Returns under Income Tax, GST, Customs Act, Export & Import documentation etc. The CAT course is aligned with the Qualification Pack BSC/Q8101 - Accounts Assistant of BFSI Sector Skill Council of India (BFSISSC).

CAT *e* - Bulletin

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**SKILL INDIA - CONNECTING INDIAN
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Volume 3 - No. 1 - February 2023



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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

CMA Vijender Sharma

President

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

Greetings...!!!

I am happy to know that the Committee for Accounting Technicians (CAT) of the Institute is releasing the CAT e-Bulletin 2023 on the auspicious day of the first ever National CAT Students Convention 2K23 on the theme "Skill India- Honouring for Excellence" on 25th February 2023 at Kozhikode, Kerala.

Certificate in Accounting Technicians course mainly focuses on the financial skill development knowledge and ensures the chances of employability for the young workforce by introducing them with new techniques and new eras of the financial world with practical knowledge. CAT passed students become very well versed with basic level of accounting work and can play a vital role in the financial market. Maintenance of accounts, preparation of Tax Returns, Filing of Returns under Companies Act, Filing of Returns under Income Tax, GST, Customs Act, Export & Import documentation etc. are some of the major areas where a CAT student is well equipped with.

I compliment CMA H. Padmanabhan, Chairman - Committee for Accounting Technicians for bringing out this "CAT e-Bulletin". I also congratulate other members of the Committee for Accounting Technicians of the Institute for their efforts to bring the E-Bulletin in the present form.

I would also like to acknowledge the dedicated efforts of the CAT department and its resource persons in this edition. I wish the Committee for Accounting Technicians grand success in all its initiatives.

I also wish the first National CAT Student Convention a huge success and my best wishes for all the students of Certificate in Accounting Technicians Course for being a part of this journey to equip our country with skilled basic level accountants.

With best wishes,

CMA Vijender Sharma

President

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

CMA H Padmanabhan

Chairman - Committee for Accounting Technicians
The Institute of Cost Accountants of India

Greetings!!!!

At the outset I wish all a wonderful, healthy and prosperous year ahead.

I am glad to place before you the new edition of the 'CAT e-Bulletin – February 2023' published by the Committee for Accounting Technicians of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India. The theme of this issue is Skill India-Connecting Indian Youth to Global Opportunities.

The Committee for Accounting Technicians had launched the new syllabus in 2021 which is more aligned to the new areas of the financial world. Our CAT students are being skilled and well equipped with all kinds of basic financial knowledge and practical areas of to play a prominent role in the major part of the financial world.

Certificate in Accounting Technicians Course (CAT Course) is designed to calibrate the young minds with required practical knowledge in accounting and develop their related skills to be applied in practical real life situations.

I am thankful to the CAT Department of the Institute for the efforts in bringing out this e-Bulletin. I also acknowledge the contribution of resource persons who have contributed their valuable article for the "e-bulletin"

I am also happy to announce that the Committee for Accounting Technicians of the Institute is organising the first National CAT Students Convention on 25th February 2023 at Kozhikode, Kerala. The theme of the programme will be "Skill India- Honouring for Excellence".

My sincere gratitude to Council, who has bestowed the responsibility and authority for successfully organising this Convention, ICAI – SIRC Kozhikode-Malappuram Chapter of the Institute for their Seamless support in making all the arrangements, all the Contributors, Sponsors, Advertisers, Students. I am again thankful to the Council Members of the Institute for their earnest support.

Warm Regards

CMA H Padmanabhan
Chairman - Committee for Accounting Technicians
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SKILL INDIA – CONNECTING INDIAN YOUTH TO GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES

Debopam Chell, Assistant Vice President, Reliance BP Mobility Ltd



As India celebrates its 75th year of independence, it has been experiencing a unique challenge of achieving the stiff target, set out by honorable Prime Minister, in becoming a 5 trillion economy. Financial years 2020-2021 and 2021-2022 have been extremely harsh on all of us. COVID has not only robbed precious lives, but also dented economic growth. Factories have closed down. Small and medium enterprises are severely affected. People have lost jobs. Goods and Services have become dearer. Inflation is high. With all these difficulties around, and a vast population of 1.4 billion, India finds itself in a precarious situation. Meeting the humongous task of feeding its people and keeping them healthy is far from being easy. Though in 2022, things gradually started coming back to normal on health front, but in 2023 world seems to face an economic meltdown.

During pandemic, every country in the world, be it developed, or developing, felt how ill equipped

they were in terms of infrastructure, skilled doctors, and trained caregivers. Developed countries also realized that one basic problem that needed to be arrested was their over dependency on China. God forbid, if similar force majeure (lock-down conditions) is to arise in near future, it will be impossible for them to survive. In the backdrop of above events, and with the vast young population that India has, it can become a bright spot in the world, provided these adversities can be turned to our advantage. Skill India Programme initiated by Government of India aims at skill development of young Indians to take on the world with grit and determination.

Skill Development in India has been catering to specific objectives viz:

- Providing market-relevant skills training to more than 40 crore young people in the country by the year 2023.





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- Creating opportunities and space for the development of talents in Indian youth.
- Developing those sectors which have been put under skill development for the last many years, and to recognize new sectors for skill development.

Other objectives are:

- Closing the gap between skill required by the industry and skills people possess for employment generation.
- Reducing poverty in the country.
- Increasing the competitiveness of Indian businesses.
- Ensuring that skill training imparted is relevant and of quality.
- Preparing Indians to take on the world manpower/resources market.
- Diversifying the existing skill development programmes to meet today's challenges.
- Building actual competencies rather than giving people mere qualifications.
- Offering opportunities for lifelong learning for developing skills.
- Augmenting better and active engagement of social partners and building a strong public-private partnership in skill development.
- Mobilizing adequate investments for financing skills development sustainable.
- Skill India Mission has been set up with a mission to improve the employability of the youth so that they get employment and enhance entrepreneurship among them.
- Offer training, guidance, and support for all traditional types of employment like weavers, cobblers, carpenters, welders, masons, blacksmiths, nurses, etc.
- Emphasis on new domains such as real estate, transportation, construction, gem industry, textiles, banking, jewellery designing, tourism, and other sectors where the level of skill is inadequate.
- Train imparted would be of international standards so that India's youth get jobs not only in India but also abroad where there is demand.
- Create of a new hallmark 'Rural India Skill'.
- Start customise need-based programmes for specific age groups in communication, life, and positive thinking skills, language skills, behavioural skills, management skills, etc.
- Adopt methodologies which would also be unconventional and innovative. It would involve games, brainstorming sessions, group discussions, case studies, and so on.

