

424

QUESTION PAPER BOOKLET CODE : **A**

Question Paper Booklet No.

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Roll No. :

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Time allowed : 3 hours

Maximum marks : 100

Total number of questions : 100

Total number of printed pages : 24

Instructions :

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Note : All questions in Part-I relate to the Income Tax Act, 1961 and Assessment Year 2020-21, unless stated otherwise.

PART—I

1. Cannons of taxation as propounded by Adam Smith despite the modern development of economic sciences still apply and hold good. These cannons of taxation refer to administrative aspect of a tax. Find out from the following, which have been considered too under the Income Tax Act as being the fundamental cannons of taxation :
 - (i) Cannon of Equity; (ii) Cannon of Economy
 - (iii) Cannon of Uncertainty; (iv) Cannon of Non-convenience; (v) Cannon of Certainty
 - (A) (i), (ii) & (v)
 - (B) (ii), (iv) & (v)
 - (C) (i), (iii) & (iv)
 - (D) All the five above
2. The Central Board of Direct Taxes (CBDT) is a statutory authority for providing essential inputs for policy and planning of direct taxes in India and is also responsible for administration of direct tax laws through Income Tax Department and is functioning under the :
 - (A) Income Tax Act, 1961
 - (B) Financial Action Task Force (FATF)
 - (C) Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924
 - (D) Central Board of Revenue Act, 1963
3. Shane Warne, an Australian Cricketer coming to India regularly for plying different league matches since April, 2012 and was staying in India in each of the financial year for 100 days. His residential status for the previous year ended on 31.3.2020 relevant for A.Y. 2020-21 shall be :
 - (A) Non-resident
 - (B) Resident but not ordinary resident
 - (C) Resident
 - (D) Resident and ordinary resident
4. A company shall be said to be engaged in “*active business outside India*” (ABOI), if the passive income is not ----- of its total income and ----- of its total assets are situated in India.
 - (A) less than 50%; more than 50%
 - (B) more than 50%; less than 50%
 - (C) less than 50%; less than 50%
 - (D) more than 50%; more than 50%

5. Incomes not actually received by the assessee during the relevant assessment year are also included in the total income as income deemed to have been received. Find which out of the following are the income deemed to have been received as per Income Tax Act, 1961 during the financial year :
- Amount of unrecorded investment
 - All sums deducted by way of tax at source
 - Any dividend declared by a company
 - Transferred balance in Recognised PF
- (ii) & (iii)
 - (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - (i) & (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
6. Xavier, a resident and ordinary resident had the income computed under the salary of ₹ 1,20,000; agriculture income of ₹ 25,000 in Indonesia being invested there and income of a business in Burma controlled from India of ₹ 20,000 during the previous year ended on 31.3.2020. He has brought into India ₹ 45,000 in January, 2020 out of the past untaxed profits earned in UK. His total income for tax purpose for Asst. Year 2020-21 shall be :
- ₹ 1,65,000
 - ₹ 2,10,000
 - ₹ 1,40,000
 - ₹ 1,85,000
7. Chirag a resident individual of 67 years of age had total income earned from different sources during the previous year 2019-20 being computed as per provisions of Income-tax Act, 1961 of ₹ 4,75,000. His tax liability on such income for the Asst. Year 2020-21 will be ----- but tax payable shall be nil.
- ₹ 11,700
 - ₹ 8,750
 - ₹ 9,100
 - ₹ 11,250
8. Grow Green Tea Company having tea gardens in Assam engaged in growing and manufacturing of tea in India. Total profits of the company from the business of growing/ plantation and manufacturing of tea for the year ended 31.03.2020 are of ₹ 2,50,000. Profits subject to tax as business income under Rule - 8 of the Income-tax Rules for A.Y. 2020-21 shall be -----
- ₹ 1,00,000
 - ₹ 1,50,000
 - ₹ 2,50,000
 - ₹ 1,25,000
9. Charles Fried working in Coal Mines in Dhanbad was receiving '*underground allowance for working in uncongenial, unnatural climate in underground Coal Mines*' of an amount of ₹ 2,000 per month from the employer. Amount of ₹ ----- received per month shall be treated as exempt as per section 10(14) of the Act.
- ₹ 2,000
 - ₹ 800
 - ₹ 1,000
 - ₹ 1,500

