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TDK & CO

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PARTNER'S MESSAGE

Dear Friends,



For many of us, the morning is a time for reflection. It's a time to meditate on what's been going on over the past few days, what you're going to do throughout the workday, and where you're going in the future. It's easy to go through the motions of the daily routine and miss those key opportunities for self-examination, but if you don't take the time to ask yourself critical questions about your career, you could end up continuing in a bad direction or get stuck in a rut.

Finding the right questions to ask is also tough, but I've found that these five can help you evaluate exactly where you are, where you want to go, and how you're going to get there:

➤ **What Did I Learn from Yesterday?**

No matter how simple or complex your day was, you must have learned something. Did you master a new skill or learn a new process? Did you find something out about your organization that leads you to better understand your position within it? Did you have an experience that will help you in future, similar situations? Find at least one thing that you learned from the previous day and consider it.

Since you know you'll be asking yourself this question, you'll be driven to force yourself to learn something new every day, and you'll therefore be improving yourself every day.

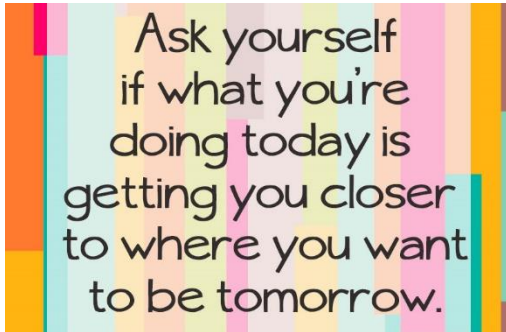
➤ **What Is My Goal for Today?**

You might already have a task list set out, or an inflexible schedule that you'll no doubt adhere to, but even in cases when you have a solid plan in place, it's worth setting one main goal to take precedence over all of it. Is your goal to get all the "A"- level priority on your task list accomplished? Is it to finish your work by 5:30? Is it to complete a report by the end of the day?

Setting a goal helps give you direction, and gives your perspective for all your other tasks; when one goal takes priority over all the others, you'll be less stressed about the fine details. But this question also has a secondary effect: it

forces you to evaluate what's really important in your position, which serves as the perfect lead-in to the next question.

➤ **Do I Like Where I Am?**



This is the biggest question you'll have to face in the morning, and it's also the most important. Happiness in a job is dependent on a number of factors, and you'll have to carefully consider all of them. Do you like your responsibilities? Are you excited to go to work? Do your tasks fit your skillset? Are you paid enough? Do you like the

company culture? Do you get along with your boss and your co-workers?

There are many questions that can help you figure this out, but the final answer will come from within. When you separate out your temporary feelings—like feeling frustrated about a current assignment—how do you feel about your position? If you don't like it, you know all that matters is the next step. If you do like it, think about what could be better.

➤ **Where Do I Want to Be?**

The breadth of this question depends on your goals. Where you want to be can refer to what industry you want to work in, what level you'd like to be in your current company, or how much experience you'd like to have before you pull out and start a business on your own.

Visualize where you want to be—whether that's in 5 years or 20. Think about what it would mean to you, and what strategies you're going to use in order to get there. It will put your current job into perspective, help you hone in on the important experiences that will lead you to that destination, and keep your goals top-of-mind.

➤ **What Can I Do Today to Get Closer?**

If your ultimate goal is a big one, there may already be a long, clear path waiting for you. It could take years of experience and years of education before you can settle into that dream position, but even so, there are actions you can take today that will get you closer to it.

It doesn't matter if it's a tiny step or a big one; find something that can get you closer to that destination. It could be making a new contact, refining a

core competency, having a conversation with your boss, or signing up for a new class. Establishing one action every day that will get you closer to your goal will eventually lead you in the right direction. It will also keep you focused on your grand vision, eliminating the distractions of your current job.

These questions won't always be easy to answer, and they won't always illustrate your situation in black and white. But over time, you'll get a feel for their rhythm, you'll learn to evaluate yourself objectively, and you'll learn to form complex evaluations about your career that will help propel you forward. Stay consistent in your habits, and always push yourself to do more.

