

BHUJ BRANCH OF WIRC OF ICAI

E-NEWSLETTER FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL-2020

(FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY)

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MESSAGE



CHAIRMAN'S COMMUNICATION

Dear professional colleagues,

The rapid spread of the novel coronavirus across the world threatens to morph into loss of human lives and a global recession. The economic fallout of the coronavirus pandemic is going to be severe. Global growth will be hit. India is integrated into the global economy, so there will be some impact. Our prime minister Narendra Modi has taken various initiatives to fight against COVID-19 including India lockdown till 14th April 2020. Ministry of Finance, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and other regulators have extended the deadlines for various statutory/regulatory compliances considering current situation.

President of ICAI had also directed all branches on 11th March, 2020 to cancel all large social gathering programs for members as well as for students up to 15-04-2020 & postpone CA exam from 2nd May to 19th June as part of precautionary measure to prevent any spread of COVID-19. ICAI has provided e-learning platform for members and students through e-learning hub.

“You can only learn so much from books. You can only learn so much from education. Ultimately, it is the wisdom of God that will carry you through in the toughest situations of life.” Ravi Zacharias.

New financial year starts with a tough situation. I hope you all are healthy and safe. We are all working and learning through updating our knowledge from home. Times are sharpening the saw to become stronger for the time to come when we have to play a very crucial role in economic development of the country. May this year be a year of turn-around time for us to convert the challenges into opportunity. At this outset I wish you all a very healthy, happy, prosperous and glorious financial year 2020-21!

WIRC has published an anthology on KAM & other reporting in the Audit Report in the month of March -2020. It is a proud moment for the Bhuj Branch that our member

CA Khushbu Morbia one of the member of contributor of the Publication. Congratulation to contributor CA Khushbu Morbia and mentor CA Jagrutbhai Anjaria for the uplifting branch image at WIRC level.

The month that was – March 2020:

-It was indeed a great and memorable beginning for our entire team start with informal meetings of branch with members and students of branch on 03-03-2020 for taking suggestions regarding various activities of branch.

-We have celebrated the International Women's Day by conducting a Women's Day special informative seminar on 07-02-2020. Dr. Gaurang Joshi (Physiologist) was the speaker on topic Emotional Intelligence and Somiya Ajani (MBA) was the speaker on topics of women empowerment. Both the speakers were appreciated by audience.

-Holi/Dhuleti Celebrated by branch on 11-03-2020 as part of social gathering by CA, family members of CA and students and enjoyed lot.

-We have done virtual gathering for updation of knowledge by video conference on Due date Extension on which lead taken by CA Jagrut Anjaria and CA Deep Koradia and 30 members were participated

Website development

Living in the digital world, a website is now a necessity for our Branch for better functioning i.e. convenient to register for seminar, payment of fees and updation of information. We are planning to develop website of our Branch so members are requested to give guidance and suggestion for development of website of Branch.

Forth Coming Academic Program for Members (e-learning)

We are planning to organise various programs on relevant topics i.e Bank Audit, Vivad se Vishwas Scheme etc. on e-learning platform.

Appeal to contribute in ICAI Covid 19 Relief Fund

Bhuj of WIRC of ICAI appeals to all its Members and Students to contribute generously for this noble cause for the COVID19 Relief fund established by ICAI to support to collaborate with the government initiatives to scale up governmental efforts to help those in distress through link: <https://www.icai.org/covid19/>

SINCERELY YOURS

Looking forward to your generous contribution in this special circumstance in the interest of mankind. Your donation will support immediate and long term relief and recovery in vulnerable communities during one of the most challenging times we are collectively facing.

Stay Safe, Stay Healthy, Stay Updated and Stay Happy

Regards

Sincerely yours

CA JITENDRA C THACKER

Chairman,

Bhuj Branch of WIRC of ICAI

Highlights of amendments to TDS/TCS provisions: Finance Act, 2020

CA Eva P.Thacker
B.Com., ACA

Amendments for TDS/TCS deductions – summary

Section	TDS/TCS	New/Scope Expanded	Assesses covered	Brief	Basic Exemption Limit(Rs.)	Effective date
194	TDS	New	Body corporate	TDS on Dividend paid by a body corporate to a Resident Shareholder	₹ 5,000	From 1 st April,2020
194K	TDS	New	Mutual funds	TDS on Income in respect of units	₹ 5,000	From 1 st April,2020
194O	TDS	New	Person other than Individual and HUF	TDS on e-commerce Transactions (Whether sale of products or service shows)	₹ 5,00,000	From 1 st October, 2020
194A	TDS	Scope Expanded	Co-operative Society	Extension of provision to large co-operative society with turnover criteria on Interest payments	₹ 50,000 for senior citizen and ₹ 40,000 in any other case	From 1 st April,2020
194C	TDS	Scope Expanded	All assesseees	Extension of TDS to	No change	From 1 st April,2020

				certain type of work contracts		
194J	TDS	Scope Expanded	All Assesseees	TDS rate reduced on technical fees	No change	From 1 st April,2020
194N	TDS	Scope Expanded (Effective from 1 st July,2020)	Any bank(Public or private sector)	TDS on cash Withdrawals	₹ 1 crore ₹20,00,000 in case of certain conditions	From 1 st July,2020
206C	TCS	New	Authorised Dealers	Remittances under Liberalised Remittance Scheme	₹ 700,000	From 1 st October,2020
206C	TCS	New	Seller of overseas Tour package	Sale of overseas Tour Packages	-	From 1 st October,2020
206C	TCS	New	Seller of goods(whose gross receipts or turnover exceeds Rs. 10 crores in a financial year)	Sale of goods	₹ 50,00,000	From 1 st October,2020

Amendments for TDS/TCS provisions in finance bill,2020: A section wise comparative Study

Section 194- TDS On Dividends

Current Regime:

Presently, the domestic company declaring the dividend pays the Dividend distribution tax and the dividend received by the recipient is exempted under section 10(34) provided that the receipt does not have any dividend income exceeding ₹ 10 lakhs.

New regime :

In finance bill, 2020 new section 194 has been made effective and accordingly payment of dividend by body corporate to resident recipients **by any mode** shall be liable for TDS at the rate of 10% for sums paid by any mode if such aggregated dividend distributed or paid or likely to be distributed or paid during the financial year by the company to shareholder exceeds ₹ 5,000. Hence earlier exemption u/s 10(34) was given to the recipient stands withdrawn.

The exemption has been given from deduction of TDS u/s 194 to the following:

- LIC
- GIC
- The wholly owned subsidiaries of the LIC and GIC

Section 194K- TDS on Income in respect of Units

Current regime:

Presently, Dividend Distribution Tax (DDT) is paid by the fund houses (Asset management company) on payment of dividend on behalf of the investors and the income received by the investor in respect of dividend is exempted u/s 10(35).

