THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF STUDENT ASSOCIATION

SOUTHEREN INDIAN CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS STUDENT ASSOCIATION

SEPTEMBER

NEWSLETTER





SOUTHERN INDIA CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS STUDENTS ASSOCIATION

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CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE



DEAR CA ASPIRANTS,

"EXCELLENCE IS NOT A SKILL, IT IS AN ATTITUDE."

As the world of accountancy
continues to evolve amidst
rapid technological advancements
and shifting global standards,
September serves as a timely reminder
for aspiring Chartered Accountants
to remain agile,
innovative, and ethically grounded.
The profession today is not just about mastering
numbers, but about building trust,
adapting to international best practices,
and contributing to resilient economies.
Let this month ignite fresh curiosity,
diligent learning, and a spirit of
global citizenship
as you prepare
to shape the future of accountancy.

ACADEMIC EXCELLENCE: PREPARING FOR THE EDGE

With exams drawing nearer, your preparation must now transform into precision. Focus on clarity of concepts, application in practical scenarios, and exam-oriented practice. Revise strategically; prioritize high-weightage topics, simulate exam conditions through mock tests, and polish your presentation and time management skills. Remember, revision is not about relearning everything but consolidating what you already know with confidence and control.

ARTICLESHIP: FROM LEARNING TO PROFESSIONALISM

For those pursuing articleship, this is more than a training phase-it is your initiation into the profession's real-world challenges. Observe, ask questions, and learn from seniors as they analyse transactions and tackle complex situations. Strive to balance academic obligations with professional tasks, for this synergy not only strengthens exam preparation but also shapes you into a versatile Chartered Accountant ready for tomorrow's opportunities.

NEWS WRAPPED UP

DAILY NEWS

Word • Business • Finance • Lifestyle • Travel • Sport • Weather



1) Launch of "GST Bachat Utsav" campaign: On 22 September the government announced this initiative alongside GST reforms, promoting savings and swadeshi purchases.

2) Two new Ramsar Convention wetlands in BiharGokul Jalashay and Udaipur Jheel – raising its national total to 93 wetlands of international importance

TOP STORY

India defeated Pakistan by 5 wickets in the final on 28 September 2025 at the Dubai International Cricket Stadium. Pakistan were bowled out for 146 in 19.1 overs and India chased it down, finishing at 150/5 in 19.4 overs.



Notes



3) Major new agency planned: The government approved in-principle establishment of GatiShakti Transport Planning & Research Organisation (GTPRO) to integrate transport sectors (rail, shipping, aviation, logistics).

2) Trade diplomacy: The European Commission's Trade Commissioner visited India (from ~11 Sept) for free-trade talks with India, signalling possible new E.U.-India trade deal momentum.



TECHNICAL ARTICLE

THE AUDIT EVIDENCE AND AUDIT TRAIL IN THE DIGITAL ERA

ABSTRACT

The digital era has revolutionized the field of auditing by transforming the methods and tools used to collect audit evidence and maintain the audit trails. This paper explores the impact of digital technologies on audit practices, highlighting the benefits, challenges, and best practices for auditors to adapt to this evolving landscape.

INTRODUCTION

Digital auditing represents a significant evolution in the field of auditing, driven by rapid advancements in technology. Traditional auditing methods, which rely heavily on manual processes and physical documentation, are increasingly being supplemented or replaced by digital tools and techniques and it is crucial for auditors to remain effective and relevant in an environment where data volume and complexity are growing exponentially.

DIGITAL EVIDENCE - DEFINITION

Audit evidence refers to the information used by the auditor in arriving at the conclusions on the basis of which he forms his opinion. The auditor should obtain sufficient and appropriate evidence which enables the auditor to arrive at a conclusion and supports his opinion. Digital audit evidence refers to information that is electronically stored such as, files, databases or electronic communications. It plays a crucial role in verifying assertions made in financial statements and supporting the audit process.

BENEFITS OF DIGITAL AUDIT



SOURCE OF DIGITAL AUDIT EVIDENCE

The sources of digital audit evidence can be classified as Internal and externa sources.

Internal Sources: Enterprise Resource Planning: Examples of ERP systems include – SAP, Oracle and Microsoft Dynamics.

Accounting Software: Systems used for financial record – keeping such as quick books, xero, or sage, the general ledger entries, trial balances and financial statements along with internal databases.

Internal Control Systems: Logs from systems that control and monitor user access to sensitive data and systems. Examples of this include, Active Directory, role-based access control systems.

External Sources: Cloud Services: Cloud storage and services like Google Drive, Dropbox, and iCloud can also hold valuable evidence. Information stored in the cloud might include documents, images, and backups of mobile devices.

Digital Confirmations: External confirmations obtained from third parties, providing independent verification of certain information related to audit are also obtained in digital form these days which helps in increasing Security and Reliability of the confirmations obtained.