As of a 2014 report, India's formally skilled workforce is just 2%. Additionally, there is a huge problem of employability among the educated workforce of the country. Lack of vocational or professional skills makes it difficult for youth to adapt to changing demands and technologies of the marketplace. The high level of unemployment is due to the failure to get jobs and lack of competency and training. Issues / obstacles faced for skill development are many viz,

- Casual workers, who constitute about 90% of the labour force, are poorly skilled as they do not get adequate training. Current vocational training programmes do not meet their demands.
- There is a problem of social acceptability when it comes to vocational education. Vocational courses are looked down upon and this needs to change.
- Myriad labour laws. However, the government has started simplifying and codifying the labour laws. With simpler laws, practising skill development should be easier.
- Changing technology is a big challenge and opportunity for the labour force. Employees will have to constantly upgrade their skills if they are to remain relevant in the job market.
- There is a problem with the lack of infrastructure in the current training institutes.



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- Poor quality of trainers. Students trained by such trainers are not employable in the industry.
- Standardisation of skills in the country. New schemes are designed to resolve this issue by having nationwide standards that also stand up to international benchmarks.

Skill India Programme offers Specific advantages to India

1. Demographic dividend: Most major economies of the world have an aging population. India, with a favourable demographic dividend, can grab this opportunity and serve the manpower market. But, for this adequate skilling is to be provided to up the employability. To capitalise on this, there is only a narrow demographic window, that of a few decades.

2. The percentage of the workforce receiving skill training is only 10% in India which is very small compared to other countries – Germany (75%), Japan (80%), South Korea (96%).

3. Sectoral mobilisation: As productivity improves in agriculture due to increased mechanisation, there will be fewer people required in the farming sector. There will thus be a shift from this sector to other secondary and tertiary activities.

Skill India is an umbrella mission under which there are multiple schemes and programmes with specialised focus areas.

The sub-schemes are:

1. National Skill Development Mission (NSDM):
The NSDM was launched for creating convergence

across various sectors and different states with respect to activities relating to skills training. The mission, apart from consolidating and coordinating skilling efforts, would also facilitate decision making across sectors to achieve quality skilling on a large scale.

2. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
PMKVY is a skill certification scheme that aims to encourage the young population of the country to take up training which is industry-relevant and builds them in skill development.

Keeping the above direction in mind all the Leading Professional Institutes have a very important role to play in this nation building exercise. They must join hands with Center and State Governments and create Learning Centers in villages and semi urban localities. These state-of-the-art training centers can act as Centers of Excellence providing vocational, technical, and educational training to masses. They should gradually make these centers self- sustainable. One will be amazed to know how Indians are gradually scaling up in the above mission. Till 2023 India has more than 19000 startups and more than 108 Unicorns. The Directorate General of Employment and Training (DGE&T), under Ministry of Employment and Labour, Govt. of India has currently 33 NSTIs and 3 extension centres across the country. In fact, all of us also owe to spread this message and take advantage of connecting Indian Youth to Global opportunities that unfold. Let us inspire and aspire more and make India a developed economy in near future.





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SELF-RELIANT THROUGH SKILL INDIA INITIATIVES: OPPORTUNITIES TO YOUTHS IN INDIA

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Former Director, University of Calcutta - Calcutta Stock Exchange
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India being a 'young' country due to its 75% working-age population, development of a skilled and educated workforce will play a significant role in enhancing its overall economy. According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), India is likely to face shortage of ~29 million skilled personnel by 2030. It is estimated that more than 110 million additional skilled individuals will be required across 22 key sectors.

India, today, is well established as a credible business partner, preferred investment destination, rapidly growing market, provider of quality services and manufactured products; and, stands on the threshold years of unprecedented growth.

In 2015, the Hon'ble Prime Minister launched the Skill India Mission, which was in accordance with his vision to help India become 'Atmanirbhar' (self-reliant). The National Policy for Skill Devel-

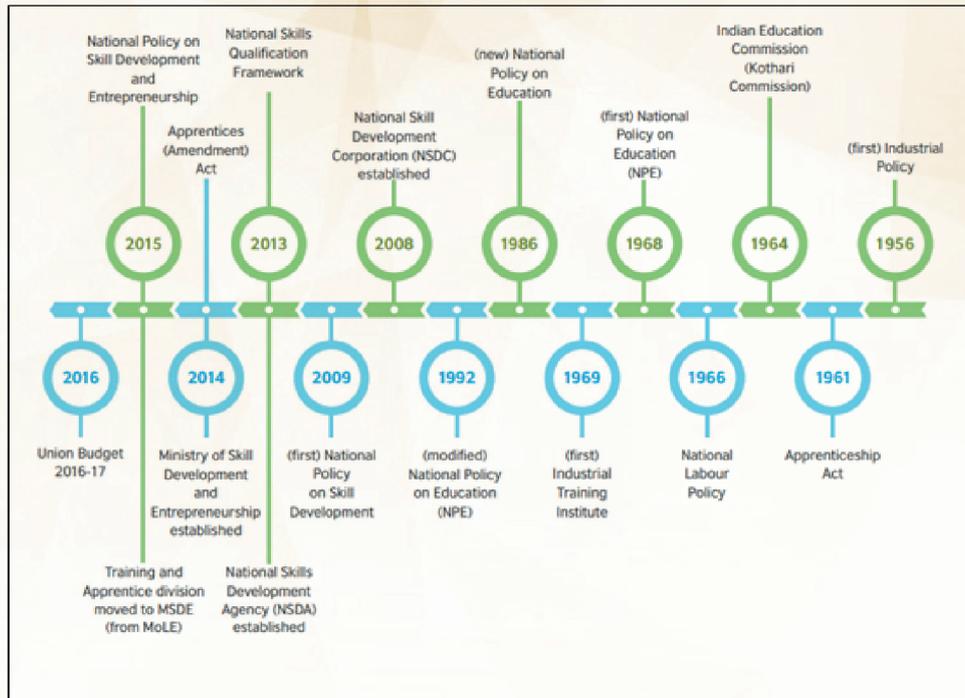
opment and Entrepreneurship 2015 was also launched by the Hon'ble Prime Minister on 15th July 2015. The Policy acknowledges the need for an effective roadmap for promotion of entrepreneurship as the key to a successful skills strategy.

This initiative was aimed to create and implement comprehensive skill development training programmes that would help bridge the gap between industry demands and skill requirements and therefore, develop the country at large.

The skill India programmes comprised implementing curriculum-based skill training courses, wherein trainees would gain certifications and endorsements from industry-recognised learning centres. The mission also involved incorporating skill-based learning in school curriculum, creating opportunities for both long- and short-term skill training and employment.