10. Find out from the following incomes which shall not be taken as forming part of the total income of an assessee for the purpose of taxation in any assessment year as per provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 :
- (i) Pension received by an awardee of Mahavir Chakra
(ii) Income of a Notified News Agency
(iii) Pension received by widow of a Major who died in Balakot attack
(iv) Income received on behalf of any Regimental Fund
- (A) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
(B) (i), (iii) & (iv)
(C) (ii) & (iv)
(D) (ii) & (iii)
11. Ramprasad engaged in turbine manufacturing business has a unit located in SEZ in Jodhpur. The unit in SEZ was in its third year of operation during the financial year 2019-20. Summarized results of SEZ Unit are :
- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Domestic turnover | ₹ 200 lakh |
| Export turnover | ₹ 800 lakh |
| Net profit | ₹ 180 lakh |
- Income exempt under section 10AA for Asst. Year 2020-21 shall be ----
- (A) ₹ 180 lakh
(B) ₹ 90 lakh
(C) ₹ 144 lakh
(D) ₹ 135 lakh
12. Paresh, a Company Secretary working in Roly Poly Ltd Chennai besides Salary, HRA, DA and Bonus was also getting fixed medical allowance of ₹ 10,000 from the employer. He spent out of the medical allowance so received an amount of ₹ 6,000 on his treatment, ₹ 2,000 on the treatment of his wife and ₹ 1,000 on the treatment of his major son not dependent on him. The amount of medical allowance received and to be exempt for Asst. Year 2020-21 shall be -----
- (A) ₹ 8,000
(B) NIL
(C) ₹ 9,000
(D) ₹ 5,000
13. Ramavtar, an employee of GG Carriers provides the following details of his income received from the employer for the year ended on 31.3.2020 :
- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| Salary | ₹ 1,20,000 |
| DA | ₹ 24,000 |
| Leave Salary | ₹ 5,000 |
| Bonus | ₹ 6,000 |
| Professional tax | |
| paid by employer | ₹ 1,000 |
| Free Lunch | ₹ 3,000 |
- He has contributed ₹ 9,000 in statutory PF and had also paid ₹ 1,000 towards LIP premium. His total income for Asst. Year 2020-21 shall be ----
- (A) ₹ 95,000
(B) ₹ 1,08,000
(C) ₹ 1,05,000
(D) ₹ 98,000

14. Pushpal, a non-resident Indian in the previous year 2019-20 was in receipt of rent of the house property located in Singapore of ₹ 30,00,000. The amount of rent was transferred and credited in the bank account of Pushpal, maintained with SBI, New Delhi by the tenant quarterly. However, the rent for the last quarter of ₹ 7,50,000 was not transferred by the tenant in the account of Pushpal till 31-03-2020. The Rental Income of the house located in Singapore which will be subject to tax in India under the head Income from house property in A.Y. 2020-21 shall be-----
- (A) ₹ 22,50,000
(B) ₹ 21,00,000
(C) ₹ 15,75,000
(D) Not taxable as property is in Singapore and he is non-resident
15. Find out with the help of given details/information, the gross annual value (GAV) of a house owned by Ramnath covered by Rent Control Act remained let out during the year 01-04-2019 to 01-04-2020 :
- (i) Municipal value ₹ 7,00,000
(ii) Actual (de facto) Rent ₹ 6,48,000
(iii) Fair Rent ₹ 6,60,000, and
(iv) Standard Rent ₹ 7,20,000
- (A) 7,20,000
(B) 6,48,000
(C) 7,00,000
(D) 6,60,000
16. Sonu had let out a house located at Jaipur to Monu since 1.4.2018 on a rent of ₹ 3,000 p.m. Monu paid the rent regularly up to 30.11.18 and vacated the house on 31.3.2019 when it was sold by Sonu to Ramu. Sonu after great persuasion could recover an amount of ₹ 9,000 from Monu in July, 2019. The Income chargeable under House Property in A.Y. 2020-21 shall be -----
- (A) ₹ 9,000
(B) ₹ 6,300
(C) NIL
(D) ₹ 6,750
17. Supreme Court in case of *Chennai Properties and Investments Ltd vs. CIT (2015)* has held that income from letting of properties by a company whose main object as per the Memorandum of Association (MOA) is to acquire and let out properties be taxable as :
- (A) Income under "House Property"
(B) Income under "Profits & Gains of business or profession"
(C) Income under "Other Sources"
(D) Income under "Capital Gains"
18. The Income Computation and Disclosure Standards (ICDS) applicable from Asst. Year 2017-18 for the purpose of computation of Income under the head "Profits and gains of business or Profession" and "Income from other Sources" shall not apply for computation of ----- but shall apply for computation of -----
- (A) AMT; MAT
(B) Presumptive Income; MAT
(C) MAT; AMT
(D) AMT; Presumptive Income

19. Which out of the following elements shall be considered for bringing to tax the income under the head Income from Business & Profession ?
- (i) Ownership of the business is not necessary
- (ii) Business must be legal
- (iii) Income may be earned in cash or kind
- (iv) Profit motive is not the sole consideration
- (A) (iii) & (iv)
- (B) (i), (iii) & (iv)
- (C) (ii) & (iii)
- (D) All the above four
20. The WDV of a block of asset of plant & machinery subject to depreciation @ 15% as on 1.4.2019 was of ₹ 27,50,000. One machine out of this block, was sold on 01.07.2019 for ₹ 4,50,000 and a new machine of the value of ₹ 17,50,000 purchased on 1.8.2019 was put to use from 01-03-2020. The amount of depreciation to be claimed on the block of plant & machinery in the computation of income for A.Y. 2020-21 shall be :
- (A) ₹ 4,76,250
- (B) ₹ 3,45,000
- (C) ₹ 6,07,500
- (D) ₹ 6,75,000
21. Additional Investment allowance of an amount equal to ----- of the cost of the new asset acquired and installed for manufacture or production of any article or thing in any notified backward areas in the State of ----- and the state of ----- during the period 1.4.2015 to 31.3.2020 is allowed in addition of the amount of deduction under section 32 AC of the Act.
- (A) 15%; Andhra Pradesh; Karnataka
- (B) 25%; Andhra Pradesh; Telangana
- (C) 15%; Andhra Pradesh; Telangana
- (D) 25%; Andhra Pradesh; Karnataka
22. Amitav had made payment of (i) ₹ 60,000 to IIT, Kanpur for an approved scientific research programme; (ii) ₹ 90,000 revenue expenditure on in house R&D facility as approved by prescribed authority and (iii) an amount of ₹ 2,00,000 to Indian Institute of Science, Bengaluru for scientific research. He wants to know about the total amount of deduction available as per provisions of the Act while computing the income under "Profits and gains from business" in the Asst. Year 2020-21.
- (A) 4,80,000
- (B) 3,50,000
- (C) 5,25,000
- (D) 5,30,000