DOES DIGITAL AUDIT EVIDENCE SATISFY THE CHARACTERISTICS OF RELIABLE AUDIT EVIDENCE?

Digital audit evidence can be highly relevant as if often directly comes from the systems and process being audited. Digital evidence can be reliable if it is obtained from secure, controlled accurate systems. This includes using data encryption, access controls, and regular system audits to ensure data integrity. Digital evidence can be ample, as it involves large volumes of data that can be analyzed comprehensively. Digital evidence can be objective as it can be independently verified through various means, such as cross-referencing with other data sources or using digital signatures. However, auditors must also consider the potential for digital evidence to be manipulated or altered. To ensure reliability, auditors should evaluate the controls over the digital systems producing the evidence, use appropriate audit software and apply techniques such as data analytics to validate the evidence.

AUDIT TRAIL IN THE DIGITAL ERA

An audit trail is a sequential record detailing the history and events related to a specific transaction or ledger entry. Order audit trails provide evidence and information for regulators in cases of suspected fraud or illegal financial activity. India is the only country in the world, where reporting under Audit trail is the responsibility of Auditor. COMPONENTS OF AUDIT TRAIL The key components of audit trail includes the following: 1. Transaction Records with date and time stamps, user identification and event description including what was done, how it was done and relevant parameters or inputs. 2. System Logs including Access Logs and error logs. 3. File Access Records with details about file creations, modifications, deletions and access including user and time stamps. 4. Authentication and Authorization Logs with documentation of any changes in user roles or permissions. 5. Audit Trail Controls with mechanism to ensure that audit trail entries are tamper proof and archiving audit trail data to ensure it is preserved and can be accessed when needed. 6. Monitoring and review mechanisms to detect and respond to suspicious activities or anomalies. 7. Adherence to Regulator compliance and the documentation of same to ensure compliance.

After applying the above procedures, the auditor may conclude the following:

i. **Audit trail implemented:** Adequate audit trail has been implemented by management as required by the Accounts rules.

ii. **Audit trail partly implemented:** Management may not have identified all the software or records/ transactions on which audit trail should be implemented.

iii. **Audit trail not implemented:** The accounting software used by management, does not maintain audit trail log or such feature was not enabled throughout the audit period.

In the above cases, situation ii. & iii. would result in a modified/adverse reporting by the auditor.

With the help of Edit Log details, a good number of transactions regarding deletions, modifications and new insertions will be available, which will need specific verification by auditor to reach at a reasonable conclusion for ensuring correct reporting in ICFR and CARO report.

Reporting responsibility regarding Internal Financial Controls:

There is an Inverse Relationship between the assessed risk and audit trail findings, i.e., Higher the number of modifications, weaker the internal controls and vice-versa.

Where the feature of audit trail has not operated throughout the year, the auditor may need to appropriately modify his comment while reporting under ICFR only if the auditor finds other irregularities/audit lapses because mere non-availability of Audit Trail does not indicate material weakness in the Internal controls of the company.

Illustration 1

	A Ltd.	B Ltd.
Total No. of entries	1000	1000
Total Altered Entries	500	150
Total Deleted Entries	150	30
Internal Controls	**Weak**	**Effective**

In the given scenarios, the auditor will assess the existence & operating effectiveness of controls and issue a report thereon. Illustrative list of controls to be evaluated by the auditor in respect of audit trail:

i. Ensure that audit trail feature cannot be disabled or deactivated.
ii. Daily backup of audit trail on physical server in India. (Backups in the form of Offline media such as tapes, CDs, pen drives and even hard copy printouts of such backup may not meet the requirements of the provisions under Rule 3)
iii. Restrictions on deletion & alteration rights of entries to authorised persons only.
iv. Establishing robust SOPs and MIS checks regarding audit trail implementation.
v. Periodic review mechanism for nature of alterations made to be done, say, on a weekly basis or as per the discretion of the management.

REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY UNDER CARO:

Audit trail though not a specific requirement of CARO, but a robust audit trail plays a vital role in supporting the objectives of CARO by providing reliable data, transparency and efficient audit processes while reporting correctly. For instance: If the software of a company does not have the audit trail feature, then the stock balances under books of account cannot be considered valid base for reporting under Clause (ii)(a) of CARO, 2020.

Hence, the audit trail feature can support CARO reporting by

- Providing evidences for audit findings
- establishes transparency in audit procedures
- Justifiable and reliable conclusion to stakeholders
- Improving overall audit efficiency

REPORTING RESPONSIBILITY UNDER TAX AUDIT REPORT (TAR):

Even though the audit trail feature is not a mandatory requirement under the TAR, audit trail ensures accurate and reliable tax assessments. Let us understand the same with the help of an example-

1. Suppose under a tax audit, the taxpayer reconciled all the violations made under Section 40A(3), the same is now traceable through audit trail feature.
2. Any deviation in key ratios affecting the financial position of the company can be easily traced with the help of audit trail.