- CA GAURANG CHHEDA

UPDATES FOR THE MONTH

❖ INCOME TAX



Income Tax Returns:

WHICH INCOME
TAX RETURN
(ITR) FORM I
SHOULD USE ?

The Income tax department is in a hurry to issue Income Tax Return forms for the Assessment Year 2016 - 2017. Forms ITR 1, ITR 2, ITR 2A, ITR3, ITR 4, ITR 4S, ITR 5, ITR 6 and ITR 7 forms are made available by CBDT.

ITR-1 SAHAJ- For individuals having income from salary and interest.

ITR-2 - For Individuals and HUF not having income from business and profession.

ITR-2A - For individuals and HUF not having income from business and profession and capital gains and who do not hold foreign assets.

ITR-3- For individual and HUF being partners in firm and not carrying out business or profession under any proprietorship.

ITR-4- For Individuals & HUFs having income from a proprietary business or profession.

ITR-4S SUGAM- For individuals/HUF having income from presumptive business.

ITR-5 - For persons other than, -

- i. Individual,
- ii. HUF,
- iii. Company
- iv. Person filing ITR-7

ITR 6 - For Companies other than companies claiming exemption under section 11.

ITR-7- For persons including companies required to furnish return under sections 139(4A) or 139(4B) or 139(4C) or 139(4D) or 139(4E) or 139(4F).

✚ National Saving Certificate and Kisan Vikas Patra will be issued in e-form

"It was decided that the currently existing system of physical pre-printed certificates for KVP and NSC shall stand discontinued w.e.f April 1, 2016 and shall be replaced by National Savings Certificate/ Kisan Vikas Patra certificate on electronic – mode (e-mode),"

However, till the Core Banking System transits to that e-mode, banks and post offices may choose to issue a physical certificate recorded on a passbook.

QUOTE OF THE MONTH

**"WHEN YOU
WANT TO SUCCEED
AS BAD AS
YOU WANT
TO BREATHE,
THEN
YOU'LL BE
SUCCESSFUL."**

Eric Thomas

ARTICLE OF THE COMMON INTEREST

BENEFITS OF INVESTMENT IN MUTUAL FUNDS



Mutual funds have been endowed with many advantages over other forms and avenues of investment. Especially, investors having limited resources in terms of capital and ability to carry out detailed research and market monitoring, reward many benefits from these. Major advantages are listed below:

➤ **Professional Management:**

One of the most important benefits of the mutual fund investment is the availability of highly professional management services. Mutual funds are managed by professionally experienced and highly skilled managers, backed by a dedicated investment research team with sound knowledge of the market and wide experience in investment. Making investment is not a full time assignment for investors. So they cannot have a professional attitude towards it. The professional fund managers, who supervise the fund's portfolio, take desirable decisions as which securities to be bought and sold and decisions for the timing of such buy and sell. They have extensive research facilities at their disposal to investigate and constantly supervise the fund. The performance of mutual fund schemes depends on the quality of fund managers employed.

➤ **Diversification:**

Mutual Funds invest in a number of companies across a broad cross section of industries and sectors. This diversification reduces the risk because rarely do all stocks decline at the same time and in the same proportion. In this way, investors hold a diversified portfolio even with a small amount of investment that would otherwise requires a big amount of capital.

➤ **Convenient Administration:**

Mutual Funds save time and make investing easy and convenient as investing in a Mutual Fund scheme reduces paperwork and helps to avoid many problems such as bad deliveries, delayed payments and unnecessary follow up with brokers and companies.

➤ **Return Potential:**

Over a medium to long term, mutual funds have the potential to provide a high return as they invest in a diversified basket of selected securities.

➤ **Low Costs:**

Mutual Funds are a relatively less expensive mode of investment as compared to directly investing in the capital markets because of the benefits of scale in brokerage, custodial and other fees.

➤ **Liquidity:**

Liquidity is a distinct advantage of mutual funds over other investment options as there is always a market for its units. For open-ended schemes, investors can always approach the fund for repurchase and get their money back promptly at Net Asset Value (NAV) related prices. With close-ended schemes, they can sell their units on a stock exchange at the prevailing market price or avail the facility of repurchase through Mutual Funds at NAV related prices which some close-ended and interval schemes offer to the investors periodically.