23. Pink & Pink is a Proprietorship firm of Pingajee, resident in India having turnover from manufacturing and sale of Toys for the financial year 2019-20 of ₹ 160 lakh. The gross turnover of ₹ 160 lakh includes the amount of ₹ 60 lakh received through electronic clearing system/RTGS/NEFT. The accounts are being not properly maintained by Pingajee and therefore he wants to pay tax on the income to be computed under section 44AD of Act. Advise Pingajee, as to the amount of income on which he will be required to pay tax for A.Y. 2020-21 as per section 44AD :
- (A) Not allowed to opt 44AD being turnover above ₹ 100 lakh
 (B) ₹ 11,60,000
 (C) ₹ 9,60,000
 (D) ₹ 12,80,000
24. Ram, engaged in the business of plying, hiring or leasing of goods carriages as on 1st April, 2019 was having 5 trucks of gross vehicles weight of each truck of less than 12,000 Kgs. One truck out of these 5 trucks was sold by him on 23rd July, 2019 and after sale of one truck; 2 more trucks (1 of less than 12,000 Kgs and 1 of 16,900 Kgs of gross vehicle weight) were purchased on 5th September, 2019 and plied. He wants to declare the income of trucks as per provision of section 44 AE of the Act. He shall be required to declare an income of ₹ _____ in the return for A.Y. 2020-21 from plying of these vehicles during the previous year ended on 31.03.2020.
- (A) 5,29,500
 (B) 4,95,000
 (C) 5,61,500
 (D) 5,54,000
25. Karnataka High Court in case of *CIT vs. ITC Hotels Ltd. (2011) 334 ITR 109* has held that the expenditure incurred on the issue and collection of debentures including the convertible debentures (which had to be converted into shares at a later date) shall be treated as -----
- (A) Revenue Expenditure
 (B) Deferred Revenue Expenditure
 (C) Capital Expenditure
 (D) Revenue expenditure to be amortized in five years
26. The essential requirement for the incidence of tax on capital gains is the transfer of a "Capital Asset". Definition of transfer given under the Act is an inclusive definition. Find out which of the following are being included under transfer :
- (i) Conversion of asset into stock in trade
 (ii) Extinguishment of rights
 (iii) Redemption of Sovereign Gold Bonds issued by RBI by an individual
 (iv) Transfer of asset under reverse mortgage
- (A) (i), (iii) & (iv)
 (B) (i) & (ii)
 (C) (i), (ii) & (iii)
 (D) All the above four

27. Moti & Sons-HUF purchased a piece of land for ₹ 1,05,000 in July, 2002. In July, 2006 the HUF was partitioned and one of the coparcener Manak got this piece of land. The value of the land in July, 2006 was of ₹ 2,44,000 as assessed by Stamp Valuation Authority. Manak, after receipt of the land incurred expenses in August, 2007 of ₹ 2,58,000 on construction of room, boundary wall and kitchen. The land so received was sold by him on 11.2.2020 for ₹ 17,50,000. The amount of Capital Gain chargeable to tax in A.Y. 2020-21 will be ----- (Take CII of 2002-03 as 105; 2006-07 as 122; 2007-08 as 129 and of 2019-20 as 289)
- (A) ₹ 8,83,000
 (B) ₹ 3,44,000
 (C) ₹ 12,48,000
 (D) ₹ 9,28,000
28. The Apex Court in case of *CIT vs. Equinox Solutions Pvt. Ltd.*, (2017) 393 ITR 563 has held that the sale of a running business with all its assets and liabilities would be covered as ----- under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the purpose of tax thereon.
- (A) Normal sale
 (B) Slump sale
 (C) Transfer of business
 (D) Conversion of business
29. Chiranjeevi entered into an agreement for sale of his house property located at Noida to Yashashwi on 1st August, 2018 for a total sale consideration of ₹ 125 lakh. Yashashwi paid an amount of ₹ 25 lakh by account payee cheque to Chiranjeevi on 1st August, 2018 and balance was agreed to be paid at the time of registration of the Conveyance Deed which could only be executed by Chiranjeevi on 1st October, 2019. The Stamp Valuation Authority determined the value of the house property on the date of registration of deed at ₹ 150 lacs. However, the value determined by the Stamp Valuation Authority of the house on the date of agreement (1st August, 2018) was ₹140 lacs. The amount of sale consideration for the purpose of computing the capital gain of the property in A.Y. 2020-21 to be taken by Chiranjeevi shall be :
- (A) ₹ 125 lacs
 (B) ₹ 150 lacs
 (C) ₹ 140 lacs
 (D) ₹ (140-25) = 115 lacs
30. Identify out of the following income which shall be chargeable to tax as income under the head - *Income from Other Sources* :
- (i) Income of Dividend
 (ii) Income from composite hiring of building with machinery
 (iii) Income from speculative business
 (iv) Income of a Jockey
- (A) (i) & (ii)
 (B) (iii) & (iv)
 (C) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
 (D) (i), (iii) & (iv)

