

Date: 24.03.2018

TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN

Project Certificate

This is to certify that **Mr. VENKATESH R PUJARI, USN: 1AY16MBA87**, MBA in Finance from The Acharya Institute of Technology, Bangalore has successfully completed project work on "**A Study on tax Planning Measures Adopted By Salaried Class in Edelweiss Broking Limited, Bangalore**" under the guidance of **Mr. SATYANDRAKUMAR** Sales Manager at Edelweiss Broking Limited, Bangalore from 15.01.2018 to 24.03.2018. During his stay at Edelweiss Broking Limited, his character was found good.

We wish **Mr. Venkatesh R Pujari**, ALL THE BEST in his future endeavors

Authorized Signatory



Edelweiss Financial Advisors Limited

Corporate Identity Number: U65910GJ1993PLC020228

Registered Office: Anagram house, H.L. Commerce College - Stadium Road, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad 380009 ☎ +917900029000

Corporate Office: Edelweiss House, Off CST Road, Khar, Mumbai 400088 ☎ +912240094400

Branch Office: S.M. Tower, 3rd Floor, No. 3, 2&4A3, 11th Main Road, 3rd Blk & East, Jayanagar, Bangalore 560011 ☎ +918347592001



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Approved by AICTE, New Delhi and Accredited by NBA and NAAC)

Date: 18/05/2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Mr. Venkatesh R Pujari** bearing USN **1AY16MBA87** is a bonafide student of Master of Business Administration course of the Institute 2016-18 batch, affiliated to Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi. Project report on “**A Study on Tax Planning Measures Adopted in Salary Class of Edelweiss Broking Ltd**” is prepared by him under the guidance of **Prof. Mallika B K**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Business Administration, Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belagavi, Karnataka.

Signature of Internal Guide

Signature of HOD
Head of the Department
Department of MBA

Acharya Institute of Technology
Soladevanahalli, Bangalore-560 107

Signature of Principal

PRINCIPAL
ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Soladevanahalli, Bangalore-560 107

DECLARATION


I, VENKATESH R PUJARI bearing USN 1AY16MBA87 hereby declare that the project report with reference to " A study on Tax Planning Measures Adopted by Salaried Class in Edelweiss Broking Ltd " prepared by me under the guidance of Prof. Mallika B K Faculty, MBA, Acharya Institute Of Technology and external assistance by Satyendra Kumar, sales manager, Edelweiss broking ltd.

I also declare that this project work is towards the partial fulfillment of the university regulations for the award of degree of Masters of Business Administration by Visvesvaraya Technological University, Belgaum.

I have undergone project for a period of ten weeks. I further declare that this report is based on the original study undertaken by me and has not been submitted for the award of any degree/diploma from any other university/Institution.

Place: *Bangalore*

Date: *28/05/2018*


Signature of the student

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I deem it a privilege to thank our Principal Dr. Sharanabasava C Pilli, Dr. Mahesh, Dean Academics and our HOD Dr. Nijaguna for having given me the opportunity to do the project, which has been a very valuable learning experience.

I am truly grateful to my external guide Satyendra Kumar, Sales Manager, Edelweiss Broking Ltd Bangalore, and my internal research Guide Prof. Mallika B K, MBA, Acharya Institute of Technology, for their research guidance, encouragement and opportunities provided.

I wish to thank all the respondents from the firms who spent their valuable time in discussing with me and giving valuable data by filling up the questionnaire.

My sincere and heartfelt thanks to all my teachers at the department of MBA, Acharya Institute of Technology for their valuable support and guidance.

Last, but not least, I want to express my deep appreciation to my parents for their unstinted support.

VENKATESH R PUJARI

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter No	Titles	Page No
	EXECUTIVE SUMMERY	
Chapter 1	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Introduction	1-3
	1.2 Industry profile	4-6
	1.3 Company profile	6-8
	1.3.1 Promoters	8
	1.3.2 Vision , Mission and Quality policy	8-9
	1.3.3 Products or Service profile	9-16
	1.3.4 Area of Operation	16
	1.3.5 Infrastructure facility	16
	1.3.6 Competitors information	17-18
	1.3.7 SWOT analysis	19
	1.3.6 Future and growth and prospectus	20
1.3.8 Financial Statement	20-22	
Chapter 2	CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW	
	2.1 Theoretical background of the study	23-30
	2.2 Literature review	31-36
Chapter 3	RESEARCH DESIGN	
	3.1 Statement of the problem	37
	3.2 Need for the study	37
	3.3 Objectives	37
	3.4 Scope of the study	37
	3.5 Research methodology	38
	3.6 Limitations	39
	3.7 Chapter scheme	40
Chapter 4	ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	
Chapter 5	4.1 Data analysis	41-73
	FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
	5.1 Findings	74-75
	5.2 Conclusion	76
	5.3 Suggestion	77
	Annexure	
	Bibliography	

LIST OF TABLES

Table no	Title of the Table
4.1	Level Of Income Of Respondents
4.2	Percentage Of Annual Savings Of Respondent
4.3	Investment Done By Respondent In Financial Assets
4.4	Investment Done By Respondent In Bank
4.5	Investment Done By Respondent In Chit Funds
4.6	Investment Done By Respondent In Capital Market
4.7	Investment Done By Respondent In Physical Assets
4.8	Investment Done By Respondent In Real Estate
4.9	Investment Done By Respondent In Gold
4.10	Saving Of Income Done By Respondent
4.11	Repayment Of Housing Loan
4.12	Repayment Of Education Loan
4.13	Knowledge Of Tax Deduction
4.14	Tax Planning Opted By Employees
4.15	Investors Seeking Advices To Make Investment Decision
4.16	Tax Planning Done In The Financial Year During The Previous Year
4.17	Advice From Tax Consultant For Filling The Return
4.18	Investment Of Savings By Investors
4.19	Opinion On Tax Rates In India
4.20	Opinion On Increasing Tax Exemption Limit
4.21	Opinion On Withdrawal Of Standard Deduction
4.22	Opinion On Exemption Of Tax Rate
4.23	Opinion On Surcharge Averment
4.24	Opinion On Reinforcement Of Bank Interest Rate
4.25	Opinion On Enhancement Of Maximum Limit U/S 80C
4.26	Opinion On Substitution Of Rebate
4.27	Opinion On Introduction Of Direct Tax Code
4.28	Opinion On Withdrawal Of Deduction U/S 80C
4.29	Opinion On Association Of Tax Planning With Specified Assets
4.30	Opinion On Higher Exemption Limit For Ladies Below 65 Years
4.31	Opinion On Proposed Tax

LIST OF CHARTS

Table no	Title of the Table
4.1	Level Of Income Of Respondents
4.2	Percentage Of Annual Savings Of Respondent
4.3	Investment Done By Respondent In Financial Assets
4.4	Investment Done By Respondent In Bank
4.5	Investment Done By Respondent In Chit Funds
4.6	Investment Done By Respondent In Capital Market
4.7	Investment Done By Respondent In Physical Assets
4.8	Investment Done By Respondent In Real Estate
4.9	Investment Done By Respondent In Gold
4.10	Saving Of Income Done By Respondent
4.11	Repayment Of Housing Loan
4.12	Repayment Of Education Loan
4.13	Knowledge Of Tax Deduction
4.14	Tax Planning Opted By Employees
4.15	Investors Seeking Advices To Make Investment Decision
4.16	Tax Planning Done In The Financial Year During The Previous Year
4.17	Advice From Tax Consultant For Filling The Return
4.18	Investment Of Savings By Investors
4.19	Opinion On Tax Rates In India
4.20	Opinion On Increasing Tax Exemption Limit
4.21	Opinion On Withdrawal Of Standard Deduction
4.22	Opinion On Exemption Of Tax Rate
4.23	Opinion On Surcharge Averment
4.24	Opinion On Reinforcement Of Bank Interest Rate
4.25	Opinion On Enhancement Of Maximum Limit U/S 80C
4.26	Opinion On Substitution Of Rebate
4.27	Opinion On Introduction Of Direct Tax Code
4.28	Opinion On Withdrawal Of Deduction U/S 80C
4.29	Opinion On Association Of Tax Planning With Specified Assets
4.30	Opinion On Higher Exemption Limit For Ladies Below 65 Years
4.31	Opinion On Proposed Tax

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Edelweiss is one of the leading companies in the field of financial services related to the stock market and related financial services. Edelweiss has a variety of financial products to meet customer needs. Edelweiss is a research-driven company that prides itself on researching the safe investment in the stock market for its customers. Before entering the retail store, edelweiss has provided research for different companies in this field. The main area where edelweiss receives most of its revenue is through its consulting services in the field of mergers and acquisitions.

India is one of the fastest growing economies in the world and there is great potential for growth in the market. The Indian market is largely undeveloped because only a small percentage of people invest in the stock market. People know little about the stock market. People have negative views on the stock market and prejudice it.

The project report of “tax planning measures adopted by the employees of the Edelweiss broking limited” is to analysis about the employees tax planning during the year and previous year The main objectives of the to know and summarize the tax planning process being used by the salaried class of Edelweiss employees To analyse To make certain the level of precaution of the salaried class on different planning measures available under income tax act. Ascertaining the impact of salaried class and in respect to Income Tax Laws by Government of India to Review the Tax Reforms. To analyse the impact of tax planning on savings habit and investment structure of the assesses belonging to the salaried class. To consider the efficiency of the managerial machinery for gathering of the income tax and management of taxation matters as per the income tax.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION ABOUT INTERNSHIP

I started my project work at Edelweiss broking limited from 15th January 2018 to 24th march 2018 as intern in Finance stream

In edelweiss broking limited HR gave presentation about the edelweiss broking limited and about their products, HR explained all the products of Edelweiss broking limited they are as follows, mutual fund, stock market, and basic products of edelweiss broking limited, and also they explained about the ESOPs.

After the introduction about the company they we were assigned with respective RM and assigned with dealing department which is called sales department. For respective inter allotted the mentor and we should report the mentor about the internship what actually we want to do in the organization. For internship we had a proper plan which is given in guideline therefore we should work on the basis of the guideline, and we did it, I should report the office at 9 o clock and it is compulsory for doing there internship I had office Monday to Friday, Saturday is for the reporting to college to guide to as per the guideline. Each one of us was given the training about the process of opening D-mat account and filling of the d-mat account form. For every month we have task we should bring new clients for D-mat account. We were also given various backend operations and to study on the equity market overview of various stock indices and dealing about the online stock trading.

First week in edelweiss is all about the theoretical background of the organizational structure and its various departments.

From the second week we had group discussions and presentation every day afternoon manager will call for meeting in organization. He explain about the sales departments what actually we have to work there, he gave some time for preparation to presentation and group discussion for a given topic, I have given the presentation to bring the new clients towards edelweiss broking limited for opening new accounts.

The following weeks we were required to open the D-mat accounts and filing the forms and conduct the other paper work and report to the headquarters for the approval.

My job role was combination of fiancé as well as sales but as I in dealing team my work is minimum 5 accounts has to bring and open the account, however I got the practical knowledge about the opening of D-mat accounts and process of accounts and also they

provide the platform to learn the intraday trading of stock market and witness for the derivative stock trading.

We were assigned to study the about the NIFTY index and the options of derivatives commodities bank nifty, and gave presentation on NYSE and NASDAQ. We had a discussion on FED and RBI as well as INDIAN BUDGET 2018.

After this my mentor had informed that I have to go and meet the clients and suppose to explain the products of Edelweiss broking limited. Fir my mentor guidance I met many new clients and spoken with them and I pinched the products and I opened the accounts it helps me to do the task. We have assigned foe work call the customer to existing customer we have to pinch the product. I called nearly 150 calls and gave in that call I gave more than 50 hot calling data to my mentor.

After this there was test conducted by our mentor for the dealing teams on the based on the our work in sales departments and as well as trading department during our internship, we were also invited for the seminar regarding the systematic invest planning (SIP) for the employees of the other organization regarding to Edelweiss broking limited

For the next week I discussed with my mentor about my internship topic after discussion I Chose the “A STUDY ON TAX PLNNIMG MESURES ADOPTED BY SALARIED CLASS OF EDELWEISS BROKING LIMITED”, after this topic my mentor guided me to do the project report and along with my mentor suggested me to undertake the NISM exam on derivatives subject and also equity, he explained about the preparation about the report as well as the NISM exam.

At last 2 weeks were about the correction of account information, reports the errors and rectification. After this re correcting the information my internship program done successfully in Edelweiss broking limited

The last day we the interns had an opportunity to spend time with our mentors and as well as manager of the sales department. We spoke about the experience in Edelweiss broking limited and we know many aspects of the company.

JOB ROLES

- Involved in trading activities as on intraday trader
- Reaching clients to the company
- Product pinch of the Edelweiss broking limited
- Presentation giving on given topics
- Involved in panel activities in the organizations
- Filling the forms
- Meeting with clients with deferent places
- Involved in printing scanning activities.

KEY LEARNING

- Awareness about the D-mat accounts
- Point in time management
- Commitments
- Not to be exited
- learn trading
- Analysis of companies to trade in the market

1.2 INDUSTRY PROFILE

FINANACIAL SERVICES

Economic services are value-effective offerings provided via financial corporations. The merging companies consist of credit score rating trade unions, banks, credit score card groups, patron finance businesses, coverage corporations, inventory agents, capital budgets, and some of government-sponsored organizations that operate cash.

HISTORY OF THE INDIAN STOCK MARKET

The Indian brokerage organization is one of the historic trading industries that existed earlier than the status quo of BSE in 1875. BSE is the historical inventory marketplace in India. The records of Indian stock trading started out at 318. Becoming a member of the local stock and stock broker's affiliation, we surpassed Mumbai stock trade or BSE abbreviation. In 1965, Mad Cow sickness was completely identified through the Indian government. BSE and NSE constitute themselves synonymous with the Indian inventory marketplace. The history of the Indian stock market is almost as regulation and reform because the records of mad cow ailment, and the market has caused fast increase and development. Essentially, the boom of the stock marketplace is mainly due to powerful intermediaries. The brokerage company isn't simply an intermediate brokerage residence but additionally has an effect on external countries. Investor invests in India to a point. In the past period, the Indian brokerage enterprise has passed through a remarkable transformation. Big and stable commissions must be changed by low hobby costs on silicon wafers, and opposition has pushed down brokerage expenses, losing to a few basis factors in some instances. The principle factor is that there was a prime trade in commercial enterprise practices. Services variety from fairness products to good sized financial offerings

SECURITIES MARKET

Securities are monetary contraptions issued to raise price range. The primary feature of the securities market is to allow capital to glide from individuals who personal capital to those who need it. The stock market helps to switch assets which can be idle from resources to others who've production needs. The inventory marketplace offers a funding channel to distribute savings and acquire the separation of these two activities. Therefore, depositors and investors are not restricted by way of their person skills, but are restrained with the aid of their economic funding and savings capacity, which unavoidably will increase savings and investment inside the financial system.

FINANCIAL PRODUCTS

The survey also discovered that within the beyond couple of years, apart from trading, the firms have started numerous investment fee offerings. The sustained boom of the financial system in past couple of years has resulted in dealer firms imparting many diverse services associated with IPO's, mutual budget, agency research and many others. However, the middle trading pastime is still the main form of enterprise, forming 90% of the companies inside the sample. 67% corporations are engaged in offering IPO related offerings. The broking enterprise appears to have capitalized on the boom of the mutual fund enterprise, which pegged at 40% in 2006. More than 50% of the pattern dealer homes deal in mutual fund investment offerings. The average boom in belongings underneath management in last two years is almost 48% corporation studies services. Additionally, a host of other fee delivered services together with fundamental and technical evaluation, investment banking, arbitrage etc. are presented by way of the firms at special degrees.

CAPITAL MARKET

Capital market is a marketplace for securities (debt or equity), in which commercial enterprise organizations (corporations) and governments can enhance long-term budget. Capital marketplace may be labelled as number one markets and secondary markets. In primary marketplace new inventory or bond issues are sold to investor thru a mechanism known as underwriting. In secondary markets, present securities are offered and taken amongst traders or investors, usually on a safety change, over the counter or someplace else. The capital market consists of e stock marketplace (fairness securities) and Bond market (debt).

PRIMARY MARKET AND SECONDARY MARKET

Securities usually have ranges in their lifespan. The first stage is when the enterprise first of all problems the safety immediately from its treasury at a predetermined supplying rate. Primary market is the marketplace for issue of recent securities. It therefore essentially encompass the agencies issuing securities, the general public subscribing to these securities, the regulatory groups like SEBI and the Government, and the intermediaries which include brokers, merchant bankers and banks who underwrite the troubles and help in amassing subscription cash from the public. It is known as Initial Public offer (IPO). Investment sellers often buy initial presenting at the number one marketplace and the securities on the secondary marketplace. The 2nd stage is when an investor or provider makes the stocks, bought from a

business enterprise treasury, to be had for sale to other investors on the secondary marketplace. Secondary market is the market for trading in current securities, once they had been created within the primary market. It basically consists of the general public who're consumers and dealers of securities, brokers, mutual budget, and most importantly, the inventory exchanges wherein the trading takes vicinity, together with the BSE (Bombay Stock Exchange) or NSE (National Stock Exchange).

1.3 COMPANY PROFILE:

The Edelweiss Group become incorporated on November 21, 1995 and has on the grounds that grown to come to be one of the gatherings for India to promote differentiated budget management. The Edelweiss Group offers one in every of the largest areas of project and administrative management across the shift aid class and the improved customer phase. The Group's challenge merchandise are extensively divided into investment banking, brokerage services, asset control and financing.

The employer requested approximately a fine approach and completed stable growth via the development of orders for the economic sector, allowing it to inspire horizontal linkages among groups, institutions and HNI clients. The Edelweiss Group now uses extra than 1,three hundred representatives, using one of the stable corporate way of life and particular employee business fashions. It works through 123 workplaces in 60 urban communities in India. Edelweiss these days finished the acquisition of Anagram Capital Limited, which covered 139 offices, 122 set up places of work and extra than 1,300 sub-agents, and stronger its retail influence. The Edelweiss Group presently has a total of 46 groups, along with 39 subsidiaries and 6 associates (June 2010). They are collectively chargeable for providing offerings to diverse economic-associated administrative departments. This is a record organization, NSE snap shots due to the fact that December 2007: EDELWEISS, BSE: 532922 and Bloomberg: EDEL.IN.

The Edelweiss Group, which received the last administrative license of Securities & Exchange Commission of India, (SEBI) on February 7, 2008, commenced to percentage the reserve enterprise in 2008 and purchased the stock broker with businessman Anagram Capital Limited on February 7, 2008. On December 12, 2012, the employer was registered on the National Stock Exchange below the registration quantity INE231311631. MCX Stock Trading Records in Registration Number INE261311634

The business enterprise has been accomplishing speculative savings and caution management, and held drills/adventures. The enterprise's enterprise scope consists of organization commercial enterprise, capital business and lifestyles insurance business.

Its employer enterprise unit is liable for supplying brokers, warnings, item move, and different charge-based totally management. Its capital-primarily based enterprise segment consists of revenue, chance reimbursement and financing from the Ministry of Finance. Its life insurance business branch mentioned the effects of the corporation's help staff, "Edelweiss Tokyo Life Insurance Co., Ltd.". The enterprise divided its business into three rallies: credit score, non-credit score and protection. Its credit score businesses consist of organized mortgage credit score, underfunded credit score, land repatriation, domestic loans, and small and medium-sized groups. (SME) and agricultural financing. Its non-credit score businesses encompass wealth management, useful resource control and capital markets.

It is an ordinary reserve wholesaler with AMFI registration variety - 70892. Edelweiss Brokers Co., Ltd. Provides commodity brokerage and change management. This agency turned into previously known as Edelweiss Investment and Advisory Limited. The organization was mounted in 2008 and is positioned in Mumbai, India. The organization works as auxiliary paintings for Edelweiss Financial Services Limited.

- Department: Finance
- Industry: Institutional Financial Services
- Sub-enterprise: Institutional Broker
- Edelweiss Broking Limited operates as a brokerage employer.

The organization affords assignment brokerage and change control. Edelweiss Broking serves clients in India.

Edelweiss Financial Services, Inc. (Edelweiss Capital Limited, in advance) merged on November 21, 1995 and rose as a gathering pastime for India to sell one of the maximum differentiated cash management groups.

The Edelweiss Group offers the widest range of objects and administrations, distributed inside the Change Resource Categories and Differentiated Purchases sections. The Group's numerous companies are fully divided into life coverage, housing finance, asset control,

credit, commodity and capital markets, along with investment banking and securities offerings.

