



# BHUJ BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI

**E-Newsletter For The Month Of April-2019**

(FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY)

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## Chairman's Communication

Dear Professional Colleague,

Greetings and Best Wishes for New Financial Year 2019-20. This financial year is the start of another layer in the professional life and a new beginning of new hopes, aspirations and dreams. Bhuj Branch Wishes all members for all success in their professional life.

The Bhuj Branch was fortunate enough to get the chance to facilitate all the office bearers of WIRC in starting of the tenure itself. We took pride to facilitate newly elected office bearers of WIRC led by Chairperson CA. Priti Savla. We are glad that the efforts put by us during visit of WIRC office bearers have been well appraised by them.

The month of April is the season of various festivals. Professionally, for members in practice the month of April is generally dominated by Bank Branch Audits. Bhuj Branch has organized full day seminar on Statutory Bank Branch Audit to update members through informative topics. Eminent faculties have discussed various recent issues in bank branch audit. Participation of large number of members has made the seminar successful and motivated us to arrange more such events throughout the year.

In the rapidly changing world, cost of doing same thing is far higher than cost of change. Bhuj Branch is fully geared up with various seminars and workshops to keep the

members abreast with all regulatory changes. Along with academic events, branch is also planning for non-academic programs for members as well as students. In the mid of the month, the team Bhuj Branch, 2019 attended most aptly organized Branch co-ordination meeting by WIRC. The co-ordination meeting was bursting with innovation and motivation.

As the CA examinations are approaching fast, students are busy in their study to present their best in the examinations. To boost the confidence of students and to motivate them to face the exam fearlessly with proper time management and planning, Bhuj Branch of WICASA has first time organized seminar for students on "How to Face

CA Examinations". Our own AIR CA. Shahid Memon shared his experience. I request all students to participate in such activities organized by our home branch to come through examinations with flying colors.

It is famous quote by Harvey Mackay *"Time is free, but it is priceless. You can't own it, but you can use it. You can't keep it, but you can spend it. Once you have lost, you can't get it back"*. We at the branch value the time and timely started searching options for larger branch premises to improve facility for increasing number of members as well as students and to undertake more Branch Activities in the Premises.

*"There is no wealth like knowledge and no poverty like ignorance"*. I shall also

request our members to share their knowledge on various subjects by giving their articles in branch newsletter. I welcome members to Sub Committees who have given their consent and commitment to contribute for Branch activities through Sub Committees of their area of interest. I am confident that with support of Sub Committees Branch carry out maximum events for members and students.

Let me invoke following quote before signing off the communique.

**If one begins all deeds well, it is likely that they will end well too.**

**CA. Hardik P. Thacker**  
**Chairman**

**LIFE IS BEAUTIFUL**

**CA. Tilak Keshvani**

**B.Com.(Goldmedallist), FCA**

Basic property of Human Life, by default, is its beautifulness. Here, some thoughts coming in mind in that direction are being shared.

We all know that, among all creations (Living & Non Living ) of Almighty, creation of Human being is at the top and again the System ( like other non human creatures) is always subject to mutation in its upward range- both physically and mentally. It is indeed a gift from Almighty to the Worldly Creations ... and we all are lucky being a part of the said Gift ! Indeed, we own world's Best Super Computer in form of our Brain and other parts of our Body at Zero Cost ! Hence, by the natural system and by the natural obligation, it becomes our Moral as well as Birth right to make our Life "Beautiful ".Hence, this small thought sharing.

We, many a times, come across the reading that Life is a Journey. Journey assumes two points: Source and Destination. It, in other words refers in local sense the Birth as a Source and the Death as a Destination in current Life Span. Journey between these two is a current Life. If thought in a broader sense, it refers to our earlier lives, existing life and future lives till we achieve Nirwan. But, current life has more weightage as we have a brain to edit our path. We, no doubt, confidently make this journey "Beautiful" by adopting the following concepts / steps during our God-gifted existence:

**(1)PLANNING** : Right from your understandable age ( for kids too ) , try to select Good Friends ( Good not in the sense of Wealth , but good in Qualities). It provides a good environment for up - liftment in this competitive world. Try to make Good Friends and be Good Friend for other Good People too .This helps in smooth running of Life. At very initial level of your existence, plan out your Goals at Academic front, Wealth front - minimum wealth to achieve for living state of the art life as per your ambition, subject, of course, to point four below. Be determined on you Planned Goals.

