Seat No.:	

MB-104

March-2019

M.Com., Sem.-III

502 : Tax Planning & Management

Tim	Γime : 2:30 Hours]							[Max. M	arks : 70
1.	(અ)	કર અ	ાયોજન	ા એટલે શું ? કર આયોજ		•	ને અસરકર્તા પરિબળો :	યર્ચો.	14
					અથવા				
				ાર્જન" પર ટૂંકનોંધ લખો.					7
				ોરી" પર ટૂંકનોંધ લખો.					7
	(બ)			વિકલ્પની પસંદગી ક	રી, નીઃ	યે આં	ોલ બહુવિકલ્પીય પ્ર	શ્નોનાં જવાબ	આપો.
		(ગમે	તે ચાર	,					4
		(i)		એ કર આયોજનનો હે	_				
				કરચોરી					
				તકરારમાં ઘટાડો					
		(ii)		નો સમાવેશ કર આયે	ોજનના	તબક્કા	માં થાય છે.		
			(અ)	રહેઠાણનો દરક્ષ્ટો અને ન	નાગરિક ત્	વ			
			(બ)	પાછલું વર્ષ અને આકાર	ણી વર્ષ				
			(٤)	ગ્રોસ કુલ આવકની ગણ	.તરી				
			(১)	ઉપરના તમામ					
		(iii)	કરની	જવાબદારી ઘટાડવાની ળિ	ને ન કાયક	ડાકીય પ	હ્રતિ તરીકે ર	મોળખાય છે.	
			(અ)	કર આયોજન	(0	ા) કર	સંચાલન		
				કરચોરી					
		(iv)	જ્યારે	કરદાતા પોતાની કરજવા	બદારી ઘ	ાટાડવા	માટે કર પદ્ધતિની છટક	બારીઓનો ઉપય	યોગ કર <u>ે</u>
			છે, તે	તરીકે ઓળખા	ય છે.				
			(અ)	કર આયોજન	(0	ા) કર	સંચાલન		
				કરચોરી			_		
		(v)	એક વ	ાર્ષનાં સમયગાળા માટેનું :	કર આયે	ોજન	ગણાય છે.		
				ટૂંકાગાળાનું કર આયોજ					
				સહેતુક કર આયોજન			_		
		(vi)		ો માહિતી આપવી" એ _					
		` /		— અનુમતિ કર આયોજન					
				•			ુ રમાંથી એકપણ નહીં		

- 2. (અ) પાછલા વર્ષ 2017-18ની શ્રી અ ની આવક, ખર્ચ, રોકાણ અને દાનની માહિતી નીચે મુજબ આપવામાં આવી છે:
 - (i) વાર્ષિક મૂળ પગાર ₹ 5,00,000.
 - (ii) માસિક મોંઘવારી ભથ્થું ₹ 25,000 (નિવૃત્તિ લાભોની ગણતરી માટે ધ્યાનમાં લેવાય છે.)

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- (iii) વાર્ષિક શિક્ષણ ભથ્થું બાળક દીઠ ₹ 1,000 (બે બાળકો માટે)
- (iv) વાર્ષિક તબીબી ભથ્થું ₹ 10,000 (સરેરાશ વાર્ષિક તબીબી ખર્ચ ₹ 15,000)
- (v) ₹ 1,00,000ની પડતર વાળું ફર્નિચર સહિતનું માલિકની માલિકીનું અમદાવાદમાં મકાન. આ સવલત પેટે માસિક ₹ 500 પગારમાંથી કાપવામાં આવે છે.
- (vi) શ્રી અ એ PPFમાં ₹ 50,000નો ફાળો આપેલ હતો. (તેઓ વાર્ષિક ₹ 1,50,000ની બચત કરવા સમર્થ છે.)
- (vii) શ્રી અ એ પ્રધાનમંત્રી રાષ્ટ્રીય રાહત ભંડોળમાં ₹ 20,000નું દાન આપેલ હતું. શ્રી અ ની કરપાત્ર આવકની ગણતરી કરો અને ખાસ કરીને તબીબી ખર્ચ અને કલમ 80 C માટે કર આયોજનના હેતુથી યોગ્ય સલાહ આપો. અમદાવાદની વસ્તી 25,00,000થી વધુ છે તેવી ધારણા કરો.