The organisations take a look at-driven approach and predictable capability capabilities can benefit from developing business sector orders, permitting it to set up robust links throughout groups, institutions, HNI and retail customers. The Edelweiss Group employs about 10,000 personnel and makes use of a solid organizational culture and an average ownership version. It operates in greater than 140 city regions of India through 265 claims workplaces and 32 institutions. It additionally has a solid machine of over four, 500 sub-level representatives and authorized employees.

1.3.1 PROMOTER OF THE COMPANY

Rashesh Shah	(CEO)
VenkatRamaswamy	Executive Director, Edelweiss Financial Services
HimanshuKaji	Executive Director and Group Chief Operating Officer
RujanPanjwani	Executive Director, Edelweiss Group
Ms.Vidya Shah,	Non-govt Director
Mr.KunnasagaranChinniah,	Independent Director
P N Venkatachalam	Independent Director
Mr.Berjis Desai	Independent Director
SanjivMisra	Independent Director
Sunil Mitra	Independent Director
Navtej S. Nandra	Independent Director

1.3.2 VISION, MISSION AND QUALITY POLICY

VISION

- 1) To be a high quality organization.
- 2) Recognition as the most reliable and trusted advisor.
- 3) To be one of the most exciting places to work in the country.

MISSION

To be most excited place to work.

QUALITY POLICY

Over the past decade, the Edelweiss brand has expressed its appreciation for high ranges of mindfulness, respect and reputation. “Idea introduction, price safety” represents our notion that every concept, if it's miles productive or attractive, has to be reliably strengthened with the aid of solid and supportable nice preparations.

1) We will recollect the company. We will constantly convey "ideology" to the whole thing we do. Our clients and our very own prosperity depend upon our ability to apply extra outstanding thoughts and greater creativity in our method.

2) We will treat our clients, our group of workers and each companion pretty. We want our customers and our representatives to be "rich" for their courting with us.

3) We will take right care of our human beings. Our association - whether or not it is a soul or a letter, will guarantee the straightness of the line and equal open doors. We will pass past the everyday purpose of attracting, registering, keeping and compensating for first-rate abilities. We will make sure that everybody has Edelweiss opportunities to obtain their most potential.

4) We will operate as internal and external partners. Although people are often excellent. We believe that collaborative and coordinated efforts will reliably guarantee a better and more calibrated association. We will demonstrate that young people treat our customers as an accomplice and show them similar views and ideas to our internal colleagues.

5) We will pay attention to the long-term. Although there will be considerable changes in the world in the coming year, our speculation on the future may not be valid. We will consider long-term activities separately.

1.3.3 PRODUCTS/ SERVICES PROFILE

Business Overview

The current Edelweiss financial services company has many extensive lines of business - life insurance companies, housing finance, asset management companies, credit companies, commodities and capital markets companies. Life insurance and housing finance businesses have been introduced since its launch and are the business of the Group. Asset management business includes offshore and domestic asset management. Credit business includes providing mortgage loans for businesses and individuals, margin financing, ESOP financing and providing clients with IPO financing.

HOUSING FINANCING

By publishing the lodging account business on H2FY11, Edelweiss added its advantages to credit cards and made significant progress. The initial accommodation funds boosted its business in Mumbai and expanded it into the national capital area, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Pune and Hyderabad. Considering that it is the goal of all Indians to ask for a home, this company said that the goal of strengthening the Edelweiss strengthens the goal to cover a greater retail impression. The business provides home loans, mortgage property loans and rent reduction rents.

1. Housing finance business promoted in 2011
2. Large business opportunities due to lower Indian youth statistics and private home loan rates
3. By the end of the third quarter of 2012, 5.2 billion libraries will be completed.
4. Operations in Bombay, NCR, Bangaluru, Pune, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. Plan to cover more subways
5. Product Offerings: Home Loans, Mortgage Loans, and Lease Rental Discounts
6. Diversify resource categories in our credit book
7. Make major changes to separate cells with other types of client products.
8. Significant change to pass cellular to different types of customers products respectively.

LIFE COVERAGE LIFE COVERAGE

Edelweiss Tokio Life Insurance is the first of the new age Insurance agency in India as a joint wander with Tokio Marine, one of the quickest growing catastrophe protection firms in Japan. Benefiting from the substantial improvement capacity within the catastrophe safety segments that the state gives, Edelweiss Tokio gives the protection, set up activities in India with a start-up capital of Rs. 550 crores – maximum noteworthy for any Indian again up plan, committed to building a long time supportable business focused on customer centricity. The enterprise started sports in July “eleven with the dispatch of differing items subsequent to accepting ultimate endorsements from IRDA. The objects comprise time period layout, investment finances alternatives, credit score warranty and ULIP reserves.

It has extended duties by commencing 22 places of work in 15 focuses and has distinct more than 530 Personal Financial Advisors (PFAs). It intends to extend its essence and to greater focuses going beforehand.

In India at gift positions 136th ranked inside the global, upon to expand as one of the fine three markets by way of 2020. This business, finally, gives energizing open doors for lengthy haul development going ahead. Since initiation, Edelweiss has correctly taken after a methodology of enhancing into nearby markets, aid lessons, close to purchaser portions and neighbouring items.

The traits based on edelweiss simply increase the scope of driving currency-associated administrative associations, and the assignment and management scope covers a wide range of welfare publications and shopper segments and different assets of income. In order to more or less mirror the expanding nature of the Edelweiss employer and the development of capital-marketplace-pushed agencies to money-related administrative associations, the name of the agency turned into changed from Edelweiss Capital Limited to Edelweiss Financial Services.

1. Complicity with lifestyles insurance business Tokyo Marine Holdings Co., Ltd.
2. Business started out in the 2d area of 2012
3. ET Life will give Edelweiss "retail impressions as an everyday retail company machine, which include later promotion of retail brokers, accommodation price range and local asset management corporations
4. Now, 15 places of work have been elevated to 22 workplaces
5. training greater than 530 personal monetary advisors
6. In the primary region of fiscal 2014, there was a cost of \$five.5 billion (e book value) inside the co-backed agencies; India's Life Backup Plan had the most begin-up investment.

ASSET MANAGEMENT

Asset control agencies consist of domestic asset management (AMC) and opportunity asset management groups. Edelweiss Asset Management has released eleven stock and bond funds. It has an lively base of more than 5,seven hundred clients and has multiplied its distribution community via extra than three,000 vendors. The present day cognizance of the business is based on a broad portfolio of products and the establishment of investment information. Alternative asset management now specially lives on the issue of offshore institutional traders. It focuses on India's multi-method price range, actual property funds and special possibility funds to offer consulting/management expertise.

Recent projects include the joint release of an ARC, an asset healing fund and the EW SBIH Crossover Fund with Japan's SBI Holdings.

Investment financial institution

- From Capital Markets (ECM - IPO, FPO, QIP, Rights, Open Offer, Repurchase and DCM) to Consulting (Corporate Organizations, Mergers & Acquisitions, Structured Finance, Infrastructure Consulting)

Since May 2009, it has furnished consulting for more than US\$1 billion in PE funding and strategic exit.

- Strong franchises with emerging and mid-market organizations, public and personal sectors, gaining traction in large businesses
- Fixed-earnings conglomerates ranked 6th amongst debt arrangers in 2009.
- In monetary yr 2011, ECM, Consulting and DCM reached forty seven transactions; in September 2009 there have been 26 transactions.

WEALTH ADVISORS AND INVESTMENT SERVICES

- NHI is a massive boom marketplace opportunity
- India's existing base is sort of 500000 has extra than \$500,000 worth of investable assets and is anticipated to grow through approximately 15-18%.
- A actual multi-asset class with revolutionary, custom and established answers; product portfolio complements functionality and real estate consulting
- Among the most important domestic distributors of based products
- Strong research consulting support
- Launched "Edelweiss Private Banker Program", a skills development application
- Launch monetary making plans offerings to permit individual customers to prioritize economic needs, desires and expectancies and guide them to achieve the same dreams

RETAIL BROKERAGE

- Edelweiss New growth idea - targeting the affluent community
- Centralized brokerage version primarily based on on-line and far off calls
- Via the decentralized and authorized brokerage version of Edelweiss economic Advisors (previously Anagram Capital),

As of December 11, extra than 364,000 customers

- Effective merchandise primarily based on purchaser profiles
- Brilliant execution platform to provide the excellent magnificence report
- offer the maximum considerable studies offerings for man or woman clients.

CREDIT

In-intensity knowledge and mastery of the capital market's stable preliminary competencies, financing enterprise in the financing of mortgage precedence initiatives of the important merchandise, which includes support subsidies, pre-sale of shares, list financing, ESOP prepayments and marginal financing. Business supporters are key to their key purchaser base. Its affordable financing requirements, stable threat control and safety margins (manufacturing unit insurance coverage ranging from 2x to 3x) can make sure low illness rates. Edelweiss continues to offer new merchandise around other assets

CAPITAL MARKET

Funding bank stock capital markets and consulting services Edelweiss gives the widest variety of investment banking offerings in India, considering various marketplace and client fragmentation. Investment backings inner vertical industries include equity capital markets, which encompass IPO/FPO, QIP, rights and open services, as well as advisory companies that provide mergers and acquisitions advice, non-public equity syndicates, structured finance advice, and infrastructure consulting. Edelweiss expressed appreciation for the development and middleman advertising enterprise's development and middleman advertising enterprise, that's reflected in Bloomberg's desk displaying personal equity preparations in mid-2007 and the principle database association table in the mid-time period advertising section of economic yr. 2008. It turned into announced because the winner of the 2008 Outlook cash NDTV profit Award for quality commercial Banker category. It ranks 2nd in QIP and 1/3 in

ECM .(QIP + IPO / FPO + Rights). For the 2011 financial year, ECM ranked 2nd in the rankings as “big and full”, rating a few of the pleasant 10 gamers in the ECM in line with 2011 countrywide rankings (rating supply: top database). Its purchaser section now extends from the personal sector of every company to the open region, and from the middle to the pinnacle to big companies. Corporate debt consolidation the debt consolidation carrier desk makes a specialty of begins, transaction, trade, and studies. It has determined a company and dependable stability and applicability in the market. Ranked #2 in CP status and FY09 quick-time period debt fame ranked #4 in CP arrangement and FY10 quick-term debt arrangement# Ranked third in quick-time period debt arrangement and ranked fourth common inside the 2011 monetary 12 months CP scenario Edelweiss is presently located in # 6 consisting of RIL, Aditya Birla organization, SAIL, REC, PGC, IFCI, IRFC, Tata Capital, Tata automobile Finance institution and other huge groups. Sundaram Finance, sure bank, SBI organization, BoI , Canara bank, and so forth. The financier provider business enterprise inventory Edelweiss is one of the main institutional price agencies in India. The enterprise is backed through a massive and skilled research crew and a large and precise patron base. Amongst them, the percentage of 4 to 4.5% is the most noteworthy for India. One of the companies. Amazing changes, regular execution and creative studies projects helped Edelweiss set up a solid relationship with extra than four hundred dynamic institutional speculators, along with residential institutional finance specialists and FIIs throughout diverse layouts. Via conserving annual investor conferences around the sector, Edelweiss gives a wide variety of agency get admission to channels and The scope of the look at spans 20 components, via touch with 189 corporations, accounting for more than 70% of the overall marketplace price, for one among the biggest studies regions.

The exceptional and content material of research related to edelweiss is typically reputable by using the community. It continues to cognizance on direction destruction attitude studies and distinguishes the previously popular destiny styles. After being attentive to Edelweiss' “India 2020 report” launched on March tenth, some other subject matter on rural conditions in India become written. The prescriptive study of Edelweiss believes that we must never recollect a critical moment which includes quarterly outcomes, simple fee studies, and unique reports in a multi-dimensional organizational manner of thinking, including annual file surveys and transcendental consensus analysis. It's far taken into consideration a concept leader for alternative and quantitative research and has greater than 15 consistent projects, which include matching change strategies, corporate interest monitoring and greater. Edelweiss'

response to the front line has delivered a hurried push to provide on line research to its clients via www.Edelresearch.Com, which incorporates hastily arranging statistics, surveys and favourable records, etc. As of the recent record 2011 in the global financial change and broking Awards, Edelweiss became presented "Asia's great Consulting broking. "Has strong economic professionals working with Indian organizations. The scope of the look at includes 18 institutions

FINANCIAL SERVICES LIMITED:

The Edelweiss Brokerage Company presents specialized values and products that allow executives to master high overall belongings and establish lengthy-term relationships with customers. Undertaking merchandise combine particular exchanges to carry out dynamic alternate of customers and organized tasks supported through fantastic execution and declaration. Retail brokerage and distribution Retail brokerage and distribution are new sports under the organization's retail commercial enterprise techniques. The natural retail brokerage commercial enterprise through the web portal www.Edelweiss.In and affords alert and research-based brokerage administration, supported with the aid of great execution levels and exceptional magnificence disclosure. Currently, the internet-primarily based brokerage business has extra than 121,000 clients. Edelweiss has completed the acquisition of Anagram Capital confined in July, '10, now renamed Edelweiss monetary Advisors Ltd. The disconnected brokerage model has approximately 243,000 clients. The retail brokerage enterprise also surpassed more than 580 sub-agents and A stable machine of authorized humans from greater than 580 city communities to amplify their first-rate. The Appropriation Operations centres round presenting advice and examining the satisfactory cash-associated challenge alternatives to be had available on the market.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Its miles a part of DNA and it revolves around sports that assist to create a better, extra equitable and manageable society. For the Edelweiss company, CSR way to offer lower back to the public - through the appeal of the commercial enterprise EdelGive foundation, CSR Wing Edelweiss has additionally been shaped into a resounding institutional stage for Edelweiss and its people, customers and partners offer structure and magnanimity sporting events. Its fundamental attention is to provide impoverished humans with educational commercial enterprise and reasonable work portals. It brings the "systematic management account and fundraising" approach to reasoning and wondering inside the social discipline,

making it its first-rate. The Edelweiss Social Innovation Award is a company social obligation interest designed to assist non-governmental corporations beautify the popularity of young women within the fields of nicely-being, schooling and employability. The social innovation honours of 2010-eleven were overwhelmingly effective. 5 non-governmental businesses were awarded for his or her resourceful work on Ms. Manager. The method for finishing the respect in 2011-12 is in progress and will be finished in the fourth region of 2012. The fine 5% corporate social responsibility evaluation for Edelweiss at Karmyog.Com

1.3.4 AREAS OF OPERATION

Edelweiss trust that relies upon our sect awareness will catalyse a transformational exchange at a bigger level. Edelweiss has prioritized training, livelihood and women empowerment as the areas that edelweiss would love to paintings on the most and invests in.

EDUCATION: edelweiss cutting-edge investment in education reflects the need to transport beyond literacy and enrolment to upgrades in the public transport machine specially with respects to the results on children's studying outcomes competencies and flow in their attitudes and aspirations

LIVELIHOOD: underneath edelweiss livelihoods portfolio they recognition on models that create a hyperlink among training and employability and fashions that decrease tye social and financial vulnerability of rural committees

1.3.5 INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES

Edelweiss broking limited is located in the M G Road, Richmond circle, near St. Marks road and the office is in second floor of the building .they will provide the facilities to the employees as well as interns. Non-working staff will provide the service of cleaning and refreshment to the employees and as well interns.

Inside the office will get the some article books about the stock broking washroom facilities good infrastructure, with computer facilities to intern also. We can see the various departments in the organization that is sales department and trading department and also ESOP team.

Every Saturday we interns had a meeting with HR manager and twice in a week we they will provide the training to employees and ads well as interns at the conference room.

Every festival they will celebrate in the office and they will conduct the games and cultural programs in the office by employees.

1.3.6 COMPETITORS' INFORMATION

1. Future Capital Holdings



2. MotilalOswal



2. Kotak Securities



3. Amrapalifincap



4. Aditya Birla Money



5. Garnet Internationals



5. Anandrathi Private Wealth Management



7. Sharekhan



8. ICICI Securities



9. Kama Holdings Ltd.



10. Karvey broking ltd



11. Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas



Shardul Amarchand Mangaldas

12. HDFC securities



0

13. Angle broking



1.3.7 SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS

- Large labour Force
- Large work Force
- Multiplicity in Experience
- Young and Energetic
- Ownership of new technology
- Domestic market
- Existing distribution and sales networks
- Reduced labour cost
- Skilled workforce

WEAKNESS

- Limited facilities
- Poor coordination
- Labour problem
- High investment in research and development

OPPORTUNITIES

- Utilization of latest construction technology method
- Organization with large projects like real estate
- Environmental focus
- Income level is at constant increase
- New acquisitions
- Growth rate and profitability
- Global markets
- Growing economy

THREATS

- Financial capacity
- Increasing costs
- Increasing in labour costs

1.3.8 FUTUREGROWTH AND PROSPECTS

Edelweiss broking limited partnership with the Indian Olympic association (IOA) for the support of the Indian commonwealth games in 2018, and also Asian Games and the 2020 Olympic Games. And also for the national games which will be held on 2018 and 2019 in that order edelweiss provide all the support to them.

1.3.9 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF EDELWEISS BROKING LIMITED

PARTICULARS	IN RUPEES (CRORES)	
	Mar-16	Mar-17
<u>SOURCES OF FUND</u>		
TOTAL SHARE CAPITAL	81.4	83.26
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL	81.4	83.26
SHARE APPLICATION MONEY	2.06	4.09
RESERVES	1520.46	1632.16
NETWORTH	1603.92	1719.51
SECURED LOANS	106.2	21.2
UNSECURED LOANS	564.68	715.03
TOTAL DEBT	670.88	736.23
TOTAL LIABILITIES	2274.8	2455.74
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>		

GROSS BLOCK	10.41	12.17
NET BLOCK	4.45	6.58
INVESTMENTS	1556.67	1663.34
SUNDRY DEBTORS	93.32	52.2
CASH AND BANK BALANCE	21.53	31.58
<u>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</u>	114.85	83.78
LOANS AND ADVANCES	899.49	910.27
TOTAL CA, <u>LOANS & ADVANCES</u>	1014.85	994.05
CURRENT LIABILITIES	255.9	164.57
PROVISIONS	47.23	47.57
TOTAL CL & PROVISIONS	303.13	212
NET CURRENT ASSETS	711.21	782.05
TOTAL ASSETS	2272.33	2451.97
CONTINGENTS LIABILITIES	6195.02	7106.95
BOOK VALUE	19.68	20.6

RATIO ANALYSIS

The table shows the current Ratio from 2015-16 to 2016-17

YEAR	2015-16	2016-17
CURRENT RATIO	1.06:1	1.06;1
DEBT EQUITY RATIO	8.24%	8.84%
PROPERTY RATIO	3.58%	3.39%
NET PROFIT MARGIN	49.19%	30.46%
CASH RATIO	3.03%	4.04%

ANALYSIS:

From the above table it is founded that the current ratio is equal for two years which is less than the standard ratio debt equity ratio is showing the higher ratio proprietary ratio is almost equal for the both year and net margin has decreased for the current year 2016-17 with the cash ratio 3% and 4% overall of the business sounds good

CHAPTER 2: CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 THEORETICAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

CONCEPT OF TAX PLANNING

Tax planning is an exercise designed to minimize tax burdens. All available allowances, deductions, exclusions, exemptions, etc. to, reduce income. Tax planning can be defined as a person's financial and business affairs arrangements legally enjoy all deductions, tax exemptions, allowances, rebates, etc. It was observed that "tax planning may be legal as long as it is inside the legal construction. The colouring tool cannot be division of the tax plan, encouragement or hospitality is wrong it is believed that it is a glorious measure to avoid paying taxes by resorting to suspicious methods. "Tax should not plan to defraud revenue; and all transactions the input of the assesses may be legally correct, but in general, these transactions may be Designed to deceive income. All these devices strictly follow the ordinance but in fact the mental damage behind it will be called a colourable device and They do not form part of tax planning. All the tax planning transactions must be According to the true spirit of the charter, it should be correct in form and substance.

SHORT-TERM AND LONG TERM TAX PLANNING

Tax planning can be divided into two categories: short-term taxes planning and long range tax planning. Short-term tax planning may be it is the same as the annual plan to achieve specific or limited goals. For example, the income of an employee may grow at an unusual rate A specific year may be scheduled to be compared with the previous year In order to enjoy substantial tax relief, PPF/NSC is within the tent range. Through this investment, he did not make a permanent commitment, but he is significant savings in taxes. The short-term goal of each year should be Determine and should be consistent with long-term goals. In the case of long-term tax plans, individual taxpayers and specify his long-term financial goals. Long-term goals must be flexible Sufficient to adapt to changes and strong enough to adapt to short-term plan. Long-term planning may not even allow simultaneous taxation advantage. Its goal is to spread its benefits over a long period of time the next few years. For example, employee transfer some of the stock to his minor subsidiaries, the income generated by the stock will be According to section 64(IA) of the Act, the transferor's income prevails.

