



The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

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NEWS LETTER

THE ANANTAPUR BRANCH OF SIRC OF ICAI

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EDITORIAL

Taxes are the prices to be paid by the citizens to the respective countries to be termed as true citizens of such countries. Normally, taxes are levied by the respective governments on the subjects of their respective countries basically to meet the expenses for the welfare of the people. The taxes to be collected are normally from those people who earn substantial income (or) who manufactures goods (or) who renders services. These taxes may be either direct taxes (or) indirect taxes. At present, in our country, there are various taxes like Central Sales Tax, Central Excise, VAT, Entry tax, Octroi and Service Tax besides Income Tax and Customs. Because of so many number of different taxes, there are two basic difficulties like heavy burden of payment of tax on the tax payers and less number of tax payers who are promptly paying taxes and many areas are not properly tapped for collection of taxes. In other words, there is a leakage of revenue by way of taxes. In order to streamline and rationalize the tax structure and to widen the tax base, our government has decided to introduce GST, most probably from 01.4.2017. GST is basically a consumption based tax/levy based on the "Principle of Destination" i.e., GST is applicable on goods and services at the place where final/actual consumption happens.

The transition period is very crucial as always there will be hurdles in adopting new systems by leaving the old methods.

Some of the bottlenecks expected to be in the implementation of GST like

- How far the central and state governments are prepared to implement?
- Is the government machinery efficient to adopt such a big change?
- Whether the tax payers are prepared to accept the change?
- How manufacturers, traders and final customers are affected?
- Will GST help small business community?
- Finally, what will be the impact on the revenue of state and central governments?

Probably, these hurdles may be overcome because of lean and simple tax structure, the entire Indian market will be a unified market, less number of tax departments which may lead to less corruption, Unorganized sector will come under tax regime, many business entities will come under tax system thus widening the tax base which may lead to better and more tax revenue collections and finally, in the long run, the lower tax burden could translate into lower prices on goods for consumers.

Let us hope that introduction and implementation of GST will help in getting a transparent and corruption free tax administration.

**With Best Wishes,
CA D.Aravind Rama
Chairman
News letter Committee
Anantapur branch of SIRC of ICAI**



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

Dear Members,

HAPPY 70th INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Indian Accountancy profession has consolidated itself internationally to register its wise, strong and empowering global presence. Today, the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India produces world-class professionals who along with the desired IT and Soft skills are professionally competent and fit to work in and for international economies in multicultural environment. Well diversified, structured, and broad CA curriculum, which is updated periodically to meet the demands of changed and complex business environment hones their analytical and multitasking abilities, and time management skills.

The reviving economy, fast-paced globalization and expansion of various sectors are offering a deluge of professional opportunities for the members. Indian accounting reforms consequent to implementation of IFRS Convergence and new prospects emerging in the wake of Companies Act 2013, XBRL, Integrated Reporting, IT Systems, etc., Accountancy is today one of the most significant segments of the expanding economy and the future of the accountancy Profession is very promising.

Let us think big and consolidate our skills, energies and strengths to become bigger and better. The future belongs to us, so, let's continue our march towards a glorious and prosperous tomorrow and prove our worth as an indispensable **"Complete business solution provider"** of the modern day business.

Brighter Economy Means More Professional Opportunities: There is good news for India's economy. The India Meteorological Department has predicted an 'above normal' monsoon this year, which is set to break the cycle of two straight drought years and help revive economy. As you are aware, though the farm sector contributes 15% to India's GDP, it employs more than 50% of its workforce. To complement this emerging good trend, the industrial output growth rebounded in February while the retail inflation has eased in March to a six-month low; reveal the latest data released by Central Statistics Office. The index of industrial production

rose an annual 2% in February after three months of contraction while retail inflation rose an annual 4.8% in March, slower than 5.3% in February. Meanwhile, the International Monetary Fund, in its World Economic Outlook, has also stated that India remains a bright spot against the backdrop of a sluggish global economy and will expand by 7.5% in 2016. As you will appreciate, brighter prospects of growth in economy mean more opportunities for us professionals to serve the Nation. Let's help our government and stakeholders in the combined efforts towards economic growth of the country for the benefit of all.

