

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
(Deemed to be University Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)
Coimbatore – 641 021.

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CORE – DIRECT TAXATION - II

Learning Outcome

Direct Taxation-II represents the deductions to be made while computing Gross Total Income with respect to certain payments and income. This course clearly explains the procedure for Assessment of Individuals, HUF, Firm and Association of Person, Advance Payment of tax and Avoidance of double taxation. It reveals the concept of tax deducted at source and authorities of Income Tax Act.

Course Objective

- To provide working knowledge in the framework of Taxation system in India.
- To impart the students knowledge on Assessment of Individual, HUF and Firm.

UNIT I

Deductions - Deductions allowable from Gross Total Income in respect of certain payment and receipts (Sec 80).

UNIT II

Individuals and HUF - Assessment of Individuals - Assessment of Hindu Undivided Family - Co-operative societies, Trust and Political party.

UNIT III

Partnership Firms and Association of Persons: Assessment of Partnership firms and Association of Persons - Taxation for non-residence.

UNIT IV

Collection and Recovery of Tax - Advance Payment of Tax - Tax Deducted at Source - Penalties for offences under Income Tax Act - Double Taxation avoidances agreement.

UNIT V

Tax Administration: Authorities under the Income Tax Act and Assessment procedure under Income Tax Act - Filing of Return of Income.

Note: Distribution of marks for theory and problems shall be 40% and 60 % respectively.

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SUGGESTED READING:

TEXT BOOKS

1. Gaur, & Narang, K.L. (2016). *Income Tax Law and Practice* (14th ed). Ludhiana: Kalyani Publishers.

REFERENCES

- 1 Mehrothra. (2016). *Income Tax Law and Practice*, New Delhi: Snow White publications.
2. Jayaprakash Reddy. (2016). *Taxation* (1st ed.). New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
3. DinkarePagarae. (2016). *Direct Tax*. New Delhi: Sultan Chand and Sons.
4. Dr. Vasani, M.S. (2016). *Direct Taxation Ready Reckoner* (26th ed.). LexisNexis.

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION*(Deemed to be University Established Under Section 3 of UGC Act 1956)***Coimbatore – 641 021.****LECTURE PLAN
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

STAFF NAME: N.SUMATHI & P.KALAIVANI

SUBJECT NAME: DIRECT TAXATION – II

SEMESTER: IV

SUB.CODE:16PAU402

CLASS: II B.COM PA

UNIT I

S. No	Lecture Duration (hour)	Topics to be Covered	Support Materials
1	1	Introduction – Deductions u/s 80 on G.T.T	T:2/492
2	1	Deductions allowable from G.T.T	T:2/493
3	1	Income not eligible for claiming deduction u/s 80	T:2/493
4	1	Deduction in respect certain payment u/s 80C	T:2/494
5	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80C	T:2/499
6	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80D	T:2/504
7	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80DD	T:2/506
8	1	Deduction in respect certain payment u/s 80G	T:2/509-514
9	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80G	T:2/515
10	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80GG	T:2/516
11	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80G	T:2/518
12	1	Deduction in respect certain payment u/s 80IA	T:2/520
13	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80IA	T:2/521
14	1	Deduction in respect certain payment u/s 80IA-80U	T:2/555
15	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80C	T:2/556
16	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80C	T:2/558
17	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/560
18	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/561
19	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/563
20	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/564
21	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/565
22	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/567
23	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/569
24	1	Problems to be worked out on deduction u/s 80	T:2/569
25	1	Recapitulation and Important Question Discussion	
Total No. of Hours planned for Unit – I			25 Hours

UNIT II

S. No	Lecture Duration (hour)	Topics to be Covered	Support Materials
1	1	Assessment of individual – income received from individual	T:4/23
2	1	Computation of tax liability	T:4/24
3	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability	T:4/26
4	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability	T:4/29
5	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability	T:4/35
6	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability	T:4/41
7	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability	T:4/48
8	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability	T:4/53
9	1	Assessment of HUF - Assessment of partition	T:4/62
10	1	Assessment of HUF – Tax liability HUF	T:4/64
11	1	Problems to be worked out -computation of tax liability HUF	T:4/67
12	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability HUF	T:4/68
13	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability HUF	T:4/69
14	1	Problems to be worked out on computation of tax liability HUF	T:4/73
15	1	Assessment of Cooperative societies	T:4/197
16	1	Assessment of Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/197
17	1	Tax liability of Cooperative society	T:4/198
18	1	Problems to be worked out -Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/199
19	1	Problems to be worked out -Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/201
20	1	Problems to be worked out -Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/202
21	1	Problems to be worked out -Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/45
22	1	Problems to be worked out -Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/46
23	1	Problems to be worked out -Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/51
24	1	Problems to be worked out -Cooperative society – Deduction	T:4/71
25	1	Recapitulation and Important Question Discussion	
Total No. of Hours planned for Unit – I			25 Hours

UNIT III

S. No	Lecture Duration (hour)	Topics to be Covered	Support Materials
1	1	Assessment of partnership firm- meaning	T:4/75
2	1	Assessment of firm /LLP u/s 184	T:4/77
3	1	Computation of total income of firm	T:4/79
4	1	Assessment of firm LLP u/s 185	T:4/80
5	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/82
6	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/84
7	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/85
8	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/86
9	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/87
10	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/88
11	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/89
12	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/92
13	1	Problems to be worked out on Assessment of firm LLP	T:4/97
14	1	Ultimate tax liability – set off carry forward	T:4/115
15	1	Assessment of association of person	T:4/129
16	1	Rate of tax for AOP – Tax liability	T:4/132
17	1	Problems to be worked out on Rate of tax for AOP	T:4/133
18	1	Problems to be worked out on Rate of tax for AOP	T:4/135
19	1	Problems to be worked out on Rate of tax for AOP	T:4/136
20	1	Problems to be worked out on Rate of tax for AOP	T:4/137
21	1	Problems to be worked out on Rate of tax for AOP	T:4/139
22	1	Problems to be worked out on Rate of tax for AOP	T:4/141
23	1	Recapitulation and Important Question Discussion	
Total No. of Hours planned for Unit – I			25 Hours

UNIT IV

S. No	Lecture Duration (hour)	Topics to be Covered	Support Materials
1	1	Collection of tax – introduction – DTS	T:5/49
2	1	Rate of TDS – from different heads	T:5/50
3	1	Rate of TDS - from different heads	T:5/60
4	1	Furnishing of statement of tax deduction	T:5/62
5	1	Requirement of PAN – No collection tax	T:5/65
6	1	Payment advance tax – installment tax	T:5/70
7	1	Interest of default in furnishing return of income	T:5/72
8	1	Recovery of tax and refunds	T:5/76
9	1	Payment of tax – modes of recovery of tax	T:5/77
10	1	Recovery of tax with foreign countries	T:5/79
11	1	Recovery of penalty, fine, interest etc.	T:5/80
12	1	Refund of tax	T:5/82
13	1	Claim of refund by Assessee	T:5/83
14	1	Penalties and prosecutions	T:5/105
15	1	Penalties and prosecutions	T:5/107
16	1	Power to reduce penalty in certain case	T:5/109
17	1	Summary of provision relating to penalties	T:5/111
18	1	Prosecution to be at the instance of commission	T:5/113
19	1	Prosecution to be at the instance of commission	T:5/117
20	1	Powers of commissioner to grand prosecution	T:5/115
21	1	Powers of commissioner to grand immunity penalty	T:5/111
22	1	Procedure to imposing penalty	T:5/110
23	1	Certain attence to be non-cognizable	T:5/117
24	1	Recapitulation and Important Question Discussion	
Total No. of Hours planned for Unit – I			25 Hours

UNIT V

S. No	Lecture Duration (hour)	Topics to be Covered	Support Materials
1	1	Administration of income tax act	T:5/2
2	1	Income tax authorities	T:5/3
3	1	Central board of direct tax (CBDT)	T:5/4
4	1	Powers of tax authorities	T:5/8
5	1	Authorities authorized to issue orders regarding- search and seizure	T:5/10
6	1	Application of seized assets	T:5/14
7	1	Power of survey – call for information	T:5/15
8	1	Disclosure of information regarding certain authority	T:5/16
9	1	Procedure of assessment , filing of return	T:5/18-19
10	1	Informative accompany the return	T:5/21
11	1	Permanent account number (PAN), and its penalty (if not have)	T:5/23-24
12	1	Sighing of return	T:5/27
13	1	Process assessment by various forms	T:5/28
14	1	Problems to be worked out	T:5/33
15	1	Compulsory best judgment assessment	T:5/34
16	1	Time limit for completion of assessment	T:5/35
17	1	Reference to dispute resolution panel	T:5/36
18	1	Discretionary best judgment assessment	T:5/37
19	1	Assessment incase of search	T:5/42
20	1	Requisition for search conducted	T:5/45
21	1	Recapitulation and Important Question Discussion	
22	1	Revision: Discussion of Previous Year ESE Question Papers	
23	1	Discussion of Previous Year ESE Question Papers	
24	1	Discussion of Previous Year ESE Question Papers	
Total No. of Hours planned for Unit – I			25 Hours

TEXT BOOK:

T1: Guar.V.P, Narang.D.B, Paja Guar, Rajeev Pari, *“Income Tax Law and Practice*, Assessment Year 2017-2018. 45th Edition Kalyani Publishers, Ludhiana, New Delhi.

WEB ADDRESS

W1: www.incometax.gov.in

UNIT I

SYLLABUS

Deductions - Deductions allowable from Gross Total Income in respect of certain payment and receipts (Sec 80).
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DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME

In computing the total income of an assessee, deductions specified under sections 80C to 80U will be allowed from his Gross Total Income. However, the aggregate amount of deductions under this chapter shall not, in any case, exceed the gross total income of the assessee.

Total Income =

Gross Total Income – Deductions under sections 80C to 80U.

These deductions are divided into two categories. They are:

- A. Deductions in respect of certain payments
- B. Deductions in respect of certain incomes.

Deductions in respect of certain payments

SECTION 80C: Deduction in respect of life insurance premia, deferred annuity, contributions to provident fund, subscription to certain equity shares or debentures, etc. Persons Covered: Individual /HUF.

Eligible Amount: Any sums paid or deposited in the previous year by the

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

assessee —

1. As **Life Insurance premium** to effect or keep in force insurance on life of (a) self, spouse and any child in case of individual and (b) any member, in case of HUF.

(i). Insurance premium should not exceed 20% of the actual capital sum assured, if the policy is issued before 1-04-2012.

(ii). The qualifying amount of life insurance premium on the insurance policy issued on or after 1-04-2012 shall not exceed 10% of the actual capital sum assured.

(iii). The qualifying amount of life insurance premium on an insurance policy issued on or after 1-04-2013 shall not exceed 15% of the actual capital sum assured if it is on the life of a person who is (a) a person with disability or a person with severe disability or (b) suffering from decease or aliment specified u/s 80DDB.

2. To effect or keep in force **a deferred annuity contract** on life of self, spouse and any child in case of individual. Such contract should not contain a provision for cash payment option in lieu of payment of annuity.

3. By way of **deduction from salary payable by or on behalf of the Government** to any individual for the purpose of securing to him a **deferred annuity** or making provision for his spouse or children. The sum so deducted does not exceed 1/5th of the salary.

4. As contribution (not being repayment of loan) by an individual to **Statutory Provident Fund**; i.e., any provident fund to which the Provident Funds Act, 1925, applies.

5. As contribution to **Public Provident Fund** scheme, 1968, in the name of self, spouse and any child in case of individual and any member in case of HUF.

6. As contribution by an employee to a **recognized provident fund**.

7. As contribution by an employee to an **approved superannuation fund**.

8. Any subscription to any such security of the central government or any such deposit scheme which is notified by the central govt.

9. Any sum deposited in a **10 year or 15 year account under the Post Office Savings Bank (CTD) Rules, 1959**, in the name of self and as a guardian of minor in case of individual and in the

11. As a contribution to Unit-linked Insurance Plan (ULIP) of UTI or LIC Mutual Fund (Dhanraksha plan) in the name of self, spouse and child in case of individual and any member in case of HUF.

12. To effect or to keep in force a contract for such annuity plan of the LIC (i.e., Jeevan Dhara, Jeevan Akshay and their upgradations) or any other insurer as referred to in by the Central Government.

13. As subscription to **any units of any Mutual Fund** referred u/s. 10(23D) **(Equity Linked Saving Schemes)**.

14. As a contribution by an individual to any **pension fund** set up by any Mutual Fund referred u/s 10(23D).

15. As subscription to any such deposit scheme of **National Housing Bank (NHB)**, or as a contribution to any such pension fund set up by NHB as notified by Central Government.

16. As subscription to **notified deposit schemes** of (a) Public sector company providing long-term finance for purchase/construction of residential houses in India or (b) Any authority constituted in India for the purposes of housing or planning, development or improvement of cities, towns and villages.

17. As **tuition fees** (excluding any payment towards any development fees or donation or payment of similar nature), to any university, college, school or other educational institution situated within India for the purpose of full-time education of any two children of individual.

18. Towards the cost of **purchase or construction of a residential house property** (including the repayment of loans taken from Government, bank, LIC, NHB, specified assessee's employer etc., and also the stamp duty, registration fees and other expenses for transfer of such house property to the assessee). The income from such house property should be chargeable to tax under the head "Income from house property".

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

19. As subscription to **equity shares or debentures** forming part of any eligible issue of capital of public company or any public financial institution **approved by Board**.

20. As **Term Deposit** (Fixed Deposit) **for 5 years or more with Scheduled Bank** in accordance with a scheme framed and notified by the Central Government.

21. As subscription to any notified bonds of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD).

22. In an account under the **Senior Citizen Savings Schemes Rules, 2004**.

23. As **five year term deposit** in an account under the **Post Office Time deposit Rules, 1981**.

Extent of Deduction: 100% of the amount invested or Rs. 1,00,000/- whichever is less. However, as per Section 80CCE, the total deduction the assessee can claim u/ss. 80C, 80CCC and 80CCD(1) shall be restricted in aggregate to Rs. 1,00,000/-.

SECTION 80CCC- Deduction In Respect of Contribution to Certain Pension Funds Persons Covered- Individual.

Eligible Amount- Deposit or payment made to LIC or any other insurer in the approved annuity plan for receiving pension.

Extent of Deduction- Least of amount paid or Rs. 1,00,000/- .

SECTION 80CCD- Deduction In Respect of Contribution to Pension Scheme of Central

Government

Persons Covered- Individual in the employment of Central Government or any other employer on or after 1-1-2004 or any other assessee being an individual.

Eligible Amount- Deposit or payment made by the employee and Central Government or individual under a pension scheme notified by the Central Government.

Extent of Deduction-A) Aggregate of (a) Amount paid or deposited by the

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

employee and (b) Amount paid or deposited by the Central Government. The total deduction shall be restricted to maximum 10% of salary.

B) Amount deposited by individual, subject to 10% of total income, in a previous year

80CCE- The aggregate amount of deductions under section 80C, section 80CCC and 80CCD shall not exceed Rs 1, 00,000.

Section 80CCG

Section 80CCG of the Income-tax Act is also called as Rajiv Gandhi Equity Savings Scheme, 2012 (RGESS). Any resident individual with income less than Rs 12 lakhs who uses demat account for the first time to buy notified shares, mutual funds or ETFs can claim 50% deduction on the invested amount. RGESS was introduced to encourage small investors to participate in the equity markets.

Eligibility

1. The assessee should be a new retail investor. This means you should be using a demat account the first time ever for equities. You should be using a new demat account or if you had a demat account you should have never traded in equities using it before.

2. The gross total income should not exceed Rs 12 lakhs.

3. Investment must be done in

(i) Shares belonging to BSE-100, NSE-100, maharatnas, navratnas or miniratnas. FPOs of these companies or IPOs of PSUs with 51% government shareholding are also eligible.

(ii) Mutual funds and ETFs investing in the above shares are eligible for tax saving through RGESS. NFOs of such funds are also eligible for 80 CCG RGESS deduction.

4. NRIs cannot avail this tax benefit. RGESS tax rebate under section 80CCG is applicable only for residents. Investments will have a total lock-in period of three years. The first year will be a fixed lock-in period where the assessee cannot alter the securities on which deduction has been claimed under 80CCG

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

and the next two years will be flexible lock-in period where the assessee can sell the securities while ensuring that value of the portfolio on which tax benefit has been claimed is maintained.

Maximum deduction limit: Maximum investment is capped at Rs 50,000. You can claim only 50% deduction on the amount invested. This deduction can be availed for three consecutive years, based on investments you make in those years, complying with RGESS requirements.

Section 80D- Deductions In Respect Of Medical Insurance Premia

Eligible Amount Premium paid on Mediclaim Policy issued by GIC or any other insurer approved by IRDA (Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority).

Extent of Deduction:

For Individual

A. For taxpayer his/her spouse and dependent children: 100% of premium paid subject to ceiling of (a) Rs. 20,000/- in the case of premium paid in respect of senior citizen (who has attained the age of 65 years or more) and (b) Rs. 15,000/- in other cases.

B. Additional deduction for parents of the taxpayer whether dependent or not 100% of premium paid subject to ceiling of (a) Rs. 20,000/- in the case of premium paid in respect of senior citizen (who has attained the age of 65 years or more) and (b) Rs. 15,000/- in other cases.

From Assessment year 2015-16, the benefit of deduction will be extended to the contribution made to Central Government Health Scheme. However, the aggregate limit for deduction remains the same.

Section 80DD- Deduction In Respect Of Maintenance Including Medical Treatment Of Handicapped Dependant

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

Persons Covered- Resident Individual/HUF.

Eligible Amount-(a) Expenditure incurred on medical treatment [including nursing], training and rehabilitation of a disabled dependant, or (b) Any payment or deposit made under a scheme framed by LIC or any other insurer or the administrator or the specified company and approved by the Board for payment of lump sum amount or annuity for the benefit of dependant with disability.

Relevant Conditions/Points

1.The concerned assessee must attach a copy of certificate in the prescribed Form and signed by prescribed medical authority along with return of income filed u/s 139. A fresh medical certificate may be required to be submitted after the expiry of stipulated period depending on the condition of disability as specified in such certificate.

2.Dependant means (a) in case of an individual, the spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters of such individual and (b) in the case of a Hindu Undivided Family, any member of HUF; and who is dependant wholly or mainly on such individual or HUF for support and maintenance and who has not claimed deduction under section 80U for the assessment year relating to previous year.

Extent of Deduction(a) Rs. 50,000/- in case of normal disability or (b) Rs. 100,000/- in case of severe disability.

Section 80DDB- Deduction In Respect Of Medical

Treatment, Etc. Persons Covered- Resident Individual/HUF.

Eligible Amount- Expenditure actually incurred for the medical treatment of such diseases or ailments specified in Rule 11DD (some of the diseases are parkinsons disease, malignant cancers, full blown AIDS, chronic renal failure, thalassaemia etc.) for self or dependant relative (spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters) in case of individual or any member of HUF in case of HUF.

Relevant Conditions/Points

1.The concerned assessee must attach a copy of certificate in the prescribed Form No.10-I by a neurologist, an oncologist, a urologist, a haematologist, an immunologist or such other specialist

working in Government Hospital along with return of income. Individual/HUF

2.The deduction under this section shall be reduced by the amount received under insurance from an insurer or reimbursed by an employer, for the medical treatment of the concerned person.

Extent of Deduction

100% of the expenses incurred subject to ceiling of (a) Rs. 60,000/- in the case of expenses incurred for senior citizen (who has attained the age of 65 years or more) and (b) Rs. 40,000/- in other cases.

Section 80E- Deduction in Respect of Interest on Loan Taken for Higher Education Persons Covered- Individual.

Eligible Amount- Any amount paid by way of interest on loan taken from any financial institution or any approved charitable institution for his/her higher education or w.e.f. 1-4-2008 for the purpose of higher education of his/her spouse, children and legal guardian of the Individual.

Relevant Conditions/Points

1.Amount should be paid out of income chargeable to tax.

2.All field of studies including vocational studies pursued after passing the Senior secondary examination or its equivalent from any school, board or university recognized by the central govt. or state govt. or local authority or by any other authority authorised by the central govt. or state govt. or local authority to do so.

3.Approved charitable institution means an institution established for

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

charitable purposes and notified by the Central Government u/s. 10(23C) or referred in 80G(2)(a).

4. Financial institution means banking company or financial institution notified by Central Government.

5. The deduction is allowed in the initial assessment year (i.e., the assessment year relevant to the previous year, in which the assessee starts paying the interest on loan) and 7 assessment years immediately succeeding the initial assessment year or until the interest is paid in full whichever is earlier.

Extent of Deduction- Entire amount of interest.

Section 80G Deduction In Respect of Donations to Certain Funds, Charitable Institutions, Etc.

Persons Covered- All assesseees [except for 80G (2)(c), which is applicable for donations made only by company] to the Indian Olympic Association or to any other Association or Institution for the development of infrastructure for sports & games or the sponsorship of sports & games, in India

Eligible Amount- Any sums paid in the previous year as Donations to certain funds, charitable institutions etc. specified u/s. 80G(2).

Relevant Conditions/Points

1. Donation in kind is not eligible for deduction.

2. Donations paid out of another year's income or out of income not includible in the assessment

of current year are also eligible for deduction. Lt. F. No. 45/313/66 – ITJ (61) dt. 2-12-1966.

Extent of Deduction

Without any ceiling of 10% of adjusted Gross Total Income:—

(a) 100% of donation if donation given to

(i) National Defence Fund set up by the Central Government; (ii) Prime Minister's National Relief Fund;

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

- (iii) Prime Minister's Armenia Earthquake Relief Fund; (iv) Africa (Public Contributions — India) Fund; (v) National Foundation for Communal Harmony;
- (vi) An approved university/educational institution of National eminence; (vii) The Maharashtra Chief Minister's Relief Fund
- (ix) Chief Minister's Earthquake Relief Fund, Maharashtra;
- (x) Any fund set up by the State Government of Gujarat exclusively for providing relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat;
- (xi) Any Zila Saksharta Samiti constituted in any district under the chairmanship of the Collector of that district;
- (xii) National Blood Transfusion Council or to any State Blood Transfusion Council; (xiii) any fund set up by a State Government for the medical relief to the poor; (xiv) the Army Central Welfare Fund or the Indian Naval Benevolent Fund or the Air Force Central Welfare Fund,
- (xv) Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister's Cyclone Relief Fund, 1996;
- (xvi) National Illness Assistance Fund;
- (xvii) Chief Minister's Relief Fund or Lieutenant Governor's Relief Fund in respect of any State or Union Territory;
- (xviii) National Sports Fund;
- (xix) National Cultural Fund;
- (xx) Fund for Technology Development and Application;
- (xxi) National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities;
- (xxii) Any trust, institution or fund to which Section 80G(5C) applies for providing relief to the victims of earthquake in Gujarat (contribution made during January 26, 2001 and September 30, 2001) **or b) 50% of donation if donation given to:**

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund; Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund; National Children's Fund (deduction shall be allowed 100% w.e.f.A.Y 2014- 15) ; Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust; Rajiv Gandhi Foundation.

With ceiling of 10% of adjusted Gross Total Income:— Where the aggregate of sums exceed 10% of adjusted gross total income, then such excess amount is ignored for computing such aggregate.

(a) 100% of qualifying amount, if donation given to Government or any approved local authority, institution or association to be utilised for the purpose of promoting family planning; Donation by a Company to the Indian Olympic Association or to any other notified association or institution established in India for the development of infrastructure for sports and games in India or the sponsorship of sports and games in India.

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

(b) 50% of qualifying amount if donation given to any other fund or any institution which satisfies conditions mentioned in Section 80G(5); Government or any local authority to be utilised for any charitable purpose other than the purpose of promoting family planning, Any authority constituted in India for the purpose of dealing with and satisfying the need for housing accommodation or for the purpose of planning, development or improvement of cities, towns, villages or both; Any corporation referred in Section 10(26BB) for promoting interest of minority community; For repairs or renovation of any notified temple, mosque, gurudwara, church or other place.

Section 80GG Deduction in Respect of Rent Paid

Persons Covered Any assessee other than assessee having income falling u/s 10(13A) (i.e., House Rent Allowance).

Eligible Amount Any expenditure incurred by him on payment of rent (by whatever name called) in respect of any furnished or unfurnished accommodation in excess of 10% of his total income, before making any deduction under this section.

Extent of Deduction- Lower of (a) Rs. 2,000 per month, or (b) 25% of the total income (after allowing all deductions except under this section), or (c) Expenditure incurred in excess of 10% of the total income (after allowing all deductions except under this section).

Section 80GGA Deduction In Respect Of Certain Donations For Scientific Research Or Rural Development

Persons Covered- All assessees:

Eligible Amount-

1. Any sum paid to a scientific research association or to a university, college, or other institution to be used for **scientific research** [approved u/s. 35(1)(ii)];

2. Any sum paid to a university, college, or other institution to be used for

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

research in social science or statistical research [approved u/s. 35(1)(iii)];

3. Any sum paid to an association or institution for any **programme of rural development** [approved u/s. 35CCA];

4. Any sum paid to an association or institution for **training of persons for implementing rural development programmes** [approved u/s. 35CCA];

5. Any sum paid to a public sector company or local authority or to an association or

institution approved by National Committee for carrying out **any eligible project or scheme** [approved u/s. 35AC];

6. Any sum paid to a **rural development fund** set up and notified by Central Government for the purposes of Section 35CCA(1)(a);

7. Any sum paid to a **National Urban Poverty Eradication Fund** set up and notified by Central Government for the purposes of Section 35CCA(1)(d).

Extent of Deduction-100% of the amount paid as donation/contribution.

Section 80GGB Deduction in Respect of Contribution Given by Companies to Political Parties or an Electoral Trust"

Persons Covered- Indian company.

Eligible Amount- Contribution given by Indian companies to any political parties or an electoral

Extent of Deduction-100% of the amount paid as contribution.

Section 80GGC- Deduction In Respect of Contribution Given by any Person to Political Parties or an Electoral Trust"

Persons Covered- Any assessee (except local authority and every artificial juridical person wholly or partly funded by the Government).

Eligible Amount- Contribution given by assessee to political parties or an electoral trust. **Extent of Deduction**-100% of the amount paid as contribution.

Illustration:1

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

Ram Prakash (70 years of age) gives the following information. Compute deductible amount under sec.80C for the A.Y. 2016-17

1. Payment of LIC premium for his own life (policy amount Rs: 60,000) Rs: 13,000.
2. Payment of LIC premium on life of his wife Rs: 5,000 (paid out of agricultural income)
3. Contribution to URPF Rs: 24,000
4. Contribution to PPF Rs: 15,000
5. Interest accrued on NSC (VIII issue) including 6th year's interest of Rs: 1,500 is Rs:8,000
6. Repayment of loan taken for construction of a residential flat from Housing Development Finance Corporation (includes interest Rs: 34,000) Rs: 80,000.

Solution :**Computation of Deduction under section 80 C for the A.Y.2016-17**

Particulars	Rs:
LIC Premium ---self (20% of sum insured)	12,000
LIC Premium --- wife	5,000
Contribution to PPF	15,000
Accrued interest to NSC VIII th issue	7,500
Repayment of housing loan (80,000 – 34,000)	46,000
Total deduction	85,500

Illustration:2

From the following information, compute total income for the A.Y. 2016-17

1. Business income of Surjih, aged 70, is Rs: 13,20,000

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2. He deposited Rs: 70,000 in PPF And purchased NSC VIII issue Rs: 50,000
3. He paid interest on loan taken from a financial institution for higher education of his grand son Rs:1,20,000.
4. He spent Rs: 40,000 on medical treatment of disabled dependent.

Solution:

Computation of Total Income for the A.Y.2015-16

Particulars		Rs:
Business Income Being GTI		13,20,000
Less: Deduction u/s 80 C :		
and NSC (Maximum PPF deduction Rs:1,00,000)	1,00,000	
Deduction u/s 80DD:		
Medi Treatme . nt deduction allowed (Rs:50,000)	50,000	
Deduction u/s 80E (interest on loan for high. Edu. Of grand son ----deductible Not)	---	1,50,000
Total Income		11,70,00

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Illustration :3

Compute total income of Mr. X, a disabled, for the A.Y 2016-17

1. Salary income is Rs: 4,30,000
2. He deposited Rs:20,000 in URPF.
3. He paid LIC premium Rs: 45,000 on a policy (issued on 15-6-2012) of Rs: 4,00,000
4. He donated Rs: 20,000 to National Children's Fund by cheque.

Solution:

Computation of Total Income for the A.Y.2016-17

Particulars		Rs:
Salary Income being GTI		4,30,000
Less: Deduction u/s 80 C : LIC premium (10% of sum assured)	40,000	
Deduction under 80G Donation to NCF (50% of 20,000)	10,000	
Deduction under 80 U (Disabled)	50,000	1,00,000
Total Income		3,30,000

Illustration:4

Compute total income of Mr. Xaviour, a non-resident for the A.Y. 2016-17

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1. Salary for 3 months received in India (computed) Rs: 18,000
2. Dividend received in Belgium from British companies Rs: 44,000
3. Interest on SB deposits in SBI Rs: 2,000
4. Taxable income from H.P. Rs:6,800.

