



PUNE BRANCH OF WICASA OF ICAI

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF INDIA
(SET UP BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT)

NEWSLETTER OCTOBER 2023



MANAGING COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF PUNE BRANCH OF WIRC 2023-24



CA RAJESH AGRAWAL
CHAIRPERSON



CA AMRUTA KULKARNI
VICE-CHAIRPERSON



CA AJINKYA RANADIVE
SECRETARY



CA HRISHIKESH BADVE
TREASURER



CA SACHIN MINIYAR
CHAIRPERSON
WICASA



CA KASHINATH PATHARE
IMMEDIATE
PAST-CHAIRPERSON



CA PRITESH MUNOT
MEMBER



CA PRANAV APTE
MEMBER



CA MOUSHMI SHAHA
MEMBER

MANAGING COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF PUNE BRANCH OF WICASA 2023-24



**CA SACHIN MINIYAR
CHAIRPERSON**



**MR. SAIRAM KHOND
VICE-CHAIRPERSON**



**MR. MADHVIK SHAH
SECRETARY**



**MS. SAMIKSHA SHIRSAT
TREASURER**



**MR. OMKAR PHAPAL
JOINT SECRETARY**



**MR. SUHAS SAWANT
JOINT TREASURER**



**MS. SNEHA VEDPATHAK
NEWSLETTER HEAD**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

❖ Chairperson's Communique	5
❖ Vice Chairperson's Communique	6
❖ Transfer Pricing	7
❖ Cricket and Economy	9
❖ India's Craze for Cricket	11
❖ Pillars of Instability	13
❖ GST and TDS on Online Gaming	15
❖ Tax on Agricultural Income	18
❖ Prove them wrong	21
❖ Blog	22
❖ Drawings	24
❖ Glimpse of Past Events	26
❖ Thank you	29

CHAIRMAN'S COMMUNIQUE



CA SACHIN MINIIYAR

CHAIRPERSON, PUNE BRANCH OF WICASA OF ICAI

Dear CA Students,

I am delighted to address you through this magazine and share my thoughts on the importance of perseverance and dedication in pursuing a successful career as a Chartered Accountant.

The path to becoming a CA is not an easy one, and it requires a lot of hard work, determination, and commitment. However, with the right mindset and approach, you can overcome any obstacle and achieve your goals.

As future leaders in the accounting and finance industry, it is essential to stay updated with the latest trends and developments in the field. I encourage you to keep learning and exploring new areas of expertise to expand your knowledge and skills.

Moreover, always remember that success is not just about achieving a high score in exams or getting a job in a prestigious firm. It is about making a positive impact in society by providing ethical and transparent financial services.

In times of uncertainty and change, it is essential to stay updated and relevant in the dynamic world of accounting. Embrace emerging technologies, understand their impact on our profession, and equip yourselves with the necessary skills to thrive in the digital age. Continuous learning is the key to staying ahead, and I encourage you to take advantage of the various resources available to you.

Therefore, I urge you to always uphold the principles of integrity and ethics in your professional life and strive to make a difference in the world.

I wish you all the best in your academic and professional endeavours, and I am confident that you will make a significant contribution to the accounting and finance industry.

Best Regards,

CA Sachin Miniyyar

Chairman

WICASA Pune

VICE CHAIRPERSON'S COMMUNIQUE



MR. SAIRAM KHOND VICE CHAIRPERSON, PUNE BRANCH OF WICASA OF ICAI

Dear friends,

It gives me immense pleasure to communicate with you through this Newsletter.

Firstly, I would wish you all a Happy Navratri!!

As the month started, we have collectively taken steps to support the Swachhta Pakhwada – Swachhta Hi Seva (SHS), 2023. Again, we come ahead we have even conducted a Seminar on “Trust”.

We are very much glad to receive your welcoming response to our Box Cricket Tournament as well as for our Indoor Sports Competitions of Chess and Carrom. We are even delighted to see your presence on Practical Approach to Personal Privacy & Personal Cybersecurity – Celebration on 75th Year of ICAI on the theme “ICAI Champions Women’s Excellence”.

I would also extend my best wishes to all our friends who have their Examinations in November 2023.

This newsletter is filled up with your contribution and we are thankful for your amazing responses.

I would even appreciate the efforts taken by the contributors to our previous newsletters.

We even would be joyful to receive your response in great number for our upcoming events and activities in the upcoming days.

As this open platform at WICASA we encourage the participation of masses and we also look upon your responses and suggestions if any.

Thanks and Regards,

Sairam Khond

Pune WICASA

Transfer Pricing



VAIBHAV RAJENDRA AMBHORE

WRO0704941

In the world of multinational companies, transfer pricing is central to financial management. It generally refers to the valuation of goods, services, or intangible assets transferred between related entities, in different tax jurisdictions. It affects the distribution of profits and taxes across different businesses, and could have a material impact on the Group's pricing and performance. A well-designed transfer pricing process is essential to comply with regulations, avoid tax conflicts, and enhance global operations.

Use of Transfer Pricing

1. Tax Efficiency:

One of the main purposes of transfer pricing is tax liability planning. Companies can strategically set transfer pricing to reduce and maximize tax costs in high tax areas tax cuts at lower tax rates, helping them achieve a much better overall tax rate.

2. Compliance:

Transfer pricing ensures that multinational companies comply with the tax laws and regulations of the countries in which they operate. Fair pricing helps prevent legal disputes and penalties associated with tax evasion or aggressive tax practices.

3. Profit Optimization:

Companies use transfer pricing to optimize their

profits. By pricing goods, services, or intellectual property at a level that aligns with market conditions and maximizes overall profitability, businesses can better manage their financial performance

4. Risk Management:

MNCs can use transfer pricing to allocate and manage risk by pricing intra-group transactions more effectively, they can balance risk exposure and ensure that different parts of the organization bear the right amount of risk.

5. Intellectual Property Management:

Transfer pricing is especially important when dealing with intellectual property. It allows companies to allocate the benefits associated with patents, trademarks and copyrights across companies, reflecting the true value of these intangible assets

6. Customs and Import Duties:

It can affect customs and fees by setting fair pricing for transfers. Companies can reduce customs costs by setting fair prices for goods that cross international borders

7. Financial Reporting:

Fair transfer pricing is important for the consolidation of financial statements and financial statements. Accurate pricing helps to objectively

present a company's finances.

Methods of Transfer Pricing:

1. Comparable Uncontrolled Price (CUP):

The CUP method compares the price of a good or service in a controlled transaction with the price of the same good or service in an uncontrolled transaction. It is generally used when comparable market prices are available.

2. Cost Plus Method:

Under this method, the retailer adds an appropriate markup to the cost of production. This is useful for businesses where cost is a major driver.

3. Resale Price Method:

Often applied in distribution and retail sectors. This method calculates the transfer price by applying the gross profit to the resale price of the item to calculate the transfer price.

4. Profit Split Method:

When multiple companies contribute significantly to the creation of value in a product or service, this approach allocates profits among them based on their contributions.

5. Transactional Net Margin Method (TNMM):

This method is more flexible and widely used in transfer pricing analysis. The TNMM compares the profitability of controlled industries with independent firms in similar uncontrolled industries.