31. A flat in Jaipur was booked by Aditi for ₹ 30 lakh with UDB Builders on 01.09.2017 and an amount of ₹ 10 lakh was paid by account payee cheque. The possession of flat was given by the builder on 13.01.2020. The Stamp Valuation Authority have determined the value of the flat on the date of booking at ₹ 35,00,000 and on the date of possession given by the builder after execution of conveyance deed at ₹ 45,00,000. Find out the amount if any, chargeable to tax in respect of this flat in the hands of Aditi in the A.Y. 2020-21 under the head '*Income from other sources*'.
- (A) ₹ 15,00,000
 (B) NIL
 (C) ₹ 5,00,000
 (D) ₹ 10,00,000
32. Revocable transfer of asset as per section 61 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 includes the transfer which gives a right to ----- of the asset or the income from such asset or assets during the ----- of transferee.
- (A) Re-assume power; Life time
 (B) Revoke; Life time
 (C) Transfer; Discretion
 (D) Re-locate; Period of 10 years
33. Income from assets as per section 64(1)(iv) shall not be included in the income of transferor where any individual transfers directly or indirectly any asset other than house property to the spouse when -----
- (A) has received adequate consideration
 (B) has been made with an agreement to live apart
 (C) after the death of either transferor or transferee
 (D) all in A, B & C
34. Where the net result for any assessment year in respect of any source falling under any head of income is a loss; the assessee is entitled to set-off the amount of such loss against his income from any other source under the same head. However, certain losses are not being allowed to be set-off as per General Rule. Find out from the following which are those :
- (i) Speculative business loss
 (ii) Long term capital loss
 (iii) Casual income
 (iv) Loss from an exempt source
- (A) (i) & (ii)
 (B) (i), (ii) & (iv)
 (C) (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
 (D) (i), (iii) & (iv)

35. Pankaj, fulfilling all the prescribed conditions for claiming deduction under section 80GG having adjusted total income of ₹ 1,84,000 before providing such deduction and was paying rent in respect of residential accommodation occupied by him at Delhi @ ₹ 4,800 p.m. He is entitled to claim the deduction for the house rent so paid in assessment year 2020-21 while computing his taxable income of an amount of ----
- (A) ₹ 39,200
 (B) ₹ 46,000
 (C) ₹ 60,000
 (D) ₹ 57,600
36. Babu Lal authored a book which is covered as per provision of section 80QQB and received an amount of royalty of ₹ 2,00,000 @ 20% during the year ended 31.3.2020. He had incurred an expenditure of ₹ 30,000 for earning the amount of royalty of ₹ 2,00,000. The entire royalty was received by him from abroad and amount of ₹ 1,10,000 out of the royalty amount shall be remitted to India till 30.09.2020. He can claim deduction out of such royalty income in assessment year 2020-21 for an amount of -----
- (A) ₹ 1,70,000
 (B) ₹ 80,000
 (C) ₹ 1,20,000
 (D) ₹ 2,00,000
37. Ram & Company constituted by 2 partners sharing profits & loss equally declared net loss of ₹ 20,000 after charge of salary of ₹10,000 p.m. paid to each of the working partners as authorized by the deed during the previous year 1.4.2019 to 31.3.2020. The amount of deduction in respect of payment of salary made to the partners while computing the income of the firm for assessment year 2020-21 will be allowed of ₹ -----
- (A) 2,20,000
 (B) 2,40,000
 (C) 1,50,000
 (D) 1,98,000
38. The total income of the partnership firm Xavier & Company for the assessment year 2020-21 of ₹ 8,15,000 arrived at after claiming deduction u/s 35AD of ₹ 11,00,000, u/s 81-IB of ₹ 1,00,000, and donation paid to a registered political party by cheque of ₹ 85,000. The adjusted total income of the firm for payment of tax under section 115JC of the Act shall be ₹ -----
- (A) 20,15,000
 (B) 21,00,000
 (C) 10,00,000
 (D) 19,15,000