New regime:

As per section 194K, any person responsible for paying income to a resident with respect to:

1. Units of a mutual fund specified under section 10(23D)
2. Units from the administrator of the specified undertaking
3. Units from the specified company

is required to deduct TDS at **the rate of 10%** at the time of **credit of such income** to the account of the payee or at the time of **payment thereof by any mode** whichever is **earlier** provided that income paid or credited **exceeds ₹ 5,000 in the financial year**. Accordingly, exemption to the investor in respect of the income from units of the mutual fund Under section 10(35) stands withdrawn.

It is further clarified that the scope of section 194K is limited to deduct the TDS on the income declared on the units of the mutual funds and not on the capital gains on sales.

Section 194O: TDS on e-commerce transactions

The aforesaid section is newly introduced In the finance bill,2020 to widen and deepen the tax net by bringing participants of e- commerce within the tax net.

Scope of the section 194O

- TDS under this section is required to be **deducted by e-commerce operator** for sale of goods or provision of services facilitated by it through digital or electronic facility or platform.
- E-commerce operator shall required to deduct the TDS at the **time of credit of amount** of sale or services or both to the account of e-commerce participant or at the **time of payment** by any mode **whichever is earlier**.
- **TDS at the rate of 1%(5% if PAN or Aadhar not furnished)**is required to be deduced by e-commerce operator **on the gross amount of such sales or services or both**.
- Any payment made by a purchaser of goods or recipient of services directly to an e-commerce participant shall be **deemed to be amount credited or paid by the e-commerce operator to the e-commerce participant** and shall be **included in the gross amount** of such sales or services **for the purpose of TDS**

Exemption from deduction of TDS under this section

1) In case of e-commerce participant being individual or HUF if following two conditions are satisfied

- The **gross amount of sales or services or both** of such individual or HUF through the e-commerce operator during the previous year **does not exceeds ₹ 5 lakhs**and,
- Such e-commerce participant (being individual or HUF)has **furnished his PAN/Aadhar** to the e-commerce operator.

2) If the TDS is liable for deduction under any other section then it is not required to be deducted under this section

This exemption will not apply to any amount received or receivable by e-commerce operator for hosting advertisements or providing any other services which are not in connection with the sale of goods or services covered in sub-section (1) of section 194O

It is further clarified that a transaction in which tax has been deducted by e-commerce operator under this section or which is not liable for deduction under the exemption given to individual or HUF then there shall not be any further liability on that transaction for TDS under any other section .

Section 194A: TDS on interest

Current regime:

Presently, certain co-operative societies (other than co-operative bank)are exempted from the deduction of TDS in respect of the interest paid or credited to a member or to income paid to any other co- operative society.

New regime :

Expanded scope of section194A:

The amendment proposed in sub section (3) of section 194A is to withdraw the tax deduction exemption given to certain co- operative societyand insert proviso to provide that large co-operative societies shall be liable to deduct TDS in respect of interest paid/credited to the member or income credited or paid to any other co- operative society in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) if i the following two conditions are satisfied :

- The total sales , gross receipts or turnover of the co-operative society exceeds ₹ 50 crores during the financial year immediately preceding the financial year in which the interest referred to in sub- section (1) is credited or paid.
- The amount of interest or aggregate amount of interest credited or paid or is likely to be credited or paid during the financial year exceeds specified limit below:
 - ₹ 50,000 in case payee being senior citizen
 - ₹ 40,000 in any other case.

Section194C- TDS on contractors

Current regime:

Definition of work as per sub- clause (e) of clause (iv) of the explanation of section 194C includes manufacturing or supplying a product according to the requirements or specifications of a customer by using material purchased from **such customer**. Hence presently **cost of materials purchased from the customer is included** within the preview of work.

New regime:

The amendment is introduced in the definition of work defined under section 194C to provide that in contract of manufacturing or supplying of product according to the requirements or specifications of a customer by using the material purchased from such customer or from any person other than such customer.

Hence in contract manufacturing cost of the raw materials whether **purchased from such customer or any person other than such customershall be included** within the preview of work.

Section 194J- TDS on fees for professionals or technical services

Current regime:

Every person who is required to deduct TDS with in the preview of section 194J for the below mentioned notified services shall have to **deduct the TDS at the rate of 10%** (20% in case person fails to furnish PAN).

List of notified services:

- Fees for professional services
- **Fees for technical services**
- Royalty
- Remuneration/ fees/ commission paid to director of the company (excluding the salary) [Threshold exemption limit not available]
- Fees paid for not sharing any technical know-how , copyright ,patent or any other business or commercial rights of same nature.

New regime :

The amendment in section 194J has been introduced to reduce the rate of deduction of tax at source on fees paid or credited through any mode for technical services at a concessional rate of 2% instead of 10%.

Hence, every person who is required to deduct TDS under section 194J on **fees for technical services** shall deduct **TDS at the rate of 2%**.

It is further clarified that the amendment in TDS rate(i.s. 2%) is limited for the fees on technical services. The TDS rate for notified services other than fees for technical services under section 194J would remain same at the rate of 10% and there is no change in the same .

Section 194N- TDS on Cash withdrawals

Current regime:

Section 194N is applicable in case of cash withdrawals of more than ₹ 1 crore during a financial year.

Hence, every person who is responsible for paying any sum, being the amount or the aggregate of amounts , as the case may be, in **cash exceeding ₹ 1 crore** during the financial year, to any person from one or more accounts maintained by the recipient with the payer shall, at the time of payment of such sum, deduct TDS at the **rate of 2% of such sum in excess of ₹ 1 crore** .

Following persons are responsible for deducting TDS under this section:

- Any bank (private or public sector)
- A co- operative bank
- A post office

The limit of ₹ 1 crore in a financial year is with respect to per bank or post office account and not a taxpayer's individual account.

New regime:

The modification in current provision under section 194N has been made with the **particular class of the recipients:**

Accordingly, in case of a recipient who has not filed the return of income for all of the three assessment years relevant to three previous years, with in the due date specified under

section 139(1) , immediately preceding the previous year in which the payment of the sum is made to him then the provision of the section 194N shall apply with the modification as under:

Sr no:	Conditions	Rate of TDS applicable
1	Where amount or aggregate amount paid in cash exceeds ₹ 20 lakhs but does not exceeds ₹ 1 crore during the financial year	The TDS is to be deducted at the rate of 2% of the sum where amount or the aggregate of amounts being paid in cash in excess of ₹ 20 lakhs .
2	Where the amount or aggregate of the amounts being paid in cash exceeds ₹ 1 crore	The TDS is to be deducted at the rate of 5% of the sum where amount or the aggregate of amounts being paid in cash in excess of ₹ 1 crore .

Provided that the provision of this section **shall not applicable** to any payment made to the following :

- The government
- Any banking company or co- operative society engaged in business of banking
- Any business correspondents of banking company or co- operative society engaged on The business of banking.
- Any white label automated taller machine operator of banking company or co- operative society.