In summary, transfer pricing is a multifaceted tool that helps multinational firms navigate complex global issues operations to ensure tax compliance. Create optimal returns, and manage resources and risks effectively. This is an important aspect of modern international trade policy.

CRICKET AND ECONOMY

SHUBHAM GAIKWAD

WRO0596200



Once upon a time when there was no 4G, no OTT platforms and the sports channels were the only way to broadcast every single moment that happened on the 22 yards we have watched some great miracles on television in black and white to colour format. We all still get Goosebumps by recalling just the audio of that enchanted scene. 11th April 2011, time IST 10:12 PM, Nuwan Kulsekara to Mahendra Singh Dhoni and Ravi Shastri jumped out from his commentary seat and shouted with full excitement "Dhoni finishes off in style... a magnificent strike into the crowd... India lift the world cup after 28 years. the party starts in the dressing room and it's the Indian captain who has been absolutely magnificent in night of the final". I know you read those lines in Ravi Shastri's voice.

In 1947 after getting royal assent the Britishers leave from India by partitioning it into two countries as India and Pakistan. After looting money, man power and resources they left something behind for the Indians as poverty, hunger and religious wars. But something they give us as a medicine on this wound is an cricket. "Ladies and gentleman" the 22 yards, 11 men (after 1976 women's too) and lots of moments.

Changing its forms from One Day Innings to 20-20, IPL, Gully cricket, etc cricket is still evolving in itself. As a British colonized country India is one of those countries who got a big amount of love, fans,

crowd for its cricket. One team makes runs and the other chase it with the same passion which we looked on our TV and mobile screens to see the score to find the balance between the win and lose scorecard. Being the nation suffering from its own internal crisis, we the Indians are now hosting the Cricket World Cup 2023 in India. From nothing and to be a leader we got our balance. But wait...! only few of us know about the sheets by which we can find what cricket is providing in our nation building. A Treasury of a country is the most important thing in its development. We have to look at the effect of cricket on balance sheet of our country, the partnership of cricket and Indian economy.

It all started way back in 1992 when the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) sold its media rights for South Africa tour of India. The deal was the modest US \$ 1,20,000 for three match series. Today India has 53 international cricket venues, the most in any country. The cost of the biggest cricket stadium in India the Narendra Modi stadium is approximately 800 crores rupees, with the capacity of 1,32,000 people, it is overloaded with total of more than 5 lakh fans in India vs Pakistan match. The minimum price for the ticket of which is rupees 2,000. Total ticket collection from a single stadium for one match only is Rupees 100 crores. Then we must think about the imaginary number of the total revenue from all the matches.

According to the Times of India report every stadium is filled with over capacity of people which shows the craziness of fans to buy a ticket. cricket is helping in boost to Indian economy since 1992. as per Times of India report it is estimated that 2023 Cricket World Cup hosting can contribute in economy by rupees 13,500 crores. the major factors which effect the Indian economy are:

1. Buying tickets to watch match in stadium-
all the stadiums are filled with 100% capacity. every match is sold out.
2. Booking of hotels and stay-
As news show, in Gujarat for India versus Pakistan ODI match many people has reserved beds in hospitals for medical checkups to attend the match as there is no availability of rooms in hotels.
3. Eat and drink at restaurants to roadside food stalls-
As the enjoyment hit up the hunger also hits. To get the energy there is a lot of demand by fans for food in stadium and the dining meals after the matches in to food stalls. Everything is running over its capacity.
4. Increase in online viewers-
The rapid increase in online match viewers shows the need of rapid growth in Internet services, better picture quality & data pack recharges.
5. Advertisement-
To be on screen you have to pay big figure.
6. Purchase of merchandise-
Jersey number 7 is being missed by every Indian fan in this Cricket world cup 2023 . The merchandise as t-shirt, Jersey , clothing , face mask , the cheering sound instruments, make up colour, etc everything is at sold out situation due to love of fans .
7. Visit tourist destinations-
No one wants to reach it's destination without enjoying the roads and sceneries in a journey. As same as fans are visiting the nearby tourist destinations before and after the matches.
8. Love for international teams-
The news of supporting other country teams when there is no match of Indian team is in trending at X and Instagram which makes the teams over with love and support by fans and the foreigners came India which increases the aeroplane ticket sellings.

The above mentioned reasons shows the flow of money in Indian financial market, which is a good sign for Indian economy. With using the Indian services by non-residents, the foreign currency contributes in Indian treasury. By slow or fast India is in its bloom.

No one knows will India lift the world cup in 2023 or not but it's our duty that with all the love, respect and safety let them play and we must enjoy and pray.



INDIA'S CRAZE FOR CRICKET

RAM GANESH JADHAV

WRO0717549

Cricket is not just a sport in India; it's a religion, a way of life, and a unifying force that transcends all boundaries. The craze of cricket in India is unparalleled, with millions of fans passionately following the game, discussing it at length, and celebrating victories and mourning defeats. This fascination with cricket goes beyond the boundaries of age, gender, or socio-economic status. In this essay, we will explore the deep-rooted love for cricket in India, examining its historical significance, its impact on society, and the reasons behind its enduring popularity.

Historical Significance:

The history of cricket in India dates back to the colonial era when it was introduced by the British. The first recorded cricket match in India took place in 1721, and it soon gained popularity among the British officials and Indian elites. However, it wasn't until the late 19th century that cricket started to trickle down to the masses. The advent of clubs and organized cricket matches paved the way for its growth.

One of the defining moments in Indian cricket history was the 1983 Cricket World Cup victory. Under the captaincy of Kapil Dev, India triumphed over the mighty West Indies team, which was unbeatable at the time. This win had a profound impact on Indian cricket, as it ignited a spark of

passion among the masses. It was a moment of immense pride and glory that signaled the beginning of a new era for Indian cricket.

Societal Impact:

Cricket has a deep impact on Indian society. It is not merely a game but a source of entertainment and inspiration. It brings people from diverse backgrounds together, fostering a sense of unity and national pride. Cricket matches are a way for people to forget their differences and root for the Indian team as one.

Cricket has also given rise to numerous cricketing legends in India, such as Sachin Tendulkar, Sunil Gavaskar, Kapil Dev, Rahul Dravid, and Anil Kumble, among many others. These icons are revered, not just for their cricketing prowess but also for the values they represent, including dedication, perseverance, and sportsmanship. They serve as role models for the youth of the country.

The Indian Premier League (IPL), introduced in 2008, has added a new dimension to the sport. It combines cricket with entertainment, and its franchise-based format has made cricket even more popular. The IPL has given young talents a platform to showcase their skills and has further increased the fan base.

Television and the internet have played a pivotal role in spreading the love for cricket. Live broadcasts,

analysis, and expert commentary make the game more accessible to millions of fans. Social media platforms have also contributed to the craze, with fans expressing their opinions, sharing updates, and discussing the sport.

Why Cricket Endures:

Several factors contribute to the enduring craze of cricket in India:

Historical Connection: Cricket's presence in India for over a century has made it an integral part of the culture.

Iconic Moments: Victories in major tournaments and remarkable individual performances have created unforgettable moments that resonate with fans.