Solution :

Computation of Total Income for the A.Y.2016-17

Particulars	Rs:	Rs:
Salary		18,000
Income from H.P.		6,800
Interest on SB Deposits		2,000
Gross Total Income		26,800
Less: Deductions	Nil	
Total Income		26,800

Illustration:5

From the following , compute Total Income of Mrs. Rajalakshmi for the A.Y. 2016-17

Income from poultry farming Rs: 30,000

Interest from bank deposits Rs: 4,000

Dividend from shares held in an Indian company

(Gross) Rs: 20,000 Income from units of Mutual Fund

(Gross) Rs:8,000

Income from other sources

Rs:42,000 Donation to National

Defence Fund Rs:2,000

Solution:

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UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

Computation of Total Income for the A.Y 2016-17

Particulars	Rs:	Rs:
Income from Business:		
Income from poultry farming		30,000
Income from Other Sources:		
Interest on deposits	4,000	
Dividend from shares in Indian company	Exempt	
Income from units of UTI	Exempt	
Other incomes	42,000	46,000
Gross Total Income		76,000
Less: Deduction u/s 80G		2,000
Total Income		74,000

Illustration:6

Mr. X earned GTI of Rs: 5,00,000 in the P.Y and made the following donations during the year by cheques:

- Rs: 10,000 to CM's Earthquake Relief Fund Maharashtra.
- Rs: 15,000 to National Foundation for Communal Harmony.
- Rs: 40,000 to municipality for family planning
- Rs: 25,000 to approved institutions

Compute the amount of deduction admissible u/s 80G for the A.Y.2016-17

Computation of Deduction u/s

Solution: **80G**

Particulars	Rs:	Rs:
Earthquake Relief Fund 100% of		
a)CM's (amount		10,000

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donate		
d)		
b)National Foundation for Communal Harmony (100% of amoun t donated)		15,000
c and d) Qualifying amount is 10% of GTI (Rs: 50,000): Donation to municipality for Family planning (40,000 x 100%) For the balance amount (10,000 x 50 50% %)	40,000 5,000	 45,000
Deduction u/s 80 G		70,000

Illustration: 7

From the following, prepare a statement of assessment of income of Mr. Ashikh for the A.Y. 2016-17

- 1) Monthly salary Rs: 15,000 w.e.f. 01-07-2012.
- 2) His contribution to URPF is 15%
- 3) Employer's contribution is 10%
- 4) Dividend on preference share of an Indian company Rs: 8,000
- 5) Deposit made in a bank (interest 5 %) Rs:20,000
- 6) He owns a house, half of which is occupied by his son for his residence who is living separate from his father and the other half is let at Rs: 1,500 p.m. ; insurance premium Rs: 250; local taxes Rs:6,000

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

7) He has income from a firm Rs:12,000 and from the HUF Rs: 10,000.

Solution:

Computation of Total Income for the AY 2016-17

Particulars	Rs:	Rs:
Income from salary (15,000 x 9)		1,35,000
Income from H.P.		
Gross Annual Value	36,000	
Less : Municipal Tax	6,000	
	30,000	
Less : Standard Deduction 30 % Of GAV	9,000	21,000
Income from business:		
Share from a firm	Exempt	
Share from HUF	Exempt	-----
Income from other sources:		
Dividend	Exempt	
Interest on FD	1,000	1,000
Gross Total Income		1,57,000
Less : Deduction under section 80 C		Nil
Income Tax Law and Practice		1,57,000
Total Income		0

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

Illustration:8

Compute the taxable income of HUF:

Profit from business Rs: 32,000

Salary received by a member of the family Rs: 8,000

Director's fee received by Karta of the family Rs: 6,000

Profit from a firm Rs:10,000

Dividend (Gross) Rs: 5,000

Rental value of the property let out Rs: 12,000

Municipal taxes Rs: 600.

Solution: Computation of Total Income of the HUF for the AY 2016-17

Particulars	Rs:	Rs:
Income from business:		
Family business	32,000	
Profit from a firm	Exempt	
		32,000
Income from H.P. :		
Rental Value	12,000	
Less : Municipal Tax	600	
	11,400	
Less : Annual Value (30 %)	3,420	7,980
Total Income		39,980

Note: salary received by member of an HUF director's fee received by the Karta and are not taxable in the hands of HUF.

Investments which are eligible for deductions u/s 80C

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The following investments/payments are inter alia eligible for deduction u/s 80C:-

Nature Of Investment	Remarks
Life Insurance Premium	For individual, policy must be in the name of self or spouse or any child's name. For HUF, it may be on life of any member of HUF.
Sum paid under contract for deferred annuity	For individual, on life of self, spouse or any child of such individual.
Sum deducted from salary payable to Govt. Servant for securing deferred annuity for self, spouse or child	Payment limited to 20% of salary.
Contribution made under Employee's Provident Fund Scheme	-
Contribution to PPF	For individual, can be in the name of self/spouse, any child & for HUF, it can be in the name of any member of the family.
Contribution by employee to a Recognised Provident Fund.	-
Subscription to any notified securities/notified deposits scheme.	-
Subscription to any notified savings certificates.	e.g. NSC VIII issue.
Contribution to Unit Linked Insurance Plan of LIC Mutual Fund	e.g. Dhanrakhsa 1989
Contribution to notified deposit scheme/Pension fund set up by the National Housing Bank.	-

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Certain payment made by way of instalment or part payment of loan taken for purchase/ construction of residential house property.	Condition has been laid that in case the property is transferred before the expiry of 5 years from the end of the financial year in which possession of such property is obtained by him, the aggregate amount of deduction of income so allowed for various years shall be liable to tax in that year.
Subscription to units of a Mutual Fund notified u/s 10(23D)	-
Subscription to deposit scheme of a public sector company engaged in providing housing finance.	-
Subscription to equity shares/ debentures forming part of any approved eligible issue of capital made by a public company or public financial institutions.	-

Tuition fees paid at the time of admission or otherwise to any school, college, university or other educational institution situated within India for the purpose of full time education.	Available in respect of any two children.
Any term deposit for a fixed period of not less than five years with the scheduled bank.	This has been included in Section 80C by the Finance Act 2006.
Subscription to notified bonds issued by NABARD	This has been included in Section 80C by the Finance Act 2007 and has come into effect from 1.4.2008.

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Payment made into an account under the Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Rules, 2004	This has been introduced by Finance Act, 2008 and shall come into effect from 1.4.2009.
Payment made as five year time deposit in an account under the Post Office Time Deposit Rules, 1981	This has been introduced by Finance Act, 2008 and shall come into effect from 1.4.2009.

It may be noted that the aggregate amount of deductions under sections 80C, 80CCC and 80CCD are subject to an overall ceiling of Rs.1 lakh.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART A

ONE MARKS

ONLINE EXAMINATION

PART –B

TWO MARKS

- 1.What tax relief is available to an employee in respect of dividend ?
2. Write the incomes not eligible for claiming deductions under section 80.
3. What do you understand by the qualifying amount U/S 80 G?
4. Write a note on section 80DD.
5. How to calculate qualifying amount U/S 80 GG
6. Write the two conditions relating claiming deduction under section 80IA

PART – C

SIX MARKS

1. Write the list of deductions under 80 C of Income Tax Act 1961.
2. Write the rules in respect of deduction u/s 80G
3. Mr. A got medical insurance of all family members and paid premium in the previous year 2010-11 as under:
 - (i) Medical insurance of self paid by cheque Rs.12,000.
 - (ii) Medi – claim premium of wife paid in cash Rs.5,000.
 - (iii) Medical insurance premium of 16 years old son paid by cheque to a private insurance company approved by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Rs.5,000.
4. Write any four deductions under Income tax Act 1961.
5. Compute the tax liability if the total income of Mr V. Rs.7,45,258 for the previous year 2013.14.
6. Compute the tax liability if the total income of the super senior citizen (Age above 80 years) was Rs. 9,85,750
7. Compute gross total income and tax liability from the particulars given below
 - a. House property income Rs. 16,000
 - b. Loss from self occupied house Rs 16,000
 - c. Long term capital gain Rs .40,000
8. Narrate the general format for computing total income and tax liability
Compute the tax liability if the total income of the female assessee was Rs. ,45,520 for the previous year 2014-15

UNIT I (DEDUCTIONS FROM GROSS TOTAL INCOME)

9.Explain any fifteen provisions relating to deductions from gross total income.

10. Mr. Ram paid the following the insurance premium during the previous year 2016 - 2017

Compute the amount of deduction u/s 80 D

(i) LIC premium on own life Rs.6,000 p.a

(ii) Premium paid by cheque to general insurance corporation to ensure the health of wife and children Rs.20,000 p.a

(iii) Accident insurance premium Rs.3,000 p.a

(iv) Premium paid by cheque under mediclaim to ensure the health of dependent mother Rs.10,000 p.a

(ii) Mr.D is karta of a HUF. The HUF has a child who is mentally retarded. Mr.D's mother is

also physically disabled. The HUF has spent Rs.24000 on their treatment and rehabilitation.

Can HUF claim deduction u/s 80 D if so how much?

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COMMERCE(PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING)
16PAU402 - UNIT - I

Questions	opt 1	opt 2	opt 3	opt 4	Answer
Deductions From G.T.I are available when	GTI is apositive figure only	GTI is negative	When GTI is'Nil'	above cases	GTI is apositive figure only
Deductions from GTI in respect of certain payments is available under	Sections60to65	Section 80Cto 80 GGC	Sections 90B to 90G	Sections 98Ato 98H	Section 80Cto 80 GGC
Maximum amount deductible under Section80C,80CCCand 80 CCD cannot exceed	Rs1,00,000	Rs50,000	Rs80,000	Rs 1,50,000	Rs1,00,000
Which of the following is not to be included to computegross qualify ing amountfor section 80C	contribution to ppf	Subscription to NSS	payment of life insurance premium	of school fees of a poor neighbour'	Paymnet of school fees of a poor neighbour's children.
Deduction u/s 80CCC is in respect of	Mediclaim insurance	fund premium	LIC premium	NSS	pension fund premium
Deduction u/s80CCD is in respect of	contribution to providend fund	insurance premium	pension fund	NSC	pension fund
If assessee is a senior citizen , maximum permissible deduction for premium paid for medical insurance u/s 80D	Rs5,000`	Rs10,000	Rs20,000	Rs50,000	Rs20,000
Deduction u/s80Dis in respect of	pension fund contribution	insurance premium	LIC premium	t of education	Medical insurance premium
Deduction u/s80DD is in respect of	Medically handicapped dependent	of a specific disease	Contribution to PPF	LIC premium paid	Medically handicapped dependent
Maximum deduction u/s 80DD shall be	Rs10,000	Rs20,000	Rs30,000	or Rs1,00,00	Rs50,000 or Rs1,00,000
Maximum deduction in respect of Medical treatment of handicapped dependent under section80DD,is Rs50,000 for disability (above 40%) and in case of severe disability (above80%)	Rs60,000	Rs1,00,000	Rs90,000	Rs1,20,000	Rs1,00,000
Deduction u/s80DDB is in respect of	Maintainence of handicapped	of specified	n to pension	contribution to RPF	Treatment of specified diseases

Deduction in respect of interest on loan taken for higher education of self or spouse or children is fully deductible under	Section 88	section 92	section 80E	section 16B	section 80E
Deduction u/s 80E is in respect of	repayment of loan taken for	loan taken for higher	higher education	paid to LIC	Interest on loan taken for higher
Donation to NDF is allowed as deduction at the rate of	100%	50%	10%	nil	100%
Donation to Rajiv Gandhi Memorial Fund is allowed as deduction at the rate of	10%	50%	100%	25%	50%
Maximum deduction in respect of royalty income of authors of literary, artistic or scientific nature is	Rs 3,00,000	Rs 2,00,000	Rs 1,00,000	Rs 40,000	Rs 3,00,000
Deduction u/s 80U is allowed to	All assessee	Handicapped assessee	Member of HUF	representative assessee	Handicapped assessee
The maximum limit of deduction u/s 80C is	Rs 1,00,000	Rs 1,60,000	Rs 1,50,000	Rs 2,00,000	Rs 1,00,000
Donation for family planning is allowed as deduction u/s 80G is	nil	50%	100%	60%	100%
The term individual is defined in the income tax Act under	section 2(31)	Section 2(30)	section 34	Section 35	section 2(31)
The surcharge is chargeable at the rate of _____ of income tax if total income exceeds Rs 1 crore	10%	20%	30%	40%	10%
The tax liability of an assessee is determined with reference to his	total income	gross income	income from salary	agricultural income	total income
Which of the following can be set-off against winning from lotteries, crossword puzzles?	Loss from other sources	Loss from HP	Loss under any head	No loss can be set off	No loss can be set off
Section 80C applies on	and Hindu undivided	firm	operative societies	company	individual and Hindu undivided family

Loss from speculation business can be set-off from	Income from speculative business	non-speculative business	income of any head	not form any head	Income from speculative business
Rebate of Rs2000 for individual having total taxable amount not exceeding	Rs5,00,000	Rs3,00,000	Rs2,00,000	Rs1,00000	Rs5,00,000
Tax on longterm capital gain is calcualted at	20%	30%	10%	40%	20%
Share of profits from a hindu undivided family is exempted U/s	10(2)	10(3)	10(4)	10(5)	10(2)
Donation for family planning is allowed as deduction u/s 80 G is	nil	50%	100%	60%	100%
Deduction U/S 80 is not allowed from _____ & _____ sale of listed shares U/S111A	LTCG&STCG	Income form HP	I ncome from salary	Income business	LTCG&STCG
Surcharge is charageable at the rate of 10% of income tax if total income exceeds Rs	1crore	2 crore	3crore	50000	1crore
_____ is not adjustable towards exempted slab of income	Cascual income	income from securities	Income from dividend	income from debneture	Cascual income
_____ & _____ cess of tax is added to tax to arrive at the tax liability.	Education&seco ndary & higher education cess	medical cess	travel cess	secondary cess	Education&seconda ry & higher education cess
the income arrived at aget deductions shall be rounded off to the nearest	Rs10	Rs20	Rs30	Rs40	Rs10
STCG on sale of listed securities is taxable at a flat rate of	15%	30%	20%	10%	15%
Cascual income is not adhustable towards exempted slab of	expenditure	income	rate	charges	income
Cascual income is taxable at	20%	30%	40%	50%	30%

_____ is not eligible for deduction of savings & payments U/S80C & other deductions U/s80CCC	LTCG	STCG	Business income	salary	LTCG
Residential Status is to be determined for each _____	previous year	assessment year	next year	current year	previous year
_____ is those incomes which do not form part of the total income under income tax.	Exempted income	Total Income	Gross total income	Taxable income	Exempted income
There are _____ exempted incomes under Income Tax Act for the Assessment Year 2015 - 2016	96	90	91	95	91
A Senior Citizen is a person, who is of the age of _____	80 Years	85 Years	65 Years	60 Years	60 Years
A Super Senior Citizen is a person, who is of the age of _____	80 Years	85 Years	65 Years	60 Years	80 Years
Which one of the following is not a direct tax? _____	Income Tax	Wealth Tax	Gift Tax	Sales Tax	Sales Tax
The taxes levied by the government is used for the benefit of the _____	government	public	individual	particular sector	public
Agricultural income is fully exempted from tax _____	U/s 10 (8)	U/s 10 (5)	U/s 10 (1)	U/s 10 (2)	U/s 10 (1)
Maximum Marginal Rate in the case of an individual is _____	20%	30%	15%	35%	30%
The head of the Hindu Undivided Family is called as _____	coparcener	president	Karta	chief	Karta
The members of the Hindu Undivided Family is called as _____	coparcener	president	Karta	chief	coparcener

Firm is an entity which comes into existence as a result of _____ agreement	partnership	soletrader	legal	authorised	partnership
Which one of the following is not an local authority?	MARKFED	Municipality	Panchayat	Cantonment Board	MARKFED
_____ can be the members of Body of Individuals	Compsny	Natural Human being	Artificial Person	Firm	Natural Human being
_____ means a person who in law represents the estate of a deceased person	Assessee	Legal representative	Agent	Envoy	Legal representative
A public corporation established under Special Act of legislature and a body having juristic personality of its own are known as _____	Artificial Juridical Person	Local Authority	Association of person	Body of individuals	Artificial Juridical Person
The residential status of the assessee is to be determined each year with reference to the _____	previous year	assessment year	current year	next year	previous year
To determine the residential status of an individual, section 6 (1) prescribes _____ tests	two	one	three	five	two
The tax is levied on _____ of a person	Gross total income	gross income	total income	income	total income
_____ provides the scope of total income	Section 16	Section 5	Section 6	Section 10	Section 5
Scope of total income of resident =	Indian Income + Foreign Income	Income + one particular type of	Indian Income	Foreign Income	Indian Income + Foreign Income

UNIT II

SYLLABUS

Individuals and HUF - Assessment of Individuals - Assessment of Hindu Undivided Family - Co-operative societies, Trust and Political party.

I. ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUALS

Section 4 of Income Tax Act, 1961 read with section 2(31) provides the different

units of assessment. There are,

1. Individuals
2. Hindu undivided Family
3. Firm
4. Association of Persons
5. Local Authority
6. Company
7. Artificial Juridical Person

Individual includes both male and female assesses. Every individual is supposed to pay tax on his or her individual total income at a graded scale of tax rates ruling during that assessment year.

An individual may have income under any or all the five heads of income.

1. Income from salary
2. Income under the head house property
3. Income under the head Profits and gains of business or

UNIT II (INDIVIDUALS AND HUF)

profession

4. Income under the head Income from capital gain and

5. Income under the head Income from other sources

Tax treatment of income received from different institutions:

1. As a member of Hindu Undivided Family.

Any sum received by an individual as a member of H.U.F. out of family income is not to be included in his total income, because the share of income received from the H.U.F. is exempted in the hands of such individual, the family may or may not have paid tax on that income. If the member earns his own income, besides being the member of H.U.F. he will pay tax on his own earned income.

2. Income received as share from AOP.

The share from AOP is treated in following manner:

1. Compute total income of AOP.

2. For computing tax on total income rates to be applied are to be determined in following manner

A. For determining rates of tax, the individual income of each member or partner is to be taken into account as under :

(i) If individual income of all partners/members does not exceed Rs. 2,00,000 (for a female Rs. 2,50,000 and for a senior citizen Rs. 5,00,000) each, the AOP shall

pay tax at the rates applicable to an individual.

(ii) Share from such AOP is fully added in the individual income of each partner

and is fully taxable again as partner's individual income.

(iii) Out of the tax a rebate of tax on share from AOP is allowed at average rate.

Average rate is = $\frac{\text{Total Tax}}{\text{Total Income}} \times 100$.

UNIT II (INDIVIDUALS AND HUF)

(iv) No rebate of tax if total income of such AOP does not exceed Rs. 2,50,000.

If Total income of any one or more partners/members of AOP exceeds Rs. 2.50,000, the

AOP shall pay tax at MMR **i.e.** 30% on whole of its total income.

Share from such AOP shall be fully exempted while calculating individual income of partners. not allowed rebate Partners are any u/s 86. This has been explained in detail in. of this under the chapter part III book reference

‘_Computation of Tax’.

3. As a partner of firm assessed as firm assessed u/s 184.

The share received by an individual from a firm shall not be included in his total income irrespective of the fact, whether the firm has paid the tax or not. Any salary or other remuneration and interest on capital is taxable under the head Profits and Gains to the extent above remuneration and interest are allowed as deduction to the firm.

4. Share of income from firm assessed u/s 185.

Share of income received by a partner from a firm which has been assessed to tax u/s 185 as it has not submitted a copy of its instrument of partnership is fully exempted u/s 10(2A). The following sums received by partner from such firm shall also be exempted in the hands of the partner

- (a) Any remuneration, bonus, fees, commission etc.
- (b) Interest on loan/capital from such firm.

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Note. The above exemptions are applicable because firm covered u/s 185 is not allowed to charge these items as expense.

5. As a shareholder of a company.

The gross amount of dividend received by an individual to include his income. gross amount net dividend received total The means, the plus tax deducted at The shareholder is t pay source. liable o tax on whole of

his income from dividend i.e., the gross amount of dividend declared by the company. The assessee shall get credit of the tax deducted at source out of his final tax liability. The individual shall be entitled to the deduction as provided by the different sections of Income-tax Act.

With effect from assessment 1998-99 dividend fro
or declared or distributed year received m
by an Indian on or after 1-6-97
company shall he fully
exempted and shall not form part of total income.

Note : Dividend from foreign company is fully taxable as income from other sources.

Incomes of Other Persons To Be Included In The Total Income Of An Individual

Under the provisions of section 60 to 64 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, in the following cases some incomes although accruing to other persons, but to prevent tax-evasions, are included in the total income of individual assessee.

1. Transfer of income without transfer of asset.

The income shall be included in the total income of transferor.

2. Revocable transfer of assets.

The income from such assets is also included in the total income of the transferor. If the asset is not revocable during the life time of the transferor, it shall be regarded as irrevocable transfer for this purpose.

3. Income of a minor child.

With effect from assessment year 1993-94 income of a minor from whatsoever sources shall be added in the income of that parent whose other income is higher. In case income is included in the income of one parent it shall always be included in the income of that parent. Income of a minor handicapped or mentally retarded child shall not be clubbed.

4. Income from assets transferred to the spouse, daughter-in-law by an

5. Income from the assets transferred by an individual.

Where the assets are transferred by an individual in such a way that the benefits of assets accrue directly or indirectly to the spouse or minor child of the transferor, the income from such transferred assets shall be included in the total income of the transferor.

6. Share of income arising to spouse for being member of a trust or to minor child who is beneficiary under a trust.

The Finance Act, 1979 provides that any income arising to the spouse or minor child from a trust shall be deemed to be the income accruing indirectly to the spouse or minor child of such individual from the membership of the spouse to or from the admission of minor to the benefits of a firm in which such individual is partner.

Computation Of Tax Liability of Individual

Steps to compute tax liability of Individuals

1.Round off total income to the nearest multiple of 10.

2.Divide the total income into four parts

(a) Long term capital gain. Calculate tax at the rate of 20%.

(b) On short term capital gains on shares subject to STT—

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Calculate tax @15%.

(c)Winning from lotteries, puzzles, races, card games, gambling and betting. Calculate tax at the rate of 30%.

(d)Balance is total income which will be rounded off Calculate tax at scheduled rates.

3.Tax calculated as above is added up.

4.Rebate u/s 87 A- In case of resident individuals, a rebate shall be allowed provided their total income does not exceed Rs.5,00,000.

Rebate will be,

i) Rs.5,000

ii) Tax as calculated above , whichever is less

5.If total income of an individual exceeds Rs1 crore surcharge 15% of tax shall be added.

6.On the amount of tax calculated above, add

(i) Education cess @ 2% of tax and surcharge, if any.

(ii) Secondary and Higher education cess @ 1% of tax and surcharge, if any.

7. After adding surcharge and education cess following rebates are allowed

(a) Rebate u/s 86 for share from AOP :

(b) Relief u/s 89(1): For arrears

8. Balance is tax payable which will be rounded off to the nearest multiple of 10.

ASSESSMENT OF INDIVIDUALS

Ultimate tax liability of individual

1. Regular income tax payable as per normal provisions of IT Act or
2. Tax 18.5% on adjusted total income .

Whichever is higher.

II. ASSESSMENT OF HINDU UNDIVIDED FAMILY

Schools of Hindu law

1. Mitakshara School.

Under this school of law the male child acquires a right in the family property as soon as he is born in the family. As soon as a male child is born, the Hindu Undivided Family comes into existence. The father gets the status of _Karta— the manager of the family. On the death of father this status goes to eldest son in the family till partition of the property takes place. In this school of law, share of each member is not defined. No member can ask what his share is.

2. Dayabhaga School.

Under this school of law the male child does not acquire a right in the family property during the life time of his father. During the life time of the father, the income from ancestral property is included in his individual income. On the death of father, the coparceners get his definite share. Coparcenary comes into existence only on the death of the father if there

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are two coparceners at the time of death. In this school of law, even the females can become the members of the undivided family.

The coparcenary will come into existence even if there are female members, **i.e.**, widow and an unmarried daughter to succeed him. But if the father leaves only a son behind him, the son cannot form a coparcenary and he will be taxable as individual. Under this school of law, the concept of Hindu undivided Family comes into existence only on the death of father and remains into existence only up to the time of partition of common property.

Assessment of Hindu Undivided Family.

The Hindu Undivided Family is a separate unit of assessment and is taxable through its manager or Karia. A single person, male or female, does not constitute a family. The following rules are to be observed while making the assessment of Hindu Undivided Family

1. Once a family is accorded the status of Hindu Undivided Family, it shall continue to enjoy this status till partition takes place and I.T.O. accepts the partition u/s 171.

2. The share of income received by a member of H.U.F. from the income of family is not to be included in his individual income being exempted in the hands of the coparcener of H.U.F. even though the family may not have paid the tax on such income.

3. The income received by a member from an asset which was previously

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owned by him but has been put into common pool of H.U.F. shall remain as his individual income.

4. Salary paid out of the fund of H.U.F. to a member is allowed as the legitimate expenditure of the H.U.F., if the member has rendered some service to the H.U.F. [Jugul Kishore Baldeo Sahai v. C.I.T. (U.P) Supreme Court 1966].

5. A member can carry on any business in his own name and the income from such business shall be included in his individual total income. It is immaterial that the funds were provided by H.U.F.

6. Jam and Sikh families are also treated as Hindu Undivided Families.

7. A gift of property to the wife out of the family property is a bonafide transfer and as such income from such property shall belong to the wife.

8. On the death of manager, the succeeding manager— not the member of family or wife, shall be his legal representative.

9. In case any H.U.F. holds shares in a company and any loan is advanced to members of H.U.F., it will not be deemed as dividend u/s 2(22) (e) because individual members are not shareholders of that company.

Partition of Hindu Undivided Family

Total Partition.

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It means a physical partition of the property of the family, i.e. where property admits of a physical division. But mere division of the income from the family property without division of property shall not be considered as a partition.

In case property does not admit the physical division, such division as the property admits or mere severing of relationship shall not be considered as partition. If a joint family has come to an end, in fact and in law but no physical division of the property has taken place, the family will be deemed to continue as Hindu Undivided Family.

Partial Partition.

Where the joint family continues but only some properties are partitioned by physical division and other continue to be owned by Hindu undivided family. H.U.F. shall be assessable for the income of the properties still owned by it.

Assessment on Partition.

In case I.T.O. is satisfied that the partition has taken place during the previous year and records his findings to this effect, in such an event the total income to the H.U.F. up to the date of partition shall be assessed in the hands of H.U.F. as if no partition has taken place. Each member of the family shall be liable jointly and severally for the tax liability of H.U.F.

Impartible Estate. In certain cases a person holds some property which

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is family property but is still not divisible among other members. The income from such property belongs absolutely to the person who holds it. The income from such property shall not be included in the total income of H.U.F. It will be included in the total income of individual who holds property.

Income not treated as family income

- I. Income earned by a member of H.U.F. in his individual capacity with his own efforts shall be his individual income.
2. Income of the father from property other than ancestral inherited property, shall be his individual income and not the income of H.U.F.
3. Income from impartible estate shall be the income of individual who holds it.
4. Income from a business carried on by a member of H.U.F. in his individual capacity is assessable in his hands. It is immaterial whether the capital for business was provided by the family.
5. Income received by a member of H.U.F. for acting as director of company in his individual capacity and when he is not representing H.U.F. is individual income.
6. On the death of father if there is sole surviving male member he will not constitute H.U.F. Instead he will be assessable as individual.
7. Income of a member received by way of profits from firm in which he is partner in

his individual capacity shall be his own income.

Individual Income or Family Income

In case Karta of H.U.F derives some salary, commission etc. from company, firm etc. in which the funds of the family were invested, such remuneration received shall be taxed in the hands of the H.U.F. and not

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in the individual capacity of the Karta. It is contented in this case that the income is primarily earned by investing family funds on assets and the amount of personal efforts or services rendered by the Karta shall not alter character of the income. However, in case the circumstances of the case state that the remuneration received was for services rendered by him and there was no real and sufficient connection between the investment of family funds and the remuneration paid to manager, the remuneration received by the Karta shall be assessed as individual income of Karta and not that of the H.U.F.

ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURE INCOME

Need for Assessment of Agricultural Income

Agriculture is the main part of the Indian economy. 70% of Indian population is based upon agriculture and derives its income from agricultural operations. But u/s 10(1) of the Act agricultural income is fully exempted from tax. As a result agricultural income does not form part of total income. The agricultural income is exempted from tax as under Article 270 of Indian Constitution. Central Government cannot levy any

In a case

tax on such income because agriculture is a State subject. J. Ragho Rama v. I.T.O. 169 174 (A.P.) it has been held Reddy (1988) I.T.R. that

Parliament is competent to tax agricultural income. The government is not free to levy any tax on agricultural income. The State governments are free to levy any tax on agricultural income.

Due to green revolution, the agricultural incomes increased and a demand was

raised to levy tax on agricultural incomes. A committee on taxation of

agricultural income and wealth was set up under the chairmanship of Dr. K.N. Raj. This committee also recommended that agricultural income must remain exempted from tax. On the other hand, it suggested a system of integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income in certain cases. From assessment year 1974-75, this scheme of assessment of agricultural income was introduced and which is known as present treatment or its assessment.

Tests To Determine Agricultural Income

The three basic tests which must be satisfied to treat a particular income as agricultural income are given below. It is essential that all the following three tests must be fulfilled

Test (A) —Income derived from land

It is essential that for any income to be termed as agricultural income land must be effective and source of income and not indirect and secondary. As a result, interest on arrears of land revenue, dividend paid by a company out of its profits which included agricultural income and salary paid to a manager for managing agricultural farms are not agricultural incomes because in all these cases land is not the effective and immediate source of income.

Test (B)—Land is used for agricultural purposes

To term any income as agricultural income, it is necessary that income must be the result of agricultural operations performed on agricultural land. Agriculture means performance of some basic operations—

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ploughing, sowing, irrigating and harvesting and some subsequent operations—weeding, digging, pruning cutting etc. It involves employment of some human skill, labour and energy to get some income from land.

Test (C)—Land is situated in India

To qualify for exemption u/s 10(1) of the Act, it is necessary that agricultural income must be derived from land situated in India. In case income is derived from agricultural land situated outside India or is from any non-agricultural land, it will not be exempted u/s 10(1). It is taxable income under the head —Income from other Sources.||

Types Of Agricultural Income

On the basis of definition of agricultural income given above, it can be classified into five broad categories. These types of agricultural incomes are :

1. Any income received as rent or revenue from agricultural land

Rent can very simply be defined as a payment in cash or in-kind which the owner of the land receives from another person in consideration of a grant of a right to use land. When the owner of land is not performing agricultural operations himself but gives his land on contract basis, any amount received from the actual cultivator by the owner of the land shall be agricultural income. Such rent may be in cash or in-kind, i.e., a share in the produce grown by the cultivator.

2. Income derived from Agriculture

Income derived from land situated in India by applying agricultural operations shall be agricultural income. If all the basic operations like preparation of land for sowing, planting, watering, harvesting etc. are applied, any income resulting from such operations shall be agricultural income. On the other hand, if grass, trees etc. have grown spontaneously or without the aid of human skill, effort, labour etc., any income resulting from the sale of such grass, trees or lease rent of such land shall not be agricultural income.