TAX PLANNING AND TAX LAW

The tax planning involved in each case is thorough and up-to-date. Learn about tax laws. The tax law in India is very complicated and difficult it is understood by an ordinary person. Frequently increased complexity increases further the tax law is revised every year. Because it becomes necessary having a current knowledge is not only a statutory law but it is also Judges have enacted laws in the form of various court decisions. One of the best the method of studying tax planning is through case law. Judgment Supreme Court and High Court Reveal Success Stories Unsuccessful tax planning. The judgment involves various tax provisions the law and its application to different situations. Explained issues the law may also affect the success or failure of tax planning. A complete tax planning method should be carefully planned after Taking into account not only the strict framework work The law, but also in line with legislative intent, should be Any reasonable person wise.

TAX MANAGEMENT

Tax planning is a broader term that requires managing transactions in this way Taxing is impossible. This leads to a reduction in the minimization of tax liability. Tax planning is impossible there is no tax administration. It refers to the observance of laws and regulations. Some the important areas of tax management are as follows.

- Source tax deductions from 194 to 196
- Payment tax and self-assessment u / s 140A
- Taxes payable on demand 220
- Maintenance Account 449AA
- Audit Account 44AB
- Taxes, commissions or fees, bonuses and commissions paid to employees v / s 43B
- Provide income return 139
- Documents and maintenance of tax documents
- Review orders received from tax authorities.

OBJECTIVES OF TAX PLANNING

The objective of tax planning is to minimize tax liability and maximize benefits. The benefits of tax law within its framework. Tax planning is impossible. Consider as offensive any concept and expression of tax law. As long as tax planning, reducing income into the government warehouse. Measures comply with statutory law and judicial interpretation. The basic objectives of tax planning are:

- Decrease of tax liabilities
 - Reducing the litigation
 - Productive investment
 - Decrease in cost
 - Healthy growing of economy
 - Employment generation
1. **Decrease of tax liabilities:** The basic objective of tax planning is to reduce tax liabilities so as to allow sufficient surplus for their personal and social needs and future investment in their businesses. This is only possible through proper planning of his taxation and using the deductions, exemptions and remedies allowed by the Act. He can successfully do this by updating his knowledge of the various concessions available in the tax code and the conditions to be achieved.
 2. **Minimize litigation:** There is always a tug of war between taxpayers and tax executives. Taxpayers try their best to pay the least tax, and tax managers try to extract the maximum amount of tax. This sometimes leads to prolonged litigation. In fact, the main cause of litigation is tax avoidance, not tax planning. Whenever a taxpayer wishes to reduce tax liability by discovering loopholes in the law, and the ownership tax manager disagrees with the evaluator's explanation of his request for exemptions, deductions, or relief, it can lead to litigation. A good tax plan is always based on the explicit wording of the charter or the tax law. In this case, the chance of litigation is minimized.
 3. **Productive Investment:** A Normal Tax Planning Brings Fiscal Discipline to Finance. The taxpayer's operations and reduce the transfer of funds from earners. It wastes and abuses the government through hard work. Increased amount of savings

Taxpayers 'ability to expand and grow, which in turn increases growth Government revenue.

4. **Decrease costs:** The occurrence of taxes (directly and indirectly) forms part of the costs produce. Tax planning tax cuts can reduce overall costs. It leads to more Sell, more profits and more taxes and more investment.
5. **Healthy economic development:** The economic growth of a country depends on The growth of its people. Save money through tax planning and promote economic growth Tax evasion leads to the production of money, and the evil is obvious. Tax planning plays an important role in the development of backward regions Backward countries and infrastructure or in other words it needs the economy is moving in an ideal direction.
6. **Employment generation:** The amount saved by tax planning is usually investment new business start or business expansion. This creates new Social employment opportunities. In addition, tax laws are so complicated that they large taxpayers cannot effectively plan their own affairs. So these people need services Chartered Accountant, Financial Advisor and Lawyer. These people join the business Serve as an employee's concern or as a tax expertEmployment generation

IMPORTANT OF THE TAXPLANNING

Though the basic objective of the planning is to minimize the tax liability of tax payer yet following are the some considerations which are important for tax planning-

1. When an assessee has now not claimed all the deductions and relief, earlier than the assessment is finished, he is not allowed to assert them on the time of assessment
2. Tax planning exercise is greater dependable since the Companies Act, and different allied legal guidelines narrow down the scope for tax evasion and tax avoidance strategies, driving a taxpayer to a situation wherein he can be subjected to extreme penal effects.
3. Presently, companies are purported to promote the ones activities and packages, which are of public hobby and properly for a civilized society. In order to inspire those, the Government has provided them with incentives in the tax legal guidelines. Hence a planner must be properly versed with the legal guidelines concerning incentives.
4. With increase in profits, the amount of corporate tax additionally will increase and it necessitates the devotion of ok time on tax planning to minimize' tax burden.

5. Tax planning allows a company to bear the load of both direct and oblique taxation at some point of inflation. It allows organizations to make proper fee making plans, capital budgeting, income promoting making plans and many others.
6. Repairs, renewals, modernization and alternative of plant and machinery are integral for an enterprise for its continuous boom. The want for capital formation inside the corporate zone cannot be overlooked and heavy taxation reduces the influx of corporate funds.
7. In contemporary days of credit squeeze and pricey money conditions, even a rupee of tax decently stored can be taken as an hobby-loose mortgage from the Government, which possibly, an assesses need no longer repay. It is rightly said that money saved is money earned.

ESSENTIALS OF TAX PLANNING

1. Successful tax making plans strategies have to have following attributes:
2. It ought to be based totally on up to date knowledge of tax legal guidelines. Not only is an updated information of the statute law necessary, assesses ought to additionally be aware of judgments made various through the courts.
3. The disclosure of all material records and furnishing the identical to the earnings-tax branch is an absolute pre-considered necessary of tax making plans as concealment in any form might attract the penalty clauses - the penalty frequently starting from a hundred to 300% of the quantity of tax sought to be avoided.
4. Whatever is planned ought to now not simply fulfill the necessities of regulation by complying with prison provisions as stated and meeting the tax obligations however additionally have to be inside the framework of law.
5. Every citizen is obliged to truly pay the taxes. Therefore, most effective colorable gadgets resorted to by the tax payers for evading a tax liability will need to be not noted by means of the court. A true tax-planning device, aimed at carrying out the rules of law and courts' choices and to overcome heavy burden of taxation, if fully valid and moral.
6. A planning version should be capable of attainment of the favored objectives of a business and be appropriate to its possible destiny adjustments. Therefore, all the crucial regions of company are planning, whether associated with strategic planning.

TAX EVASION AND TAX AVOIDANCE

In the context of not paying tax, there are generally two methods which are used by the assesses. They are

- (1) Tax Evasion
- (2) Tax Avoidance.

Tax Evasion: It refers to a state of affairs wherein someone tries to lessen his tax liability by way of deliberately suppressing the earnings or through inflating the expenditure displaying the earnings decrease than the real income and resorting to numerous varieties of planned manipulations. An assessee responsible of tax evasion is punishable under the relevant legal guidelines. Tax evasion might also involve mentioning an unfaithful announcement knowingly, filing deceptive files, suppression of facts, now not retaining proper books of debts of profits earned (if required under the law) omission of material data in exams etc. Therefore, below the direct tax laws, provisions were made for imposition of heavy penalty and procedure of prosecution proceedings in opposition to tax evaders.

A tax evader reduces his taxable income by one or greater of the subsequent steps :

1. Unrecorded sales.
2. Claiming bogus fees, terrible money owed and losses and so on.
3. Charging private charges as business costs, e.G., vehicle prices, telephone expenses, traveling expenses, clinical fees incurred for self or circle of relatives can be proven in the account books as commercial enterprise fees.
4. Submission of bogus receipts for charitable donations for claiming deduction u.S.A.80G.
5. Non-disclosure of capital profits on sale of asset.
6. Non-disclosure of profits from 'Benami transactions'.

Tax Avoidance:

The line of demarcation between tax planning and tax avoidance could be very thin and blurred. There will be factors of cause involved in tax avoidance also. Planning which, though accomplished strictly consistent with prison requirements defeats the basic aim of the Legislature behind the statute will be termed as example of tax avoidance. Earlier tax avoidance turned into considered completely legitimate, however at present it is able to be illegitimate insure situations only. In the state-of-the-art judgment of the Supreme Court in McDowell's case 1985 (154 ITR 148) SC, tax avoidance has been considered as heinous as tax evasion and against the law towards society. Most of the amendments at the moment are geared toward plugging loopholes and curbing exercise of tax avoidance.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TAX PLANNING' AND TAX MANAGEMENT'

Tax planning primarily aims at adopting an arrangement so as to bring about the least incidence of tax under the four corners of law. On the other hand, tax management comprises a wider field like compliance with the statutory provisions of law, prospective planning so as to ease the financial constraints if any, which translates the policy in terms of results. The difference between tax planning and tax management are stated as under:

1. Tax planning is a wider-term. It includes tax management. Tax management is the first step towards tax planning.
2. The primary aim of tax planning is minimizing incidence of tax, whereas main aim of tax management is compliance with legal formalities.
3. Tax planning is not essential for every assessee, while tax management is essential for every person, otherwise he may be liable for penal interest, penalty and prosecution. For example, a person may not be reducing his tax liability by claiming any exemption, deduction, relief, etc.
4. Tax planning is a guide in decision making while tax management -is a regular feature of an undertaking.
5. In tax planning exemptions, deductions and reliefs are claimed while in tax management the conditions are complied with to claim the exemptions, deductions and reliefs.
6. In tax planning alternative economic activities are studied and an activity with least incidence of tax is selected whereas tax management includes maintenance of accounts in prescribed form, getting books audited, filing the required forms and returns, payment of taxes, etc.
7. Tax planning essentially looks at future benefits arising out of present actions. Tax management relates to past, present and future. it deals with the past. Maintenance of records, self- assessment, filing the return and other documents, keeping pace with the changes, etc. are present activities. Follow-up plans, etc. are in future.

TAX PLANNING IN RESPECT OF TAX DEDUCTED AT SOURCE

The Income Tax Act 1962 envisages payment of taxes in four different modes. They are:

1. Deduction of tax at source.
2. Advance tax.
3. Self-assessment tax and
4. Taxes on demand.

Of the four methods, the most important method is salary. What the evaluator cares about is tax deduction from the source. Article 192 of the Act. Make it clear that anyone responsible for paying any income can charge fees when receiving "salary", income tax should be deducted at the time of payment to this end, the employee's estimated income under "salary" fiscal year. Taxes will be deducted based on the average income tax calculated based on the effective tax rate of the fiscal year in which the payment was made. Production. In other words, if the total tax is to be deducted, the estimated income is the number of employees in the relevant fiscal year divided by the number of employees. His work month in the financial year. The amount arrived.

Overdose or short-term deductions this chapter discusses important concepts and theories of tax planning. According to the "Income Law" deducting wages generally applicable to assessors who have paid income tax. It provides a theory the current research framework. From the above discussion, we can clearly see the tax this plan is crucial for salary tax assessors their stable income and strict tax compliance obligations. Also shows that tax laws in India often change, etc. The amendment will have some positive and negative effects on taxes. Employee's responsibility. Literary review also pointed out that taxes India's reforms are mainly temporary. Check the overall impact on all aspects of taxation. therefore, The next chapter will try to study personal income tax Reform India and analyze its impact in post liberalization. Payroll tax assessor.

EMPLOYEE TAX PLANNING

There are recent income tax laws on salaries tax issues. It was integrated. Almost every type of salary, or pay. Every kind of employee, government or private is covered. therefore, It becomes very important for employees; no matter if his position is high or low. At least understand the basic principles of income tax law. Directly or indirectly affect him before he does not realize the network tax. The largest number of employees in the business community the income tax department pays public income tax and contributes most to income tax this country. Since salary income has been correctly calculated and exists. Taxpayers at this level are considered to have the least or no scope for tax evasion. Honest records in the income tax department. This can only be achieved by obtaining the maximum amount. Tax exemptions, deductions and reductions. So, tax planning is scientific. Staff minimum liability plan for taxes and or taxes. Delay the next period's tax liability by using the validity period various rewards, benefits, allowances, rebates and relief offers. The background of the current tax law.

2.2 LITERATURE REVIEWS

(DAS GUPTHA AND DILEEP MUKHARJI , 1998)

Indian tax regulation enforcement studies compared with Spain, Mexico, Singapore, Philippines and other international locations And Indonesia. Studies indicates that compliance with personal profits throughout the study period (1965 - '66 to 1994 - '95) the tax sales regularly accelerated decline. That is the primary cause for the drop in revenue man or woman earnings tax associated with GDP, now not change in tax fee, Tax exempt and non-agricultural tax or stated transient tax I dropped. Explain the decline in compliance. Effective tax price, tax exemption restriction, inflation price and frequency of decline Audit quality. India's fundamental tools for regulation enforcement search and seek Seizure activities and prosecution of tax criminals observed to be invalid have an effect on the extent of tax evasion.

(ANIL KUMAR JAIN &PARUL JAIN , 2007)

Review US tax treatment Savings under the Indian Income Tax Act .and check whether the conversion From EEE to EET is desirable in the current economic situation. The study Revealed that India's tax incentive clause has very serious flaws because they were introduced on a temporary basis and have always been topics Change often. This particular change creates uncertainty in thinking Investors, Some people suggested that tax benefits should be good Targeted relief should be huge to induce savers and investors. The study concluded that sudden changes to the EET system will further Uncertainty is highlighted.

(BEDI, 2007)

Conducts research and evaluation of performance, reform and performance India's personal income tax system incentives. Selected during The study was AY 1993 - '94 to 2002 - '03. The study examined changes in the United States Respect for various headline deductions and exemptions Income during the study and its impact. Someone suggested the government should give up Introduce changes and concessions in the annual budget. The Study shows the share of personal income tax in total taxes Central government increased from 12.05% to 17.05% during the study.

(SHINDHU K 2007)

Analyses the development of the stock market Changes in the behaviour of retail investors. Study shows the first Young people's investment usually takes the form of a bank Deposit

and life insurance policies do not require prior knowledge. People Due to proper learning, investment in the stock market is often avoided Successful stock market investment is essential. Some people think this is appropriate Investor education programs are essential and such plans should during the education period to attract investor's early stock market.

(SATYAVATHI PAROL, 2006)

Studies tax policies and tax administration from the colonial era to the wage class, tax compliance Salary vs. non-salary, salary calculations Other sources and other factors related to the taxation process and its impact Paid. Research shows that the situation has not changed, including Demonstrate that the tax policy has changed from soft to hard to justify the salaried. The study observed differences in paid groups In terms of rate compliance, management, and collections. With these issues in mind, the study concluded that the paid organization should receive Special treatment.

(M GOVIND ROA, 2005)

Analyses the tax scheme in India Structure & operation. Determined the reform of taxation in India The system is unique in some ways. Unlike most developing countries Guided by the Indian tax system in the tax reform of multilateral institutions has taken on domestic brands, mainly to respond to changes in China Development strategies work overtime while keeping in line with the system Arrange at home. Tax India's reform system largely conforms to the international trends and a recommendation put forward by the expert group and is in line with international standards. Best Practices.

(M GOVIND ROA AND KAVITHA RAO, 2005)

Analysed this Indian tax system. The study reviews the evolution of the tax system and its evolution Years of reform and analysis of its efficiency and fairness impact. The influence of historical and institutional factors in shaping India's tax policy is the study. The study concludes Expanded the tax base of the central and state and maintained the structure it is simple within the scope of the government's management capabilities. Isan important International lesson that must be observed in further improvement.

(NAVJOT DHINGRA , 2005)

Studied related problems Direct tax rate structure, deductions, incentives, and inflation indexation. The Study shows that income tax structure changes more frequently and in many cases every year violates the principle Stability and tax management difficulties. After

checking In the 1980s, the tax structure remained relatively stable. Research on inflation The adjustment of the personal income tax rate structure shows that special circumstances have emerged Inadequate adjustment of standard allowance limits. It is suggested to formulate the income tax rate structure on the basis of scientific and reasonable then index these inflations.

(H R RANINA , 2005)

Highlights three important goals to undertake keep your mind in mind while taxing. Their simple well-defined and clear taxes legal. Someone suggested the government. Must impose minimum tax National necessities. He suggested using the new tax conduit should be drafted precisely and simply. The study concluded that the tax The government needs to be strengthened and tax authorities should outsource most of them Functionality, taking into account the world-class ITES of India. Dispute The resolution mechanism should play a role by promptly handling disputes.

(FINANCIAL STANDING COMMITTEE, 2004-2005)

14thSabha11 examines the need to expand the tax base and control tax evasion tax. The Commission believes that the same importance evasion. It is Discovered that the unsuccessful measurers taken to prevent tax evasion led to the creation of Huge amount of black gold and the prevalence of domestic peace and economy Government. For this reason, a great deal of income was lost. Someone suggested The government expressed its firm will and sincere efforts.

(CHITRA RANJAN NSARKAFR , 2004)

Determines the basic purposes of taxation India's incentives are to motivate taxpayers to save and invest more. Especially in rural and backward areas of the country. Research description and Criticized the policy of exemption from income tax exemption and franchise accelerate the pace of economic growth in India. It examined various Theoretical issues related to tax incentives. It outlines the current Indian income tax incentive system. Learn from Experience from other countries has tried to assess taxes Rewards in India. The countries that are considering comparative studies are: Britain, United States, France, Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Singapore.

(A DAS GUPTA, 1998)

Studies the impact of simple tax compliance Individual Policy Reform in Income Tax Management in India. It is currently the case that taxpayers voluntarily disclose higher income Assigned to the special evaluation unit. To avoid this situation, high-income taxpayers have increased motivation to underestimate income. He explained the overflow the effectiveness of the law enforcement work of the various assessment units. The study tried Incorporate this spill over effects into estimates to increase support for income effects Employee. The study concluded that important compliance benefits will result from this Expand the position of staff and change the assessment procedures for staff and staff taxpayer.

(JAIN SUGUNA C AND GARG RACHANA , 1993)

Studied and compared income tax terms and In all other aspects of the income tax system in six countries, three developed countries(ENGLAND, AMERICA, and AUSTRALIA) and three developing countries (Malaysia, Pakistan)And India). The study chosen during this period was 1984 - '85 to 1997" 98. the study Disclosed, in the case of personal income tax, progressive tax rate structure Used by all six countries, the tax rates in developed countries are Found higher than in developing countries. The level of income is The highest marginal tax rate applied in India is very low Even the individual taxpayer must pay the highest tax rate of income tax The income is not very high.

(SINGH AND SRINIVASAN, 2004)

Studied India's policy reforms, including Fiscal policy, and think that promoting growth may need to give up some Indirect taxes and income from other existing taxes or collections New taxes. Research shows that improving tax administration and enforcement it is still one of the key areas of reform. Tax reform is essential step Increase government revenue and reduces microeconomics distortion.

(MITRA AND STREM , 1977)

Analyse the evolution and reform of taxation Central and South-East European Systems and the Baltic Sea (CSB) and European System Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). The results found that the tax - The decline in the share of income in GDP is mainly due to the decline in corporate income Although the share of personal income tax has risen, society Safety contributions and payroll taxes are not important in the United States The Commonwealth of Independent States and domestic indirect taxes were obtained More

important is the overall taxation. To improve tax administration, it was suggested that taxpayers realize that the general concept of taxation should only provide assistance For large taxpayers and those who wish to comply voluntarily, The cost of compliance should be reduced.

(NAVJOT AND OM PRAKASH, 2003)

Planned several aspects of revenue India's taxation from 1950 to 1999 - from 2004 to 2004. With regard to individual income tax, Studies show that the income tax structure has changed many times In recent years, this rule has been violated every year in many cases. The principle of stability has brought difficulties to tax administration. Research also Revealed some incentives for deductions and deductions The allowance has been incorporated into the personal income tax rate structure. To a certain extent, tax benefits are provided to high-income taxpayers, but tax benefits are reduced At the same time, the tax structure is progressive.

(DAS GUPTHA, S CHATTOPADYA AND BHATANAGAR, 2002)

Study economic theory of tax compliance, especially tax issues Compliance costs. Someone pointed out that a clear understanding of the impact If there is a tax, it is necessary to impose different types of taxes on personal behaviour. It aims to minimize the negative impact on efficiency and fairness. the study This shows that this is the main driving force of economics' selective tax theory. Tax evasion and tax avoidance are the main causes of actual deviations and expected tax implications..