Cricketing Legends: The emergence of legendary cricketers has had a profound impact on the sport's popularity.

Media Coverage: Extensive media coverage ensures that fans are always connected to the game.

The IPL: The IPL's format, glamour, and competition add a fresh and exciting element to the sport.

Cricket Academies: The growth of cricket academies has produced a steady stream of talented young cricketers, ensuring the sport's future.

Economic Impact: Cricket generates significant revenue through sponsorships, broadcasting rights, and merchandise sales, making it a lucrative industry.

Local Heroes and Regional Rivalries

While the national team enjoys immense popularity, local cricket heroes and regional rivalries hold a special place in the hearts of fans. States like Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, and Mumbai have strong domestic cricket traditions. The Ranji Trophy, India's premier domestic competition, is a breeding ground for future stars and a platform for intense regional rivalries.

Cricket's Cultural Impact

Cricket has left an indelible mark on India's culture. Cricket terminologies have seeped into everyday conversations, metaphors, and idioms. Films and television show often feature cricket themes, and cricketing events are celebrated with fervor, akin to festivals. The sound of the bat hitting the ball and

the roar of the crowd are an integral part of the Indian soundscape.

Challenges and Controversies

Indian cricket has had its share of challenges and controversies. Issues like match-fixing scandals, conflicts of interest, and administrative problems within BCCI have occasionally marred the sport's reputation. However, the passion of the fans and the resilience of the players have always prevailed, allowing cricket to bounce back stronger.

The Future of Cricket in India

The future of cricket in India looks promising. The country continues to produce world-class cricketers, and the IPL remains a global cricketing phenomenon. Women's cricket is also on the rise, with players like Mithali Raj and Smriti Mandhana gaining recognition and inspiring a new generation of female cricketers.

Conclusion

In a nation with a multitude of interests and diversions, cricket stands tall as a unifying force, a symbol of national pride, and a source of endless passion. It has become much more than a sport; it's a way of life for millions of Indians. As cricket continues to evolve and captivate hearts, its journey in India is far from over. The cricketing legacy is set to thrive, inspiring generations to come and strengthening the bonds of this diverse and vibrant.

In conclusion, cricket in India is not just a sport; it's a passion, a sentiment, and an integral part of the nation's identity. The game has evolved and adapted to modern times, keeping its fans engaged and excited. Cricket unites a diverse and multicultural nation, making it one of the most unifying elements in India. As long as there's a cricket match being played, there will be millions of eager fans glued to their screens, cheering for their team with unbridled enthusiasm. This unwavering passion for cricket is what truly defines the craze of cricket in India.

Pillars of Instability - For Global Stage



SUDARSHAN A. GARGATE

WRO0737595

"Trees are poems the earth writes upon the sky, we fell them down and turn them into paper, that we may record our emptiness.", says Khalil Gibran expressing the beauty of the Almighty God in creation of the world. But when we observe the world around us today, many people will not agree with it. We are experiencing a very unstable and shaky world, where in many regions some conflicts or tensions are actively going on. And such conflict-making situations are not so good for the peace and prosperity of humanity across the globe. In this article let's discuss some of the major conflicts, their prima facie causes and certain potential solutions for those who challenge the human race and pose a possible existential threat.

A. Israel-Palestinian Conflict-

Since the independence of the State of Israel from the British Protectorate of Palestine, the conflict between the two has been continuously brewing for several decades. So, the central cause of the conflict is that the land of Palestine is considered as "Land of Milk & Honey" by the Jewish people who were living there for several centuries. But their rule over their "Holy Land" ended when the Romans conquered the area, and since then until 1948 Jews are persecuted everywhere except in our nation of India. And the most brutal and inhumane persecution was in the form of Adolf Hitler and his Nazi rule. Thus, the

Jews from all over the world always wanted a free and sovereign "Homeland" where they will not be persecuted and can live safely & peacefully. But the same portion of land and to say specifically, the city of Jerusalem is considered holy in Islam and in Christianity also which produces a question that, who shall hold the holy land? From the Middle Ages the land of Israel was ruled by various sultanates and by the Ottoman Empire till the early 20th century. Therefore, the same land is homeland for both the Jews and the Arab Palestinians who fought a war in 1948 for the territory which is often considered as Israel's war of Independence in which Israel emerged victorious against all the Arab States around it. And since then, Israel has fought several wars such as Suez crisis of 1956, Six-Day War of 1967, Yom-Kippur War of 1973, Lebanon War of 2006, Gaza War of 2014 and the most recent i.e. The Hamas-Israel War of October 2023. Hence, it seems like there is no solution to this conflict, but for the sake of humanity many steps have been taken such as the Camp David Accord between Israel and Egypt, the Abraham Accords between Israel and the Arab states of Bahrain, Morocco, Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. But these solutions offer only limited establishment of peace and prosperity in the region.

B. Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict-

The Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict i.e. the armed conflict between the nations of Armenia and Azerbaijan is destabilizing the region since 1990s when the conflict started initially in the form of guerrilla warfare until the collapse of the Soviet Union and after 1991 an active broke between the two nations, commonly known as the "First Nagorno-Karabakh War" for the territory of Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia emerged victorious and as a result the Republic of Artsakh was established with support from Armenia. Ethnic Armenians were expelled from the Azerbaijani territories as well as ethnic Armenian people were expelled from the Armenia and Armenian occupied territories of Nagorno-Karabakh. In 1994 both nations signed the Bishkek Protocol and the war ended with a ceasefire. The following decades until the 2010s remained relatively stable in the region, but with rising tensions and the Four-day escalation of 2016 again made the region volatile and unstable. In 2020 in the Second Nagorno-Karabakh War Azerbaijan regained all of the Armenian-occupied territory around Nagorno-Karabakh and one-third of Nagorno-Karabakh region. The brokered ceasefire between the two nations was not followed by Azerbaijan and the conflict increased when Azerbaijan implemented a blockade on Artsakh in December 2022. In September 2023 Azerbaijan launched a full-scale armed invasion and retook the entire control of the Nagorno-Karabakh region. This poses a significant potential humanitarian conflict as the ethnic Armenians in the Nagorno-Karabakh region may be displaced.

C. The "Russian Aggression"-

Many people think that the Russian aggression is limited to the Ukraine conflict, but this is not the actual reality on the ground. After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation was not in a state to exert its influence or power on the neighbouring countries. But with improvement in its economic conditions, Russia started to exert pressure on the neighbouring countries which are considered by Russia in its "Sphere of Influence", to remain allied both economically and militarily with it instead of the collective west led by the United States in the form of the European Union and NATO. But as the expansion of NATO

reached the borders of Russia with the joining of Baltic states of Estonia, Latvia & Lithuania, Russia reacted with an armed and military invasion of Georgia when it keenly took steps to join NATO & the European Union. Two regions respectively of Abkhazia & South Ossetia were forcefully separated from Georgia. Also, in Moldova the region of Moldovan eastern bank of the Dniester, the city of Bender (Tighina) and some villages at the western bank of the Dniester (Chițcani, Cremenciug, Gîsca) are occupied and controlled by the separatist state of Transnistria which is supported by the military presence of Russia which states the reason as "Peace-keeping". And the Russian aggression in Ukraine has been very vocal since February 2022, but it all started with the Russian invasion and occupation of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 as a response to the Euromaidan uprising and removal of Victor Yanukovich as Ukraine's president. Thus, this conflict with Ukraine seems to be long and notorious, but Russia's intentions are very clear, which were reflected when Russia placed its nuclear weapons on Belarusian soil.