Section 206C(1G)- TCS on remittance under Liberalised remittance scheme (LRS)

Deductor: An authorised dealer

Deducted: Any buyer

Scope of the section:

- Every person being authorised dealer(means a person authorised by the RBI to deal in foreign exchange or foreign security) receiving an amount or an aggregate(for the purpose other than purchase of overseas tour programme package) of **amounts of ₹**

7 lakhs or more in a financial year for remittance out of India under LRS of RBI **shall liable to collect TCS** from buyer being a person remitting such amount out of India

- An authorised dealer liable to collect TCS Under this section shall at the time of **debiting the amount** payable by buyer or at the **time of receipt of such amount** from buyer by any mode **which ever is earlier** collect TCS at the **rate of 5% of amount remitted in excess of ₹ 7 lakhs(10% if PAN/ Aadhar not furnished)**.
- For example if the amount of remittance is ₹ 7.5 lakhs then Tax should be collected at the rate of 5% on ₹ 50,000.(i.s on amount in excess of ₹ 7 lakhs)

Concessional rate of TCS in special case

Every person being authorised dealer receiving an amount or an aggregate of **amounts of ₹ 7 lakhs or more** in a financial year for remittance out of India for any **loan obtained from any financial institution** as defined in section 80E for the purpose of s shall collect the tax at the rate of **0.5% of remitted amount in excess of ₹ 7 lakhs**.

Note: Authorised dealer shall not collect the tax if On Such amount tax has been collected by the buyer.

Section 206C(1G)- TCS on sale of overseas Tour package

Scope of the section:

- A seller of an overseas Tour program package, who receives any amount from any buyer being person who purchases such package, shall liable to collect TCS.
- A seller of an overseas Tour Program package liable to collect TCS Under this section shall at the time of **debiting the amount** payable by buyer or at the **time of receipt of such amount** from buyer by any mode **which ever is earlier** collect TCS at the **rate of 5% of such amount (10% if PAN/ Aadhar not furnished)**
- Overseas Tour Program Package means any tour package which offers visit to country or countries or territory or territories outside India and includes expenses for travel or hotel stay or boarding or lodging or any other expenditure of similar nature or in relation thereto.

Exemption form collection of tax to Authorised dealer under LRS and to seller of overseas Tour program package

- If the buyer is liable to deduct TDS under any other provision of this Act and has deducted such amount
- If the buyer is central government, state government ,an embassy and certain other authorities.

Section 206(1H)- TCS on sale of goods over a limit:

Scope of the section:

- A seller shall collect TCS on sale of goods from buyer at the time of receipt of sales amount if following two conditions are satisfied:
 1. Sale consideration received from buyer exceeds ₹ 50 lakhs in a previous year and,
 2. Seller whose gross receipts, total sales or turnover from business exceeds ₹ 10 crores during the preceeding financial year.
- A seller of goods shall collect TCS at the rate of 0.1% of the sale consideration in excess of ₹ 50 lakhs (1% in case PAN/Aadhar not furnished).
- For the purpose of this section **sale of goods does not include the following:**
 1. Any goods exported out of India or,
 2. goods covered under 206(1)j i.s. Sale of Alcoholic Liquor, Tendu leaves, Timber, forest produce, scrap ,minerals etc. or,
 3. goods covered under section 206(1G) i.s. Sales of overseas Tour packages or,
 4. goods covered under section 206(1F) i.s sale of motor vehicles.

Exemption form collection of tax Under this section:

- If the buyer is liable to deduct TDS under any other provision of this act and has deducted such amount
- If the buyer is central or state government, an embassy, heigh commission , legation, commission , consulate, the trade representation of a foreign state, a local authority or any other person notified by central government.

TRUSTS AND FINANCE ACT 2020

CA Ekta P.Thacker
B.Com., ACA

Answers addressing new compliances of the Trust

The Union Budget 2020 proposed substantial amendments for the trust and institution, this article attempts to address the major questions on the budget proposal...

Q: Do I need to take fresh registration even though my trust is already being registered with Sec 12AA??

A: Yes, All the existing charitable and religious institutions already registered under Section 12A (trusts and institutions registered prior to 1996), Section 12AA (trusts and institutions registered after 1996), Section 10(23C) and Section 80G will be required to re-apply to the income tax authorities to revalidate their existing registrations u/s 12AB.

Moreover, as of now registration once granted u/s 12AA continues unless and otherwise cancelled by the authority. But in proposed regime after processing the application, trust or institution's registration is given for the limited period of 5 years. On expiry of the aforesaid period the approval may be re obtained.

Q: What about the application already pending with the commissioner?

All applications pending under Section 12AA,10(23C), and 80G before the Commissioner or Principle Commissioner and for application for which no order has been passed, shall deemed to be applications pending under Section 12AB.

Moreover, entities making fresh application for registration under Sections 10 (23C), 12AB, or 80G of the Act shall have to apply within one month prior to the commencement of the year from which such registration is sought. Such entities will be first granted a provisional approval for 3 years based on information in their application without detailed enquiry.

Q: What is the provisional registration?

As stated above, newly established trusts and institutions applying to income tax for registration for the very first time will be given provisional registration for 3 years. Once granted, the provisional registration shall be valid for three years from the Assessment Year from which the registration is sought.

Thereafter, application to be made for registration within 6 Months from the commencement of activities or 6 months prior to the expiry of provisional registration, whichever is earlier which will be valid for 5 years.

Q: From when the approval is need to be taken to claim the exemption?

Under the existing provisions, the application for registration u/s. 12AA or 10(23C) can be made at any time during the financial year from which the exemption is required. The registration is granted will be applicable to the income of the whole financial year 2018-19 even if the application made on the last day of the financial year i.e., on 31st March, 2019.

Now, under the proposed provisions, the fresh applicants (first time applicants) will have to make application for registration at least 1 month prior to the commencement of the financial year from which exemption is required.

Q: What is the time limit to obtain registration under new provision?

3 Months

For already registered :

- Where the trust or institution is registered before amendment by Finance Act, 2020: Such application is to be made within 3 months from 1st June, 2020.
- Registration shall be granted by the Principal Commissioner by passing an order within a period of 3 months from the end of the month in which the application was received and such registration shall be valid for 5 years.
- If such application is not made by the expiry of 3 months i.e. 31st August, 2020, then the registration stand cancelled.

6 Months Prior to
Expiry

For renewal after 5 Years.

- Application for renewal after five years must be made at least 6 months prior to the expiry of the five years validity period by trust or institution.
- Commissioner or Principal Commissioner shall pass an order in writing granting approval for five years after verifying the genuineness of the activities and objects by calling for any document as, he may deem fit within a period of 6 months from the end of the month in which the application was received.

Q: What if trust or institution has undertaken any modification in object which do not confirms to the condition of registration?

In such case trust or institution has to apply for registration within 30 Days from the adoption of said modification in the objects.

Q: Can trust or institution opt for both 12AA or 10(23C) after this amendments?

Currently, several hospitals, schools and colleges are registered simultaneously under section 10(23C) and 12AA. Often, if exemption is denied under 10(23C), the institution seeks cover under the backup registration under 12AA.