(PANDEY I M , 1979)

Madea Study the impact of compliance costs on corporate compliance behaviours Individual taxpayers in India and review non-Indian levels Compliance is due to high compliance costs. Become a link between some components of compliance costs, including Bribery and compliance, which have a negative impact on taxes. In addition to bribery, the use of tax consultants may Has a negative impact on compliance, and the cost is opposite for third artists. The expected compliance effect of compliance costs indicates Compliance costs lead to a 51% drop to 88% Personal Income Tax Collection in 2000 - '01.

(KHATRI AND KOCHHUR, 2004)

Compared with international Respect the performance of tax revenues Average The ratio of central government revenue to GDP in about 30 Asia-Pacific countries is In the 1990s it was just over 14.5%. On the contrary, the central government revenue India's income (before it was transferred to the United States) averaged 9.75% In the first half of the 1990s, it fell to 9% in the second half of the 1990s. The Study finds that there is plenty of room for expanding direct taxes Because agriculture and services constitute three quarters of agriculture and services The economy has not yet been developed. Use the average of the central government tax Asian countries have the potential to use GDP as a benchmark and have potential Increased tax revenues account for about 3% to 5% of GDP. Study concludes Improve tax administration may help expand tax base and increase taxes.

CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH DESIGN

3.1 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Tax planning helps to invest in savings instruments which are offers combined benefits of investment growth and to reduce the amount of tax burden. Thereby money of the salaried employees find problems in taking decisions of investment options, therefore there is a need to know various savings options depends upon the employees salaried income.

The study efforts made to know implications of tax planning measures on their tax liabilities.

3.2 NEED FOR THE STUDY

1. To help the investors in having clarity regarding productive investment.
2. To make a proper planning and to reduce tax burden of an individuals.

3.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To know and summarize the tax planning process being used by salaried class of employees at edelweiss.
2. To make certain the level of precaution of the salaried class on different planning measures available under income tax act.
3. To measure the level of investment made by the salaried class and in respect to Income Tax Laws by Government of India to Review the Tax Reforms.
4. To analyse the impact of tax planning on savings habit and investment structure of the assessee belonging to the salaried class
5. To consider the efficiency of the managerial machinery for gathering of the income tax and management of taxation matters as per the income tax.

3.4 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

Taxation is taken into consideration as a complex rely affecting financial making plans of every person earnings tax assesses. The scope of the study at is constrained to the tax planning measures adopted by the salaried earnings tax assesses of Edelweiss Broking Limited. The study also estimates the volume of consciousness of employees on tax laws and tax planning measures. The savings conduct, funding sample, compensation of liabilities, tax planning measures followed for the length under study and the level of awareness of personnel on tax laws and tax making plans measures had been studied and evaluated.

3.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

COLLECTION OF THE PRIMARY DATA

Primary data was composed by the questionnaire to collect the information relating to the saving, tax planning measures adopted by the employees of the Edelweiss Broking Limited for the present year 2018-19 selected year for the collecting primary data. A study was done with 50 employees responses which are given by the employees of the Edelweiss Broking Limited from framed final questionnaires.

COLLECTION OF THE SECONDARY DATA

The study is systematic in addition to expressive in nature. It marks use of together the primary data and secondary data. Secondary data gathered from various department of Edelweiss Broking Limited, and also collected from the daily newspaper records journals annual reports of all India income tax departments auditors reports, Circulars and notifications of the central board of taxes and RBI bullets. And also various part of the source used to gather the Secondary data.

Secondary data has a connection with the direct tax reforms was gathered for a over a period of various years. In the year of 1991 the comprehensive reforms of direct tax in India has undertaken by the Indian government along with the economic reforms also undertaken by the government.

SAMPLING OF DATA

Sampling of data is taken from the employees of Edelweiss Broking Limited Bangalore, is salaried workers in the organization. Purposefully sampling method taken to select the sample size. The sample for the study is consisted of 100 salaried employees running inside the Edelweiss Broking Limited earning of tax assessee for the present year 2018-19. All the responses from the employees of the Edelweiss Broking Limited consisting the total sample size. In order to make the pattern length geographically representative Edelweiss Broking Limited has been opted for the study. 100 sample selected for the study and each responses from the Edelweiss Broking Limited, and did not taken any responses from the any other sector other than the Edelweiss Broking Limited.

3.6 LIMITATIONS

1. This project tell about the tax planning for the employees of edelweiss broking limited to income tax
2. The study refers to unfocused and comprehensive tax planning need of the sample size of the project
3. Basic methodology used for this project for various tax plans at a different income levels of employees of edelweiss
4. This study influence the comprehensive and analytical study of tax planning among the organization that is tax planning and instruments
5. This study covers the personal income tax assesse and it does not excellent for the commercial taxpayers
6. Since personal income tax is a very sensitive issue, people are often reluctant to disclose information about the savings, investment, and tax planning measures they used during the study
7. Tax incentives are allowed on fulfilment of certain conditions, sometimes it is very difficult to fulfil the conditions and tax payers are not able to claim the tax incentives.

3.7 CHAPTER SCHEME

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

The first chapter gives the brief explanation about the introduction about the study. The chapter deals with the introduction about the about internship, complete information about company in terms of company profile, company promoters, vision mission and quality policy, products or service profile, infrastructure facility. Even it provides competitors information, swot analysis and future growth and prospectus of company.

CHAPTER 2 CONCEPTUAL BACKGROUND AND LITERATURE REVIEW

Chapter two provides the all information about theoretical background of the study as well as literature review.

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH DESIGN

This chapter deals with the report of the problem, need of the study, main objectives of the learning and scope of the study, sources of information like data sources, research methodology and limits of the study.

CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

It explains about the data analysis and interpretation on the basis of respondents of questionnaire which is taken from the employees of the Edelweiss broking limited and explains through the charts, tables and graphs.

CHAPTER 5 FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the information about findings on the basis of interpretation. And it gives some recommendations to company after studied and analyse the whole project. At the end it gives conclusion.

CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF DATA

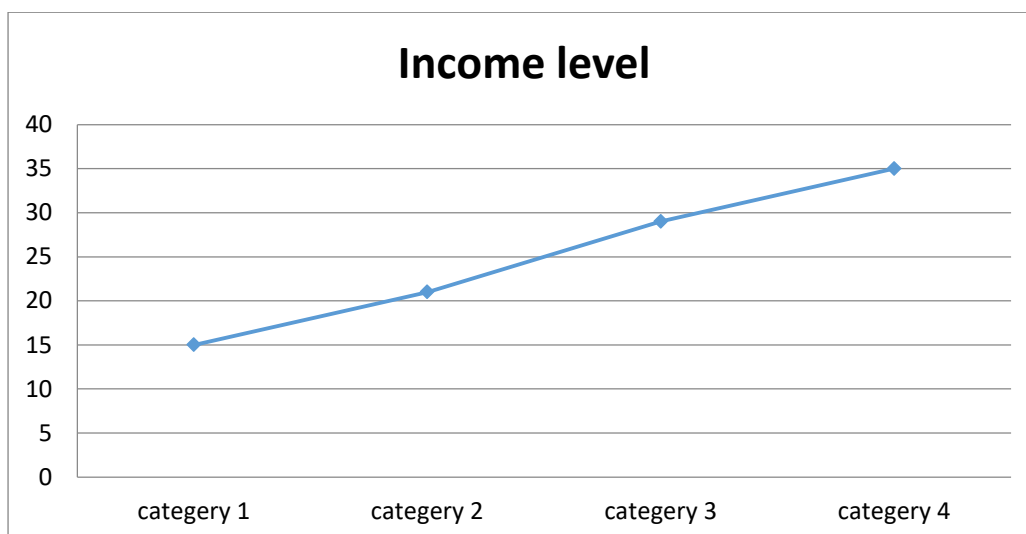
Table no 4.1 level of income of respondents

Level of income	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 250000	15	15%
250000-500000	21	21%
500000-750000	29	29%
Above 800000	35	35%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

By the given data we can analyze the table that shows the all 100 respondents status of income level and the highest group will have the 35% income that is the category 4 shows the highest income group and least is below is category 1.

Chart no 4.1 level of income of respondent



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of respondent lie in the range of category 4 and The lowest number of respondent lie in the range of category 1 We can get to know that 35% of tax planner lie in the income level of category 4 & 15% minimum lie in range of category 1, 29% of investors lie income range of category 2 & 20% of investors lie in range of category 3, these two category performs like neutrals.

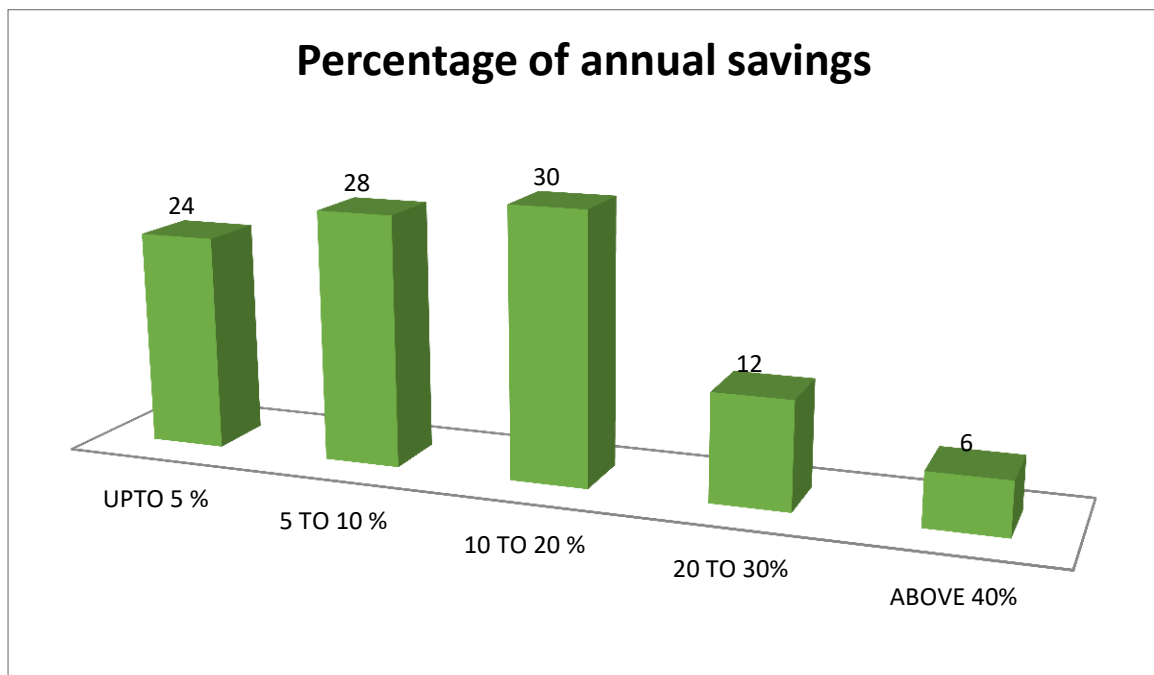
Table no 4.2 Percentage of annual savings of respondent

Savings	No. of respondent	Percentage
Up to 5%	24	24%
5-10%	28	28%
10-20%	30	30%
20-30%	12	12%
Above 40%	6	6%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The table shows that annual savings of respondents are lies on 30% and least of them is 6%. are followed by the table responses are by the employees.

Chart no 4.2 Percentage of annual savings of respondent



INTERPRETATION

Highest number of respondent save 10-20% of their income, Lowest number of respondent save 40% of their income 30% of investors save 10-20% of their annual income stands the highest, whereas only 6% of investors save 40% of their annual savings and falls least , where as 28% of investors save 5-10% , 24% of investors save up to 5% & 12% of investors save 20-30% of their savings

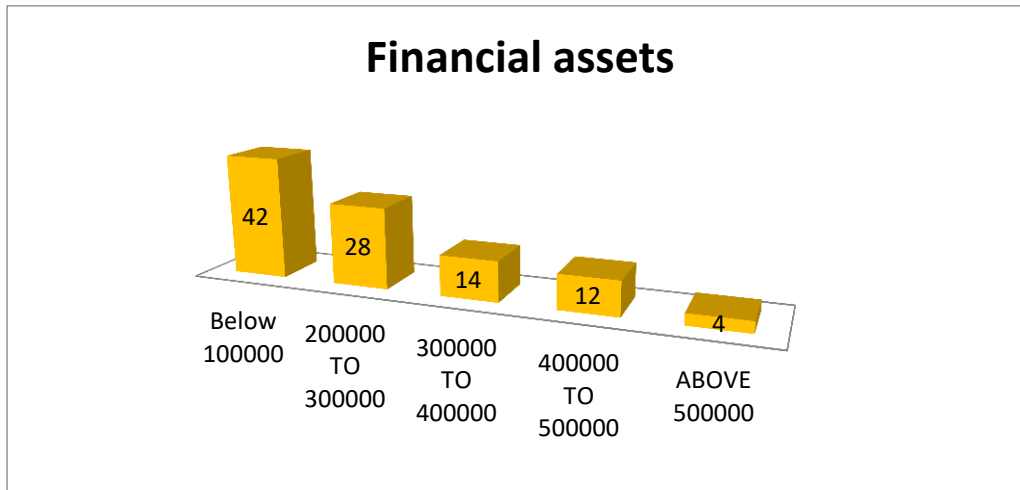
Table no 4.3 investment done by respondent in financial assets

Investment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	42	42%
200000-300000	28	28%
300000-400000	14	14%
400000-500000	12	12%
Above 500000	4	4%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Above table gives the information about the investment done by the employees, the maximum number of the Edelweiss broking limited are invested in category 1 in financial assets and least is the category 5.

Chart no 4.3 investment done by respondent in financial assets



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 1. The lowest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 5. 42% interested to invest in financial assets lie in the range category 1 & 4% prefers to invest in range category 5 where as 28% , 14% & 12% investors lie in the range of category 2, 3 and 4 category respectively.

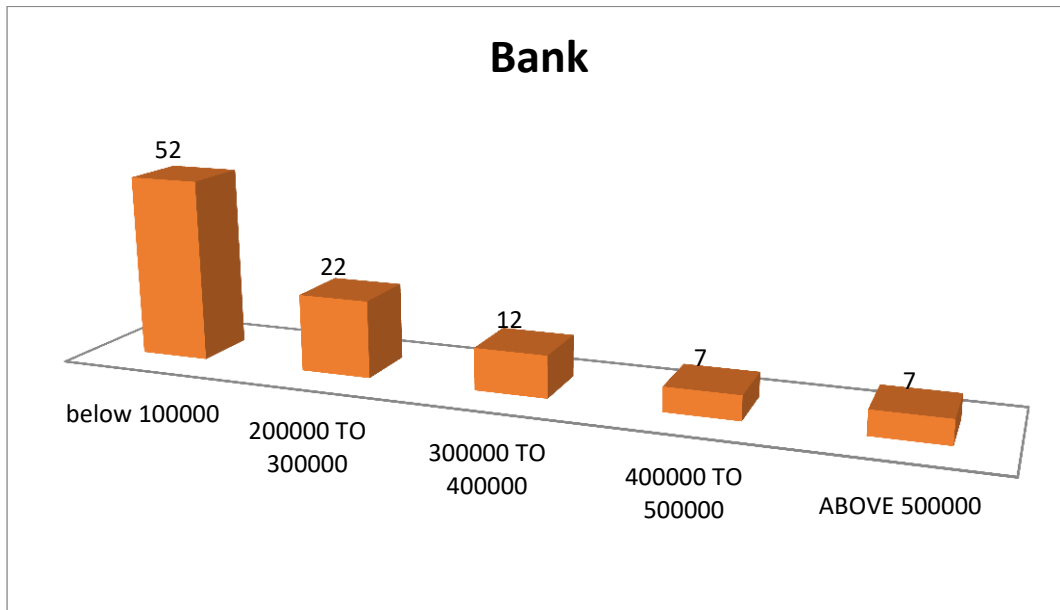
Table no 4.4 investment done by respondent in bank

Investment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	52	52%
200000-300000	22	22%
300000-400000	12	12%
400000-500000	7	7%
Above 500000	7	7%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The above mentioned table gives clear information about the investment done by the Employees of the Edelweiss, the maximum numbers of the employees are done in the investment in bank in category 1 and least is the 4 and 5 respectively.

Chart no 4.4 investment done by respondent in bank



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefer the range of category 1. Lowest number of investors prefer the range of category 4 and 5, evenly 52% keeping deposit in bank prefer to invest in range of category 1 & minimum investors 7% prefer to invest in range of category 4 & category 5, while 22% & 12% of investors prefer to invest in the range of category 2 and 3 category respectively.

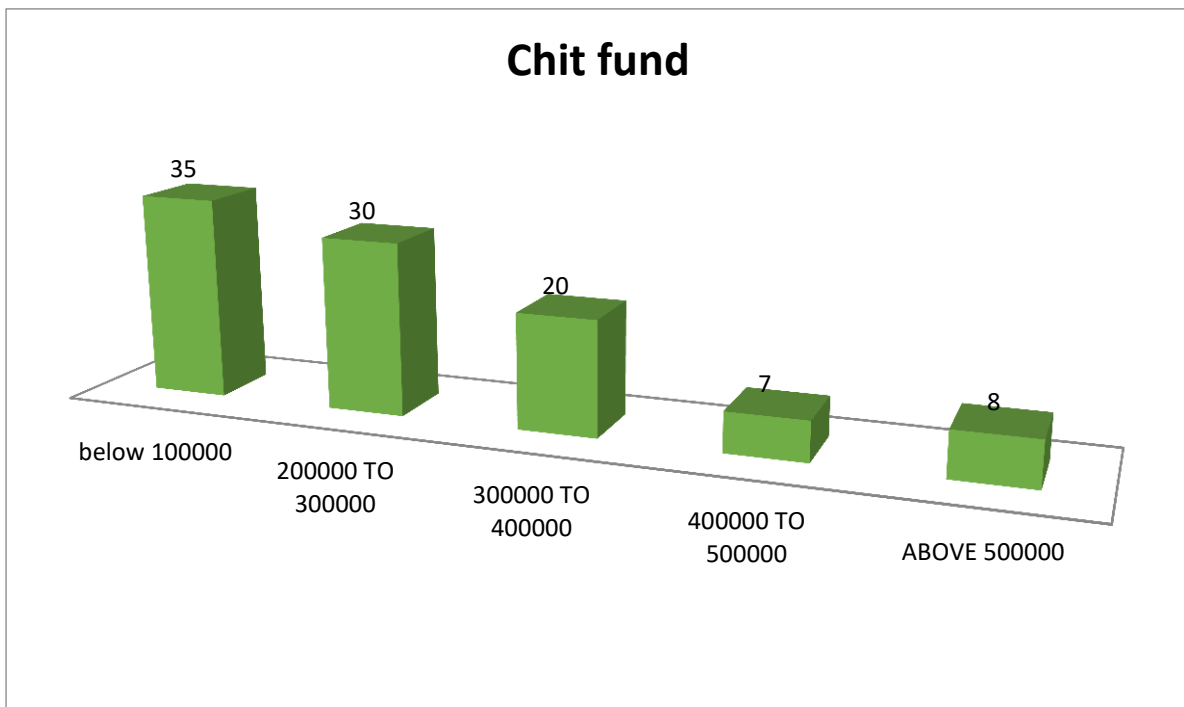
Table no 4.5 investment done by respondent in Chit funds

Investment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	35	35%
200000-300000	30	30%
300000-400000	20	20%
400000-500000	7	7%
Above 500000	8	8%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

This table provide the information about investment made by the employees of the Edelweiss are done investment in chit fund in category 1and minimum is the category 4.

Chart no 4.5 investment done by respondent in Chit funds



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 1. The lowest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 5. 43% prefer to invest in the range of category 1 & 7% prefer to invest in category 4, whereas 30%, 20% & 8% of investors have invested in range of category 2, 3 and 5 respectively.