The audit trail feature also enables the tax authorities to efficiently assess tax liabilities, avoid tax evasions, ensure fairness in the tax system during scrutiny. The above authorities may demand edit log details for the purpose of enquiry or as the case may be. Hence, it can be concluded that the auditor has an enhanced responsibility and his reporting can be considered more reliable in depicting a true and fair view of a company.

TECHNOLOGIES ENHANCING AUDIT TRAILS Blockchain: A blockchain is a digital ledger created to capture transactions conducted among various parties in a network. It is a peer-to-peer, internet-based distributed ledger which includes all transactions since its creation. Every entry into a blockchain is a transaction that represents an exchange of value between participants (i.e., a digital asset that represents rights, obligations or ownership). The acceptance of a transaction into a reliable blockchain may constitute sufficient appropriate audit evidence for certain financial statement assertions such as the occurrence of the transaction (e.g., that an asset recorded on the blockchain has transferred from a seller to a buyer). Artificial Intelligence: AI-powered systems can capture and analyze audit trails on auto-pilot and provide a chronological record of activities, mitigating the risk of errors or omissions. Cloud Audit Tools: Cloud service providers like AWS, google cloud, and Azzure offer native audit logging and monitoring services. They also provide detailed logs of user activities and changes to cloud resources.

TECHNOLOGIES ENHANCING AUDIT TRAILS

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CHALLENGES IN DIGITAL AUDITING

• The sheer magnitude and diversity of digital data sources pose significant challenges for auditors in terms of data acquisition, validation, and analysis1. • The emergence of cybersecurity threats further complicates digital auditing. Ensuring data privacy and safeguarding against breaches are critical concerns. • While data analytics tools can unveil hidden patterns and anomalies, auditors need to understand and effectively use these tools to extract meaningful insights. • Keeping up with rapidly evolving technologies (such as blockchain, AI, and RPA) is essential. Auditors must adapt to new tools and methodologies.

CONCLUSION

The transition from traditional to digital auditing methods presents several challenges including data integrity, security and the management of large data sets. However, the adoption of comprehensive audit trails and sophisticated monitoring tools ensures that auditors can effectively track and verify every transaction and system activity. Looking ahead, the continued evolution of technology promises to further revolutionize the auditing field. Future advancements in AI, Machine learning, and blockchain technology are expected to provide more powerful tools for auditors, enabling deeper insights and more proactive risk management.

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AI AND AUTOMATION IN AUDIT: CHANGING THE ROLE OF AUDITORS

Introduction: The Dawn of a New Era in Auditing

The world of auditing, long dominated by manual processes and traditional risk-based approaches, is now at the threshold of a technological revolution. As industries embrace digitization, auditors too are facing the imperative to transform. Among the most significant forces driving this change is Artificial Intelligence (AI). No longer just a futuristic concept, AI is actively reshaping how audits are planned, conducted, and reported.

In today's dynamic regulatory landscape, where data volumes have exploded and financial transactions are becoming increasingly complex, the need for intelligent, scalable, and efficient audit tools has never been more urgent. AI, with its ability to analyse vast datasets at high speed and accuracy, offers a solution that is not only efficient but also transformative. Technologies such as machine learning (ML), natural language processing (NLP), and robotic process automation (RPA) are enabling auditors to go beyond mere compliance checks to providing real-time assurance, predictive insights, and deep anomaly detection.

Globally, audit firms are already investing heavily in AI. PwC's "Halo", Deloitte's "Argus", and EY's "Helix" are just a few examples of AI-powered platforms being used to modernize audit processes. Even in India, the ICAI and several top-tier audit firms have begun integrating AI-based solutions to enhance audit quality and meet stakeholder expectations.

But while the technology offers exciting possibilities, it also raises important questions. What skills will future auditors need? How will the auditor's role evolve? What ethical and regulatory safeguards should be in place?

This paper explores these key themes, starting with an overview of traditional auditing, tracing the emergence of AI tools, highlighting real-world applications, and analysing the risks, opportunities, and future direction of auditing in the age of artificial intelligence.

Traditional Auditing: Foundations and Limitations

Traditionally, auditors have been responsible for verifying financial statements, assessing the design and effectiveness of internal controls, and ensuring compliance with accounting and regulatory standards. Much of this work has been manually intensive, involving tasks such as vouching, verification, sampling, reconciliations, and documentation reviews.

While these methods have served the profession well for decades, they are not without their flaws. Manual audits are time-consuming, limited in scope (due to sampling), and vulnerable to human bias or oversight. Moreover, with the exponential increase in transactional data and growing complexity of business models, the traditional approach is becoming increasingly inadequate.

For example, consider an auditor examining thousands of sales invoices or general ledger entries. Due to time constraints, only a sample can be tested, which leaves room for undetected fraud or errors. In such an environment, the need for smarter tools becomes apparent.

