## CHAPTER 3- SALARIES

## Illustration 1

X retired from A Itd on 30/09/18 and joined B Itd. On 1/10/18. Salary received from A Itd being $30,000 \mathrm{pm}$ and from B Itd 40,000 p m.

Due date of salary in A Itd is $7^{\text {th }}$ of next month and in B Itd is last date of the month. Find his taxable salary

## Solution

Computation of taxable salary of Mr X :

| Particulars | Details | Amount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Salary from $\operatorname{Ltd}$ | $(30,000, *, 7)$ | $2,10,000$ |
| Salary from B Ltd | $(40,000 * 6)$ | $2,40,000$ |
| Gross total salary | $4,50,000$ |  |

Note: salary for the month of march 18 shall be due in the A Y 19-20

## Illustration 2

Mr. $R$ joined $R$ Itd on $1 / 7 / 18$ on a salary of $10,000 \mathrm{pm}$ his due date of salary in $R$ Itd was $7^{\text {th }}$ of next month compute his taxable salary for the previous year 18-19

## Solution

| Particulars | Details | Amount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Salary for the month of July 18 to Feb 19 shall be <br> taxable in the year 18-19 | $(10,000$ * 8) | 80,000 |
| Gross total salary | 80,000 |  |

Note: salary for the month of march 19 shall fall due in 7/4/19 therefore not taxable in the py 1819

## Illustration 3

Mr $X$ an employee of $P Q R$ Itd furnishes the following details of his salary for the $P Y$ as under:

| Particulars | Amount |
| :--- | :---: |
| salary received | 536000 |
| TDS | 54000 |
| His contribution to provident fund | 69000 |
| Employers contribution to provident fund | 79000 |
| Loan instalment | 33000 |

Compute the gross salary of $\mathrm{Mr} \times$ from the particulars provided above.

## Solution

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| Particulars | details | Amount |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net salary |  | 536000 |  |  |  |
| Add :TDS | 54000 |  |  |  |  |
| Add :Employers contribution to provident fund | 69000 |  |  |  |  |
| Add: Loan instalment | 33000 | 156000 |  |  |  |
| Gross salary |  |  |  |  | 692000 |

Compute the gross salary of MrX :

## Illustration 4

$X$ covered by the payment of gratuity Act, retired after 27 yrs and 9 months of service and received gratuity of Rs 1420000. At the time of retirement i.e on $8 / 8 / 18$ his basic salary has Rs 45000 . Per month dearness allowance Rs 20000 p m and commission Rs 12000 p m. Find his taxable gratuity.

## Solution

Computation of taxable gratuity of Mr X

| Particulars | Details | Amount |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Gratuity received |  | $14,20,000$ |
| Less: minimum of the following is exempted u/s 10(10)(ii) |  |  |
| a) Actual gratuity received | $14,20,000$ |  |
| b) Statutory amount | $20,00,000$ |  |
| c) $15 / 26$ * completed year of service * salary p m [ 15/26 * 28 * | $10,50,000$ | $10,50,000$ |
| 65000$]$ |  | $3,70,000$ |
| Taxable gratuity |  |  |

Data evaluation:

| Items | Details | Data |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Salary p. m | Basic + D. A i .e $(45,000+20,000)$ <br> [commission has not considered as salary here means basic + D.A last <br> draw] | Rs 65,000 |
| Completed <br> year of <br> service | Completed year of service includes any any fraction of year in excess <br> of 6 months. Hence, 27 years 9 months shall taken as 28 years | 28 years |

## Illustration 5

Mrs X retired from H.L. Ltd on 1.7 .18 and was granted a pension of Rs 6,000 p.m out of her monthly pension, she commuted $70 \%$ with effect from 1.12 .188 and received Rs $1,40,000$ being the commuted value. She also received gratuity of Rs 1,50,000 from H.L. Ltd compute the taxable pension of Mrs X.

## Solution

Computation of taxable pension:

| Particulars | Details | Amount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Uncommuted pension |  | 37,200 |
| Commuted pension | $1,40,000$ |  |
| Less: Exempted u/s 10(10A)(ii)- <br> receives gratuity $)$ | 66,667 | 73,333 |
| raxable of Rs $2,00,000$ as she |  | $1,10,533$ |

## Data evaluation

| Items | Details |  |  | Data |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Uncommuted pension | July to Nov 100\% pension is uncommuted | $\text { Rs 6,000 * } 5$ <br> months | Rs 30,000 | 37,200 |
|  | Dec to march only $30 \%$ pension is uncommuted | $\begin{aligned} & 6,000 * 30 \%=\text { Rs } \\ & 1,800 * 4 \text { months } \end{aligned}$ | Rs 7,200 |  |
|  | Total |  | Rs 37,200 |  |
| Total pension | Commuted pension received / \% of pension commuted |  |  | 2,00,000 |

## Illustration 6

Mr. R \& Mr. R have 3 children. Mr. $R$ is employed in A Ltd., whereas Mrs. $R$ is employed in B Ltd. Both of them receive children education allowance of Rs. 1000 p.m. and hostel allowance of Rs. 1500 p.m.

Compute taxable children education allowance and hostel allowance in the hands of Mr. \& Mrs. R:

## Solution

Computation of taxable allowance of Mr. \& Mrs. R:

| Particulars | Mr. R |  | Mrs. R |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | Details | Amount | Details | Amount |
| Children Education Allowance (Rs. 1000* 12) <br> Less, Exemption u/s 10(14)(ii) (Rs. 100*12*2) | 1200 | 9600 | 12000 | 9600 |
| Children Hostel Allowance (Rs. 1500*12) <br> Less, Exemption u/s 10(14)(ii) (Rs. 300*12*2) | 2400 |  | 2400 |  |
| Taxable Allowance | 18000 | 10800 | 18000 | 10800 |

Note: Both the assesses can claim exemption in respect of Children Education and Children Hostel Allowance received separately.