As we discussed major three conflicts in the world today, a big question arises in the mind that, "Whether the nations & societies around the world are really free enough to choose what is best for them, or they are just pawns in the geopolitical game of strong nations?"

Dear readers, thank you for patiently reading the article. These are not any predictions or confirmed statements but certain possibilities based on analysis of Geopolitical movements.

If you have any doubts or some great perspective, feel free to get connected at my email-
geesudarshan01@gmail.com

GST AND TDS ON ONLINE GAMING



AKASH PATEL
SRO0786479



The Online Gaming Industry in India has witnessed significant growth and is emerging as a thriving sector with immense economic potential. This article focuses on proposed amendments in GST Law and newly added Section for TDS on receipts from Online Gaming. The following proposal for GST gives a clarity for the implementation of tax than before. As before we had to bifurcate a transaction as game of skill or game of chance which will be now resolved by the following proposal.

GST on Online Gaming:

Presently, the GST regime differentiates online games based on skills versus chance. With the recommendation made at the 50th GST Council meeting, 28% GST will be charged on full face value. The tax is likely to come into effect on October 1, 2023. Further, GST Law will be amended soon to include online gaming under its scope as currently it falls under actionable claims. Similar to games of chance a GST rate for online lottery i.e., actionable claims are given below:

Nature of Lottery	GST Rate
Run by State Government - it is conducted within the state and conducted by state owned agencies	12%
Authorised by State Government - it can be sold outside the organising state and is conducted by Private Players	28%

TDS on Online Gaming Section 194BA:

In India, the trend for online gaming is booming, especially among the youth, who are passionately pursuing it. From just playing it for fun to opting for it as a full-time career, the online gaming industry has come a long way. A large number of individuals participate in fantasy leagues, card games, online challenges, etc., which involve actual money. To cover this gaming business under Income Tax Act, 1961 a separate Section, i.e., 194BA has been introduced in the Union Budget 2023. This Section will be applicable from July 1, 2023.

Section 194BA:

- (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other provisions of this Act, any person responsible for paying to any person any income by way of winnings from any online game during the financial year shall deduct income-tax on the net winnings in his user account, computed in the manner as may be prescribed, at the end of the financial year at the rates in force.
- (2) In a case where the net winnings are wholly in kind or partly in cash, and partly in kind but the part in cash is not sufficient to meet the liability of deduction of tax in respect of whole of the net winnings, the person responsible for paying shall, before releasing the winnings, ensure that tax has been paid in respect of the net winnings.
- (3) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Section, the Board may, with the

previous approval of the Central Government, issue guidelines for the purposes of removing the difficulty.

- (4) Every guideline issued by the Board under Sub-Section (3) shall, as soon as may be after it is issued, be laid before each House of Parliament, and shall be binding on the income tax authorities and on the person liable to deduct income-tax.

Explanation -- For the purposes of this Section

- (a) "computer resource", "internet" and "online game" shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in Section 115BBJ;
- (b) "online gaming intermediary" means an intermediary that offers one or more online games;
- (c) "user" means any person who accesses or avails any computer resource of an online gaming intermediary;
- (d) "user account" means account of a user registered with an online gaming intermediary.

As per Section 194BA the tax is to be deducted from the net winning of the user. The manner of computation of net winnings is prescribed in rule 133 of the Income Tax Rules 1962 vide Notification no 28/2023 dated 22nd May 2023.

Net winnings:

Net winnings during the previous year = (A+D)-(B+C) where;

A	Aggregate amount withdrawn from the user account during the financial year
B	Aggregate amount of non-taxable deposit made in the user account by the assessee during the financial year
C	Opening balance of the user account at the beginning of the F.Y. (excluding incentive/bonus which is non-withdraw able)
D	Closing balance of the user account at the end of the financial year (excluding incentive/bonus which is non-withdraw able)

With the help of the above formula one can calculate Net Winnings for the financial year. **If the amount of the net winning is negative, then that amount will be ignored.** Let us understand the above computation with example: The following is statement of Mr A provided by online gaming service provider Dream 11

Date	Particulars	Dr	Cr	Bal	Code
01/04/23	Opening balance	-	-	-	
01/04/23	Bonus	500		500	
01/04/23	Amount added	4000		4500	B
02/04/23	Loss		500	4000	
03/04/23	Winnings	1500		5500	
04/04/23	Loss		800	4700	
05/04/23	Winnings	4000		8700	
08/04/23	Amount withdrawn		2800	5900	A
11/04/23	Loss		1000	4900	
12/04/23	Winnings	500		5400	
05/03/24	Amount added by user	2500		8400	B
10/03/23	Winnings	200		8600	
12/03/24	Amount withdrawn		3000	5600	A
15/03/24	Amount withdrawn		1500	4100	A
31/03/24	Closing balance			4100	D

Net winnings for the F.Y. will be INR 4400 on which TDS is required to be deducted during the F.Y.

Net winnings = (A+D)-(B+C)

(7300+3600) - (6500+0) = 4400

TDS to be deducted = 4400*30% = INR 1320

A	Aggregate amount withdrawn from the user account during the financial year	INR 7,300.00
B	Aggregate amount of non-taxable deposit made in the user account by the assessee during the financial year	INR 6,500.00
C	Opening balance of the user account at the beginning of the FY (excluding incentive/bonus which is non-withdraw able)	INR 0.00
D	Closing balance of the user account at the end of the financial year (excluding incentive/bonus which is non-withdraw able)	INR 3,600 (INR 4,100.00- INR 500.00)

Filing of TDS return:

Any person responsible to deduct TDS on the winnings from online gaming under Section 194BA, shall file the return in Form 26Q in every quarter before the due dates as prescribed.

Due Date to deposit TDS u/s 194BA:

The tax shall be deducted and deposited by the deductor as per Section 200 of the Act i.e. within seven days from the end of the month in which the tax was deducted. However, for the month of March, the tax should be deposited on or before April 30th.

Who will deduct TDS?

As per our example Dream 11 is the deductor and Mr. A is the deductee so Dream 11 will deduct tax on the winnings of the Mr. A on his withdrawal and at the end for the financial year.