Emergence of AI in Auditing

AI technologies are addressing these limitations by enabling auditors to process and analyse full data sets with precision and speed. Some of the major AI tools used in auditing include:

- Machine Learning (ML): These algorithms learn from historical data to identify patterns, detect anomalies, and make predictions. In audit, ML can flag suspicious transactions, estimate expected balances, or classify expenses.
- Natural Language Processing (NLP): NLP is used to review contracts, lease agreements, or board meeting minutes to extract relevant clauses or identify non-standard terms.
- Robotic Process Automation (RPA): RPA automates repetitive audit tasks like data entry, reconciliations, and document classification.
- Predictive Analytics: These models forecast future risks or trends based on historical data, supporting audit planning and risk assessment.

Examples of AI in auditing:

- Mind Bridge AI Auditor: Uses machine learning to detect anomalies in financial data and evaluate transaction risk.
- EY Helix and Deloitte Argus: Analyse large volumes of contracts and journal entries to identify unusual items and improve audit coverage.
- ACL Robotics (now Galvanize): Automates processes like journal entry testing, control evaluation, and issue tracking.

Case Studies and Practical Applications

A large multinational audit firm deployed Mind Bridge AI to assess risk in the general ledger of a mid-sized client. The platform flagged transactions that were inconsistent with prior-year data or occurred at unusual times. These insights enabled the auditor to focus on truly high-risk areas, saving time and improving audit quality.

In India, a Tier-1 firm used NLP to review thousands of lease contracts for a real estate company to ensure Ind AS 116 compliances. The AI tool automatically extracted key terms (e.g., lease period, payment terms) and flagged any inconsistencies.

These real-world cases demonstrate how AI is already enhancing audit efficiency, coverage, and assurance levels.

Benefits of AI in Auditing

- **Enhanced Accuracy:** AI reduces the chances of overlooking errors or fraud, as it can analyse entire datasets rather than just samples.
- **Increased Efficiency:** Tasks like reconciliations, journal entry testing, and documentation reviews can be automated, freeing up auditor time.
- **Real-Time Monitoring**: With continuous auditing, AI can detect issues as they happen, rather than relying on periodic reviews.
- **Deeper Insights:** AI generates predictive analytics and trend analysis that add strategic value to management and stakeholders.
- **Improved Risk Assessment:** AI helps in better scoping and prioritizing audit efforts based on transaction-level risk analysis.

Challenges and Limitations

Despite its benefits, AI adoption in auditing is not without challenges:

- **Data Privacy and Confidentiality:** Auditors must ensure that sensitive client data handled by AI tools is secure and compliant with data protection laws.
- **Algorithm Transparency (Black Box Risk):** Some AI models are difficult to interpret, which may affect the auditor's ability to justify conclusions.
- **Skills Gap:** Many auditors lack the technical expertise to work with AI tools. Upskilling in data science and analytics is essential.
- **Cost and Implementation:** Smaller firms may face barriers in accessing or integrating sophisticated AI platforms.
- **Lack of Standards:** There is no universally accepted framework for the use of AI in auditing, leading to inconsistency in practices.

The Changing Role of the Auditor

AI is not replacing auditors but augmenting them. The auditor of the future will:

- Serve as an interpreter of AI outputs rather than a data gatherer.
- Focus on areas that require professional scepticism, ethical judgment, and communication.
- Play an advisory role, offering insights derived from AI analyses.

Key skills for future auditors include:

- Digital literacy and understanding of data structures.
- Critical thinking and interpretation of automated findings.
- Ability to evaluate ethical implications of AI decisions.
- Strong communication to explain complex data to stakeholders.

ICAI Initiatives and Indian Context

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) has been proactive in recognizing the importance of AI in the profession. Through its Digital Accounting and Assurance Board (DAAB), ICAI promotes:

- Guidance notes and research papers on AI and automation in audit.
- Training and certification programs in emerging technologies.
- Collaboration with technology partners to create audit tools suited for Indian contexts.

ICAI's vision aligns with the Government of India's focus on digitization, transparency, and improved governance. With tools like e-invoicing, GSTN, and TReDS generating massive audit-relevant data, AI-driven auditing becomes not just useful but necessary.

The Road Ahead: Vision for 2030 and Beyond

The future auditor will be a hybrid professional: part financial expert, part data scientist, and part ethical guardian.

As AI models evolve, auditors must:

- Embrace lifelong learning to stay current with technology trends.
- Advocate for ethical use of AI and contribute to setting professional standards.
- Collaborate with IT, legal, and compliance teams to ensure AI tools meet audit objectives.

By 2030, we may see the emergence of "Cognitive Auditors"—professionals who seamlessly interact with AI systems to deliver real-time assurance and advisory services. Blockchain, IoT, and generative AI will further shape audit methodology, making audits more predictive, proactive, and integrated.