**(2)POSITIVE OUTLOOK** : Good Start is half won... Similarly, having positive outlook throughout the life is half won the life. More has been said on this elsewhere in books , speeches etc. . Hence, no narration. But, let me share that this can be easily practiced by evaluating our " Mind-set" and slowly slowly changing it to Positivity. Funwise, except the self , all others know our "Mind-set"! Only, we don't know our own mind-set, as if we are exempted from knowing it ! We can evaluate it by studying our own history ( turn over of friends, social relationship, general talk of ourselves among friends and such other factors) , by general discussions and reading. Mind-set – full of positivity brings the results. We should set our mind to Positivity.

As such, our Mind-set is a final output of what we think, and how we take to what is around us. Let us knowingly forget the garbage lying in the mind. Like the concept of Zero base Budgeting , let us introduce and implement Zero base Thinking. Thinking as if Mind is virgin and not at all surrounded by inner or outer influences. This Road-map will sure help in our travel to Positivity.

**(3)REGULAR EXCERCISE / MEDITATION:** This step looks easy in writing , but difficult in practice. We all know that “Practice makes man perfect”. So, continuous working with strong will will no doubt convert it into your Good Habits. All the achievements are to be made through our Body & Mind as instruments. Hence , a good weightage to be given to make our Body & Mind strong & durable. We have acquired them at Zero cost. We are obliged to maintain . Practice of this step will no doubt be a Journey to make our life beautiful.

**(4)ADOPTION OF MEDIUM PATH IN LIFE:** We have come across Lord Krishna’s saying : “ Atishaya Sada Varjayet”. Never go on extremes – Lower or Upper. It is advised to be rational in every thing. Same thing has been said by Lord Buddha in form of adoption of ‘ Middle Path” ( what we say Madhyam Marg ). The concept of adoption of Middle Path has a built-in success in end results. We all know that extrimists have never been successful in long term. In configuration of our life in form of Childhood/Youth stage ( 0 to 25 ) , Middle Stage(26 to 50 ) and third phase ( 50 onwards ) , allocate your mind resources to acquiring basic knowledge(0 to 25) , to earn at its best (26 to 50 ) , to develop and enjoy through different hobbies as per our choice (50 onwards). This three stages of life have a broader border and interchangeable for two to five years here and there to achieve set targets. But,ideally, one should plan to achieve the socio-economic target set by himself/herself within the time limits. Wider deviations may occur if a person becomes over-ambitious . Ambition is always a must, but always try to avoid over ambition. It always brings comparison , stress and what not ! Over ambitious person has a limitation of mind created out of his/her focus only on one factor and ignoring other factors needed to achieve the target. It creates many dirty and non- ethical pictures like short term/ quick benefits , unhealthy competition in achieving the targets etc. and generates post-operation negative consequences. Besides, earlier short term success encourages over-confidence. Hence, Choice of Middle Path seems right choice here and leads to rational decision and action. Adoption of Middle Path with planned targets set at early stage ( 0 to 25 ) of life brings Beauty of Life to your Foot-steps. No doubt about that. At each stage, try to excel yourself in the contents of your set targets.

By the way, in addition to dangers of over ambition, other mistakes also occur while setting the targets ! That lies in setting the targets without SWOT Analysis for self. So, thoroughly study yourself under proper evaluation techniques and set the long term targets for each stage of Life.

In the last phase of life span ( 50 onwards ), concentration and sizeable time allotment on your Hobbies recommended . It is always true that your Mind set will be on positive front while performing your Hobby activities. As per individual choices, hobby may include vast reading , music, charitable activities, world travelling and such other areas giving you positive strokes. One may think to re-start hobby carrier which he or she was dreaming right from his childhood ,but couldn't perform due to his diverted involvement at second stage of life ( earning stage 26 to 50 ) due to lower economic viability of choosing Hobby as a carrier. In reverse direction, there are many lucky people who opted for their Hobby as a main carrier and left their routine earning jobs .It is possible in Glamour, Sports industries. If your hobby becomes your main professional carrier , there is a merger of your Earning Stage (25 to 50) and third phase of Life ( 50 onwards ) ,because you achieved what you dreamed as a mere hobby. Amitabh Bachhan is the best example for this. Indeed, the best example of Self-discipline, Performance, Grace of Almighty and Theory of Karma – all get-to gather under single personality !!