3. Any income accruing to the person by the performance of any process to

render the produce marketable

If, in the ordinary course, a process is to be employed by the cultivator himself or the landlord who receives the produce as rent-in-kind, any income derived from such a process shall be agricultural income. Such a process must be employed to render the produce fit for marketing. The process may be manual or mechanical. It should be noted that the produce should not change its original character in spite of the processing unless the produce cannot be sold in that form or condition. Following points are to be noted in this connection :

- (a) The process must be one which is ordinarily employed by the cultivator.
- (b) The process is employed to render the produce fit to be taken to the market.
- (c) The produce must retain its original character in spite of process unless the produce is having no market if offered for sale in its original condition.

4. Any income received by the person by the sale of produce raised or received as

rent-in kind

Any income derived by any person by the sale of agricultural produce raised by him or received as rent-in-kind shall also be agricultural income. Sometimes such person puts some extra effort by selling the produce through his own shop, any extra profit raised due to shopping activities shall not be agricultural income.

5. Income from buildings used for agriculture

Any income derived from a building used for agricultural operations shall be agricultural income, provided

(a) The building from where the income is received is in the immediate vicinity of the

land and is occupied by the owner, or by the cultivator or by the receiver of rent-in-kind.

(b) Building is used as a dwelling house or a store house or other out-building. The cultivator or the receiver of the rent-in-kind, by reason of his connection with the land, is in need of the house as a dwelling house or as a house to store the goods required for agricultural operations.

(c) The land is assessed to land revenue in India or is subject to a local rate assessed and collected by officers of the Govt. and in case the land is not assessed to land revenue or to local rate, it should not be situated within the urban areas.

Partly Agricultural and Partly Non-agricultural Income

Sometimes, income comprises of both agricultural as well as non-agricultural income. Such a situation arises in case of certain Agro based industries where agricultural produce is used as raw material and it (i.e., raw material) is produced by the same person (i.e., industrialist) who manufactures industrial product by using such raw material. Such industries (i.e., persons), earn income by selling the industrial product manufactured from self grown agricultural raw material. For example, Mr. X is the owner of agricultural land in India and produces sugarcane by spending Rs. 2,00,000. Further, X set up an industrial undertaking to manufacture sugar from sugarcane so produced. Accordingly, he uses the whole quantity of sugarcane for producing sugar and spends Rs. 2,50,000 as industrial expenses. He ultimately sells the sugar so produced for Rs. 7,00,000.

In this case, the total income of Mr. X shall be calculated as follows :

Total Income = Sale proceeds of sugar — Cost of cultivation —
Industrial expenses

= Rs. (7,00,000 - 2,00,000 - 2,50,000)

= Rs. 2,50,000

The above total income of Mr. X is the composite income comprising of agricultural

income and non-agricultural income. The income attributable to

agricultural operations (i.e., raising of sugarcane) is agricultural income and the income attributable to industrial operations (i.e.,

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manufacturing sugar from sugarcane) is non-agricultural income.

In such a situation, it becomes necessary to disintegrate (bifurcate) the two incomes because agricultural income is exempt from tax and non-agricultural income is taxable.

1. Rule 7—General Rule [Applicable to all except Tea, Coffee and Rubber]

As per Rule 7, while calculating non-agricultural income, the market value of the agricultural produce raised by the assessee or received as rent-in-kind and utilized as raw material, will be deducted out of the total profits (composite income) of such assessee and not the actual cost of cultivation. However, difference between the market value of such produce (used as raw material) and the cost of cultivation shall be treated as agricultural income. Then

Non-agricultural Income = Sale proceeds of industrial product (e.g., Sugar) - M.V. of agricultural used as raw material - Industrial Expenses

Note : . Cost of cultivation is not to be charged as expenses.

Agricultural Income = M.V. of Agricultural produce used as raw material - Cost of cultivation

2. Meaning of 'Market Value' [Rule 7(2)].

Market value means,

(i) Average selling price in the relevant previous year, if the produce is ordinarily sold

in the market.

(ii) If the agricultural produce is not ordinarily sold in the market, the total of

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followings shall be treated as ‘market value’ :

- (a) the expenses of cultivation;
- (b) the land revenue or rent of the land on which the produce is grown;
- (c) a reasonable amount of profit which in the opinion of Assessing Officer is considered proper.

3. Rule 7A—Growing and manufacturing of Rubber in India

Income derived from the sale of centrifuged latex or cenex or latex based crops.

In other words, first of all, Total Income/Composite income shall be calculated as follows:

Composite Income or Total Income = Sale proceeds of Rubber (i.e., Industrial product) - Cost of cultivation (i.e., Agricultural expenses)
- Industrial expenses

Now, Agricultural income = 65% of composite income

and Non-agricultural income = 35% of composite income

Then, 35% of total income of such rubber industries will be chargeable to tax under the head ‘Profit and Gains of Business or Profession.’

While computing such income, an allowance shall be made in respect of the cost of planting rubber plants in replacement of plants that have died or became permanently useless in an area already planted, if such area has not previously been abandoned. For the purpose of determining such cost, no deduction shall be made in respect of the amount of any subsidy which is exempt from tax u/s 10(31).

4. Rule 7B—Growing and manufacturing of coffee in India

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Any income derived by a person from selling coffee (in India) manufactured from self-grown coffee (in India) shall also be composite income comprising of agricultural income and nonagricultural income.

In such a case also, first of all total income/composite income shall be calculated as follows: Composite income or Total income = Sale proceed of coffee (i.e., Industrial product) - Cost of cultivation (i.e., Agricultural expenses) - Industrial expenses

TABLE - PARTLY AGRICULTURAL AND PARTLY BUSINESS INCOME

Crop	Rule	Agricultural Income	Business Income
Growin g and Manufactureof Tea	8	60%	40%
Rubber manufacturi ng busine ss	7A	65%	35%
g Coffee n and cured by seller	7B(1)	75%	25%
Coffee grown, cured, roasted and			

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ground ed by the seller in India with or without mixing other chicory or r flavouring ingredients	7B(1A)	60%	40%
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What to Integrate?

- (a) **Non-agricultural Income.** It is the computed total income of assessee as per the provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (b) **Net Agricultural Income.** It is the agricultural income computed in accordance with the rules laid down under section 2(IA) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 and rules 7 and 8 of the Income-tax Rules 1962. These rules are
1. Rent or revenue derived from agricultural land will be computed on the same basis as adopted for computation of income under the head –income from other sources|| under sections 57 to 59 of the ‘Income-tax Act’.
 2. Income derived from agricultural operations will be computed as if it is income chargeable to tax under the head –Profit & Gains of Business or Profession||. All the provisions of sections 30, 31, 32, 34, 36, 37, 38, 40, 40A, 41, 43, and 43A of this Act shall be applicable. Depreciation and loss on the death of animals used in agricultural operations are allowed as expenses.
 3. Income derived from agricultural house property will be computed as if such income is chargeable to tax under the head –Income from house property|| and provisions of sections 23 to 27 shall be applicable.
 4. For computing share of income from tea business income as computed under rule 8, shall be considered to be agricultural income.

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5. For computing share of income or loss from the agricultural income of an AOP same rules are applicable as are provided in Income-tax Act for computing the share of profits or losses from an AOP.
6. Loss incurred in agriculture will be allowed to be set off only against gains from agriculture. The share of loss of a member from an AOP shall not be allowed to be set off from his own agricultural income.
7. Any sum payable by the person on account of any tax levied by State Government on Agriculture will be allowed as deduction.
8. Where the net result of agricultural income from the various sources stated above in a particular previous year is loss, the loss will be disregarded and net agriculture income shall be taken to be nil.

When to Integrate?

- (a) Integration is done only in case of (i) Individuals, (ii) Hindu Undivided Families, (iii) Association of persons, (v) Bodies of individuals, and (vi) Artificial juridical persons.
- (b) Integration is done only if Non-agricultural income of all persons mentioned above exceeds exempted limits, [i.e., Rs. 1,50,000 in case of an individual, Rs. 1,80,000 in case of a female below the age of 65 years and Rs. 2,25,000 in case of a senior citizen in the relevant previous year.
- (c) Integration is done only if Net Agricultural income of all these persons exceeds Rs. 5,000 in the relevant previous year.

When not to Integrate?

- (a) Integration is not done in case of (i) firms ; (ii) Companies ; (iii) Co-operative Societies; and (iv) Local authorities.
- (b) No integration if Non-agricultural income of all persons mentioned earlier does not exceed Rs. 1,50,000, in the relevant previous year.
- (c) No integration if the Net agricultural income does not exceed Rs. 5,000 in the relevant previous year.

How to Integrate?

- 1. Net Agricultural income is added with the Non-agricultural income if conditions given above are fulfilled.
- 2. Tax is calculated on this total at current rates of tax.
- 3. Net Agricultural income is added with the exempted limit. i.e. Rs. 1,50,000.
- 4. Tax is calculated on this total at current rates of tax.
- 5. Tax calculated at point (4) is deducted out of tax calculated at point (2) above.
- 6. On balance tax add surcharge @ 10% of such tax if non-agricultural income exceeds Rs. 10,00,000.
- 7. Add education cess @ 2% + Secondary and Higher Education cess @ 1% of such tax + surcharge, if any.
- 8. Total is tax payable.
- 9. Tax payable to be rounded off to the nearest multiple of ten

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART – A

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ONE MARK

(Online Examinations)

PART –B

TWO MARKS

1. What are the incomes not treated as family income while computing assessment of HUF?
2. State the deductions u/s 80 G of income tax Act.
3. Compute tax liability of an individual if total income of the family is Rs. 5,25,056
4. How do you compute the tax liability of an individual?
5. From the following information compute the total income of a HUF.
 - a. Profit from business Rs. 1,00,000
 - b. Salary received by a member of HUF Rs.8,000
 - c. Long term capital gain of Buildings Rs.9,500
6. Compute Alternate Minimum Tax if adjusted total income of an individual as per sec 115JC(2) is Rs.30,00,000.
7. The total income of a HUF. Computed under adjusted total income of the HUF u/s (115 JC 2) amounted to Rs.10,00,000. Calculate the tax liability as per Alternate Minimum Tax.
8. Bring down the procedure for computation of total income and tax liability of a HUF.
9. Compute tax liability of an individual if total income of Mr. V (age 85) is Rs.9,73,843.
10. List any four fully taxable allowances.
11. Compute tax liability if total income of an assessee is Rs. 5,70,000
12. What are the incomes not treated as family income of HUF?

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13. How do you compute the residential status of HUF?
 14. Write down the format for computation of total income of an individual.

**PART- C
(6 MARKS)**

1. Explain the procedure for computation of total income and tax liability of an individual.

2. Mr. X started construction of 3 equal and independent units of house property on 01.04.2012 and completed them on 28.03.2013. These were let out from 01.04.2013.

The particulars are given below:

	I	II	III
Nature of occupation self occupied	let out for residence	used for own Business	
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.

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**Prepared by,
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Actual rent received	nil	84,000p.a	nil
Fair rental value	72,000	72,000	72,000
Municipal taxes			
a. Paid by owner	7,200 p.a	4,200p.a	9,000p .a
b. Paid by tenant	--	4,200 p.a	---- 3,000
Ground rent Due	3,000 p.a	3,000 p.a	p.a
Land revenue due	3,600 p.a	4,200 p.a	4,500p .a

Land revenue was paid on 13.07.2017 (date of filing of return is 31.07.2017)

For construction of these units he took a loan of Rs.10,00,000 on 01.04.2014. Rate of interest is 12%. The total cost of construction of all these units is Rs.24,00,000. His business profit without debiting the expenses of unit III is Rs.1,80,500. Compute his total income in relation to previous year 2016-17.

3. The following details of income have been supplied by Karta of HUF. You are required to compute the total income and tax of HUF. It has deposited Rs.10,000 in PPF.

- I) Profit from business Rs, 1,92,000
- ii) Salary received by a member of HUF Rs.8,000
- iii) Directors fee received by Karta Rs. 6,000
- iv) Rental value of the property let Rs. 12,000
- v) Municipal Taxes Rs. 600

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vi) Bank interest Rs. 450

4. Elaborate the general format for computation of total income and tax liability of HUF.

5. Mr. I.M. Verma is the manager of Punjab cotton mills ltd. He draws a salary of Rs.20,000 p.m. his other items of income are:

- a. Interest on fixed deposits with Andhra bank Rs.10,800 and interest credited in the saving account in the bank Rs.2,000
- b. Winning from lottery Rs.60,000
- c. Dividends from an Indian company Rs.3,600
- d. Long term capital gain from the sale of his residential house occupied for the last 20 years, Rs.1,15,000. He purchased another house for his residence for Rs. 1,05,000 within four months of the transfer of his residential house.
- e. Short term capital loss Rs.10,000
- f. Long term capital loss from gold brought forward from the assessment year 2012-11 Rs.20,000

The following deductions are claimed

1. Life insurance premium (policy for Rs. 1,00,000) Rs. 14,500
2. Donation for Punjab university Rs.10,000

Compute his total income and tax payable for the assessment year 2017-18

6. The following are the particulars of the income of the university teacher during the year ending 31st March 2017

- a. Salary Rs. 37,400 per month plus Rs.9,000 p.m. as grade pay from which 10 percent is deducted for SPF to which the university contributes 12 percent.

UNIT II (INDIVIDUALS AND HUF)

-
- b. Rent –free bungalow of the annual letting value of Rs. 18,000
 - c. Wardnership allowance Rs.2000 per month
 - d. 12 % interest on government Loan of Rs.65,000
 - e. Income from house property (computed) Rs 29,560
 - f. He received Rs.3,500 for writing articles in a journal
 - g. He paid Rs.2,000 (by cheque) to GIC under mediclaim
 - h. Interest in postal savings bank deposit Rs.6,500
 - i. Interest gross Rs2,500
 - j. Examiner ship remuneration Rs.3,500
 - k. During the year, he sold shares of reliance industrial ltd and earned a long term capital gains of Rs.60,000

During the year he paid Rs. 24,000 as life insurance premium on his own policies and spent Rs.600 on books purchased for his own use.

Find out his total income, tax and exempted income. Population of Amristsar is 12 lakhs.

7. X is the Karta of a HUF , Y and Z are his two major sons. From the following particulars, compute the total income and tax of HUF.

- (i) The HUF runs a business in cotton textiles. The net profit of the business was Rs.1,61,000 after charging Rs. 11,000 paid as salary to Y and Z for their help in running the business.
- (ii) Profit and loss account shows an entry drawing of Rs.20,000
- (iii)The assessee has failed to furnish satisfactory explanation regarding a deposit of Rs.20,000 in the name of X
- (iv)Remuneration received by Karta for acting as director of a company in which HUF holds shares worth Rs. 2 lakhs : Rs.

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COURSE CODE : 16PAU402

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10,000

- (v) Interest on debentures received by HUF Rs.6,944 tax deducted at source Rs. 1,736
- (vi) Sale proceeds of a shop acquired in 1978, sold on 31.12.2016 for Rs.2,70,000. Fair market value on 1.4.81 estimated to be Rs.25,000 (CII for 1981-82 is 100 and for 2013-14 is 932 2016-17 is 1125)
- (vii) HUF has paid Rs.12,000 as premium on the Life insurance policies of Y and Z for Rs.2,00,000.
- (viii) One of his major son is working as manager in a private limited company and is getting a salary of Rs.60,000 p.a.
- (ix) Deposited Rs.2,000 in PPF on the name of Z

8. The following are the particulars of the income of the Amrister university teacher

during the year ending 31st March 2017

- l. Salary Rs. 40,000 per month plus Rs.9,000 p.m. as grade pay from which 10 percent is deducted for SPF to which the university contributes 12 percent.
- m. Wardnership allowance Rs.2000 per month
- n. Income from house property (computed) Rs 29,560
- o. He received Rs.3,500 for writing articles in a journal
- p. He paid Rs.2,000 (by cheque) to GIC under mediclaim
- q. Interest in postal savings bank deposit Rs.6,500
- r. Interest gross Rs2,500
- s. Examiner ship remuneration Rs.3,500

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

CLASS : II – B.COM (PA)

COURSE NAME : DIRECT TAXATION -II

COURSE CODE : 16PAU402

BATCH : 2016-2019

UNIT II (INDIVIDUALS AND HUF)

-
- t. During the year, he sold shares of reliance industrial ltd and earned a long term capital gains of Rs.60,000

Find out his total income, tax and exempted income. Population of Amristsar is 12 lakhs.

9. The following particulars have been submitted by Mr. Ram Lal in the capacity of

Karta of a HUF for the assessment year

- a. Profit from the family business Rs. 2,00,000 after charging an amount of
Rs.60,000 given as salary to Karta's brother who has been activity participating in it.
- b. Salary income of Karta's another brother who is a manager in a cooperative bank, Rs.11,000 p.m.
- c. Directors fees received by Karta , Rs.5,000 (HUF holds 20% shares in this company)
- d. Bank interest Rs. 24,000
- e. Long term capital gain from the transfer of building Rs. 28,000
- f. Long term capital gain from the transfer of investmets Rs. 28,000
- g. Donation to a college which is an approved institution , Rs.40,000
- h. Rental value of the property let, Rs.36,000, municipal tax paid in respect of the house, Rs.4,500. Interest on loan taken for repair of house is Rs. 12,000

You are required to calculate total income and tax liability of the family for the

assessment year 2017-18

10. From the particulars given below compute the total income and tax payable of Mr Deb, a central government employee working at Chandigarh

1. Salary Rs 20,000 p.m

TA bill Rs. 5,000 p.a , Actual expenditure Rs. 6,000 p.a.

His contribution to SPF RS 1,700 p.m.

Employers contribution to SPF 10% of Salary

Interest on accumulated balance of SPF @ 13 % Rs.12,000

Entertainment allowance Rs.1,000 p.m.

2. He owns two houses, one of which is let out at a rent of Rs. 400 p.m. and other (whose annual value is Rs.1,000) remained vacant throughout the year on

account of his employment at Ambala where he has taken a house on rent. The two houses subject to Municipal taxes of Rs.600 and 100 respectively.

3. During the year he sold shares of Hero Honda ltd. And earned a short term capital gain of Rs. 50,000 (STT paid)

4. He earned Rs.11,500 as interest from the government securities and bank interest of fixed deposits Rs.11,000 and on a savings account Rs. 10,600.

He pays life insurance premium of Rs. 25,000 on his life policy of Rs.

4,00,000. He deposited Rs.10,000 in home deposit account

11. The following details of income have been supplied by Karta of HUF .

UNIT II (INDIVIDUALS AND HUF)

You are required to compute the total income and tax of HUF. It has deposited Rs.20,000 in PPF.

- a. Profit from business Rs. 3,50,000
- b. Salary received by a member of HUF Rs. 18,000
- c. Directors fee received by Karta Rs. 12,000
- d. Rental value of the property let Rs. 15,000
- e. Municipal Taxes Rs. 1000
- f. Bank interest on a fixed deposit Rs. 1,450
- g. Long term capital gain on transfer of building Rs.10,500
- h. Long term capital gain on transfer of investment Rs. 15,000
- i. Donation to a college which is an approved institution Rs.4,000

12. Discuss the deductions under section 80C of income tax Act.

13. The total income of an individual (45 years old) computed under the normal

provisions of Income Tax Act is RS 1,00,000. However, the _adjusted total income' of the individual [computed as per section 115JC(2)] amounted to Rs. 30,00,000.

Calculate the final Tax liability of the individual for Assessment Year 2017-18

14. The following particulars re given below by M.D. Mathur, Madras, in respect of his

annual income for the year ended 31 st March 2017 :

- (i) Consolidated salary till 30-9-16 at rs 13,500 p.m. and after Rs 14,000 p.m.
- (ii) House rent allowance at 20% of salary.
- (iii) Actual house rent paid Rs 3,500 p.m.
- (iv) Contribution to recognized Provident Fund by self and employer- each 12% of salary.
- (v) Life Insurance Premium paid Rs 1,200. (Sum assured Rs

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-
- 20,000 and policy taken on 1-4-2016).
- (vi) Leave Travel Allowance received Rs 22,700 was spent on travel to home district under LTC.
- (vii) Interest and dividend incomes : Rs
- | | |
|---|--------|
| Interest on Term Deposits with Punjab National Bank | 29,000 |
| Income from units of Unit Trust of India | 3,000 |
| Interest on debentures of Ponds India Ltd | 21,750 |
| Dividend from a co-op. society | 15,000 |
| Interest on Govt. securities | 13,000 |
- (viii) Long term capital gains 30,000
- | | |
|--|--------|
| Short term capital gains on sale of shares (STT paid) | 20,000 |
| | 0 |
- (ix) Medical expenses incurred in private hospital for treatment of self and family Rs 5,000. His employer reimbursed Rs2,500.
- (x) Rent received from tenant of own house property Rs 9,600. Municipal taxes paid Rs 600.

Prepare Mathur's statement of income showing computation of taxable income giving such explanation as necessary and liability. Salary is due on last date of the month.

15. Dr . Singh is a practitioner. Besides his own practice, he works as a part-time physician in a private hospital for which he receives a monthly remuneration . He is also consultant – physician of ABC Co. Ltd. On a monthly retainer fee.

The doctor maintains a record of his receipts and payments and for the year ended 31 st March, 2017 the following information is abstracted therefrom :

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Receipts:	Rs
Consultation fee receipts	1,70,000
Gross remuneration from the private hospital	1, 30,000
	24,00
Retainer fee from ABC Co. Ltd	0
Interest on bank fixed deposits (nationalized bank)	18,00
	0
Long term capital gain on sale of shares (STT paid)	50,00
	0
Short term capital gain on sale of shares (STT paid)	60,00
	0
Payments:	17,00
Rent and electricity charges for the clinic	0
Telephone charges	7,400
Printing and stationery	500
Car maintenance expenses	9,000
Wages of clinical assistant	6,600
Driver's salary	3,600
	12,40
Life Insurance Premium	0

The written down value of the car purchased in January 1990 and the future at the clinic as on 1-4-2016 are noted to be Rs 40, 000 and Rs 2,000 respectively. 30% of the use of the car and the telephone is attributable to personnel and private purposes.

Prepare a statement showing the total income and tax payable of the doctor for the assessment year 2017-18.

16.Mr. M is a production manager of an industrial unit at chennai.

The particulars of

his salary income are as under.

- a. Basic salary Rs. 15,000 pm ;
- b.DA (given as the terms of employment) Rs 5,000 pm ;
- c. Entertainment allowance Rs. 1,000 pm ;
- d.Medical allowance Rs. 500 pm ;
- e. House rent allowance Rs. 4,000 pm ;

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f. Rent paid for the house Rs. 5,000 pm ;

g. Car of 1.2 lt capacity provided by the employer for private and official use

employer meets all expenses of car.

h. He and his employer (each) contribute 15% of salary to RPF.

i. Mr. M had taken interest free loan of Rs. 15,000 to purchase refrigerator.

Compute his income under the head salary for the assessment year 2017-18

17. Mr. G.R. returned to India after serving a British Company for 25 years. He joined service with an Indian company at Mumbai [Population more than 25 lakhs] during 2016-17. He furnishes the following particulars of his income for the year ending 31-3-2015 and asks you to compute his total income.

a. Salary Rs.25,000 p.m.

b. City compensatory allowance Rs.500 p.m.

c. Ration Bill paid by employer Rs.14,000.

d. Fixed Medical allowance Rs.400 p.m.

e. Education allowance for his son 1,000 p.m.

f. Rent free house hired by employer. Rent paid Rs.2,000 p.m. and cost of furnishing is Rs. 1,20,000

g. He and his employer contribute Rs. 4,000 p.m. each towards RPF.

Also compute the tax liability.

18. What are the incomes not treated as family income while computing assessment of HUF?

19. State the deductions u/s 80 G of income tax Act.

UNIT II (INDIVIDUALS AND HUF)

20. Compute tax liability of an individual if total income of the family is Rs. 5,25,056
21. How do you compute the tax liability of an individual?
22. From the following information compute the total income of a HUF.
- | | Rs. |
|--|----------|
| a. Profit from business | 1,00,000 |
| b. Salary received by a member of HUF | Rs.8,000 |
| c. Long term capital gain of Buildings | Rs.9,500 |
23. Compute Alternate Minimum Tax if adjusted total income of an individual as per sec 115JC(2) is Rs.30,00,000.
24. The total income of a HUF. Computed under adjusted total income of the HUF u/s (115 JC 2) amounted to Rs.10,00,000. Calculate the tax liability as per Alternate Minimum Tax.
25. Bring down the procedure for computation of total income and tax liability of a HUF.
26. Compute tax liability of an individual if total income of Mr. V (age 85) is Rs.9,73,843.
27. List any four fully taxable allowances.
28. Compute tax liability if total income of an assessee is Rs. 5,70,000
29. What are the incomes not treated as family income of HUF?
30. Write down the format for computation of total income of an individual.

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
COMMERCE(PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING)
16PAU402 - UNIT - II

Questions	opt 1	opt 2	opt 3	opt 4	Answer
_____ of Income Tax Act 1961, deals with different units of assessment	Sec 4	Sec 5	Sec 6	Sec 7	Sec 4
_____ includes both male and female assesseees	Individual	Firm	Company	AOP	Individual
An Individual may have income under ----- heads	Two	Four	Five	Six	Five
individual in income tax is ----- ---	Salary	House Property	Capital Gain	Other Sources	Salary
individual in income tax is ----- ---	Salary	House Property	Capital Gain	Other Sources	House Property
individual in income tax is ----- ---	Salary	House Property	Capital Gain	Other Sources	Capital Gain
individual in income tax is ----- ---	Salary	House Property	Capital Gain	Other Sources	Other Sources
individual in income tax is ----- ---	Salary	House Property	Capital Gain	Business Income	Business Income
Share from AOP shall be -----	Fully Taxable	Fully Exempted	Partly Taxable	Partly Exempted	Fully Exempted
Partner of firm assessed under section -----	184	185	186	187	184
The share received by an ----- -- from a firm shall not be included in the total income	Individual	Firm	Company	AOP	Individual
members of AOP exceeds Rs.2,50,000, the AOP shall pay tax @ MMR -----	30%	40%	20%	10%	30%
In a firm, any salary or other remuneration and interest on capital is taxable under the heads -----	Salary	House Property	Capital Gain	Profits and Gains	Profits and Gains
Dividend received from an Indian company -----	Fully Taxable	Fully Exempted	Partly Taxable	Partly Exempted	Fully Exempted
Dividend received from a foreign company -----	Fully Taxable	Fully Exempted	Partly Taxable	Partly Exempted	Fully Taxable
Dividend from foreign company is fully taxable as income under the head -----	Salary	House Property	Capital Gain	Other Sources	Other Sources
The Finance Act -----	1979	2000	1989	1988	1979

Amount deposited in National Savings and Investments is eligible for deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 E	80 F	80 C
Amount contributed to pension scheme of the central government or of the employer is eligible for deduction under section -----	80 C	80 CCD	80 E	80 F	80 CCD
saving scheme is eligible for deduction under section ----- --	80 CCG	80 CCD	80 E	80 F	80 CCG
Expenditure for medical treatment of specified disease or ailment is eligible for deduction under section -	80 CCG	80 CCD	80 E	80 DDB	80 DDB
Payment of rent for accomodation is eligible for deduction under section -----	80 GG	80 CCD	80 E	80 DDB	80 GG
Donation for scientific research on rural development under section ---- -----	80 GGA	80 CCD	80 E	80 DDB	80 GGA
Contribution to political parties is eligible for deduction under section - -----	80 GGC	80 CCD	80 E	80 DDB	80 GGC
Profits and Gains from industrial undertakings engaged in infrastructure development, tele communication etc., is eligible for deduction under section -----	80 CCD	80 E	80 DDB	80 IA	80 IA
Profits and Gains of certain undertakings in certain states falls under section -----	80 CCD	80 E	80 DDB	80 IC	80 IC
Profits of certain undertakings in North Eastern State falls under section -----	80 CCD	80 E	80 DDB	80 IE	80 IE
Profits and Gains from the business of hotel falls under section -----	80 ID	80 E	80 DDB	80 IE	80 ID
Royalty income of authors falls under section -----	80 ID	80 QQB	80 DDB	80 IE	80 QQB
Royalty income on patents falls under section -----	80 ID	80 QQB	80 RRB	80 IE	80 RRB
Interest on deposits in certain saving schemes is eligible for deduction under section -----	80 TTA	80 QQB	80 RRB	80 IE	80 TTA

After computing the total income, next step is to -----	Compute the tax	Payment of tax	Compute the	Calculate the GTI	Compute the tax liability
Round off total income to the nearest multiples of -----	10's	2's	5's	4's	10's
While computing the tax liability of individuals the total income is divided into ----- parts	Four	Two	Three	Five	Four
LTCG tax rate is -----	20%	30%	40%	50%	20%
STCG tax rate is -----	20%	15%	40%	50%	15%
Winning from lotteries tax rate is -----	20%	30%	40%	50%	30%
Income from card games, betting, gambling, tax rate is -----	20%	30%	40%	50%	30%
Rebate under section 87A, shall be allowed when the total income does not exceed -----	Rs.5,00,000	Rs.4,00,000	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.3,00,000	Rs.5,00,000
Rebate under section 87A is -----	Rs.2,000	Rs.2,000 or Tax which ever	Rs.3,000 or Tax which	Rs.4,000 or Tax which ever is less	Rs.2,000 or Tax which ever is less
Education Cess @ ----- of tax	2%	3%	4%	5%	2%
Secondary and Higher education cess @ ----- of tax	1%	3%	4%	5%	1%
AMT -	Alternate Minimum Tax	Alternate Maximum Tax	Alternate Maximum Turnover	Advance Maximum Turnover	Alternate Minimum Tax
Individual not under AMT whose adjusted total income does not	Rs.20,00,000	Rs.10,00,000	Rs.15,00,000	Rs.25,00,000	Rs.20,00,000
ATI -	Adjusted Total Income	Alternate Total Income	Alternate Taxable Income	Alternate Taxable Index	Adjusted Total Income
HUF not covered under AMT whose adjusted total income does not exceed -----	Rs.20,00,000	Rs.10,00,000	Rs.15,00,000	Rs.25,00,000	Rs.20,00,000
Long term capital loss can be set off from -----	short term	long term capital	Capital gain	Any income	long term capital gain
Adjustment of any loss against any income with the previous year is called as ----- of losses	Set off	Carry forward	Adjusted	Brought forward	Set off
Transfer of unadjusted loss of any previous year to succeeding years to set off against any income is called as ----- of losses	Set off	Carry forward	Adjusted	Brought forward	Set off

Loss on account of owing and maintaining the race horse can be carried forward for -----	8 years	4 years	6 years	5 years	4 years
Loss under the head house property can be carry forward for -----	8 years	4 years	6 years	5 years	8 years
Speculation loss can be carried forward for the maximum of -----	8 years	10 years	4 years	5 years	4 years
Short term capital loss of particular previous year can be set off in the same previous year from-----	Short term or long term	Long term capital gain	Short term capital	capital gain	Short term or long term capital gain
Section ----- of Income tax act deal with the provisions regarding set off and carry forward and setoff	70-79	60-69	80-89	90-95	70-79
Speculation loss can be set off from -----	Speculation gain	capital gain	Business income.	salary income	Speculation gain
Speculation gain can be used to set off the -----	Speculation loss	Any losses	Capital loss	business loss	Any losses
Expenses on horses for race purpose can be set off only from ---	Capital gain	House property	Race winning	salary income	Race winning
Loss from house property can be set off from ----- income during the relevant previous year	Any other heads	House property income	Agriculture income	salary income	Any other heads
Loss under the head profits and gains can not be set off from ----- income	Salary	House property	Capital gain	Professional	Salary
There can be no loss under the head -----	House property	Salary	Capital gain	Other sources	Salary

UNIT III

SYLLABUS

Partnership Firms and Association of Persons: Assessment of Partnership firms and Association of Persons - Taxation for non-residence.

