

JK Lakshmipat University Jaipur
INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

End Term Examination, 2024

BBA, Semester VI (Backlog) 2023-24

Roll No.....

FA1104: TAXATION

Time: 2 hours Max. Marks: 40

Instructions to students:

- 1. Do not write anything other than your roll number on question paper.**
- 2. Mention all the assumptions for your answers clearly.**

Questions from 1.1 to 1.10 carry 2 marks each

(LO 1, 4, 5)

- Q.1.1 Which tax was replaced by GST in India?
- A. Value Added Tax, Service tax
 - B. Sales Tax, Service tax
 - C. Value Added Tax, Service tax, Sales tax
 - D. Value Added Tax, corporate tax, Sales tax
- Q.1.2 What is the current number of GST tax slabs in India?
- A. 1 B. 3 C. 5 D. 4
- Q.1.3 Which government body administers the GST in India?
- A. Goods and Services Tax Council
 - B. Ministry of Finance
 - C. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs
 - D. All of the above
- Q.1.4 Which goods are exempt from GST in India?
- A. Commodities like milk and fresh fruits
 - B. Luxury cars
 - C. Electronics
 - D. None, all goods are taxed under GST
- Q.1.5 What is the current GST rate on essential food items?
- A. 5% B. 12% C. 18% D. 0%
- Q.1.6 What is the full form of IGST in the context of GST?
- A. Integrated Goods and Sales Tax
 - B. Indian Goods and Services Tax
 - C. Internal Goods and Services Tax
 - D. International Goods and Sales Tax
- Q.1.7 Which of the following transactions are considered under CGST?
- A. Transactions within the state
 - B. Transactions between two states
 - C. Transactions involving the central government
 - D. Transactions with foreign countries

- Q.1.8 What is the primary objective of implementing GST in India?
- A. Simplification of the tax structure
 - B. Increasing tax burden on citizens
 - C. Promoting complex taxation systems
 - D. None of the above
- Q.1.9 Which is the regulatory authority for GST-related matters in India?
- A. GST Council
 - B. Reserve Bank of India
 - C. Securities and Exchange Board of India
 - D. National Stock Exchange
- Q.1.10 What is the meaning of "Input Tax Credit" under GST?
- A. Tax paid on inputs can be reduced from the tax payable on outputs
 - B. Tax credit on luxury goods as input
 - C. Tax credit available only for small businesses
 - D. Tax credit on imported goods

Questions from 2.1 to 2.5 carry 2 marks each.

(LO 1, 2, 3)

- Q.2.1 Let's say a retailer in Bihar purchase a product worth Rs. 1,000 from a dealer Maharashtra. The GST rate applicable on this product is 18%, calculate GST implications for the product.
- Q.2.2 Explain the tax implications of Gratuity for both employer and employees.
- Q.2.3 Mr. Rajiv resided in India from April 1st, 2019, to July 31st, 2019, and then again from September 1st, 2019, to November 30th, 2019. Does his stay qualify him as a resident of India for the fiscal year 2019-2020?
- Q.2.4 Discuss the rules of calculation taxable income from business and profession.
- Q.2.5 Explain the criteria for 'Resident but not Ordinarily Resident' in the context of determining residential status.

Questions from 3.1 and 3.2 carry 5 marks each.

- Q3.1) Explain Tax Cascading effect with example and how GST helps to overcome it? (LO 4, 5)
- Q3.2) Ascertain Mr. Om's residential status for the assessment year 2023-24 (financial year 2022-23) based on the following information: (LO 1,2)
- i. During the financial year 2022-23, Mr. Om stayed in India for 50 days.
 - ii. In the financial year 2021-22, he was in India for 100 days.
 - iii. For the financial year 2020-21, his presence in India was 90 days.
 - iv. In the financial year 2019-20, he stayed in India for 120 days.
 - v. During the financial year 2018-19, his stay in India amounted to 50 days.
 - vi. Determine whether Mr. Om's residential status for the assessment year 2023-24 is 'Resident,' 'Non-Resident,' or 'Resident but Not Ordinarily Resident'.