➤ **Transparency:**

Investors get regular information on the value of their investment in addition to disclosure on the specific investments made by the scheme, the proportion invested in each class of assets and the fund manager's investment strategy and outlook.



➤ **Flexibility:**

Through features such as Systematic Investment Plans (SIP), Systematic Withdrawal Plans (SWP) and dividend reinvestment plans, one can systematically invest or withdraw funds according to his requirements and expediency.

➤ **Choice of Schemes:**

Mutual Funds offer a variety of schemes to suit investors' varying needs over a lifetime. Given the plethora of options at hand, investors can select schemes on the basis of their investment objectives as growth of capital, safety of principal, current income or tax-exempt income and risk spectrum.

➤ **Well Regulated:**

All Mutual Funds are registered with SEBI and they function within the provisions of strict regulations designed to protect the interests of investors. Also, their operations are monitored regularly by SEBI.

➤ **Switching:**

Many mutual funds allow investors to switch from one fund to another. For example, if investor's objective changes from capital gains to income, they can switch from growth to income funds and vice versa.

➤ **Attract Foreign Capital:**

The functioning of mutual funds is not limited to domestic sphere only. In addition to attracting domestic savings, some funds offer their units abroad and attract foreign capital.

➤ **Advantages to Industrial Concern:**

Through mutual funds, needy industrial concerns avail a relatively bigger lot of capital. Therefore, it reduces their burden for raising finance directly from individual savers.

Source –www.investor.gov

- SUMIT GOHIL

DID YOU KNOW??????

THE COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2016



The Government of India placed a Bill to amend the Companies Act, 2013 (the "2013 Act"), passed 3 years ago, proposing nearly 100 plus amendments. Companies Act 2013, meant to be for the easiness of doing business. Maximum of the reforms proposed in the Bill is to implement the proposals of the Company Law Committee.

The major amendments in the Bill are:

➤ **Section 185**

Section 185 of the 2013 Act, one of the most desert sections preventing loans and guarantees by companies to entities in which directors are interested, will be narrowed down, to permit companies to give loans and provide guarantees on the basis of a shareholders' resolution made by companies.

➤ **Section 197**

The government of India's control on managerial remuneration is completely dropped. Section 197, which places limits on managerial remuneration, will now require special resolution only if the limits placed under the law are exceeded.

➤ **Section 93**

Section 93, which compelled the company to file changes in the shareholding of its promoters and top 10 shareholders, is eliminated.

➤ **Section 96**

Sanctioning flexibility in place of calling company meetings is amended to permit unlisted companies to hold their annual general meetings ("AGMs") anywhere in India if permitted in advance by all members. This will enable subsidiary companies and closely held companies to better manage their AGMs.

➤ **Section 100**

Section 100 is amended to permit the calling of extraordinary general meetings ("EGMs") at any place anywhere in the world, in the case of subsidiaries of foreign companies. Notably, the restriction on the place of calling the EGM was never there in corporate laws and was strangely inserted in the Rules made under the 2013 Act.

➤ **Section 149(6)**

As a condition of director independence, the existing language seemed to disqualify a director based on any monetary interest. It is notable that SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 continue to use the words "material pecuniary interest". The clause is now amended to provide that an independent director will not lose independence if such director has transactions amounting up to 10% of total income.

➤ **Section 160**

Section 160 of the Act requires a pre-deposit of money in case of appointment of any director, other than a retiring director. An amendment is now made waiving the deposit requirement in the case of independent directors.

