

Sree Chaitanya Mahavidyalaya
M.Com. (Semester-2) Examination-2021
Tax Practice and Procedure
Paper-COMPSEC01M

Full Marks-40**Time-2 Hours****Module-1 - GST****Group A**

- 1. Answer any Five questions:** (1x5)
- What do you understand by GSTIN?
 - Mention two activities specified in 'Schedule I' which are treated as Supply even if made without consideration.
 - X of Kolkata supplies goods to Y of Siliguri. Taxable value of such goods is Rs. 640,000. GST rate applicable on such goods is 12%. Prepare the tax invoice to be issued by Mr. X in respect of such supply.
 - What is the main difference between 'Exempt Supply' and 'Zero Rated Supply'?
 - When is the 'transaction value' taken as the value of supply?
 - How IGST paid on inward supply is utilized in making payment of GST charged on outward supply?
 - X is engaged in making outward supply of goods both within the state and outside the state. His aggregate turnover does not exceed Rs. 1.5 crore during a year. He opts to avail the composition scheme. Discuss.
 - A is engaged in exclusive supply of goods and his aggregate turnover during the financial year 2020-21 is Rs. 38,00,000. Discuss whether the registration is required.

Group B

Answer **any One** question (10x1)

- 2.** (a) State the QRMP Scheme under GST. Who are eligible?
 (b) What is Composition Scheme in GST? How do one apply for Composition Scheme if already registered as a regular taxpayer? What are the Returns to be filed by a Composition taxpayer?
 (c) Explain the advantages of filing e-invoices. Which classes of registered persons are exempted from issuing e-invoices? (3+4+3)
- 3.** (a) Which categories of persons are required to be registered compulsorily under the Model GST Law?
 (b) How will the goods and services be classified under GST regime?
 (c) How will the Inter-State supplies of Goods and Services be taxed under GST?
 (d) Is it mandatory to file a Stock Intimation? How do one can file a Stock Intimation?
 (e) Explain the concept of Negative Liability Statement in GST. (2 x 5)

Group C

Answer **any One** question (10x1)

- 4.** (a) X of Delhi dispatch 5 machines to Y of Patna after duly packing and paying insurance and transportation charge. Value of each machine Rs.20,000. Total packing charge Rs.5,000, insurance Rs.2,000 and transportation charge RS.10,000. The rate of GST on value of machine, packing, insurance and transportation are 12%, 12%, 5% and 5% respectively.
 What type of supply is this? Compute also the GST payable on the supply. (3)
- (b) M Ltd. owns a coaching institute in Chennai. The institute charges Rs.20,000 per student. However, this coaching fee is subsidized by the State Govt. of Tamil Nadu Rs.10,000 per student, SB charitable trust Rs.15,000 per student and Govt. of Japan Rs.25,000 per student. Consequently, M Ltd. charges Rs.150,000 plus 18% GST per student.

Explain what is the value of taxable supply and GST per student as per the GST Act. (3)

(c) Discuss whether the following transactions are chargeable to GST :

(i) A is a registered dealer in West Bengal. He sells goods to B for Rs.120,000. B is an unregistered dealer.

(ii) X, a registered person in GST, is a flower dealer in Pune. He supplies flowers to Y for a consideration of Rs.120,000 for decoration purpose.

(iii) M is employed in K Ltd. The company reimbursed medical expenditure of Rs.60,000 to M.

(iv) P is an employee of Q Ltd. The company gift a car to P costing Rs.600,000. (4)

5. XYZ is a manufacturing firm located in Kolkata. It submits the following data pertaining to February 2021:

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| i) Raw material purchased from P Ltd. of Hyderabad | Rs. 280,000 (GST 12%) |
| ii) Raw materials purchased from R Ltd. of Burdwan (W.B) | Rs. 525,000 (GST 5%) |
| iii) Office rent paid to S Ltd. of Mumbai | Rs. 177,000 (GST 18%) |
| iv) Factory rent paid to D Ltd. Howrah (W.B.) | Rs. 531,000 (GST 18%) |
| v) Packing materials received from Q Ltd. of Katak | Rs. 59,000 (GST 18%) |
| vi) Tax consultancy fee paid to a local chartered accountant | Rs. 14,750 (GST 18%) |

(All purchase price given above are inclusive of GST).