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Source: https://www.britishcouncil.in/sites/default/files/overview_of_indias_evolution_of_skill_development_landscape.pdf

Initiatives to promote Skill Development and Self-reliant of Youths

1. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY): for imparting short-term skill training to the youth. It aims to provide free skill training avenues to youths of India. More than 7.36 lakh candidates were trained under PMKVY over the last one year.
2. Skill Saathi Counseling Program: MSDE also launched the Skill Saathi program, aimed to sensitize youth on various avenues of Skill India Mission.
3. Skill Hubs: MSDE informed that 2,28,000 students were enrolled in 1,957 Skill Hubs this year. Skill Hub initiative aims to facilitate and make education more relevant and create industry fit skilled workforce.
4. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK): These

are the state-of-the-art model training centres envisaged to create benchmark institutions that demonstrate aspirational value for competency-based skill development training.

5. Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE): The main focus of the scheme is to improve the performance of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).
6. SANKALP: It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is collaborated with the World Bank and focuses on district-level skilling ecosystem through convergence and coordination.
7. Industrial Training Centres (ITIs): These centres are aimed at expanding and modernizing the existing training ecosystem. Recently, 116 Government Industrial Training Institutes were given approval for running drone courses. A total of 274 Government ITIs were given approval for running a Dual System of Training, DST. Around 10,000 working women and ITI girl students were given training for self-defence.



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Skill India Mission - Recent Developments

In April 2021, the government conducted a regional workshop in Gangtok, Sikkim, including all Northeast states—Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura to empower State Skill Development Missions (SSDMS) and District Skill Committees (DSCs) and successfully implement the Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

In February 2021, the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council (TIFAC) launched SAKSHAM (Shramik Shakti Manch), a work portal for mapping skills of 'Shramiks' (labour) vis-à-vis the demand from MSMEs for better alignment and placement of 10 lakh blue-collared positions.

In January 2021, the Union Cabinet approved a memorandum of understanding (MoU) between India and Japan on the basic framework for a partnership for proper operation of the system involving 'Specified Skilled Worker' (SSW).

This MoU will provide an institutional framework for both countries to encourage movement of skilled workforce from India to Japan, who have

the requisite abilities (including proficiency in the Japanese language) to work in 14 distinct sectors in Japan.

Major Institutions and Schemes for the Skill Development

The following institutions providing training and other supports to youths for their skill development:

1. Directorate General of Training (DGT)
2. National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)
3. National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)
4. Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)
5. National Skill Development Fund (NSDF)
6. National Institute for Entrepreneurship & Small Business Development (NIESBUD)
7. Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE)
8. National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI)
9. Central Staff Training and Research Institute (CSTARI)
10. Directorate of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (DJSS)



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Schemes & Initiatives

A. Schemes & Initiatives through NSDC

Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)
Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendras (PMKK)
Other Skilling Initiative under PMKVY Scheme
School Initiatives
Higher Education
India International Skill Centres (IISCs)

B. Schemes & Initiatives through DGT

Craftsmen Training Scheme (CTS)
Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS)
Skill Development Initiative Scheme
Apprenticeship Training under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and NAPS
Advanced Vocational Training Scheme (AVTS)
Vocational Training Programme For Women
Schemes for Up gradation of ITIs
Flexi MoUs
STRIVE
Initiatives in the North East and LWE Regions
Trade Testing
Academic Equivalence to Vocational Qualifications
Dual System of Training (DST)
Polytechnics
IT Activities in DGT
Current initiatives in the DGT landscape

C. Schemes for Entrepreneurship Development

Pilot Project on Entrepreneurship Development
Entrepreneurship Development in Six Holy Cities
Economic Empowerment of Women Entrepreneurs and Start-ups by Women (WEE)

D. Other Schemes and Initiatives

Skill Loan Scheme
Indian Institute of Skills (IISs)
SANKALP
Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS)

Government of India also arrange competitions to corroborate the initiatives of skill development. Some of them are:

Competition & Awards

World Skills
India Skills
Kaushalacharya Awards
Celebration of Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav (AKAM)
International Skill Engagements 184-188
Key International Engagements
International Cooperation with different countries
International Engagements of NSDC
NSDC International Ltd

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NAVIGATING INDIA TO BECOME THE SKILL CAPITAL OF THE WORLD

CS (Dr.) Mohit Shaw Corporate Trainer & Entrepreneur

“We are a youthful nation. Our youth is our strength. The world and India need a skilled workforce. Let our youth get those skills that contribute towards a strong India”

-Shri Narendra Modi Prime Minister of India



According to the International Labour Organisation (ILO), India is likely to face shortage of 29 million skilled personnel by 2030. Moreover, as per their 2019's prediction, if India does not take timely actions, then skill deficit could cost the country US\$ 1.97 trillion in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) over the next decade.

Skills and knowledge are the driving forces for economic growth and social development for any country. With one of the youngest populations in the world, India is building its way towards becoming the “Skill Capital” of the World.

India can cash in its diversified demographic dividend through a workforce that is trained in ‘employable’ skills and is industry-ready. Our country has 65% of its youth in the working age group. If ever there is a way to reap this advantage, it has to be through skill development of the youth so that they add not only to their personal growth, but to the country's economic growth as well.

In 2015, Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched the ‘Skill India Mission’, which was in accordance with his vision to help India become ‘Atmanirbhar’ (self-reliant).

The initiative aimed to create and implement comprehensive skill development training programmes that would help bridge the gap between industry demand and effective skilled labour supply at the industry level. The mission also draws focus on engagement with countries across the world to promote cross geographical exposure and opportunities in the international markets.

The ‘Skill India’ program implements curriculum-based vocational training courses. The participants would gain certifications and endorsements from industry- recognised learning centres.

The mission also involves incorporating skill-based learning into the school curriculum, creating opportunities for both long- and short-term skill training and employment.

Since implementation, the mission has helped boost employment. According to data from the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE), the unemployment rate dropped to 6.5% in January 2021 from 9.1% in December 2020, while the employment rate increased to 37.9% in January 2021 from 36.9% in December 2020.



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In a major stride to achieve the objectives of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' the government machineries have been actively involved for strategic alliances with foreign governments and institutions, knowledge sharing initiatives and capacity building programmes.

The main objective of the Skill India Mission is to provide market-relevant skills training to more than 40 crore young people in the country by the year 2023.

- The mission intends to create opportunities and space for the development of Indian youth.

- It aims to develop those sectors which have been put under skill development for the last couple of years, and also to recognize new sectors for skill development.

Under the Skill India Mission, the government established key departments to govern and support various skill development programmes.