MCA Notifies Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016: Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 (CARO 2016) vide its Notification no. S.O. 1228(E) dated 29th March, 2016. This Order supersedes the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2015 dated 10th April, 2015 and shall be applicable for the financial year commencing on or after 1st April, 2015. The new CARO 2016, which brings in mandatory reporting by the Statutory Auditors, aims to make reporting under this order more contemporary and valuable for corporate stakeholders. It strengthens the corporate governance and evolves transparency in functioning of the corporates.

We are conducting the following Programmes in August/September, 2016.:

- (i) 20.08.2016 : Member's one Day 6 Hours CPE Seminar on Goods and Service Tax (GST) and Tax Audit & Income Tax Related Issues & Recent case Laws by CA Hari Ganesh (PWC) and CA Nagaraju (PWC) Chennai respectively.
- (ii) 27.08.2016 : Members & CA students TALLY Training Programme from 10AM to 1 PM.
- (iii) 03.09.2016 : Investors Awareness Programme from 4 PM to 6.30 PM

I request all the members to attend the above programmes along with your CA Article Students in particular for programmes (i) and (ii) without fail. I solicit your gracious Presence and cooperation for the success of our branch activities always.

“Happiness is a butterfly, which when pursued is always just beyond your grasp, but

Which, if you will sit down quietly, may alight upon you”. Says Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Some times instead of pushing, one just needs to wait for the correct moment.

Best wishes.

**CA.Dr.A.G.VENUGOPAL REDDY
CHAIRMAN**

KNOW YOUR ETHICS

- Whether a member in practice will be liable, if he fails to disclose a material fact known to him which is not disclosed in a financial statement, but disclosure of which is necessary to make the financial statement not misleading?

Yes, as per Clause (5) of part I of second schedule to the Chartered Accountants act, 1949, a member in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he fails to disclose a material fact known to him which is not disclosed in a financial statement, but disclosure of which is necessary to make the financial statement not misleading.

- Whether the Chartered Accountant who is appointed as a liquidator of a company can do the audit of that company?

No, Clause (4) of part I of the second schedule to the Chartered Accountants act, 1949 and Regulations framed there under may be referred in this regard.

- Can an auditor write the book of accounts of the auditee?

No, Council directions under Clause (4) of part I of the second schedule to the Chartered Accountants act, 1949 prescribes that an auditor is not permitted to write the book of accounts of his auditee clients. Undertaking assignment of accounting and book keeping in case of companies Act, 2013, is prohibited to be done simultaneously by the auditor.

- Whether a member in practice will be liable if he fails to report a material mis-statement known to him to appear in a financial statement with which he is concerned in a professional capacity?

Yes, as per Clause (6) of part I of second schedule to the Chartered Accountants act, 1949, a member in practice shall be deemed to be guilty of professional misconduct, if he fails to report a material mis-statement known to him to appear in a financial statement with which he is concerned in a professional capacity.



CASE LAWS

- ✓ Capital gains-Capital assets-Transactions of purchase and sale of agricultural lands

Jitendra Panraj Sonigara v. ACIT 2015 TaxPub(DT) 3149 (pune 'B'-Trib)

Relied: Decision in Krishna kumar K.Goyal's case vide ITA no.1299/PN/2012.

Assessee treated the surplus earned on sale of agricultural lands was a capital receipt exempt from tax since the agricultural lands in question do not fall within the meaning of expression "Capital asset" in terms of sec.2(14)(iii). On the contrary, the AO as well as the CIT(A) had repelled the aforesaid stands of the assessee on the ground that the transactions of purchase and sale of agricultural lands in question undertaken by the assessee represent a trading activity and thus, the surplus was liable to be taxed as business income.

HELD: The plea of the assessee that the intention of the assessee to purchase the impugned agricultural lands was to undertake agricultural operations was not acceptable. On the contrary, the manner in which assessee has undertaken acquisition of lands, which are adjacent to each other, by way of multiple acquisition and thereafter sold the same on proximate dates to the buyer, who was also a land developer, tantamount to undertaking a trading activity and therefore, surplus on such sale was liable to be taxed as a business income. Moreover, there was no material to show that either in the past or in the subsequent years, assessee had engaged himself in any agricultural activity. Rather, the claim of the assessee of having undertaken agricultural activity on the impugned land had also been found to be factually incorrect.