39. Shanti Nagar Co-operative Society had derived the following income during the previous year 1.4.2019 to 31.3.2020 :
- | | |
|--|--------|
| (i) Marketing of agricultural produce of its members | 20,000 |
| (ii) Interest from members on delayed payment | 2,000 |
| (iii) Processing (without aid of power) of agricultural produce of its members | 5,000 |
| (iv) Supplying milk to the Government (raised by its members) | 25,000 |
| (v) Agency business | 15,000 |
| (vi) Dividends from other Co-operative Societies | 15,000 |
- The total income of the Society for the A.Y. 2020-21 shall be -----
- (A) ₹ 22,000
 (B) ₹ 37,000
 (C) ₹ (82000 – 50000) = 32,000
 (D) ₹ 2,000
40. BBG Pvt. Ltd is a domestic company engaged in the business of running and maintaining of hotels in India had total turnover in Asst. Year 2019-20 of ₹ 180 crores declared the total taxable income for the year ended 31.03.2020 of ₹ 12.5 crores. Tax payable on the income of ₹ 12.5 crores in the Asst. Year 2020-21 by the company shall be -----
- (A) ₹ 3.64 Cr.
 (B) ₹ 3.4775 Cr.
 (C) ₹ 4.368 Cr.
 (D) ₹ 4.173 Cr.
41. DLF Limited, an Indian domestic company received an amount of ₹ 15 lakh as dividend declared and distributed on 18.11.2019 by John Miller Inc of UK in which it holds 30% in nominal value of equity share capital. Indian company has paid interest of ₹ 5 lakh on the amount invested in the shares of John Miller Inc. The tax payable (rounded off in nearby two decimal points) on the amount of dividend received by the Indian company in assessment year 2020-21 shall be ----
- (A) ₹ 3.12 lakh
 (B) ₹ 2.50 lakh
 (C) ₹ 2.34 lakh
 (D) ₹ 2.68 lakh
42. ABC Ltd, a domestic company purchased on 14th October, 2019 its own unlisted shares. The consideration for the buyback of shares amounted to ₹ 50,00,000 which was paid by the company on the very same day. Amount received for the issue of such shares by the company 2 years ago was of ₹ 27,00,000. The company is required to make the payment of tax for the buy-back of shares in assessment year 2020-21 of ₹ -----
- (A) 5,35,810
 (B) 6,87,700
 (C) 6,69,760
 (D) 5,50,160

43. Quoting of PAN is compulsory/mandatory in respect of financial transactions undertaken during the year by an assessee. Find from the following transactions in which quoting of PAN is compulsory/mandatory :
- deposit of cash of ₹60,000 on 11.06.2019 in bank account
 - payment of ₹40,000 made to hotel Raj Palace in cash on 11.07.2019
 - payment for purchase of travel ticket, to travel agent in cash of ₹ 55,000 on 10.05.2019
 - payment of ₹ 5,00,000 to RBI for purchase of Capital Gain Bonds as per section 54EC on 5.05.2019
- (i), & (iii)
 - (i), (iii) & (iv)
 - (i), (ii) & (iii)
 - All the four in, (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
44. DAB Builders entered into a registered agreement with Lallu Ram Yadav owning a land located at Jaipur under Joint Development Agreement to develop a real estate project on such land and in consideration of his share of being land in such project on the date of entering in the Joint Development Agreement paid an amount of ₹ 50 lakh by Account Payee Cheque in January, 2020. The amount of TDS to be deducted by DAB Builders on such payment shall be ₹
- 5,00,000
 - 50,000
 - 2,50,000
 - 1,00,000
45. CK & Company is engaged in the diversified business of sale of Indian made foreign liquor, tendu leaves, forest produce neither being timber nor tendu leaves required to collect TCS as per section 206C of the Income Tax Act on the amount of sale proceeds of these products/items during the previous year ended on 31.03.2020 at the rate of -----
- 1% on all the three
 - 1%, 5% & 2.5%
 - 2.5%, 1% & 5%
 - 5%, 1% & 2.5%
46. The return of income for the previous year 2019-20 required to be filed by an individual who is not a senior citizen as per section 139(1) of the Act by 30th September, 2020. However, the assessee finds that he cannot file the return as per 139(1) within the due date. Can he file his return of income after the due date and if yes, by which date/time ?
- On or before 31st December, 2020
 - On or before 31st March, 2021
 - On or before 31st March, 2022
 - On or before 30th June, 2021

47. A notice under section 148 for A.Y. 2013-14 in the case of Jockey Limited where the original assessment was completed u/s 143(3) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the escaped income is of ₹ or more can be issued before 31.03.2020 by the Assessing Officer only with the approval of
- (A) 5 lakh or more; Addl. Commissioner of Income Tax
- (B) 5 lakh or more; Principal Commissioner or Commissioner
- (C) 1 lakh or more; Principal Commissioner or Commissioner
- (D) 1 lakh or more; Addl. Commissioner of Income Tax
48. Income-tax Department can also file an appeal before the Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, High Court and Supreme Court only in those cases where the tax affected in appeal is exceeding certain mandatory limit. An appeal by the Income Tax Department before the High Court can only be filed where the tax effect of appeal exceeds the amount of ₹
- (A) 50 lakh
- (B) 40 lakh
- (C) 30 lakh
- (D) 10 lakh
49. If any eligible investment fund is required to furnish statement or information or documents in respect of its activities in a financial year as per section 9A; fails to furnish such statement/information or documents within the time prescribed of days shall be liable to pay by way of penalty a sum of ₹
- (A) 60 days; 1 lakh
- (B) 90 days; 1 lakh
- (C) 90 days; 5 lakh
- (D) 60 days; 5 lakh
50. Prosecution as per section 276CC of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for willful failure to file return of income in time under section 139(1), or in response to notice issued under section 142(1) or section 148 shall not be initiated where the tax payable on regular assessment as reduced by TDS and advance tax does not exceed-----
- (A) ₹ 1,000
- (B) ₹ 3,000
- (C) ₹ 5,000
- (D) ₹ 10,000