Key Department	Description	Responsibilities
The Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE)	It was established to improve youth employability through skill development initiatives.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Co-ordinate overall skill development efforts across the country. • Bridge gap between the demand and supply of skilled workforce. • Build vocational and technical training frameworks. • Create a skill upgrade module.
National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC)	It is the functional arm of the MSDE. The NSDC was founded as a public-private partnership (PPP) company, with the primary goal to catalyse India's skill landscape	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support MSDE initiatives. • Provide training capacities via the NSDC partner ecosystem in 29 states and four territories. • There is at least one NSDC partner centre in 560 districts (an average of seven centres per district).
Sector Skill Councils (SSCs)	These councils were founded by the NSDC as independent industry-led bodies	To provide linkages to VET (vocational education training) industry to a variety of teams, including 37 Sector Skill Councils, Industry Led Management Committees (IMCs) at ITIs.

Source: India Brand Equity Foundation

Government Initiatives to Promote Skill Development:

There are various initiatives taken by the government to promote skill development of youth.

1. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)

It aims to provide free skill training avenues to youths of India. More than 7.36 lakh candidates were trained under PMKVY over the last one year.

2. Skill Saathi Counseling Program

Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) also launched the Skill Saathi program, aimed to sensitize youth on various avenues of Skill India Mission.

3. Skill Hubs

MSDE informed that 2,28,000 students were enrolled in 1,957 Skill Hubs this year. Skill Hub initiative aims to facilitate and make education more relevant and create industry fit skilled workforce.

4. Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Kendra (PMKK)

These are the state-of-the-art model training centres envisaged to create benchmark institutions that demonstrate aspirational value for competency-based skill development training.

5. Skills Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE)

The main focus of the scheme is to improve the performance of Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs).



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6. Skills Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion (SANKALP)

It is a Centrally Sponsored Scheme which is collaborated with the World Bank and focuses on district-level skilling ecosystem through convergence and coordination.

7. Industrial Training Centres (ITIs)

These centres are aimed at expanding and modernizing the existing training ecosystem. Recently, 116 Government Industrial Training Institutes were given approval for running drone courses. A total of 274 Government ITIs were given approval for running a Dual System of Training, DST. Around 10,000 working women and ITI girl students were given training for self-defence.

Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela
Website: [website - apprenticeshipindia.gov.in](http://website-apprenticeshipindia.gov.in)

On 21st April 2022, the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela was launched. Apprenticeship is considered the most sustainable model of skill development, and it has been getting a big boost under Skill India Mission.

In the year 2023 the above specified Mela was held on 9th January. Through this initiative and platform, the government aims to train 1 million youth per annum.

Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela 2023 aimed to assist candidates to earn National Council for Vocational Education and Training (NCVET)- recognised certifications post the training session, which will help improve their employability rate.



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“SKILL INDIA: A ROADMAP TO EMPOWER INDIAN YOUTH”

CA Jatinder Kumar Bansal, Chandigarh



Need for Skill India

India has a distinct demographic advantage, with over 60% of the population under 35 years of age. However, employability must be improved to reap the benefits of such a large workforce. According to current statistics, only approximately 10 per cent of fresh graduates are employable, with the remaining about 90 per cent lacking the necessary skills to be hired by corporations. India's GDP is growing rapidly, around 6-8 per cent, but job creation is not keeping pace.

To improve people's overall expertise, skill development training should be made mandatory in India. To develop, they require proper guidance and training initiatives. Individuals must be capable of communicating, using technology, and so on. This is only possible if they are provided with ample opportunities to grow and develop through skill development training.

Many students were easily placed because many universities place a premium on skill development. Organizations today seek people who are efficient and productive. People who develop their skills can work more effectively and succeed in whatever they do. There may be more opportunities for advancement, and individuals' careers may advance. Overall, skill development training in India is essential.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi launched “Skill India Mission” on July 15, 2015 to make India

self-reliant. The aim is to create comprehensive skill development training programs that would help to bridge the gap between industry demands and skill requirements. The mission also involved incorporating skill-based learning into the school curriculum, creating opportunities for both short-term and long-term skill training and employment. Global employers find it difficult to obtain enough high-quality talent in their countries. So, the focus is on self-sustainability as well as making our manpower globally competitive, by introducing and implementing skill development schemes. An economy to become profitable, means improvements in the standard of living, better healthcare and an overall optimistic approach to life. To achieve this, skill development plays a very crucial role.

Objectives of the Mission

- To create opportunities for the development of talent within the country and improve the overall scope for underdeveloped sectors.
- To increase employment levels and entrepreneurial skills.
- The mission aims at vocational training and certification of Indian youth for a better livelihood and respect in the society.
- To offer support, training and guidance for all traditional types of employment like cobblers, welders, nurses etc.



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- Ensuring high quality teaching standards and benchmarked institutions according to national and international standards.
- Support weaker and disadvantaged sections of society through focused outreach programmes.
- It aims to create a healthy, happy and prosperous India which goes with the slogan “Kaushal Bharat Kushal Bharat”.

The tagline ‘Kaushal Bharat, Kushal Bharat’ implies that skilled Indians (‘Kaushal Bharat’) will produce a happy, healthy, prosperous, and strong nation (‘Kushal Bharat’). A short film introducing the logo was shown, with the Sanskrit chant ‘SarvadaVigayataVijaya’ which means ‘Skill Always Wins’.

Features of Skill India Mission

There are many features to the Skill India Mission that make it different from the previous skill development missions.

- The focus is on improving the employability of the youth so that they get employment and also enhances entrepreneurship among them.
- New domains will also be emphasized such as real estate, transportation, construction, gem industry, textiles, banking, jewellery designing, tourism, and other sectors where the level of skill is inadequate.
- Training imparted would be of international standards so that India’s youth get jobs not only in India but also abroad where there is demand.
- An important feature is the creation of a new hallmark ‘Rural India Skill’.
- Customized need-based programmes would be started for specific age groups in communication, life, and positive thinking skills, language skills, behavioral skills, management skills, etc.
- The course methodology would be innovative. It would involve games, brainstorming sessions, group discussions, case studies, and so on.

Skilling is important because of certain factors:

a) Demographic dividend:

The major economies of the world have an issue of an ageing population. India, with a favourable demographic dividend, can grab this opportunity and serve the manpower market. But, for this adequate skilling is to be provided to up employability. To capitalize on this, there is only a narrow demographic window, that of a few decades.

b) To raise the level of skilled workforce:

The percentage of the workforce receiving skill training is only 10% in India which is very small compared to other countries – Germany (75%), Japan (80%), South Korea (96%). As of a 2014 report, India’s formally skilled workforce is just 2%. Additionally, there is a huge problem of employability among the educated workforce of the country. Lack of vocational or professional skills makes it difficult for the youth to adapt to changing demands and technologies of the marketplace. The high level of unemployment is due to the failure to get jobs and also due to a lack of competency and training.

c) Sectoral mobilization:

As productivity improves in agriculture due to increased mechanization, there will be fewer people required in the farming sector. There will thus be a shift from this sector to other secondary and tertiary activities. Casual workers, who constitute about 90% of the labour force, are poorly skilled as they do not get adequate training. Current vocational training programmes do not meet their demands.

