

Eg:- Suppose total EE as on 1/4/24 were 100, 20 New EE joined and 15 EE left during PY. In this case dedn allowed on salary paid to 5 employees.

* Conditions *

- 1) Salary should be paid by A/c payee cheque / A/c Payee D.D / ECS.
- 2) Salary should not be more than ₹ 25000 per month.
- 3) EE employed atleast 240 days in PY (in case of manufacture of footwear or leather or apparel 150 days).
- 4) EE should participate in RPF.

— Notes —

- 1) If EE is employed during PY for less than 150 days, 240 days but employed for period of 240d or 150d in Next year then he shall be deemed to have been employed in NY and accordingly Assessee entitled for dedn of 30% of Additional employee cost in the NY.
- 2) Dedn under this section allowed only if BOA is audited of the Assessee and Audit report should be submitted upto date given u/s 44AB.

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MRA

PY 25-26 AY 26-27

Part A

Computation of dedn v/s 80JJAA

Additional EE's cost

$$24000 \text{ pm} \times 12 \text{ months} \times 75 \text{ EE's} = 21600000$$

$$\text{Dedn v/s 80JJAA} :- 21600000 \times 30\% = 6480000$$

- Note -

- 1) Since casual worker do not participate in RPF so dedn not allowed on salary paid to casual worker
- 2) Employee employed on 1/5/2025 are not eligible for dedn because salary p.m is more than ₹ 25000.
- 3) 100 regular workers employed on 1/9/2025 are not treated as additional employees because they work for less than 240 days.

Part B

engaged in
If MRA manufacture of footwear then 100 regular employee employed on 1/9/2025 are also eligible for dedn because they work for 150 days or more in PY 25-26

$$\text{Additional EE's cost} :- 21600000 + 16800000$$

$$(100 \text{ EE's} \times 24000 \times 7 \text{ months})$$

$$= 3,84,00,000$$

$$\text{Dedn Amt} = 38400000 \times 30\%$$

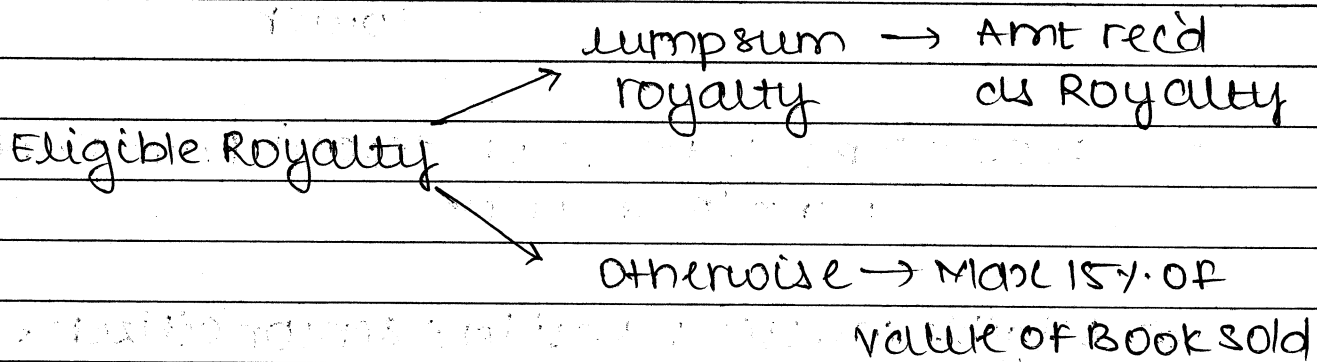
$$= 1,15,20,000$$

— Sec 80QQB :- Royalty from Books of literary, Artistic, Scientific Nature

a) Eligible Assessee :- Resident Individual

b) Amt of Deduction :- (i) Eligible Royalty Recd
(ii) Max 300000

whichever is lower



— Sec 80RRB :- Royalty from Patent

a) Eligible Assessee :- Resident Individual

b) Amt of Deduction :- (a) Royalty Recd
(b) Max 300000

whichever is lower

— Notes for Sec 80QQB and 80RRB :-

If Royalty is earned from outside India then dedn is allowed only if such royalty amt brought

in India in convertible Foreign exchange within 6 months from the end of PY or time allowed by RBI.

— SEC 80TTA :- Interest on saving A/c from Bank / Co-op Bank / Post Office

a) Eligible Assessee :- Individual / HUF

b) Amt of Deduction :-

(i) Interest Amt	xxx
↓ (ii) Max 10000	xxx
whichever is lower	xxx

— SEC 80TTB :- Interest on deposit from Bank / Co-op Bank / Post Office

a) Eligible Assessee :- Resident senior citizen.

b) Amt of Deduction :-

(i) Interest Amt	xxx
↓ (ii) Max 50000	xxx
whichever is lower	xxx

— Note —

Dedn under this sec is claimed by senior citizen then he is not eligible for dedn u/s 80TTA.

ALTERNATE MINIMUM TAX:- (AMT)

AMT is applicable to All Assessee except company.