**MEETING THROUGH VIDEO CONFERENCING
UNDER
COMPANIES ACT, 2013**



➤ **Section 173(2)**

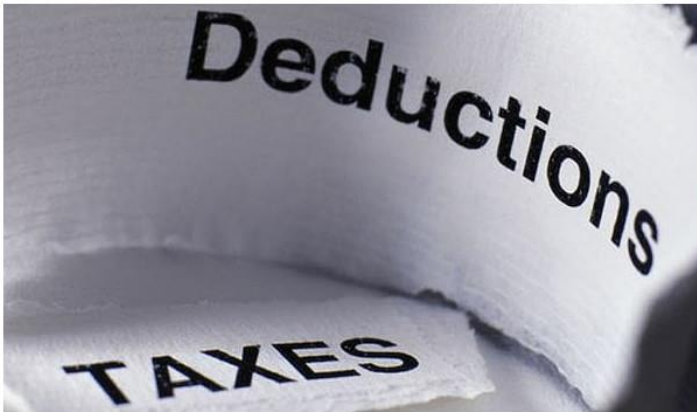
Section 173(2) restricts the use of video conferencing (VC) for certain restricted matters. This entire provision should have actually been deleted, as it was not serving any useful purpose. Instead, the Bill seeks to provide that if there is a physical quorum present at the venue of the meeting, then the remaining directors may participate by VC. Section 173 is amended to provide so there must be a minimum number of directors present at the venue of the meeting, for the other directors to participate by VC, in the case of such restricted matters.

Source – prsindia.org.com

- ANNE PEREIRA

KNOWLEDGE BANK

SUBMIT YOUR DISCLOSURE TO CLAIM INCOME TAX DEDUCTIONS



Are you eligible to any Income Tax Deductions this year?

You might be eligible to claim income tax deductions. All you have to do is to get it mentioned in your TDS statement. The Employer has the responsibility to deduct Income Tax from the salary of employees monthly on proportionate basis and

deposit the same to government before the due date as prescribed by the Income Tax Department. The total tax liability calculated on the estimated projected income will be deducted proportionately in 12 months. As such, employer is required to assess the income tax liability of all employees from the beginning of the Financial Year.

Now, the employer will be able to assess the income tax liability of the employees only when the *employees declare all their incomes* (other than Salary Income) & income tax deductions. It is important to understand for the employees that unless they submit all their incomes and income tax deduction details, the employer will not be able to assess the TDS amount accurately. As a result, the employees might end up paying excessive taxes in the form of TDS and at the end of the year while filing the return they will have to claim the refund for such excess TDS.

Let's understand this with a simple example:

Priyal is working with a bank and she has provided following details about her tax deductible investments and payments in the declaration form to her employer. She had also taken a home loan for Rs. 25,00,000 for which she will be paying total amount of Rs. 1,30,000 towards interest and Rs. 90,000 towards principal repayment by the end of the current financial year. We are comparing the scenarios where she has submitted the declaration form as against the situation where she forgot to disclose the home loan details. It reflects the difference in the total amount of Income Tax Deductions

Details	Scenario Without Disclosures	Scenario with Disclosures	Difference
1) Income from Salary	8,00,000	8,00,000	-
2) Investments and Payments liable to Income Tax deductions			-
a. ELSS	25,000	25,000	-
b. PPF	15,000	15,000	-
c. Insurance Premium	18,000	18,000	-
d. Home Loan	-	90,000	90,000
e. Home Loan Interest	-	1,30,000	1,30,000
3) Total taxable income (1-2)	7,42,000	5,22,000	2,20,000
4) Tax liability as per slab rates	75,602	30,282	45,320
5) Monthly TDS deducted by employer (4 / 12 months)	6300	2523	3777

As you can see, she ended up paying excess amount of Rs. 3777 in form of monthly TDS (Rs. 45,320 annually) than what she was required to and she will have to claim the same as refund while filing her return for that financial year. This is why it is very important that you declare all the incomes and investments and payments liable to income tax deductions to your employers. They already have a prescribed format in which you have to provide the details along with the supporting documents so that they can calculate your tax liability accurately.

Source – caclubindia.com

- BHOOMI CHHADWA

SELF INSPIRATIONAL OR MOTIVATIONAL

SHORT STORY ON STRENGTH AND WEAKNESS



A Little boy who was just 10 years old lost his left arm in an accident. Despite that he decided to learn Judo. He started his lessons with an old Japanese master. The boy was learning well. One thing that bothered him that it's been three months and his master had taught him only one move.