Illustration 7
From the following particulars regarding Mr. X, salaried employee in Y Ltd. You are required to compute his gross taxable salary.

| Particulars | Amount |
| :--- | :--- |
| Basic salary | 5,000 p.m. |
| Dearness allowance (60\% forms a part of <br> retirement benefit) | 3,000 p.m. |
| Children education allowance (he has one adopted <br> child) | 500 p.m. |
| City compensatory allowance | 1,000 p.m. |
| Bonus (30\% voluntary) | 20,000 |
| Commission on profit | 50,000 |

His employer allotted him a Rent Free Accommodation in a city having population 14,00,000. However employer pays Rs. 3,000 p.m. for such house.

## Solution

Computation of Gross Taxable Salary of Mr. X

| Particulars | Details | Amount | Amount |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Basic [5,000^12] |  |  | 60,000 |
| Bonus (contractual) [20,000*70\%] |  |  | 14,000 |
| Commission on profit |  |  | 50,000 |
| Allowances |  | 36,000 |  |
| Dearness allowance [3,000*12] | 6,000 |  |  |
| Children Education Allowance received | 1,200 | 4,800 |  |
| Less: Exempted u/s 10(14)(ii) \& Rule 2BB(2) [100*12^1] |  | 12,000 | 52,800 |
| City Compensatory Allowance [1,000*12] |  | 24,360 |  |
| Perquisites u/s 17(2) |  | 6,000 | 30,360 |
| Rent - free accommodation (minimum of the following) <br> [15\% of Salary $1 . e$. Rs. 24,360 or rent paid Rs. 36,000] |  |  | $2,07,160$ |
| Bonus (voluntary) (20,000*30\%) |  |  |  |
| Gross Taxable Salary |  |  |  |

## Working

1. Calculation of Salary for Rent Free Accommodation:

| Particulars | Amount |
| :--- | :--- |
| Basic [5,000*12] | 60,000 |
| Dearness allowance $\left.[3,000 \star 12)^{\star} 60 \%\right]$ | 2,1600 |
| Bonus [Contractual] | 14,000 |
| Commission on profit | 50,000 |
| Children education Allowance $[500-(100 \star 1)] \star 12$ | 4,800 |
| City compensatory allowance | 12,000 |
| Salary for Rent Free Accommodation | $1,62,400$ |

Note: Population of the city is irrelevant because the house is hired by employer

Mr. X has been given employer's laptop for Rs. 8,000 on 19.1.19. His employer has originally purchased the same on 1.3.16 for Rs. 1,00,000. Compute taxable value of perquisites in the hands of Mr. X.

## Solution

Calculation of taxable perquisites in the hands of Mr. X

| Particulars | Rs. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Original cost as on date of purchase i.e. as on <br> $1 / 3 / 16$ | $1,00,000$ |
| Less: Depreciation @ $50 \%$ from $1 / 3 / 16$ to <br> $28 / 2 / 17$ | 50,000 |
| Written down value as on $1 / 3 / 17$ | 50,000 |
| Less: Depreciation @ $50 \%$ from $1 / 3 / 17$ to <br> $28 / 2 / 18$ | 25,000 |
| Written down value as on 1/3/17 | 25,000 |
| Less: Depreciation @ $50 \%$ from $1 / 3 / 18$ to <br> $18 / 1 / 19$ (not being a complete year) | Nil |
| Written down value as on date of sale i.e. 19/1/19 | 25,000 |
| Less: Amount paid by employee | 8,000 |
| Taxable value of perquisites | 17,000 |

## Illustration 9

Mrs. Rashika has been granted foreign medical treatment facility for her son. Her Basic Salary is $1,10,000$. Further details of foreign travel and expenditure are as follows:

| Particulars | Amount paid by employer | Amount permitted by RBI |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Expenditure on stay abroad of <br> patient and three caretaker | 90,000 | $1,00,000$ |
| Medical treatment expenditure <br> of the child | $2,20,000$ | $2,10,000$ |
| Travel Cost of patient and three <br> caretaker | $1,40,000$ | -- |

Compute taxable perquisite assuming her:
a. Other income `5,000 b. Other income` 50,000

## Solution

Taxable value of perquisite in the hands of Mrs. Rashika is as follows:

| Particulars | Case a | Case b | Workings |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Expenditure on stay abroad | 45000 | 45000 | $\left[(90000 / 4) 2^{\star}\right]$, exempted only for <br> patient and one caretaker. |
| Medical treatment expenditure of <br> the child. | 10000 | 10000 | $(220000-210000)$ <br> Exempted upto the RBI ceiling |
| Travel Cost | 7000 | 140000 | Exempted only for the patient and <br> one caretaker. |

Note: Travel expenditure of the patient and one caretaker shall be exempted only if the Gross total income of the assesse does not exceed ` $2,00,000$, which can be evaluated as follows:

| Particulars | Case a | Case b |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Salary |  |  |
| Basic | $1,10,000$ | $1,10,000$ |
| Add, Medical Facility |  |  |
| Stay expenditure perquisite | 45,000 | 45,000 |
| Medical expenditure perquisite | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Total | $1,65,000$ | $1,65,000$ |
| Add: Other Income | 5,000 | 50,000 |
| Gross Total Income | $1,70,000$ | $2,15,000$ |

Hence, in case (a) Travel Expenses is exempted for a patient and a caretaker however, in case (b)
Travel Expenses shall be fully taxable.