Penalty for late filing of TDS Return

Late filing fee (Section 234E)

Under Section 234E, the person who is required to deduct/collect TDS/TCS will have to pay a fine of INR 200.00 (Rupees Two Hundred) per day until the TDS return is filed. The deductor of TDS shall be liable to pay this for every day of delay until the fine amount is equal to the amount you are supposed to pay as TDS. Interest on Late Deposit of TDS:

Interest on Late Deposit of TDS:

Section	Nature of Default	Interest subject to TDS/TCS amount	Period for which interest is to be paid
201(1A) (i)	TDS not deducted (fully or partly)	1% per month or part of the month	From the date on which tax is deductible to the date on which tax is actually deducted
201(1A) (ii)	TDS not deposited to the government after deduction (fully or partly)	1.5% per month or part of the month	From the date of tax deduction to the date of deposit

Conclusion:

So, these are the provisions which mandates a person, who is responsible for paying to any person any income by way of winnings from any online game during the financial year to deduct income-tax on the net winnings in the person's user account. As Chartered Accountants, it is our responsibility to ensure that if our client is paying any income by way of winnings on online games, he has deducted sufficient tax at source to comply with statutes and thus, does not attract any penalties, interest, late fees and any other legal as well as social consequences. On the other hand, it is also our liability towards Government to ensure that asseessees are paying their tax liabilities regularly by complying with provisions as taxes form major proportion of Government's revenue generation.

As this Section has been recently introduced by Government, there are possibilities of confusion regarding its appropriate interpretation and practical difficulties may arise while implementing this Section. So, in this regard, we must provide feedbacks to the authorities for clarifying our doubts and to bring transparency in Taxation System.



Agriculture Income

TRUPTI NARAWADE

WRO0638332



What is Agriculture Income?

The term "agricultural income" refers to earnings from agricultural operations, which include processes that prepare products for market sale. Section 2(1A) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 provide the meaning of the agricultural income for the purpose of taxation. The following types of income are included within the definition of agriculture income.

1. **Rent or Revenue:** Any rent or revenue received from the land. Such land must be situated in India and is used for the purpose of agriculture
2. **Income from Land:** Any income arising from agricultural activities on the agricultural land. The following are the two types of agricultural activities:
 - A. **Basic Activities:** The basic operations are the activities that require human skills on the land itself. Such activities include sowing of seeds, plantation, cultivation of plants, soiling, harvesting crops, tilling of the land, sowing of the seeds, planting, etc.
 - B. **Subsequent Activities:** The subsequent activities are of two types of activities that are growth and preservation and making the agricultural produce fit for the market. The activities of growth and preservation are necessary for effectively raising the plant from the land such as weeding, seeding, digging soil around the produce, removal of undesirable under growths, and all operations which foster the growth and preserve the same not only from

insects and pests. Other activities of making the agricultural produce a fit for the market include tending, pruning, cutting, storing, carrying to the market, etc. Any income received from saplings or seedlings grown in a nursery is also considered as an agricultural activity even if there is no basic operation carried out on the agricultural land.

3. **Income derived from farm building required for agricultural operations:** Income earned from any building owned and occupied by the receiver of the rent. It includes revenue of any such land or occupied by the cultivator or the receiver of rent-in-kind, of any land with respect to which or the produce of which, any agricultural process is carried out. Furthermore, the following conditions must be met to declare such income as agricultural income
 - a) The building is on or in the immediate vicinity of the agricultural land. The receiver or cultivator requires the building as a dwelling house, a storehouse, or other out-building
 - b) The agricultural land is under the assessment of land revenue. Otherwise, the land is subject to a local rate. Such a local rate is collected by officers of the Government of India.
 - c) If, the land is neither under the assessment of land revenue nor it is subject to then the land must not be situated,
 - i. In an area that is under the jurisdiction of a municipality or a cantonment board with a

population of not less than 10,000 residents

- ii. In any area as per the following aerial distance and population:

Aerial distance from municipality	Population as per last preceding census
Within 2 Km	10,000 to 1,00,000
Within 6 Km	1,00,000 to 10,00,000
Within 8 Km	More than 10,00,000

4. Sale of Agriculture land:

- Conversion of Agricultural Land into Stock-in-Trade and sale of such Stock
- Sale of an Agricultural land situated in any rural area in India
- Sale of an Urban Agricultural Land

Tax on Agriculture Income:

Agricultural income is exempt from tax under Section 10(1) of the Income Tax Act, 1961. However, the income tax is applicable through a partial integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income earned during the financial year. The partial integration of agricultural income is applicable on fulfilment of the following conditions

- The agricultural income is more than INR 5000 for the financial year
- The taxpayer is an Individual, Hindu Undivided Family (HUF), an Association of Persons (AOP), the Body of Individuals (BOI), or an Artificial Judicial Person (AJP).
- The total taxable non-agricultural income is more than the basic tax exemption limit. The basic tax exemption limit for an individual, HUF, AOP, BOI and Artificial Juridical Person is INR 2,50,000 for A.Y. 2023-24. For a senior citizen, the basic tax exemption limit is INR 3,00,000 for A.Y. 2023-24. For a super senior citizen, the basic tax exemption limit is INR 5,00,000 for A.Y. 2023-24.

Agriculture income tax calculation:

Particulars	Amount(INR)
Calculate tax on agriculture and non -agriculture income(A)	xxx
Calculate the tax on Agriculture & basic exemption limit (B)	xxx
Net tax payable (A)-(b)	xxx
Less- Tax Rebate	xxx
Add- Surcharge (If applicable)	xxx
Add- H. & E. Cess @4%	xxx
Total Tax Payable	xxx

Illustration on Calculation of Agricultural Income:

Mr. Arun, the resident individual, earns an agricultural income of INR 1,50,000 and business income of INR 6,00,000 during the financial year. Since the agricultural income is more than INR 5000 it is subject to partial integration of agricultural income with non-agricultural income earned during the financial year

Step 1: Calculate the tax payable on Agricultural and Non-Agricultural Income. Mr. Arun is subject to a basic exemption limit of INR 2,50,000 with a tax slab of individuals other than senior citizens. The total income is INR 7,50,000 payable is INR 62,500.

Step 2: Calculate the tax payable on Agricultural Income and basic Exemption Limit. The Non-Agricultural and basic Exemption Limit is INR 4,00,000 (INR 1,50,000 and INR 2,50,000). Total tax payable is INR 7,500 on INR 4,00,000.

Step 3: Net tax payable will be the difference between tax payable under step-1 and step-2. Net tax payable is INR 55,000 (INR 62,500 - INR 7,500)

Important Points to be Considered:

- There must exist an agricultural land
- The taxpayer must use the land for agricultural purposes, activities, or operations. Such agricultural operations refer to the efforts used to cause a crop to emerge from the ground.
- The taxpayer can carry forward the loss from agricultural operations for eight years. The taxpayer can set off the agricultural loss with agricultural income only.
- If a taxpayer sells processed produce without carrying out agricultural activities or processing

E.g., If Mr. A sells wheat flour Instead of whole grains, then income from such sale is not considered as agricultural income.

- A taxpayer can convert the agricultural produce such that the very nature of the produce changes. For example, canning of fruits, ketchup from tomatoes, chips from potatoes, etc. In such a case the entire income will not be treated as agricultural income. Moreover, the income will be proportioned to agricultural income and business income
- Any income from cutting and selling timber trees is not regarded as agricultural income. This is because there are no agricultural activities like soiling, cultivating, or harvesting are involved in this activity.
- The Income Tax Act, 1961 provides for special treatment of income from rubber, tea, coffee, etc. This is because these products require a different agricultural process involving agricultural activities as well as non-agricultural activities. Hence, the income from agricultural and other operations is bifurcated. The following are the tax treatment

Operation	Agriculture income	Business income
Growing and manufacturing of tea	60%	40%
Growing and manufacturing of Rubber	65%	35%
Growing and manufacturing of coffee	75%	25%
Growing and manufacturing of coffee grown, cured, roasted & grounded	60%	40%

Sale of Agriculture land:

1. Conversion of Agricultural Land into Stock-in-Trade: The taxpayer may convert and sale the agricultural land as a stock-in-trade. In such a case, the sale of agricultural land is taxable under the head business income.