**(5)TRUST YOURSELF & ALMIGHTY:** We many a times experience failures ( which in other words are initial steps of future success – No doubt about that). Under such stages of life , having solid trust in ourselves and in Almighty are key factors for our strong survival under such conditions.Based on the Theory of Karmas, we may pass the stage of continuous failures. But, make the situation lighter by thinking :” That too will pass”. Believe in Almighty as thou has given us a Birth and hence is equally responsible for our existence in the planet. Our love towards Almighty attracts quickly Almighty's love towards us and solutions start coming. Thou makes Hero from Zero. At the same time , thou makes Zero from Hero too ! When we buy a product , we read on a product guarantee : “ Terms & Conditions apply “.Similarly, Almighty has kept some Terms & Conditions ( T & C ) for us while sending us on the Planet Earth ! These T & C are nothing but to be truthful always, to be helpful always,to be charitable always, to be ethical always and similar other terms. Deviations from these terms and becoming envy on others will no doubt deviate from Beauty of Life. Unfortunate aspect is that such deviating people get apparent success in short term, but long term , they will no doubt be losers. History tells. So, apply T & C. of Nature nicely and always be in good books of Almighty. This will bring you closer to Beautiful Life. Regular Prayers coupled with your goodness with others brings you close to Almighty . Besides, giving back to the society of what we have achieved from the society is also one of the way to fulfil the T & C of Almighty. If we study the examples of excellence, Bill gates , Warren Buffet , Ted Turner, Azim Premji, Rakesh Jhunhunwala and such others are among the said category. All they went much beyond the donations to be given under Corporate Social Responsibility. Such beautiful thoughts are coming from cosmos to right persons .Nice encouraging examples indeed. Again, a common man can adopt the same model of charity as Almighty sees the hearty and clean objectives of donors. One can distribute his/her defined surplus for Charity. Volume doesn't matter.

**(6)CONCLUSION:** As told earlier, Life is Beautiful by default. It is in our hands to retain it at its beauty by adopting certain root principles and planning at very initial stage. We pray Almighty to bestow us the energy to fulfil our Goals in a truthful , fruitful ways and ethical ways and thereby contribute to Almighty's desire to run thou creations smoothly. Let all of us make our life beautiful and make Almighty happy ! In reciprocation, Almighty's Happiness will be showered on us.

## Fees under section 234E for Delay in Filing of TDS Statements before 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015.

CA. Poonam Maicha  
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With effect from 01<sup>st</sup> July 2012 **section 234E** introduce levy of penalty where a person fails to file the TDS/TCS return on or before the due date prescribed in this regard, then he shall be liable to pay, by way of fee, a sum of Rs. 200 for every day during which the failure continues. The amount of late fees shall not exceed the amount of TDS.

After amendment to section 200A of the Act, with effect from 1st June 2015, of during processing of a TDS Statement, an adjustment can be made in respect of the fee for default in furnishing of statements under the provisions of section 234E of the Act. Prior to 1st June 2015, there was no enabling provision for raising a demand in respect of levy of Fees under section 234E of Income Tax Act.

By examining the correctness of the intimation under section 200A of the Act, one has to be guided by the limited mandate of Section 200A of the Act, at permitted computation of amount receivable or payable to deductor after making adjustment.

### **Charging Provision and Machinery Provision:**

The rule of construction of a charging section is that before taxing any person, it must be shown that he falls within the ambit of the charging section by clear words used in the section. No one can be taxed by implication. A charging section must be construed strictly. If a person has not been brought within the ambit of the charging section by clear words, he cannot be taxed at all.

Whereas the term machinery provision has not been defined in any act. 'machinery' normally refers to plant and machinery. But when the term used in law, it must, no doubt, be so construed as would effectuate the object and purpose of the statute and not defeat it.

Charging provisions which impose the charge to tax and machinery provisions which provide the machinery for the quantification of the tax and the levying and collection of the tax so imposed. And a machinery section should be so construed as to effectuate the charging section.

**Income Tax Appellate Tribunal Amritsar Bench** held that fees under section 234E of Income Tax Act, 1961 for delay in filing of Tax Deducted at Source Statement cannot be levied before 1<sup>st</sup> June 2015, since there is no enabling provision under section 200A of the Act for raising a demand with respect to levy of such fees. The Tribunal held that the adjustment for levy of fees under section 234E of the Act was beyond the scope of



permissible adjustments under section 200A before the amendment Introduced by the Finance Act, 2015.

It was observed that intimation under section 200A of the Act for raising a demand or directing a refund to the tax deductor can be passed within one year from the end of financial year within which related statement is filed. In above case, time limit for issue of intimation under section 200A of the act has already elapsed hence demand is not valid.

