

2022
CBCS

TAXATION - I (General / CC-4-1-Cg)

W(4th Sm.)-Taxation-I-G/CC-4.1-Cg/CBCS

(6)

[English Version]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

1. Write short notes on :

2+3

- (a) Assessment year
- (b) Person.

Or,

Mention any five incomes which are fully exempted for tax.

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2. Sanjib, an Indian citizen left India on appointment by Government of Australia for the first time on 20.09.2020 to join his duty. During the previous year 2021-22 he came to India on a visit and stayed for 175 days. Determine the residential status of Sanjib for the previous year 2021-22.

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Or,

The following are the particulars of income of Sri A. Paul for the previous year 2021-22 :

- (a) Profit of ₹ 50,000 from a business in Nepal and deposited in a bank therein. The business is controlled from India.
- (b) Income from house property in London but received in India ₹ 1,00,000.
- (c) Income from agriculture in Bangladesh received therein ₹ 75,000.
- (d) Income of ₹ 60,000 from a business in Sri Lanka received in India. The business is controlled from Sri Lanka.
- (e) ₹ 80,000 brought into India out of the past untaxed income earned in USA.

Compute his income for the assessment year 2022-23 if he is a resident but not ordinarily resident in India.

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3. From the following information, compute Income from other sources of Mrs. Sen for the assessment year 2022-23 :

- (a) Dividend received from a foreign company ₹ 6,000.
- (b) Family pension received @ ₹ 12,000 per month.
- (c) Interest received on Fixed Deposit from SBI ₹ 8,000.
- (d) Interest on Post Office savings account ₹ 6,000.

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4. From the following information of Mr. Ratan, compute deduction under section 80G for the assessment year 2022 - 23 :

Donation to	Amount (₹)
National Defence Fund	20,000
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	32,000
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund	17,500
Notified Temple for renovation	31,000

Mr. Ratan has gross total income of ₹ 4,85,000 and got a deduction of ₹ 75,000 under section 80C for the previous year 2021-22. 5

Group - B

5. Mr. S. Das submits the following Profit and Loss Account of his business for the year ended 31.03.2022 : 10

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
To Opening Stock	45,000	By Sales	4,90,000
Purchases	3,50,000	Closing Stock	53,000
Salaries	21,000	Interest on fixed deposit	10,000
Depreciation	22,000		
Advertisement	30,000		
Provision for income tax	10,000		
Life insurance premium	11,000		
Provision for bad debt	1,000		
Bad debt	5,000		
Interest on capital	2,000		
Legal expenses	6,000		
Net profit	50,000		
	5,53,000		5,53,000

Other information :

- (a) Depreciation as per Income Tax rule ₹ 25,000.
 (b) Salary include ₹ 6,000 paid to Mr. Das.
 (c) Legal charges includes ₹ 2,000 paid as penalty.

Compute income from business of Mr. Das for the assessment year 2022-23.

Or,

- (a) Discuss the admissibility of the following payments or expenses for the assessment year 2022-23:
- Provision for bad and doubtful debts of ₹ 14,000.
 - Bad debt of ₹ 9,200.
 - Payment of ₹ 18,500 in cash to a creditor in a day.
 - Payment of interest on capital to proprietor ₹ 10,000.
 - Interest on loan of ₹ 22,000 taken for purchase of Plant and Machinery.
- (b) From the following information, compute allowable depreciation for the previous year 2021-22 :

	Building	Machinery
WDV. as on 01.04.2021 (₹)	6,00,000	4,00,000
Date of Purchase	01.01.2022	01.06.2021
Cost of purchase (₹)	4,00,000	2,00,000
Sale Proceeds (₹)	2,00,000	50,000
Rate of Depreciation	5%	15%
Additional Depreciation	—	Not applicable

5+(2+3)

6. Following are the particulars of incomes and losses of M. Mitra under different heads of income for the previous year 2021-22 :

	Amount (₹)
Income from House Property A	10,000
Loss from House Property B	15,000
Loss from Transport Business	30,000
Loss from Speculation Business	20,000
Long-term capital loss on sale of building	46,000
Long-term capital gain on sale of gold	40,000
Short-term capital loss	4,000
Income from Salary	25,000

Compute taxable income and losses to be carried forward for the assessment year 2022-23.