અથવા

- (i) પાછલા વર્ષ 2017-18 માટેની શ્રી બ ની આવકો નીચે મુજબ છે:
 - (1) ભારતીય કંપની પાસેથી મળેલ પગાર ₹ 10,00,000.
 - (2) ભારતમાં ધંધામાંથી થયેલ નફો, સંચાલન UKથી થાય છે. ₹ 5,00,000.
 - (3) USAમાં ધંધામાંથી થયેલ નફો, સંચાલન ભારતમાંથી થાય છે. ₹ 2,50,000.
 - (4) USAમાં આવેલ મિલકત પર મળેલ ભાડું ₹ 1,25,000 (₹ 25,000 ભારતમાં લાવેલ છે.)
 - (5) ભારતીય કંપનીનાં ડિબેંચર પર વ્યાજ ₹ 62,500.
 - (6) વિદેશી કંપનીના શેર પર ડિવિડન્ડ ₹ 31,250.
 - (7) ભારતમાં આવેલ જમીનમાંથી મળેલ ખેતીની આવક ₹ 15,625. તેમની ગ્રોસ કુલ આવક શોધો જો તેઓ (અ) સામાન્ય રહીશ હોય (બ) રહીશ પરંતુ સામાન્ય રહીશ નહીં હોય (ક) બિન રહીશ હોય.
- (ii) શ્રી ક બે સ્વ રહેઠાણ માટેની મકાન-મિલકત ધરાવે છે. પાછલાં વર્ષ 2017-18 માટેની આ મિલકતોની લગતી માહિતી નીચે મુજબ છે :

વિગતો	મકાન-મિલકતો			
વિગલા	ક્ષ	ય		
(1) મ્યુનિસિપલ આકારણી	3,50,000	10,00,000		
(2) વાજબી ભાડું	4,00,000	8,00,000		
(3) પ્રમાણિત ભાડું	4,50,000	10,00,000		
(4) મ્યુનિસિપલ વેરો	10,000	30,000		
(5) લોન પર વ્યાજ (ખરીદી માટે)	90,000	1,00,000		

કર આયોજનનાં સદર્ભમાં તમારું માર્ગદર્શન આપો. કઈ મકાન-મિલકત સ્વ. રહેઠાણ માટે તેમના દ્વારા પસંદ કરવી જોઈએ ?

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વિગતો	શહેરી જમીન	<u> અવેરાત</u>
ખરીદીની તારીખ	19-10-1999	1-7-2005
વેચાણની તારીખ	2-3-2018	2-3-2018
ખરીદ કિંમત	8,00,000	11,70,000
વેચાણ કિંમત	36,20,000	33,20,000
વ્યાજબી બજાર કિંમત (1-4-2001)	10,00,000	_
સૂચકઆંક	100	117

શ્રી ગ ની મૂડી નફાની કરપાત્ર રકમની ગણતરી કરો અને કર આયોજનનાં સંદર્ભમાં ખાસ કરીને કલમ 54F અને 54EC હેઠળ મળવાપાત્ર મુક્તિ અંગે યોગ્ય સલાહ આપો.

અથવા

"અગાઉથી ચૂકવવાપાત્ર વેરા અંગેની જવાબદારી" પર નોંધ લખો. (i)

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(ii) "વ્યાજમાં ઘટાડો અથવા વ્યાજ જતું કરવા અંગેની સત્તા" પર નોંધ લખો.