PART—II

51. The mechanism of GST Council is to ensure on different aspects of GST between the Centre and the States as well as amongst the States. The Chairperson of the GST Council is
- (A) uniformity; Prime Minister
 (B) harmonization; Union Finance Minister
 (C) synchronization; Union Finance Minister
 (D) equalization; Union Minister of State of Revenue
52. GST is covered underlegislations whereas integrated GST, Compensation cess and Central GST are being charged by
- (A) 3; Central and State Government
 (B) 4; Central and State Government
 (C) 5; Central Government
 (D) 5; Both Central and State Government
53. GST Council is the.....constituted under for making recommendations on various issues relating to policy making, formulation of principles and implementation of policies under Goods and Services Tax regime having its Headquarters located at
- (A) Apex Body; Article 279-A; Delhi
 (B) Board ; Article 279A(i); NCR
 (C) Committee of Ministers; Article 279-A; NOIDA
 (D) Apex Body; Article 286; Chennai
54. Supply of goods by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal and supply of goods by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal are even without consideration but are construed as specified in Schedule–I of the CGST Act, 2017 as -----
- (A) supply of goods
 (B) supply of services
 (C) supply
 (D) supply and known as deemed supply
55. Two or more taxable supplies of goods/ services/both, being supplied in conjunction with each other, are deliberately bundled, a single price is charged for the supply and none of the supplies within the package is identifiable as principal supply is known under GST as -----
- (A) Mixed supply
 (B) Supply of goods and services
 (C) Composite supply
 (D) Both, composite and mixed supply

56. Few activities as specified in Schedule-III of CGST Act, 2017 shall be neither treated as supply of goods nor supply of services. Find out from the following activities which shall be neither treated as supply of goods nor supply of services as specified in this schedule :
- Actionable claims other than lottery, bating, gambling
 - Services from employee to employer
 - Transportation of the deceased
 - Renting of immovable property
- (A) (i), (ii) & (iii)
 (B) (i), (ii), & (iv)
 (C) (ii) & (iii)
 (D) all above
57. Section 2(30) of CGST Act, 2017 defines Composite Supply made by a taxable person to a recipient and the tax under GST on such composite supply is to be charged at the rate which is applicable to the.....
- different supplies
 - principal supply
 - highest tax rate supply
 - lowest tax rate supply
58. Section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017 contains the provisions regarding composition levy having objective to reduce compliance cost for the small tax payers who are having an annual turnover of less than ₹ in the preceding financial year. However, in the States of Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand the aggregate turnover limit shall be ₹
- 1 Cr. ; 50 lakh
 - 1 Cr. ; 75 lakh
 - 1.5 Cr. ; 50 lakh
 - 1.5 Cr. ; 75 lakh
59. A combo pack of cosmetic products comprising of items of (i) Hair Dryer of value of ₹ 1,500 taxable under GST @ 28%, (ii) Tooth-paste of value of ₹ 500 taxable @ 12% and (iii) different types of Combs of value of ₹ 500 taxable @ 5%. The total value of combo pack comprising of all such items is of ₹ 2,400. Tax to be charged on such combo pack under the CGST Act, 2017 shall be of -----
- ₹ 540
 - ₹ 485
 - ₹ 672
 - ₹ 700
60. A person opting to pay tax as per section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017 under composition levy shall as required in Chapter-II of Central Goods and Service Tax Rules, 2017 within 90 days of exercise of option give the intimation of details of stock and inward supplies from unregistered person in Form No.....
- GST CMP - 1
 - GST CMP - 2
 - GST CMP - 3
 - GST CMP - 4

61. The Government being satisfied that in the public interest it is necessary so to do, it may on the recommendation of the Council grant exemption from tax as per section 11 of the CGST Act, 2017 as a general exemption and/or as a specific exemption. The general exemption under section 11(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 is granted by
- (A) notification
 (B) special order
 (C) general exemption order
 (D) both by notification and special order
62. The liability to pay GST would depend on the mechanism the transaction aligns to the supplier who is not registered under GST, neither issues a tax invoice nor collects the GST. Tax to the Government on such supply is paid by the recipient. This mechanism under GST is known as
- (A) Forward charge mechanism
 (B) Reverse charge mechanism
 (C) Composition levy mechanism
 (D) Taxable supply mechanism
63. The exempt supply has been defined as supply of any goods/services/both, which attract a Nil rate of tax, or which may be wholly exempt from tax, and therefore, also includes non-taxable supplies. Find which out of the following is covered as an exempt supply under GST.
- (A) Branded Aata/Basan/Maida
 (B) Services by Post Office
 (C) Services by IRDA, SEBI, RBI, EPFO
 (D) Services by the Government for transportation of passenger
64. The supply of Goods/Services/both under the CGST Act, 2017 and the UTGST Act, 2017, where location of supplier and the place of supply are in the different State or in different Union Territory is known as a
- (A) Inter-state supply
 (B) Export supply
 (C) Intra-state supply
 (D) Non-taxable supply
65. Ramiz Ahmed, unregistered person based in Lucknow engages the services of an Event Management Company based in Delhi for his son marriage planned as a destination wedding at a Palace located in Jaipur. The place of supply in this case shall be ---- and tax to be charged under
- (A) Lucknow, IGST
 (B) Delhi, IGST
 (C) Lucknow, SGST
 (D) Jaipur, IGST
66. The place of supply (POS), in the case of passenger transportation services as defined in section 12(9) of the IGST Act, 2017 provided to a registered person shall be the
- (A) location of service provider
 (B) location of such registered person
 (C) place where the passenger disembarks from the conveyance
 (D) place where the passenger embarks on the conveyance