CONCLUSION

Artificial Intelligence is not a threat but an opportunity for the auditing profession. It enables auditors to enhance audit quality, reduce costs, and add greater value to stakeholders. As the role of auditors evolves from traditional verification to strategic insight, embracing AI becomes essential.

Audit professionals, educational institutions, and regulators like ICAI must work together to build a future-ready workforce. With the right mindset, ethical foundation, and technological adaptation, the future auditor will thrive in a world driven by intelligence—both artificial and human.

WHY THE MOON COOLED DOWN AND DIED SO QUICKLY

The moon, however, is very tiny, and
the whole face of it, which
only about
you loo
earth,
amoun
the mo
more
and
pieces
these
equa
surf
teen
are
The
cor
big
It
ins
fift
is
That
much
done,
accour
and li
the cha
which s
was "
cooli
upo
mo
of
wa
to
T
Th
moon lo
shows that
earth varies very little, and that is so.
The reason is, of course, that the moon
travels round the earth in a path which
is very nearly, but not quite, a circle.

we find that she keeps the
towards us. Indeed, we ha
nd never can see, more
oon's surface,
half. The reas
inning u
rth, and
elf in
go o
, th
mo
t as
arth
the
on'
o
ur f
rresp
her
BET
ke t
t w
l it
e sic
ped
ery
ogra
"as
mo
ne i
ae fa
s a
an
ha
nem
e-ha
ther
t a m
k at
e do n
ace we al
well, but we see at once wha
that made the appearance of a f
The moon's surface is richly
with markings, the largest of



Recession there, recession here, recession everywhere!

Finance experts and researchers have been talking about the world being on the verge of recession for quite a while now. In this article, we will delve deeper into what this actually means on the entire picture, means to us, and what we can do to avoid any harm.

What is recession?

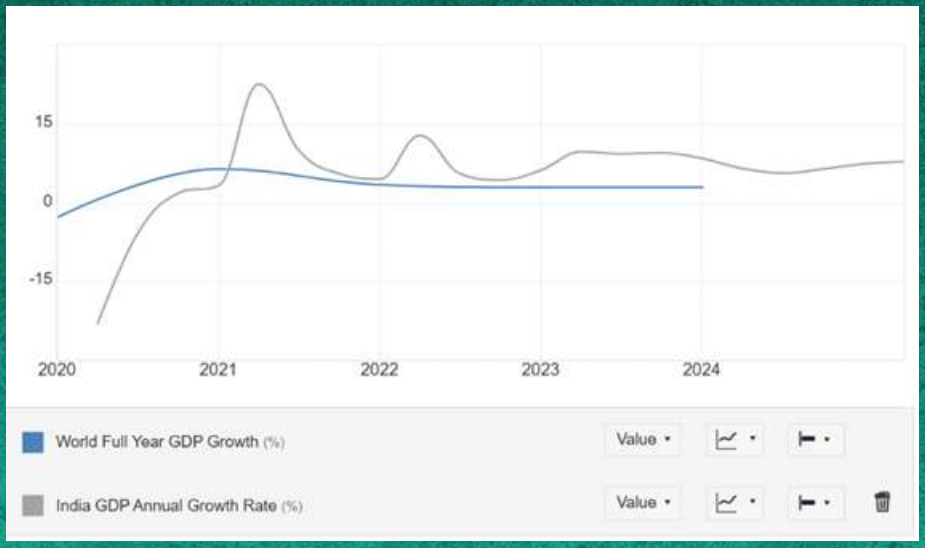
Recession is a period of economic decline characterized by a decrease in gross domestic product (GDP), which is a measure of the total value of goods and services produced by an economy. It can also include decreases in income, employment, and trade, usually lasting for at least two consecutive quarters.

In simple words, recession is when the spending in the economy slows down because every participant in the economy has very less dispensable income.

Now that we have a brief understanding about recession, we'll delve deeper into learning why experts claim that we are in the verge of one. For that, we'll look into some key indicators of a recession:

GDP growth (Decline – in this case)

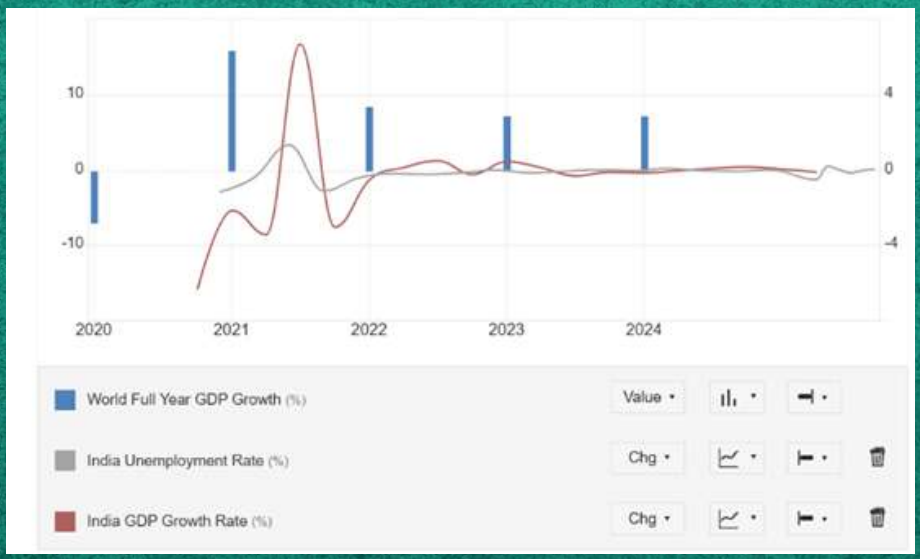
The standard macroeconomic definition of a recession is two consecutive quarters of negative GDP growth. Let's take a look at the trend of how the world GDP has performed in the past and if It shows any sign of recession.