	(બ)	સૌથી	યોગ્ય	વિકલ્પની પ	પસંદગી	કરી,	નીચે	આપેલ	ા	<mark>ન</mark> હુવિકલ્પી	ય પ્રક	શ્રોનાં	જવાબ	આપો.	
		(ગમે	તે ત્રણ))											3
		(i)	કલમ	54EC વધુમ	ાં વધુ <i>₹</i>		_ સુર્ધ	ો મુક્તિ	આ	પે છે.					
			(અ)	5,00,000	(બ)	25,0	0,000	(٤)	50	,00,000	(3)	75,	,00,000		
		(ii)	કલમ	54 B હેઠળ :	મુક્તિ રં	નેળવવા	, જૂની	કૃષિવિ	ષયક	ક જમીનર્ન	ો વેચા	ણ તા	રીખથી _		
			નાં સર	મચગાળા દરમ	યાન નવ	યી કૃષિલિ	વેષયક	જમીન	ખર્ર	ોદાયેલ હો	વી જોધ	ઈએ.			
				6 મહિના											
		(iii)		ા એસેસી દ્વા							સુધી	પાછ	લા વર્ષની	l 15મી	
				બર અથવા તે		~ (
				15%											
		(iv)		નું રિટર્ન ભરવ				માસિક	અ્શ	યવા માસન	તા ભાગ	ા માટે	·	_ %ના	
				ાદું વ્યાજ વસૂલ											
				0.5									•	_	
		(v)		્એસેસીની ચ							ક	તેથી	ા વધુ હો	ય ત્યારે	
				કેથી ભરવાપા <u>ઃ</u>							<i>(</i>)				
			(અ)	10,000	(બ)	2,50	,000	(8)	5,	00,000	(3)	10,	,00,000		
4.	(અ)	GST	ની વિશે	ોષતાઓ વર્ણ ^વ	યો.										14
				અથવા											
		()		Γ કાઉન્સિલન											7
				લ બોર્ડ ઑફ :				٠.							7
	(બ)			વિકલ્પની પ	ાસંદગી	કરી,	નીચે ઃ	આપેલ	બ્	ડુવિકલ્પીય	ા પ્રશ્ને	ોનાં વ	જવાબ ર	માપો :	
		•	તે ત્રણ)												3
		(i)		ત પર નીચેમાં									^		
				IGST					(٤)	CGST	((১)	ઉપરના ત	ામામ	
				હેઠળ મહત્તર	_	_			<i>(</i>)						
				5%											
		(111)		રાજ્ય વસ્તુએ											
		<i>(</i> ')		રાષ્ટ્ર વેરો											
		(1V)	_	મો અથવા સેવા - ૮ ૨૫૧૨૫૦૧											τ.
		()		કરપાત્ર પૂર્તિ . ચાર્જ એટલે						_	•				
		(v)		. ચાજ અટલ નારની કર ચૂક				પસ્તુઅ	ll &	ાવવા સવ	ાઆ ર	યવ પા	. ખન્ન અ	ગ પૂત	
				નારના કર ચૂક વસ્તુઓની પ											
				વસ્તુઆના સેવાઓની પ્											
				વસ્તુઓ અથ				ા ન્ નેની પ	الڑ ،	นเรลเจ					
				વસ્તુગા ગર ઉપરમાંથી ર			. ~. ~. ∨	iei il 3	80,0	w.u.					
			(5)	<i>ુ સ</i> નાવા પ	15 15t	الاداد									

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Seat No.:	

MB-104

March-2019

M.Com., Sem.-III

502 : Tax Planning & Management

1. (A) What is tax planning? Discuss objectives and factors influencing tax planning. OR (i) Write a short note on "Tax Avoidance". (ii) Write a short note on "Tax Evasion". (B) Answer the following multiple choice questions, by selecting the most appropriate options: (any four) (i) is not an objective of tax planning. (a) Tax evasion (b) Reduction in tax burden (c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax management	Tim	e : 2:3	30 Ho	urs]		[Max. Marks :	70		
(i) Write a short note on "Tax Avoidance". (ii) Write a short note on "Tax Evasion". (B) Answer the following multiple choice questions, by selecting the most appropriate options: (any four) (i) is not an objective of tax planning. (a) Tax evasion (b) Reduction in tax burden (c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management	1.	(A)	Wha	ıt is ta		ective	es and factors influencing tax planning.	14	
(ii) Write a short note on "Tax Evasion". (B) Answer the following multiple choice questions, by selecting the most appropriate options: (any four) (i) is not an objective of tax planning. (a) Tax evasion (b) Reduction in tax burden (c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management			(;)	W	_		22	7	
(B) Answer the following multiple choice questions, by selecting the most appropriate options: (any four) (i) is not an objective of tax planning. (a) Tax evasion (b) Reduction in tax burden (c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management									
options: (any four) (i) is not an objective of tax planning. (a) Tax evasion (b) Reduction in tax burden (c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management			(11)	Wri	te a snort note on "Tax E	evasio	n".	/	
(i) is not an objective of tax planning. (a) Tax evasion (b) Reduction in tax burden (c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management		(B)	Ansv	wer th	e following multiple cho	oice q	uestions, by selecting the most appropriate		
(a) Tax evasion (b) Reduction in tax burden (c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management		options : (any four)						4	
(c) Reduction in disputes (d) Economic stability (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management			(i)		is not an objective of	tax pl	anning.		
 (ii) Steps of tax planning includes (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management 				(a)	Tax evasion	(b)	Reduction in tax burden		
 (a) Residential status and Citizenship of tax payers (b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management 				(c)	Reduction in disputes	(d)	Economic stability		
(b) Previous year and Assessment year (c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management		(ii) Steps of tax planning includes							
(c) Computation of gross total income (d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management				(a)	Residential status and	Citize	enship of tax payers		
(d) All of above (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management		(b) Previous year and Assessment year							
 (iii) Illegal methods of reducing tax liability is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management 		(c) Computation of gross total income							
 (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management 				(d)	All of above				
 (c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management 			ability is known as						
 (iv) When any tax payer uses loopholes of tax system to reduce his tax liability, it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management 				(a)	Tax planning	(b)	Tax management		
it is known as (a) Tax planning (b) Tax management				(c)	Tax evasion	(d)	Tax avoidance		
(a) Tax planning (b) Tax management			(iv)	Whe	en any tax payer uses loo	ophol	es of tax system to reduce his tax liability,		
				it is	known as				
(c) Tax evasion (d) Tax avoidance				(a)	Tax planning	(b)	Tax management		
				(c)	Tax evasion	(d)	Tax avoidance		
(v) refers to tax planning for the period of one year.			(v)		refers to tax planning	for th	ne period of one year.		
(a) Short term tax planning (b) Permissive tax planning									
(c) Purposive tax planning (d) None of above				(c)	Purposive tax planning	(d)	None of above		
(vi) "Providing false information" is a characteristic of .			(vi)	"Pro		` '			
(a) Permissive tax planning (b) Purposive tax planning			` /		•				
(c) Tax evasion (d) None of above				` /					