Charitable trusts and intuitions currently registered under both 10(23C) and 12AA will now be required to decide whether they prefer to apply for revalidation or renewal of either the registration u/s 10(23C) or 12AA, not both. Therefore, one can continue either 12AA or 10(23C)

Q: Is there any change in Section 80G?

The trusts institution etc. shall file an application before the Commissioner or Principle Commissioner within the prescribed time limits to sought registration under Section 80G. Procedure and time limit is same as the procedure for registration under Section 12AB.

Q: Any additional compliance to be made?

Every charitable trust or institution registered u/s 80G shall be required to submit a statement of donations received in such form & manner as may be prescribed & the benefit of 80G shall be available to donors on the basis of information relating to donation furnished by the corresponding charitable trust or institution only.

In case of delays in filing of these statements the exempt entity will be liable to pay a Fee of Rs 250/- per day of delay. The default will be further punishable by penalty varying between Rs 10,000/- to Rs. 100,000/-

Hope this article be the ANSWER of your Question: “What are the major changes proposed in Budget 2020 for trust and institution”

Sr No	Notification No	Category	Date	Description	Keyword / Reference / Comment	Link
1	08/2020	Central Tax	02-03-2020	seeks to "Amend the CGST Rules, 2017 to prescribe the value of Lottery"	value of Lottery prescribed and made in line with Staterunlottary	Click Here
2	09/2020	Central Tax	16-03-2020	Seeks to exempt foreign airlines from furnishing reconciliation Statement in FORM GSTR-9C	foreign airlines exempted from furnishing GSTR-9C	Click Here
3	10/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to provide special procedure for taxpayers in Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu consequent to merger of the two UTs	Procedure of ITC Transfer etc. on merger of two Uts	Click Here
4	11/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to provide special procedure for corporate debtors undergoing the corporate insolvency resolution process under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016	New Registration for corporate going under insolvency resolution	Click Here
5	12/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to waive off the requirement for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for 2019-20 for taxpayers who could not opt for availing the option of special composition scheme under notification No. 2/2019-Central Tax (Rate)	Applicable for the person who have taken the benefit of Supply of services upto 10 percent of the TO / 5 lakh from 01-02-2019 but couldn't filled CMP-08	Click Here
6	13/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to exempt certain class of registered persons from issuing e-invoices and the date for implementation of e-invoicing extended to 01.10.2020	E-invoicing extended to 01102020	Click Here
7	14/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to exempt certain class of registered persons capturing dynamic QR code and the date for implementation of QR Code to be extended to 01.10.2020	QR Code extended to 01102020	Click Here
8	15/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend the time limit for furnishing of the annual return specified under section 44 of CGST	Annual Return For FY 1819 extended to 30062020	Click Here

				Act, 2017 for the financial year 2018-2019 till 30.06.2020.		
9	16/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to make third amendment (2020) to CGST Rules.	Rules amended for - Aadhar authentication - GSTR9C for 1819 for TO above 5cr - Rule 43 amended - TO of zero rated supply definition amended	Click Here
10	17/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to specify the class of persons who shall be exempted from aadhar authentication.	specify the class of persons who shall be exempted from aadhar authentication	Click Here
11	18/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to notify the date from which an individual shall undergo authentication, of Aadhaar number in order to be eligible for registration.	date from which an individual shall undergo authentication, of Aadhaar number in order to be eligible for registration.	Click Here
12	19/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to specify class of persons, other than individuals who shall undergo authentication, of Aadhaar number in order to be eligible for registration.	other than individuals who shall undergo authentication, of Aadhaar number in order to be eligible for registration.	Click Here
13	20/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-7 for those taxpayers whose principal place of business is in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir for the July, 2019 to October, 2019 and November, 2019 to February, 2020 .	GSTR7 date extended for J&K - retrospectively from 20122019 to 24032020	Click Here
14	21/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for registered persons whose principal place of business is in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir or the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir or the Union territory of Ladakh for the quarter October-December, 2019 till 24th	GSTR1 date extended for J&K - retrospectively from 31012020 to 24032020 [For Oct, Nov 2019]	Click Here

				March, 2020		
15	22/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for registered persons whose principal place of business is in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, and having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or current financial year, for the month of October, 2019 and November, 2019 to February till 24th March, 2020.	GSTR1 date extended for J&K - retrospectively from 20122019 to 24032020 [For Qtroct-Dec 2019]	Click Here
16	23/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for registered persons whose principal place of business is in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, by such class of registered persons having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or current financial year, for each of the months from July, 2019 to September, 2019 till 24th March, 2020.	GSTR1 date extended for J&K - retrospectively from 20122019 to 24032020 [For July19 to Sept19]	Click Here
17	24/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for registered persons whose principal place of business is in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, for the quarter July-September,	GSTR1 date extended for J&K - retrospectively from 30112019 to 24032020 [For Qtr July19 to Sept19]	Click Here

				2019 till 24th March,2020.		
18	25/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-3B for the months of October, 2019 , November, 2019 to February, 2020 for registered persons whose principal place of business is in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir on or before the 24th March, 2020.	GSTR3B date extended for J&K for the month of oct, Nov 2019 till 24032020	Click Here
19	26/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to extend due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-3B of the said rules for the months of July,2019 to September, 2019 for registered persons whose principal place of business is in the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir, shall be furnished electronically through the common portal, on or before the 24th March, 2020	GSTR3B date extended for J&K for the month of July to sept 2019 till 24032020	Click Here
20	27/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to prescribe the due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 for the quarters April, 2020 to June, 2020 and July, 2020 to September, 2020 for registered persons having aggregate turnover of up to 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year.	GSTR1 Date for April to Sept 2020 prescribed due to delay in new return system	Click Here

21	28/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to prescribe the due date for furnishing FORM GSTR-1 by such class of registered persons having aggregate turnover of more than 1.5 crore rupees in the preceding financial year or the current financial year, for each of the months from April,2020 to September, 2020.	GSTR1 Date for April to Sept 2020 prescribed due to delay in new return system	Click Here
22	29/2020	Central Tax	23-03-2020	Seeks to prescribe return in FORM GSTR-3B of CGST Rules, 2017 along with due dates of furnishing the said form for April, 2020 to September, 2020	GSTR3B Date for April to Sept 2020 prescribed due to delay in new return system	Click Here
23	02/2020	Central Tax Rate	26-03-2020	Seeks to amend Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dt. 28.06.2017 reducing CGST rate on Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services in respect of aircraft from 18% to 5% with full ITC	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services in respect of aircraft from 18% to 5% with full ITC	Click Here
24	03/2020	Central Tax Rate	25-03-2020	Seeks to amend notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) to prescribe change in CGST rate of goods.	Change in rates of goods (Telephone etc) wef 01042020	Click Here
25	02-2020	Integrated Tax	26-03-2020	Seeks to amend Notification No. 4/2019-Integrated Tax dt. 30.09.2019 to change the place of supply for B2B MRO services to the location of the recipient.	maintenance, repair or overhaul service in respect of aircrafts, aircraft engines - POS recipient	Click Here
26	02/2020	Integrated Tax Rate	26-03-2020	Seeks to amend Notification No. 8/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) dt. 28.06.2017 reducing IGST rate on Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services in respect of aircraft from 18% to 5% with full ITC.	Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) services in respect of aircraft from 18% to 5% with full ITC	Click Here