ASSESSMENT OF FIRMS

What Is "Partnership" [Assessments of 'FIRM']

Partnership gets the same meaning as defined in Section 4 of the Indian Partnership Act 1932. Partnership firm is taxed as a separate entity. There is no difference in calculation for registered firms and unregistered firms. A partnership firm should submit its partnership deed in the first year of its assessment and later on only when there is any change in the terms and constitution of partnership.

The terms 'Partnership', 'Partner' and 'Firm' as defined under section 2 (23) of Income Tax Act, have the same meaning as assigned to them in the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

Section 4 of the India Partnership Act has defined the word 'Partnership' as "the relation between persons who have agreed to share the profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all".

From this definition, the following points emerge

- (a) That partnership is an association of two or more persons.
- (b) There must be an agreement entered into by all persons.
- (c) The agreement is to carry on some business.
- (d) The business to be carried on by all or by any one of them acting on behalf of all and for the benefit of all.
- (e) The agreement is to share the profits and losses of business.

The term 'partner' is defined as any person who has entered into partnership. Partners entering into a contract with one another are called individually as partners and collectively 'a firm' and the name under which their business is carried on is called the firm's name. The word 'partner' shall also include any person who, being a minor has been admitted to the benefits of partnership.

The term 'firm' means the entity which comes into existence as a result of partnership agreement.

1. Which firm is to be assessed as FIRM ? [Section 184]

A firm shall be assessed as firm for its assessment under this Act if —

A partnership is evidenced by an instrument, and

The individual shares of the partners are specified in that instrument.

2. Instrument of partnership.

It is the written partnership agreement entered into by partners. It has to be signed and certified by all the existing partners (except minors). In case firm has been dissolved before filing of return of income—it should be signed by all those persons who were partners in the firm immediately before its dissolution and in case partner has died the instrument must be signed by his legal representatives immediately before its dissolution as in case partner has died the instrument must be signed by his legal representatives.

3. When instrument of partnership is to be submitted?

The Section 184(2) of the Act provides that a certified copy of the instrument of partnership must accompany the return of the income of the firm of the previous year relevant to the assessment year 1993-94 or the assessment year in respect of which assessment as a firm is first sought.

4. Change in Constitution?

When a firm is assessed as firm for any assessment year it shall be assessed in same capacity for every subsequent year unless there is change in the constitution of firm or in the share of partners as evidenced by the instrument of partnership submitted along with return for first assessment. [Section 184(3)]

In case any change has taken place during the previous year the firm shall furnish a certified copy for the previous year in which such change takes place. In such case the firm will continue to be assessed as firm. [Section 184(4)]

5. Meaning of Change in Constitution [Section 187]

In following two circumstances a change can occur in the constitution of firm:

(a) If one or more of the partners cease to be partners (one or more partners quit or retire from the firm) or one or more new partners are admitted but one or more of the old partners are still continuing with the firm after the change.

(b) where all the partners continue with a change in their respective shares or in the shares of some of them.

In other words, if during the previous year one or more partners but not all have retired or one or more partners have joined the partnership or there is a

change in the profit sharing ratio of the partners, it amounts to a change in the constitution of the firm.

6. Succession of One Firm by Another Firm (Sec. 188)

When a firm is succeeded by another firm it results into the finishing of the firm or predecessor firm gives birth to a new firm. As it is not covered by section 187, so separate assessments shall be made on the predecessor firm on its income earned before the transfer of ownership and the successor firm shall be assessed on its income after the transfer. of ownership.

7. Liability of partners for tax payable by firm [Section 188A]

It is the joint as well as several liability of all those persons who were partners of the firm during relevant previous year or in case of death of a partner their legal representatives to pay the amount of tax, interest or penalty or other sum payable by the firm for the relevant assessment year under all the provisions of this Act.

8. Firm Dissolved or Business Discontinued

Where any firm is dissolved or business discontinued, the firm shall be assessed by the Assessing Officer on its total income as if no such discontinuance or dissolution had taken place. The notices . may be issued in the name of the dissolved firm and the assessment be made in the name of the discontinued firm. [Section 189(1)]

In case during the proceedings before Assessing officer, or the Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or the Commissioner (Appeals) the firm is found guilty of any acts as given u/s 271 to 275 the penalty can be imposed on such firms. [Section 189(2)]

Every person who at the time of such discontinuance or dissolution was a partner of the firm, or the legal representative of any such person who is deceased, shall be jointly and severally liable for the amount of tax, penalty and any other sum payable under the provisions of this Act. [Section 189(3)]

Where such discontinuance or dissolution takes place after any proceedings in respect of an assessment year have commenced the proceedings may be continued for the persons referred above from the stage at which they stood at the time of such dissolution or discontinuance. [Section 189(4)]

9. Book Profit

‘Book Profit’ means the net profit of the firm calculated after taking into account all provisions provided in sections 28 to 44D. While calculating book profit, following points are to be kept in mind.

- (i) First of all find out the profit as per given in the Profit and Loss Account.
- (ii) Deduct all other incomes credited to P & L A/c but are to be treated under other heads of incomes.
- (iii) Add all payments or remunerations like salary, commission etc. given to all partners of the firm if already debited to P. & L. A/c.
- (iv) Add interest on capital given to all partners in excess of 12%.

Any interest on drawings charged by the firm from its partners shall be treated as ‘Business Income’ of the firm. It shall not be adjusted against interest on capital paid to that partner or to any other partner.

What is Partnership Firm? When two or more person agree to start a business which will be carried on by all or any of those partners acting for all,

with an aim of earning profit out of the activities of the business, will be called as partnership firm. But the partnership firm is an independent entity like other individuals. Therefore the income of the partnership firm is calculated separately. Income of partners does not have any relation with the income of partnership firm. It means that the tax liability is calculated separately for on income of partners and partnership firm.

The accounts of partnership firm are maintained like other business firms. All the expenses relating to the partnership firms are booked within the permission limit of law. But, in respect of booking the expenditures, following points must be kept in mind for calculation of Income Tax on partnership firm:-

A) Deduction on Account of Interest to Partners on Capital

Though, any amount of interest can be paid to the partners on their capital and can be booked as business expenditure but as per Indian Income Tax Act, interest is allowed only at the rate of 12% per annum. It means if the interest is paid more than this permissible limit, the extra payment will be disallowed while calculating the income of partnership firm.

Illustration:

Mr. X and Mr. Y are the partners of M/s XY Enterprises. They had the credit balance of their capital on 01.04.14 Rs.300000/=. The interest on capital was paid to them for financial year @ 18%. The net income the firm after allowing the interest on capital of partners @ 18%, was Rs.260000/= Calculate the taxable income of the firm as per Indian Income Tax Act.

Solution:

Interest paid on capital (Rs. 300000/= @ 18%) Rs.54000/=

Interest allowed as per income tax act @12% Rs.36000/=

Dis-allowance of interest (Rs.54000/= less Rs.36000/=) Rs.18000/=

It means that Rs. 18000/= shall be added back to the income of firm for calculation of income tax. Therefore the taxable income of the firm during financial year 2014-15 shall be Rs.260000/= +Rs.18000/= i.e Rs.278000/=.

B) Salary & Other Remuneration to the Working partners

Partnership is an independent entity and is run by the partners. Therefore, the working partners are entitled for remuneration by way of salary, commission, bonus or whatever name called. Though, any amount can be given to partners as remuneration and can be booked in profit and loss account but for income tax purpose, there are certain restrictions in respect of remuneration paid to partners, according to Indian Income Tax Act. These restrictions are defined below:-

Particulars	Remuneration Allowed
In case of loss before booking the partner's remuneration.	Maximum of Rs.150000/=
For the first Rs.300000/= of book profit	90% of the book profit or Rs.150000/= which ever is more
On the balance of book profit	60% of book profit

Notes:-

1. Remuneration will be allowed to working partners only.
2. Remuneration must be according to partnership deed only.
3. Book Profit means **profit before remuneration to partners and interest paid on capital in excess of 12% per annum.**

Illustration:

For Financial Year 2014-15, the profit and loss account of M/s XYZ Enterprises shows net profit of Rs.100000/= after booking the salary to partners for Rs.500000/=. The firm also paid interest on capital in excess of 12% Rs.50000/=. Calculate net taxable income of Firm.

Solution:

a) Calculation of Book Profit

Net Profit of Firm after booking the remuneration of partners	Rs.100000/=
Add: Remuneration to partners	Rs.500000/=
Add: Interest on capital paid in excess of 12%	Rs.50000/=
Book Profit	Rs.650000/=

b) Calculation of Remuneration Allowed to Partners

Remuneration allowed on first Rs.300000/= @ 90%	Rs.270000/=
Remuneration allowed on balance Rs.350000/= @ 60%	Rs.210000/=
Total remuneration allowed	Rs.480000/=

c) Calculation of Taxable Income of Partnership Firm

Book Profit of the firm	Rs.650000/=
Less: Remuneration allowed to partners	Rs.480000/=
Net Taxable income of the firm	Rs.170000/=

Rates of Income Tax for Partnership Firm for financial year 2014-15

(Assessment Year 2015-16)

- Partnership firms shall be taxed at flat rate 30%.
- Long Term Capital gain shall be taxed @ 20%.
- Short Term Capital gains from shares, mutual funds subject to Security Transaction Tax, shall be taxed @ 15%.
- Surcharge is payable for financial year 2014-15 @ 10% in case of firm having its total income above Rs, 1 crore.. The rate of surcharge is 12% for financial year 2015-16.
- Education Cess will be charged @ 2% on Income tax plus surcharge payable.

6. Secondary & Higher Education Cess will be charged @ 1% on Income Tax plus surcharge payable.

Filing of Income Tax Return by Partnership Firm

Partnership firm will have to file income tax return irrespective its income.

Assessment of Income of Partners

Any amount of interest, salary, commission, bonus and other remuneration, received by the partners from partnership firm, shall be shown by the partners under the head of “Income from business or profession”.

Note:

1. Salary received from partnership firm shall not be shown by partner under the head “Income from Salary”.
2. Any expenditure incurred by partner in respect of arranging money for his capital or loans to firm, shall be deducted from his income. For example interest paid by partner for borrowed money for investing in partnership firm.
3. Any interest, salary, remuneration, commission or bonus which is disallowed at the time of calculation of income tax of partnership firm, shall not be added in the income of partners.
4. Any share of the partner in the income of firm shall be fully exempt from income tax.
5. In case of share of loss from partnership firm, can not be set off against any other business income of partner. It is simply ignored.
6. Partnership firm is not liable to deduct the tax at source on interest on capital, salary, bonus, commission and remuneration paid to partner. However, the partners are liable to pay advance tax on the remuneration or interest etc, received by them from partnership firm, if payable.

Illustration:

Net profit of M/s X Y Enterprises for financial year 2014-15 after providing the interest on capital and remuneration to partners is Rs.76000/=. The firm has two partner namely Mr. X and Mr. Y. Capital of Mr. X is 500000/= and Capital

of Mr. Y is Rs.300000/=. The firm has paid the interest on their capital @ 15% per annum i.e. Rs.120000/=. Both are the working partners of the firm and are entitled for equal share in income of the firm. The firm has paid a remuneration of Rs.200000/= to each partner.

Calculate (a) income tax amount of firm and (b) income of partners from partnership firm

Solution:

To solve the above illustration, we have to follow the following steps to understand it in easy way. Though, there may be difference in presentation of figures by different people but the result will be same.

a) **Amount of Interest to be allowed by firm as per income tax act:-**

-

Partner's Name	Capital employed	Interest Paid @ 15%	Interest allowed @ 12%	Interest disallowed
Mr. X	Rs.500000/=	Rs.75000/=	Rs.60000/=	Rs.15000/=
Mr. Y	Rs.300000/=	RS.45000/=	Rs.36000/=	Rs.9000/=
Total	Rs.800000/=	RS.120000/=	Rs.96000/=	Rs.24000/=

b) Computation of Book Profit

Net Profit as Profit and Loss Account	RS.76000/=
<u>Add:</u> Interest in excess of 12%	Rs.24000/=
<u>Add:</u> Remuneration paid to partners(Rs.200000/= to each partner)	Rs.400000/=
Book profit of firm	Rs.500000/=

c) Amount of remuneration to be allowed by firm as per Income Tax Act

90% of first Rs.300000/= book profit	RS.270000/=
60% of balance book profit of Rs.200000/=(Rs.500000/= minus Rs.300000/=)	Rs.120000/=
Total Remuneration allowed	Rs.390000/=
Total Remuneration disallowed	Rs.10000/=

d) **Taxation of income of M/s X Y Enterprises**

Net Profit of firm as per Profit & Loss Account	Rs.76000/=
Add: Interest disallowed in excess of 12%	Rs.24000/=
Add: Remuneration disallowed to partners	Rs.10000/=
Total Taxable Income	RS.110000/=
Income Tax payable by the firm @ 30% on Rs.110000/=	Rs.33000/=
Add: Education Cess @ 2% on Rs.33000/=	Rs.660/=
Add: Secondary & Higher Education Cess @ 1% on Rs.33000/=	Rs.330/=
Total Tax payable by the firm (33000+660+330)	RS.33990/=

e) **Partner's share of profit in the firm (exempt from income tax)**

According to calculation under clause (d) above, taxable net profit of the firm, after all adjustment, is Rs.110000/= an income tax paid on above amount is Rs.33990/=. Balance amount of Rs. 76010/= shall be transferred to capital accounts of partners in 50-50 ratio.

Please note that the share of profit from partnership firm is tax free in hands of partner and no tax shall be paid on it. The logic of non-payment of income tax

by partners on their share from taxable income from partnership firm is that the firm has already paid income tax on that amount and that is the highest income tax slab under all categories of the income tax payers and also to avoid the double taxation of income.

f) Taxable Income of Each Partner from Firm

Particulars	Mr. X	Mr. Y
Allowed Remuneration from firm	Rs.195000/=	Rs.195000/=
Allowed Interest on capital	Rs.60000/=	Rs.36000/=
Total taxable income from firm	Rs.255000/=	Rs.231000/=

Note: Income of partners only includes only the allowed payment to partners only. Because the disallowed income already is being taxed in hand of partnership firm.

Assessment Of Firm U/S 185 [Assessment when Section 184 not complied with]" [Assessments of 'FIRM']

Computation of firm's business income

When a partnership firm has not submitted a copy of its partnership deed duly signed by all partners it is assessed u/s 185 in following manner

I. Computation of business income

- (i) it is computed in the same manner as under the head 'Profits and Gains'.
- (ii) any payment to a partner under whatsoever name it is disallowed.
- (iii) rent paid to a partner for the premises used by firm is allowed.
- (iv) partnership deed expenses are disallowed.
- (v) in case interest on capital is paid to partners it is fully disallowed. Any interest on drawings received from partners is deemed as income of the firm and is fully taxable
- (vi) Remuneration paid to partners u/s 40(b) is not allowed.

II. Computation of total income

- (i) Income is to be calculated headwise.
- (ii) Firm cannot have any income under the head 'salaries'.
- (iii) Firm can have house property, which is let out but not a self occupied one. For let out house property income is to be computed in the same manner as is given under the head *Income from House Property*.
- (iv) Profits and Gain from business or profession are to be computed in the same manner as given earlier in this chapter.
- (v) Capital Gains are to be computed in the same manner as given under the head "Capital Gains" but exemptions u/s 54, 54B and 54F are not allowed.

- (vi) Income from other sources is to be computed in the same manner as is given under the head “Income from other sources”.
- (vii) (a) Set off of losses is to be done as per rules given u/s 70 and 71 of the Act. The carry forward of losses is also to be done in accordance with rules given u/s 72, 73 and
- (b) Where a change has occurred in the constitution of a firm, the proportionate share of loss of retired or deceased partner can be set off or carried forward to be set off only up to his share of income in that firm in respect of that previous year. [Section 78(1)]
- (c) To avail the benefit of carry forward of loss it is essential to file return of loss as required u/s 13(3).

(viii) Deductions out of Gross total income : A firm can claim following deductions

u/s 80G	for donations
u/s 80 GGA	for contribution to certain funds
u/s 80 GGB	for donation to political parties
u/s 80 IA	for infrastructure projects
u/s 80 JAB	for setting up industry in Special Economic Zones
u/s 80 1B	for new industrial undertaking
u/s 80 IC	for setting up industry in backward states
u/s 80 JJA	for use of bio waste, and

Firm is not allowed any other deduction.

III. Computation of firm's Tax

- (a) It pays tax at flat rate of 30% with no exemption limit.
- (b)** On long term capital gain rate of tax is 20%.
- (c) On short term capital gain on securities covered under *STY* rate of tax is 15%.
- (d)** On winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzle, races, card games, gambling and betting rate of tax is 30%.
- (e) Surcharge is added @ 10% of tax as calculated above only if total income of the firm exceeds Rs. 1 crore. So no surcharge, if total income does not exceed Rs. 1 crore.
- (f) It is further increased by education cess @ 2% of tax and surcharge plus Secondary and Higher education cess @ 1%.

IV. Treatment of Share of Income from firm

It is fully exempted from tax u/s 10(2A) and as such is not added in individual income of partners.

V. Treatment of remuneration and interest received from firm

It is not added in individual income of partners.

Computation of AOP's Business Income" [Assessments of 'AOP']

Upto assessment year 1992-93 the Income-tax Act 1961 provided for treatment of two typed of firms— Registered under Income-tax Act as regd. Firm and not registered under income-tax Act as Unregd firm. But with effect from assessment year 1993-94 the Act provides only one type of firms—firms assessed as firm u/s 184. All other such entities are to be treated as A.O.P. Hence a firm which is not assessed as firms u/s 184 will be called as P.F.A.O.P. and treated alike for assessment purposes.

While calculating the business income of A.O.P., the provisions as given u/s 28 to 44 in chapter Profits & Gains of Business or Profession I and II (See. Part II of this book) are applicable.

Section 40 (ba) lays down following rules disallowing payment of interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration by what ever name called:

- (a) In case an A.O.P. makes payment of any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration by whatever name called, such payments are fully disallowed.
- (b) In case any interest is paid to a member of firm assessed as AOP and some amount of interest is received from such member, only difference is disallowed.
- (c) In case an individual is a member (member in representative Capacity) A.O.P. on behalf of or for the benefit of any other person (person so represented)
 - (i) Interest paid by firm assessed as AOP to such individual, or by such individual to firm assessed as AOP otherwise than in representative capacity, the above clauses (a) and (b) shall not be applicable.
 - (ii) Interest paid by a firm assessed as AOP to such individual or by such individual to or firm assessed as AOP in representative capacity classes (a) and (b) shall be applicable.

(d) In case an individual is member of firm assessed as AOP on behalf of another person but not in representative capacity, interest paid to him will not come under the classes (a) and (b) above.

Computation of AOP's Total income" [Assessments of 'AOP']

(i) Income of A.O.P. is calculated head wise. It cannot have any income under the head “Salaries”.

(ii) In case of house property rules given under the head “Income from House Property” are applicable. It cannot have self occupied house.

(iii) Profits & Gains from Business or Profession are to be computed in the same manner as given earlier in this chapter.

(iv) Income under the head “Capital Gains” is to be computed in the same manner as given in the chapter Capital Gains but exemptions u/s 54, 54B and 54F are not allowed.

(v) Income from other sources is to be computed in the same manner as given under the head “Income from other Sources”.

(vi) Set off and carry forward and set off of losses is to be done as per provisions of section 70 to 74 of the Act.

(vii) Deductions u/s 80 can be claimed. The deductions which can be claimed by P.F.A.O.P. are u/s 80 G, u/s 80 GGA, u/s 80 HHB, u/s 80 HHC, u/s 80 HHD, u/s 80 HHE, u/s 80 IA, u/s 80 IB, u/s 80 JJA, and u/s 80 O. Other deductions u/s 80 are not allowed.

Rates Of Tax For PFAOP/AOP [u/s 167B]" [Assessments of 'AOP']

A. Where shares of members of PFAOP/AOP are not known or are indeterminate:

1. In case PFAOP/AOP (excluding a company, a co-operative society or a society registered under Societies Act 1860) where shares of its members are not known or are indeterminate and it does not have any such member whose income is taxable at a rate higher than MMR (Maximum Marginal Rate)—the total income of such PFAOP/AOP shall be taxable at MMR *i.e.* 30.90 %.
2. In the above case if PFAOP/AOP has any member whose individual income is taxable at a rate higher than MMR—the total income of such PFAOP/AOP shall be taxable at such higher rate.

B. Where shares of members of PFAOP/AOP are known or are determinate:

1. In case total income [excluding share from PFAOP/AOP] of any member of PFAOP/ AOP does not exceed the exempted limit—the total income of such PFAOP/AOP shall be assessed to tax at same rates as are applicable to an individual.
2. In case total income of any member of PFAOP/AOP exceeds the exempted limit—the total income of such PFAOP/AOP shall be assessed at MMR.

3. In case PFAOP/AOP has any member whose total income (in case of companies only) is taxable at a rate higher than MMR, the total income of such PFAOP/AOP shall be split up in two parts—

(i) the share of income of the member whose income is assessable at a rate higher than MMR, this part of total income of PFAOP/AOP shall be taxable at such higher rate. –

(ii) and balance total income of PFAOP/AOP shall be assessed to tax at MMR.

Allocation Of P.F.A.O.P's Total Income [Section 67A] " [Assessments of 'AOP']

1. (a) Any interest, salary, commission or other remuneration paid to any member in respect of the previous year, shall be deducted from the total income of the P.F.A.O.P. and the balance ascertained is apportioned amongst the members in the profit sharing ratio. It has been observed by the Supreme Court in case [*CIT v. Chindambram Pilai (1977) 106 ITR 292*] that the salary received by a member from the P.F.A.O.P. in which he is a member cannot be regarded in any way as having a source different from that of his share in the profits of the P.F.A.O.P. he receives.
- (b) In case any interest on capital is paid to partners and interest on drawings is received from partners, only difference of these two is to be allocated.

(c) Where the amount apportioned to the member is a profit, any salary, interest, commission or other remuneration paid to the member by the P.F.A.O.P. shall be added to that amount (profit apportioned) and the total of all these amounts shall be treated as that member's share in the Income of the P.F.A.O.P.

(d) Where the amount apportioned comes to be a loss, any salary, interest, commission or other remuneration paid to the partners of the P.F.A.O.P. shall be adjusted against the amount of loss so apportioned. If after the adjustment the result is positive, it shall be treated as the members share in the income of the P.F.A.O.P.

(e) P.F.A.O.P's tax is not to be deducted out of total income for allocation purposes.

2. The share of a member whether income or loss as computed under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of assessment, be apportioned under the various heads of income in the same manner in which the income or loss of the P.F.A.O.P. has been determined under each head of income.
3. Any interest paid by a partner on capital borrowed by him for the purpose of investment in the P.F.A.O.P., shall be deducted from the share of his income computed under the head 'Profits and Gains' of business or profession. –

Treatment of Share of Income Received By Members Of P.F.A.O.P. " **[Assessments of 'AOP']**

The share of income received by a member from a P.F.A.O.P. shall be treated as under

1. In case a firm assessed as AOP is chargeable to tax on its total income at maximum marginal rate or any other higher rate, the share of

members firm such firm assessed as AOP shall not be included in their individual income. It happens only when shares of members are unknown or indeterminate.

2. In case share of members of firm assessed as AOP are known or can be determined, the share received by members from such firm assessed as AOP shall be fully added in their individual income.

In case no income-tax is payable on firm assessed as AOP's total income, the share of income of members of such firm assessed as AOP shall be fully added in their individual income.

Rebate of Tax u/s 86 " [Assessments of 'AOP']

1. In case total income of PFAOP/AOP is not taxable at MMR or any other rate higher than MMR—the share of income of a member of PFAOP/AOP shall be added in his total income and shall be eligible for rebate of tax at average rate on such share.
2. In case total income of PFAOP/AOP is taxable at MMR or a higher rate—the share of income of a member from such PFAOP/AOP shall not be included in the total income of such member.
3. In case total income of PFAOP/AOP (which does not have any member whose individual income exceeds Rs. 50,000) is not taxable at all—the share of income of a member from such PFAOP/AOP shall be fully added in the individual income of such member and is fully taxable. No rebate of tax in this case.
4. The term average rate of income-tax means the rate computed in following manner [Section 2(10)] :
$$\text{Average rate} = \frac{\text{Total Income Tax} \times 100}{\text{Total Income}}$$

Fringe Benefit Tax—An Introduction :"[Assessments of 'Fringe Benefits']

The Finance Act, 2005 (clause 37) has introduced a new tax called 'Fringe Benefits Tax' (FBT) by inserting new sections 115W to 115WL in the Income Tax Act, 1961. This Tax has been levied on specified employers with effect from previous year 2005-06, *i.e.*, Assessment year 2006-07. It is levied on perquisites or fringe benefits provided by an employer to his employee, in addition to the cash salary or wages paid. The 'fringe benefit tax' is already prevalent in the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and some other countries.

As we know that employer often provides many facilities/benefits to employees in addition to cash salary and allowances. The cost incurred by employer on providing these benefits to employees is also an allowed expense while calculating business income of the employer. Under Income Tax Act, 1961 these benefits/facilities are known as Perquisites and are taxable in the hands of employees as per the provisions of section 17(2). For the purpose of taxability as income in the hands of employees, these perquisites are valued as per rule 3 of the Income Tax Rules, 1962. On analysing section 17(2), we can find the following three categories of perquisites

- (i) Perquisites exempted for all employees.
- (ii) Perquisites taxable for all employees.
- (iii). Perquisites taxable only in case of specified employees.

PART A

ONE MARKS
ONLINE EXAMINATION

PART –B

TWO MARKS

1. Define partnership.
2. What do you mean by firm?
3. What are the features of limited liability partnership?
4. What is meant by book profit?
5. Write down the rate of tax for AOP for the assessment year 2014-15.
6. How do you compute the book profit of the firm?
7. Give the rate of tax for AOP for the assessment year 2014-15.
8. What is the basic conditions prescribed u/s 184 of a firm?
9. What is the prescribed conditions u/s 185 of the firm as per Act?
10. Write the deductions u/s 80 G as per Act
11. How would you compute the total income of an AOP/BOI?
12. State the provision regarding the limits on payment of remuneration to working partner.
13. Write the deduction u/s 80 C of Income tax Act.
14. Compute the tax liability of an AOP if total income is Rs. 5,75,258
15. Write any two deductions u/s 80 with relevant provision.
16. How do you compute book profit of a firm?
17. State the provisions regarding allowable remuneration to partners of a firm u/s 184.

PART C

SIX MARKS

1. Discuss the provisions regarding computation of total income and tax liability of a firm.

2. A, B and C are partners in a firm assessed as firm sharing profits and losses in the proportion of 3 : 2 : 1. The firm's Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2017 showed a net profit of Rs. 1,17,360 after debiting inter-alia the following amounts :

- (i) Salary of Rs. 4,000 paid to C
- (ii) Rent of Rs. 9,000 paid to A for the portion of building owned by A in which the firm's office was situated.
- (iii) Interest on capital @ 10% is Rs. 1,000 ;Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 3,000 to A, B and C respectively.
- (iv) Commission on sale to B. Rs. 1,000.
- (v) Expenses on current repairs of the business premises belonging to partner A. Rs. 1,000. The rent agreement does not contain any provision regarding repairs by the firm.
- (vi) Donation to Shri Sai Baba Sansthan Trust Shirdi (approved), Rs. 5,000

The net profit of Rs. 1,17,360 included Rs. 10,400 from interest on Government securities. Compute firm's total income for the assessment year 2016 - 17. The deed was submitted along with return and it provides for salary to C Rs. 4,000 p.a and interest on capital to partners @ 10 % p.a. Also compute partner's income chargeable to tax under the head "Profits and Gains".

3.Explain the steps regarding computation of total income of AOP?

4. A firm which consists of P,Q,R as partners has submitted its authenticated copy of partnership deed to the assessing officer along with its return submits following information.

- a. Net profit as per profit and loss account Rs.90,000 after debiting the following

Salary To P 1,20,000

Salary to Q 60,000

Interest on capital @ 15%

To P 19,000

To Q 9,500

To R 7,600

Donations to National foundation for communal harmony 4,000

- b. Interest on government securities 15,000
c. Income from house property 24,000
d. Interest on bank deposit 6,000

Compute firms total income if the instrument of partnership provides for payment of salary to P Rs. 1,20,000 and Q Rs.60,000. Also compute firms tax for the assessment year 2015-16 and partners income taxable under the head profits and gains.

5. Mr. X and Mrs. X are members of an AOP sharing profits and losses equally. During the year

ending 31.3.2017 total income of AOP was Rs. 3,40,000. The details of individual incomes of its

members are given below.

Mr. X	Rs.
Rent from House property :	55,000
Interest on fixed deposits with HDFC	76,000
Short term capital gain	35,000

Mrs.X	
Bank interest on fixed deposits :	1,25,000
Dividend from a Co-operative society	35,000

Compute tax liability of AOP and its members.