Suggestions to Improve Skill Development:

- District Skill Committees (DSC) capacity building is absolutely essential. Furthermore, in order to achieve true decentralization, DSCs must ensure optimal resource utilization as well as the inclusion of all marginalized sections of society.
- Knowledge creation and management
- Content customization and localization Knowledge dissemination through training Opportunities for guided practice



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- Using skill development to ensure socio-economic development: Mechanization of manual scavengers and rag-pickers, for example, will provide monetary and social benefits. Furthermore, it will provide entrepreneurial skills and career opportunities for caste-based skills.

- Interact with industry representatives: To identify relevant industrial skills, the government must interact with local industry, trade chambers, sector skill councils, and experts. Similarly, the government must offer courses in self-development, interpersonal communication, and other soft skills.

- Recognizing the backward and forward connections: The government must provide comprehensive training. For example, tourism skill training should include instruction on national and state tourism maps/destinations/policies.

Government Initiatives to Promote Skill Development

The various steps taken by the Government to promote skill development are as under:

a) National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC):

National Skill Development Corporation (NSDC) is a not-for-profit public limited company incorporated on July 31, 2008 under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 (corresponding to section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013). It was set up by the Ministry of Finance as a Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. The Government of India through the Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) holds 49% of the share capital of NSDC, while the private sector has the balance 51% of the share capital.

b) e-Skill India Platform:

e-skill India platform is a multilingual e-learning aggregator portal, providing e-skilling opportunities to the Indian youth. e-Skill India leverages the skilling opportunities from Indian and global leaders in online learning, by consolidating online courses curated by leading knowledge organizations that share NSDC's commitment of making India a Skill Capital of the World. e-Skill India

provides anytime, anywhere skilling, beyond the boundaries of location and time.

c) Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY):

It aims to provide training avenues to youths of India. More than 7.36 lakh candidates were trained under PMKVY last year.

Centrally Sponsored Centrally Managed (CSCM): This component was implemented by National Skill Development Corporation. 75% of the PMKVY 2016-20 funds and corresponding physical targets were allocated under CSCM.

Centrally Sponsored State Managed (CSSM): This component was implemented by State Governments through State Skill Development Missions (SSDMs). 25% of the PMKVY 2016-20 funds and corresponding physical targets were allocated under CSSM.

d) Skill Hubs:

Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship enrolled around 2,28,000 students in 1957 skill hubs in the year 2022. It aims to facilitate and make education more relevant and create industry-fit skilled workforce. Skill Strengthening for Industrial Value Enhancement (STRIVE) The main focus of this scheme is to improve the performance of Industrial Training Institutions (ITIs). SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion) It is a program of MSDE with loan assistance from World Bank. It aims to improve short term skill training qualitatively and quantitatively through strengthening institutions, bringing in better market connectivity and inclusion of marginalized sections of society. It was launched on 19th January 2018 and has a tenure till March 2023. Many ITIs are setting up by the government which aim at expanding and modernizing the existing training ecosystem.

e) National Skill Development Mission (NSDM):

The NSDM was launched for creating convergence across various sectors and different states with respect to activities relating to skills training. The mission, apart from consolidating and coordinat-



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ing skilling efforts, would also facilitate decision making across sectors to achieve quality skilling on a large scale.

f) Indian Skill Development Service:

The Indian Skill Development Services (ISDS) is a new Central Government service that has been created especially for the training directorate of the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. It is a Group 'A' service and is expected to give a big push to the government's skilling initiatives by drastically enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the various schemes in this domain. The qualifying exam for this service is the Indian Engineering Service Exam conducted by the UPSC. The idea behind the ISDS is to attract young and talented people into the skill development domain and make skilling initiatives successful in the country.

g) National Policy for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship, 2015

The chief objective of this policy is to match the challenge of skilling at scale with speed, standard (quality), and sustainability. It aims to offer an umbrella framework to all skilling activities carried out within India, to align them to common standards and connect skilling with demand centres. In addition to laying down the objectives and expected outcomes, the policy also identifies the overall institutional framework which will act as a means to achieve the expected results.

h) Skill Loan Scheme

Under this scheme, loans ranging from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 1,50,000 lakhs will be provided for those seeking to attend skill development programmes. The idea behind the scheme is to remove financial hurdles for people who want to upgrade their skills and learn new skills.

Other Schemes in Skill Development:

a) Pradhan Mantri Yuva Udyamita Vikas Abhiyan (PM-YUVA):

It is a centrally-sponsored scheme related to entrepreneurship education and training. The development and education of entrepreneurship to all citizens free of cost through Massive Open

Online Courses (MOOCs) and e-Learning systems. The designing of assessment and certification mechanism for the same, to equip institutes (schools and colleges) to help them deliver entrepreneurship educational programmes of global standards and to focus on social entrepreneurship promotion. The creation of an online web-based platform that connects entrepreneurs, investors, financial institutions, and business services such as legal, accounting, HR, and technology services. The setting up of a national mentor network for budding entrepreneurs, and to create a network of incubators, credit agencies, business service providers, and accelerators, Establishment of a National Entrepreneurship Resource and Coordination Hub to coordinate and support entrepreneurship development programmes. The creation of a culture of dynamic entrepreneurship by way of branding and the media, promote entrepreneurship research and advocacy, Include social entrepreneurship awareness programmes for the marginal sections like SC/ ST and minority.

b) Apprenticeship Protsahan Yojana:

This scheme revamps the Apprenticeship Act, 1961 to make the legal framework conducive to both the industry as well as young people. On 21st April 2022, the Pradhan Mantri National Apprenticeship Mela was launched. Apprenticeship is considered the most sustainable model of skill development, and it has been getting a big boost under Skill India Mission. The government is aiming to train one million youth per annum through apprenticeship training. The training is conducted every month from June 2022.

There are a few challenges in the implementation of the Government's schemes in this regard, namely on account of the problem of social acceptability when it comes to vocational education. Vocational courses are looked down upon and this needs to change. Another factor that acts as an obstacle to skill development in India is the myriad labour laws. However, the government has started simplifying and codifying the labour laws. With simpler laws, practising skill development should be easier. Changing technology is



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a big challenge and opportunity for the labour force. Employees will have to constantly upgrade their skills if they are to remain relevant in the job market. There is a problem with the lack of infrastructure in the current training institutes. Another problem is the poor quality of trainers

available. Students trained by such trainers are not employable in the industry. There is a big issue with the standardisation of skills in the country. New schemes are designed to resolve this issue by having nationwide standards that also stand up to international benchmarks.