- ✓ **Section 4**

Income-Capital or Revenue receipt- Subsidy on behalf of State Government

JCIT v.Colourman Dyechem p. Ltd.2015 taxpub(DT) 3998 (Guj-HC): (2015)377 ITR 411 (Guj)

Followed: Sahney Steal and Press works Ltd.v. CIT (1997) 228 ITR 253(SC)

Subsidy was sanctioned to the assessee, vide letter dated September 1992, of the Gujarat State Financial Corporation on behalf of the State government. One of conditions of subsidy was that sanctioned subsidy shall be dispersed only if unit showed increase of 25%, of the production over the existing installed capacity within one year at any point of time after implementing the expansion scheme. The assessee received subsidy after the production was commenced. The purpose of subsidy was not to buy any capital asset or for establishment of project. The AO considered subsidy received by assessee during the relevant AY as revenue receipt and taxed accordingly. CIT(A) confirmed the action of AO. Tribunal treated subsidy as capital in nature. On appeal by department,

HELD: Subsidy received by assessee during impugned AY was revenue in nature and therefore required to be included in the income of the assessee.

✓ **Section 10(14)**

Exemption under section 10(14)-Special allowance-Additional conveyance allowance to development officer of LIC

CIT v. Kishore kumar paul; 2015 Tax pub(DT) 4250 (Cal-HC): (2015) 234 taxman 154 (Cal)

Assessee was working as a Development Officer in the LIC. He had received a certain sum from his employer as additional conveyance allowance. In view of two certificates issued by the concerned branch of LIC, assessee claimed exemption u/s 10(14)(i). The AO denied exemption on the ground that notification as contemplated u/s 10(14)(i) was yet to be issued by the central government. In appeal, the CIT(A) allowed the additional conveyance as an eligible exemption u/s 10(14). In further appeal, the Tribunal upheld the order of CIT (A) Revenue submitted that as Notification no.GSR 606(E), dt. 09.06.1989 stipulates for reimbursement when expenditure is actually incurred, as expenses were not reimbursed by LIC, the assessee was not entitled for exemption. Further, it submitted that no notification had been issued by the central government as postulated u/s 10(14)(i) exempting additional conveyance allowance to a salaried employee of LIC.

HELD: As per notification dt. 09.06.1989, conveyance allowance shall qualify for deduction u/s 10(14)(i) only when there is reimbursement of the expenditure actually incurred. In instant case, there was no evidence that the expenditure was reimbursed. Further, no notification had been issued for exempting additional conveyance allowance u/s 10(14)(i). Further, as per CBDT letter dt. 01.02.2001 it was evident that additional conveyance allowance paid to the officers of LIC are not exempted u/s 10(14)(i). Therefore, the Tribunal was not justified in upholding the order of CIT (A) allowing exemption of additional conveyance allowance to assessee u/s 10(14)(i).

✓ **Section 10(23C)(vi)/(via)**

Exemption u/s 10(23C)(vi)/(via)-Educational Institution-Rejection of application for exemption.

Ram Pyari Devi Charitable Trust & Anr. V.v DGIT & Anr. 2015 Taxpub(DT) 3848 (Del-HC)

Followed: Digambar Jain Society for Child Welfare v. Director General of IT (Exemptions) (2010) 329 ITR 459 (Del).

Assessee's application for exemption u/s 10(23)(via) was rejected on ground that said provision related to hospitals and medical relief. Since assessee was running school, it was not eligible to apply in said category. Further, assessee's application for exemption u/s 10(23C)(vi) was rejected on ground that in the statement of objects there were various activities mentioned showing that assessee was not solely existing for purpose of education. Assessee filed writ of mandamus contending that merely because there were other objects mentioned in object clause of trust did not *ipso facto* imply that trust did not exist solely for educational purpose.

HELD: The requirements of sec. as laid down by the Supreme Court are:

1. Existence of an educational institution and
2. Approval of the prescribed authority for the purposes of grant of exemption for which an application in the prescribed form has been filed.