6. Discuss the deductions allowable from gross total income in respect of total income.

7. A, J and R are partners in a firm covered u/s 185 sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 5:3:2 profit and loss account for the year ending on 31.3.2015 was as follows

Profit and loss account

Particulars	RS	Particulars	Rs
--------------------	-----------	--------------------	-----------

o rent and taxes	6,000	By Gross profit	40,000
To salaries	9,000	By interest on	3,000
To electric charges	1,200	securities	
To interest on capital			
A	2,000		
J	1,500		
R	1,000		
To depreciation	2,500		
To reserve for bad	500		
debt			
To interest on loan	300		
from john	1,000		
To commission to			
Rahim	9,000		
To balance	5,400		
A	3,600		
J			
R			
	43,000		43,000

- a. Salary includes Rs.2,000 paid to Rahim
 b. Depreciation allowance amounts to Rs.2,400
 Compute the business income of firm.

8. Mr.R. and Mr. Z are the members of an AOP sharing profits and losses equally. During the year ending 31.03.2015 total income of AOP was Rs.2,70,000. The details of individual incomes of its members are given below:

Mr.R - Rent from house property 60,000

Interst on deposits with HDFC 66,000

Mr.Z (Age 67years) -

Pension from Govt. -1,60,000

Interest accrued on NSC VIII issue 10,600

Interest on govt. securities 16,000

Compute the tax liabilities of AOP and its members.

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION
COMMERCE (PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING)
16PAU402 - UNIT - III

Questions	opt 1	opt 2	opt 3	opt 4	Answer
Indian Partnership Act -----	1934	1935	1932	1936	1932
LLP -	Limited Liability Partnership	Limited Liability Partner	Limited Levy Partner	Large Liability partner	Limited Liability Partnership
Limited Liability Partnership Act --- -----	2009	2008	2007	2004	2008
The partnership is an association of ----- or more persons	Three	Two	Four	Five	Two
The partnership business to be carried on by all or any ----- of the activity on behalf of all	Two	One	Three	Five	One
The term partner is defined as any person who has entered into -----	Sole Proprietorship	Partnership	Company	Co-operative	Partnership
The term ----- means the entity which come into existence as a result of partnership agreement	HUF	Firm	AOP	BOI	Firm
2008 which is applicable to the -----	Whole of India	Whole of Tamilna	Whole of Karnataka	Whole of Maharastr	Whole of India
_____ is a body corporate under the LLP Act, 2008	LLP	AOP	BOI	HUF	LLP
AOP -	Association of Person	on of Person	Assessment of Person	Assessment of Public	Association of Person
BOI -	Body of Individuals	Body of Index	Body of Impact	Body of Individual persons	Body of Individuals
_____ is not covered by the Indian Partnership Act , 1932	LLP	AOP	BOI	HUF	LLP
partnership firm can be of ----- -- types	Two	Three	Five	Four	Two
_____ is a written agreement in a partnership	Partnership Deed	Deed	Contract	Caveat Emptor	Partnership Deed
For a Limited Liability Partnership the instrument of partnership is known as -----	Incorporation document	Document	Deed	Partnership deed	Incorporation document
In a Limited Liability Partnership the instrument of partnership will be filed with the -----	Chairman	Registrar	President	CBDT	Registrar

_____ means the net profit of the firm calculated after taking into account all provisions prescribed in section 28 to 44 D	Gross profit	Book profit	PBIT	PAIT	Book profit
Provisions provided in section ----- - has to be considered while calculating book profit	28 to 44 D	38 to 44 D	48 to 44 D	58 to 44 D	28 to 44 D
under section ----- has to be deducted while calculating book profit	32 (2)	32 (3)	32 (4)	32 (5)	32 (2)
With book profit, interest on capital given to all partners in excess of ----- is added	13%	12%	15%	16%	12%
Any interest paid to partner, according to terms of partnership deed is allowed provided rate of interest does not exceed -----	13%	12%	15%	16%	12%
Any payment of salary, Commission or remuneration paid to a partner who is not a working	Allowed	Disallowed	Partly Allowed	Partly Disallowed	Disallowed
Any remuneration paid to a working partner, who is not authorised by or which is not in accordance with terms of partnership deed is -----	Allowed	Disallowed	Partly Allowed	Partly Disallowed	Disallowed
Any interest paid to partner who is not authorised by or is not in accordance with partnership deed is	Allowed	Disallowed	Partly Allowed	Partly Disallowed	Disallowed
Tax rate applicable to firm is -----	30%	20%	50%	40%	30%
share of Income from firm / LLP is -----	Exempted	Taxable	Partly Taxable	Partly Exempted	Exempted
Share of income from Firm / LLP is exempted under section -----	10 (2A)	11 (3)	12 (14)	15	10 (2A)
Assessment of Firm / LLP falls under section -----	184	185	186	187	185
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 G	80 G
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 GGA	80 GGA
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 GGB	80 GGB
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 IA	80 IA

A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 IAB	80 IAB
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 IB	80 IB
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 IC	80 IC
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 ID	80 ID
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 IE	80 IE
A firm can claim the deduction under section -----	80 C	80 D	80 CCC	80 JJA	80 JJA
With effect from the Assessment year ----- the scheme of AMT is applicable to partnership firms	2013 - 2014	2012 - 2013	2015 - 2016	2016 - 2017	2013 - 2014
_____ is the income tax payable for a previous year by a Limited Liability Partnership / Firm	Regular Income Tax	Income Tax	Irregular income Tax	Tax	Regular Income Tax
Time limit to carry forward tax credit in firm upto the ----- Assessment year	Tenth	Fifth	Fourth	Nineth	Tenth
An ----- may have Individuals, hUF, Firms or Companies as its memebers	AOP	BOI	AIP	PAN	AOP
_____ may have only individuals as its memebers	AOP	BOI	AIP	PAN	BOI
A family other than HUF carrying on a joint business will be treated as an -----	AOP	BOI	AIP	PAN	AOP
For calculating the business income of AOP the provisions are given under section -----	28 to 44	38 to 44 D	48 to 44 D	58 to 44 D	28 to 44
While computing capital gain of AOP the exemption under section ----- are not allowed	54	54 EC	54 D	54 C	54
While computing capital gain of AOP the exemption under section ----- are not allowed	54 B	54 EC	54 D	54 C	54 B
While computing capital gain of AOP the exemption under section ----- are not allowed	54 F	54 EC	54 D	54 C	54 F

Rate of tax for AOP falls under section -----	167 B	167 A	167 C	167 E	167 B
Rate of tax for AOP -----	30%	12%	15%	16%	30%
Allocation of AOP's total income under section -----	67 A	67 B	67 C	67 D	67 A
_____ falls under section 86	Rebate of tax	Total Income	Gross Total	Net Total Income	Rebate of tax
Average Rate =	Total Tax / Total Income X 100	Total Tax / Total	Total Tax X 100 / Total Gain	Total Tax X 100 / Total loss	Total Tax X 100 / Total Income
The provisions of AMT shall not apply to an AOP / BOI whose ADI does not exceed -----	Rs.20,00,000	Rs.2,000	Rs.2,00,000	Rs.200	Rs.20,00,000
Tax credit for AMT of AOP falls under section -----	116	115	115 JD	114	115 JD
Time limit to carry forward of tax credit is upto ----- assessment	Nineth	Tenth	Fourth	Fifth	Tenth
Computation of total income of a non-resident falls under section -----	116	115	115 D	114	115 D
In case of ----- Indian assessee, no expenditure or allowances shall be allowed under Income Tax Act	Non Resident	Resident	NRI	Person	Non Resident
_____ means the full value of consideration related by any expenditure incurred on tranfer	Net consideration	Gross consideration	Net profit	Gross profit	Net consideration
In case of Non resident, tax on investment income and LTCG falls under section -----	116	115 E	115 D	114	115 E

UNIT IV
SYLLABUS

Collection and Recovery of Tax - Advance Payment of Tax - Tax Deducted at Source - Penalties for offences under Income Tax Act - Double Taxation avoidances agreement.

COLLECTION AND RECOVERY OF TAXES

COLLECTION OF TAXES

1. Tax Deducted at source (TDS)
2. Advance Payment of Tax
3. Tax on Assessment Through Demand notice i e. Direct payment of tax

DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE

Tax deducted at source (TDS), as the very name implies aims at collection of revenue at the very source of income. It is essentially an indirect method of collecting tax which combines the concepts of “pay as you earn” and “collect as it is being earned.” Its significance to the government lies in the fact that it prepones the collection of tax, ensures a regular source of revenue, provides for a greater reach and wider base for tax. At the same time, to the tax payer, it distributes the incidence of tax and provides for a simple and convenient mode of payment.

The concept of TDS requires that the person on whom responsibility has been cast, is to deduct tax at the appropriate rates, from payments of specific nature

which are being made to a specified recipient. The deducted sum is required to be deposited to the credit of the Central Government. The recipient from whose income tax has been deducted at source, gets the credit of the amount deducted in his personal assessment on the basis of the certificate issued by the deductor.

To deduct TDS

The statute requires deduction of tax at source from the income under the head salary. As such the existence of “employer-employee” relationship is the “sine-qua-non” for taxing a particular receipt under the head salaries. Such a relationship is said to exist when the employee not only works under the direct control and supervision of his employer but also is subject to the right of the employer to control the manner in which he carries out the instructions. Thus the law essentially requires the deduction of tax when;

- (a) Payment is made by the employer to the employee.
- (b) The payment is in the nature of salary and
- (c) The income under the head salaries is above the maximum amount not chargeable to tax.

Rate at which TDS is deducted

As per Section 192, the employer is required to deduct tax at source on the amount payable at the average rate of income tax. This is to be computed on the basis of rates in force for the financial year in which payment is made. The Finance Act of each financial year specifies the *rates in force* for deduction of tax at source.

The procedure for refund of TDS

In case of excess deduction of tax at source, claim of refund of such excess TDS can be made by the deductor. The excess amount is refundable as

per procedure laid down for refund of TDS. The difference between the actual payment made by the deductor and the tax deducted at source or deductible, whichever is more will be treated as the excess payment made. This amount is to be first adjusted against any existing tax liability under any of the Direct Tax Acts. After meeting such liability, the balance amount is to be refunded.

Person required to issue a TDS Certificate

Every person deducting tax at source is required as per Section 203 to furnish a certificate to the payee to the effect that tax has been deducted along with certain other particulars. This certificate is usually called the TDS certificate. Even the banks deducting tax at the time of payment of pension are required to issue such certificates. In case of employees receiving salary income including pension, the certificate has to be issued in form No.16. The certificate is to be issued in the deductor's own stationery. However, there is no obligation to issue TDS certificate in case of tax at source is not deducted /deductible by virtue of claims of exemptions/ deductions.

Issue of duplicate TDS certificate

Where the original TDS certificate is lost, the employee can approach the employer for issue of a duplicate TDS certificate. The employer may issue a duplicate certificate on a plain paper giving the necessary details as contained in Form No. 16 (Relevant Rule-31(4)). However such a certificate has to be certified as duplicate by the deductor. Further the assessing officer before giving credit of the tax on basis of duplicate certificate is required to get payment certified from the assessing officer concerned and also obtain an indemnity bond from the assessee employee.

Due dates for filing tax returns

When has tax to be paid and on what basis?

Yes, tax to be paid during the financial year on the basis of pay as you earn such payments have to be made in instalments and are known as 'Advance-Tax' payments. However the liability for payment of advance tax arises only where the amount of such tax payable by the assessee during that year is Rs. 5,000 or more.

Due dates and % of installments for Advance Tax

The due dates and the percentage of installments of Advance Tax for assesseees other than Companies are as below

Due Date of instalments	Amount payable
1st on or before 15th September.	Amount not less than 30% of such advance tax.
2nd on or before 15th December.	Amount not less than 60% of such advance tax after deducting amount paid in earlier installment.
3rd on or before 15th March.	Entire balance amount of such advance tax.

In case of companies, there are 4 instalments of advance tax payable on or before 15th June (15%); 15th Sept. (45%); 15th Dec. (75%); & balance amount of Advance Tax payable by 15th March. Also, any amount paid by way of Advance Tax on or before the 31st March of that year, is treated as Advance Tax Paid during that Financial Year. The percentages of 45% and 75% specified with reference to dates of 15th Sept. and 15th Dec. include the amount of advance tax paid earlier during the year.

Interest for short payment of advance-tax

INTEREST U/S. 234-B FOR SHORT PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX

<p>Shortfall in payment of Advance tax of more than 10%.</p>	<p>Simple interest @ 1% for month or part thereof is chargeable w.e.f. 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of determination of income u/s. 143(1) or regular assessment u/s 143(3) on the assessed tax.</p> <p>“Assessed tax” means the tax on the total income determined under sub section (1) of section No. 143 or on regular assessment u/s 143(3), as reduced by the amount of tax deducted or collected at source.</p>
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Interest for deferment of advance-tax calculated

Interest for deferment of advance-tax is calculated in the following manner.

(A) INTEREST U/S. 234-C FOR DEFERMENT OF ADVANCE TAX (Non Corporate assessees)

<p>1 If no advance tax is paid or the advance tax paid in 1st installment on or before 15th September is less than 30% of the tax payable on the returned income as reduced by taxes deducted at source.</p>	<p>Simple interest @ 1% p.m. is chargeable on the amount of shortfall for a period of 3 months.</p> <p>Simple interest @ 1% p.m. is chargeable on the amount of shortfall for a period of 3 months.</p>
<p>2. If no advance tax is paid or if the advance tax paid in 2nd installment</p>	<p>Simple interest @ 1% is chargeable on the amount of shortfall from the tax</p>

<p>on or before 15th December is less than 60% inclusive of 1st installment of the tax payable on the returned income as reduced by taxes deducted at source.</p> <p>3. If the advance tax paid on the current income on or before the 15th day of March is less than the tax due on the returned income</p>	<p>due on the returned income.</p>
B. INTEREST U/S 234C FOR THE CORPORATE ASSESSEES	
<p>1. If advance tax paid on or before June 15th is less than 12%.</p> <p>2. If advance tax paid on or before Sept. 15th is less than 36%.</p> <p>3. If advance tax paid on or before Dec., 15th is less than 75%.</p> <p>4. If advance tax paid on or before March 15th is less than tax due on returned income (100%).</p>	<p>Simple interest @ 1% p.m. is chargeable on the amount of shortfall for a period of three months.</p> <p>Simple interest @ 1% p.m. is chargeable on the amount of shortfall for a period of three months.</p> <p>Simple interest @ 1% p.m. is chargeable on the amount of shortfall for a period of three months.</p> <p>Simple interest @ 1% is chargeable on the amount of shortfall from the tax due on the returned income.</p>

However, no interest is leviable if the short fall in payment of advance-tax is on account of under estimation or failure to estimate the amount of capital gains or any income from winnings from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, and other games including an entertainment program on television or electronic mode, in which people compete to win prizes etc., and the assessee has paid the tax on such income as part of the remaining instalments of advance tax which are due

or if no instalment is due, by 31st March, of the Financial Year.

Interest for short payment of advance-tax

INTEREST U/S. 234-B FOR SHORT PAYMENT OF ADVANCE TAX

Shortfall in payment of Advance tax of more than 10%.	Simple interest @ 1% for month or part thereof is chargeable w.e.f. 1st April of the Assessment Year to the date of determination of income u/s. 143(1) or regular assessment u/s 143(3) on the assessed tax. “Assessed tax” means the tax on the total income determined under sub section (1) of section No. 143 or on regular assessment u/s 143(3), as reduced by the amount of tax deducted or collected at source.
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The documents to be enclosed with the return

The documents to be enclosed with the return are as follows:

1. Acknowledgment slip in duplicate.
2. Statement of Computation of Income and Tax.
3. Ensure that Challan Identification Number (CIN) is mentioned in your Income-tax Challan. Attach copy of the acknowledgment of Challan.
4. Attach original T.D.S. Certificate in Form No. 16 or 16A or 16AA as applicable.
5. Certificates/Receipts of payment of insurance premium, provident fund, purchase of NSCs, new equity shares, mutual fund, NSS, medical insurance, donations etc. in support of deductions/rebates claimed. Requisite evidence

where ever prescribed by law in support of your claim for any deduction/exemption, must be attached alongwith the return. Failure to do so may deprive you of the deduction and such evidence, even if produced later may not be entertained by the Assessing Officer.

6. Certificate of interest on housing loan from the lender, in support of deduction from house property income.

7. Other documents/statements as specified in the return itself and in support of income.

8. Quote your PAN clearly and correctly.

9. In case the assessee has applied for PAN but has yet not received allotment, a copy of PAN application form filed earlier and its acknowledgment should be enclosed with the return.

10. The name of the employer needs to be mentioned. Salaried employees to mention whether they are pensioners/Sr. Citizens.

11. Details of bank account to be mentioned to help in issue of electronic refunds.

It may, however, be noted that the new return forms are not required to be filed in duplicate and no annexures are to filed with such forms.

Interest calculated for non-payment of advance tax

The Income Tax Act provides for charging of interest for non- payment/short payment/deferment in payment of advance tax which is calculated as below:

(i) INTEREST U/S 234A: For late or non furnishing of return, simple interest @ 1% for every month or part thereof from the due date of filing of return to the date of furnishing of return, on the tax as determined u/s 143(1) or on regular assessment as reduced by TDS/advance tax paid or tax reliefs, if any, under Double Tax Avoidance Agreements with foreign countries.

(ii) INTEREST U/S 234B: For short fall in payment of advance tax by more

than 10%, simple interest @ 1% per month or part thereof is chargeable from 1st April of the assessment year to the date of processing u/s 143(1) or to the date of completion of regular assessment, on the tax as determined u/s 143(1) or on regular assessment less advance tax paid/ TDS or tax reliefs, if any, under Double Tax Avoidance Agreements with foreign countries.

(iii) INTEREST U/S 234C: For deferment of advance tax. If advance tax paid by 15th September is less than 30% of advance tax payable, simple interest @ 1% is payable for three months on tax determined on returned income as reduced by TDS/TCS/Amount of advance tax already paid or tax relief, if any, under Double Tax Avoidance Agreement with forgoing contribution. Similarly, if amount of tax paid on or before 15th December is less than 60% of tax due on returned income, interest @ 1% per month is to be charged for 3 months on the amount stated as above. Again, if the advance tax paid by 15th March is less than tax due on returned income, interest @ 1% per month on the shortfall is to be charged for one month.

(iv) INTEREST U/S 234D: Interest @ 0.5% is levied under this Section when any refund is granted to the assessee u/s 143(1) and on regular assessment it is found that either no refund is due or the amount already refunded exceeds the refund determined on regular assessment. The said interest is levied @ 0.5% on the whole or excess amount so refunded for every month or part thereof from the date of grant of refund to the date of such regular assessment.



PAN or Permanent Account Number

Permanent Account Number is a number allotted to a person by the Assessing Officer for the purpose of identification. P.A.N. of the new series has 10 alphanumeric characters and is issued in the form of laminated card.

Who shall apply for PAN?

Section 139A of the Income Tax Act provides that every person whose total income exceeds the maximum amount not chargeable to tax or every person who carries on any business or profession whose total turnover or gross receipts exceed Rs.5 lakhs in any previous year or any person required to file a return of income u/s 139(4A) shall apply for PAN. Besides, any person not fulfilling the above conditions may also apply for allotment of PAN.

With effect from 01.06.2000, the Central Government may by notification specify any class/classes of person including importers and exporters, whether or not any tax is payable by them, and such persons shall also then apply to the Assessing Officer for allotment of PAN. W.e.f. 01.04.2006 a person liable to furnish a return of fringe benefits under the newly introduced section 115WD of the I.T. Act is also required to apply for allotment of PAN. Of course, if such a person already has been allotted a PAN he shall not be required to obtain another PAN.

The Finance Act, 2006 has provided that for the purpose of collecting any information, the Central Govt. may by way of notification specify any class or classes of persons for allotment of PAN and such persons shall apply to the Assessing Officer within the prescribed time. Provision for Suo moto allotment of PAN has also been introduced w.e.f.1.6.2006 as per which the assessing officer may allot a Permanent Account No. to any person whether or not any tax is payable by him having regard to the nature of transactions.

Requirement of PAN Card

A: Transactions in which quoting of PAN is Mandatory

1. Purchase and sale of immovable property.
2. Purchase and sale of motor vehicles.
3. Transaction in shares exceeding Rs.50,000.
4. Opening of new bank accounts.
5. Fixed deposits of more than Rs.50,000.
6. Application for allotment of telephone connections.
7. Payment to hotels exceeding Rs.25,000.
8. Provided that till such time PAN is allotted to a person, he may quote his General Index register Number or GIR No.

To apply for PAN

Application for allotment of PAN is to be made in Form 49A. Following points must be noted while filling the above form:-

- i) Application Form must be typewritten or handwritten in black ink in BLOCK LETTERS.
- ii) Two black & white photographs are to be annexed.
- iii) While selecting the “Address for Communication”, due care should be exercised as all communications thereafter would be sent at indicated address.
- iv) In the space given for “Father’s Name”, only the father’s name should be given. Married ladies may note that husband’s name is not required and should not be given.
- v) Due care should be exercised to fill the correct date of birth.
- vi) The form should be signed in English or any of the Indian Languages in the 2 specified places. In case of thumb impressions attestation by a Gazetted Officer is necessary.

The benefits of having a PAN Card

A PAN number has been made compulsory for every transaction with the Income Tax department. It is also mandatory for numerous other financial transactions such as opening of bank accounts, availing institutional financial credits, purchase of high-end consumer item, foreign travel, transaction of immovable properties, dealing in securities etc. A PAN card is a valuable means of photo identification accepted by all government and non-government institutions in the country.

INCOME-TAX DEDUCTION TDS FROM SALARIES

CBDT has issued complete a Guide to TDS on salaries with example vide circular 1/2010 on 11.01.2010. This circular has covered all the aspects of tax deduction (tds) on salary Income and Income tax calculation along with example. Further unlike other circular language of the circular is very simple and easy to Under stand. This Circular covers following topics.

1. General
2. Finance Act, 2009 3-5
3. Section 192 of Income-tax Act 1961 5-9
4. Persons responsible for deducting tax and their duties 9-14
5. Estimation of income under the head “Salaries” 14
 - 5.1 Income chargeable under the head “Salaries” 14-20
 - 5.2 Incomes not included in the head “Salaries” (Exemptions) 20-26
 - 5.3 Deductions u/s 16 of the Act (Standard Deduction) 26
 - 5.4 Deductions under Chapter VI-A of the Act 26-37
6. Calculation of Income-tax to be deducted
7. Clarification on TDS on arrears of salary 38
8. Miscellaneous 39-44

Further Income from self occupied House ,New pension scheme, deduction under section 80C like insurance premium ,tuition fees etc ,section 80D Medical Insurance ,80DD disability ,80G donation ,80GG rent paid where no hra received along with form 10BA,80U disability has been very well explained DDO responsibilities and what to do has also been explained ,Tax deposit Form ,procedure ,calculation of average tax ,tax rates,penalty on late deposit of tds ,filing of EDS return ,due date procedure ,notification has also been given in this circular.

TDS on salary with example of salary Income

Extracts of the circular is Given Below

- 3.6 (i) Sub-section (2B) of section 192 enables a taxpayer to furnish particulars of income under any head other than "Salaries" and of any tax deducted at source thereon. Form no.12C, which was earlier prescribed for furnishing such particulars), has since been omitted from the Income Tax Rules. However, the particulars may now be furnished in a simple statement, which is properly verified by the taxpayer in the same manner as was required to be done in Form 12C.
- (ii) Such income should not be a loss under any such head other than the loss under the head "Income from House Property" for the same financial year. The person responsible for making payment (DDO) shall take such other income and tax, if any, deducted at source from such income, and the loss, if any, under the head "Income from House Property" into account for the purpose of computing tax deductible under section 192 of the Income-tax Act. However, this sub-section shall not in any case have the effect of reducing the tax deductible (except where the loss under the head "Income from House Property" has been taken into account) from income under the head "Salaries" below the amount that

would be so deductible if the other income and the tax deducted thereon had not been taken into account'. In other words, the DDO can take into account any loss (negative income) only under the head "income from House Property" and no other head for working out the amount of total tax to be deducted. While taking into account the loss from House Property, the DDO shall ensure that the assessee files the declaration referred to above and encloses therewith a computation of such loss from House Property.

- (iii) Sub-section (2C) lays down that a person responsible for paying any income chargeable under the head "salaries" shall furnish to the person to whom such payment is made a statement giving correct and complete particulars of perquisites or profits in lieu of salary provided to him and the value thereof in form no. 12BA. (Annexure-II). Form no. 12BA alongwith form no. 16, as issued by the employer, are required to be produced on demand before the Assessing Officer in terms of Section 139C of the Income Tax Act.

Conditions for Claim of Deduction of Interest on Borrowed Capital for Computation of Income From House Property

- 3.7(i) For the purpose of computing income / loss under the head 'Income from House Property' in respect of a self-occupied residential house, a normal deduction of Rs.30,000/- is allowable in respect of interest on borrowed capital. However, a deduction on account of interest up to a maximum limit of Rs.1,50,000/- is available if such loan has been taken on or after 1.4.1999 for constructing or acquiring the residential house and the construction or acquisition of the residential unit out of such loan has been completed within three years from the end of the financial year in which capital was borrowed. Such higher

deduction is not allowable in respect of interest on capital borrowed for the purposes of repairs or renovation of an existing residential house. To claim the higher deduction in respect of interest upto Rs.1,50,000/-,the employee should furnish a certificate from the person to whom any interest is payable on the capital borrowed,specifying the amount of interest payable by such employee for the purpose of construction or acquisition of the residential house or for conversion of a part or whole of the capital borrowed, which remains to be repaid as a new loan.

- 3.7(ii)The essential conditions for availing higher deduction of interest of Rs.1,50,000/- in respect of a self-occupied residential house are that the amount of capital must have been borrowed on or after 01.4.1999 and the acquisition or construction of residential house must have been completed within three years from the end of the financial year in which capital was borrowed. There is no stipulation regarding the date of commencement of construction. Consequently,the construction of the residential house could have commenced before 01.4.1999 but, as long as its construction/ acquisition is completed within three years, from the end of the financial year in which capital was borrowed the higher deduction would be available in respect of the capital borrowed after 1.4.1999.It may also be noted that there is no stipulation regarding the construction/ acquisition of the residential unit being entirely financed by capital borrowed on or after 01.4.1999.The loan taken prior to 01.4.1999 will carry deduction of interest up to Rs.30,000/ only. However, in any case the total amount of deduction of interest on borrowed capital will not exceed Rs.1,50,000/- in a year.

TDS ON INTEREST OTHER THAN INTEREST ON SECURITIES – SEC 194A

Persons liable to deduct TDS

Any person (other than individual or HUF who is not liable to audit under section 44AB in the preceding year) who is responsible for paying to a resident any interest other than interest on securities is liable to deduct TDS under this section.

Time of deduction

Tax is to be deducted at the time of payment or credit to the account of the payee, whichever is earlier. Where any amount of interest is credited to any account whether called Interest payable account or suspense account or any other name, provisions of this section shall apply and tds is to be deducted.

Rate of deduction

TDS is to be deducted at the rate of 10%. If the recipient of income doesn't furnish his PAN to deductor then TDS is to be deducted @ 20%.

TDS is not required to be deducted in following cases –

1. Amount of such interest paid or credited, or is likely to be paid or credited in a financial year doesn't exceed
 1. 10,000 where the payer is a banking company, any bank, banking institution, co-operative society engaged in the business of banking, post office (on deposit under scheme framed and notified by Central Government). Such amount is calculated branch wise if such institution adopted core banking solutions.
 2. 5,000 in any other case.
2. Interest credited or paid by a firm to a partner of the firm.

Interest is paid or credited to any banking company, co-operative society engaged in banking business, public financial institutions, LIC, Unit Trust of India (UTI), a company or co-operative society carrying on the business of insurance or any institution Central Government notifies.

Interest is paid by paid by a co-operative society (other than a co-operative bank) to a member thereof or to such income credited or paid by a co-operative society.

Interest is paid or credited in respect of deposits under scheme framed by Central Government and notified in official Gazette.

To such income credited or paid in respect of deposits (other than time deposits) with a banking company or co-operative society carrying on business of banking.

Interest is paid by Central Government under any provisions of the income tax act or wealth tax act.

Income credited or paid in respect of deposits with primary agricultural credit society or co-operative land mortgage bank or co-operative land development bank.

Interest paid on compensation awarded by the Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal where the amount of such income or the aggregate of the amounts of such income credited or paid during the financial year doesnot exceed Rs. 50,000. Such interest if credited and not paid then whole amount of such interest credited without any condition.

Interest is in relation to zero coupon bonds.

Interest referred to in section 10(23FC).

Discounting charges on export bill discounted is not treated as interest and thus not liable for tax deduction u/s 194A.



DIRECT PAYMENT OF TAX

Sec. 191. In the case of income in respect of which provision is not made under this Chapter for deducting income-tax at the time of payment, and in any case where income-tax has not been deducted in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, income-tax shall be payable by the assessee direct.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that if any person including the principal officer of a company,—

(a) who is required to deduct any sum in accordance with the provisions of this Act; or

(b) referred to in sub-section (1A) of section 192, being an employer, does not deduct, or after so deducting fails to pay, or does not pay, the whole or any part of the tax, as required by or under this Act, and where the assessee has also failed to pay such tax directly, then, such person shall, without prejudice to any other consequences which he may incur, be deemed to be an assessee in default within the meaning of sub-section (1) of section 201, in respect of such tax.

Payment of advance tax by the assessee of his own accord or in pursuance of order of Assessing Officer.

210. (1) Every person who is liable to pay advance tax under section 208 (whether or not he has been previously assessed by way of regular assessment) shall, of his own accord, pay, on or before each of the due dates specified in section 211, the appropriate percentage, specified in that section, of the advance tax on his current income, calculated in the manner laid down in section 209.

(2) A person who pays any instalment or instalments of advance tax under sub-section (1), may increase or reduce the amount of advance tax payable in the remaining instalment or instalments to accord with his estimate of his current income and the advance tax payable thereon, and make payment of the said amount in the remaining instalment or instalments accordingly.

(3) In the case of a person who has been already assessed by way of regular assessment in respect of the total income of any previous year,

the Assessing Officer, if he is of opinion that such person is liable to pay advance tax, may, at any time during the financial year but not later than the last day of February, by order in writing, require such person to pay advance tax calculated in the manner laid down in section 209, and issue to such person a notice of demand under section 156 specifying the instalment or instalments in which such tax is to be paid.