The world and the Indian GDP trendline, although not showing any signs of decline, is not showing any sign of growth as well. Various sources, including the OECD and IMF, indicate that this slowdown is influenced by ongoing geopolitical tensions, rising protectionism, and trade-related disruptions, especially due to higher US tariffs impacting global trade and investment.

<u>Rising unemployment:</u>

The lack of disposable income with the business in turn lead to job cuts and layoffs. We have been facing job cuts since the lockdown and it is only getting worse. For instance, lets look at the following graph



This graph talks about change in unemployment vs change in GDP. The GDP is stable, however, the unemployment is seeming to fluctuate, which is an indicator of economic slowdown.

Finance related indicators:
Valuation multiple – shiller PE Ratio or CAPE Ratio:
The CAPE ratio, or Shiller P/E ratio, uses real earnings per share (EPS) averaged over 10 years to adjust for economic cycles, helping investors assess market valuation. "CAPE" in CAPE ratio stands for cyclically adjusted price-to-earnings. The ratio is also known as the Shiller P/E ratio, named for Yale University professor Robert Shiller, who popularized it.
The CAPE ratio is calculated by dividing a stock's current share price by its average inflation-adjusted earnings over the past 10 years.

$$CAPE\ \text{ratio} = \frac{\text{Share price}}{10 - \text{year average, inflation} - \text{adjusted earnings}}$$

Let`s simplify the equation. Share price means the cost of a share and 10-yr average inflation adjusted earnings per share means nothing but returns. Hence, the equation when simplified is

$$CAPE\ Ratio = \frac{Share\ price\ i.e., Cost\ of\ a\ share}{Earnings\ i.e., Return}$$

The CAPE ratio for the S&P 500 climbed steadily in the second decade of this millennium as the economic recovery in the United States gathered momentum, and stock prices reached record levels. As of June 2024, the CAPE ratio stood at 35.49, compared with its long-term average of 16.80.3 The fact that the ratio had previously only exceeded 30 in 1929 and 2000 triggered a raging debate about whether the elevated value of the ratio portends a major market correction.

Yield curve inversion – best indicators

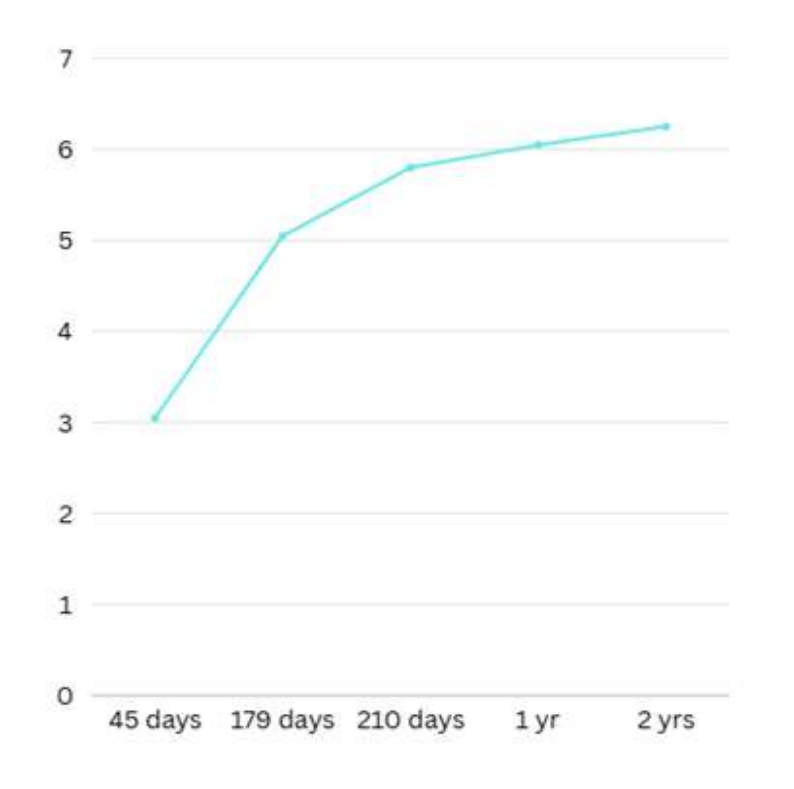
Before we learn about yield curve inversion, well learn about how banks give us returns. When a particular amount is invested in a bank account, the return (interest on the fixed deposits) is directly related to the total amount of time the amount is invested with them.