27	03/2020	Integrated Tax Rate	25-03-2020	Seeks to amend notification No. 1/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate) to prescribe change in UTGST rate of goods	Change in rates of goods (Telephone etc) wef 01042020	Click Here
28	Circular - CGST	18-03-2020		To issue clarification in respect of appeal in regard to non-constitution of Appellate Tribunal -reg.		Click Here
29	Circular - CGST	23-03-2020		Seeks to clarify issues in respect of apportionment of input tax credit (ITC) in cases of business reorganization under section 18 (3) of CGST Act read with rule 41(1) of CGST Rules	Issues For ITC incase of demerger, Transfer of the business etc	Click Here
30	Circular - CGST	23-03-2020		Seeks to clarify issues in respect of issues under GST law for companies under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016	Clarification in respect of issues under GST law for companies under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code	Click Here
31	Circular - CGST	31-03-2020		Circular on Clarification on refund related issues - Reg	Clarification for refunds for the following issues - Bunching of refund claims across Financial Years - Change in manner of refund of tax paid on supplies other than zero rated supplies - Guidelines for refunds of Input Tax Credit under Section 54(3) - New Requirement to mention HSN/SAC in Annexure 'B'	Click Here

IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN ON INDIAN GDP

CA Ashish Gadhavi

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Mumbai



NEW DELHI

G=Gross

D=Domestic

P=Product

WHAT IS GROSS?

"Gross" (in "**Gross Domestic Product**") indicates that products are counted regardless of their subsequent use. A product can be used for consumption, for investment, or to replace an asset. In all cases, the product's final "sales receipt" will be added to the total GDP figure.

WHAT IS DOMESTIC?

"Domestic" (in "**Gross Domestic Product**") indicates that the inclusion criterion is geographical: goods and services counted are those produced **within the country's border**, regardless of the nationality of the producer. For example, the production of a Japan-owned factory in the India will be counted as part of India's GDP.

WHAT IS PRODUCT?

"Product" (in "**Gross Domestic Product**") stands for production, or economic output, of final goods and services sold on the market.

WHAT IS GDP?

GDP stands for "Gross Domestic Product" and represents the total monetary value of all final goods and services produced (and sold on the market) within a country during a period of time. GDP is the most commonly used measure of economic activity. The first basic concept of GDP was invented at the end of the 18th century. The modern concept was developed by the American economist Simon Kuznets in 1934 and adopted as the main measure of a country's economy at the Bretton Woods conference in 1944.



Bengaluru



Hydrabad

Included in GDP:

Final goods and services **sold for money**. Only sales of **final goods** are counted, because the transaction concerning a good used to make the final good (for example, the purchase of wood used to build a chair) is already incorporated in the final good total value (price at which the chair is sold).

Not included in GDP:

- unpaid work: work performed within the family, volunteer work, etc.
- non-monetary compensated work
- goods not produced for sale in the marketplace
- bartered goods and services
- black market
- illegal activities
- transfer payments
- sales of used goods

- intermediate goods and services that are used to produce other final goods and services

INDIAN GDP SIZE

India emerged as the world's fifth largest economy by overtaking the UK and France in 2019. India's economy is the fifth largest in the world with an Approx GDP of USD (\$) 3 trillion.

IMPACT OF COVID-19 LOCKDOWN ON INDIAN GDP

Sectors such as tourism, aviation, hospitality and trade will face the first brunt of the severe travel, assembly and activity curbs imposed by the governments across the world, followed by a wider impact on other sectors as economic activity stalls.

With major economies of the world slipping into a 'near-halt' due to pandemic Coronavirus, Indian exporters find themselves in a state of turmoil as trade. The US, UAE, Germany, UK, Singapore, Italy and China, among others, are the largest contributors to the country's basket of merchandise exports. Trade is crippled in most of these destinations due to a near collapse of global supply chain even as the cargo movement has stopped. The warehousing capacity is over-stretched with severe blocking of export finance. The international shipping lines are affected. All these markets are in a grip of crisis due to Coronavirus. More worrisome is the uncertainty as there is no clue so far how long the global health emergency would last.



Ahmedabad



Chennai

India's normally bustling streets are quiet. Delivery drivers wear gloves and face masks. Even the country's unrelenting construction has come to a halt. It's

all part of India's unprecedented 21-day bid to stop the coronavirus pandemic in its tracks with a nationwide lockdown. India is the world's second-most populous country and has the fifth-biggest economy, with trade connections all over the world. Yet despite its size, the country of 1.34 billion appears to have avoided the full hit of the pandemic.

India's GDP is Rs. 225 lakh crore (USD (\$) 3 trillion. 1\$=75RS). Daily GDP of India is Rs. 61,643.84 crore. Analysis of lockdown impact on Indias GDP in the month of March 2020.

(Assumption: Disruption to GDP assumed 80% during lockdown)

Daily GDP of India (in crore) (1)	Days (2)	Disruption (Due to lockdown) (in %) of GDP (3)	Loss of GDP (in crore) (4)=(1*2*3/100)
61,643.84	12 days (1 st to 12 th March)	-	-
61,643.84	7 days (13 th march to 19 th march)	20%	86,301.38
61,643.84	2 days (20 march & 21 st march)	30%	36,986.30
61,643.84	1 days (22 March) complete lockdown	90%	55,479.46
61,643.84	2 days (23 & 24 march)	60%	73,972.61

61,643.84	7 days (25 to 31 march) complete lockdown	80%	3,45,205.50
	Total		5,97,945.25



Kolkata



Surat

5.98 lacs crore loss (USD (\$) 80 Billion) of GDP in the month of March 2020. In the month of April 2020 lockdown of 14 days. Loss of 14 days lockdown to GDP (Disruption 80% considered, daily GDP loss of 49,315 crore *14 days=6.90 lacs crore) **6.90 lacs crore (USD (\$) 92 Billion) in the month of April 2020**. Total GDP loss of 12.88 lacs crore **(USD (\$) 172 Billion)** during the lockdown. further rest of April, May & June month may have loss of further GDP. Total GDP loss **(USD (\$) 172 Billion)** equal to GDP Size of Algeria, Hungary and Kazakhstan. However financial year changes from the April so both (FY20 & FY21) the years have impact on the GDP. Recovery in the economy expected after the month of September 2020.

GST is charged at 5 per cent on economy class airfare and 12 per cent on business class airfare, while GST on train fare is 5 per cent. The GST on hotel rooms with tariffs of up to Rs 7,500 per night is 12 per cent and the tax on room tariff of above Rs 7,500 is 18 per cent. Impact on automobiles, transport, tourism and hotels would further impact sectors such as fuel, minerals, electricity and water and rubber, plastic, coke and petroleum products.