(4) If, after the making of an order by the Assessing Officer under sub-section (3) and at any time before the 1st day of March, a return of income is furnished by the assessee under section 139 or in response to a notice under sub-section (1) of section 142, or a regular assessment of the assessee is made in respect of a previous year later than that referred to in sub-section (3), the Assessing Officer may make an amended order and issue to such assessee a notice of demand under section 156 requiring the assessee to pay, on or before the due date or each of the due dates specified in section 211 falling after the date of the amended order, the appropriate percentage, specified in section 211, of the advance tax computed on the basis of the total income declared in such return or in respect of which the regular assessment aforesaid has been made.

(5) A person who is served with an order of the Assessing Officer under sub-section (3) or an amended order under sub-section (4) may, if in his estimation the advance tax payable on his current income would be less than the amount of the advance tax specified in such order or amended order, send an intimation in the prescribed form⁵¹ to the Assessing Officer to that effect and pay such advance tax as accords with his estimate, calculated in the manner laid down in section 209, at the appropriate percentage thereof specified in section 211, on or before the due date or each of the due dates specified in section 211 falling after the date of such intimation.

(6) A person who is served with an order of the Assessing Officer under sub-section (3) or amended order under sub-section (4) shall, if in his estimation

the advance tax payable on his current income would exceed the amount of advance tax specified in such order or amended order or intimated by him under sub-section (5), pay on or before the due date of the last instalment specified in section 211, the appropriate part or, as the case may be, the whole of such higher amount of advance tax as accords with his estimate, calculated in the manner laid down in section 209.

OTHER MODES OF RECOVERY OF TAX

226. (1) Where no certificate has been drawn up under section 222, the Assessing Officer may recover the tax by any one or more of the modes provided in this section.

(1A) Where a certificate has been drawn up under section 222, the Tax Recovery Officer may, without prejudice to the modes of recovery specified in that section, recover the tax by any one or more of the modes provided in this section.

(2) If any assessee is in receipt of any income chargeable under the head "Salaries", the Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer may require any person paying the same to deduct from any payment subsequent to the date of such requisition any arrears of tax due from such assessee, and such person shall comply with any such requisition and shall pay the sum so deducted to the credit of the Central Government or as the Board directs :

(3) (i) The Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer may, at any time or from time to time, by notice in writing require any person from whom money is due or may become due to the assessee or any person who holds or may subsequently hold money for or on account of the assessee to pay to the Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer either forthwith upon the money becoming due or being held or at or within the time specified in the notice (not being before the money becomes due or is held) so much of the money as is

sufficient to pay the amount due by the assessee in respect of arrears or the whole of the money when it is equal to or less than that amount.

(ii) A notice under this sub-section may be issued to any person who holds or may subsequently hold any money for or on account of the assessee jointly with any other person and for the purposes of this sub-section, the shares of the joint holders in such account shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, to be equal.

(iii) A copy of the notice shall be forwarded to the assessee at his last address known to the Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer, and in the case of a joint account to all the joint holders at their last addresses known to the Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer.

(iv) Save as otherwise provided in this sub-section, every person to whom a notice is issued under this sub-section shall be bound to comply with such notice, and, in particular, where any such notice is issued to a post office, banking company or an insurer, it shall not be necessary for any pass book, deposit receipt, policy or any other document to be produced for the purpose of any entry, endorsement or the like being made before payment is made, notwithstanding any rule, practice or requirement to the contrary.

(v) Any claim respecting any property in relation to which a notice under this sub-section has been issued arising after the date of the notice shall be void as against any demand contained in the notice.

(vi) Where a person to whom a notice under this sub-section is sent objects to it by a statement on oath that the sum demanded or any part thereof is not due to the assessee or that he does not hold any money for or on account of the assessee, then nothing contained in this sub-section shall be deemed to require such person to pay any such sum or part thereof, as the case may be, but if it is discovered that such statement was false in any material particular, such person shall be personally liable to the Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery

Officer to the extent of his own liability to the assessee on the date of the notice, or to the extent of the assessee's liability for any sum due under this Act, whichever is less.

(vii) The Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer may, at any time or from time to time, amend or revoke any notice issued under this sub-section or extend the time for making any payment in pursuance of such notice.

(viii) The Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer shall grant a receipt for any amount paid in compliance with a notice issued under this sub-section, and the person so paying shall be fully discharged from his liability to the assessee to the extent of the amount so paid.

(ix) Any person discharging any liability to the assessee after receipt of a notice under this sub-section shall be personally liable to the Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer to the extent of his own liability to the assessee so discharged or to the extent of the assessee's liability for any sum due under this Act, whichever is less.

(x) If the person to whom a notice under this sub-section is sent fails to make payment in pursuance thereof to the Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer, he shall be deemed to be an assessee in default in respect of the amount specified in the notice and further proceedings may be taken against him for the realisation of the amount as if it were an arrear of tax due from him, in the manner provided in sections 222 to 225 and the notice shall have the same effect as an attachment of a debt by the Tax Recovery Officer in exercise of his powers under section 222.

(4) The Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer may apply to the court in whose custody there is money belonging to the assessee for payment to him of the entire amount of such money, or, if it is more than the tax due, an amount sufficient to discharge the tax.

(5) The Assessing Officer or Tax Recovery Officer may, if so authorised by the ⁶⁷[Principal Chief Commissioner or] Chief Commissioner or ⁶⁷[Principal Commissioner or] Commissioner by general or special order, recover any arrears of tax due from an assessee by distraint and sale of his movable property in the manner laid down in the Third Schedule.

REFUNDS OF TAX

237. If any person satisfies the Assessing Officer that the amount of tax paid by him or on his behalf or treated as paid by him or on his behalf for any assessment year exceeds the amount with which he is properly chargeable under this Act for that year, he shall be entitled to a refund of the excess.

Person entitled to claim refund in certain special cases.

238. (1) Where the income of one person is included under any provision of this Act in the total income of any other person, the latter alone shall be entitled to a refund under this Chapter in respect of such income.

(1A) Where the value of fringe benefits provided or deemed to have been provided by one employer is included under any provisions of Chapter XII-H in the value of fringe benefits provided or deemed to have been provided by any other employer, the latter alone shall be entitled to a refund under this Chapter in respect of such fringe benefits.

(2) Where through death, incapacity, insolvency, liquidation or other cause, a person is unable to claim or receive any refund due to him, his legal representative or the trustee or guardian or receiver, as the case may be, shall be entitled to claim or receive such refund for the benefit of such person or his estate.

Form of claim for refund and limitation.

239. (1) Every claim for refund under this Chapter shall be made in the prescribed form and verified in the prescribed manner.

(2) No such claim shall be allowed, unless it is made within the period specified hereunder, namely :—

- (a) where the claim is in respect of income which is assessable for any assessment year commencing on or before the 1st day of April, 1967, four years from the last day of such assessment year;
- (b) where the claim is in respect of income which is assessable for the assessment year commencing on the first day of April, 1968, three years from the last day of the assessment year;
- (c) where the claim is in respect of income which is assessable for any other assessment year, one year from the last day of such assessment year;
- (d) where the claim is in respect of fringe benefits which are assessable for any assessment year commencing on or after the first day of April, 2006, one year from the last day of such assessment year.

Refund on appeal, etc.

240. Where, as a result of any order passed in appeal or other proceeding under this Act, refund of any amount becomes due to the assessee, the Assessing Officer shall, except as otherwise provided in this Act, refund the amount to the assessee without his having to make any claim in that behalf:

Provided that where, by the order aforesaid,—

- (a) an assessment is set aside or cancelled and an order of fresh assessment is directed to be made, the refund, if any, shall become due only on the making of such fresh assessment;

- (b) the assessment is annulled, the refund shall become due only of the amount, if any, of the tax paid in excess of the tax chargeable on the total income returned by the assessee.

Interest on refunds.

244A. (1) Where refund of any amount becomes due to the assessee under this Act, he shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be entitled to receive, in addition to the said amount, simple interest thereon calculated in the following manner, namely :—

- (a) where the refund is out of any tax paid under section 115WJ or collected at source under section 206C or paid by way of advance tax or treated as paid under section 199, during the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year, such interest shall be calculated at the rate of one-half per cent for every month or part of a month comprised in the period from the 1st day of April of the assessment year to the date on which the refund is granted:

Provided that no interest shall be payable if the amount of refund is less than ten per cent of the tax as determined under sub-section (1) of section 115WE or sub-section (1) of section 143 or on regular assessment;

- (b) in any other case, such interest shall be calculated at the rate of one-half per cent for every month or part of a month comprised in the period or periods from the date or, as the case may be, dates of payment of the tax or penalty to the date on which the refund is granted.

(2) If the proceedings resulting in the refund are delayed for reasons attributable to the assessee, whether wholly or in part, the period of the delay so attributable to him shall be excluded from the period for which interest is payable, and where any question arises as to the period to be excluded, it shall

be decided by the ⁸⁴[Principal Chief Commissioner or] Chief Commissioner or ⁸⁴[Principal Commissioner or] Commissioner whose decision thereon shall be final.

(3) of section 245D, the amount on which interest was payable under sub-section (1) has been increased or reduced, as the case may be, the interest shall be increased or reduced accordingly, and in a case where the interest is reduced, the Assessing Officer shall serve on the assessee a notice of demand in the prescribed form specifying the amount of the excess interest paid and requiring him to pay such amount; and such notice of demand shall be deemed to be a notice under section 156 and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

(4) The provisions of this section shall apply in respect of assessments for the assessment year commencing on the 1st day of April, 1989, and subsequent assessment years :

Certificate to Tax Recovery Officer

222. (1) When an assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default in making a payment of tax, the Tax Recovery Officer may draw up under his signature a statement in the prescribed form⁶⁴ specifying the amount of arrears due from the assessee (such statement being hereafter in this Chapter and in the Second Schedule referred to as "certificate") and shall proceed to recover from such assessee the amount specified in the certificate by one or more of the modes mentioned below, in accordance with the rules laid down in the Second Schedule—

- (a) attachment and sale of the assessee's movable property;
- (b) attachment and sale of the assessee's immovable property;
- (c) arrest of the assessee and his detention in prison;

(d) appointing a receiver for the management of the assessee's movable and immovable properties.

(2) The Tax Recovery Officer may take action under sub-section (1), notwithstanding that proceedings for recovery of the arrears by any other mode have been taken.



Income-tax Settlement Commission.

245B. (1) The Central Government shall constitute a Commission to be called the Income-tax Settlement Commission for the settlement of cases under this Chapter.

(2) The Settlement Commission shall consist of a Chairman and as many Vice-Chairmen and other members as the Central Government thinks fit and shall function within the Department of the Central Government dealing with direct taxes.

(3) The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other members of the Settlement Commission shall be appointed by the Central Government from amongst persons of integrity and outstanding ability, having special knowledge of, and, experience in, problems relating to direct taxes and business accounts:



Penalties and Prosecutions

Default in complying with provisions of or with conditions prescribed under the Income-tax Act would attract certain penalty and in critical cases prosecutions as well. The document will provide you information about the punishable offences, prosecutions and the quantum of penalties that can be imposed under the law.

There are three modes built in the fiscal legislation for encouraging tax compliance: (a) Charge of Interest, (b) imposition of penalty (c) launching of prosecution against tax delinquents. While charging of interest is

compensatory on character, the imposition of penalty and institution of prosecution proceedings act as strong deterrents against potential tax delinquents.

What are the defaults which may invite levy of penalty?

Chapters XVII and XXI of Income-tax Act, 1961, contain various provisions empowering an Income-tax Authority to levy penalty in case of certain defaults. The following defaults may invite levy of penalty:

- (i) When the assessee is in default or is deemed to be in default in making payment of tax, including the tax deducted at source, advance tax and the self assessment tax. [Section 221 read with Sec.201(1)]
- (ii) Failure to pay the advance tax as directed by the Assessing Officer or as estimated by the assessee. [Section 273(1)]
- (iii) Failure to comply with a notice issued under section 142(1) or 143(2) or failure to comply with the direction issued under section 142(2A) to get the accounts audited. [Section 271(1)(b)]
- (iv) Concealment of particulars of income or furnishing of inaccurate particulars of income. [Section 271(1)(c)]
- (v) Failure to maintain books of accounts and documents by persons carrying on profession or business as prescribed under section 44AA. [Section 271A]
- (vi) Failure to get the accounts audited in prescribed circumstances or failure to obtain the prescribed audit report within prescribed time period of failure to furnish the audit report along with the return, as required under section 44AB. [Section 271B]
- (vii) Failure to subscribe to the eligible issue of capital [Section 271BB]
- (viii) Penalty for failure to deduct tax at source. [Section 271C]
- (viii) Accepting of any loan or deposit or repayment of deposit of Rs.20,000 or more otherwise than by account payee cheque or account payee draft, in contravention of the provisions of Section 269SS. [Section 271D]

(viiiia) Repayment of loan in contravention of the conditions imposed in section 269T. [Section 271E]

(viiiib) A. Failure of file the return of income as required under Section 239 (1), shall entail imposition of penalty. [Section 271F]

B. Failure to file the return as required under the proviso to Section 139(1), in the event of assessee fulfilling the prescribed conditions, i.e., certain persons in occupation of immovable property or owner of motor vehicle or subscriber to telephone, one who incurred expenditure on foreign travel, the holder of the credit card or a member of a club, subject to specific conditions, are required to file the return as per proviso to Section 139(1), failing which penalty may be imposed. (Proviso to Section 271F)

(ix) Refusal to answer in contravention of legal obligation. [Section 272A(1)(a)]

(x) Refusal to sign any statement made in the course of income-tax proceedings. [Section 272A(1)(b)]

(xi) Failure to attend or give evidence or produce books of accounts and documents in compliance with the requirements of summons under section 131(1). [Section 272A(1)(c)]

(xii) Failure to comply with the provisions of section 139A dealing with the application for and allotment of Permanent Account Number or General Index Register Number. [Section 272A(1)(d)]

(xiii) Failure to furnish information regarding securities. [Section 272A(2)(a)]

(xiv) Failure to give notice of discontinuance of business or profession. [Section 272A(2)(b)]

(xv) Failure to furnish in due time information sought under section 133 of Income-tax Act. [Section 272A(2)(c)]

(xvi) Failure to furnish in due time prescribed returns/statements. [Section 272A(2)(c)]

(xvii) Failure to allow inspection or take copies of registers of registers of companies. [Section 272A(2)(d)]

(xviii) Failure to furnish in due time the return of income by charitable or religious institutions. [Section 272A(2)(e)]

(xix) Failure to deliver in due time a copy of declaration of non-deduction of tax at source u/s.197A. [Section 272A(2)(f)]

(xx) Failure to furnish a certificate of tax deducted at source to the person on whose behalf tax has been deducted or collected as required by Section 203 or Section 206C. [Section 272A(2)(g)]

(xxi) Failure to deduct and pay tax from salary payable to an employee as directed by the Assessing Officer or the Tax Recovery Officer as required by Section 226(2). [Section 272A(2)(h)]

(xxii) Failure to allow an Income-tax Authority to collect any information useful or relevant to the purposes of Income-tax Act u/s.133B. [Section 272AA]

(xxiii) Failure to comply with the provisions of section 203a dealing with tax Deduction Account Number [Section 272BB]

The levy of penalty automatic

No penalty under the Income-tax Act is imposed unless the person concerned has been given reasonable opportunity of being heard.

The minimum and maximum penalty leviable

The quantum of penalty leviable depends upon the nature of default. The relevant section of Income-tax Act prescribe the minimum and maximum penalties which can be levied.

The penalty be reduced or waived

The Commissioner of Income-tax may reduce or waive the amount of any penalty imposed or imposable, if prescribed conditions are satisfied. The assessee should voluntarily and in good faith make full and true disclosure of income prior to the detection of concealment by the Assessing Officer. In certain cases of genuine hardship, the penalty levied can be reduced/waived if

the assessee has co-operated in any enquiry relating to the assessment and recovery of taxes. The waiver/reduction of penalties is discretionary and dependent upon satisfaction or prescribed conditions. No assessee can, a matter of right, claim waiver or reduction of penalty imposed or imposable upon him. [Section 273A]

Office and prosecution under the income tax act.

In the fight against tax evasion, the imposition of monetary penalty alone is not sufficient. A calculating tax evader finds it profitable to evade tax for years, if he knows that he may get away with it by paying penalty in the year in which he is caught. However, the prospect of landing in jail is a far more dreaded consequence and works as a deterrent. Further, for more serious defaults, sometimes launching of prosecution is prescribed without prescribing monetary penalties.

The Parliament has, therefore, been enacting deterrent laws for effective implementation of tax laws. The Income-tax Act contains a separate chapter XXII wherein offences have been defined and punishment provided.

The offences punishable under the income tax act

The following offences committed by a person are punishable:

- (i) Removal, parting with or otherwise dealing with books of accounts, documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing put under restraint during the search. [Section 275A]
- (ii) Fraudulent removal, concealment, transfer or delivery of any property or any interest in the property with the intention to thwart recovery of tax. [Section 276]
- (iii) Failure on the part of a liquidator or receiver of a company to give notice of his appointment to the Assessing Officer or failure to set apart amount notified

by the Assessing Officer, or parting away of company's properties in contravention of income-tax provision. [Section 276A]

(iv) Failure to enter into written agreement or failure to furnish the statement of immovable property intended to be transferred u/s.269UC, or failure to surrender or deliver the property u/s.269UE, purchased by the Appropriate Authority or doing or omitting to do anything u/s.269UL, which will have the effect of transfer of property without the permission of the Appropriate Authority (under the provisions of Chapter XX-C) [Section 276AB]

(v) Failure to pay to the credit of the Central Government the tax deducted at source. [Section 276B]

(va) Failure to pay the tax collected at source. [Section 276BB]

(vi) Willful attempt to evade any tax, penalty or interest [Section 276C(1)]

(vii) Willful attempt to evade the payment of any tax, penalty or interest levied under Income Tax Act. [Section 276C(2)]

(viii) Willful failure to furnish in due time return of income. [Section 276CC)]

(viiia) Failure to furnish return of income in Search Cases as required under section 158BC [Section 276CCC]

(ix) Willful failure to produce accounts and documents as directed by issue of notice under section 142(1) [Section 276D]

(x) Willful failure to get the accounts audited as directed by the Assessing Officer under section 142(2A). [Section 276D]

(xi) Making of a statement in verification or delivery of an account or statement which is false and which the concerned person knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true. [Section 277]

(xii) Abetting or inducing another person to make and deliver an account or statement or declaration relating to any taxable income which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false. [Section 278]

(xiii) Punishment for 2nd & subsequent offences in cases of certain defaults. [Section 278A]

No person shall be punished for any failure if he proves that there is reasonable cause failure. [Section 278AA].

Who is liable to be prosecuted?

Any person, committing the offence is liable to be prosecuted. In this connection it is not necessary that the person should be an assessee under the Income-tax Act. In the case of an offence committed by a Company, Firm, Association of Persons or Body of Individuals, every person in charge of or responsible for the conduct of the business of the concern as well as the concern are deemed to be guilty. Similarly, in the case of an offence by a Hindu Undivided Family, the karta thereof is deemed to be guilty of the offence.

PENALTIES

Updated with Amendment made vide Finance Act, 2015 and applicable for A.Y. 2016-17 and Onwards

Nature of default/failure	Sections	Penalty
Default in payment of any tax due	Section 221(1)	Such an amount as the Assessing Officer may impose but not exceeding the amount of tax.
Determination of undisclosed income of block period	Section 158BFA(2)	Minimum : 100 per cent of tax leviable in respect of undisclosed income Maximum : 300 per cent of tax leviable in respect of undisclosed income.
Failure to comply with notice issued under section 142(1) or section 143(2) and direction for audit under section	Section 271(1)(b)	Rs. 10,000 for each failure.

142(2A).		
Concealment of income or furnishing inaccurate particulars of income	Section 271(1)(c)	100% to 300% of the tax evaded.
Distribution of profits by registered firm otherwise than in accordance with result of which partner has returned income below the real income partnership deed and as a	Section 271(4)	Not exceeding 150 per cent of difference between tax on partner's income assessed and tax on income returned, in addition to tax payable
Failure to keep, maintain or retain books of account, documents, etc., as are required under section 44AA	Section 271A	Rs. 25,000
Failure to keep and maintain information and documents required in respect of international transaction or specified domestic transaction, failure to report such transaction, etc.	Section 271AA	2% of the value of each international transaction or specified domestic transaction entered into by the taxpayer.
Penalty in case of search	Section 271AAB	10%, 20% and ranging from 30% to 90% of the undisclosed income.
Failure to get accounts audited or furnish a report of audit as required under section 44AB	Section 271 B	One-half per cent of total sales, turnover or gross receipts, etc., or Rs. 1,50,000, whichever is less
Failure to furnish a report	Section	Rs. 1,00,000

from an accountant as required by section 92E	271BA	
Failure to deduct tax at source, wholly or partly or failure to pay wholly or partly tax under section 115- O(2)	Section 271C	An amount equal to tax not deducted (in case of TDS) or tax not paid (in case of dividend distribution tax)
Failure to collect tax at source	Section 271CA	An amount equal to tax not collected.
<p>Taking or accepting certain loans or deposits or specified sum* in contravention of provisions of section 269SS</p> <p>*“Specified sum” means any sum of money receivable, whether as advance or otherwise, in relation to transfer of an immovable property, whether or not the transfer takes place. Please note that Advance in cash for Property Covered by Section 269SS & 269T wef 01.06.2015</p>	Section 271D	An amount equal to loan or deposit or specified sum so taken or accepted
<p>Repaying loans or deposits or specified advance* in contravention of provisions of section 269T</p> <p>*“Specified advance” means any sum of money in the nature of advance, by whatever name called, in relation to transfer of an immovable property,</p>	Section 271E	An amount equal to loan or deposit or specified advance so repaid

whether or not transfer takes place Please note that Advance in cash for Property Covered by Section 269SS & 269T wef 01.06.2015		
Failure to furnish the return of income before the end of the assessment year	Section 271F	Rs. 5,000
Failure to furnish statement of financial transaction or reportable account (previously called as Annual Information Return) as required under section 285BA(1)	Section 271FA	Rs. 100 or Rs.500, as the case may be, per day of default
Failure to furnish an accurate statement of financial transaction or reportable account	Section 271FAA	Rs. 50,000
Failure to furnish statement or information or document [as required under Section 9A(5)] by an eligible investment fund within the prescribed time-limit.	Section 271FAB	An amount equal to Rs. 5,00,000
Failure to furnish any information or document as required by section 92D(3)	Section 271G	2% of the value of the international transaction or specified domestic transaction for each such failure
Failure to furnish	Section	A sum equal to 2% of the

information or document under section 285A* by an Indian concern. *Section 285A provides that where any share or interest of foreign company derives its value substantially from assets located in India, and such company holds such assets in India through Indian Concern then such Indian concern shall furnish the prescribed information to the income-tax authority.	271GA	value of the transaction in respect of which such failure has taken place, if such transaction had the effect of directly or indirectly transferring the right of management or control in relation to the Indian concern; An amount equal to Rs. 5,00,000 in any other case
Failure to file the TDS/TCS return	Section 271H	Not less than Rs.10,000 and upto Rs. 1,00,000
Failure to furnish information or furnishing of inaccurate information under Section 195(6) in respect of payment made to non-residents.	Section 271-I	An amount equal to Rs. 1,00,000
Failure to co-operate with the tax authorities, i.e., not answering any question, not signing statements, etc.	Section 272A(1)	Rs. 10,000 for each failure/default
Penalty under section 272A(2)	Section 272A(2)	Rs. 100 per day for every day during which the default continues.
Failure to comply with section 133B	Section 272AA(1)	An amount not exceeding Rs. 1,000

Failure to comply with provisions relating to Permanent Account Number (PAN)	Section 272B	Rs. 10,000
Failure to comply with provisions relating to Tax Deduction Account Number or Tax Collection Account Number	Section 272BB(1)	Rs. 10,000
Failure to comply with the provisions relating to Tax Collection Account Number	Section 272BBB	Rs. 10,000

Note : No penalty is imposable for any failure under sections 271(1)(b), 271A, 271AA, 271B, 271BA, 271C, 271CA, 271D, 271E, 271F, 271FA, 271FB, 271G, 271H, 272A(1)(c) or (d), 272A(2), 272AA(1), 272B, 272BB(1), 272BB(1A) and 272BBB if the person or assessee proves that there was reasonable cause for such failure (section 273B).

Section 273AA provides that a person may make application to the Principal Commissioner/Commissioner for granting immunity from penalty, if (a) he has made an application for settlement under section 245C and the proceedings for settlement have abated; and (b) penalty proceeding have been initiated under this Act. The application shall not be made after the imposition of penalty after abatement.

OFFENCES AND PROSECUTIONS

Updated with Amendment made vide Finance Act, 2015 and applicable for A.Y. 2016-17 and Onwards

Section	Nature of default	Punishment (rigorous imprisonment)	Fine
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
275A	Contravention of order made under section 132(1) (Second Proviso) or 132(3) in case of search and seizure	Up to 2 years	No limit
275B	Failure to afford necessary facility to authorised officer to inspect books of account or other documents as required under section 132(1)(iib)	Up to 2 years	No limit
276	Removal, concealment, transfer or delivery of property to thwart tax recovery	Up to 2 years	No limit
276A	Failure to comply with provisions of section 178(1) and (3) re : company in liquidation	6 months to 2 years	—
276AB	Failure to comply with provisions of sections 269UC, 269UE and 269UL re : purchase of properties by Government ⁵	6 months to 2 years	No limit
276B	Failure to pay to credit of Central Government (i) tax deducted at source under Chapter XVII-B (non-cognizable offence under section 279A), or (ii) tax payable u/s 115-O(2) or second proviso to section 194B	3 months to 7 years	No limit
276BB	Failure to pay the tax collected	3 months to 7	No limit

	under the provisions of section 206C	years	
276C(1)	Wilful attempt to evade tax, penalty or interest (non-cognizable offence under section 279A)—		
	(a) where tax sought to be evaded exceeds Rs. 1 lakh (Rs. 25 lakh w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	6 months to 7 years	No limit
	(b) in other cases	3 months to 3 years (2 years w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	No limit
276C(2)	Wilful attempt to evade payment of any tax, penalty or interest (non-cognizable offence under section 279A)	3 months to 3 years (2 years w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	No limit
276CC	Wilful failure to furnish returns of fringe benefits under section 115WD/115WH or return of income under section 139(1) or in response to notice under section 142(1)(i) or section 148 or section 153A (non-cognizable offence under section 279A)—		
	(a) where tax sought to be evaded exceeds Rs. 1 lakh (Rs. 25 lakh w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	6 months to 7 years	No limit
	(b) in other cases	3 months to 3 years (2 years w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	No limit
276CCC	Wilful failure to furnish in due	3 months to 3	No limit

	time return of total income required to be furnished by notice u/s 158BC(a)	years	
276D ⁶	Wilful failure to produce accounts and documents under section 142(1) or to comply with a notice under section 142(2A)	Up to 1 year	⁷ Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 for every day of default
277	False statement in verification or delivery of false account, etc. (non-cognizable offence under section 279A)		
	(a) where tax sought to be evaded exceeds Rs. 1 lakh (Rs. 25 lakh w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	6 months to 7 years	No limit
	(b) in other cases	3 months to 3 years (2 years w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	No limit
277A	Falsification of books of account or document, etc., to enable any other person to evade any tax, penalty or interest chargeable/leviable under the Act	3 months to 3 years (2 years w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	No limit
278	Abetment of false return, account, statement or declaration relating to any income or fringe benefits chargeable to tax (non-cognizable offence under section 279A)		
	(a) where tax, penalty or interest sought to be evaded exceeds Rs.	6 months to 7 years	No limit

	1 lakh (Rs. 25 lakh w.e.f. 1-7-2012)		
	(b) in other cases	3 months to 3 years (2 years w.e.f. 1-7-2012)	No limit
278A	Second and subsequent offences under section 276B, 276C(1), 276CC, 277 or 278	6 months to 7 years	No limit
280(1)	Disclosure of particulars by public servants in contravention of section 138(2) [Prosecution to be instituted with previous sanction of Central Government under section 280(2)]	Up to 6 months (simple/rigorous)	No limit

Notes :

- No person is punishable for any failure under section 276A, 276AB or 276B if he proves that there was reasonable cause for such failure (*vide* section 278AA).
- (a) Prosecution for offences under section 275A, section 275B, section 276, section 276A, section 276B, section 276BB, section 276C, section 276CC, section 276D, section 277, section 277A and section 278 to be instituted with previous sanction of Principal Director General/Principal Chief Commissioner/Principal Commissioner/Director General/Chief Commissioner/Commissioner, except where prosecution is at the instance of the Commissioner (Appeals) or the appropriate authority (*vide* section 279).
 (b) The offences under Chapter XXII can be compounded (either before or after the institution of proceedings) by Principal Director General/Director General or Principal Chief Commissioner/Chief Commissioner.

3. Where an offence under this Act has been committed by a person, being a company, and the punishment for such offence is imprisonment and fine, then, such company shall be punished with fine and every person, referred to in sub-section (1) of section 278B, or the director, manager, secretary or other officer of the company referred to in sub-section (2) of section 278B shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

4. With effect from 1-4-2008 under section 278AB a person may apply to the Principal Commissioner/Commissioner for granting immunity from prosecution, if he has applied for settlement under section 245C and the proceedings have abated under section 245HA. The application shall not be made after institution of prosecution proceedings after abatement.

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1. With effect from assessment year 2015-16 “annual information return” has been changed to “statement of financial transaction or reportable account” and word “return” has been changed to “statement”.
 2. With effect from assessment year 2015-16 a new section 271FAA has been inserted to provide for a penalty of Rs. 50,000 for furnishing inaccurate statement of financial transaction or reportable account in certain cases.
 3. With effect from 1-10-2014 TPO can also levy penalty.
 4. Section 271H as amended with effect from 1-10-2014 provides that penalty shall be levied by Assessing Officer.
 5. Non-operative with effect from 1-7-2002.
 6. With effect from October 1, 2014, if a person wilfully fails to produce accounts and documents as stated or wilfully fails to comply with the direction given, he shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and with fine (quantum of fine has not been specified).