In the present case, the assessee satisfies both the tests. There is admittedly an educational institution in existence and the assessee has also moved an application in the prescribed form. Merely because some profit is generated does not *ipso facto* imply that the educational institution is existing for profit motive. The impugned order could not be sustained in as much as the Competent Authority went to the stage post grant of approval for considering whether approval could be granted in the first instance or not. It was found that the only activity of the assessee was that of running of a school and the assessee was not indulging in any activity for the purposes of profit and these were the only requirements for grant of approval. A writ of mandamus directing the respondents to grant approval to the assessee u/s 10(23C)(vi) for the AY 2011-12 onwards was issued. However it was made clear that the assessing authority could go into the question as to whether the conditions stipulated in the third proviso and the 13th proviso to sec. 10(23C)(vi) have been met and appropriate orders could be passed by the AO in accordance with law.

**Best wishes,
CA Dr. D.Harischandra Rama
Vice-Chairman**

INCOME DECLARATION SCHEME 2016 AND BENAMI TRANSACTIONS FINANCE ACT, 2016.



Undisclosed income declared not to be treated as benami transaction in certain cases:

The provisions of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) shall not apply in respect of the declaration of undisclosed income made in the form of investment in any asset, if the asset existing in the name of a benamidar is transferred to the declarant, being the person who provides the consideration for such asset, or his legal representative, within the period notified by the Central Government.

Circular No.27 of 2016 clarifications on the Income Declaration Scheme 2016 further clarifies as under:

Question No.1: In a case where the declarant gets the benami asset transferred in his name without payment of any monetary consideration to the benamidar, whether capital gains would be chargeable in the hands of benamidar consequent upon such transfer and whether the tax at source @ 1% would be deducted in such case?

→ In this case the consideration for acquisition of benami property has already been paid by the beneficial owner and the fair market value of the property has been declared by the beneficial owner under the Scheme. Since, the transfer of property from benamidar to beneficial owner is only to regularize and there will be no involvement of monetary consideration for transfer of immovable property by the benamidar in the name of the declarant, the question of capital gains in the hands of benamidar and deduction of tax at source thereon shall not arise

Sec 190 grants exemption from the provisions of Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988, if the property is transferred in name of beneficial owner by 30-9-2017. The Income Declaration Scheme, 2016, operative from 1-6-2016, with exit date 30-9-2016, entitles a person to own investments held in benami name of other persons and provides an opportunity to declare benami investments, pay tax, surcharge and penalty and safeguard such investments. As holding an investment benami's name is an offence and such investments are liable to confiscation, the scheme by Section 190 of the

Finance Act, 2016 grants immunity from the provisions of the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988.

The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amendment Bill, 2015 was introduced in Lok Sabha on May 13, 2015. The Bill seeks to amend the Benami Transactions Act, 1988. The Act prohibits benami transactions and provides for confiscating benami properties.

The Bill seeks to: (i) amend the definition of benami transactions, (ii) establish adjudicating authorities and an Appellate Tribunal to deal with benami transactions, and (iii) specify the penalty for entering into benami transactions.

The Bill also specifies certain cases will be exempt from the definition of a benami transaction. These include cases when a property is held by: (i) a member of a Hindu undivided family, and is being held for his or another family member's benefit, and has been provided for or paid off from sources of income of that family; (ii) a person in a fiduciary capacity; (iii) a person in the name of his spouse or child, and the property has been paid for from the person's income; and the Bill defines benamidar as the person in whose name the benami property is held or transferred, and a beneficial owner as the person for whose benefit the property is being held by the benamidar.

Under the Act, the penalty for entering into benami transactions is imprisonment up to three years, or a fine, or both. The Bill seeks to change this penalty to rigorous imprisonment of one year up to seven years, and a fine which may extend to 25% of the fair market value of the benami property.

The Bill also specifies the penalty for providing false information to be rigorous imprisonment of six months up to five years, and a fine which may extend to 10% of the fair market value of the benami property.

One of the advantages of the Income Declaration Scheme is possible

“Regularization of properties in Benami name.”

For the Assessee's owning benami properties, this is an opportunity to declare their assets under Income Declaration Scheme 2016 and the liability towards the tax, surcharge and penalty totaling 45% on the market value as on 01-06-2016 and file the declarations before 30-09-2016 and re transfer the said properties to their name before 30-09-2017. The Government also given time for payment i.e. 25% before 30-11-2016, 25% before 31-03-2017 and balance 50% before 30-09-2017.