However, **Honourable Gujarat High Court** have given different opinion that section 200A of the Act does not creates any charge in anymanner. It only provides a mechanism for processing a statement for tax deduction and the method in which the same would be done. When section 234E has already created a charge for levying fee that would thereafter not be necessary to have yet another provision creating the same charge. Viewing section 200A as creating a new charge would bring about a dichotomy. The provision in our understanding is a **machinery provision** and at best provides for a mechanism for processing and computing besides other, fee payable under section 234E for late filing of the statements.

The decision of **Supreme Court** in case of **Commissioner of Income Tax, Bangalore v. B C Srinivasa Setty reported in 1981 (128) ITR 294**, to contend that when a machinery provision is not provided, the levy itself would fail. Issue involved was of charging capital gain on transfer of a capital asset. The Supreme Court referring to various provisions concerning charging and computing capital gain observed that none of these provisions suggest that they include an asset in the acquisition of which no cost can be conceived. In such a case, the asset is sold and the consideration is brought to tax, what is charged is a capital value of the asset and not any profit or gain. This decision therefore would not apply in the present case.

The question which has been raised before us, has been considered by some High Courts, and it appears that there is conflict of opinion.

## **ELECTIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS:-A CASE FOR PROFESSIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR CAs**

**CA.Ashish Gadhavi**  
**M.Com., FCA**

### **ELECTION IN BHARAT**

India is a federation with a parliamentary system governed under the Constitution of India, which defines the power distribution between the union, or central, government and the states.

The President of India is the ceremonial head of state, who is elected indirectly for a five-year term by an electoral college comprising members of national and state legislatures.

The Prime Minister of India is the head of government and exercises most executive power. Appointed by the president, the prime minister is by convention supported by the party or political alliance having a majority of seats in the Lok Sabha or lower house of parliament.

### **ELECTION COMMISSION**

The Election Commission of India is an autonomous entity prescribed in the Constitution of India. It is the federal authority responsible for administering all the electoral processes of India and ensuring they are free and fair.

Elections are conducted according to constitutional provisions and parliamentary legislation. These include the Representation of the People Act, 1950, which mainly deals with the preparation and revision of electoral rolls, and the Representation of the People Act, 1957 which deals, in detail, with all aspects of the conduct of elections and post-election disputes. The Supreme Court of India has held that where the enacted laws are silent or make insufficient provision to deal with a given situation in the conduct of elections, the Election Commission has the residuary powers under the Constitution to act in an appropriate manner.

From 1947 to 16 October 1989, there was one Chief Election Commissioner. From 1989 to 1 January 1990, there were two commissioners. In 1990 of January, two chief commissioners were abolished and election commission acted as a single-member body. Again by The Election Commissioner Amendment Act, 1993 made the Election Commission a multi-member body. On 1 October 1993, a further two commissioners were appointed. Decisions are made by majority vote.

### **TYPES OF ELECTIONS**

Elections in the Republic of India include elections for :

- Members of the Parliament in Lok Sabha, (TOTALSEATS 543+2)
- Members of State Legislative Assemblies, (TOTAL OF ALL STATES 4,120)
- Members of the Parliament in Rajya Sabha, and for (TOTALSEATS 233+12)
- Members of State Legislative Council (TOTAL SEATS 465)
- Members of Municipal Corporations (TOTAL MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS IN BHARAT 205)
- Members of Municipalities (TOTAL MUNICIPALITIES IN BHARAT 3255)
- Members of Tehsil Panchayat (Taluka Panchayat) (TOTAL TEHSIL PANCHAYAT APPROX 5,464)
- Member od Zilla Panchayat (District Council) (TOTAL ZILLA PANCHAYAT APPROX 550)

- Members of Grampanchayat (TOTAL GRAMPANCHAYAT 2,50,000)

1) General Elections (Lok Sabha) : Members of Lok Sabha (House of the People) or the lower house of India's Parliament is elected directly by voting, from a set of candidates who stands in their respective constituencies. Every adult citizen of India can vote only in their constituency. Candidates who win the Lok Sabha elections are called 'Member of Parliament' and hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi, on matters relating to creation of new laws, removing or improving the existing laws that affect all citizens of India. This is the important election that takes place once in 5 years to elect 543 members for the Parliament (Lower house). A party needs 272 MPs to stake claim to form the Central Government. If a party doesn't have 272 MPs on its own it can ally with other parties and form the government. Leader of the party/alliance takes oath as the Prime Minister.

2) State Assembly Elections: Members of State Legislative Assemblies, is elected directly by voting, from a set of candidates who stands in their respective constituencies. Every adult citizen of India can vote only in their constituency. Candidates who win the State Legislative Assemblies elections are called 'Member of Legislative Assembly' and hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the Governor. The house meets in the respective state, on matters relating to creation of new laws, removing or improving the existing laws that affect all citizens living in that state.