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART A

ONE MARK

ONLINE EXAMINATION

PART B

TWO MARKS

1. What are the modes of collection of taxes?
2. When the liability to pay advance tax arises?
3. What is TDS? Give its rules.
4. In what ways the tax on total income is collected?
5. Write note on direct payment of tax.
6. Write short note on TDS.
7. What are the various types of penalties imposed under income tax Act?
8. Give any four taxable incomes and its rate of TDS.
9. Write note on direct payment of tax.
10. State the rules regarding the chargeability of wealth tax.
11. Write the time limit for advance payment of tax.
12. What are the types of penalties under income tax Act?

PART C

SIX MARKS

1. Explain the provisions regarding advance payment of tax.
2. Described the deemed assets as per Income Act.

3. Narrate the provisions regarding the tax deducted at source.
4. Explain the penalties for offences under income tax Act.
5. Discuss the various assets as per wealth tax Act.
6. What is meant by TDS. State the provisions regarding to TDS as per Act.
7. Discuss the methods of collection of taxes as per Act.
8. Define assets and explain the deemed assets as per wealth tax Act.
9. Explain the ways in which taxes are collected by the government.
10. Discuss the provisions regarding the collection of taxes
11. Explain the modes of collection of taxes.
12. What are the various types of penalties imposed under income tax Act.
13. Give any fifteen taxable incomes and its rate of TDS.

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Questions	opt 1	opt 2	opt 3	opt 4	Answer
TDS -	Tax deducted at source	deducted at sum	deducted at source	deducted at source	Tax deducted at source
The tax on total income is collected in ----- way	Three	Two	Four	Five	Three
The first way for collecting tax on total income -----	Deduction of tax at source	Advance Tax	Assessment through demand notice	Total Income	Deduction of tax at source
The second way for collecting tax on total income -----	Deduction of tax at source	Advance Tax	Assessment through demand notice	Total Income	Advance Tax
The third way for collecting tax on total income -----	Deduction of tax at source	Advance Tax	Assessment through demand notice	Total Income	Tax on Assessment through demand notice
Employer can allow Rebate under section -----	89 (1)	89 (2)	89 (3)	89 (4)	89 (1)
Deduction under section ----- shall not be allowed by the employer from the salary income	80 GG	80 G	80 CCC	80 C	80 G
donation of tax at source from income chargeable by way of Interest on securities	197	192	193	191	193
Sec 193 deals with deduction of tax at source from income chargeable by way of -----	Interest on securities	Interest on debentures	Interest on loan	Interest from fixed deposit	Interest on securities
No tax will be deducted at source on any interest payable on any security of -----	Central Government	State Government	Local Authority	AOP	State Government
No tax will be deducted at source on any interest payable on any security of -----	Central Government	State Government	Local Authority	AOP	Central Government
No tax will be deducted at source by the authority paying dividend if -----	Interest on securities	Dividend is paid to an Individual	from letting out of Plant	Winning from Lottery	Dividend is paid to an Individual

No tax will be deducted at source by the authority paying dividend if -----	Interest on securities	listed on a recognized stock exchange	from letting out of Plant and	Winning from Lottery	listed on a recognized stock exchange in India
No tax will be deducted at source by the authority paying dividend if -----	Interest on securities	issued by a company in which public are substantiall	from letting out of Plant and Machiner	Winning from Lottery	issued by a company in which public are substantially
No tax will be deducted at source by the authority paying dividend if -----	Interest on securities	Dividend payable on such shares in the financial year does not exceed	income from letting out of Plant and Machiner	Winning from Lottery	Dividend payable on such shares in the financial year does not exceed
--	1957	1956	1953	1952	1956
Tax will have to be deducted at source from any income by way of winning from any lottery or crossword puzzle or card games and other game of any sort in case the amount exceeds -----	Rs.10,000	Rs.15,000	Rs.5,000	Rs.2,000	Rs.10,000
source from any income by way of winning from horse race of any sort in case the amount exceeds --- -----	Rs.10,000	Rs.15,000	Rs.5,000	Rs.2,000	Rs.5,000
Specified person means ----- -	Central Government	State Governme nt	Local Authority	governmen t, State Governem ent and Local authority	Central government, State Government and Local authority
Specified person means ----- -	Company	Co-operative Societies	State Governme nt	Governme nt, Company and Co-operative	State Government, Company and Co-operative societies
No TDS on income from business of -----	Carriage of goods	from lottery	from card games	Interest on securities	Carriage of goods
Any amount deposited in NSS can claim deduction under section -----	80 CCA	80 CCD	80 D	80 DD	80 CCA

fund, a tax ----- shall be deducted at source	20%	30%	40%	50%	20%
of any Machinery/ Plant / Equipment	2%	3%	4%	5 %`	2%
_____ rate of TDS for the use of any Land and Building	2%	10%	4%	5 %`	10%
buyers on purchase of immovable property	2%	1%	4%	5 %`	1%
_____ is a movable property	Building	Land	Plot	Furniture	Furniture
property	Land	Cash	Debtors	Furniture	Land
property	Building	Cash	Debtors	Furniture	Building
Income by way of interest from infrastructure debt fund falls under section -----	Sec 194	Sec 194 LB	Sec 194 L	Sec 194 B	Sec 194 LB
the income from units of share fund	2%	10%	4%	5 %`	10%
Duty of person deducting tax under section -----	200	201	202	203	200
Any amount of tax deducted by employer shall be paid to the credit of -----	Central Government	State Governme nt	Assessing officer	C.B.D.T.	Central Government
_____ is the rate of deduction of tax for alcholic liquor for human consumption	1%	2%	3%	4%	1%
_____ is the rate of deduction of tax for timber obtained under a forest lease	1%	2.5%	3%	4%	2.5%
_____ is the rate of deduction of tax for tendu leave	1%	2%	3%	5%	5%
_____ is the rate of deduction of tax for scrap	1%	2%	3%	4%	1%
The scheme of advance tax is applicable to all the assessee whose estimated total tax liability is -----	Rs.15,000 or more	Rs.10,000 or more	Rs.11,000 or more	Rs.12,000 or more	Rs.10,000 or more
of advance tax is applicable is ---- -----	Individual	HUF	Firm	HUF and Firm	Individual, HUF and Firm
An assessee engaged in ----- business is not required to pay any advance tax	Civil Construction	Constructi on work	and selling of goods	Sale of goods	Civil Construction
Computation of advance tax falls under section -----	210	211	212	209	209

estimating the current income and advance tax	Five	Two	Three	Ten	Ten
_____ is the first step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Estimation of income under the five heads	Provisions relating to clubbing of income	Set off of past losses	Estimation of residential status
_____ is the second step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Estimation of income under the five heads	Provisions relating to clubbing of income	Set off of past losses	Estimation of income under the five heads
_____ is the third step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Estimation of income under the five heads	Provisions relating to clubbing of income	Set off of past losses	Provisions relating to clubbing of income
_____ is the fourth step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Estimation of income under the five heads	Provisions relating to clubbing of income	Set off of past losses	Set off of past losses
_____ is the fifth step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Estimation of income under the five heads	Provisions relating to clubbing of income	Calculation of estimated GTI	Calculation of estimated GTI
_____ is the sixth step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Estimation of income under the five heads	Calculation of estimated deduction	Set off of past losses	Calculation of estimated deduction
_____ is the seventh step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Calculation of estimated total income	Provisions relating to clubbing of income	Set off of past losses	Calculation of estimated total income
_____ is the eighth step for estimating current income and advance tax payable	Estimation of residential status	Estimation of income under the five heads	Provisions relating to clubbing of income	Calculation of estimated tax on total income including surcharge	Calculation of estimated tax on total income including surcharge
Rate of TDS for listed securities is -----	10%	20%	30%	41%	10%
Rate of TDS for casual income is -----	10%	30%	30%	40%	30%
Rate of TDS for unlisted securities is -----	10%	22%	31%	20%	10%
Rate of TDS for interest on government securities is -----	10.2%	20.4%	No TDS	30%	No TDS

Dividend received from Indian company is -----	Fully taxable	Partially taxable	Fully exempted	Partially exempted	Fully exempted
Rate of TDS on interest of units of UTI is -----	10%	20%	No TDS	30%	No TDS
Rate of TDS on bank interest is -----	10%	20%	No TDS	30%	No TDS
Securities of a company which is registered in any one of stock exchange in India is termed as ----	Listed Securities	unlisted debentures	Tax free debentures	Taxable debentures	Listed Securities
Securities of a company which is not registered in any one of stock exchanges in India is termed as ---	Listed debentures	unlisted securities	Tax free debentures	taxable debentures	unlisted securities
The securities on which interest is receivable with out deduction of tax at source is called -----	Tax free securities	Taxable securities	Listed securities	unlisted debentures	Tax free securities

UNIT V

SYLLABUS

Tax Administration: Authorities under the Income Tax Act and Assessment procedure under Income Tax Act - Filing of Return of Income.

INCOME-TAX AUTHORITIES.

There shall be the following classes of income-tax authorities for the purposes of this Act, namely :—

- (a) the Central Board of Direct Taxes constituted under the Central Boards of Revenue Act, 1963 (54 of 1963),
- ¹⁰[(aa) Principal Directors General of Income-tax or Principal Chief Commissioners of Income-tax,]
- (b) Directors-General of Income-tax or Chief Commissioners of Income-tax,
- ¹⁰[(ba) Principal Directors of Income-tax or Principal Commissioners of Income-tax,]
- (c) Directors of Income-tax or Commissioners of Income-tax or Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals),
- (cc) Additional Directors of Income-tax or Additional Commissioners of Income-tax or Additional Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals),
- (cca) Joint Directors of Income-tax or Joint Commissioners of Income-tax,
- (d) Deputy Directors of Income-tax or Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax or Deputy Commissioners of Income-tax (Appeals),

- (e) Assistant Directors of Income-tax or Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax,
- (f) Income-tax Officers,
- (g) Tax Recovery Officers,
- (h) Inspectors of Income-tax.

CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES

The apex body of the department is the Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT). CBDT functions as a division of the Ministry of Finance under the Department of Revenue. Its functions include formulation of policies, dealing with matters relating to levy and collection of direct taxes, and supervision of the functioning of the entire Income Tax Department. CBDT also proposes legislative changes in direct tax enactments and changes in rates and structure of taxation in tune with the policies of the Government.

The Board comprises of the Chairman and six Members. The Chairman is the co-ordinating head and each of the members has been assigned a specialized function. They are assisted by Joint Secretaries, Directors, Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries and ministerial staff for carrying out their day-to-day functions.

The Investigation Directorates and the Central Charges of the department, which are headed by the Directors General of Income Tax (Investigation) and the Chief Commissioners of Income Tax (Central), function under the supervisory umbrella of Member (Investigation) in the CBDT. The Chairman and other Members have been assigned territorial zones for the purpose of supervising and monitoring the work of field formations.

For the effective discharge of its functions, the CBDT is assisted by a number of attached offices known as Directorates. These directorates

have been assigned specific functions like vigilance, inspection, judicial, recovery, maintenance of statistics, printing and publications, publicity, conducting of departmental examinations, imparting of training to officers and staff, etc. These functions are performed by the directorates at the all-India level.

1. Functions and Organisation

The Central Board of Direct Taxes is a statutory authority functioning under the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963. The officials of the Board in their ex-officio capacity also function as a Division of the Ministry dealing with matters relating to levy and collection of direct taxes.

2. Historical Background of C.B.D.T.

The Central Board of Revenue as the apex body of the Department, charged with the administration of taxes, came into existence as a result of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924. Initially the Board was in charge of both direct and indirect taxes. However, when the administration of taxes became too unwieldy for one Board to handle, the Board was split up into two, namely the Central Board of Direct Taxes and Central Board of Excise and Customs with effect from 1.1.1964. This bifurcation was brought about by constitution of two Boards u/s 3 of the Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963.

Composition and Functions of CBDT

The Central Board of Direct Taxes consists of a Chairman and following six Members: -

1. Chairman
2. Member (Income-tax)

3. Member (Legislation & Computerisation)
4. Member (Personnel & Vigilance)
5. Member (Investigation)
6. Member (Revenue)
7. Member (Audit & Judicial)

Powers of the Board (CBDT):

- (a) It declares any association etc. as company u/s 2(17)(iv).
- (b) Conditions for Leave Travel Concession are prescribed by the Board u/s 10(5).
- (c) House rent “allowance limit is prescribed for exemption u/s (13A).
- (d) Various rules and limits u/ss 11 and 12A regarding charitable institutions and their registration are prescribed by the Board.
- (e) Rates of depreciation are determined by the Board u/s 32.
- (f) Prescribed authorities are named by the Board u/s 35CCA and 35CCB.
- (g) The Board prescribed cases where payment exceeding Rs. 10,000 could be made in cash u/s 40A(3).
- (h) The Board notifies professions and persons who have to maintain books of accounts etc. u/s 44AA.
- (i) The conditions governing the reference to the Valuation Officer are prescribed by the Board.
- (j) To specify permanent disability or mental-retardation for deduction u/s 80DD.
- (k) Rules for deduction u/s 80GG on account of rent payable by the assessee are formulated by the Board
- (l) Form of audit report and rules relating thereto are also prescribed by the Board u/ss 80HH, HHA, HHB, HHC and HHD.

(m) Relief u/s 89 is prescribed by the Board in case where arrears of salary is received.

(n) The Board assigns proper jurisdiction on income-tax authorities,

(o) In case of clash of jurisdiction between various authorities, it solves the issue u/s 124(2).

(p) It authorizes particular income-tax authorities to conduct a search etc. u/s 132(1).

APPOINTMENT OF INCOME-TAX AUTHORITIES.

117. (1) The Central Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be income-tax authorities.

(2) Without prejudice to the provisions of sub-section (1), and subject to the rules and orders of the Central Government regulating the conditions of service of persons in public services and posts, the Central Government may authorise the Board, or a ¹¹[Principal Director General or] Director-General, a ¹¹[Principal Chief Commissioner or] Chief Commissioner or a ¹¹[Principal Director or] Director or a ¹¹[Principal Commissioner or] Commissioner to appoint income-tax authorities below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner.

(3) Subject to the rules and orders of the Central Government regulating the conditions of service of persons in public services and posts, an income- tax authority authorised in this behalf by the Board may appoint such executive or ministerial staff as may be necessary to assist it in the execution of its functions.

Control of income-tax authorities.

118. The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any income-tax authority or authorities specified in the notification shall be subordinate to such other income-tax authority or authorities as may be specified in such notification.

Instructions to subordinate authorities.

119. (1) The Board may, from time to time, issue such orders, instructions and directions to other income-tax authorities as it may deem fit for the proper administration of this Act, and such authorities and all other persons employed in the execution of this Act shall observe and follow such orders, instructions and directions of the Board :

Provided that no such orders, instructions or directions shall be issued—

- (a) so as to require any income-tax authority to make a particular assessment or to dispose of a particular case in a particular manner; or
- (b) so as to interfere with the discretion of the Commissioner (Appeals) in the exercise of his appellate functions.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power,—

- ¹²(a) the Board may, if it considers it necessary or expedient so to do, for the purpose of proper and efficient management of the work of assessment and collection of revenue, issue, from time to time (whether by way of relaxation of any of the provisions of sections 115P, 115S, 115WD, 115WE, 115WF, 115WG, 115WH, 115WJ, 115WK, 139, 143, 144, 147, 148, 154, 155, 158BFA, sub-section (1A) of section 201, sections 210, 211, 234A, 234B, 234C ¹³[, 234E], 271 and 273 or otherwise), general or special orders in respect of any class of incomes or fringe

benefits or class of cases, setting forth directions or instructions (not being prejudicial to assessee) as to the guidelines, principles or procedures to be followed by other income-tax authorities in the work relating to assessment or collection of revenue or the initiation of proceedings for the imposition of penalties and any such order may, if the Board is of opinion that it is necessary in the public interest so to do, be published and circulated in the prescribed manner for general information;

- (b) the Board may, if it considers it desirable or expedient so to do for avoiding genuine hardship in any case or class of cases, by general or special order, authorise any income-tax authority, not being a Commissioner (Appeals) to admit an application or claim for any exemption, deduction, refund or any other relief under this Act after the expiry of the period specified by or under this Act for making such application or claim and deal with the same on merits in accordance with law;
- (c) the Board may, if it considers it desirable or expedient so to do for avoiding genuine hardship in any case or class of cases, by general or special order for reasons to be specified therein, relax any requirement contained in any of the provisions of Chapter IV or Chapter VI-A, where the assessee has failed to comply with any requirement specified in such provision for claiming deduction thereunder, subject to the following conditions, namely:—
 - (i) the default in complying with such requirement was due to circumstances beyond the control of the assessee; and
 - (ii) the assessee has complied with such requirement before the completion of assessment in relation to the previous year in which such deduction is claimed :

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX

The **Chief Commissioner of Income Tax** or Director General of Income Tax is a senior rank in the Income Tax Department in India. Chief Commissioners are in charge of operations of the department with in a region which is usually overlapping with the territory of a state. Depending on the region their numbers vary from 23 (like in Maharashtra) and 3 (Karnataka). They are chosen from the Indian Revenue Service and usually after serving in the Government for a period of 30 years. After cadre restructuring a new designation is created the **Principal Chief Commissioner of Income Tax** and senior most Chief Commissioners of Income Tax are promoted into this grade and has additional responsibilities as per personnel and budgetary targets is concerned. Their equivalent rank at the Union Secretariat is that of a Special Secretary (*A secretary who is not the Administrative Head of a department but discharges the function of a Secretary for all other matters. A full Secretary designated as Secretary GOI is the Administrative Head*) to Govt. of India in the apex scale.

Functions

Chief Commissioners are allotted budgetary targets for collection by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and the targets are divided among the Commissioners of Income Tax and are constantly monitored. The Chief Commissioner of Income tax also performs the following cadre control functions with respect to employees who are in his jurisdiction.

1. Transfer and posting of Group 'A' officers up to the level of Addl./Joint CIT and all other cadre control functions in relation to Groups 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees.
2. Fixation of the sanctioned strength of various cadres in the charge of each CIT and allocation of officers and staff to each CIT/CIT(A).
3. Vigilance and disciplinary matters.
4. Confidential reports of officials working in the region in addition to those working directly under him.
5. Immovable property returns.
6. Budgeting and expenditure control.
7. Estate functions.
8. Grievance redressal.
9. Employees' association matters.
10. Protocol functions.
11. Computerisation.

Commissioner / director of Income Tax :-

The regional commissioner of income tax is appointed by the CBR. He also performs his function according to the direction of the CBR. Specific area given in his jurisdiction is known as region.

FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF COMMISSIONER OF INCOME TAX

1. Regulates The Inspection Work :-

The regional commissioner plays an important role in the income tax department. He regulates the inspection work of the additional commissioner.

2. Administrative Remedies For the Tax Payers :-

Now he has enabled the taxpayers to obtain administrative remedies locally for which they had to approach to central board of revenue in the past.

3. Power Of Revision :-

The regional commissioner income tax is empowered to revise the orders of income tax commissioner (Appeals).

4. Power To Determine The Jurisdiction :-

He has also power to make the final decision about the jurisdiction of two commissioners of income tax of the same region. In consultation with the CBR he also determines the jurisdiction of the appellate additional commissioners of his region.

5. Power To Write Off :-

He is also empowered to write off irrecoverable demands with the instructions issued by the CBR.

6. Posting Orders :-

Posting orders for the DR'S and issued by him to the income tax tribunal. He also makes all other necessary arrangements in this regard.

7. Over All Supervision :-

He is responsible for all over supervision of the technical worked performed in his region. He also examines the periodical returns and statements.

8. Collection Of Arrears :-

The regional commissioner of income tax keeps close watch on the arrears of assessments and collection of income tax.

9. Action Against Tax Evasion :-

The regional commissioner of income tax takes action against the complaints of tax evasion.

10. Power Of Internal Audit :-

The regional commissioner of income tax conducts the internal audit of the income tax department and makes necessary arrangements in this regard.

11. Inspection Power :-

He can inspect the subordinate offices at any time. He also regulates the inspection work of the inspecting additional commissioners.

12. Examines The Inspection Notes :-

He examines the inspection notes from the regional commissioner of the income tax and inspecting additional commissioners and takes necessary actions keeping in view the notes.

13. Executive's Judicial Power :-

He has judicial as well as executive powers. He may perform any other function which is assigned by the CBR.

14. Other Functions :-

Any other function assigned by the central board of revenue will be performed by the regional commissioner of income tax.

ASSESSING OFFICER [SEC. 2(7A)]

"Assessing Officer" means the Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Director or Deputy Director or the Income-tax Officer who is vested with the relevant jurisdiction by virtue of directions or orders issued under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 120 or any other provision of this Act, and the Joint Commissioner or Joint Director who is directed under clause (b) of sub-section (4) of that section to exercise or perform all or any of the powers and functions conferred on, or assigned to, an Assessing Officer under this Act;

Importance of Assessing Officer :

In the organizational setup of the income tax department Assessing Officer plays a very vital role. He is the primary authority who initiates the proceedings and is directly connected with the public. From the time of filing of return till the assessment is completed he plays a pivotal role. He can start proceedings for non filing of return, imposition of penalties etc. Orders passed by him can be challenged only on approval. The department can revise his orders only if it is proved that there are prejudicial to the revenue and that too only by the Commissioner of Income Tax.

Appointment of Income-Tax Authorities [Sec. 117]

(1) **Power of Central Government** : The Central Government may appoint such persons as it thinks fit to be income-tax authorities. It kept with itself the powers to appoint authorities upto and above rank of an Assistant Commissioner of Income-Tax

(2) **Power of the Board and Other Higher Authorities** : Subject to the rules and orders of the Central Government regulating the conditions of service of persons in public services and posts, the Central Government may authorize the Board, or a Director-General, a Chief Commissioner or a Director or a Commissioner to appoint income-tax authorities below the rank of an Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner. [Sec. 117 (2)]

(3) **Power to appoint Executive and Ministerial Staff** : Subject to the rules and orders of the Central Government regulating the conditions of service of persons in public services and posts, an income-tax authority authorized in this behalf by the Board may appoint such executive or ministerial staff as may be necessary to assist it in the execution of its functions.

(iv) Control of Income-Tax Authorities [Sec. 118]

The Board may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that any income-tax authority or authorities specified in the notification shall be subordinate to such other income-tax authority or authorities as may be specified in such notification.

Powers :

- (a) He disallows excessive or unreasonable expenditure where payment has been made to a relative etc. u/s 40A.
- (b) He determines actual cost to the assessee where the plant etc, had been used by the assessee earlier but had been transferred and retransferred.
- (c) He decides about referring valuation of capital asset to the Valuation Officer.
- (d) He scrutinises transactions where deductions under sections 80 IIII, IIHB etc. are claimed.
- (e) Relief u/sS9Js granted by him when arrears of salary are received.
- (f) Income from transactions with non-residents is computed by him u/s 92.
- (g) He can enforce attendance of witnesses u/s 133.
- (h) On authorisation he conducts searches and seizures.
- (i) He can call for information u/s 133.
- (j) Permanent account number is allotted by the AO.
- (k) He can ask the assessee to get his accounts audited.
- (l) He is empowered to reopen assessment.
- (m) Partition of the HUF has to be accepted by him otherwise the HUF will continue to be joint.
- (n) Notice of demand for payment of advance tax as well as for payment of the final tax liability is issued by the AO.
- (o) He grants refunds.

POWER OF INCOME TAX AUTHORITIES RELATING TO SEARCH AND SEIZURE [SECTION 132]

Entering and Searching the Premises :

Where the Director General or Director or the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner or any such Joint Director or Joint Commissioner as may be empowered in this behalf by the Board , in consequence of information in his possession, has reason to believe that—

(a) any person to whom a summons under sub-section (1) of section 131 of this Act, or under sub-section (1) of section 142 of this Act was issued to produce, or cause to be produced, any books of account or other documents has omitted or failed to produce, or cause to be produced, such books of account or other documents as required by such summons or notice, or

(b) any person to whom a summons or notice as aforesaid has been or might be issued will not, or would not, produce or cause to be produced, any books of account or other documents which will be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under the Indian Income-tax Act or ;

(c) any person is in possession of any money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing and such money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing represents either wholly or partly income or property [which has not been, or would not be, disclosed] for the purposes of the Indian Income-tax Act.

Then---

(A) the Director General or Director or the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner, as the case may be, may authorise any Joint Director, Joint Commissioner, Assistant Director or Deputy Director, Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner or Income-tax Officer, or

1. such Joint Director, or Joint Commissioner , as the case

may be, may authorise any

2. Assistant Director or Deputy Director, Assistant Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner or Income-tax Officer, the officer so authorised in all cases being hereinafter referred to as the authorised officer to—

(i) enter and search any [building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft] where he has reason to suspect that such books of account, other documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing are kept;

(ii) break open the lock of any door, box, locker, safe, almirah or other receptacle for exercising the powers conferred by clause (i) where the keys thereof are not available;

(iia) search any person who has got out of, or is about to get into, or is in, the building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft, if the authorised officer has reason to suspect that such person has secreted about his person any such books of account, other documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing;

(iib) require any person who is found to be in possession or control of any books of account or other documents maintained in the form of electronic record as defined in clause (t) of subsection (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000), to afford the authorised officer the necessary facility to inspect such books of account or other documents;]

(iii) seize any such books of account, other documents, money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing found as a result of such search:

(iv) place marks of identification on any books of account or

other documents or make or cause to be made extracts or copies therefrom;

(v) make a note or an inventory of any such money, bullion, jewellery or other valuable article or thing :

Where any building, place, vessel, vehicle or aircraft referred to in clause (i) is within the area of jurisdiction of any [Chief Commissioner or Commissioner], but such [Chief Commissioner or Commissioner] has no jurisdiction over the person referred to in clause (a) or clause (b) or clause (c), then, notwithstanding anything contained in section [120], it shall be competent for him to exercise the powers under this sub-section in all cases where he has reason to believe that any delay in getting the authorisation from the [Chief Commissioner or Commissioner] having jurisdiction over such person may be prejudicial to the interests of the revenue :]

The Finance Act, 1988 has further that where it is not possible or practicable to take physical possession of any valuable article or thing and remove it to a safe place due to its volume, weight or other physical characteristics or due to its being of a dangerous nature, the authorised officer may serve an order on the owner or the person who is in immediate possession or control thereof that he shall not remove, part with or otherwise deal with it, except with the previous permission of such authorised officer.

1.3. APPLICATION OF SEIZED OR REQUISITIONED ASSETS [SECTION 132(B)]

1. Any Assets seized under this section shall be first applied to pay the existing liability under Income-Tax Act, or Wealth

Tax Act or Gift Tax Act.

2. Next it shall be adjusted against the tax liability determined under block assessment and any penalty levied or interest payable under such assessment.
3. In case assessee has explained the source of any asset, the authority may recover the amount of tax liability as mentioned above and remaining portion if any may be released but with the prior approval of CCIT or CIT. Such asset may be released to the assessee within 120 days from last authorization made for search and seizure.
4. In case seized assets consist of money or partly of money and partly of other assets, the authority may apply such money to the tax liabilities mentioned above and assessee shall be discharged of such liability upto the extent of such money.
5. The other assets shall be under distraint (cannot be sold) and the Assessing Office shall sell the assets but after prior approval of CCIT or CIT and apply such money to the existing liabilities and liability under block assessment.
6. The authority can realize the tax by any other mode also.
7. The remaining assets shall be handed over to the assessee from whose custody they were seized.
8. The Govt. shall pay an interest @ 1 ½ % for every month or part of a month if there is any surplus of assets over the liability so adjusted. This interest shall be calculated from the date on which 120 days expire from the day last authorization was made till the day block assessment is made.

POWER OF SURVEY [SECTION 133A]

An Assessing Officer or his duly authorized inspector, Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Director has the power to enter :

1. any place within the limits of the area assigned to him, or
2. any place occupied by any person in respect of whom he exercises jurisdiction
3. any place in respect of which he is authorised for the purposes of this section by such income-tax authority, who is assigned the area within which such place is situated or who exercises jurisdiction in respect of any person occupying such place.

It may require the proprietor or any other person attending to such business or profession to afford him necessary facilities :

1. to inspect such books of account or other documents as he may require and which may be available at such place
2. to check or verify the cash, stock or other valuable article or thing which may be found therein, and
3. to furnish such information as he may require as to any matter which may be useful for, or relevant to, any proceeding under this Act.
4. An income-tax authority acting under this section may –
 1. place marks of identification on the books of account or other documents inspected by him.
 2. impound and retain in his custody for such period as he thinks fit any books of account or other documents inspected by him
 3. retain in his custody any such books of account or other documents for a period exceeding 10 days (exclusive of holidays) without obtaining the approval of the Chief

Commissioner or Director General therefore

In case the Income Tax Authority is not provided with such facility, such authority can proceed u/s 131(1) and 131(2) against the proprietor or any other person attending to such business.

Provision Relating To Power To Collect Certain Information [Section 133B]

PROVISION RELATING TO POWER TO COLLECT CERTAIN INFORMATION [SECTION 133B]

(1) An income-tax authority may, for the purpose of collecting any information which may be useful for, or relevant to, the purposes of this Act, enter—

(a) any building or place within the limits of the area assigned to such authority ; or

(b) any building or place occupied by any person in respect of whom he exercises jurisdiction, at which a business or profession is carried on, whether such place be the principal place or not of such business or profession, and require any proprietor, employee or any other person who may at that time and place be attending in any manner to, or helping in, the carrying on of such business or profession to furnish such information as may be prescribed.

(2) An income-tax authority may enter any place of business or profession only during the hours at which such place is open for the conduct of business or profession.

(3) An income-tax authority acting under this section can not remove

from the building or place wherein he has entered, any books of account or other documents or any cash, stock or other valuable article or thing.

Disclosure Of Information Regarding Assessee To Certain Authorities [Section 138]

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION REGARDING ASSESSEES TO CERTAIN AUTHORITIES [SECTION 138]

(1) (a) The Board or any other income-tax authority may furnish or cause to be furnished to—

(i) any officer, authority or body performing any functions under any law relating to the imposition of any tax, duty or cess; or

(ii) such officer, authority or body performing functions under any other law as the Central Government may specify,

any such information which was received or obtained by any income-tax authority in the performance of his functions under this Act, be necessary for the purpose of enabling the officer, authority or body to perform his or its functions under that law.

(b) Where a person makes an application to the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner in the prescribed form for any information relating to any assessee received or obtained by any income-tax authority, the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner may, if he is satisfied that it is in the public interest so to do, furnish or cause to be furnished the information asked for and his decision in this behalf shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court of law.