Best wishes.

CA B SREENIVASA KUMAR
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT



CONCURRENT AUDIT – PART – II

Guidelines for Revenue Audit, Stock and Debtors Audit and Credit Audit

Revenue Audit, Stock and Debtors Audit and Credit Audit are one part of Concurrent Audit at present.

Obtain the latest circular which contains all charges every month. The Concurrent Auditor has to conduct,

- Revenue Audit / Income Leakage Audit,
- Stock and Debtors Audit for Major Advances.
- Credit Audit and Unit Verification / Inspection.

The above Audits have been discussed in the following Chapters:

Chapter – I

▪ **REVENUE AUDIT:**

The procedure and checklist of conducting the Audit is given below:

1. Verify all the sanction files for all types of advances made since the commencement of Concurrent Audit and see that Processing Charges are duly realized.
2. Verify that Godown Supervision Charge, Stock Inspection Charge as per Bank's circulars are realized from the borrowers enjoying cash credit limit.
3. Verify whether penal interest has been charged and realized for non / late submission stock statement as per Bank's circulars.
4. Verify whether penal interest has been charged and realized for non / late submission in QIS Statement from eligible borrowers enjoying cash credit limit.
5. Verify whether penal interest has been charged and realized in case of excess drawing, Adhoc limit borrowals accounts enjoying cash credit limit as per Bank's circulars.
6. Verify whether incidental charges are realized in inoperative SIB and C/O, accounts.

7. Verify whether interest has been charged for falling less than minimum balance in C/D and SIB accounts as per Bank's circulars
8. Verify whether incidental charges has been realized for renewal of CC accounts, Cheque Book issue charges, issue of Solvency Certificates / Other Certificates as per Bank's circulars.
9. Not only the calculation of products and arithmetical accuracy of interest (in case non computerized Branches) but the accuracy of interest rates applied by the branch in respect of different advance accounts in the computer.
10. Application of interest on drawings allowed against uncleared effects, Cheques returned unpaid, protested accounts, etc.,
11. Revenue leakage in DDs / Bills Purchased which is one of major areas of Revenue leakage.
12. Realization of commission on issue of Letter of Credit / Bank Guarantees as per Bank's circulars, verify whether commission has also been realized for extension of Letter of Credit / Bank Guarantee.
13. Interest / Commission and Remuneration in lieu of Foreign Exchange Business.
14. Payment of one time interest on Deposit Accounts particularly Term Deposits, those Term Deposits which has been paid before maturity must invariably be checked thoroughly.
15. Provision for interest made by the branches to be checked.
16. Recovery of Telephone / Telex / Telegram / Postage expenses for customers, employees and wide variations on account of expenses on Telephone / Telegram / Postage.
17. Salary paid to staff on a test check basis with emphasis on increments, LFC / Medical reimbursements and Officiating Allowances.
18. For doing Revenue Audit the latest service charge book must be obtained.

Chapter – II

▪ **CREDIT AUDIT:**

The procedure and checklist of conducting the Audit is given below,

PROCEDURE:

Normally controlling Office provides a copy of each of :

1. Sanction Letter Appraisal Note / Processing Sheet or Memo.
2. In respect of all eligible accounts sanctioned during a specified period.
3. Credit Audit shall be conducted on site i.e., at the branch which has appraised the advance and where the main operative limits are made available to the borrowers.
4. Conduct of Accounts shall also be examined besides documentation, disbursement and compliance with various guidelines issued for proper follow – up and monitoring of advance.

CHECKLIST:

The Credit Audit should normally cover:

1. Appraiser and approval process to ensure that all relevant risks in a proposal is

- captured.
2. Adherence to Bank's loan policy.
 3. Compliance with terms & conditions of sanction.
 4. Post disbursement monitoring and follow – up.
 5. Accuracy and time less of the credit rating assigned to the borrowal accounts and integrity of rating process.
 6. Recommendation for improvement in loan administration and credit risk management.

Chapter – III

▪ **STOCK AND DEBTORS AUDIT:**

The checklist for conducting this Audit is given below.