Total strength of each assembly depends on each State, mostly based on size and population. Similar to Lok Sabha elections, leader of the majority party/alliance takes oath as Chief Minister of the State.

3) Rajya Sabha Elections (upper House) : Members of Rajya Sabha (also known as the Council of States) or the upper house of India's Parliament. Candidates are not elected directly by the citizens, but by those candidates who have already won the Lok Sabha elections or who were nominated by the President of India at his discretion. Members of the Parliament in Rajya Sabha gets a tenure of six years but one third of the members change every two years. Rajya Sabha acts as a second level review body before a bill becomes an act.

The Legislative proposals (making new laws, removing or appending new conditions to the existing law) are brought before either house of the Parliament in the form of a bill. A bill is the draft of a legislative proposal, which, when passed by both houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and assented to by the President, becomes an Act of Parliament.

The Constitution of India however places some restrictions on the Rajya Sabha which makes the Lok Sabha more powerful in certain areas.

For eg - It puts the condition that Money bills must originate in the Lok Sabha.

Members of Rajya Sabha headed by the Vice President further debate on bills sent by Lok Sabha and can approve, reject or send the bill back to the Lok Sabha for further debate and discussion on the matter and to suggest better changes in the drafted bill. Members of Rajya Sabha can only make recommendations to the Lok Sabha for money bills within 14 days. Even if Rajya Sabha fails to return the money bill in 14 days to the Lok Sabha, that bill is deemed to have passed by both the Houses. Also, if the Lok Sabha rejects any (or all) of the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha, the bill is deemed to have been passed by both Houses of Parliament of India in the form the Lok Sabha finally passes it.

This is because the Lok Sabha has largest number of representatives that are directly elected by the people of India, making the lower house is more powerful in comparison with Rajya Sabha. Decisions of the speaker of the Lok Sabha are final. There is no joint sitting of both the houses with respect to money bills, because all final decisions are taken by the Lok Sabha.

On all areas of legislation, if there is a case of conflict happens between Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha, a joint sitting of both houses can be held. However, since the Lok Sabha has twice as

many members as the Rajya Sabha, the former would normally hold the greater power in getting bills approved as an Act of Parliament.

4) Local Body Elections : In this case as well, people directly elect their representatives for a smaller geographical area. There are different types of local bodies. Corporations, Municipalities, Panchayats, Tehsil Panchayat, Zilla Panchayat etc.

### ELECTORAL PROCEDURES

Candidates are required to file their nomination papers with the Electoral Commission. Then, a list of candidates is published. No party is allowed to use government resources for campaigning. No party is allowed to bribe the candidates before elections. The government cannot start a project during the election period. Campaigning ends by 6:00 pm two days before the polling day.

The polling is held between 7:00 am and 6:00 pm. The Collector of each district is in charge of polling. Government employees are employed as poll officers at the polling stations. Electronic Voting Machines (EVM) are being used instead of ballot boxes to prevent election fraud. After the citizen votes his or her left index finger is marked with an indelible ink. This practice was instituted in 1962.

### INDELIBLE INK

Research into an indelible ink was commenced by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). In the 1950s, M. L. Goel worked on this research at the Chemical Division of the National Physical Laboratory of India. The ink used contains silver nitrate, which makes it photo-sensitive. It is stored in amber coloured plastic or brown coloured glass bottles. On application, the ink remains on the fingernail for at least two days. It may last up to a month depending upon the person's body temperature and the environment.

### ELECTRONIC VOTING

(EVM) were first used in the 1997 election and became the only method of voting in 2004. The EVMs save time and report results. A voter-verified paper audit trail (VVPAT) was introduced on 14 August 2014 in Nagaland.<sup>1</sup> In the 2014 general election, VVPAT was operational in 8 constituencies as a pilot project. These included Lucknow, Gandhinagar, Bangalore South, Chennai Central, Jadavpur, Raipur, Patna Sahib and Mizoram constituencies. A slip generated by the VVPT tells a voter to which party or candidate their vote has been given, their name, their constituency and their polling booth. VVPAT has been in news recently (2017), following the demand of opposition parties to make it mandatory in the upcoming elections all over India due to allegations on the government of hacking the EVM. For the voters, it is very important to know how the VVPAT works to enable them cross-check whether the vote they have given goes to the right candidate. Here is a brief "At the point when the voter presses the button against the name of the applicant of her/his decision on the EVM unit, the VVPAT unit produces a paper slip, additionally called 'ballot slip'. This paper slip contains the name, serial number, and image of the candidate selected by the voter for his vote