67. ATOZ Ltd supplied goods from its factory at Bikaner to PQR Ltd under a contract for the goods to be delivered at the factory of PQR Ltd located at Udaipur. The goods were removed on 9th September, 2019 from the factory of ATOZ Ltd and were delivered to the factory of PQR Ltd located at Udaipur on 15th September, 2019.
- The invoice was issued on 18th September, 2019 and the payment was credited to the bank account of ATOZ Ltd on 20th October, 2019 for which the entry in the books was made on 19th Sept. 2019 when the cheque was received. The time of supply in this case will be -----
- (A) 18 September, 2019
 (B) 9 September, 2019
 (C) 15 September, 2019
 (D) 20 October, 2019
68. The time of supply (TOS) as per CGST Act, 2017 under Reverse Charge Mechanism (RCM) shall be -----
- (A) the date of receipt of goods
 (B) the date of payment as entered in books of the recipient or the date on which the payment is debited in his bank account whichever is earlier
 (C) the date immediately following 30 days from the date of issue of invoice or any other documents
 (D) earliest of (a) or (b) or (c)
69. An advance of ₹ 75,000 was received on 25th August, 2019 against the services rendered on 12th September, 2019 for the total value of ₹ 3,00,000. Invoice was also issued on the same day being 12th September, 2019 and the balance payment of ₹ 2,25,000 was received on 18th September, 2019. The time of supply and the value of supply under CGST Act, 2017 shall be :
- (A) 12th September, 2019; ₹ 3,00,000
 (B) 25th August, 2019; ₹ 3,00,000
 (C) 25th August, 2019; ₹ 75,000 and 12th September, 2019; ₹ 2,25,000
 (D) 18th September, 2019; ₹ 3,00,000
70. Nandita buys a voucher from Shoppers Stop on 14 February, 2020 for a value of ₹ 11,000 for giving as a gift to her brother having validity of the voucher for encashment till 03 March, 2020. The gift voucher so given by Nandita to her brother was redeemed by him on 1st March, 2020. The time of supply in this case shall be -----
- (A) 1st March, 2020
 (B) 3rd March, 2020
 (C) 14 February, 2020
 (D) None of the above

71. A machine which is taxable under GST at the rate of 18% was supplied on 10-06-2019 for which invoice was issued by the supplier on 03-08-2019 and payment was received on 10-08-2019. The rate of tax on the machine meanwhile was changed to 12% wef 01-08-2019. The supply of machine shall be charged to tax under GST at the rate of -----
- (A) 12%
 (B) 15%
 (C) $(18-12) = 6\%$
 (D) 18%
72. Section 15 of the CGST Act read with CGST Rules states that the value of taxable supply under GST is the transaction value. Further section 15(3) of the CGST Act defines items not to be included in the transaction value. Find from the following which shall not to be included in determination of the value of taxable supply.
- (A) commission
 (B) discount recorded in invoice
 (C) interest
 (D) late fee or penalty
73. Dhanvarsha is a lottery, authorized on 21 March, 2020 by the Rajasthan Government having face value of the ticket of ₹ 500 each. The draw of the lottery is scheduled to be held on the occasion of Diwali festival in November, 2020. The value of supply of one lottery ticket under Rule 31A of the CGST Rules, 2017 shall be taken at ₹ ----- when the price of each of the ticket as notified in the Official Gazette by the Rajasthan Government is of ₹ 385.
- (A) 500
 (B) 385
 (C) 391
 (D) 446
74. Toyota Innova Car purchased by Babu Lal for ₹ 17.50 lakh on 01.01.2019 with the financial assistance taken by way of a term loan from Bank of Baroda was repossessed on 01.01.2020 by the bank for the reason of default made by Babu Lal in making payment of outstanding amount of loan against the car of ₹ 14 lakh. The repossessed car was sold by the bank on 11.01.2020 for ₹ 13,75,000. The bank is liable to make payment of tax under GST for the sale of such repossessed car on the value of -----
- (A) ₹ 13,75,000
 (B) ₹ 17,50,000
 (C) ₹ 3,75,000
 (D) ₹ 14,00,000
75. Mishra Enterprises of Ahemdabad had made supplies of ₹ 3,50,000 to Beeta Enterprises of Ahemdabad. Municipal Authorities of Ahemdabad on such supplies levied the tax @ 10% of ₹ 35,000. CGST and SGST chargeable on the supply was of ₹ 42,000. Packing charges not included in the price of ₹ 3,50,000 amounted to ₹ 5,000. Subsidy of ₹ 20,000 was received from an NGO on the sale of such goods and the price charged of ₹ 3,50,000 is after taking in to account the amount of subsidy so received. Discount offered is @ 2% which was mentioned on the invoice. The value of supply in this case shall be -----
- (A) ₹ 4,46,500
 (B) ₹ 4,03,000
 (C) ₹ 4,52,000
 (D) ₹ 4,01,800