- 2. (A) Details in respect of Mr. A's income, expenditure, investment and donation are given as under for the previous year 2017-18:
 - (i) Annual Basic Salary ₹ 5,00,000
 - (ii) Monthly Dearness Allowance ₹ 25,000 (considered for calculation of retirement benefits)

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- (iii) Annual Education Allowance ₹ 1,000 per child for two children.
- (iv) Annual Medical Allowance ₹ 10,000 (Average annual medical expenditure ₹ 15,000)
- (v) Accommodation in Ahmedabad owned by employer along with furniture costing ₹ 1,00,000. ₹ 500 per month is deducted from the salary for the facility.
- (vi) Mr. A contributed ₹ 50,000 to PPF (He is capable to save ₹ 1,50,000 p.a.)
- (vii) Mr. A donated ₹ 20,000 in Prime Minister National Relief Fund.

Calculate taxable income of Mr. A and give him appropriate advise in respect of tax planning specifically for medical expenditure and Section 80 C. Assume population of Ahmedabad is more than 25,00,000.

OR

- (i) Following are the incomes of Mr. B for the previous year 2017-18.
 - (1) Salary received from Indian company ₹ 10,00,000.
 - (2) Profit from business in India, controlled from UK ₹ 5,00,000.
 - (3) Profit from business in USA, controlled from India ₹ 2,50,000.
 - (4) Rent received from property in USA ₹ 1,25,000 (brought ₹ 25,000 in India)
 - (5) Interest on Debentures of Indian company ₹ 62,500.
 - (6) Dividend on shares of foreign company ₹ 31,250.
 - (7) Agricultural income from land situated in India ₹ 15,625.

Find out his gross total income in case if he is:

- (a) Ordinary resident
- (b) Resident but not ordinary resident or
- (c) Non-resident
- (ii) Mr. C has two self occupied house properties. Details of these properties for the previous year 2017-18 are as under:

Particulars	House Properties			
rarticulars	X	Y		
(1) Municipal Valuation	3,50,000	10,00,000		
(2) Fair Rent	4,00,000	8,00,000		
(3) Standard Rent	4,50,000	10,00,000		
(4) Municipal Tax	10,000	30,000		
(5) Interest on loan (for purchase)	90,000	1,00,000		

Give your guidance with reference to tax planning. For self residence, which house should be selected by him?