"Sensei (Teacher in Japanese) Shouldn't I be learning more moves?", boy asked. "This is the only move you will ever need to know", Sensei replied.

Boy didn't understand that but believing his teacher he kept training hard. After several months, Sensei took the boy to his first tournament. To the surprise of the boy he easily won first two matches with his only move. Third match was a bit difficult than first two matches, still he was able to win. Amazed by his success, the boy was now in finals.

In final match the opponent seemed to be much bigger and stronger compared to the boy. Concerning that this match might hurt the boy, referee called a time-out. As referee was about to stop the match, boy's sensei intervened.

"No," the sensei insisted, "Let him continue." Soon after the match resumed, his opponent made a critical mistake: he dropped his guard. Instantly, the boy used his move to pin him. The boy had won the match and the tournament.

Boy was the champion now. On the way back from tournament, they reviewed each move in every match. Boy this time summoned his courage and asked "Sensei, how did I win the tournament with only one move?"

"You won for two reasons," the sensei answered.

"First, you've almost mastered one of the most difficult throws in all of judo. And second, the only known defense for that move is for your opponent to grab your left arm.

The boy knew that his biggest weakness has now become his biggest strength.

Moral:

Sometimes we feel that we have Certain weaknesses and we blame God, the Circumstances or Ourselves for it but we never know that our Weaknesses can become our Strengths one day.

Source – Welingkar University

- KINISHA TANK

ON THE LIGHTER SIDE OF LIFE



EDITORS' CHOICE

HOW TO EARN TAX FREE INCOME

Everybody is interested to make money and moreover taxpayers are keener to earn tax free income. There are some ways with which you can earn tax free income.

- Use indexation to nullify tax

High inflation has been a curse for investors in the past few years, but for some, it has been a boon. Tax rules allow investors to adjust the cost of an asset to inflation during the holding period.

- Invest through a non- working spouse

If you gift money to your wife and it is invested, the taxman will club the earning with your income for the year. But if you invest in tax-free instruments like PPF or tax free bonds, there is no tax implication.

- Avail minor exemption

If you invest in a minor child's name, the income is clubbed with that of the parent who earns more. However, there is a small Rs. 1,500 exemption per child per year from such investments. You can avail of this for a maximum of two children.

- Take help of an adult child

After a person turns 18, he is treated as a separate individual for tax purposes. His earnings are no longer clubbed with his parent's income. Save on tax by investing in the name of an adult offspring.



- Parents can help too

Your parents can also help you avoid the tax net. If any or both of your parents do not have a high income, while you are in the highest 30% tax slab, you can invest in their name to earn tax-free income. Such income is not clubbed.

➤ Revive you forgotten ULIP

Most of us have Ulips in our portfolios and many of us have stopped paying the premium. If you are part of this crowd, you can use your Ulip to earn tax-free income. Pay all the pending premiums at one go and earn tax free returns.

➤ Form an HUF with Inherited Wealth

Double your basic exemption and savings limit simply by establishing a Hindu Undivided Family (HUF). The tax authorities treat the HUF as a separate entity. It is entitled to the same tax benefits.

Source – Taxguru.com

BIRTHDAYS IN THE MONTH

CA R. KUMAR	–	1 ST MAY
SAPNA JHA	–	12 TH MAY
DIVYA RAGHU	–	13 TH MAY



EMPLOYEE OF THE MONTH

HABITS OF SUCCESSFUL PEOPLE THAT WILL CHANGE YOUR LIFE TOO

There are some habits of ordinary people which makes them extraordinarily successful. Habits are like a food to your brains. The healthier habits you have; the better thoughts you process! Let's look at some habits (Habits of Successful People) we can inculcate in our lives for making ourselves a better and successful person in any aspects of life Career, Family or Love.



➤ Learn to Learn:

Learning was and never is limited to college education. What makes people an expert is continuous learning. Yes, they already know much more about their fields, but they keep on learning on the way. Learning from their past mistakes, learning from other's mistake, taking required lessons – all accounts a big fat knowledge base of a successful person. When you fall, get up.