KARPAGAM ACADEMY OF HIGHER EDUCATION

CLASS : II – B.COM (PA)

COURSE NAME: DIRECT TAXATION -II

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UNIT V (TAX ADMINISTRATION)

ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE

Meaning of assessment

Every taxpayer has to furnish the details of his income to the Income-tax Department. These details are to be furnished by filing his return of income. Once the return of income is filed by the taxpayer, the next step is the processing of the return of income by the Income-tax Department. The Income-tax Department examines the return of income for confirming its correctness. The process of examining the return of income by the Income-tax Department is called “Assessment”.

Major assessments under the Income-tax Law

Under the Income-tax Law, there are four major assessments as given below:

- Assessment under section 143(1), *i.e.*, Summary assessment without calling the assessee *i.e.* taxpayer.
- Assessment under section 143(3), *i.e.*, Scrutiny assessment.
- Assessment under section 144, *i.e.*, Best judgment assessment.
- Assessment under section 147, *i.e.*, Income escaping assessment.

Assessment under section 143(1)

Assessment under section 143(1) is like preliminary checking of the return of income. At this stage, no detailed scrutiny of the return of income is carried out. At this stage, the total income or loss is computed after making the following adjustments (if any), namely:-

- (i) any arithmetical error in the return; or
- (ii) an incorrect claim, if such incorrect claim is apparent from any information in the return (*);

(*) For the above purpose, “an incorrect claim apparent from any information in the return” means a claim, on the basis of an entry, in the return:-

- (a) of an item, which is inconsistent with another entry of the same or some other item in such return;
- (b) in respect of which the information required to be furnished under the Act to substantiate such entry has not been furnished; or
- (c) in respect of a deduction, where such deduction exceeds specified statutory limit which may have been expressed as monetary amount or percentage or ratio or fraction.

Procedure adopted for making the assessment under section 143(1)

Assessment under section 143(1) is like preliminary checking of the return of income. At this stage, the total income or loss is computed after making the preliminary adjustments (as discussed in previous FAQ). The other procedures in this regard are as follows:

- After correcting arithmetical error or incorrect claim (if any), the tax and interest, if any, shall be computed on the basis of the adjusted income.
- Any sum payable by the taxpayer or refund due to the taxpayer shall be intimated to him.
- An intimation shall be prepared or generated and sent to the taxpayer specifying the sum determined to be payable by, or the amount of refund due to him.
- An intimation shall also be sent to the taxpayer, in a case, where the loss declared in the return of income by the taxpayer is adjusted but no tax or interest is payable by, or no refund is due to him.
- No intimation will be sent to the taxpayer in a case where no sum is payable or refundable or no adjustment is made to the returned income.

In such a case, the acknowledgement of the return of income shall be deemed to be the intimation.

- The processing of a return under section 143(1) shall not be necessary, where a notice has been issued to the taxpayer under section 143(2), *i.e.*, a notice of scrutiny assessment is issued to the taxpayer.

Time limit for making the assessment under section 143(1)

Assessment under section 143(1) can be made within a period of one year from the end of the financial year in which the return of income is filed.

Assessment under section 143(3)

This is a detailed assessment and is referred to as scrutiny assessment. At this stage, a detailed scrutiny of the return of income will be carried out. The scrutiny is carried out to confirm the correctness and genuineness of various claims, deductions, etc., made by the taxpayer in the return of income.

The scope of assessment under section 143(3) i.e. scrutiny assessment

The objective of scrutiny assessment is to confirm that the taxpayer has not understated the income or has not computed excessive loss or has not underpaid the tax in any manner.

To confirm the above, the Assessing Officer carries out a detailed scrutiny of the return of income and will satisfy himself regarding various claims, deductions, etc., made by the taxpayer in the return of income.

The procedure adopted for making the assessment under section 143(3) i.e. scrutiny assessment

In case of Assessment under section 143(3), a scrutiny is carried out to confirm the correctness and genuineness of various claims, deductions, etc., made by the taxpayer in the return of income. The other procedures in this regard are as follows:

- If the Assessing Officer considers it necessary or expedient to ensure that the taxpayer has not understated the income or has not computed excessive loss or has not underpaid the tax in any manner, then he will serve on the taxpayer a notice requiring him to attend his office or to produce or cause to be produced any evidence on which the taxpayer may rely on in support of the return.
- The provisions of notice are governed by section 143(2). In other words, to carry out assessment under section 143(3), the Assessing Officer should serve a notice under section 143(2).
- Notice under section 143(2) shall be served on the taxpayer within a period of six months from the end of the financial year in which the return is filed.
- The taxpayer or his representative (as the case may be) will appear before the Assessing Officer and will place his arguments, supporting, etc., on various matters/issues as required by the Assessing Officer.
- After hearing/verifying such evidence and taking into account such particulars as the taxpayer may produce and such other evidence as the Assessing Officer may require on specified points and after taking into account all relevant material which he has gathered, the Assessing Officer shall, by an order in writing, make an assessment of the total income or loss of the taxpayer and determine the sum payable by him or refund of any amount due to him on the basis of such assessment.

The time limit for making the assessment under section 143(3) i.e. scrutiny assessment

As per section 153, assessment under section 143(3) shall be made within a period of two years from the end of the relevant assessment year. **E.g.** Assessment under section 143(3) for the financial year 2013-14 i.e. assessment year 2014-15 shall be completed till 31-3-2017.

Assessment under section 144

Assessment under section 144 (**called best judgment assessment**) is an assessment carried out as per the best judgment of the Assessing Officer. Best judgment assessment is resorted due to certain failures (specified under section 144) on the part of the taxpayer (discussed in next FAQ).

The circumstances the Assessing Officer will proceed for making assessment under section 144 i.e. best judgment assessment

As per section 144, best judgment assessment is resorted due to following failures on the part of the taxpayer:

- If the taxpayer fails to file the return of income as required within the due date prescribed under section 139(1) or a belated return under section 139(4) or a revised return under section 139(5).
- If the taxpayer fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued under section 142(1).

Note: Section 142(1) deals with the general provisions relating to an inquiry before assessment. Under section 142(1), the Assessing Officer can issue notice asking the taxpayer to file the return of income if he has not filed the return of income or to produce or cause to be produced such

accounts or documents as he may require and to furnish in writing and verified in the prescribed manner information in such form and on such points or matters (including a statement of all assets and liabilities of the taxpayer, whether included in the accounts or not) as he may require.

- If the taxpayer fails to comply with the directions issued under section 142(2A).

Note: Section 142(2A) deals with special audit. As per section 142(2A), if the conditions justifying special audit as given in section 142(2A) are satisfied, then the Assessing Officer will direct the taxpayer to get his accounts audited from a chartered accountant nominated by the Chief Commissioner or Commissioner and to furnish a report of such audit in the prescribed form.

- If after filing the return of income, the taxpayer fails to comply with all the terms of a notice issued under section 143(2), i.e., notice of scrutiny assessment.

From the above criteria, it can be observed that best judgment assessment is resorted in cases where the return of income is not filed by the taxpayer or there is no co-operation by the taxpayer on various matters.

The procedure adopted for making the assessment under section 144 i.e. best judgment assessment

Assessment under section 144 (called best judgment assessment) is an assessment carried out as per the best judgment of the Assessing Officer. The other procedures in this regard are as follows:

- If the circumstances justifying best judgment assessment (discussed in previous FAQ) are satisfied, then the Assessing Officer will serve a notice

on the taxpayer to show cause why the assessment should not be completed to the best of his judgment.

- No notice as given above is required in a case where a notice under section 142(1) has been issued prior to the making of an assessment under section 144.
- If the Assessing Officer is not satisfied by the arguments of the taxpayer and he has reason to believe that the case demands a best judgment, then he will proceed to carry out the assessment as per best of his knowledge.
- If the criteria of the best judgment assessment are satisfied, then after taking into account all relevant material which the Assessing Officer has gathered, and after giving the taxpayer an opportunity of being heard, the Assessing Officer shall make the assessment of the total income or loss to the best of his judgment and determine the sum payable by the taxpayer on the basis of such assessment.
- A refund cannot be granted under section 144.

The time limit for making the assessment under section 144 i.e. best judgment assessment

As per section 153, assessment under section 144 shall be made within a period of two years from the end of the relevant assessment year. **E.g.** Assessment under section 144 for the financial year 2013-14 i.e. assessment year 2014-15 shall be completed till 31-3-2017.

Assessment under section 147

This is an income escaping assessment. This assessment is carried out if the Assessing Officer observes that any income has escaped assessment.

The circumstances under which assessment under section 147 i.e. income escaping assessment can be carried out

This assessment is carried out if the Assessing Officer has reason to believe that any income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment for any assessment year

Scope of assessment under section 147

- The objective of carrying out assessment under section 147 is to bring under the tax net any income which has escaped assessment in original assessment.
- Original assessment here means an assessment under sections 143(1), 143(3), 144 and 147 (as the case may be).
- In other words, if any income has escaped (*) from being taxed in the original assessment made under section 143(1) or section 143(3) or section 144 or section 147, then the same can be brought under tax net by resorting to assessment under section 147.

(*) In the following cases, it will be considered as income having escaped assessment: Where no return of income has been furnished by the taxpayer, although his total income or the total income of any other person in respect of which he is assessable during the previous year exceeded the maximum amount which is not chargeable to income-tax.

- Where a return of income has been furnished by the taxpayer but no assessment has been made and it is noticed by the Assessing Officer that the taxpayer has understated the income or has claimed excessive loss, deduction, allowance or relief in the return.
- Where the taxpayer has failed to furnish a report in respect of any international transaction which he was required to do under section 92E.

- Where an assessment has been made, but:
 - (i) income chargeable to tax has been under assessed; or
 - (ii) income has been assessed at low rate; or
 - (iii) income has been made the subject of excessive relief; or
 - (iv) excessive loss or depreciation allowance or any other allowance has been computed;
- Where a person is found to have any asset (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India.

Procedure adopted for making the assessment under section 147 i.e. income escaping assessment

The objective of carrying out assessment under section 147 is to bring under the tax net any income which has escaped assessment in original assessment. The other procedures in this regard are as follows :

- For making an assessment under section 147, the Assessing Officer has to issue notice under section 148 to the taxpayer and has to give him an opportunity of being heard. The time-limit for issuance of notice under section 148 is discussed in later FAQ.
- If the Assessing Officer has reason to believe that any income chargeable to tax has escaped assessment for any assessment year, then he may assess or reassess such income and also any other income chargeable to tax which has escaped assessment and which comes to his notice subsequently in the course of the proceedings under section 147. He is also empowered to re-compute the loss or the depreciation allowance or any other allowance, as the case may be, for the assessment year concerned.
- Items which are the subject matters of any appeal, reference or revision cannot be covered by the Assessing Officer under section 147.

Time limit for making the assessment under section 147 i.e. income escaping assessment

As per section 153, assessment under section 147 shall be made within a period of one year from the end of the financial year in which notice under section 148 was served on the taxpayer. Notice under section 148 can be issued within a period of 4 (*) years from the end of the relevant assessment year.

- (*) If the escaped income exceeds Rs. 1,00,000 and certain other conditions are satisfied, then notice can be issued upto 6 years from the end of the relevant assessment year.
- In case, the escaped income relates to any asset (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India, notice can be issued upto 16 years from the end of the relevant assessment year.
- Notice under section 148 can be issued by AO only after getting prior approval from the prescribed authority.

SCRUTINY ASSESSMENTS BY INCOME TAX DEPARTMENT

Scrutiny assessment refers to the examination of a return of income by giving an opportunity to the assessee to substantiate the income declared and the expenses, deductions, losses, exemptions, etc. claimed in the return with the help of evidence. During the course of scrutiny, the assessing officer gets an opportunity to conduct enquiries, as deemed fit, from the assessee and from third parties. The exercise is aimed at ascertaining whether the income in the return is correctly shown by the assessee and whether the claims for deductions, exemptions, etc. are factually and legally correct. If any omissions, discrepancies, inaccuracies, etc. come to light as a result of this examination, the assessing officer makes his own assessment of the

assessee's taxable income after taking into consideration all the relevant facts. These assessments are made under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act.

Selection of Cases for Scrutiny Assessment :

Theoretically, each and every return of income can be subjected to the process of scrutiny. There was a time when scrutiny assessment was taken up in every case. Subsequently, returns showing income above a certain monetary limit, say ` 1 lakh or above, were taken up for scrutiny. Then came an era when returns for scrutiny assessment were picked up on a random basis. With the progressive increase in the work load of the Income Tax Department, scrutiny assessment in a few selected cases became the accepted norm. The criteria for selection, however, kept on evolving.

At present, the returns of income voluntarily filed by the tax payers are mostly accepted by the Income Tax Department without any questions. In a very small percentage of cases, scrutiny assessments are framed under section 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. The cases for this purpose are mostly selected through the process of computer assisted scrutiny selection (CASS) and there is no element of subjectivity in this process. In addition to the above process for selection through computers, the cases where there is information about concealment of income, which may be based on an enquiry report, survey report or any other source, can also be selected for scrutiny. Only truly deserving cases are identified for scrutiny assessment in this manner. The selection in this manner is made by the assessing officer only with the approval of higher

authorities so that the selection is fair and proper.

All search and seizure assessments are also scrutiny assessments. The issues relating to search and seizure assessments have already been discussed in detail in the preceding Chapter 8 titled “Income Tax Searches”. There is yet another category of cases in which scrutiny assessment is framed under section 143(3) of the Act. There is a provision in the Income Tax Act which enables the reopening of cases where there is reason to believe that any income has escaped assessment. This reopening can be resorted to even in cases which had been subjected to scrutiny assessment earlier. A case can be reopened within a period of six years from the end of the relevant assessment year. To elucidate this point, it may be stated that the assessment for the assessment year 2006-07 (pertaining to financial year 2005-06) can be reopened by 31-03-2013. Older cases cannot be reopened. In all reopened cases, assessments are framed under section 143(3) after following due procedure.

PURPOSE OF SCRUTINY ASSESSMENT

In the cases selected for scrutiny, the assessing officer conducts necessary enquiries during assessment proceedings to ensure that the assessee has not:

- Understated the income, or.
- Computed excessive loss, or
- Underpaid tax in any manner.

Also, the cases where searches, surveys and enquiries have been conducted finally culminate into scrutiny assessments determining the

taxable income and the tax liability of the concerned persons and entities. While framing the assessments, all information gathered about the relevant financial transactions through search, survey or enquiry is logically analysed with a view to determining the correct taxable income. The assesseees are given an opportunity to explain their stand and rebut the findings of the enquiry. The process for completing scrutiny assessment in these cases is the same as in the case of returns selected for scrutiny assessment.

FILING OF RETURN

It is a prescribed form through which the particulars of income earned by a person in a financial year and taxes paid on such income are communicated to the Income-tax Department. Different forms of returns of income are prescribed for filing of returns for different Status and Nature of income. These forms can be downloaded from www.incometaxindia.gov.in

DIFFERENT FORMS IN INCOME TAX ACT

Under the Income-tax Law, different forms of returns are prescribed for different classes of taxpayers. The return forms are known as ITR forms (Income Tax Return Forms). The forms of return prescribed under the Income-tax Law for filing of return of income for the assessment year 2015-16 (*i.e.*, financial year 2014-15) are as follows (*):

<i>Return Form</i>	<i>Brief Description</i>
ITR - 1	Also known as SAHAJ is applicable to an individual having salary or pension income or income from one house property (not a case of brought forward loss) or income from other sources (not <i>being lottery winnings</i> and income from race horses).
ITR 2A	It is applicable to Individuals and Hindu Undivided Family not having income from business or profession and capital gains and resident who do not hold foreign assets do not have foreign income.
ITR - 2	It is applicable to an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family having income from any source other than "Profits and gains of business"

or profession".

- ITR - 3 It is applicable to an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family who is a partner in a firm and where income chargeable to tax under the head "Profits or gains of business or profession" does not include any income except the income by way of any interest, salary, bonus, commission or remuneration, by whatever name called, due to, or received by him from such firm.
- ITR - 4S Also known as SUGAM is applicable to individuals and Hindu Undivided Family who have opted for the presumptive taxation scheme of section 44AD/44AE.
- ITR - 4 It is applicable to an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family who is carrying on a proprietary business or profession.
- ITR - 5 This Form can be used by a person being a firm, LLP, AOP, BOI, artificial juridical person referred to in section 2(31)(vii), co-operative society and local authority. However, a person who is required to file the return of income under section 139(4A) or 139(4B) or 139(4C) or 139(4D) shall not use this form (*i.e.*, trusts, political parties, institutions, colleges, etc.)
- ITR - 6 It is applicable to a company, other than a company claiming exemption under section 11 (exemption under section 11 can be claimed by charitable/religious trust).
- ITR - 7 It is applicable to a persons including companies who are required to furnish return under section 139(4A) or section 139(4B) or section 139(4C) or section 139(4D) (*i.e.*, trusts, political parties, institutions, colleges, etc.)
- ITR - V It is the acknowledgement of filing the return of income.

MODES OF FILING THE RETURN OF INCOME

This Return Form can be filed with the Income-tax Department in any of the following ways, -

- (i) by furnishing the return in a paper form;
- (ii) by furnishing the return electronically under digital signature;
- (iii) by transmitting the data in the return electronically under electronic verification code;
- (iv) by transmitting the data in the return electronically and thereafter submitting the verification of the return in Return Form ITR-V;

Note

Where the return of income is filed in the manner given at (iv) without digital signature, then the taxpayer should take two printed copies of Form ITR-V. One copy of ITR-V, duly signed by the taxpayer, is to be sent (within the period specified in this regard, i.e., 120 days) by ordinary post or speed post to "Income-tax Department - CPC, Post Bag No. 1, Electronic City Post Office, Bengaluru-560100 (Karnataka). The other copy may be retained by the taxpayer for his record.

A taxpayer may pay tax in any of the following forms:

- (1) Tax Deducted at Source (TDS)
- (2) Tax Collected at Source (TCS)
- (3) Advance tax or Self-assessment Tax or Payment of tax on regular assessment.

The Income-tax Department maintains the database of the total tax paid by the taxpayer (i.e., tax credit in the account of a taxpayer). Form 26AS is an annual statement maintained under Rule 31AB of the Income-tax Rules disclosing the details of tax credit in his account as per the database of Income-tax Department. In other words, Form 26AS will

reflect the details of tax credit appearing in the Permanent Account Number of the taxpayer as per the database of the Income-tax Department. The tax credit will cover TDS, TCS and tax paid by the taxpayer in other forms like advance tax, Self-Assessment tax, etc.

Income-tax Department will generally allow a taxpayer to claim the credit of taxes as reflected in his Form 26AS.

Mandatory e-filing of return

Following taxpayers shall file their return of income only through e-filing mode:

(1) From the assessment year 2015-16 onwards any assessee filing ITR 1/2/2A (other than an individual of the age of 80 years or more at anytime during the previous year) having a refund claim in the return or having total income of more than Rs. 5,00,000 is required to furnish the return of income electronically with or without digital signature or by using electronic verification code.

(2) Every company shall furnish the return of income electronically under digital signature. In other words, for corporate taxpayer e-filing with digital signature is mandatory.

(3) A firm or an individual or a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF) whose books of account are required to be audited under section 44AB shall furnish the return of income electronically under digital signature. In other words, in such a case, e-filing with digital signature is mandatory.

(4) A resident assessee having any assets (including financial interest in any entity) located outside India or signing authority in any account

located outside India shall furnish the return of income electronically with or without digital signature or by using electronic verification code.

(5) Taxpayers claiming relief under section 90, 90A or 91 shall furnish the return of income electronically with or without digital signature or by using electronic verification code.

(6) A person who is required to file ITR - 5 shall file the same electronically with or without digital signature. However, a firm liable to get its accounts audited under section 44AB shall furnish the return electronically under digital signature.

(7) A taxpayer who is required to furnish a report of audit under sections 10(23C)(iv), 10(23C)(v), 10(23C)(vi), 10(23C)(vii), 10A, 10AA, 12A(1)(b), 44AB, 44DA, 50B, 80-IA, 80-IB, 80-IC, 80-ID, 80JJAA, 80LA, 92E, 115JB or 115VW or shall furnish the report electronically on or before the date of filing the return.

(8) Return Form ITR- 3 is to furnish electronically in the following modes:

- (i) by furnishing the return electronically under digital signature;
- (ii) by transmitting the data in the return electronically under electronic verification code;
- (iii) by transmitting the data in the return electronically and thereafter submitting the verification of the return in Return Form ITR-V.

(9) Return Form ITR-4 is to be furnish electronically in the following modes:

- (i) by furnishing the return electronically under digital signature;

(ii) by transmitting the data in the return electronically under electronic verification code;

(iii) by transmitting the data in the return electronically and thereafter submitting the verification of the return in Return Form ITR-V;

However, where the books of accounts are required to be audited under section 44AB, the return is required to be furnished in the manner provided at (i) i.e. e-filing with digital signature.

(10) Return Form ITR - 7 is to be furnished electronically in the following modes :

(i) by furnishing the return electronically under digital signature;

(ii) by transmitting the data in the return electronically under electronic verification code;

(iii) by transmitting the data in the return electronically and thereafter submitting the verification of the return in Return Form ITR-V;

However, a political party shall compulsorily furnish the return in the manner mentioned at (i) above. Where the Return Form is furnished in the manner mentioned at (iii), the assessee should print out two copies of Form ITR-V. One copy of ITR-V, duly signed by the assessee, has to be sent by ordinary post to Post Bag No. 1, Electronic City Office, Bangalore-560100 (Karnataka). The other copy may be retained by the assessee for his record.

No documents to be attached along with the return of income

ITR return forms are attachment less forms and, hence, the taxpayer is not required to attach any document (like proof of investment, TDS certificates, etc.) along with the return of income (whether filed manually or filed electronically). However, these

documents should be retained by the taxpayer and should be produced before the tax authorities when demanded in situations like assessment, inquiry, etc.

As discussed above, no documents are to be attached along with the return of income, however, in case of a taxpayer who is required to furnish a report of audit under sections 10(23C)(iv), 10(23C)(v), 10(23C)(vi), 10(23C)(vii), 10A, 10AA, 12A(1)(b), 44AB, 44DA, 50B, 80-IA, 80-IB, 80-IC, 80-ID, 80JJAA, 80LA, 92E, 115JB or 115VW shall furnish it electronically on or before the date of filing the return of income.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

PART-A

ONE MARK

ONLINE EXAMINATION

PART –B

TWO MARKS

1. State the authorities under Income tax Act.
2. Write note on revised return.
3. What are the powers of income tax officer?
4. State the functions of deputy director of income tax.
5. Write note on re-assessment.
6. What are the powers of joint commissioner of Income tax?
7. What is meant by Best Judgment assessment? State its types.
8. What are the powers of commissioner of income tax?
9. Write short note on Central Board of Direct Taxes.
10. What is meant by self assessment?
11. What are the four functions of joint director of income Tax?
12. Write short note on PAN.
13. What are the powers of assessing officer?
14. Write down the types of assessment procedure.
15. What is time limit for issuing notice for re-assessment?
16. What are the authorities under income tax Act.
17. State any four functions of assistant commissioner of income tax .
18. Write note on Best Judgement Assessment.

PART C

SIX MARKS

1. What are the authorities provided by Income tax Act for the administration of the tax?
2. Discuss briefly the powers of Income tax officer.
3. Explain the assessment procedure as per Income Tax Act.
4. Discuss the powers and functions of Central Board of Direct Taxes.
5. Explain the authorities under income tax Act. 1961.
6. Discuss the powers and functions of chief commissioner of income tax.
7. Narrate the functions and powers of joint commissioner and director of income tax.
8. Discuss the functions and powers of Central Board Of Direct Taxes.
9. Who is an assessing officer? Discuss their functions and powers.
10. Enumerate the functions and powers of the Board.
11. Discuss the powers and functions of joint director of income tax.
12. Explain the powers and functions of additional commissioner of income tax
13. Discuss the procedure for assessment as per Act.
14. Under what circumstances the BJA can be implemented by the authorities of IT department?
15. Bring out the important functions of CBDT as per Act.

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Questions	opt 1	opt 2	opt 3	opt 4	Answer
The Maximum Marginal Rate is -----	30%	40%	20%	10%	30%
Person includes -----	Individual	HUF	Firm	, HUF and Firm	, HUF and Firm
Super senior citizen means whose age is -----	60 years or above	60 years	80 years or above	50 years	80 years or above
The Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act -----	1961	1962	1984	1987	1987
been grouped into ----- wings	Two	Three	Four	Five	Two
In administrative set up, the Income Tax departments higher authority is -----	Assessing Officer	C.B.D.T.	Director General	Chief Commissioner	C.B.D.T.
donation to approved institution falls u/s -----	80 E	80 G	80 I	80 K	80 G
handicapped dependent, the assessee is to be allowed to the maximum of ---	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 60,000	Rs.1,25,000	Rs.1,35,000	Rs. 50,000
Deductions with respect to pension fund falls u/s -----	80 CCC	80 G	80 I	80 K	80 CCC
Senior citizen means -----	above	60 years	above	50 years	or above
Deductions with respect to interest on loan taken for studies falls u/s -----	80 E	80 G	80 I	80 K	80 E
Deductions with respect to medically handicapped assessee falls u/s -----	80 CCC	80 G	80 U	80 K	80 U
qualifies ----- rate of deduction	100%	50%	60%	70%	100%
Africa Fund qualifies ----- rate of deduction	100%	50%	60%	70%	100%
----- is an important instrument for the development of economy of the country	Taxation	Finance	Fine	Reward	Taxation
Taxes are ----- payments to government	Compulsory	Optional	Flexible	Fixed	Compulsory
Tax is the ----- collection	Illegal	Legal	Unauthorized	Authorize	Legal
Rate of Income tax are fixed under -----	The income Tax Act	Companies Act	Indian Contract Act	Partnership Act	The income

-----	2005-06	2006 - 07	2014 - 15	2015 - 16	2014 - 15
The sum of five heads of income is called -----	Gross total income	Net total income	Total income	Exempted income	total income
The ----- is empowered to appoint the CBDT members	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme
_____ members can be appointed in the CBDT	5	4	2	3	5
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Director General of Income Tax	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme nt
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Chief Commissioner of Income Tax	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme nt
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Commissioner of Income Tax	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme nt
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Directors of Income	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Additional Commissioner of Income Tax	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme nt
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Additional Directors of Income Tax	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme nt
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Joint Commissioner of Income Tax	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme nt
The ----- is empowered to appoint the Joint Directors of Income Tax	Central Government	State Government	High Court	Supreme Court	Central Governme nt
The ----- is the most important authority in the organisation structure of Income	Chief Commissioner	Director General	Assessing Officer	Joint Commissi oner	Assessing Officer
_____ is the primary authority to initiate assessment proceedings and make	Chief Commissioner	Director General	Assessing Officer	Joint Commissi oner	Assessing Officer
_____ is the only authority to collect tax	Chief Commissioner	Director General	Assessing Officer	Joint Commissi	Assessing Officer
_____ is the authority which comes into contact with	Chief Commissioner	Director General	Assessing Officer	Joint Commissi	Assessing Officer
The ----- is empowered to appoint Income Tax Inspector	Chief Commissioner	Director General	Assessing Officer	Joint Commissi	Chief Commissi

The ----- will assist the Assessing Officers in performance of their duties	Chief Commissioner	Director General	Income Tax Inspector	Joint Commissioner	Income Tax Inspector
The CBDT functions under the control of -----	Ministry of Finance	Ministry of Commerce	Ministry of Defence	Ministry of Trade	Ministry of Finance
Power of survey falls under section -----	133 A	134 B	133	134	133 A
Power to call for information falls under section -----	133 A	134 B	133	134	133
Power to inspect registers of companies falls under section ----	133 A	134 B	133	134	134
Power to make inquiries falls under section -----	133 A	134 B	133	135	135
The method of assessment of tax has ----- steps	3	4	5	2	3
_____ is the first step for assessment of tax	Computation of tax payable income	Computation of tax payable	Serving of notice of demand in	Computing net income	Computation of tax payable
_____ is the second step for assessment of tax	Computation of tax payable income	Computation of tax payable	Serving of notice of demand in	Computing net income	Computation of tax payable
_____ is the third step for assessment of tax	Computation of tax payable income	Computation of tax payable	Serving of notice of demand in	Computing net income	Serving of notice of demand in
Every person has to submit particulars of the income in prescribed form, that prescribed form is known as -----	Filing of returns	Return of income	Tax Form	Return Forms	Return of income
For company assesses, ----- of the Assessment Year is the due date of filing of return	30th day of September	30th day of June	30th day of November	31st day of July	30th day of September
For all non - corporate persons,, ----- of the Assessment Year is the due date of filing of	30th day of September	30th day of June	30th day of November	31st day of July	30th day of September
For all other persons, ----- of the Assessment Year is the due date of filing of return	30th day of September	30th day of June	30th day of November	31st day of July	31st day of July
For a company as well as non - corporate persons who are required to furnish a report under section 92 E , ----- of the Assessment Year is the due date	30th day of September	30th day of June	30th day of November	31st day of July	30th day of November

_____ is the penalty for non filing of return	Rs.6,000	Rs.5,000	Rs.15,000	Rs.10,000	Rs.5,000
Interest @ -----per month is to be charged when the assessee has failed to file the return or has filed the return late	1%	2%	3%	5%	1%
For Individuals having income from salary/House property/other sources has to file	ITR - 1	ITR - 2	ITR - 3	ITR - 4	ITR - 1
For Individuals and HUF not having income from Business / Profession has to file the Form	ITR - 1	ITR - 2	ITR - 3	ITR - 4	ITR - 2
For Individuals and HUF being partners in firms has to file the Form No. -----	ITR - 1	ITR - 2	ITR - 3	ITR - 4	ITR - 3
income from a proprietary business / profession has to file the Form No. -----	ITR - 1	ITR - 2	ITR - 3	ITR - 4	ITR - 4
number issued by the Income Tax Department to every assessee	PAN	BAN	VAN	LAN	PAN
code having ----- characters	11	10	12	13	10
The Best Judgement Assessment is of ----- types	2	3	4	5	2
investment in long term infrastructure bonds abolished with effect from Assessment Year -----	2012 - 2013	2013 - 2014	2005-06	2006 - 07	2013 - 2014