Auditor shall look into following aspect amongst others,


1. Utilization of Bank finance/end use of Bank's fund for the purpose of your business.
2. Percentage coverage (which would be preferably be 100%) of physical stocks (raw materials , work in progress, finished goods, consumables stores , spares & parts etc).
3. Identification of slow moving /non –moving /obsolete stocks segregated including verification of stock / Un –saleable stock.
4. Short fall/surplus of physical stock with reference to books of accounts.
5. Whether stock register/purchase register/ sales register item –wise ledger and other books of accounts are maintained on daily basis and made upto –date.
6. Monthly production and sale (both quantity & value) for the last six months.
7. Basis of valuation of stock, work-in-progress, finished goods including whether stock has been computed on the basis of the principle of “stock at market price or cost price whichever is lower” against proportionate appropriation for finished and semi-finished goods.
8. Paid and unpaid stocks would preferably be segregated item-wise and in calculation of the drawing power, the value of unpaid stock, trade creditors to be excluded along with the exclusion of slow moving/nonmoving /obsolete stocks.
9. Age-wise classification of book debt on the date of stock audit and the reasons for outstanding over six months, and also the amount of advance payment received/adjustable in respect of book debts.
10. Age-wise outstanding of trade creditors as on the date of verification.
11. Utilization of fund and/or coverage of adhoc sanction released recently.
12. List outstanding dues and dues for more than three months and six months as is shown separately.
13. Drawing Power (DP) as on the date of verification along with monthly DP during the period of last stock audit and up to the date of present audit.
14. In case of calculation of DP, please ensure particularly whether the pre-shipment packing credit is well covered by physical stock at your godown/possession

15. Whether the irrevocable power of attorney furnished to the Bank has been registered with all the customers of the borrower of the borrower for ensuring the payment of the bills/book debts through the borrower's cash credit accounts with us.
16. It is also to be ascertained whether the borrower is maintaining any account with branch (es) with our/other Banks and is so the statement for the last one year for such maintenance of account with item.
17. Whether the stocks are covered by adequate comprehensive insurance policies with appropriate Bank clause against all sorts of foreseeable risks and the validity of the policies.
18. Whether all the items, specified in the sanction letter for the computation of drawing power are covered by the policy *e.g.* stock of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stores, packing materials, etc.,
19. Item wise value as shown in the periodical stock statement submitted to the financial institutions by the borrower i.e., stock of raw materials, work-in-progress, finished goods, stores, packing materials etc., is to be compared with the item wise value of risks covered by the policy. If it is to be identified as 'under insured' and will attract 'average clause' for the purpose of settlement of claim, if any.
20. Address of the insured godown as specified in the policy must be same as mentioned in the periodical stock statement and the terms of the sanction of the credit facility availed by the borrower.
21. Ensure that the 'Bank clause' has been specified in the policy in favour of the concerned financial institution.
22. Risk covering period specified in the concern policy has not expired.
23. Any other particulars/ information necessary for the purpose of the credit arrangement.

Best wishes.

CA. J. Chandramouli Gupta
Chartered Accountant

Flash...Flash...Flash...

 All the members are hereby informed that

- A seminar on GST and Tax Audit will be held on 20.08.2016 at **Prathyun Conference Hall**, Veterinary Hospital Road, Sai Nagar 5th Cross, Anantapur. This programme is meant for members, tax practitioners and students. Delegate fee of Rs.1200 for members, Rs.600 for tax practitioners and rs.300 for students. The timings are from 10 am to 5pm. **6 hours CPE Credit for members.**
- A seminar exclusively for members and students on tally programme on 27th of August, 2016 from 10Am to 1Pm and Venue will be intimated separately.
- An investors awareness program on 3rd of September, 2016 from 4pm to 7pm and venue will be intimated shortly.

70th INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATIONS AT OUR BRANCH OFFICE:





QUOTES FOR THE MONTH

- ❖ Neither time changes nor do people. The only things which change with time are our perceptions and our priorities.
- ❖ It is not important to hold all the good cards in life but, it is important how well you play with the cards you hold.
- ❖ When iron gets hot, you can mould it into any shape. Likewise, never lose your temper or else, people will mould you the way they want.
- ❖ Look at mistake as just a mistake not as my or his mistake. Because, "MY" brings guilt and "HIS" brings anger. Only acceptance brings improvement