➤ Read:

Read. Read more. Reading is a workout for your brain. The more you read, the better our brain processes. Read current affairs, motivational articles, books and things that makes you feel happy and positive. Decide to read at least 3 pages/articles of motivation every day.

➤ Invest in yourself:

Investing in yourselves will give you the maximum returns in long run. Take up courses that you need to. Buy yourselves important products or services which can help you reach your goal. Instead of spending INR2000 on a club night, spend it to buy that white box you needed for photography or that hard disk you needed for storing your projects! Or simply save for your future requirements.

➤ **Plan your day ahead:**

It's a no brainer and a must followed "RULE" to get successful. Plan things in advance. Spend the last hour of your day to plan the activities of next day. Of course, Follow them. Use apps like Any Do to add your to do list and set reminders. The more you control your day, the more likely you will be satisfied with life.

➤ **Get Moving:**

Exercise. Keep your body in order. It's a common but most valuable saying, Health is Wealth. You definitely don't want pay off your hard earned money to hospitals! Also, exercising is a kick-start for your body. Make sure to get a good sleep so you are fresh enough to allow creative juices flowing.

➤ **Talk with the expert – YOU:**

You know what's best for you. Surely, listen to what others has to advise, but Listen to your inner voice when it comes to making decisions. You are best to motivate yourself. You are the best person to talk about the problems you are facing. Have faith in yourself. Believe in your plans. Don't quit. Keep going. Found what are the habits of Successful people? So ready to rock the world? **Go Make That Dream Come True.**

- NATASHA RATHOD



STUDENT'S CORNER

QUERY BASED STUDY TECHNIQUE

Almost all forms of study require the student to answer questions in an exam set up. The basis on which the learning of a student is judged is his ability to answer questions based on some informative study material.

A student's ability to answer a question is the criteria to determine whether the student has understanding and grip on the information or not.

Many students altogether ignore this extremely important concept. They simply pick up a book/study material and start reading it like a newspaper and then try to cram it entirely. And then they wrongly believe that they will be able to answer the questions in the exam.

In order to make your studies effective-especially theory, all you have to do is to follow- Query based Study Technique (QBST).

In this technique, you follow the below steps:

1. Pick up a topic or a chapter.
2. Give a plain reading to it just how you would read a newspaper.
3. Find as many questions as possible on that chapter/topic.

You may use past year questions asked from that chapter/topic or you may use reference books that have questions at the end of the chapter or you may use question bank, mock test papers or similar stuff. The idea is to get as many questions as possible.

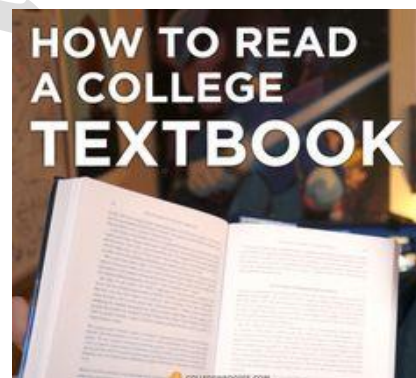
The mantra is-more is better.

4. Now pick up each question and try and find the answer to each question in the second reading of the chapter.

It is always beneficial to do question answer based study than reading something in theory and then presuming that you'd be able to answer the questions in the exam.

Proof- Without looking above, can you tell me- what was the first line of the second paragraph in this chapter?

You can't. Now read the line again. Looks familiar & easy, isn't it?



[<<BACK TO MENU](#)

If you were unable to recall the line, it is because you were not sure that I'd be asking this question and although you did read the line and understood it, you were still not expecting any questions on it.

But if I ask the same question now, you'd be able to answer it

Correctly-why? You probably know both the answers now.

Source – Super Power Student by CA Nitin Soni

[<<BACK TO MENU](#)



DUE DATES FOR THE MONTH

06 th May	Service Tax Payment for the month of April 2016.
07 th May	TDS/TCS payment for the month of April 2016.
15 th May	PF payment for April 2016 (5 grace days are allowed).
15 th May	TDS Quarterly return for quarter ended 31 st March 2016.
21 st May	MVAT and CST payment and return for the month of April (Additional 10 days (i.e. up to 30 th April) are given for filing of return if payment is made within this due date).
21 st May	ESIC Payment and return for the month of April by all type of entities.
25 th May	Provident Fund Return for the month of April.
30 th May	PTRC payment and return for the month of April, 2016.