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(i)	Divi	dend income from Indi	an con	npany is taxable for
		(a)	Ordinary Resident	(b)	Resident but not Ordinary Resident
		(c)	Non-Resident	(d)	None of above
(ii)	If M	Ir. D, a foreign citizen	, com	es to India for the first time for 50 days
		duri	ng previous year 2017-	18, his	residential status would be
		(a)	Ordinary Resident	(b)	Resident but not Ordinary Resident
		(c)	Non-Resident	(d)	None of above
(iii)	Mr.	E purchased car from h	is emp	loyer for ₹ 56,000. The car was purchased
		by th	he employer before 3 years	ears fo	r ₹ 5,00,000. Rate of Depreciation is 20%.
		Taxa	able value of perquisite	will be	e₹
		(a)	1,00,000	(b)	2,00,000
		(c)	2,56,000	(d)	56,000
(iv)	Mr.	F was provided with a	neal d	uring working hours for 300 days during
		prev	ious year 2017-18. The	cost o	f the meal for employer is ₹ 150 per meal.
		The	place of work is at	normal	area and ₹ 10 per meal is charged to
		emp	loyee. Taxable value of	perqu	isite will be ₹
		(a)	45,000	` /	27,000
		(c)	42,000	(d)	24,000
(v)	Pre-	construction period int	terest o	on borrowed capital will be available as
		dedu	action in equal in	ıstallm	ents.
		(a)	2	(b)	10
		(c)	5	(d)	20
(vi)	Sect	ion 24 (a) and 24 (b) is		come from
		(a)	salary	(b)	house property
		(c)	other sources	(d)	None of above
	_				
. ,		_	-	n for tl	he financial year 2017-18.
(Inde	x tor	2017-18 is 272)		14

(B) Answer the following multiple choice questions, by selecting the most appropriate

option: (any four)

3.

Particulars	Urban Land	Jewellery
Date of purchase	19-10-1999	1-7-2005
Date of sale	2-3-2018	2-3-2018
Purchase price	8,00,000	11,70,000
Selling price	36,20,000	33,20,000
Fair market value (1-4-2001)	10,00,000	_
Index	100	117

Calculate taxable amount of capital gain of Mr. G and give him appropriate advise in respect of tax planning specifically for claiming exemption u/s 54 F and 54 EC.

OR

- (i) Write a note on "Liability for Payment of Advance tax".
- (ii) Write a note on "Powers to reduce as waive interest".

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(B)		wer the following multiple choice questions, by selecting the most appropriate ons: (any three)	3					
	(i)	Section 54 EC provides maximum exemptions upto ₹						
	()	(a) 5,00,000 (b) 25,00,000						
		(c) 50,00,000 (d) 75,00,000						
	(ii)	To avail exemption u/s 54B, new agricultural land should be purchased						
	()	within a period of from the date of sale of old agricultural land.						
		(a) 6 months (b) 2 years						
		(c) 3 years (d) 1 year						
	(iii)							
	()	to pay upto advance tax payable.						
		(a) 15% (b) 45%						
		(c) 75% (d) 100%						
	(iv)	For defaults in furnishing return of income, simple interest @%						
	(21)	for the month or part of the month is charged.						
		(a) 0.5 (b) 1						
		(c) 2 (d) 3						
	(v)	Liability to pay advance tax arises when tax liability to pay advance tax of						
	(*)	assessee is ₹ or more in financial year.						
		(a) 10,000 (b) 2,50,000 (c) 5,00,000 (d) 10,00,000						
		(c) 3,00,000 (d) 10,00,000						
4. (A)	Desc		14					
	(')	OR	_					
	(i)	Write a note on "Functions of GST Council".	7					
	(ii)	Write a note on "Rule of Central Board of Excise and Customs".	7					
(B)		wer the following multiple choice questions, by selecting the most appropriate ons: (any three)	3					
	(i)	Which of the following taxes will be imposed on imports?						
		(a) IGST (b) SGST						
		(c) CGST (d) All of above						
	(ii)	What is the maximum rate applicable under GST?						
		(a) 5% (b) 28%						
		(c) 18% (d) 38%						
	(iii)	means the tax levied under any state Goods and Service Tax Act.						
	, ,	(a) National Tax (b) Direct Tax						
		(c) State Tax (d) Output Tax						
	(iv)	means supply of goods or services or both which is leviable to tax						
	· /	under GST.						
		(a) Taxable supply (b) Non-taxable supply						
		(c) Composite supply (d) All of above						
	(v)	Reverse charge means the liability to pay tax by recipient of supply of						
	goods or services or both instead of							
		(a) supplier of goods						
		(b) supplier of services						
		(c) supplier of such goods or service or both						
		(d) None of above						
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