### NOTA

On 27 September 2013, the Supreme Court of India judged that citizens have the right to a negative vote by exercising a "None of the above" (NOTA) option. This was the result of petitioning from the Electoral Commission and the People's Union for Civil Liberties from 2009. In November 2013, NOTA was introduced in five state elections

**SCOPE FOR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT IN ELECTION  
EXPENSES ALLOWED PER PER CANDIDATE IN ELECTIONS**

Sr. No.	NAME	EXPENDITURE ALLOWED AS PER ELECTION COMMISSION
1	MEMBERS OF LOK SABHA	70 LACS OR 54 LACS
2	MEMBERS OF LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	28 LACS
3	POST OF SARPANCH & WARD MEMBER	2.5 LACS OR 1.5 LACS & 0.5 LACS OR 0.3 LACS
4	TALUKA PANCHAYAT MEMBERS	1 LACS
5	ZILLA PANCHAYAT MEMBERS	2 LACS
6	WARD MEMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES	3 LACS
7	WARD MEMBER OF MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	10 LACS

**EXPENSES PER CANDIDATE ALLOWED IN LOK SABHA**

Election Commission raise the expenditure limits for Lok Sabha elections from Rs 40 lakh to Rs 70 lakh for each Lok Sabha constituency in bigger states and from Rs 22 lakh to Rs 54 lakh in smaller states.

The bigger states include Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Karnataka etc, and the smaller states include Goa and other hilly and north eastern states.

**EXPENSES PER CANDIDATE ALLOWED IN ASSEMBLY ELECTIONS**

Expenediture Per Candidate Allowed in Assembly Election is Rs. 20 lacs to Rs. 28 lacs. Depending Upon the Size of States.

**EXPENSES FOR THE POST OF SARPANCH OF GRAM PNACHAYAT AND WARD MEMBERS (Andhra Pradesh State Election Commission limit)**

Those contesting for the sarpanch post in villages with a population above 5,000 can spend up to Rs 2.5 lakh (Rs 80,000 earlier). In villages of less than 5,000 population the expenditure can be up to Rs 1.50 lakh (Rs 40,000 earlier).

The expenditure for ward members has been increased to Rs 50,000 (Rs 10,000 earlier) in villages above 5,000 population, and to Rs 30,000 (Rs 6,000 earlier) in villages below 5,000 population. Varied from state to state.

**EXPENSES LIMIT FOR TALUKA PANCHAYAT MEMBER ELECTIONS (Haryana State Election Commission)**

For Member of Taluka Panchayat, the new limit will be Rs one lakh. Varied from state to state.

**EXPENSES LIMIT FOR ZILLA PANCHAYAT MEMBER ELECTIONS (Haryana State Election Commission)**

Member of Zila Parishad (Zilla Panchayat or District Council) it will be Rs two lakh from the earlier Rs one lakh. Varied from state to state.

**EXPENSES LIMIT FOR MUNICIPALITIES WARD MEMBER (MAHARASHTRA STATE ELECTION COMMISSION)**

Ward Member of Municipalities it will be Rs three lacs. Varied from state to state.

**EXPENSES LIMIT FOR MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS WARD MEMBER (MAHARASHTRA STATE ELECTION COMMISSION)**

The State Election Commission has increased the expenditure limit to Rs 10 lakh for candidates contesting the upcoming Brihanmumbai Municipal Corporation (BMC) elections. Varied from state to state.

**TOTAL SEATS IN BHARAT**

<b>SR NO</b>	<b>NAME OF ELECTION</b>	<b>TOTAL SEATS (A)</b>	<b>TOTAL/SEATS /WARD MEMBER (B)</b>	<b>TOTAL SEATS/WARD MEMBER (C)= (A*B)</b>	<b>TWO CANDIDATE PER SEAT/WARD (D)= (C)*2</b>	<b>TOTAL CANIDATE (E)=(D)</b>
1	LOKSABHA	543	1	543	1086	1086
2	RAJYASABHA	245	1	245	490	490
3	LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY	4,120	1	4,120	8,240	8,240
4	LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL	465	1	465	930	930
5	ZILLA PANCHAYAT	550 (total zilla panchayat)	25 (Approx Per Zilla Panchayat)	13,750 (550*25)	27,500	27,500
6	TEHSIL PANCHAYAT	5,464	11 (Approx Per Tehsil Panchayat)	60,104	1,20,208	1,20,208
7	MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS	205	31 (Approx Per Corporations)	6,355	12,710	12,710
8	MUNICIPALITY	3,255	21 (Approx Per Municipality)	68,355	1,36,710	1,36,710