CLIENT'S CORNER

THE MYSTERIES OF LONGITUDE



Captain Sule's description of latitude (last edition GV) is an excellent starting point and it will be fairly obvious that the referential marker associated with the position of the sun in relation to the vertical distance away from the equator gave sailors some idea about where they were and in which general direction to head. This of course

included the identification and usage of fairly static celestial markers such as the 'pole star'.

To know how far they were from their destination or how long (days before they reached) it would take to reach a particular port etc. the need was felt to calculate time; or rather to measure it accurately. The trick is to know what time it was at your original port (home port) and then using that as a reference to calculate how far you were on the map comparing it with the time (sunrise / sunset) at the present location.

This would permit the positioning of the 'y' co-ordinate on a Cartesian scale. It would be possible to write an elaborate explanation of longitude and of what needs to be done to fix it precisely for any given point on the earth's surface.

What we are concerned with here, however, is not so much technical detail as the accepted historical facts about humanity's growing knowledge of the mysteries of longitude.

Among these facts, this is the most important: until a breakthrough invention in the eighteenth century, cartographers and navigators were unable to fix longitude with any kind of precision. They could only make guesses which were usually inaccurate by many hundreds of miles, because the technology had not yet been developed to allow them to do the job properly.

What was needed, above all else, was an instrument that would keep the time (at the place of departure) with perfect accuracy during long sea journeys despite the motion of the ship and despite the adverse conditions of alternating heat and cold, wet and dry.

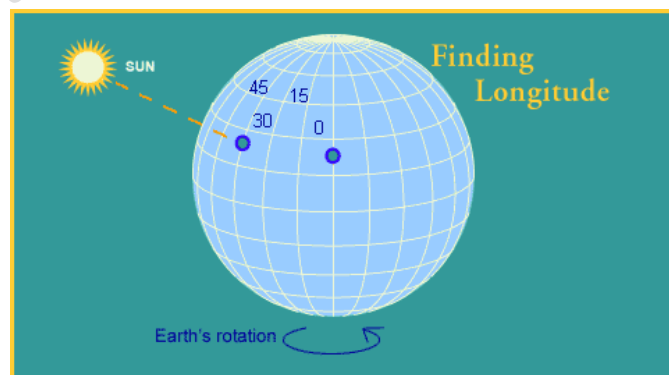
'Such a Watch', as Isaac Newton told the members of the British government's official Board of Longitude in 1714, have not yet been made. Indeed, not. The timepieces of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries were crude devices which typically lost or gained as much as a quarter of an hour per day. By contrast, an effective marine chronometer could afford to lose or gain that much only over several years.

It was not until the 1720s that the talented English clockmaker John Harrison began work on the first of a series of designs which resulted in the manufacture of such a chronometer. His objective was to win the prize of £20,000 offered by the 'Board of Longitude', 'for the inventor of any means of determining a ship's longitude within 30 nautical miles at the end of a six weeks voyage.

A chronometer capable of fulfilling this condition would have to keep time to within three seconds per day. It took almost forty years, during which several prototypes were completed and tested, before Harrison was able to meet these standards. Finally, in 1761, his elegant Chronometer No. 4 left Britain on board HMS Deptford bound for Jamaica, accompanied by Harrison's son William.

Nine days into the voyage, on the basis of longitude calculations made possible by the chronometer, William advised the captain that they would sight the Madeira Islands the following morning. The captain offered five to one that he was wrong but agreed to hold the course. William won the bet. Two months later, at Jamaica, the instrument was found to have lost just five seconds. Harrison had surpassed the conditions set by the Board of Longitude.

Thanks to the British governments bureaucratic dithering, however, he was not awarded the £20,000 prize money until three years before his death in 1776. Hell of a 'Long...itude'. Understandably, it was only when he had the funds in his hands that he divulged the secrets of his design.



-VAISHAKH CHAVAN

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Vapi - 396195

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