All these would impact the GST collections immediately further squeezing the government's fiscal situation in the current financial year. The government had a GST collection target of Rs 1.25 lakh crore in March. That looks unlikely now. Further GST collection for April 20 may be below the targets.

Cloud Computing (IT Sector) fastest adoption into the mainstream than any other technology in the domain. This adoption has been fueled mainly by the ever-increasing number of smartphones and mobile devices that can access the internet. Cloud computing is not just for organizations and businesses; it's also useful for the average person as well. It enables us to run software programs without installing them on our computers; it enables us to store and access our multimedia content via the internet, it enables us to develop and test programs without necessarily having servers and so on. Cloud computing is a 21st-century marvel that holds its importance in almost every field you can think of. Importance of Cloud computing increase sharply as Work from Home Culture adopted during COVID-19 lockdown. IT Sector gain much from the Cloud computing after COVID-19 incident, demand for Cloud computing would rise sharply in the future.

RELIEF MEASURES BY GOVERNMENT

In some relief for the automobile sector, the Supreme Court eased the March 31 deadline for the sale of BS4 vehicles in India. The apex court allowed the sale of BS4 vehicles for 10 days, barring in Delhi-NCR, after the ongoing 21-day nationwide lockdown to contain the Covid-19 pandemic is lifted.

The Supreme Court also ruled that the dealerships can sell only 10 per cent of the unsold BS4 inventory during the 10-day period after the lockdown ends. Besides, the BS4 vehicles will have to be registered within 10 days of the sale. This period is expected to begin on 15 April until April 24.

The government announced a Rs 1.7 lakh crore relief package aimed at providing a safety net for those hit the hardest by the Covid-19 lockdown.

In an emergency meeting, RBI's monetary policy committee (MPC) cut the repo rate, the rate at which banks borrow from RBI, by 75 basis points (bps) to 4.40%. To discourage banks from parking funds with RBI, the central bank also announced a cut in reverse repo rate by 90bps to 4%. The CRR has been cut by 100 bps to 3 per cent of banks' net demand and time liabilities, a loose proxy for deposits. While this cut is for one year, banks' daily CRR balance maintenance with the RBI has been pared from 90 per cent to 80 per cent for three months.

Government relief package and RBI steps have Positive effect in the long term on GDP of country. Effect of these measures seen in the economy after the June 20 and recovery in the economy expected after the month of September 20.

India imported crude oil worth \$112 billion in FY19. A one dollar fall in crude oil price results in reducing country's import bill by almost Rs 2,900 crore while a rupee fall in value of currency against dollar results in increases spending by upto rs 2700 crore.

If the price remains around \$24 for most parts of FY 2021, import bill could reach its all time low in many many years. The potential is it could fall to \$64 billion in FY 21, the same as FY16 when crude prices slipped below \$26 a barrel.

Current rates of supply and demand mean inventories will increase by 1.8 billion barrels over the first half of 2020. With only an estimated 1.6 billion barrels of storage capacity still available, producers will be forced to cut output because by June there'll be no place left to put the unwanted crude.

Pakistan banned imports of crude and fuels because its storage sites are full.

We have to salute Personnel of State police, Doctors, Nurses, Grocery shop vendors, Milkman, Vegetable Vendors and all the people who involved in essential services.

As a Citizen of this country we have to support lockdown because Human life comes first and Wealth comes next. Loss of GDP recoverable but loss of Human life can not be recovered.

सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः

THE FINAL DIAGNOSIS: BY ARTHUR HAILEY

CA Jagrutkumar Avinash Anjaria
B.Com., FCA, DISA(ICAI)

As I begin to write for this new section of the Branch Newsletter "My Favourite Book," I also find myself in a dilemma that any reader would find himself in; which book to select as your favourite! Almost without exception there will be many contenders each with a case that can not be easily dismissed in favour of any other. Moreover, writing is always more difficult than reading, so the next part of the dilemma, after selecting the book, is; what to write and how to write!

The dilemma of selection is not totally new or unknown to a reader. Such a dilemma also presents itself more or less in a similar manner while one selects the book for reading. So, one may be guided by the process that helps one select a particular book to read. Generally, while selecting a book to read, people are likely to check a number of boxes and select the book accordingly. The two important check boxes (there may be innumerable check boxes, different for each person), one is the state of mind you are in at the time of selection or the context or circumstances that are foremost in your mind and thinking. The second is, the Author.

While selecting a book to write about, the context in which I was to write about it did play an important or let us say, defining role. I was conscious that I was writing in a professional kind of a publication and it will be better if I am able to show some kind of a relation or relevance of the book with the overall environment of the profession that the readers (and I as well), belong to. In short, if the book can be presented in a way that its relevance to the profession is unmistakable, it may strike a better chord with the reader.

The other thing is the Author. The Author of the Book "THE FINAL DIAGNOSIS" is ARTHUR HAILEY, who is a well know and well respected author in his own right. I was introduced to this author by my father when I was in my late teens or may be early twenties. The author's specialty lies in the fact that he writes stories set in an activity specific or shall we say industry specific settings and during the course of the story he covers most of the typical as well as special situations that may arise in that activity or

industry. The list of his work includes The Airport (aviation industry), The Hotel (Hotel industry), The Money Changers (Banking and Finance industry), Overload (Power generation and distribution), The Wheels (Transport industry), The Evening News (Journalism), The Strong Medicine (Pharmaceutical industry), In High Places (Politics). As it happens, this trait of the writer also has a pretty direct relation to what we as the auditors are expected to do upfront in any of our audit assignments; understand the organization of the client, right! The way the writer narrates different situations and flow of events, I now come to think, that it may, indirectly, have an enabling effect on our thinking and understanding process while we try and understand the flow of events and activity of the organization that we are going to audit. At least, it may indirectly help by expanding the scope of our ability to visualize as well as understand and accept the likely flow of events and their context.

After passing through the process of thinking detailed above, I selected the book THE FINAL DIAGNOSIS, written by ARTHUR HAILEY.

The story is set in the background of a Hospital, a middle sized hospital, not too small, reasonably large, located not in a mega city, but in a mid-sized city or a large town, some kind of a district headquarter kind of a location. The story essentially is of a “senior” pathologist (65+ years of age) and a “young” pathologist (31 years of age) who joins as his deputy and ultimately goes on to succeed him as the head of the Pathology Department at the Hospital. During the course of the story we come across various types of professionals, an elderly doctor, a middle aged director of medical board, a couple of intern doctors, a couple of technicians, an administrator, a chairman of board of trustees, an old and wealthy trustee, a number of expert doctors and at least three to four personal stories, two of them definite love stories, one successful and one a failure and a couple of relationships which remain undecided till the story rests.

I don't intend to tell the story in detail. As explained earlier, I will just try and highlight the points that touched my mind and heart and which I could relate to our profession to some extent, at times very nearly, at times in a far fetch or round about manner.