E.g., Mr. B is engaged in trading of Agricultural land, then income from trading will be treated as business income and taxable accordingly.

Rural Agriculture Land: Agricultural land situated in any rural area in India is not considered a capital asset. Hence, a capital gain is not

applicable on such a sale

1. Urban Agriculture land: An Urban Agricultural Land qualifies to be a capital asset, hence capital gains shall arise on sale or transfer of urban agricultural land. Nature of capital gain like long term or short term will depend upon the no. of years asset is held by the assessee. If the period of holding is more than 2 years then the capital gain arising will be termed as long-term capital gain. If the holding period is shorter than 2 years, then the gain arising is termed as short-term capital gain. Long term capital gain shall be taxable at 20% whereas short term capital gain is chargeable at slab rate

Conclusion:

1. While agriculture income is exempt from income tax, it is still required to be reported in your ITR under the head "Agriculture Income". You need to report your agriculture income in your ITR even if total income is below the minimum taxable limit and you are not required to pay any tax on it.
2. It is important to note that the ITR forms in India have separate sections for reporting agriculture income and non-agriculture income. Taxpayer should be careful while reporting his agriculture income in the relevant section of the ITR form and provide all the necessary details, such as the type of crop or livestock, the area of cultivation, and the gross receipts.

3. Following are the situations that may arise:

Activity	Type of Income
Mr. A selling Sugarcane	Agricultural Income
Mr. B producing Sugarcane and selling partly sugarcane in the market and sale of Jaggery by processing to raw Sugarcane.	Income From sale of sugarcane is agriculture Income on sale of Jaggery is Non-agricultural
Mr. C selling Jaggery purchased from Mr. B	Non-Agricultural Income

4. Understanding meaning, concepts and taxability of Agricultural Income has much importance not only for Income Tax compliances but also for the purpose of tax planning.



HARSHA DEVNANI

WRO0710344

PROVE THEM WRONG

'No you can't do it', 'It's impossible for you', we often hear this from others. But the real task is to do it successfully and prove them wrong. We often underestimate ourselves and make things difficult for ourselves. Once we start believing in ourselves, our potential, we can achieve great heights of success.

We are surrounded by people who will dominate us, try to pull us down. But it should never affect us. We should continue with our hard work, efforts and show them results of success. The only key is that we should believe in ourselves no matter what the situation is, we will tackle it easily.

Failures will come in the way to success but it should not stop us from achieving our goals. Because the Great Personality APJ Abdul Kalam has Rightly said "Difficulties do not come to destroy you but to show you your hidden potential and power." We should constantly be motivated and continue working hard to achieve our goal and only stop once we are done. We should always keep reminding ourselves that nothing is impossible when you have strong will power to do anything.

Concluding the above paragraph, we can say that we should believe in ourselves.



SHUBHAM GUND

WRO0569235

प्रिय,
स्त्री !!

'..... तुझ्याशिवाय माझं अस्तित्वं कधी निर्माण होऊच शकलं नसतं . आजही माझ्या अस्तित्वाला तुझ्याशिवाय पुर्णत्व नाही . असं असलं तरिही ह्या व्यवस्थेत अजूनही तुला तुझ्या अस्तित्वासाठी लढावं लागतं हे शोकांतिक आहे. पुरुषप्रधान संस्कृती म्हणून म्हणून फक्त पुरुषत्व गाजवलं जात, अधिकार आणि हक्क गाजवले जातात, पण या सगळ्यात कर्तव्यांची जाणीव विसरतो आम्ही!

काल परवाच चार बलात्काराच्या घटना घडल्या . खरंतर रोज अनेक बलात्कार घडतात . ज्यांना प्रसिद्धी मिळते तितके सगळ्यांच्या सहानुभुतीचे विषय बनतात . पण उंबरठ्याच्या बाहेर आणि उंबरठ्याच्या आत घडणाऱ्या, त्या रोजच्या हजारो बलात्कारांच्या किंकाळ्या कोणाच्याही कानी पडत नाहीत . प्रश्न केवळ त्याचाच नाही तर , तुझ्या जन्माला येण्यापासून उपस्थित झालेल्या मानसिकतेचा आहे . तुझा स्वप्न पाहण्याचा अधिकारही इथल्या व्यवस्थेनं हिरावून घेतलाय ग. तु ' कसं असायला हवं , तू जगायला हवं ' हे ठरवण्याचा अधिकारही दुसऱ्याकडे !

लहाणपणी तो वडीलांकडे , तारुण्यात प्रियकर/पतीकडे तर उतारवयात पोरांकडे तो अधिकार दिलेला तू !! तुझं असं स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व कधी अनुभवायला मिळालं तुला ? प्रश्न अनेक आहेत , अनेक कायदेही आहेत . तुझ्यातल्याच काही अनेकदा त्याचा गैरवापरही करतात आणि त्याचमुळे खऱ्या अर्थाने बंधनात असणाऱ्या तुझ्यासारख्यांना मात्र त्याचा त्रास सहन करावा लागतो .

छे !

आता मी कोणतंही पोकळ आश्वासन देणार नाही किंवा खोटी सहानुभूतीही दाखवणार नाही . इतकंच सांगेल की , प्रश्न हजार असले तरिही आता त्याची उत्तरं तुलाच शोधायचीत . इतिहासात मागे डोकावून पाहिलंस तर , सावित्रीच्या रुपानं शिक्षणाविरुद्ध , लक्ष्मीच्या रुपानं व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध बंड पुकारणारी तूच तर होतीस ! आऊसायबांच्या रुपानं युगपुरुष घडवणारी तूच तर होतीस . तूच कधीकाळी महिषासुराला मारलेलं . विश्वातील आदिदेव असणाऱ्या महादेवाच्या छातीवर पाय ठेवण्याइतपत सामर्थ्य तुझ्या अंगी होतं कधीकाळी ! तुच प्रकाश आमटेंसोबत होतीस . तू होतीस म्हणून निसर्गाचं चक्र चालत आलेलं आजवर . तू होतीस म्हणून काळाच्या पटलावर संस्कृती जन्माला आल्या , वाढल्या आणि बहरल्या . पण आज ? आज सारं हाताशी असताना स्वतःला का दुर्बल समजतेयस ? रात्री - अपरात्री तुझ्या संरक्षणार्थ कोणीही येणार नाही . ना कोणता कायदा अन ना कोणता पुरुष .त्यांच्या येण्याची वाटंही पाहू नकोस . तू स्वतः दुर्गा आहेस हे विसरु नकोस . स्वतःच्या अस्तित्वाचा विसर पडू देऊ नको . ह्या जगात रडून काहीही मिळत नसतं . जे काही मिळवायचं ते लढून , बंड करुन मिळवावं लागतं . स्वतःच्या स्वप्नांसाठी लढं !! हक्कासाठी लढं ! आपला उद्धार आपणच करायचा असतो .