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Or,

From the particulars given below by Shyamal, compute the amount of deduction available under section 80C for the assessment year 2022-23 :

Particulars	Amount (₹)
Deposit in RPF account	32,000
Life Insurance premium paid on the life of minor son (Policy value ₹ 2,00,000 taken on 01.01.2020)	22,000
Life Insurance premium paid on the life of Father (aged 64 years)	36,000
Repayment of house building loan taken from SBI (including interest of ₹ 10,000)	62,000
Purchase of NSC (VIII issue)	31,000
Deposit in PPF	22,000

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7. (a) Write a short note on short-term capital asset as per Income Tax Act.
 (b) From the following information compute taxable capital gain of Rohit for the previous year 2021-22 :

	Building	Gold
Date of Purchase	01.10.2008	01.01.2020
Cost of Acquisition (₹)	10,00,000	5,00,000
Date of Sale	01.10.2021	01.08.2021
Sale proceeds (₹)	30,00,000	15,00,000

[CII for 2008-09 : 137; 2019-20 : 289; 2021-22 : 317]

3+(4+3)

Group - C

8. Sima owns three houses in Siliguri, the particulars of which for the year ended 31st March, 2022 are as follows :

How used	House No. I Let out for residence (₹)	House No. II Self-occupied for residence (₹)	House No. III For own business (₹)
Municipal tax paid	3,800	3,500	4,000
Fire insurance premium	3,000	2,400	3,500
Interest on loan paid	3,000	4,800	10,000
Repairs	3,000	3,500	2,000
Rent received	35,000	—	—
Vacancy period	2 months	—	—
Municipal value	38,000	35,000	40,000

Please Turn Over

Compute income from House Property of Sima for the assessment year 2022-23 after considering the following information :

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(a) Municipal tax of ₹ 500 in respect of House No. I was in arrear.

9. Mr. R. Singh is the employee of BPL India Ltd. He furnished the under-noted particulars of his income for the previous year 2021-22. Compute his income from salary for the assessment year 2022-23.

(a) Basic salary ₹ 60,000 p.m.

(b) Dearness Allowance ₹ 20,000 p.m. (forming part of salary)

(c) Medical allowance paid ₹ 2,000 p.m.

(d) He is provided with a rent free accomodation in Kolkata which is owned by his employer.

(e) He and his employer each contributed 14% of Salary to a Recognized Provident Fund (RPF).

(f) Interest credited to the fund @11% is ₹ 12,100 during the year.

(g) His personal electric bill amounted to ₹ 20,000 p.a. out of which he paid ₹ 5,000 and balance is paid by his employer.

(h) He is provided with a car with a driver both for private and official use. All expenses are met by his employer.

(i) He took a new life insurance policy of LIC during the year and premium was paid by his employer Rs. 40,000.

(j) Professional tax was paid by his employer Rs. 2,400.

(k) His employer provided him with a laptop for official and private use (original cost Rs 45,000).

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Or,

(a) Amulya, an employee of XYZ Ltd. retired on 30.11.2021 after serving 28 years 9 months and received ₹ 14,00,000 as gratuity. At the time of retirement his basic salary was ₹ 42,000 p.m. and dearness allowance was ₹ 21,000 p.m. Compute taxable gratuity of Amulya for the assessment year 2022-23 on the assumption that XYZ Ltd. is covered under the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

(b) Laxman an employee of ABC Ltd. receives basic salary ₹ 47,000 per month, Dearness allowance ₹ 24,000 per month (not forming part of salary), House rent allowance (HRA) ₹ 10,000 per month. He gets a commission @ 5% of the annual turnover of ₹ 9,00,000 achieved by him. He resides in a rented house in Kolkata and pays ₹ 7,000 p.m. as rent. Compute his taxable house rent allowance for the assessment year 2022-23.

8+7