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SKILL INDIA: CONNECTING INDIAN YOUTH TO GLOBAL OPPORTUNITIES

CMA Pranab Kumar Sikdar



Competition in today's global economy is very much complex. Both skills and knowledge are the two important driving forces for growth of an economy and also for the social development for a country. Countries which have higher and adequate levels of skills and talents can adjust more efficiently and effectively with both challenges and opportunities of work, which are available world-wide. Skill means an art which reflects a body of knowledge or which also may be termed as a branch of learning.

Skill Development can be defined as a process of identifying a person's skills and the knowledge gaps. Presently the change in technology is considered to be a very big challenge and opportunity for the employees. Employees are required to constantly upgrade their skills, if they want to remain in the job fields. Standardisation of skills in the country is the most important and relevant issue.

Quality and development of skills are considered to be the key elements to the India's global competitiveness as well as for improving an individual's access to better and decent employment. For companies to compete in the context of global competition, the quality of training must reach international standards and must be according to

the needs of national and international markets. In the context of world economy, adequate and sufficient numbers of young and skilled workforce are utmost necessary for encouraging foreign direct investment. So, it is utmost necessary to develop the skills of the workers and that will increase the efficiency as well as flexibility of the labour market and thereby the skill bottlenecks will be reduced.

Skill India can't be said to be limited to the domestic Indian market but is also actively involved with many countries across the globe for promoting cross border exposure and opportunities in the global market. India being a young nation having potential workforce and through development of their skills will be able to meet not only the market demand of the country but also will be in a position to meet the global market demands also.

According to recent statistics, only 10% of fresh graduates are employable and the remaining 90% do not have the required and adequate skills to be hired by the organizations. Although the India's GDP is growing in a rapid manner, around 6-8%, but unfortunately the job creation is not at par with growth in GDP. India's total population comprises the one-fifth majority of youth and they can contribute in a significant manner for the



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economic development of the country.

The country is required to train and develop its young workforce not only for the sake of domestic economy, but also for the world economy and this can be achieved by enhancing the skills, developing the corresponding training programmes and also by adopting best practises through benchmarking, and also fostering an opportunity for collaboration and knowledge exchange with foreign campuses and achieving the industry-ready skills. Corporates, educational institutions, non-governmental organizations, the government, academic institutions, and society would all contribute for developing youth skills to achieve better results in the shortest time.

India being considered as 'a youth country', its people perhaps are said to be its greatest strength. The main objective of the 'Skill India Mission' is to provide skills training to more than 40 crores young people in India by the end of the year 2023. Since India's independence, a Ministry for Skill Development & Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has been formed for the enhancement of the employability of the youth through their skills development. The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) introduced a scheme to train the Indian youth for the skill training with reference to the specific requirement of an industry so that, it would enable the youth to lead a better livelihood. India is on the verge of major reforms and will become the third-largest economy of the world by 2030. About 54% of the population of India is below the age of 25 years and with the help of a high working-age population, the development of educated and skilled manpower will play a pivotal role for enhancing the country's economic growth.

In the context of today's global economy, it requires advanced and flexible nature of skills and employees must be capable of adjusting domestic shifts in demand and also to the global demand. India have started the process of starting a journey on the 'Skill India Mission' to become self-reliant, for which enhancement of skills of the people,

is one of the key focus areas of the government. New schemes have been designed to address the issue by setting nationwide standards and also up to the international standards.

'The National Skill Development Mission (NSDM)' was set-up for consolidating different states and various sectors for activities relating to skills training. The objective is apart from consolidating and coordinating skilling efforts, it would also facilitate decision making process across sectors to achieve large scale quality skilling.

The Indian Skill Development Services (ISDS) is a kind of new central government service that has been devised for increasing the skills of the youth for improving employment and entrepreneurship. Further, the government's collaboration with global industries will ensure availability of professional workforce and further increase of employments and this will help India to become the global skill capital.

The National Skill Development Mission (Skill India) is a campaign of the Government of India, launched by Hon'ble Prime Minister Mr. Narendra Modi and with the 'National Skill Development and Entrepreneurship Policy', the Government of India and its object is to bring about an uniformity and also to assist in accelerating cross-sectoral decisions through a high-powered decision-making framework, so that collaboration, co-ordination, implementation and monitoring of skills development activities can be made possible on a pan-India basis. The mission also takes into account the engagement with countries across the world to promote cross geographical exposure and opportunities in the international markets.

The National Skill Development Mission takes account of the proceedings through a result-oriented structure that connects with modern business requirements. The scheme takes into account institutional training, employment overseas and ability to influence public infrastructure and sustainable livelihoods. Skill India Mission also focuses on developing sectors, like designing, textiles, gems industry, transportation, real estate, textiles,



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etc and these areas need adequate training for growth, so that it will remove the gap between talented youth and enterprises.

The following are the main objectives of Skill India Mission:

1. To bridge the gap between the industry demands and the individual skill requirements for employment generation.
2. To create employment opportunities for the development of young talents.
3. To strengthen the Indian youth as a workforce for world markets.
4. To build up the competitiveness of Indian businesses.
5. To build up true marketplace capabilities rather than mere qualifications.
6. To diversify the skill development program to meet the demands of a dynamic market.
7. To train people in areas like real estate, construction, transportation, textile, gem industry, banking and tourism where the skill development is inadequate.
8. To identify and develop the new sectors that require skill enhancement.

In the light of the above, 'The Institute of Cost Accountants of India', has introduced a short term employment oriented course -Certificate in Accounting Technicians (CAT) for 12th (10+2) passed and also for the Under Graduates for developing the capabilities to gain theoretical knowledge of accounting to practical situations in different functional areas of accounting and also to meet the massive demands for entry-level Accountants in India. This Course has been devised in consultation with Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India. Certificate in Accounting Technicians equip students to become well versed with the maintenance of accounts, preparation of Tax Returns, Filling of Returns under Companies Act, Filling of Returns under Income Tax, GST, Customs Act, Export & Import documentation etc.

The CAT qualified students can also pursue the Intermediate level of the CMA Course since it has been recognized and accepted as the qualification for direct entry.





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ACTIVITIES OF COMMITTEE FOR ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS

Implementation of CAT Course in other States and Universities

CAT Directorate bagged a prestigious project to impart CAT course in the state of Uttar Pradesh under a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Uttar Pradesh Skill Development Mission (UPSDM). The batches as per the MoU have started.

