

Income from Salary

5 to 8 marks

Lucky Page No.: 327.

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* section 15: charging section

Income is taxable under the Head salary if there is employee employer relationship [master - servant relationship].

Contract of service → salary

contract for service → PGBP

Salary Received by MP, MLA, MLC → Taxable under IFOS

salary received by partner from partnership firm → Taxable under PGBP.

Notes :-

1) salary is taxable on the basis of due or received whichever is earlier.

2) salary is taxable even in case of part-time job like employee working with two employers.

3) salary forgone → It is taxable since it is application of Income.

4) salary surrendered to central government → It is not taxable.

5) Any amount received before ^{the} joining job, after ~~leaving~~ leaving the job is always taxable under the Head salary & it is known as profit in lieu of salary.

In this topic, we have to find out salary income of employee.

Statement of salary

particular	₹
Basic salary (Note-1)	xxx
Dearness Allowance (D.A.) (Note-2)	xxx
commission (Note-3)	xxx
Bonus (Note-4)	xxx
Advance salary / Arrears salary (Note-5)	xxx
Gratuity (Note-6)	xxx
pension (Note-7)	xxx
Leave salary (Note-8)	xxx
Allowances (Note-9)	xxx
provident Fund (Note-10)	xxx
Voluntary Retirement compensation (VRS) (Note-11)	xxx
Super Annuation fund (Note-12)	xxx
Retrenchment compensation (Note-13)	xxx
perquisite (Note-14)	xxx
Gross salary	xxx
Less : deduction u/s 16:	
1. professional Tax (Note-15)	(xxx)
2. Entertainment Allowance (Note-16)	(xxx)
3. Standard deduction (Note-17)	(xxx)
Net salary	xxx

Note-1: Basic salary :-

It is a base salary of employee. It is fully taxable. If net basic salary is given then we have to convert into ~~net~~ gross basic salary.

Note - 2 : Dearness Allowance (D.A.)

D.A. is fully taxable whether it is 'interms' or 'not in terms'.

D.A. interms means, D.A. which is forming part of retirement benefit calculation. In all the retirement benefit calculation formulas D.A. is considered only if it 'interms'.

If nothing is given about D.A. then assume it is 'not interms'.

Commission : Note - 3 -

It is fully taxable whether commission is based on turnover or not.

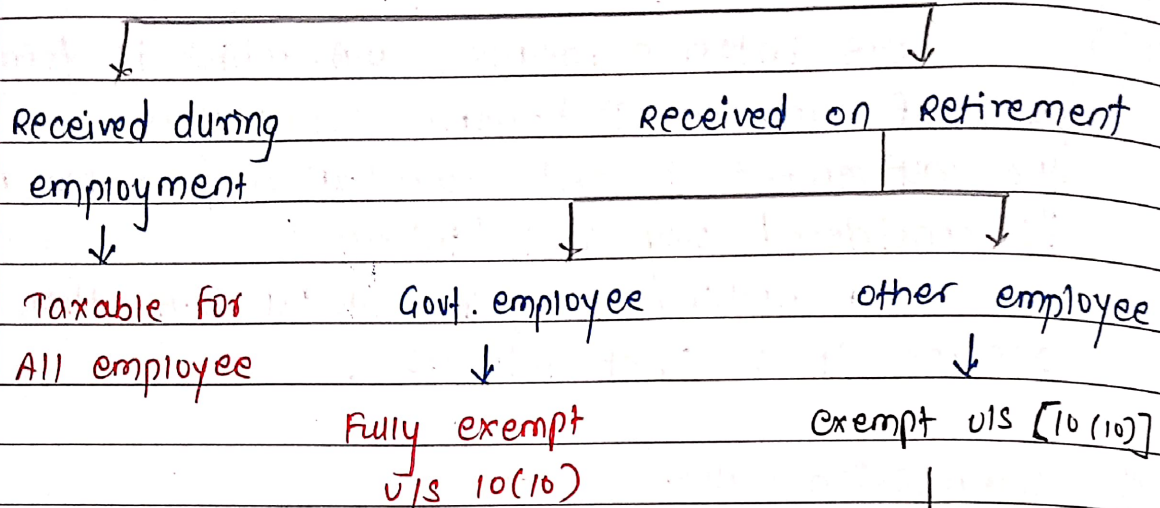
Note - 4 : Bonus - It is fully taxable on receipt basis. If only bonus declared is given then it should be ignored. If in the question only Bonus is given then assume it is received & it is taxable.

Note - 5 : Advance salary
It means salary received in advance. It is taxable on receipt basis. If advance against salary or only advance is given then it should be ignored because it is treated as loan.

• Arrear salary :-

It means salary under dispute or increase of salary retrospectively. It is taxable in the year of receipt.

Note - 6 : Gratuity -



POGA EE
[covered by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972]

Non POGA

Exempt

i) $15/26 \times \text{salary p.m.} \times \text{No. of years of completion of service}$

ii) Actual amt. Recd.

iii) max. 200000

Exempt

i) $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Avg salary p.m} \times \text{No. of year of completion of services}$

ii) Actual Amt. Recd

iii) max. 2000000

★ Salary per month

latest Basic salary xx

D.A. (Both) xx

xx

Average salary per month

Avg. Basic salary last 10 months xxx

Avg. D.A. (Terms) of -11- xx

Avg. T/o commission of -11- xx

xx

excluding month of Retirement (10 months)

NOTE :-

1) In case of POGA employee & If fraction of month is more than 6 months then it should be rounded off.

- e.g →
- ① 26 years + 7 months = 27 years
 - ② 26 years + 6 months = 26 years
 - ③ 26 years + 4 months = 26 years

2) In case of non-POGA employee fraction should be ignored.

- e.g →
- ① 26 years + 11 months = 26 years
 - ② 26 years + 4 months = 26 years
 - ③ 26 years + 6 months = 26 years

pg = 21

Q-4

PR 24-25 AT 25-26

(A) He is private employee & covered by POGA 1972
computation of taxable Gratuity

Actually Gratuity received 1500000
Less: exempt U/S 10(10)

i) $15/26 \times \text{salary pm} \times \text{no. of years of completion of service}$

$15/26 \times 60000 \times 27 \text{ years}$ 934615

ii) Actual amt received 1500000

iii) max. 2000000 (934615)

Taxable Amt. 565385

salary pm.

Basic salary 50000

D.A. (Both) 10000

60000

PY 24-25 AY 25-26

(B) He is private employee & not covered by POGA, 1972
computation of Taxable gratuity

Actual Gratuity Received 1500000

(-) Exempt u/s 10(10)

i) $\frac{1}{2} \times \text{Avg salary pm} \times \text{No. of years of completion of service}$

$\frac{1}{2} \times 66000 \times 26 \text{ years} = 858000$

ii) Actual amt. Recd. 1500000

iii) max. 2000000 2000000 (858000)

Taxable gratuity 642000

Average Basic salary of last 10 months : 50000

- " - D.A. (T) - " - (10000 x 60%) 6000

- " - T/O commission - " -

$12000000 \times 1\% = \frac{120000}{12 \text{ m}} = 10k$ 10000
66000

(C) He is Government employee.

Gratuity Received 1500000

(-) Exempt u/s 10(10) (1500000)

Notes :-

1) If Gratuity received from more than 1 employer in the same p.y. then maximum exemption can be claimed is ₹ 2000000

2) If Gratuity already received by employee from earlier employer in earlier p.y. and in the current p.y. he received gratuity from other employer then limit of ₹ 2000000 is reduced by exemption claimed earlier.