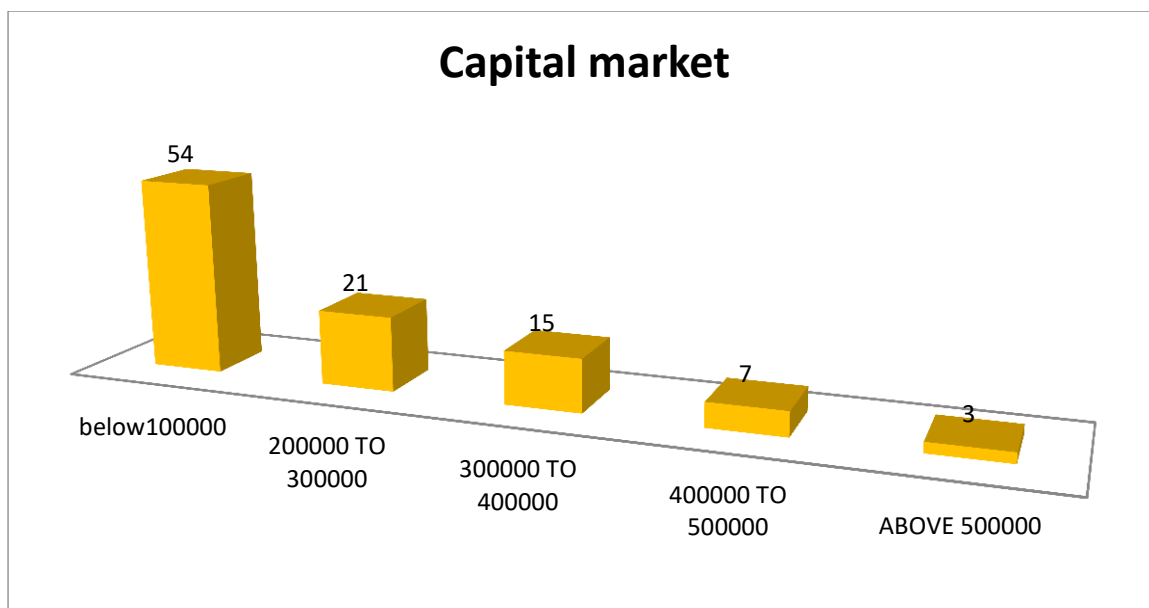
Table no 4.6 investment done by respondent in Capital market

Investment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	54	54%
200000-300000	21	21%
300000-400000	15	15%
400000-500000	7	7%
Above 500000	3	3%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

By the help of the above table we can see the most number of employees are invested in category 1 in the capital market and least number of the people done in the category 5.

Chart no 4.6 investment done by respondent in capital market



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefers to invest in range of category 1. The lowest number of investors prefers to invest in range of category 5. In capital market 54% invest in range of category 1 & 3% invest in range of category 5, else 21% 15% & 7% of investor invest in range of category 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

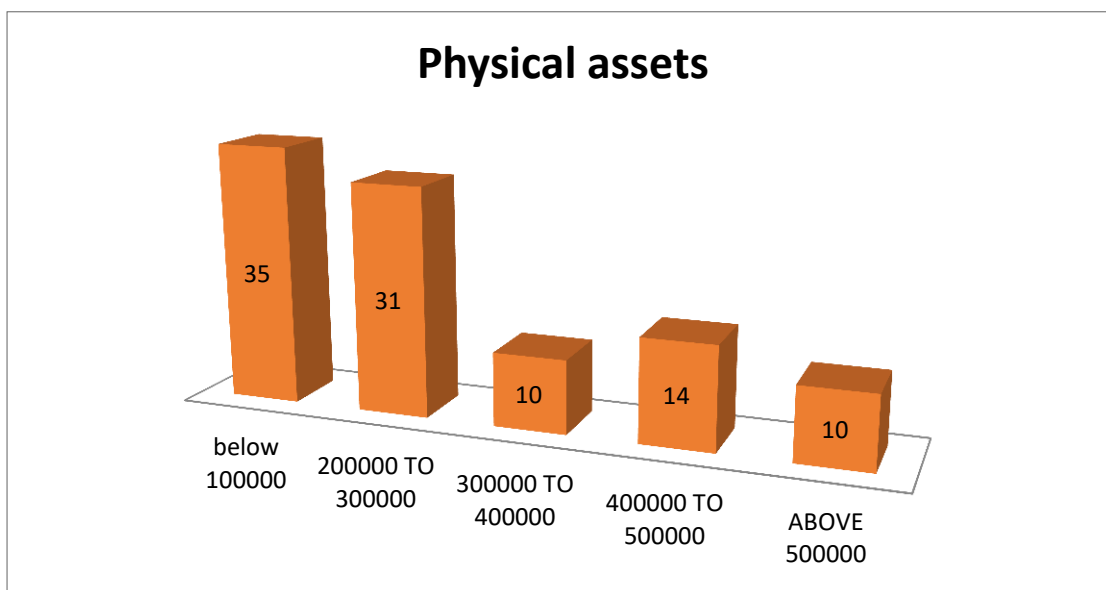
Table no 4.7 investment done by respondent in Physical assets

Investment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	35	35%
200000-300000	31	31%
300000-400000	10	10%
400000-500000	14	14%
Above 500000	10	10%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

From the above table we can analysis the table Edelweiss broking limited employees have the physical asset in category 1 and minimum are in category 3 and 5 respectively.

Chart no 4.7 investment done by respondent in Physical assets



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 1. The lowest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 3 and 5 respectively. In physical assets 35% in range of category 1 & low 10% in the range of category 3 and category 5, whereas 31% & 14% of investors prefer to invest in range of category 2 and category 4.

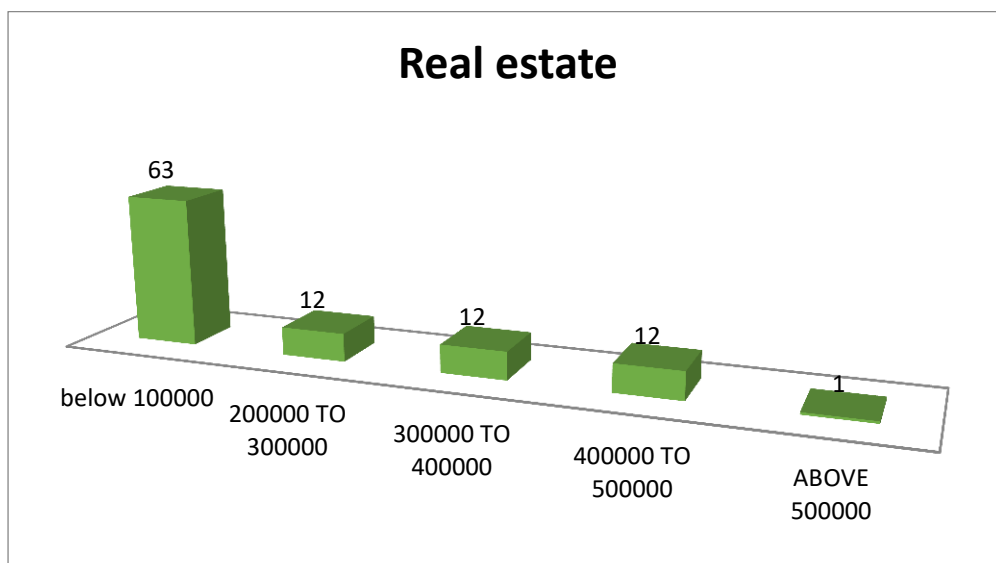
Table no 4.8 investment done by respondent in Real estate

Investment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	63	63%
200000-300000	12	12%
300000-400000	12	12%
400000-500000	12	12%
Above 500000	1	1%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

By the table we can see the employees of the Edelweiss broking limited are invested in real estate in category 1 done by the people and minimum in category 5.

Chart no 4.8 investment done by respondent in Real estate



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefers to invest in range of below category 1. The lowest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 5.

The investors investing in real estate are more (63%) in that range of category 1 & low (1%) in range of category 5, whereas 12% of investors have invested evenly in range of category 2, 3 and 4 respectively.

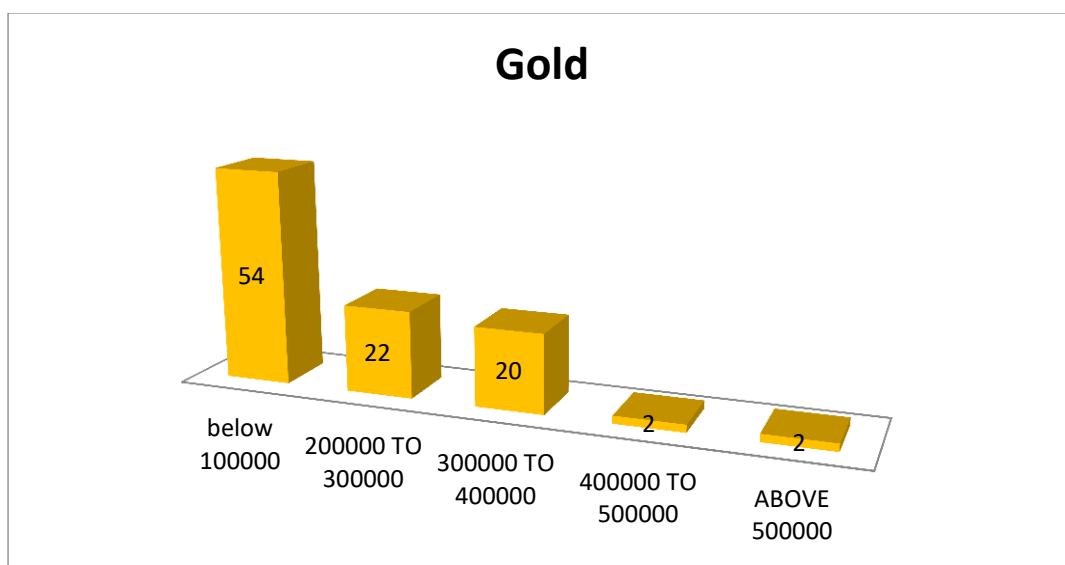
Table no 4.9 investment done by respondent in Gold

Investment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	54	54%
200000-300000	22	22%
300000-400000	20	20%
400000-500000	2	2%
Above 500000	2	2%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Above table consist of the employees of the Edelweiss broking limited are maximum number of the people are invested money in the gold in the category 1 and least amount of people invested in the category 5.

Chart no 4.9 investment done by respondent in Gold



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefer to invest in range of below category 1. The lowest number of investors prefer to invest in range of category 3 & above 5. 54% in the range of below category 1 & 2% in the range of category 3 & above 5, whereas 22% & 20% of investors prefer to invest in range of category 2 and 3 respectively. From the above set of graph we can observe that most of the investors prefer to invest in the range of below category 1 & least in the range of above category 5, the investment in the other ranges are comparatively average.

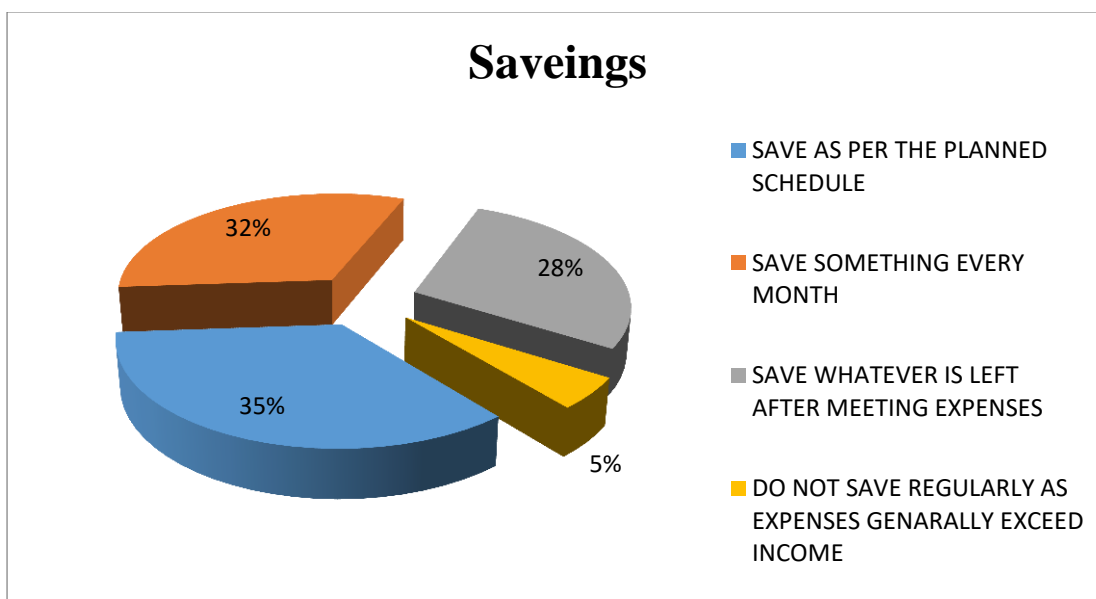
Table no 4.10 saving of income done by respondent

particular	No. of respondent	Percentage
Saving as per planned scheme	35	35%
Saving a part of monthly income	32	32%
Saving the amount after meeting monthly expenses	28	28%
Saving not done regularly	5	5%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The above table shows that maximum numbers of the employees are save their income as per planned scheme and least people are not follow any regular schemes.

Chart no 4.10 saving of income done by respondent



INTERPRETATION

The saving plan of the respondent has been spread out in the given options as 35% of investors prefer to save as per planned scheduled 32% of investors invest some part of their income every month 28% of investors invest the remaining amount after meeting their monthly expenses & 5% of investors do not save regularly as there expenses exuded there income

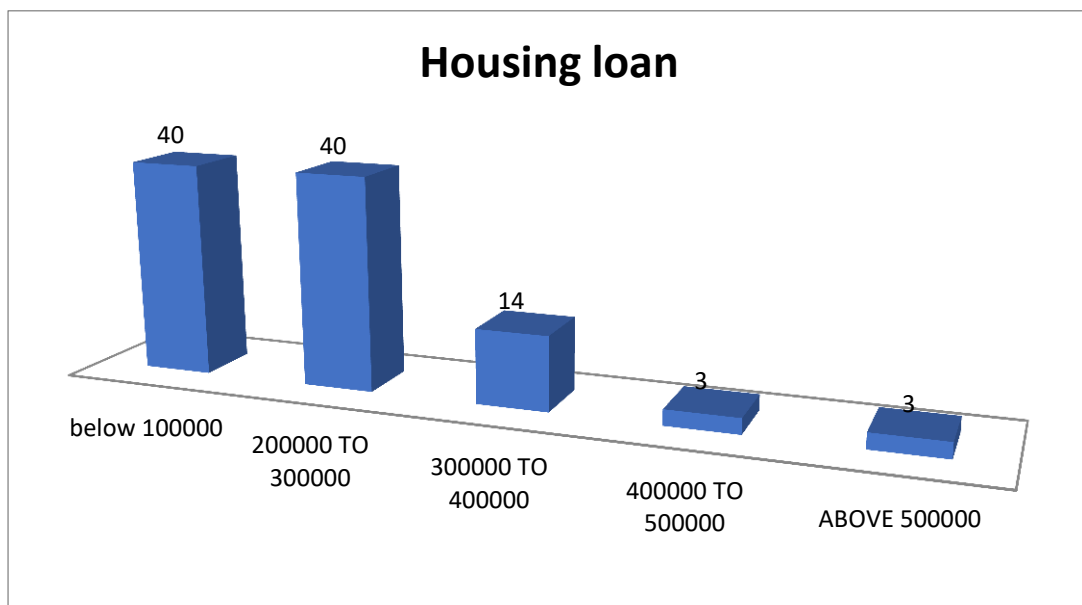
Table no 4.11 repayment of housing loan

Repayment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	40	40%
200000-300000	40	40%
300000-400000	12	12%
400000-500000	3	3%
Above 500000	3	3%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Mentioned table shows the employees of the Edelweiss broking limited, they have to pay the housing loan by the table we can see the maximum numbers are followed by the employees are category 1 and 2 and less is category 4 and 5.

Chart no 4.11 repayment of housing loan



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors repaid the liability in range of below 40% & 40%. The lowest number of investors repaid the liability in range of 3%

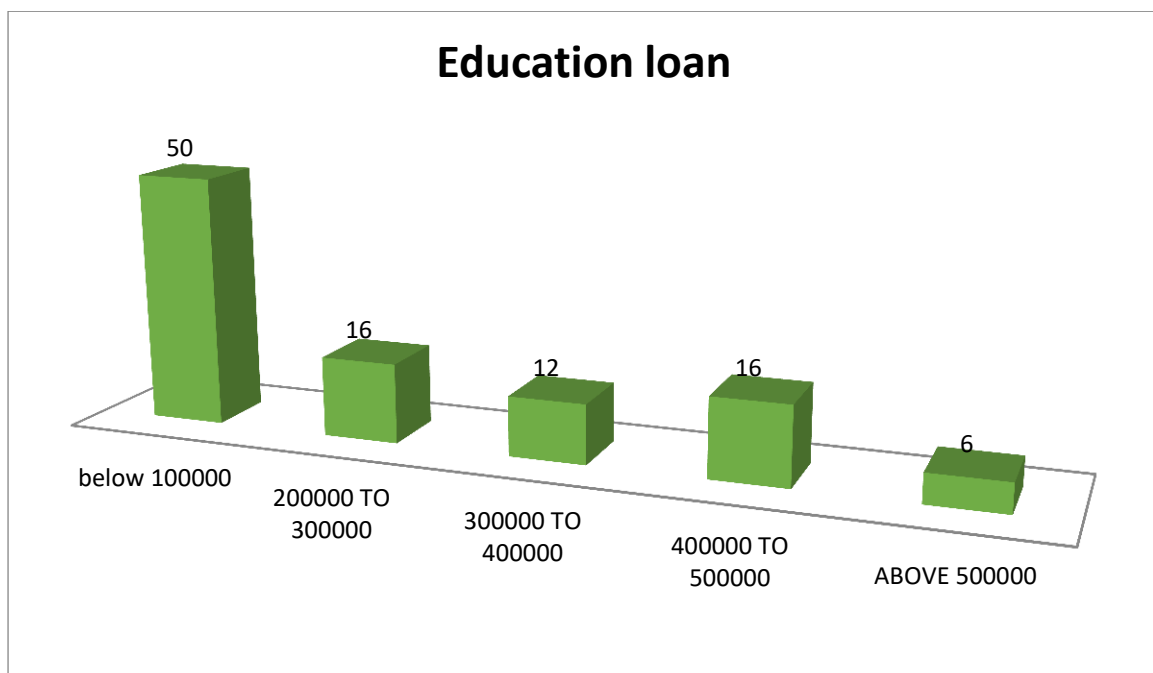
40% who had repaid their housing loan have paid off the amount which ranges below 40 and 40% & 3% have paid off the amount which ranges, , 14% of investors invest range of Table no 4.12 repayment of education loan

Repayment	No. of respondent	Percentage
Below 100000	50	50%
200000-300000	16	16%
300000-400000	12	12%
400000-500000	16	16%
Above 500000	6	6%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The above mentioned table shows that employees have repayment of education loan the maximum number of employees are have been pay their education loan.

Chart no 4.12 repayment of education loan



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors repaid the liability in range of below 100000 & 200000-300000 The lowest number of investors repaid the liability in range of 400000-500000 & above 500000 50% paid off their education loan repaid the amount ranging below & 6% repaid the amount ranging above, whereas 16% of investors invested in range 12% of investors invested in range of

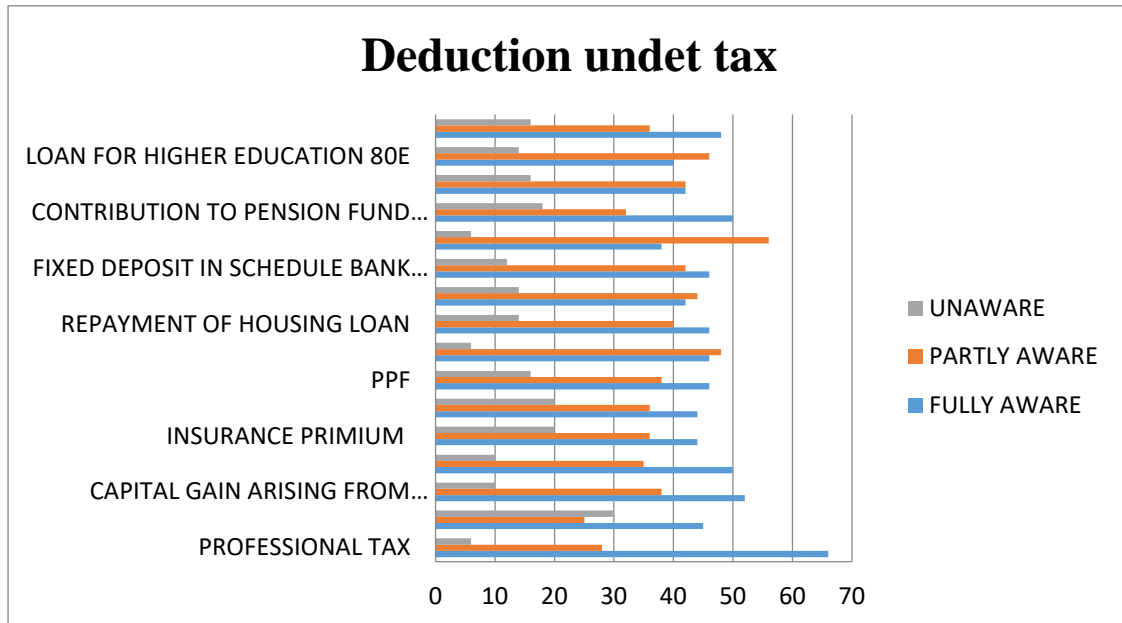
Table no 4.13 knowledge of tax deduction

Particular	FULLY AWARE	PARTLY AWARE	UNAWARE	Total
PROFESSIONAL TAX	66	28	6	100
INTREST ON HOUSING LOAN	45	25	30	100
CAPITAL GAIN ARISING FROM TRANSFER OF PROPERTY USE FOR RESIDENT	52	38	10	100
DEDUCTION UNDER 80 C	50	45	10	100
INSURANCE PRIMIMUM	44	36	20	100
CONTRIBUTION TO PROVIDENT FUND	44	36	20	100
PPF	46	38	16	100
INVESTMENT IN NATIONAL SAVING CERTIFICATE & POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK A/C	46	48	6	100
REPAYMENT OF HOUSING LOAN	46	40	14	100
INFRASTRUCTURE LOAN	42	44	14	100
FIXED DEPOSIT IN SCHEDULE BANK & H F	46	42	12	100
MUTUAL FUND	38	56	6	100
CONTRIBUTION TO PENSION FUND 80CCC	50	32	18	100
MEDICAL INSURANCE POLICY U/S 80D	42	42	16	100
LOAN FOR HIGHER EDUCATION 80E	40	46	14	100
DONATION TO CHARITABLE FUND 89(1)	48	36	16	100

ANALYSIS

The above table gives a clear picture about the knowledge about the tax deduction almost of the employees are the aware about the tax deduction and also unaware about the tax deduction.