For instance, here is the chart of the interest rates offered by SBI on their Fixed deposit schemes:

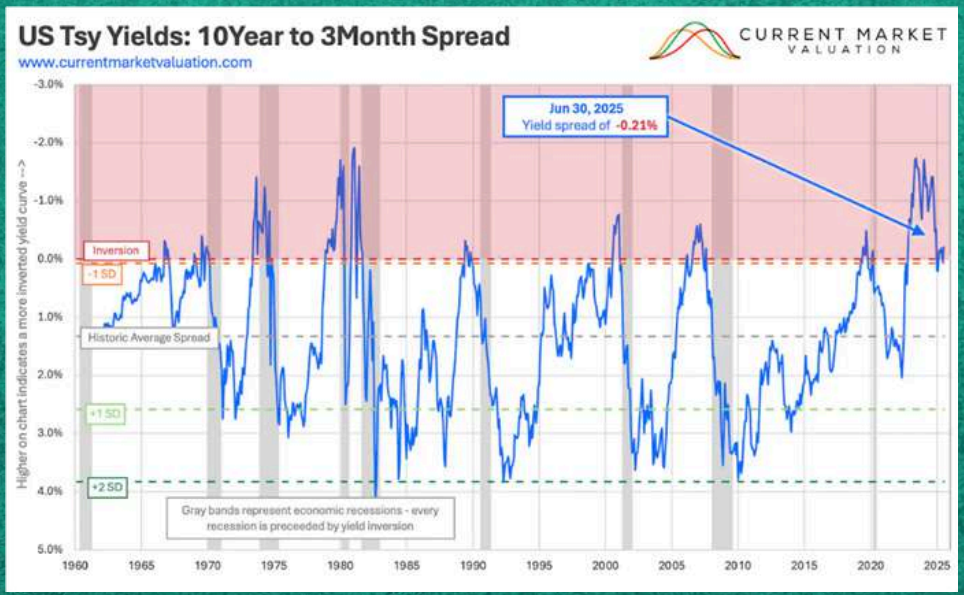
Tenors	Existing Rates for Public w.e.f. 15/06/2025
7 days to 45 days	3.05
46 days to 179 days	5.05
180 days to 210 days	5.80
211 days to less than 1 year	6.05
1 Year to less than 2 years	6.25
2 years to less than 3 years	6.45
3 years to less than 5 years	6.30
5 years and up to 10 years	6.05

Notice how the interest is increasing as the days of investment increases.This proves our hypothesis. Why you may ask, well that's a discussion for another day.

Now, if we plot these interest rates against their time of investments on a graph, it would look something like this:



This is generally how a yield graph looks. But, when the economy is noticed to be offering yield inversion the graph should look like this:



The grey bars indicate economic recessions like the great depression, 2007 housing crisis, 2020 pandemic and so on. The graph is also showing a similar trend near 2025 which could mean a recession upcoming.

What this could mean for us?

Recession might mean increasing in unemployment, lesser spending due to pessimism amount consumers and significant reduction in the demand for goods and services. In turn it might also lead to a significant reduction in prices of commodities of non-conspicuous nature.

What can our financial reaction be?

Taking a page from finance legend Warren Buffett, Berkshire Hathaway amassed an extraordinary $344 billion in cash by mid-2025. This cash pile accounted for nearly a third of the company's total assets—an all-time high that serves as a powerful safety net during uncertain times in the market.

Loshini Roopkumar
SRO0737682


CREATIVE
CORNER


WRITERS
CLUB
ACTIVITIES

கரைத் தாண்டும் இக்கடற் பயணத்தில், என் படகிற்கு
துடுப்பாக நீ வந்தாய். மேகமெல்லாம் கருத்து மழை
பொழியும் நேரம், புதைந்திருந்த புன்னகை பூத்திருந்த
தருணம். கண்கள் பேசியபடி கரங்கள் கோர்த்தபடி
நிலவின் ஒளியில் மின்னிய என் மலர்க்கொடி.
அளவில்லா அன்பாலே மலர்ந்த காதல்
விடைக்கிடைத்துத் தொலைத்த மறுஉயிர்த் தேடல்.
கரையை நோக்கியே இக்கால தாமதம்
காத்திருக்கிறேன் கேட்கவே உன்காதல் சம்மதம். கடும்
மழையிலும் புயலிலும் கைநழுவாத துடுப்பு,
கடும்கோபத்திலே தொலைந்த இறைவா இதென்ன
படைப்பு. மாற்றத்தினைத் தேடியே மறுகரை நோக்கி
கண்ணீரும் காதலாக் காகிதமும்
கவிதையாக மாற வேண்டி!!!