The story is about a profession that is "devoid of glamour," is relegated to the basement of the hospital, to a dark, gloomy place. A profession on which all the other branches within the profession depend greatly, but that profession is paid 5-7 times less than the other branches. The profession that gives the FINAL DIAGNOSIS, both as the problem occurs and after it is over. The name of the profession is PATHOLOGY (Or is it AUDITING!!!!)

You just can't keep MANAGEMENT out of ANYTHING! What happens when a technically conscious professional is vested with ADMINISTRATIVE responsibility as well! How the contradicting demands of technical excellence as practical considerations clash within his conscious. The story has one character to portray this dilemma, the character of the Director of Medical Board which administers the technical side of the profession at the hospital. It is this mixture of technical competence and management techniques that the character has to manage, is interesting and educating. The character is present all through the story and keeps facing one situation after the other where the practicality of management and demands of technical excellence contradict, at times, mildly, at times in most serious of ways. The character has a lot in it that may get us thinking deeply and ask ourselves, isn't this relevant to our profession as well?

The story establishes 3 principled pillars of medical profession; Service, Training and Research. Don't they apply to our profession as well? Particularly Services, and the education, off course, they do.

The story demonstrates how the profession of medicine trains its students. The story has a variety of setting where a surgeon while performing an operation talks through his procedure for the benefit of intern doctor assisting in the operation, how nurses are educated while carrying out autopsies, how a pathologist asks his intern to inspect a sample and asks for his opinion and discusses with him the observations. Nothing of this is done in a manner which may suggest that the author tries to tell us about how the teaching takes place at hospitals. Everything is woven in the story in a smooth and seamless manner. It is only when we try to analyse the book to write on it do we realise the relevance of it with reference to how you treat your understudy in a professional setup. We also train our students! Do we need to learn anything from the profession of medicine! Read the book and find an answer for yourself.

Professions always carry a kind of tussle between FRESHERS' BOOKISH KNOWLEDGE and that of AN EXPERIENCED PROFESSIONAL. This silent and uneven tussle is the soul or essence of this story. The story has two elderly professionals. Around one of them is the whole story evolves and revolves, the other has quite a limited role and is there mostly as an antidote to the main elderly professional.

Let us talk about the other elderly doctor in the story. Even at the fag end of his career, at the age of 65+, that doctor loves his work, keeps himself and his knowledge sharp and up to date. He is as good as any young doctor when it comes to keeping pace with ever developing field of knowledge and innovation. That elderly doctor loves and enjoys his work a lot but is not adamant to cling to it at any cost. He is not "proud" of his "experience in years" to the extent of "excusing" or even "tolerating" his lack of competence. He is a surgeon himself and had promised to himself that the day his hand will waver ever so slightly on the operation table, the day on which he has a slightest of doubt on his judgment; he will quit the profession immediately. As the story develops, while handling one of the turning points in the story, just for a few seconds, he feels "dizzy" while he is preparing for an operation. The doctor keeps the promise he had made to himself and immediately calls another doctor to carry out the operation and plays the role of an assistant in the operation and leaves the profession immediately after the operation. This is the pinnacle of professional attitude, to know the exact time to call it a day! While he is assisting the other surgeon in the surgery, there are a couple of situations when this "retired" doctor feels the difference between being at the helm and being on the sideline, being a spectator. The way he handles the transition, is very touching.

Now the main character of the story, the elderly pathologist who is a good and close friend of the other elderly doctor we just talked about in the preceding para. This pathologist is a complete contrast to that other doctor. As he appears in the story for most of the time, he comes across as a jaded professional who is overwhelmed by the demands of professional plus administrative duties that he has to handle as the head of the pathology department. He also seems to love his position of power. Even though he is tired, he is over worked, he does not seem to like the idea of being helped,

he resents the idea of being given an assistant. He is conscious of his "experience" to such an extent that not only does he care to keep abreast of new developments in the professions, he goes on to dismiss anything that he does not know or is not aware as insignificant. Naturally, he has a very low opinion for "procedures" and he dislikes a newly recruited young technician for his enthusiasm with procedures and ideas, he summarily dismisses them as "bookish" and puts the young technician in his place. As he heads the most vital of the departments, the pathology, on which almost all the departments of the hospital depend, the department that gives the FINAL DIAGNOSIS, his incompetence in administrative area causes a great discomfort in the hospital. However, a wealthy trustee on the Board is his good friend and that prevents the hospital administration to disturb him to any great extent. This is where those dilemmas of balancing management and technical considerations arise. As things become unbearable, he has to agree to an assistant. Story goes on to develop into a number of situations where the elderly doctor commits grave errors of omission and commission on technical as well as administrative matters. The whole of the story revolves around these errors and gradual realization by him of what is wrong with himself. A time comes when there is no option left for the administration but to ask for his resignation. The elderly doctor, sobered by the realization of his shortcomings and its effect on the hospital, agrees to it. At this precise moment, a crisis erupts in the hospital in the form of an outbreak of infection. The situation gets so grave that all other decisions are put on hold. Here, the elderly pathologist redeems himself by his sharp decision making and his skills honed up by all those years of experience. He brings the hospital out of the crisis. Now, everybody looks at him with a different eye. He gains his due respect. We come to know now how innovative he was in his younger days, how ahead of his time he was a few decades back, the modernization that he had introduced at the hospital. All these happened so far back in time that there were only a handful of witnesses in the staff now. Now, after all these "twists in the tail," what happens to him? Does he stay? NO. He does leave. Not only does he leave, he now leaves not as a loser, not with a disgrace. He carries back home, with his belongings, the "respect" of his new deputy, the deputy who happens to be a genius, who happened to be extremely upset with this "old fashioned, stubborn and incompetent" professional. To cap it all, the young deputy finds out for himself that on one last case of malignancy, where

even outside experts had difference of opinion, where the young deputy had an opinion different from the of the elderly doctor, the FINAL DIAGNOSIS that the elderly doctor had to make, the elderly doctor was right and the deputy, wrong!

There are a few touching paras at the end of the book when the elderly doctor comes to gather his belongings. His deputy, who now takes his place, informs him that he was right on that last diagnosis. At this point, the words that the senior doctor had to offer are the words that every profession should frame and put them right in front of his chair: The words are:

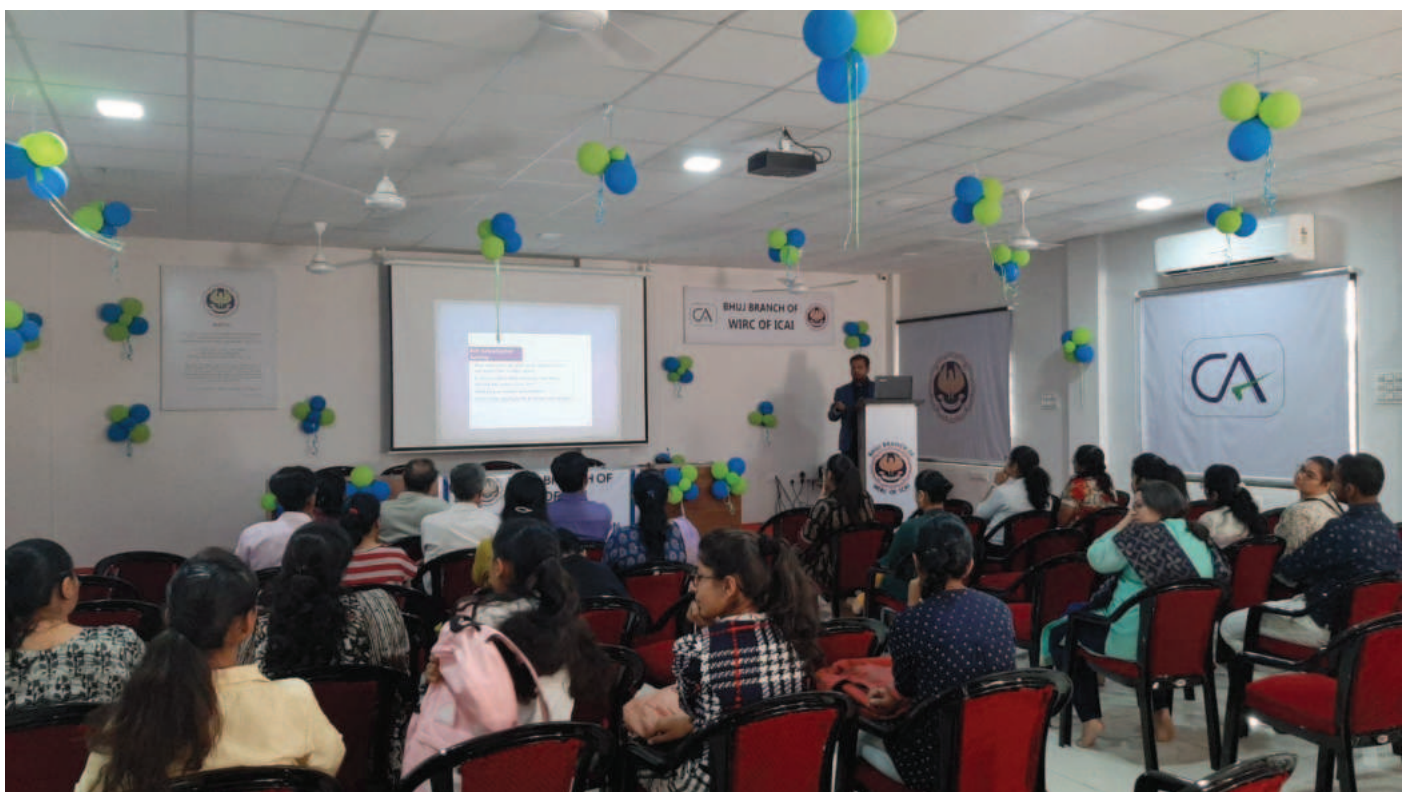
“You’re young,” Pearson said. “You’re full of spice and vinegar—that’s good. You know your stuff too. You’re up to date— you know things that I never did, never will now. Take my advice and try to keep it that way. It’ll be tough to do; make no mistake about it.” He waved toward the desk he had just vacated. “You’ll sit on that chair and the phone will ring, and it’ll be the administrator—talking about budgets. Next minute one of the lab staff will want to quit; and you’ll have to smooth that out. And the doctors will come in, and they’ll want this bit of information and that.” The old man smiled thinly. “Then you’ll get the salesman—the man with the unbreakable test tube and the burner that never goes out. And when you’re through seeing him there’ll be another and another and another. Until at the end of a day you’ll wonder what happened to it and what you’ve accomplished, what you’ve achieved.” Pearson stopped and Coleman waited. He sensed that in his words the old pathologist was reliving a part of his own past. He went on, “That’s the way the next day can go, and the next, and the one after that. Until you find a year has slipped by, and another, and another. And while you’re doing all this you’ll send other people on courses to hear about the new things in medicine—because you can’t take time out to go yourself. And you’ll quit investigation and research; and because you work so hard, you’ll be tired at night, and you won’t feel like reading textbooks. And then suddenly, one day, you’ll find everything you knew is out of date. That’s when it’s too late to change.” Emotion-charged, the voice faltered. Pearson put a hand on Coleman’s arm. He said imploringly, “Listen to an old man who’s

been through it all, who made the mistake of falling behind. Don't let it happen to you! Lock yourself in a closet if you have to! Get away from the phone and the files and paper, and read and learn and listen and keep up to date! Then they can never touch you, never say, 'He's finished, all washed up; he belongs to yesterday.' Because you'll know as much as they do—and more. Because you'll have experience to go with it . . .”

Any discussion on this story will be incomplete if we do not talk about a special type of character, the young pathologist who comes as a deputy to the main character, the elderly pathologist. Apart from his role in the story line as being in the immediate conflict with the failings of the elderly pathologist, his character is depicted in a very special manner from the angle of a special kind of a professional. This man is an exceptionally talented student and professional. The author has devoted a whole chapter to describe the dilemma that such exceptionally talented people face in study, profession and maybe even in society. He is depicted as someone trying to shatter his own sense of superiority which he legitimately has, due to his talent and competence. This talent and competence makes it difficult for him to bear any incompetence. The result is, he gets disconnected with the people around him. One of his teachers draws his attention to this. Acting on this, the young man begins to walk on a path of “self mortification,” that is, he begins to engage in activities which undermine his talents, begins to hide his competence, takes up things he is not good at, refuses anything where there are more probabilities to excel. It was this thinking that makes him select this hospital which was third or fourth in the list in terms of name and fame and was paying him about half of the salary that the best possible option on the list was offering him. This characteristic of this character makes an interesting and thought provoking reading.

I don't exactly remember when I read this book for the first time, it must be around 30 years ago, may be anytime between 1988 to 1993. I am also not sure if I read it in Gujarati first or was it the original English. I have read it at least couple of times more. I certainly read it in the manner I have described here in my second or third reading. I hope I have been able to do justice to the book and the writer, and off course, to those who happen to read this piece of writing.

WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION



WOMEN'S DAY CELEBRATION



HOLI CELEBRATION



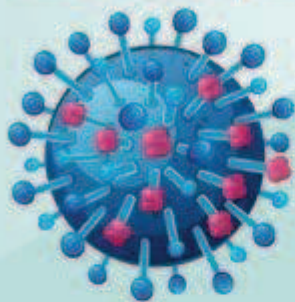
HOLI CELEBRATION



PREPARE, BUT DON'T PANIC!

NOVEL CORONAVIRUS

(COVID-19)



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SIMPLE STEPS TO PREVENT CORONAVIRUS

Do's



Wash your hands frequently using soap or use hand sanitizer



Cover your face with handkerchief while sneezing and coughing



Throw used tissues into closed bins immediately



See a doctor if you feel unwell, wear a mask while visiting a doctor



For health-related query, call 011-23978046



Avoid participating in large gatherings

Don'ts



Have a close contact with anyone, if you're experiencing cough and fever



Touch your eyes, nose and mouth



Spit in public