<b>9</b>	<b>GRAM PANCHAYAT SARPANCH</b>	<b>2,50,000</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,50,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>	<b>5,00,000</b>
<b>10</b>	<b>WARD MEMBER OF GRAMPANCHAYAT</b>	<b>2,50,000</b>	<b>7 (Approx. Per Grampanchayat)</b>	<b>17,50,000</b>	<b>35,00,000</b>	<b>35,00,000</b>
	<b>TOTAL CANDIDATE</b>					<b>43,07,874</b>

**CANDIDATES FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY**

- 1) Every Candidate has to declare his Assets and Liabilities before the Election commission.
- 2) Every Candidate has to declare his Expenses on Daily basis.
- 3) Total Expenditure after the completion of Election.

**REQUIREMENTS OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

Representation may be made before the Election Commission of India and Asking them about Chartered Accountants requirements in Election Process. Following things require Chartered Accountant sHelp.

- 1) Candidate Assets (NET WORTH) Certificate issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 2) Candidate Expense certificate on Daily basis issued by Chartered Accountant .
- 3) Total Expenditure Certificate after completion of Election issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 4) Audit of Expense account Mentioning Cash and Non-Expenses. Description of Head wise expenses.

Currently candidate has to fill Form and Give details of Expenses on daily basis. which were verify Government (Election Duty) employee. After CA Certificate verification procedure may be skipped by Election commission as signed by Chartered Accountant. New Work Scope will open for chartered accountant.

**NEW SCOPE FOR CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT**

<b>SR NO</b>	<b>NAME CERTIFICATE</b>	<b>TOTAL CERTIFICATE/ AUDIT</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>NET WORTH CERTIFICATE OF CANDIDATE</b>	<b>43,07,874/-</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>DAILY EXPENSES CERTIFICATE (ASSUME THAT ELECTION RUNS 10 DAYS) (TOTAL CERTIFICATE 43,07,874*10 DAILY)</b>	<b>4,30,78,740/-</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE CERTIFICATE</b>	<b>43,07,874/-</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>AUDIT OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT</b>	<b>43,07,874/-</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,60,02,362/-</b>

**TOTAL CERTIFICATE/ AUDIT OF EXPENSE ACCOUNT REQUIRE IS 5,60,02,362/- . WHICH WILL BE ISSUED DURING FIVE YEARS.**

**YEARLY WORK GET BY CA IS =5,60,02,362/5 YEARS  
= 1,12,00,472**

**TOATL PRACTICING CA IN BHARAT= 2,50,000 APRROX  
CA WISE WORK= 1,12,00,472/2,50,000  
=44 CERTICATE/ AUDIT YAERLY BASIS  
AS UDIN IMPLEMENTED PUBLIC MAY VIEW CANDIDATE EXPENDITURES.**

### **IMPLEMENTATION**

#### **PHASE -1**

Elections of Members of Parliament (Both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) covered in this phase. Pilot Project will start from Elections of Members of Parliament.As the Number of Candidate is less in this Phase. Below mentioned list applicable from that elections.

- 1) Candidate Assets (NET WORTH) Certificate issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 2) Candidate Expense certificate on Daily basis issued by Chartered Accountant .
- 3) Total Expenditure Certificate after completion of Election issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 4) Audit of Expense account Mentioning Cash and Non-Expenses. Description of Head wise expenses.

#### **PHASE -2**

Under this Phase Election of State Legislative Assemblies (Both Legislative Assemblies & Legislative Council) Covered under this phase. Candidate is more than Member of Parliament Elections but Less than Local Bodies Elections. Below mentioned list applicable from that elections.

- 1) Candidate Assets (NET WORTH) Certificate issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 2) Candidate Expense certificate on Daily basis issued by Chartered Accountant .
- 3) Total Expenditure Certificate after completion of Election issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 4) Audit of Expense account Mentioning Cash and Non-Expenses. Description of Head wise expenses.

#### **PHASE -3**

Under this Phase Elections of Municipal Corporations and Zilla Panchayat Elections Covered. Number of candidate is More in numbers from the Phase -1 and Phase-2. Below mentioned list applicable from that elections.

- 1) Candidate Assets (NET WORTH) Certificate issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 2) Candidate Expense certificate on Daily basis issued by Chartered Accountant .
- 3) Total Expenditure Certificate after completion of Election issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 4) Audit of Expense account Mentioning Cash and Non-Expenses. Description of Head wise expenses.