PRASATH
SRO0733841

REFINED BY THE JOURNEY

RISE, WANDERER
WHEN THE DAYS FEEL LONG AND DREAMS SEEM FAR,
WHEN HOPE FLICKERS FAINT LIKE A DYING STAR,
REMEMBER-STORMS DON'T LAST, NOR NIGHT STAY BLUE,
THE DAWN IS QUIETLY WAITING FOR YOU.
YOU ARE NOT LOST, JUST FINDING YOUR WAY,
ONE SILENT BATTLE, ONE MORE DAY.
NOT EVERY CLIMB IS MEANT TO BE FAST-
SOME ROADS ARE WINDING, BUILT TO LAST.
THE CRACKS YOU CARRY, THE TEARS YOU HIDE, ARE SIGNS OF STRENGTH, NOT WOUNDS TO CHIDE.
FOR EVEN THE OAK ONCE BENT WITH STRAIN, AND STILL IT ROSE THROUGH WIND AND RAIN.
SO TAKE YOUR TIME, BREATHE IN DEEP, GREAT THINGS GROW FROM ROOTS THAT SLEEP. YOU'RE NOT BEHIND, YOU'RE BEING REFINED-
A MASTERPIECE, PATIENTLY DESIGNED.
MARINETTE AGRESTE
2025-05-20
FROM VIVO NOTES

ANU KEERTHANA
SRO0769301

SICASA BUZZ

MENTAL HEALTH WORKSHOP









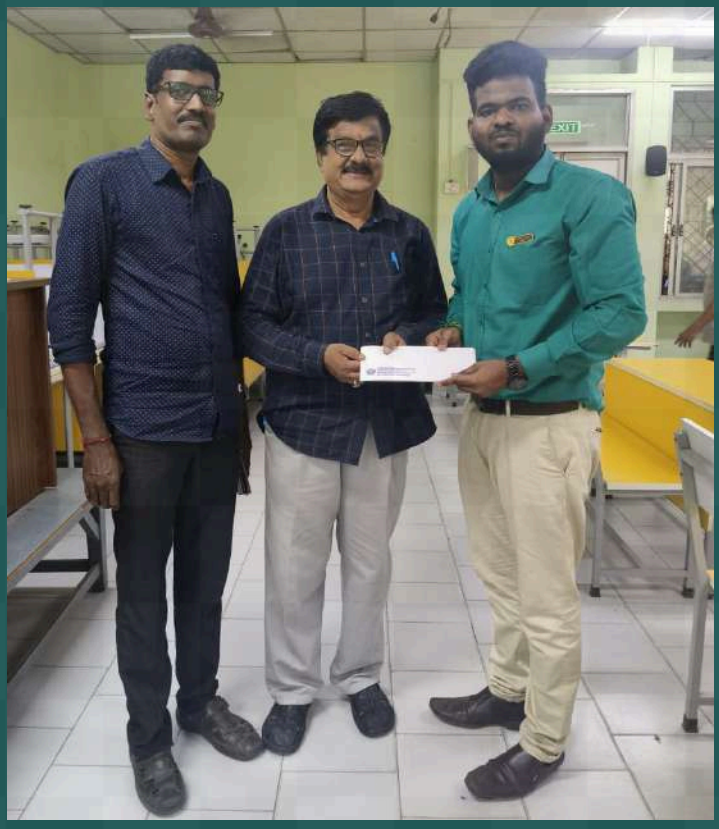
NATIONAL TALENT SEARCH

CHESS, SKETCHING, INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC









AURA AI WORKSHOP







VOLUNTEERS MEET



with over 100 participants attending the Volunteers' Meet held on 21st September 2025 at ICAI

vol•un•teer
/ˌvälənˈtir/
one who uses their talents and gifts to serve others



PUZZLE

WORD SCRAMBLE

Scrambled Word	Clue
G T B D U E	A plan for saving and spending money.
E T R I N T S E	The cost of borrowing money.
O E I C N M	The money an individual or business receives.
T P Y E N A L	A required payment for breaking a rule or contract.
I S T O P R F	The financial gain when revenues exceed costs.
E P E X E S N	Money spent on goods and services.
E R E N E V U	The total income generated by a business.
N S T M I N E T V E	Putting money into something with the expectation of future returns.
R D A T R E	A person who buys and sells financial assets.
T E D B	Money owed or due.
I T E S L I B A I L	Legal financial obligations to other parties.
C S H A	Money in the form of coins or banknotes.
O M C M N S I S O	A fee paid to a broker for executing a trade.
I N F X	Foreign currency exchange markets.
A R K E M T	Where securities are bought and sold.

ATTENTION!!

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EDITORIAL

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