इथं कृष्णही आपणच व्हायचं असतं अन अर्जुनही आपणच...

नाही तर , तुझ्या जन्माला येण्यापासून उपस्थित झालेल्या मानसिकतेचा आहे . तुझा स्वप्न पाहण्याचा अधिकारही इथल्या व्यवस्थेने हिरावून घेतलाय ग. तु ' कसं असायला हवं , तू जगायला हवं ' हे ठरवण्याचा अधिकारही दुसऱ्याकडे !

लहाणपणी तो वडीलांकडे , तारुण्यात प्रियकर/पतीकडे तर उतारवयात पोरांकडे तो अधिकार दिलेला तू !! तुझं असं स्वतंत्र अस्तित्व कधी अनुभवायला मिळालं तुला ? प्रश्न अनेक आहेत , अनेक कायदेही आहेत . तुझ्यातल्याच काही अनेकदा त्याचा गैरवापरही करतात आणि त्याचमुळे खऱ्या अर्थाने बंधनात असणाऱ्या तुझ्यासारख्यांना मात्र त्याचा त्रास सहन करावा लागतो .

छे !

आता मी कोणतंही पोकळ आश्वासन देणार नाही किंवा खोटी सहानुभूतीही दाखवणार नाही . इतकंच सांगेल की , प्रश्न हजार असले तरीही आता त्याची उत्तरं तुलाच शोधायचीत . इतिहासात मागे डोकावून पाहीलंस तर , सावित्रीच्या रुपानं शिक्षणाविरुद्ध , लक्ष्मीच्या रुपानं व्यवस्थेविरुद्ध बंड पुकारणारी तूच तर होतीस ! आऊसायबांच्या रुपानं युगपुरुष घडवणारी तूच तर होतीस . तूच कधीकाळी महिषासुराला मारलेलं . विश्वातील आदिदेव असणाऱ्या महादेवाच्या त्याच्या पत्नीचे शब्द ऐक कधी ! त्यात तू शोक कमी आणि तिच्या स्वतःच्या भविष्याबद्दल , मुलांच्या भविष्याबद्दल अधिक चिंता वाटते . ही चिंता असणं रास्त आहे . पण; ही चिंताच का आहे ? कारण जीवनच त्याच्यावर अवलंबून होतं म्हणून ...

जगाच्या व्यवहारिक नियमांना नजरअंदाज करून , भावनिक जीवन जगता येत नसतं !! तू नोकरी कर , व्यवसाय कर , छंदातून कमाई कर पण; तुला आर्थिक बाबतीत स्वावलंबी होताच आलं पाहीजे !

स्वतःच्या मुळांवर ज्यांचा विश्वास असतो , ती झाडं कोणी खतपाणी टाकलं नाही वा निगा राखली नाही म्हणून वाळून जात नसतात !! ती बहरून येतात कोणाच्याही मदतीशिवाय.... कुठवर 'फूल फूल' म्हणून बागेतच राहशील ? पिंजरा सोन्याचा असला तरीही ; तो पिंजराच असतो ! ते घर होऊ शकत नाही...

....तू आहेस तशीच रहा !! जगात निरागस मन घेऊन वावरणारी माणसं फार कमी आहेत . लोकांना पाखरांचा आवाज आवडतो म्हणून ती त्यांना पिंजऱ्यात बंदिस्त करून ठेवतात . आपल्याला आवडणारी प्रत्येक वस्तू , व्यक्ती माणूस बांधून ठेवायचा प्रयत्न करतो . पण ; तू मात्र कश्यात अडकू नकोस . तुझी निरागसता आयुष्यभर जपण्याचं सगळ्यात कठीण काम तुला करायचंय ! सौंदर्याची जाण हरवून बसलेल्या ह्या जगात तुला तुझ्या शरीराचं , मनाचं सौंदर्य जपायचंय . सुर्य मावळतील जाताना दिशांनी उधळलेल्या रंगाची लाली तुझ्या ओठावर कायम असावी ह्यासाठी तुला सतत स्वतःला आनंदी ठेवता आलं पाहीजे . तू आनंदी राहीलीस तरच , अर्थ उरेल अंगणातल्या तुळशीपुढे लावल्या जाणाऱ्या नंदादीपाला ...

जग व्यवहारी आहे . माणसं प्रॅक्टिकल विचार करतात . तुझ्या वेड्या विचारांवर , अवखळ वागण्यावर जग कुत्सित हसेल . उद्या जाऊन चारित्र्यावर शिंतोडे उडवेल , अश्लील म्हणेल !! समाजाच्या तोंडावर हात ठेवता येत असतो का ? ह्या सगळ्यातही तुला तुझी पावलं कधी अडखळू घायची नाहीत . तुझी पावलं अडखळली तर , वसुंधरेचं परिभ्रमण थांबल्याचा भास होईल . तुझ्या पैजणांच्या आवाजात विश्वातील साऱ्या दुखांच्या किंकाळ्यांना स्वरात विलीन करण्याइतपत ताकद आहे हे तू कधीही विसरू नकोस ! एखाद्या मोठ्या वटवृक्षाकडे सावली देण्याची असणारी उदारता तुझ्या पदरात आहे , हे तुला जाणवणार नाही तोपर्यंत साऱ्या भुमीवरील माणसं तप्त जीवन जगत राहतील . तुझ्या निरागस असण्यावर सृष्टीचं बहरून येणं अवलंबून आहे . तुझ्या एका कटाक्षात रणांगणावरील हजारो योद्ध्यांच्या पराक्रमाला आव्हान देण्याइतपत बळ आहे .

"तुला तुझं हे सौंदर्य जपता आलं पाहीजे .