Chart no 4.13knowledge of tax deduction



INTERPRETATION

From the above chart we can say that most number of investors are aware of the deductions under the income tax and only few are partly aware

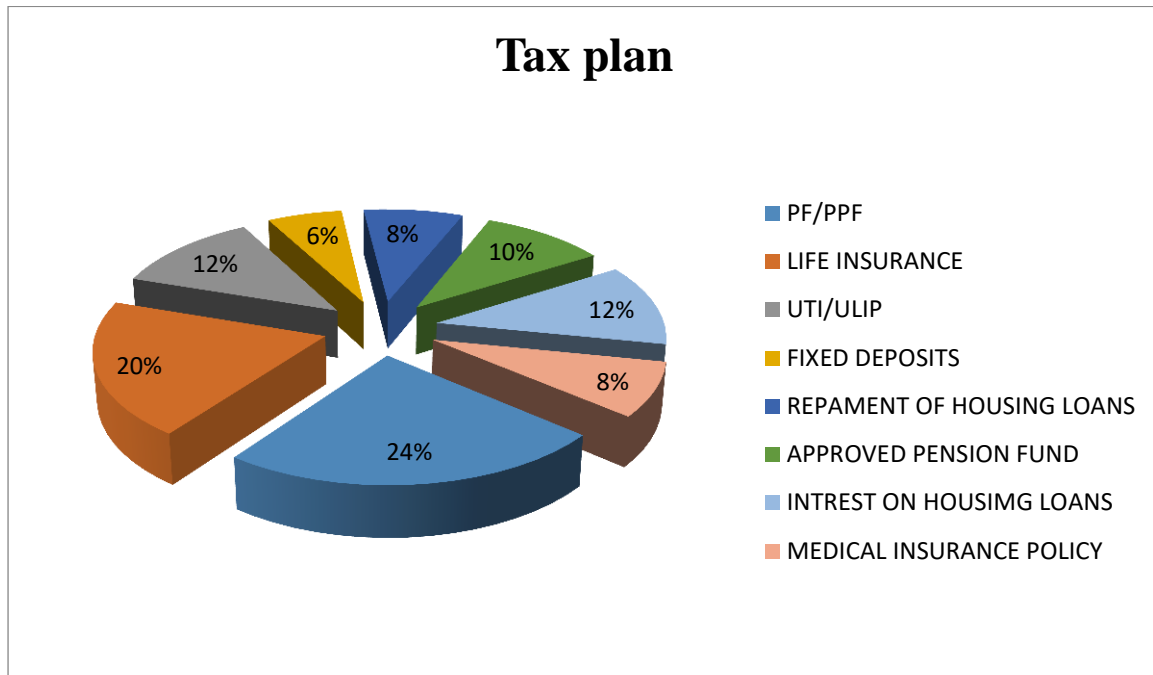
Table no 4.14 Tax planning opted by employees

Particular	Sales	Percentage
PF/PPF	24	24%
LIFE INSURANCE	20	20%
UTI/ULIP	12	12%
FIXED DEPOSITS	6	6%
REPAMENT OF HOUSING LOANS	8	8%
APPROVED PENSION FUND	10	10%
INTREST ON HOUSIMG LOANS	12	12%
MEDICAL INSURANCE POLICY	8	8%
Total	100	100

ANALYSIS

The above table shows the tax planning opted by the employees of the Edelweiss broking limited are aware about the PF/PPF they opted more number of the other option followed by the life insurance and medical insurance policy is the minimum opted by the employees

Chart no 4.14 Tax planning opted by employees



INTERPRETATION

24% of investors have invested in PPF,20% of investors have invested in life insurance12%of investors have invested in UTI/ULIP,6% of investors have invested in FD,8% & 10%of investors have tax benefit from repayment of housing loan,10% of investors from approved pension fund,8% from medical insurance policy

The tax planning adopted by the employee are speeded out as the invest are not up to 25% in any investment

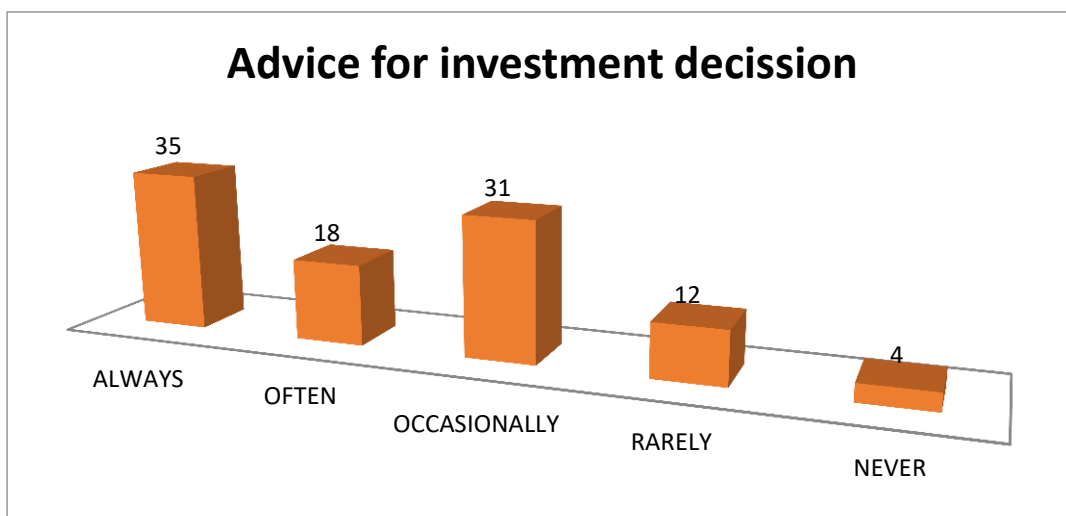
Table no 4.15 investors seeking advices to make investment decision

Level of income	No. of respondent	Percentage
Always	35	35%
Often	18	18%
Occasionally	31	31%
Rarely	12	12%
Never	4	4%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

From the above mentioned graph we can see the investors are always seek the advice to make investment decision, minimum number of respondent are not prefer any advices

Chart no 4.15 investors seeking advices to make investment decision



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors prefer to always take the advice for investment decision The lowest number of investors overtake advice for making investment decision 35% of investors tries to seek advice always from the advisor where as 4% of investors do not take any advice from the advisor, 18% of investors often take advice, 31% of investors occasionally take advice & 12% of investors rarely take advice for making investment decision

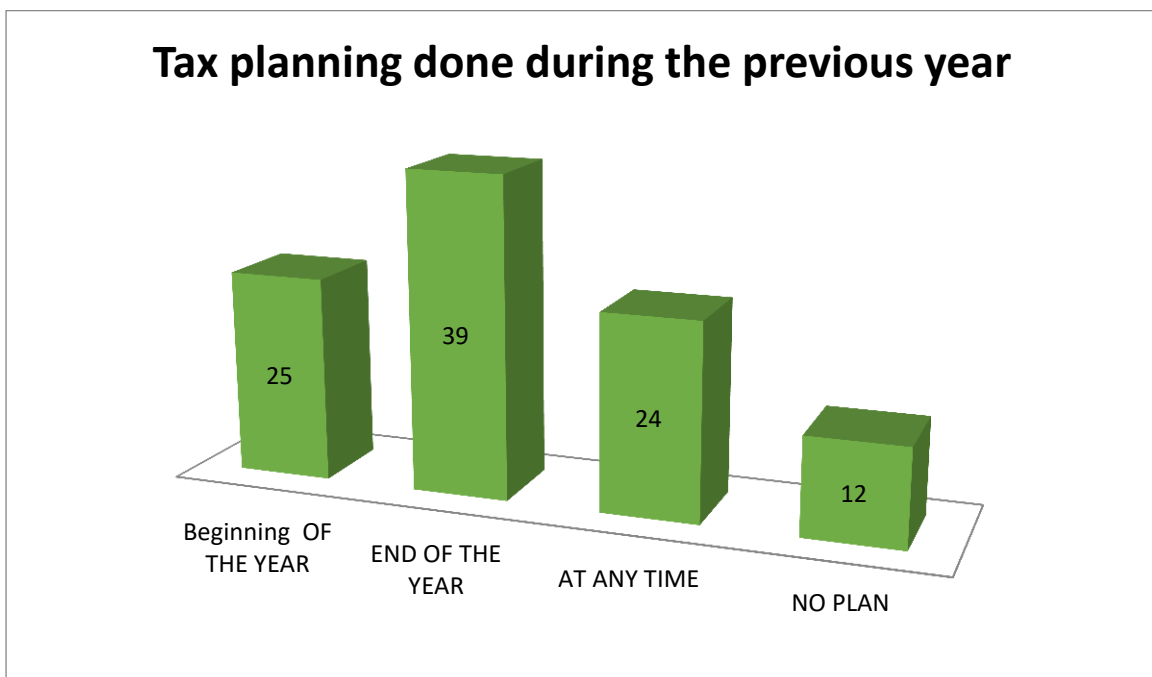
Table no 4.16 tax planning done in the financial year during the previous year

Planning	No. of respondent	Percentage
Beginning of the year	25	25%
End of the year	39	39%
At any time	24	24%
No plan	12	12%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Mentioned above table says that the employees of Edelweiss broking limited, maximum number of employees are plan for the tax planning at the end of the year and also beginning of the year.

Chart no 4.16 tax planning done in the financial year during the previous year



INTERPRETATION

The highest number of investors do their tax planning at the end of the year, The lowest number of investors do not do any tax planning, 39% do tax planning at the end of the year where as 12% do not do any tax planning, 25% of investors do their tax planning at the beginning of the year & 24% of investors do their tax planning at any time during the financial year

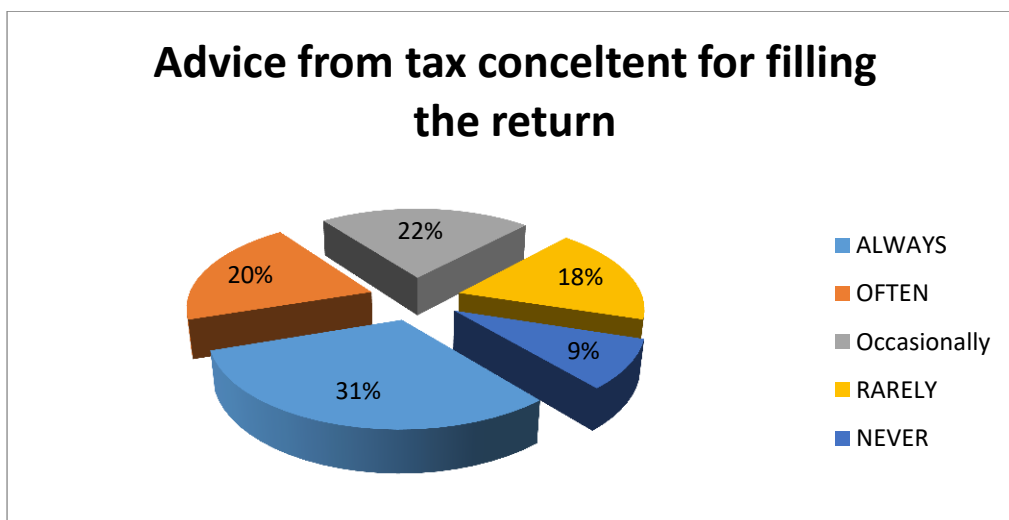
Table no 4.17 Advice from tax consultant for filling the return

Planning	No. of respondent	Percentage
Always	31	31%
Often	20	20%
Occasionally	22	22%
Rarely	18	18%
Never	9	9%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Above table shows that maximum number of the employees of edelweiss broking limited they go for the advice from the tax consultant for filling the return and taking corrective measures to take decision on tax filling returns.

Chart no 4.17 Advice from tax consultant for filling the return



INTERPRETATION

31% of investors always seek advice for the tax consultant for filling return 20% of investors often seek advice from the tax consultant for filling return 22% of investors takes advice from the tax consultant occasionally for filling return 18% of investors rarely take advice from the tax consultant for filling return 9% of investors never take any advice from the tax consultant for filling the return

The respondent opinion for the advice from tax consultant for filling return has spread out in the given option no option contains more than or equal to 50% of respondents opinion

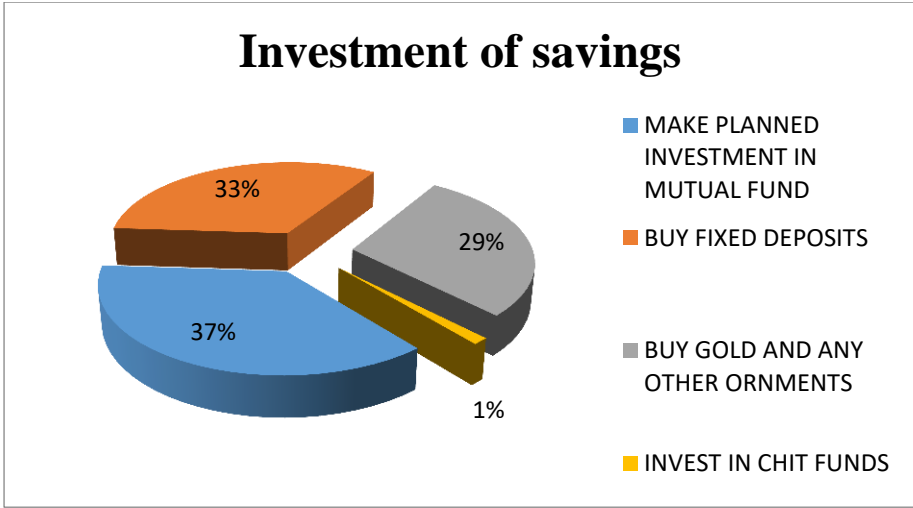
Table no 4.18 investment of savings by investors

Planning	No. of respondent	Percentage
Mutual fund	37	37%
Fixed deposits	33	33%
Gold	29	29%
Chit fund	1	1%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Above mentioned table shows the most of the employees of the edelweiss broking limited are follows the investments in mutual fund and minimum number of the employees are in chit fund.

Chart no 4.18 investment of savings by investors



INTERPRETATION

37% of investors invest their savings in Mutual fund 33% of investors invest their savings in Fixed deposit 29% of investors invest in Gold 1% of investors invest in Chit fund

The savings of investors are spread out as it is not highly pooled into one option

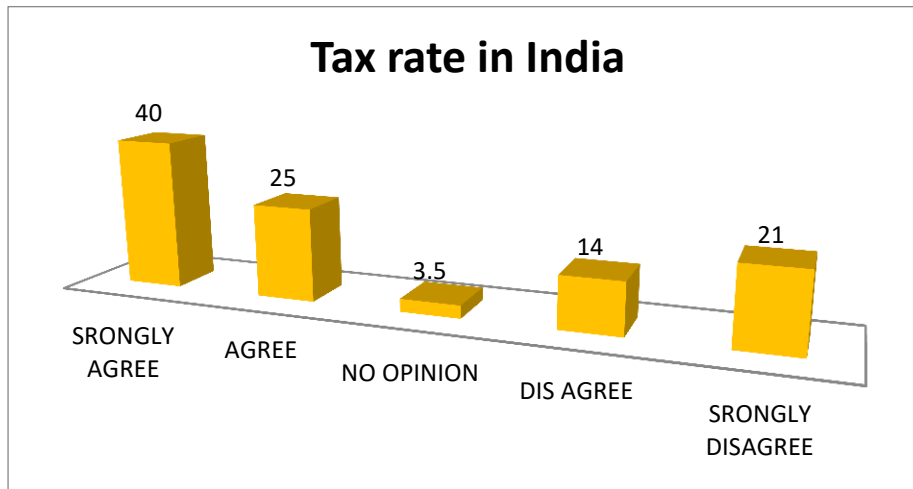
Table no 4.19 Opinion on tax rates in India

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	40	40%
Agree	25	25%
No opinion	3.5	3.5%
Dis-Agree	14	14%
Strongly dis-agree	21	21%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Above mentioned table shows that the employees have positive opinion on the tax rates of India at Edelweiss Broking Limited and after that employees have strongly agree and agree respectively after disagree the table shows that more number of employees agree with the tax rates of India.

Chart no 4.19 Opinion on tax rates in India



INTERPRETATION

41% of investors strongly agree that tax rates are high in India & 21% strongly dis-agree that tax rates are high in India 3.5% do not give any opinion on it, 25% of investors agree & 14% dis agree that tax rates are high in India

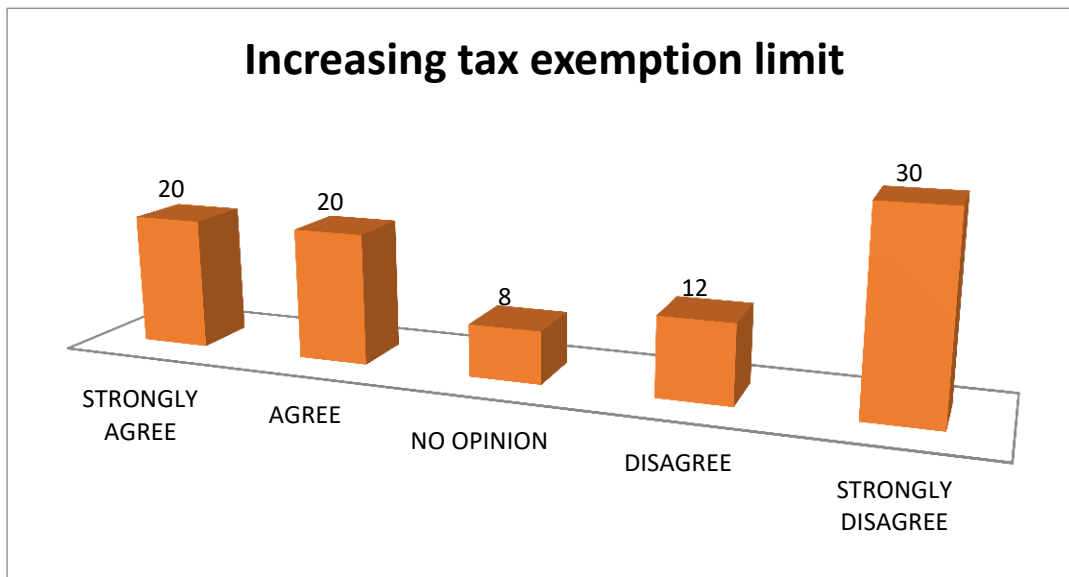
Table no 4.20 Opinion on increasing tax exemption limit

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	20	20%
Agree	20	20%
No opinion	8	8%
Dis-Agree	12	12%
Strongly dis-agree	30	30%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Above mentioned table shows that the employees are have negative opinion on the increasing tax exemption limit at edelweiss broking limited and after that employees have strongly agree and agree respectively after dis agree the table shows that more number of employees are not agree with the increase in tax exemption limit.