#### **PHASE -4**

Under this Phase Elections of Nagarpalika and Tehsil Panchayat Covered. Below mentioned list applicable from that elections.

- 1) Candidate Assets (NET WORTH) Certificate issued by Chartered Accountant.



- 2) Candidate Expense certificate on Daily basis issued by Chartered Accountant .
- 3) Total Expenditure Certificate after completion of Election issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 4) Audit of Expense account Mentioning Cash and Non-Expenses. Description of Head wise expenses.

### **PHASE -5**

Under this Final Satge Elections of Grampanchayat Covered. Below mentioned list applicable from that elections.

- 1) Candidate Assets (NET WORTH) Certificate issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 2) Candidate Expense certificate on Daily basis issued by Chartered Accountant .
- 3) Total Expenditure Certificate after completion of Election issued by Chartered Accountant.
- 4) Audit of Expense account Mentioning Cash and Non-Expenses. Description of Head wise expenses.

### **UDIN**

**Unique Document Identification Number (UDIN)** is mandatory for all Certificates issued by Chartered Accountant in Practice w.e.f. February 1, 2019.

Background: The **Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)** vide announcement dated September 26, 2018 has introduced the concept of **UDIN i.e. Unique Document Identification Number** to secure **certificates/ documents** attested/certified by practicing Chartered Accountants (CA). This is being implemented in a phased manner w.e.f. February 1, 2019 as against the earlier announced date of January 1, 2019.

UDIN is **18 Digits system generated unique number**. It is totally secure as it can be viewed only by the Member and/ or the Regulators / other Stakeholders who are having the UDIN. Secondly, it does not contain any information of the client. UDIN comprises of:

- First 2 Digits are YY – Last 2 digits of the Current Year (19 in this case)
- Next 6 Digits are MMMMMM – ICAI’s Membership No. (123456 for example)
- Next 10 Digits are BBMMBBMM – Alpha-numeric generated randomly by the system (ABCLDJ1479).

#### **Applicability of UDIN:**

The ICAI has clarified that for the first phase of implementation, ‘**Certificates**’ also includes Reports issued in lieu of a certificate in terms of Guidance Note on Reports or Certificates for Special Purposes (Revised 2016). Further, it is also proposed to bring all other documents issued by Chartered Accountants like audit reports, limited review reports, etc. under the purview of UDIN, in due course.

As the UDIN is Applicable Election Commission Easily View the Financial Figures of the Candidate Expenditures.

**Forthcoming Events**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Event Details</b>	<b>Timings</b>	<b>Venue</b>
21-04-2019	Full Day Seminar on GST - Amendments, Annual Return and Audit under GST Speakers: CA. Ashu Dalmia, Delhi CA. Avinash Poddar, Surat	0900 to 1645	Hotel Ilark, Station Road, Bhuj.
As per Schedule	Mock Test for Students	1400 to 1700	Branch Premises
04-05-2019 (Proposed)	Seminar on Income Tax		To be decided.
18-05-2019	GST Study Group Meeting	1800 to 2000	Branch Premises

## **Sub-Committees for 2019-20**

<b>Students Committee</b>	<b>CPE Committee</b>	<b>Taxation Committee</b>	<b>Committee for Members in Industry</b>	<b>Newsletter Committee</b>	<b>Information Technology Committee</b>
CA. Purvi Doshi	CA. Ramesh Pindolia	CA. Ramesh Pindolia	CA. Jitendra Thacker	CA. Hardik P Thacker	CA. Ashish Gadhi
CA. Jagdish Hirani +91 98797 40857	CA. Abhay Thacker +91 9033453753	CA. Umang Thacker +91 70167 98266	CA. Jigar Thacker +91 94280 32232	CA. Manad Anjaria +91 94094 75070	CA. Ishan Shukla +91 98240 73398
CA. Ojas Mehta +91 94278 19929	CA. Chirag Shah +91 97247 97906	CA. Deep Koradia +91 91290 42996	CA. Ankit Mota +91 99985 59122	CA. Vruxi Shah +91 98252 23941	CA. Jwalant Bhatt +91 99250 15563
CA. Nikunj Dholakia +91 98257 77544	CA. Yash Bhinde +91 96873 61029	CA. Jekil Shah +91 94271 84589	CA. Bhaumik Shah +91 94270 12513	CA. Ashiwarya Joshi +91 94290 15386	
	CA. Mehul Lodaria +91 98250 84540	CA. Priyesh Vora +91 98255 64640	CA. Jigar Shah +91 81414 99041		