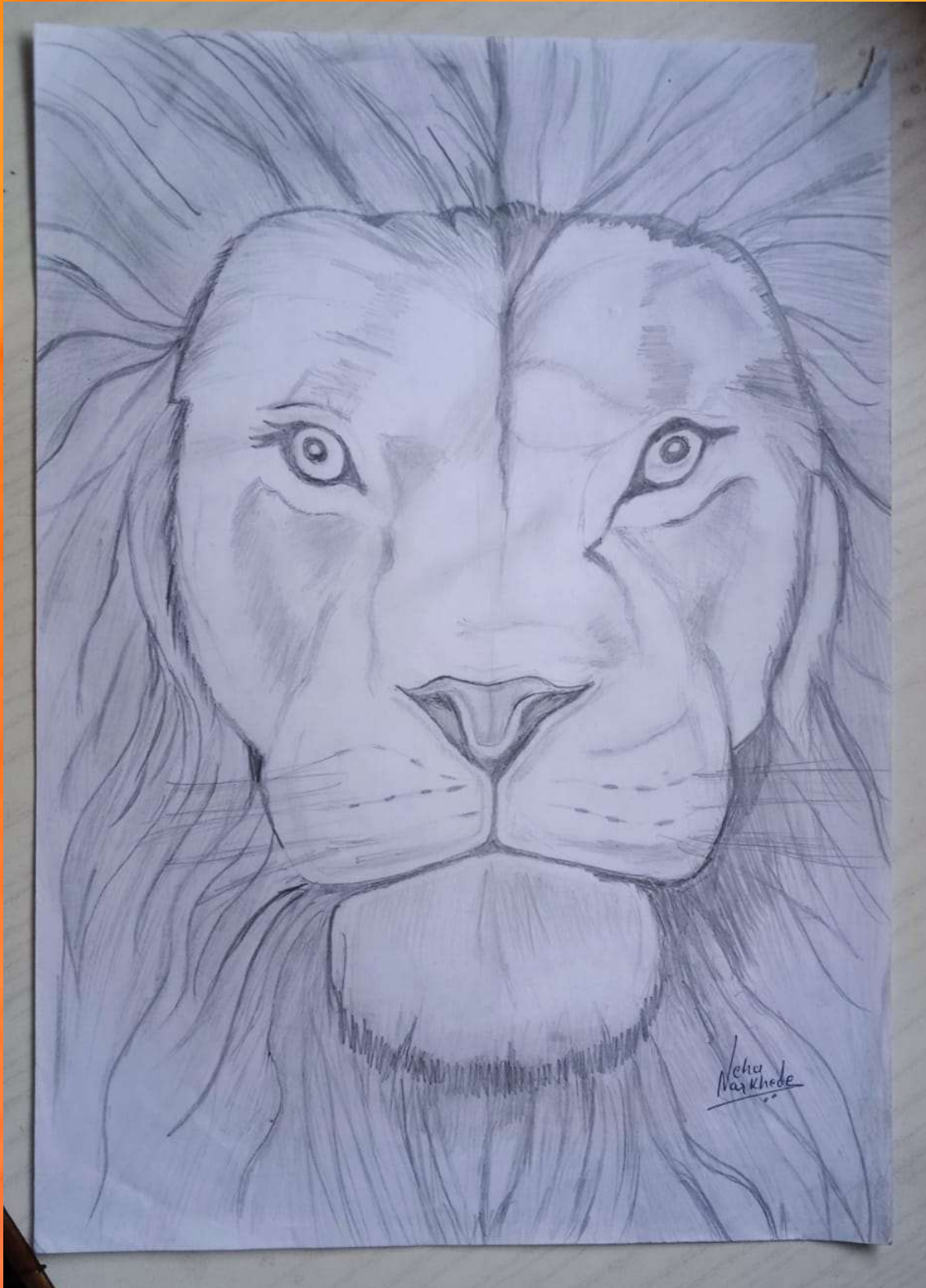
सौंदर्य शापीत असलं तरिही

आपला शाप जगासाठी वरदान असू शकतो."



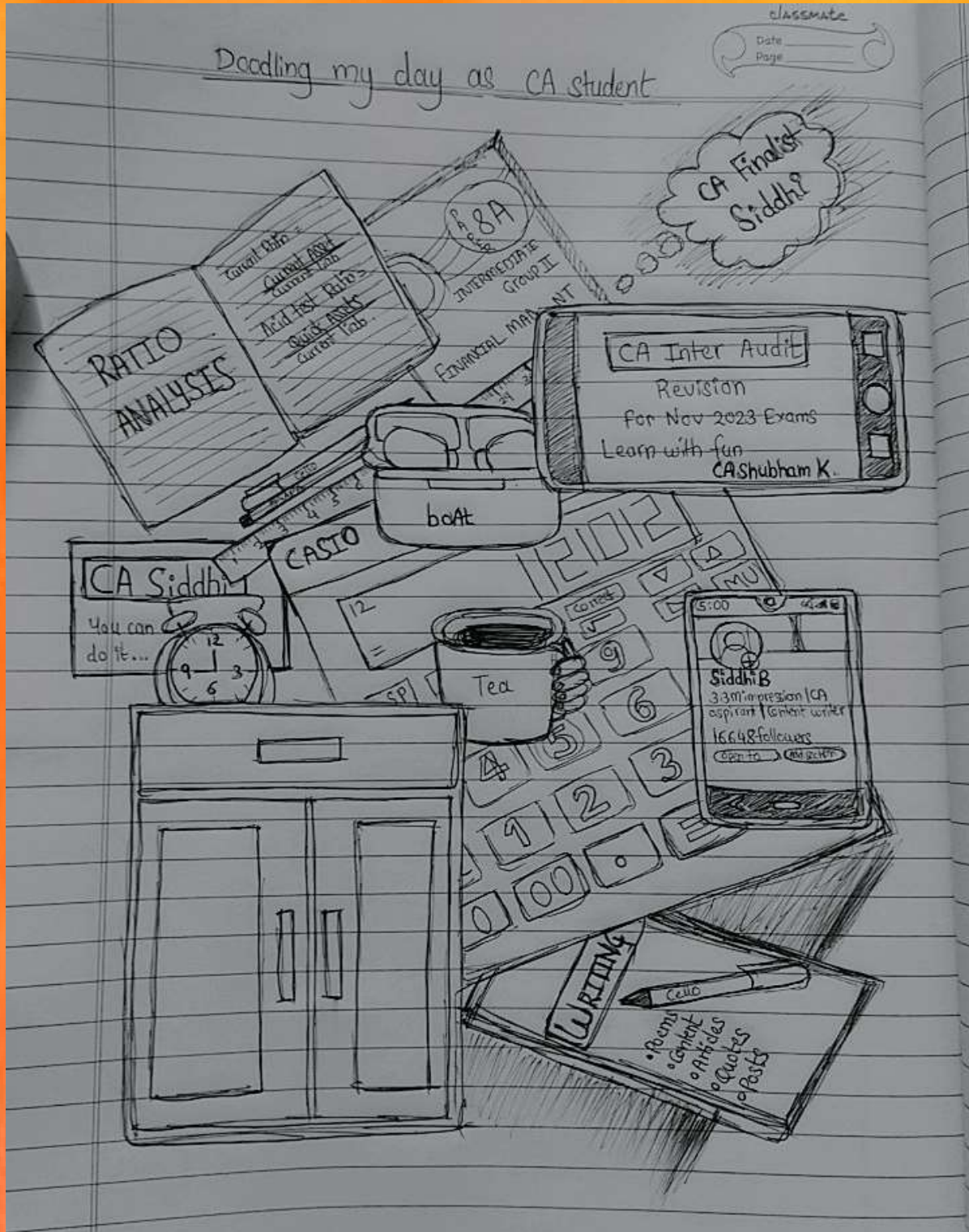
NEHA SANJAY NARKHEDE

WRO0704168





SIDDHI BANG
WRO0739197



GLIMPSE OF PAST EVENTS (SEPTEMBER 2023)

FULL DAY SEMINAR ON AUDITING

Session I – CLAUSE BY CLAUSE ANALYSIS OF
TAX AUDIT REPORT

03/09/23



Session II - REPORTING UNDER IFC & CARO

03/09/23



Session III – BEST USE OF TECHNOLOGY IN AUDITING

03/09/23





Thank You