Chart no 4.20 Opinion on increasing tax exemption limit



INTERPRETATION

20% of investors are in the favour of increasing tax exemption limit where as 30% & 12% are not in favour of tax exemption & 8% of investors do not give any opinion about it,

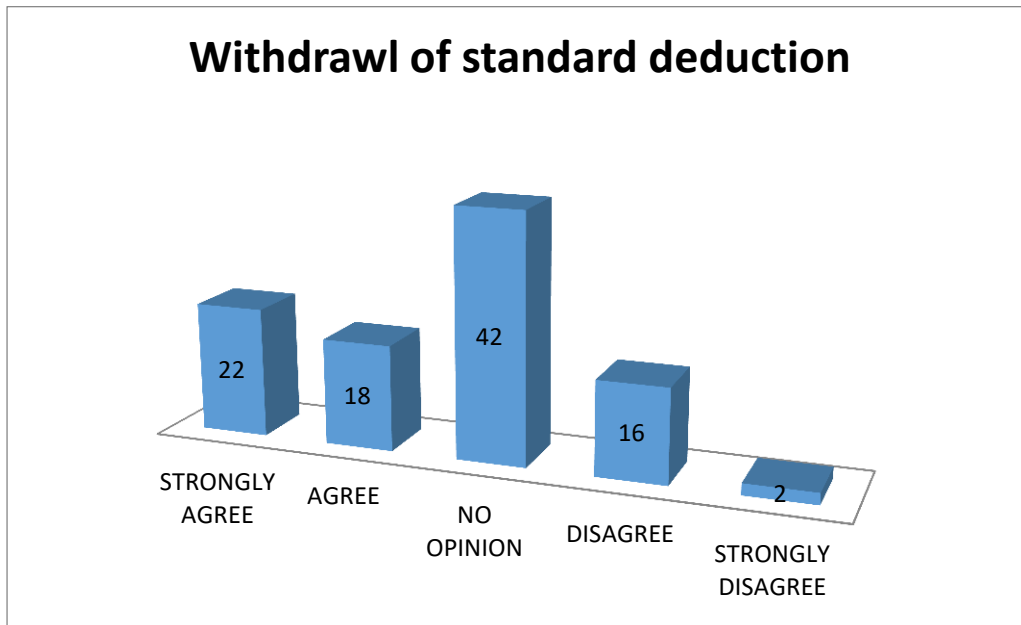
Table no 4.21 Opinion on withdrawal of standard deduction

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	22	22%
Agree	18	18%
No opinion	42	8%
Dis-Agree	16	16%
Strongly dis-agree	2	2%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The table gives brief information about the opinion on withdrawal of standard deduction mire number of employees are aware about this deduction and less number of employees we can see in the table are aware about the deduction

Chart no 4.21 Opinion on withdrawal of standard deduction



INTERPRETATION

22% & 18% of investors say that withdrawal of standard deduction has affected them but only 2% & 42% of investors say that it has not affected them, 42% of investors prefer to stand neutral

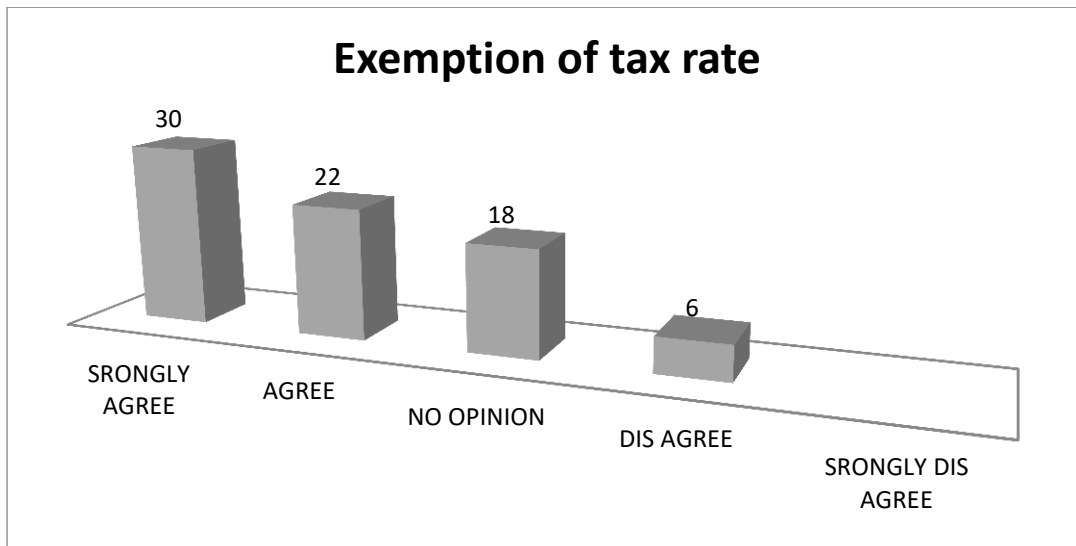
Table no 4.22 Opinion on exemption of tax rate

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	30	30%
Agree	22	22%
No opinion	18	18%
Dis-Agree	6	6%
Strongly dis-agree	0	0%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The mentioned data shows the employees opinion on exemption of rate highest number of employees are strongly with this concept and also they are agree with the exemption of tax rate there is no strongly disagree

Chart no 4.22 Opinion on exemption of tax rate



INTERPRETATION

30% & 22% of investors believe in explanation of tax rate & 6% of investors do not believe in explanation of tax rates, 18% of investors prefer to stay neutral

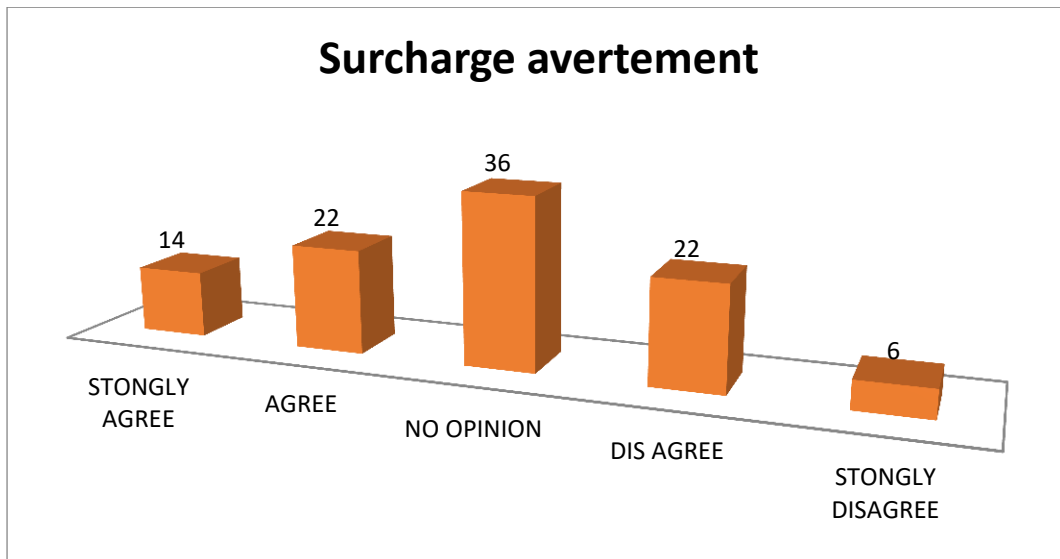
Table no 4.23 Opinion on surcharge averment

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	14	14%
Agree	22	22%
No opinion	36	36%
Dis-Agree	22	22%
Strongly dis-agree	6	6%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The opinion of employees on the surcharge is very less which is taken from the responses the table shows the about surcharge employees have no opinion , and secondly they have both agree and dis agree.

Chart no 4.23 Opinion on surcharge averment



INTERPRETATION

14% & 22% of investors agree in surcharge averment & 6% & 22% of investors strongly disagree in surcharge averment, where as 36% of investors stay neutral

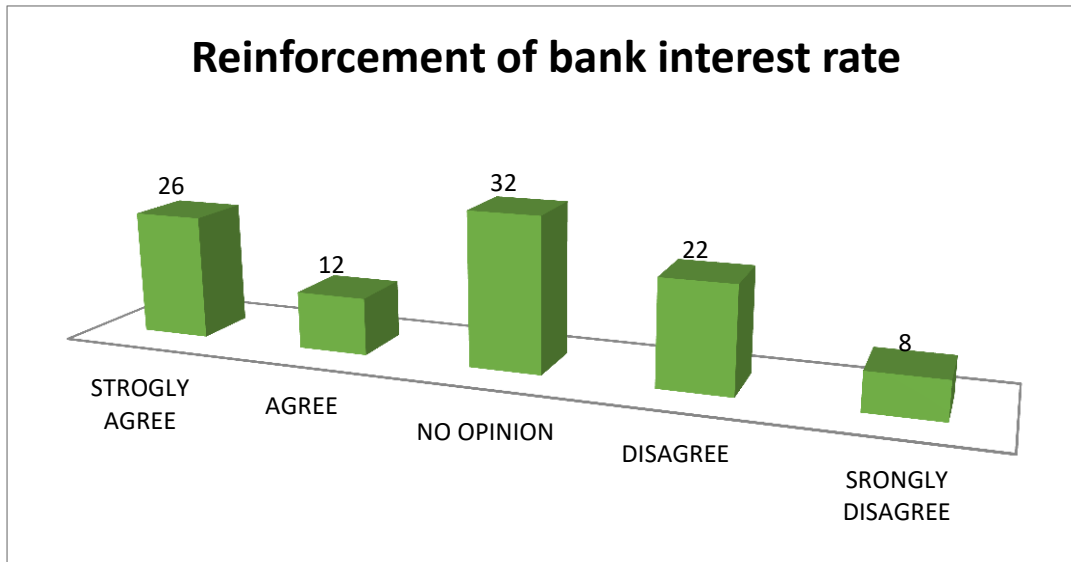
Table no 4.24 Opinion on reinforcement of bank interest rate

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	26	26%
Agree	12	12%
No opinion	32	32%
Dis-Agree	22	22%
Strongly dis-agree	8	8%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

Above mentioned table shows the reinforcement of bank interest rate, the respondent are opted no opinion and least is the strongly disagree

Chart no 4.24 Opinion on reinforcement of bank interest rate



INTERPRETATION

26% & 12% of investors agree in reinforcement of bank interest rate & 8% & 22% of investors do not agree on reinforcement of bank interest rate where as 32% of investors do not give opinion on it.

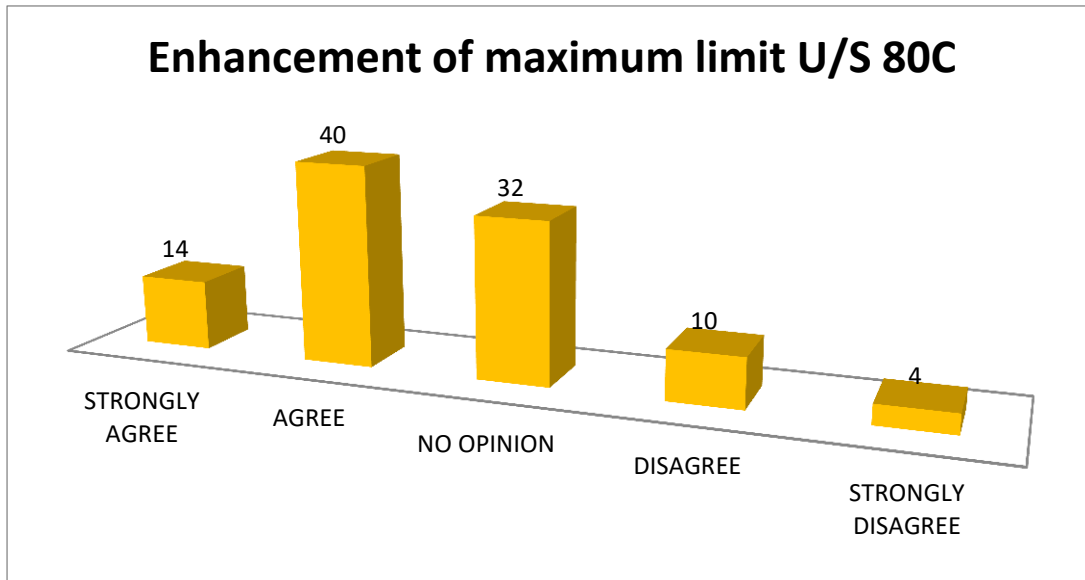
Table no 4.25 Opinion on enhancement of maximum limit U/S 80C

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	14	14%
Agree	40	40%
No opinion	32	32%
Dis-Agree	10	10%
Strongly dis-agree	4	4%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

We can see from above table maximum number of respondents are agree with the enhancements under section strongly dis agree we can see the table are least responses.

Chart no 4.25 Opinion on enhancement of maximum limit U/S 80C



INTERPRETATION

14% & 40% of investors agree on enhancement of maximum limit U/S 80C but 4% & 10% investors do not agree on it the enhancement of maximum limit U/S 80C, whereas 32% has No opinion on it

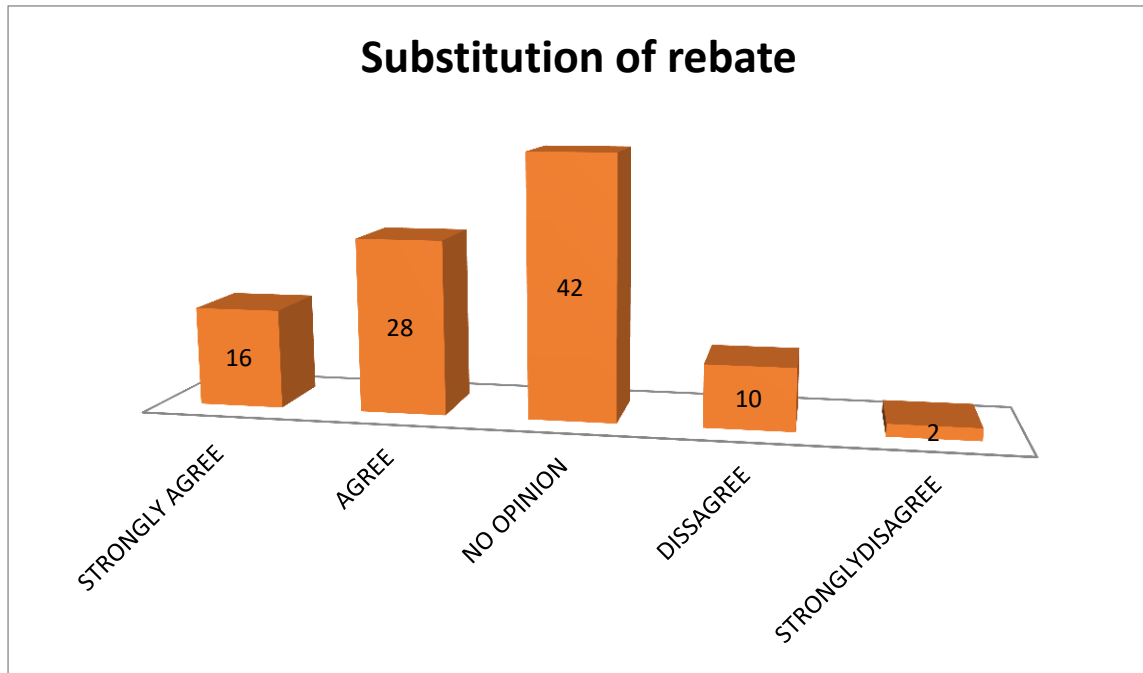
Table no 4.26 Opinion on substitution of rebate

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	16	16%
Agree	28	28%
No opinion	42	42%
Dis-Agree	10	10%
Strongly dis-agree	2	2%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

From the above table we can see the substitution of rebate more people have no opinion on the rebate and least is the strongly disagree

Chart no 4.26 Opinion on substitution of rebate



INTERPRETATION

The 16% & 28% of investors agree for the substitution of rebate whereas only 2% & 10% do not agree for the substitution of rebate where as 42% stand as neutral

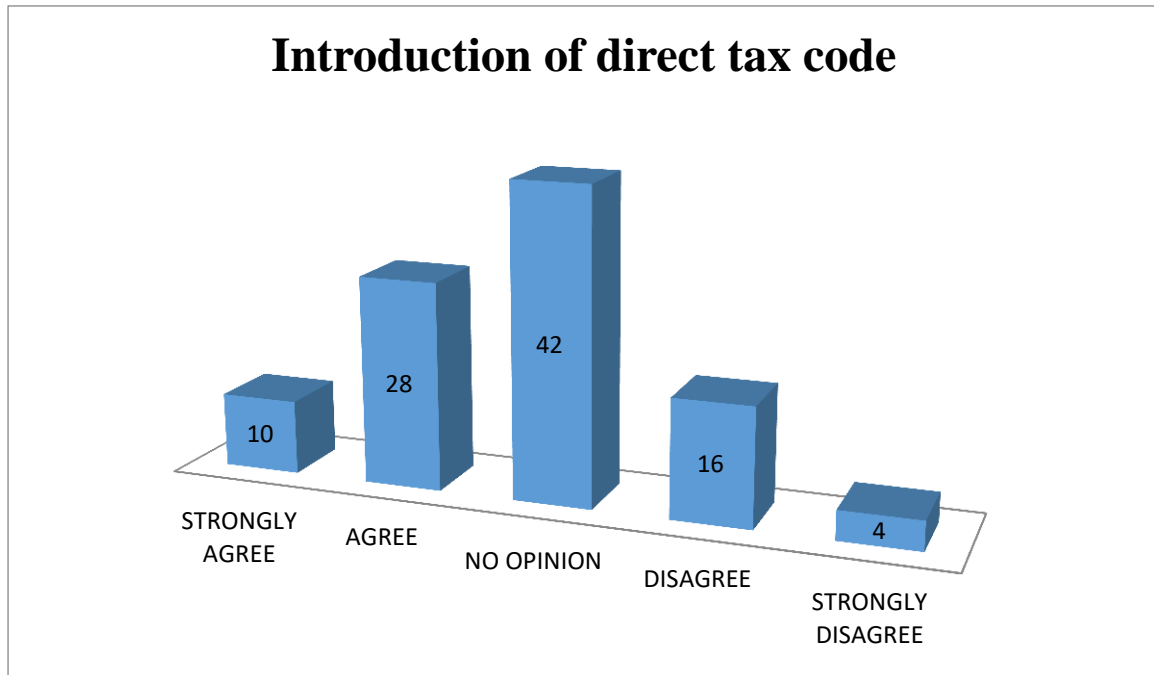
Table no 4.27 Opinion on introduction of direct tax code

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	10%
Agree	28	28%
No opinion	42	42%
Dis-Agree	16	16%
Strongly dis-agree	4	4%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

The table suggested that introduction of direct tax code is have more number of respondents opted that no opinion and least number of response are the strongly disagree.

Chart no 4.27 Opinion on introduction of direct tax code



INTERPRETATION

The introduction of direct tax code is agreed by 28% & 10% and disagreed by 4% & 16% where as 42% of investors do not give any opinion on this

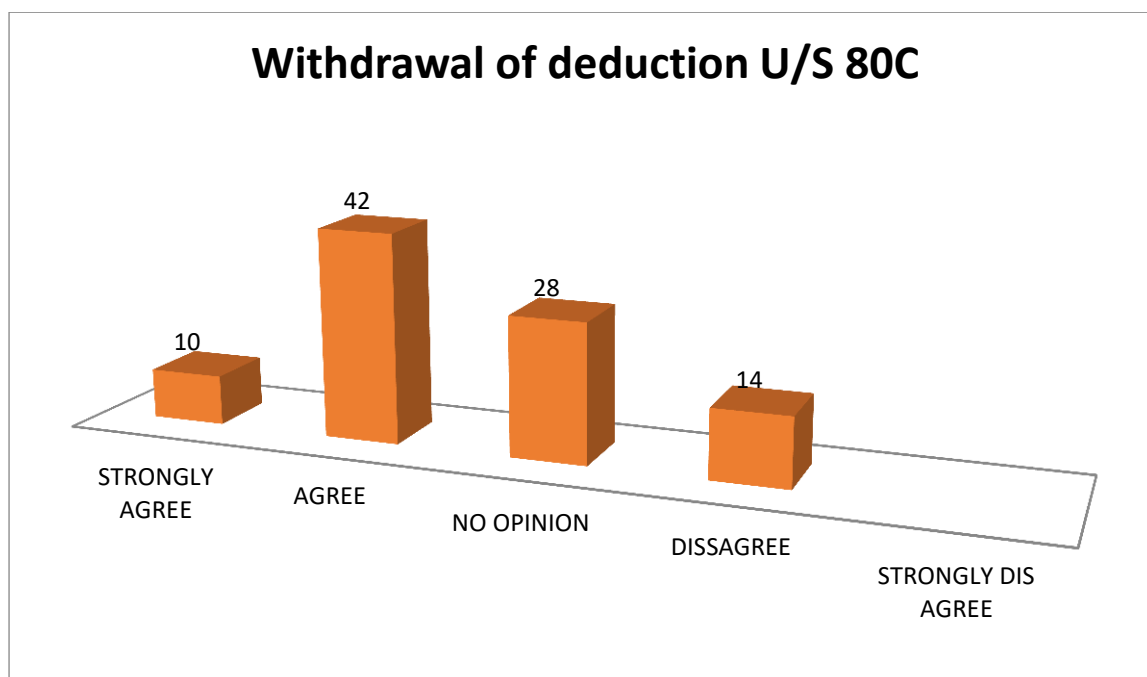
Table no 4.28 Opinion on withdrawal of deduction U/S 80C

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	10	10%
Agree	42	42%
No opinion	28	28%
Dis-Agree	16	16%
Strongly dis-agree	0	0%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

We can see from the above table opinion on withdrawal of deduction u/s 80c number of respondents are more in the agree with withdrawal limit under the section and zero will be the least.