Updation of CAT Course in BFSI Sector Skill Council of India (BFSI SSC)

The Institute of Cost Accountants of India signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the BFSI Sector Skill Council of India (BFSISSC) for alignment of CAT Course of the Institute with their Qualification Pack BSC/Q8101 -Accounts Executive Qualification under National Skills Qualifications Framework (NSQF). This alignment is necessary for running the CAT course under skill development projects. Now as per the communication received from the BFSI SSC, the said Account Executive BSC/Q8101 pack has been revised to Account Assistant BSC/Q8101 with upgradation in the course curriculum and course duration. The revised curriculum now has total training hours increased to 480 hours from 350 hours.

Submission of proposal to implementing CAT course in various states

To target the youth of the country and states under skill development schemes of the states, the CAT Directorate submitted the proposal to the following:

i. CAT Proposal for SC, ST and OBC: The proposal has been submitted to Smt. Droupadi Murmu, Hon'ble President of India to implement CAT course for Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Other Backward Classes of India. If the proposal gets the assent of Hon'ble President of India, it would be the game changer for the Institute and would also provide opportunities for

the SC/ST and OBC who are deprived of quality education.

ii. West Bengal: The proposal was submitted to Dr. Shashi Panja, Hon'ble Minister of Industry, Commerce and Enterprises & Public Enterprises & industrial Reconstructions Women & Child Development & Social Welfare, Government of West Bengal on 14th October, 2022 during the CFO Meet organised by the Institute & PAIB Committee, South Asian Federation of Accountants (SAFA) at Kolkata.

iii. Bihar: The proposal has been submitted to Shri Surendra Ram, Hon'ble Minister, Labour Resource department, Government of Bihar with a copy to Sri Arvind Kumar Chaudhary, IAS Principal Secretary, Labour Resource department, Government of Bihar.

iv. Karnataka: A proposal has been submitted to Shri Ashwin D Gowda, Managing Director, Skill Mission, Government of Karnataka.

Additional Skilling/Training of Retiring defence personnel recruited by Indian Army, Indian Navy, and Indian Air Force by offering them Certificate in Accounting Technicians (CAT) Course.

CAT course rolled out for the Agniveers & retiring Defence personnel of Indian Army, Navy, and Air Force. A high-level delegation including CMA Raju Iyer, President (2021-22) of the Institute, CMA Vijender Sharma, Vice President (2021-22) of the Institute and CMA B.B. Goyal, Advisor, ICMAI MARF met Shri Rajnath Singh, Hon'ble Union Defence Minister and-upon insinuation of Hon'ble Defence Minister- with Agniveer Training Team lead by Lt. Gen. Anil Puri, AVSM, SM, VSM, Additional Secretary, Department of Military Affairs and other senior officials of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) on 7th July, 2022 An intent letter of the Institute along with a Concept Note was given to



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the Hon'ble Minister as well as to Lt. Gen. Puri. A copy of this letter was also sent to the Principal Secretary to Prime Minister (PM) with a request to bring our noble intentions mentioned in the proposal to the notice of Hon'ble Prime Minister. The Hon'ble Defence Minister was very happy with the proposal. The response of the Agniveer team was overwhelming too, based on which a meeting was held with the officials of the Directorate of Training, Directorate General Resettlement (DGR), Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare, Ministry of Defence on 14th July, 2022 to take up the proposal further. Presentation on CAT Course was also made on 28th July, 2022 before the senior officials of the Ministry of Defence to provide them complete information about the course.

The initial proposal submitted by the Institute in the month of July, 2022 drew a positive response from the Ministry of Defence. The MoD through its Directorate of Training, Directorate General Resettlement (DGR), Department of Ex-Servicemen Welfare has been taking up the proposal submitted by the Institute. A Meeting with DGR was held again on 10th October, 2022 at CMA Bhawan, New Delhi. The DGR team was led by Major General Sharad Kapur YSM, SM, Director General along with other senior officials. During this meeting, the acceptance of the proposal has been conveyed by the DGR team to the Institute. However, the proposal had to be updated in view of the recent updates received from the BFSI sector council mentioned in the above paragraph and the revised proposal has been submitted at the office of the DGR

Another Proposal submitted by the CAT Directorate to the Directorate General of Financial Planning, Ministry of Defence, for Conduct of **"Executive Diploma in Financial Planning and Cost & Management Accounting"** for reskilling of Army Educational Corps Personnel in Financial Planning Cadre.

As the Course for Defence Personnel will be prestigious and the efforts of the Institute towards serving the nation's defence requirements, to become Eye of the Soldier, and give renewed thrust to contribute towards the efforts of Government and India's vision for "Aatma Nirbhar", the Institute decided to take up the Course through CAT Directorate.

New ROCC

A new CAT ROCC (E-139) was approved by the CAT Directorate at Malda, West Bengal. A grand inaugural of the ROCC took place in Malda in the august presence of the Council Members, CMA Biswarup Basu, Former President - ICAI, CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay, Council Member-ICAI and officials of CAT Directorate.

CAT Course Part - I

Examination – January 2023 term

The Committee for Accounting Technicians (CAT) conducted CAT Course Part - I Examination– January 2023.

Online Classes for CAT Students

CAT Directorate started the e- learning classes for the students pursuing CAT Course. The classes are taken by the expert resource persons.

COMMITTEE FOR ACCOUNTING TECHNICIANS(CAT)

SNAPSHOTS

CMA Vijender Sharma, President-ICAI, CMA Neeraj D Joshi, Council Member - ICAI, CMA Nanty Shah, Chairman Surat-Gujarat Chapter, ICAI and CMA H Padmanabhan, Chairman CAT, AAT Board ICAI met Shri Chandrakant Raghunath Patil BJP State President - Gujarat, MP-Navsari appraising him on Skill Development Project of the Institute for the State of Gujarat



Meeting with Hon'ble Minister of Defence Shri Rajnath Singh



Meeting with the delegates from the Institute of Accountants and Bookkeepers, UK



**Inauguration of First ever all Girls Batch, SHE SKILL PROGRAM of CAT by Pune Chapter of ICAI
CMA Neeraj D Joshi Council Member ICAI took the lead with Team Pune Chapter**



Meeting with Maj Gen Shard Kapur, DG, Directorate General Resettlement, Department of Ex- Servicemen Welfare (Ministry of Defence



Meeting with Additional Directorate General of Army Education



Meeting with Prof. Nageshwar Rao, Vice- Chancellor, Indira Gandhi National Open University regarding Credit Transfer to students admitted to B.Com (F & CA) through CAT route pursuant to ICAI-IGNOU MOU.