Sec 115JC:- Income Tax payable by any person higher of

- (i) Income Tax payable as per Normal Provision of Income Tax xxx
- (ii) 18.5% of Adjusted Total Income xxx
[surcharge (if applicable) + 4%]

NOTE:-

1. Calculation of ATA

Total income (NTD) as per Normal Provision of Income

Tax xxx

Add:- (i) Dedn u/s 10AA (SEZ) xxx

(ii) Dedn u/s 35AD (14 Business) xxx

(iii) Dedn u/s 80JJA, 80QQB, 80RRB) xxx

xxx

(-): Depn allowable as per sec 32 assuming

that dedn u/s 35AD was not allowed on

the Assets on which dedn u/s 35A claimed (xxx)

ATA xxx

xxx

NOTE:-

AMT is applicable only when Assessee claim dedn u/s

35AD, 10AA, 80QQB, 80RRB or 80JJA.

- 2) AMT is not applicable if ATI is upto ₹ 20 lakhs in case of Individual, HUF, AOP, BOI, ATP.

3) AMT not applicable if Assessee pay tax as per SEC 115BAC

- SEC 115JD = AMT credit.

1) If AMT is more than Normal tax then excess shall be treated as AMT credit

2) AMT credit can be carry forward for 15AYs

3) AMT cr. can be set off in the year in which Normal Income tax is more than AMT.

4) AMT cr. is allowed to set off to the extent of difference between Normal tax and AMT.

5) AMT cr. can be set off even in the year in which AMT is not applicable.

A.Y	Normal Tax	AMT (At 18.5%)	Assessee required to pay	Amt credit Adjusted	Actual paid	Amt cred
A.Y 24-25	500000	800000	800000	—	800000	300000
A.Y 25-26	700000	900000	900000	—	900000	500000
A.Y 26-27	600000	450000	600000	150000	450000	350000
A.Y 27-28	800000	900000	900000	—	900000	450000
A.Y 28-29	1000000	600000	1000000	400000	600000	50000
A.Y 29-30	1200000	700000	1200000	50000	1150000	—

Ex: Mr Ravi (age 32 yrs) and Kavi (36 yrs) are Resident Ind. From following information calculate rebate u/s 87A and Tax liability for AY 2026-27

Particular	Ravi	Kavi
	(Opt out from Sec 115BAC)	(Opted Sec 115BAC)
STCG 111A	80000	240000
LTCG 112A	130000	450000
Salary and HP Income (computed)	280000	510000
Total Income	490000	1200000
Computation of Tax liability		
Tax on STCG 111A	16000	48000
Tax on LTCG 112A	625	40625
Tax on Balance Income	1500	5500
Total	18125	94125
Less:- Rebate u/s 87A	18125	94125
Ravi :- 17500 or 12500, whichever is lower	(12500)	
Kavi :- 5500 or 60000, whichever is lower		(5500)
	5625	88625
Add:- HEC @ 4%	225	3545
Net Tax liability	5850	92170

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Mr X

PY 25-26, AY 26-27

Part A - Assessee opted out from sec 115BAC [sec 115BAC Not Applicable]

computation of Total Income

	₹	₹
Profit and gain from Business & Profession		
(i) Warehousing facility for Agri produce [Profit]	10500000	
less:- Dedn u/s 35AD		
[7500000 - 1000000] (6500000 × 100%) land	6500000	4000000
(ii) Profit from SEZ unit		4000000
Gross Total Income		8000000

less:- Deduction u/c VI A

10AA → 50% Export Profit
(7th yr of operation)

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \text{PCBP of SEZ unit} \times \frac{\text{Export T/O}}{\text{Total T/O}} \\
 & 4000000 \times \frac{8000000}{10000000} = 3200000 \times 50\% \quad (1600000) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \text{Dedn} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad = 1600000
 \end{aligned}$$

Total Income (NTI)

6400000

computation of Tax liability

upto 250000		
> 250000 upto 500000	15%	12500
> 500000 upto 1000000	20%	100000
> 1000000 upto 6400000	30%	1620000
		<u>1732500</u>
Add: surcharge @ 10%		173250
		<u>1905750</u>
Add: HEC @ 4%		76230
		<u>1981980</u>

calculation of AMT

calculation of Adjusted Total Income (ATI)

Total Income	6400000
Add: Dedn u/s 35AD	6500000
Dedn u/s 10AA	<u>1600000</u>
	14500000
Less: Depn Allowable if sec 35AD Not claimed	
(6500000 × 10%)	(650000)
ATI	<u>13850000</u>

Tax on ATI

$$13850000 \times 18.5\% = 2562250$$

$$\text{Add: surcharge @ 15\%} \quad \underline{384338}$$

$$2946588$$

$$\text{Add: HEC @ 4\%}$$

$$117864$$

AMT

$$\underline{3064452}$$

— Notes —

Since AMT is more than Normal Tax so Assessee require to pay AMT i.e. 3064452

$$\text{Amt credit :- } (3064450 - 1981980)$$

$$= 1082470$$

IF 115BAC follow, then AMT Not apply.

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Part B:- Assessee opted default tax regime sec 115BAC

Computation of Total Income & Tax liability

Part B:- Assessee opted default tax regime sec 115BAC

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Part B:- Assessee opted default tax regime sec 115BAC

Profit from warehousing facility 10500000

(-) Depn u/s 32 (6500000 x 10%) 650000 9850000

Profit from SEZ units 400000

Total Income (TI)/NTI 13850000

Part B:- Assessee opted default tax regime sec 115BAC

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Conclusion:- Since Tax as per Normal Provision is lower than tax as per default tax regime u/s 115BAC so Assessee should opt out from Default Tax Regime u/s 115BAC and pay tax as per Normal /old taxation regime

Teacher's Signature:.....