Sales (i.e. outward supply of goods) for February, 2021:

i) 5000 units supplied to K Ltd. in Patna Rs.29,50,000 (GST 18%)

ii) 24,000 units supplied to B Ltd. of Siliguri (W.B.). Taxable value of supply (before 10% discount Rs.175,00,000 + GST 18%) Rs.185,85,000

All sales price are also inclusive of GST.

The balance of input tax credit on February 1, 2021 in electronic credit ledger :

IGST - Rs.10,00,000

CGST- Rs. 4,75,000

SGST – Rs. 46,750

Find out the amount of GST payable through electronic cash ledger for February, 2021 giving breakup of CGST, SGST, and IGST.

Module-2 - Income Tax

Group-D

6. Answer **any five** questions :

(1x5)

(a) What do you mean by “belated return”?

(b) Under which circumstances a resident individual in India is not liable to pay advance tax?

(c) What is Tax Deduction Account Number (TAN) ?

(d) When quoting of AADHAAR number is not mandatory for an individual assessee?

(e) What is self assessment ?

(f) Mr. X, a resident individual (aged 40 years) does not filed return during the assessment year 2021-22.

Due date for filing return was 31st July, 2021. Income assessed (February 9, 2022) Rs.750,000. Tax deduct at source Rs. 30,000. Determine the amount of interest payable u/s 234A.

(g) Name four TDS return forms.

(h) State the consequences for non submission of return of loss.

Group-E

Answer **any one** question

(10x1)

7. Mr. A (37 years) is a salaried employee in a private limited company in Kolkata. He furnishes the following particulars of his incomes and outgoings for the year 2020-21 :-

Basic salary : Rs.100,000 p.m.

D.A. (forming part of the salary) : 100% of Basic.

House Rent Allowance received Rs. 15000 p.m. (He stayed in a rented house in Kolkata paying monthly rent Rs.20000).

Conveyance Allowance (travelling for office) Rs.30000 (expenses for official duties Rs.25000).

Prepaid food vouchers (70x300 working days) Rs.21000.

Leave Travel Concession(LTC) Rs.125000 ,out of which Rs.100000 is exempt u/s 10(5).

Professional Tax paid by him Rs. 1800.

Income From House Property-

Property-A (Self occupied house) Rs.(-)80,000.

Property-B (Let-out house) Rs. 60,000.

Interest received from saving bank account Rs.22,000. Interest from fixed deposit Rs.70,000.

Interest credited to PPF Rs.132000.

He paid life insurance premium on own life Rs. 70000 (policy value Rs 2000000). Medical insurance premium to GIC by cheque of Rs. 22000 on the health of his own and his wife.

PPS contribution and NPS contribution by Mr. A during the year Rs. 60,000 and Rs.70,000 respectively. Eligible deduction u/s 80E, 80G and 80GGC Rs.40,000.

Find out the tax liability of Mr. A under the normal provisions and under alternative tax regime u/s 115BAC.

8. (a) Following are the particulars submitted by Mr. X (42 years) , a resident individual during the financial year 2020-21 :

Taxable business income Rs. 390,000.

Short term capital gains on transfer of equity shares (taxable u/s 111A) Rs. 260,000.

Long term capital gain on sale of unlisted shares Rs. 150,000.

Consolidated salary from part time job Rs. 320,000.

Rent received from a let-out property Rs. 20,000 p.m. (tax deducted at source Rs.24,000)

Winning from lottery (April, 2020) Rs. 350,000 (net after tax 30%)

Agricultural income in India Rs. 100,000.

X has contributed to PPF Rs. 100,000 and eligible for deduction u/s 80G Rs.60,000.

Ascertain the advance tax payable by Mr. X (mentioning date and amount) during the financial year 2020-21.

(7)

- (b) (i) Who are eligible to file ITR-1 for AY 2020-21?

(ii) Who are not eligible to file ITR-2 for AY 2020-21?

(iii) What happens if you file Income Tax Return after the due date u/s 139(1)?

(1+1+1)

Send your answer scripts in a single PDF to this e-mail

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