Chart no 4.28 Opinion on withdrawal of deduction U/S 80C



INTERPRETATION

10% & 42% of investors agree on the withdrawal of deduction U/S 80C where as 14% do not agree on it , 28% investors have no opinion

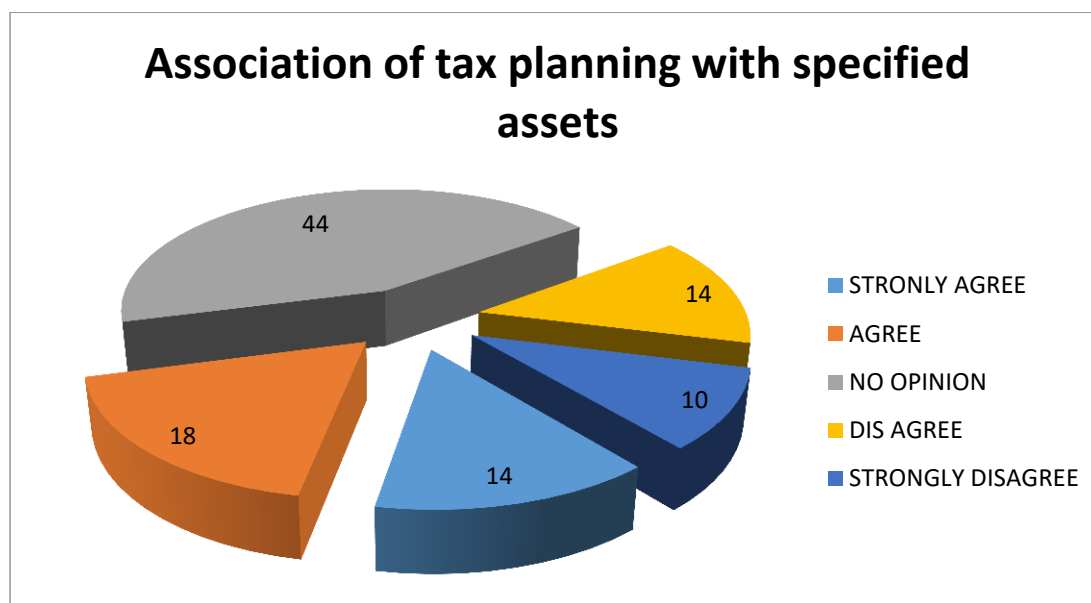
Table no 4.29 Opinion on association of tax planning with specified assets

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	14	14%
Agree	18	18%
No opinion	44	44%
Dis-Agree	14	14%
Strongly dis-agree	10	10%
Total	100	100%

ANALYSIS

This table will give a clear picture about the opinion on association of tax planning with specified assets. Number of respondents who give no opinion in this table list is the strongly disagree.

Chart no 4.29 Opinion on association of tax planning with specified assets



INTERPRETATION

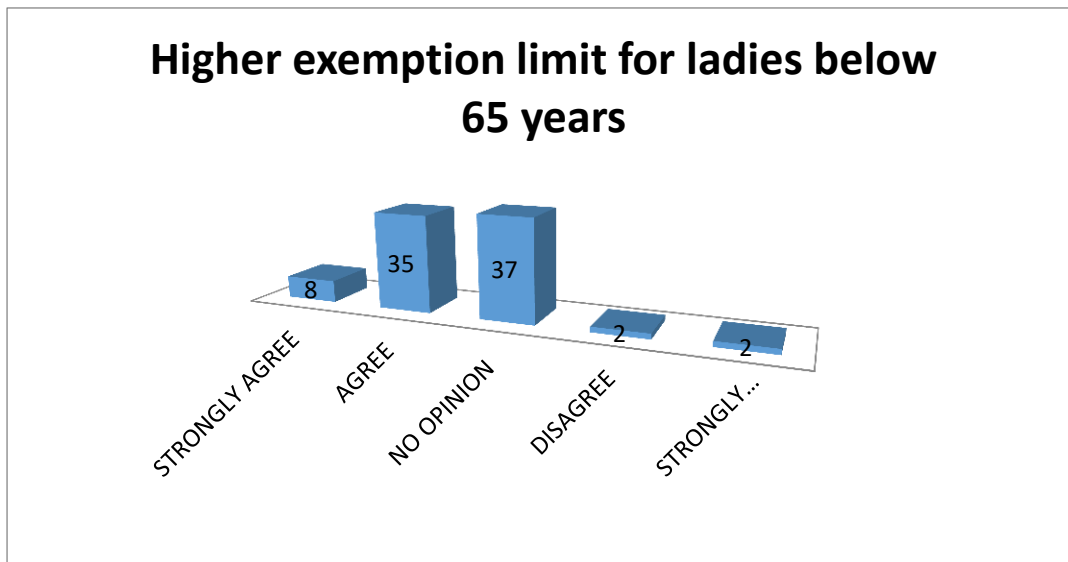
14% & 18% of investors agree on the association of tax planning with specified assets but 10% & 14% of investors do not agree for association of tax planning with specified assets where as 44% stand neutral in this case

Table no 4.30 Opinion on higher exemption limit for ladies below 65 years

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Strongly agree	8	8%
Agree	35	35%
No opinion	37	37%
Dis-Agree	2	2%
Strongly dis-agree	2	2%
Total	100	100%

This table shows the exemption limit for the ladies who is 65 years no opinion they are agree with exemption and strongly disagree the least and also disagree are in same position.

Chart no 4.30 Opinion on higher exemption limit for ladies below 65 years



INTERPRETATION

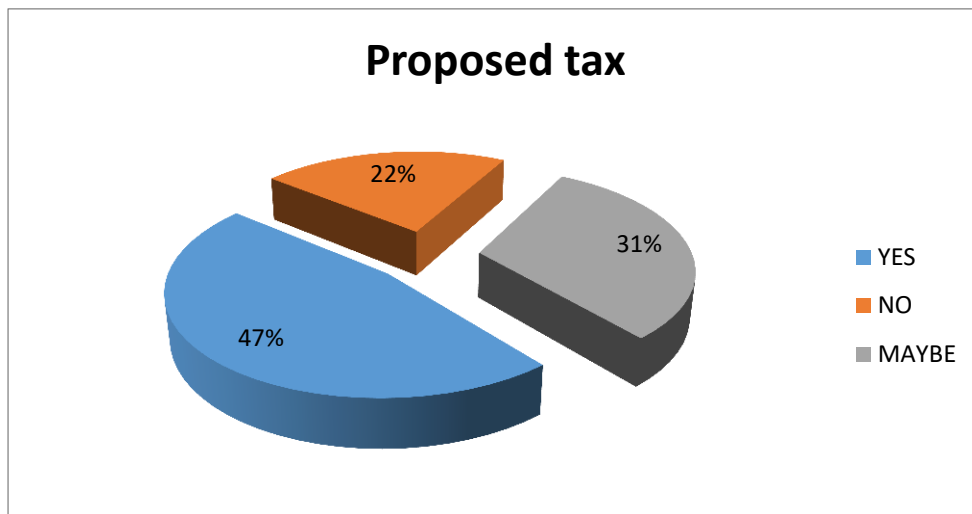
8% & 35% of investors agree for providing higher exemption limit for ladies below 65 years but only 2% do not agree on providing the higher exemption limit whereas 37% stand neutral for this opinion

Table no 4.31 Opinion on proposed tax

Opinion	No. of respondent	Percentage
Yes	47	47%
No	22	22%
Maybe	31	31%
Total	100	100%

The table showing that the in hundred respondents I got the responses from the employees of the Edelweiss that is 47% is yes and least is the 22%

Chart no 4.30 Opinion on proposed tax



INTERPRETATION

47% of investors agree on proposed tax where as 22% do not agree on it, where as 31% of investors are in a dilemma of the introduction of proposed tax

CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

Major findings emerged from the present study were discussed below:

1. Male or female employees of edelweiss broking limited have 60 & 40% level of awareness regarding tax planning measures.
2. Employees of edelweiss broking limited earning high salary have more awareness than those who have less salary.
3. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited have high salary even though they just started service.
4. Only some reforms have been introduced in the income tax laws regard to deductions for the previous year 2016-17.
5. There are changes introduced to the rebate and relief for the previous year 2015 -16.of Rs 2000 and in 2016-17 rebate will be 5000 and in the latest budget government announced this year 2500 rebate charge.
6. Most of the employees not aware about the rebate relief.

Analysis of the savings pattern of the employees of edelweiss broking limited revealed that as the income increases absolute saving goes up.

1. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited have fixed bank deposits.
2. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited have invested money in the real estate. Huge amount of investments were made in the real estate sector.
3. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited have the habit of purchasing gold. Negligible amount of investments were also made in gold.
4. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited have taken housing loan and pays a good portion of their salary as its repayment.
5. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited were highly aware about deductions such as professional tax, under section 80C, interest on housing loan and relief in respect of arrear salary.
6. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited are less aware about deduction regarding entertainment allowance, investment in RGESS, treatment of disabled dependent and investment in NPS.
7. Employees of edelweiss broking limited largely make use of deductions in section 80C, 80CCC, 80CCD.

8. Employees of edelweiss broking limited were also availed deductions for contribution to medical insurance premium, arrears of salary and payment of interest on loan.
9. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited analyse the impact of their investment on their tax liability.
10. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited were in the opinion that taxation procedure is complex and there is high tax rate prevailing in the country.
11. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited seek financial advice of tax advisor only when making huge investments.
12. Most of the employees of edelweiss broking limited make their tax plan at the end of the year. New Direct Tax Code“ system introduced by the government is captured attention of majority of employees of edelweiss broking limited.

5.2 CONCLUSION

Tax planning has a wider thinking and is very much connected with what the salaried assessee earns and his propensity to consume. The primary objective of the present study is the analysis of awareness of tax planning measures and measures adopted by employees of Edelweiss Broking Limited. The samples selected for the study were employees of Edelweiss Broking Limited Bangalore, found to be cautious in tax matters, but most of them are partly aware about many deductions, rebates and reliefs. They insist on traditional measures which enable them to reduce their tax liability.

5.3 SUGGESTIONS

1. Awareness on certain provisions of the income tax should be enhanced
2. Income tax authorities and government should encourage utilization of tax minimization measures through investment in selected funds and assets.
3. Tax authorities should inform tax payers about new investment opportunity to reduce tax as subsequent to Finance Act in each year.
4. Salaried class must be encouraged to make more investments in specified avenues through providing incentives. Salaried class should be encouraged to adopt new tax planning measures rather than insist on traditional measures.
5. Need to implement more beneficiary plans for different income assets
6. Excluding tax for provident fund

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- .K, S. ram (2007). mahatma gandhi university kottayam . *stock market behaviour and economic growth* , 120.
- A DAS GUPTA. (1998). *incentives and institutional reforms in tax enforcement*. new delhi : oxford universirt press .
- ANIL KUMAR JAIN &PARUL JAIN . (2007). rbsa publishers, jaipur.2007. *reforms in direct tax through union budget* , 250.
- BEDI, R. (2007). regal publishers new delhi . *personal income taxation* , 300.
- CHITRA RANJAN NSARKAFR . (2004). new century publishers new delhi . *tax incentives and economic growth an international comparission* .
- DAS GUPTHA AND DILEEP MUKHARJI . (1998). *Incentives and institutional reforms in tax enforcement*. new dehli: oxford university press, new delhi,.
- DAS GUPTHA, S CHATTOPADYA AND BHATANAGAR. (2002). *economic theory of tax compliance* . , , .
- FINANCIAL STANDING COMMITTEE. (2004-2005). *sabha* 11. , , 255.
- H R RANINA . (2005). *attitude & motivations of the savings* . newdelhi: ncaer publications .
- JAIN SUGUNA C AND GARG RACHANA . (1993). *direct taxation in india* . jaipur: arihant publishing house .
- K, S. (2007). mahatma gandhi university kottayam. *stock market behaviour and economic growth* , 120.
- KHATRI AND KOCHHUR. (2004). *taxation of salary income and executive benifites* . new delhi : hind low publishers.
- M GOVIND ROA AND KAVITHA RAO. (2005). *indias federal institutions and economic* . new delhi : oxford university press.
- M GOVIND ROA. (2005). *mid year review of indian economy*. new delhi: shipra publications .
- MITRA AND STREM . (1977). *personal finance life time management by objectives* . newyork : harper and row publishers .
- NAVJOT AND OM PRAKASH. (2003). *studies from indian taxation* . , , .
- NAVJOT DHINGRA . (2005). *issues durect tax strucutre* . , , .
- PANDEY I M . (1979). *financial management*. new delhi : vikas publishing house.
- SATYAVATHI PAROL. (2006). mahatma gandhi university . *principles of progressive taxation and salaried employees under the indian taxation* , 500.
- SINGH AND SRINIVASAN. (2004). *indian policy and fiscal policy* . new delhi : new century publications .

Annexure

SAMPLE OF QUESTIONNAIRE

A. PROFILE

1. Name

.....

2. Age

3. Gender

a. Male

b. Female

4. Place of residence

a. Rural

b. Urban

c. Semi urban

5. Completed years of service

a. 5 years of service

b. between 10 to 20 years

c. between 25 to 35

d. above 45 years

6. Type of organization

.....

7. Employment status

.....

8. Level of incomes

- a. below 250000
- b. 250000 to 500000
- c. 500000 to 750000
- d. above 800000

SURVEY DATA

1. What percentage of your annual income in year is saved?

- a. up to 5%
- b. 5 to 10%
- c. 10 TO 20 %
- d. 20 TO 30%
- e. Above 30%

2. Mention the portfolio of your annual savings for previous year 2016- 17

- 1 Financial assets
 - a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

- 2 With banks
 - a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

- 3 Chit funds
- a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

- 4 Capital markets
- a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

5. Physical assets
- a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

6. Real estate
- a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

7. Agriculture sector (specify)

.....

8. Gold
- a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

9. Others (specify)
-

3. How do you save your regular income?
- a. Save as per the planned schedule
 - b. Save something every month
 - c. Save whatever is left after meeting express
 - d. Do not save regularly as expenses generally exceed income

4. repayments of the liabilities done in the previous year 2016-17

- 1 Housing loans
- a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

- 2 Education loans
- a. 100000
 - b. 200000 to 300000
 - c. 300000 to 400000
 - d. 400000 to 500000
 - e. Above 500000

3 Others (specify)

5. Various Deductions under the Income Tax Act.

(Use X Mark)

		Fully Aware	Partly Aware	Unaware
1	Professional tax			
2	Interest on housing loan			
3	Capital gain arising from the transfer of property used for residence			
4	Deduction under the 80c			
5	Insurance premium			
6	Contribution to provident fund Public provident fund			
7	Investment in national savings certificate and post office savings bank account			
8	Subscription of mutual fund			
9	Repayment of housing loan (principle amount)			

10	Subscription to approved infrastructure bond			
11	Fixed deposit in schedule banks /housing finance corporation not less than 5 years			
12	Contribution to pension fund 80CCC			
13	Deduction in respect of medical insurance policy u/s 80D			
14	Treatment of handicapped deposits u/s 80D			
15	Interest on loan taken for higher education u/s 80E			
16	Donation to charitable fund u/c 80G			
17	Relief in respect of arrear salary / advance salary u/s 89(1)			

6. Which of the following tax planning measures adopted by employees in previous year 2016-17

- PF/PPF
- Life Insurance Policy
- National savings certificate, post office savings bank account
- UTI/ ULIP
- Approved mutual fund
- Fixed deposits (in scheduled banks / housing finance corporation for not more than 5 years)
- Repayments of housing loans (on principle amount)
- Payment of Tuition fees
- Approved Pension fund
- Approved infrastructure bonds
- Interest on loan taken for higher education
- Interest on housing loans

- Contribution to medical insurance policy
- Donation to charitable fund
- Others if any(specify)

.....

7. How often do you seek professional financial advice to make investment decisions?

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Occasionally
- d. Rarely
- e. Never

8. When do you plan your tax during a financial year?

- a. Beginning of the year
- b. End of the year
- c. At any time
- d. No planning at all

9. Do you seek tax consultant advice to file your returns?

- a. Always
- b. Often
- c. Occasionally
- d. Rarely
- e. Never

10. My savings are generally used for

- a. Make planned investments in mutual funds
- b. Buy fixed deposits
- c. Buy gold and any other ornaments
- d. Invest in chit funds

11. Comment on your opinion below

(Use x mark)

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Do you think that tax rates are high in India?					
Do you favour increase in Tax Exemption limit?					
Do you feel that withdrawal of standard deduction has adversely affected you?					
Do you believe the idea of explanation of tax rates?					
Do you experience that surcharge have to be averted?					
Do you believe that deduction for the bank interest must be reinforced?					
Do you compromise that enhancement of maximum limit of deduction u/s 80C?					
Do you think that substitution of tax rebates u/s 88 with the aid of deduction u/s 80 is useful to you?					
Do you think that introduction of direct tax code will bring simplicity in taxation manner?					
Do you consider the withdrawal of deduction u/s 80?					
Do you think that tax planning measures are to be associated with the investment in specific assets					
Do you agree with the higher exemption limit for ladies who are below 65 years?					

12. Rate your opinion on the following taxation procedure?

	Strongly Agree	Agree	No Opinion	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Taxation procedure is complex and difficult to understand					

Filing of return may be very complicated					
Need for development in tax payer service to reduce compliance price					
Building proper information system id important					
Rationalization and simplification of tax laws are inevitable					
Detecting and penalizing non-compliance is vital for powerful tax enforcement					
Quick and time bound for exec tax paid					
Always deduct the tax at the source of incomes					
Do you select uniform tax rate to modern tax free					
Are you favouring of the system of tax imposed with out of simple exemption to tax imposed after basic exemption					

13. Rate your degree of recognition of the proposed direct tax code?

- a. Fully aware
- b. Partly aware
- c. Unaware

14. Do you think that introduction of proposed tax code is good?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. May be

15. Give your suggestions for tax development in the country

.....

16. Any suggestion to Edelweiss broking limited , Bangalore

.....



ACHARYA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF MBA

INTERNSHIP WEEKLY REPORT (16MBAPR407)

Name of the Student: VENKATESH R PUJARI





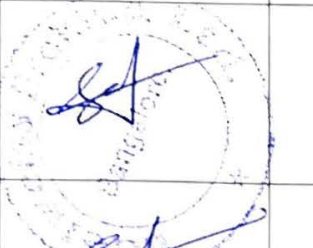

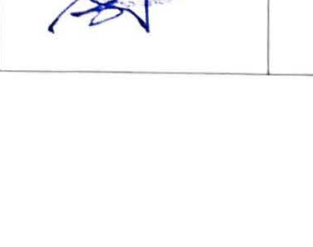



Internal Guide: Prof. MALLIKA B K











USN No: 1AY16MBA87

Specialization: Finance and Human Resource

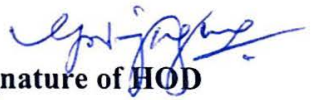
Title of the Project: A Study on Tax Planning Measures Adopted by Salaried Class in Edelweiss Broking Limited

Company Name: EDELWEISS BROKING LIMITED, BANGALORE

Week	Work Undertaken	External Guide Signature	Internal Guide Signature
16-01-2018 to 22-01-2018	Introduction about Edelweiss Broking Limited		
23-01-2018 to 29-01-2018	Learning about the different operations and product by Edelweiss Broking Limited		
30-01-2018 to 5-02-2018	Orientation and gathering information about the growth of the company		
6-02-2018 to 12-02-2018	Orientation with functional department of the organisation and detailed study of Department.		
13-02-2018 to 19-02-2018	Research problem identification		

20-02-2018 to 26-02-2018	Preparation of the research instrument for data collection		
27-02-2018 to 5-03-2018	Theoretical background of the study		
6-02-2018 to 12-03-2018	Data collection and data analysis		
13-03-2018 to 19-03-2018	Interpretation of the data gathered during the survey		
20-03-2018 to 26-03-2018	Final report preparation and submission		




Signature of HOD
 Head of the Department
 Department of MBA
 Acharya Institute of Technology
 Coldevanahlli, Bangalore-560 100