SIXTH SEMESTER B.Com./B.B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION, MARCH 2020

(CUCBCSS_UG)

B.Com.

BCM 6B 12-INCOME TAX AND GST

(2017 Admissions)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

Part A

	Answer	all q	uestions.
	- Each questi	on car	rries 1 mark.
(A) Choose the	correct answer:		
1 Income	from converted property is as	sesse	d in the hands of:
(a) 1	HUF.	. (b)	Transferor.
(c) (Coparceners.	(d)	None of the above.
2/ Maximu	um deduction under Chapter	VI-A:	7
(a) (Can exceed a Total income.	(b)	Equal to total income.
_(c) (Cannot exceed Rs. 1,50,000.	(d)	Cannot exceed gross total income.
% What is	the validity of GST registration	on cer	tificate?
(a) C	ne year.	(b)	Three years.
~(c) V	alid till it is cancelled.	(d)	No validity.
4 Clubbing	provisions are not applicable	e on ir	ncome from :
(a) St	alary.	(b)	House property.
· (c) Ca	apital gain.	(d)	Interest income.
5 Which ta	x is levied in case of Intra-St	ate S	upply?
(a) CC	ST.	(b)	SGST.
(c) IG	ST.	(6)	CCST and SCST

(B)	Fill in	the	blan	ks :

6 HSN stands for —

7 A revised return can be filed after filing

8 Advance payment of tax is also called —

9 ——— Supply shall attract IGST.

10 If a person has failed to obtain the registration, the penalty is equivalent to —

 $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$

Part B (Short Answer Questions)

Answer any **eight** questions.

Each question carries 2 marks.

What is tax rebate?

12 What is GSTR-2?

(13) What do you mean by return of loss?

What is an aggregated turnover?

Why is Dual GST required?

16 What is protective assessment in Income tax Act?

List out any four exempted goods from GST.

Who is CBDT?

19 What is the meaning of supply in GST?

How input tax is differing from Output tax?

 $(8 \times 2 = 16 \text{ marks})$

Part C (Short Essays)

Answer any six questions.

Each question carries 4 marks.

(21) Mention the arguments against GST.

show the B. challe

Write a note on marginal relief u/s 89 of Income tax Act.

How can a registered person cancel his GST registration?

Which are the activities not to be treated as supply of goods or services? Explain the rules read to be treated as supply of goods or services?

Explain the procedure for getting refund of GST.

Mr. Kapil donated as under in the previous year 2018-19 by cheques except donation under (e):

			Rs.
(a)	Prime Minister's National Relief Fund		20,000
(b)	National Defence Fund	***	40,000
(c)	Mangalore University (of national eminence)	•••	20,000
(d)	Aid to poor students 501. qualit		4,000
*(e)	Books donated to an approved collage		12,000
(f)	Approved Charitable Institution		60,000
(g)	Municipality approved for promotion of family planning	***	20,000

His gross total income for the Assessment Year 2019-20 was 6,10,000. He has incurred expenditure of 30,000 on the medical treatment of a disabled dependent. Calculate the deduction allowable to him u/s 80G.

 $(6 \times 4 = 24 \text{ marks})$

Part D (Long Essays)

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 15 marks.

- What is a return of income? Explain the types of income tax returns.
- How can you illustrate CGST, SGCT and IGST?

Compute the gross total income of Mrs. Veena after setting of the different losses against other incomes and state the amount of losses to be carried forward for the P/Y 2018-19:

		Rs.
/ 1 Winnings from the Karnataka State Lottery (net) received		70,000
2 A credit in his pass book the sources of which cannot be Explained		60,000
3 Received as interest on tax-free debentures of Asian Paints Ltd.		
		4,500
(Not listed on any stock exchange)		,
4 Received as interest on debentures of Telco Ltd.		7,200
(Listed on Mumbai stock exchange)	***	,,200
/ 5 Rent received from letting out of a building along with plant,		1
Machinery and furniture fitted therein	•••	25,000
Expense on composite letting allowed:		
Depreciation 6,000		
Insurance 500		
Repairs 2,500		
6 Royalty received in respect of a book for schools		19,000
He claims expenses on stationery and typing		4,000
/ 7 Loss from House Property		6,000
8 Interest received on sundry advances		3,000
9 Business income (from cloth)		2,70,000
10 Shares of loss in a firm /		18,000
11 Loss in speculation cla		3,200
12 Dividends from an Indian Company 🗡		5,000
13 Capital Gains from short-term capital assets		22,500
14 Capital Losses from long-term capital assets		21,000
(9)		
(4	× 16	5 = 30 marks)