Inauguration of CAT ROCC- BP Foundation (E-139) at Chanchal Dt Malda, West Bengal in the august presence of CMA Biswarup Basu, Former President ICAI, CMA Chittoranjan Chattopadhyay, Council Member, ICAI and others.



CAT Proposal submitted to Dr. Apoorva Palkar, Vice - Chancellor, Maharashtra State Skills University by CMA H. Padmanabhan, Chairman, Committee for Accounting Technicians, ICAI and CMA Harshad Deshpande, Former Chairman WIRC, ICAI



Inauguration of first CAT batch under Uttar Pradesh State Skill Development Mission.



Inauguration of CAT ROCC at Mallapuram, Kerala



CAT Course Counselling and Awareness program at IIS University, Jaipur



WEBINT: IND AS SERIES

15/01/2023 – IND AS 41 - Agriculture

22/01/2023: IND AS 23 – Borrowing Costs



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Public Relations Committee and
AAT Board**

75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

WEBINT
IND AS 41- AGRICULTURE
Sunday, 15th January, 2023, 12:00 Noon to 1:00 PM

RESOURCE PERSON


CMA Vijender Sharma
President


CMA Dr. Gopal Krishna Raju

COORDINATOR


CMA Rakesh Bhalla
Vice President


CMA (Dr.) K Ch A V S N Murthy
Chairman- RC & Chapters Coordination Committee,
Journal & Publications Committee,
Committee on Cost Management for Public and
Government Services, Sustainability Standards Board.

CHAIRMAN **CMA H. Padmanabhan**
Committee for Accounting Technicians(CAT),
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ACQUIRE Employable Skills through CAT



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WEBINT
Ind AS 23 - Borrowing Costs
Sunday, 22nd January, 2023, 12:00 Noon onwards

RESOURCE PERSON


CMA Vijender Sharma
President


CMA Dr. Gopal Krishna Raju
President

COORDINATORS


CMA Rakesh Bhalla
Vice President


CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay
Council Member


CMA (Dr.) K Ch A V S N Murthy
Council Member

Dear Madam/Sir
We welcome you to the WEBINT

CHAIRMAN **CMA H. Padmanabhan**
Committee for Accounting Technicians(CAT),
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ACQUIRE Employable Skills through CAT

29/01/2023: IND AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

05/02/2023 – IND AS 105 - Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations



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WEBINT

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

Sunday, 29th January, 2023, 12:00 Noon onwards

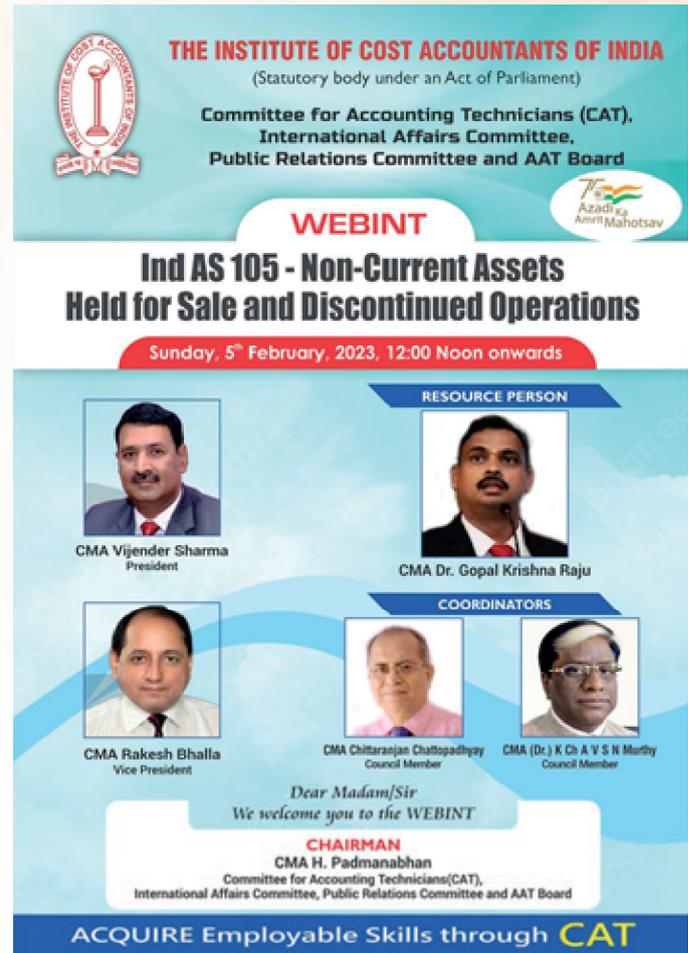
RESOURCE PERSON
CMA Dr. Gopal Krishna Raju

COORDINATORS
CMA Rakesh Bhalla (Vice President)
CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay (Council Member)
CMA (Dr.) K Ch A V S N Murthy (Council Member)

Dear Madam/Sir
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WEBINT

Ind AS 105 - Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Sunday, 5th February, 2023, 12:00 Noon onwards

RESOURCE PERSON
CMA Dr. Gopal Krishna Raju

COORDINATORS
CMA Rakesh Bhalla (Vice President)
CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay (Council Member)
CMA (Dr.) K Ch A V S N Murthy (Council Member)

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12/02/2023 – IND AS 102 - Share-Based Payments

19/02/2023 – RBI’s Expected Loss (EL) – based Approach as per IND AS 109/IFRS 9 for Loan Loss provisioning by Banks



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WWW.ICMALIN

75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

WEBINT SERIES ON IND AS
Sunday, 12th February, 2023, 12:00 Noon onwards

Ind AS 102 - Share-Based Payments

 CMA Vijender Sharma President	CHIEF GUEST  Shri Ivor Anil Misquith Co-Founder/Executive Director of Indirent Financial Services Limited	RESOURCE PERSON  CMA Dr. Gopal Krishna Raju
 CMA Rakesh Bhalla Vice President	COORDINATOR  CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay Council Member	
 CMA (Dr.) K Ch A V S N Murthy Council Member		

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75 Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav

WEBINT
**RBI's Expected Loss (EL)-Based Approach
as per Ind AS 109/IFRS 9 for Loan Loss
Provisioning by Banks**
Sunday, 19th February, 2023, 12:00 Noon onwards

 CMA Vijender Sharma President	CHIEF GUEST  Ms. Chitra H Chief Financial Officer The South Indian Bank Ltd.	RESOURCE PERSON  CMA Dr. Gopal Krishna Raju
 CMA Rakesh Bhalla Vice President	COORDINATOR  CMA Chittaranjan Chattopadhyay Council Member	
 CMA (Dr.) K Ch A V S N Murthy Council Member		

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Directorate of Certificate in Accounting Technicians

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