76. Baba Automobiles had supplied the goods to Gogia Automobiles in the month of March, 2020 of the invoice value of ₹ 4,72,000. The supply so made was inclusive of tax charged as CGST and SGST which on the products so sold as per rates prescribed under CGST Act, 2017 is of 18%. The value of supply as per rule 35 of the CGST Rules, 2017 of such supply shall be -----
- (A) ₹ 4,00,000
(B) ₹ 4,72,000
(C) ₹ 3,87,040
(D) ₹ 4,84,960
77. Input tax credit (ITC) as per section 16 of the CGST Act, 2017 be available to a registered person on fulfillment of certain conditions. Find from the following which are such conditions :
- (i) Possession of tax invoice
(ii) Receipt of the goods or services
(iii) Tax has been paid to supplier
(iv) Furnished return u/s 39
- (A) (i) & (ii)
(B) (i), (ii) & (iii)
(C) (i), (ii) & (iv)
(D) all the above four
78. A registered person shall not be entitled to take input tax credit (ITC) as per section 18(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 in respect of any supply of goods or services or both after the expiry of ----- from the date of issue of tax invoice relating to such supply.
- (A) 6 Months
(B) 9 Months
(C) 2 Years
(D) 1 Year
79. Chetan Prasad purchased a machine of value of ₹ 2,50,000 on which GST at the rate of 18% was charged in invoice dated 03-04-2018. This machine was used by him in manufacturing of exempted supplies. However, the supplies manufactured by him become taxable from 01-11-2019. He claims that he is entitled for ITC on this machine because being used in manufacturing of taxable supplies. Find the amount of ITC available to him if any, relating to this machine as per rule 40(2) of the CGST Rules, 2017.
- (A) ₹ 29,250
(B) ₹ 45,000
(C) ₹ 31,500
(D) ₹ 22,500
80. Inox Ltd engaged in manufacture of electrical appliances provides the details of the GST paid on various items during the month of January, 2020 and asks you to find out the amount of input tax credit (ITC) available to them :
- | Particulars | Amount (₹) |
|--|------------|
| Transformers used in manufacturing process | 3,00,000 |
| Mini Trucks used for transportation in factory | 2,00,000 |
| Food, Pastries and articles consumed in factory | 25,000 |
| Machine capitalized with tax to claim depreciation | 2,50,000 |
- (A) ₹ 5,25,000
(B) ₹ 5,00,000
(C) ₹ 7,50,000
(D) ₹ 7,75,000

81. Section 24 of the CGST Act, 2017 specifies the list of persons who are required for taking of compulsory registration under the CGST Act, 2017. Find out from the following list who are required to take compulsory registration as per section 24 of the CGST Act, 2017 :
- Input Service Distributor
 - An Inter-state supplier of taxable goods
 - A person required to pay tax under reverse charge
 - A person required to deduct tax u/s 51
- (ii) & (iv)
 - (i), (iii) & (iv)
 - (i) & (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii) & (iv)
82. A non-resident taxable person as per Rule-13 of the CGST Rules, 2017 shall submit an application in form number ----- with a valid passport at least ----- prior to the commencement of business.
- REG-1; 3 days
 - REG-9; 5 days
 - REG-5; 5 days
 - REG-9; 3 days
83. The registered person shall submit an application as per Rule 19 of the CGST Rules, 2017, where there is any change in the particulars furnished in the application of registration, in form number ----- within ----- of such change.
- GST REG-13; 7 days
 - GST REG-14; 15 days
 - GST REG-09; 7 days
 - GST REG-10; 15 days
84. As per Rule-23 of the CGST Rules, 2017 where the proper officer is satisfied for the reasons to be recorded in writing that there are sufficient grounds for revocation of cancellation of registration; he shall revoke the cancellation of registration by an order in form ----- within ----- from the date of receipt of the application.
- GST-REG-22; 30 days
 - GST-REG-05; 30 days
 - GST-REG-24; 7 days
 - GST-REG-22; 7 days
85. A registered person as per section 35 of the CGST Act, 2017 is required to maintain proper accounts and records and keep at his registered, principal place of business. Find out from the following list of records which records are being specified under this section required to be maintained by the registered person :
- Production or manufacturing of goods
 - Inward and Outward supply of goods or services or both.
 - Stock of goods
 - Input credit availed
 - Output tax payable and paid
 - Such other particulars/records as may be prescribed
- (i), (iii) & (iv)
 - (i), (ii), (iii) & (v)
 - (i), (iii), (iv), (v) & (vi)
 - All the six as given in above

86. As per section 36 of the CGST Act, 2017 a registered person who is party to an appeal/ any other proceedings before any authority/ tribunal shall have to maintain the accounts and books/records pertaining to the matters of such appeal for a minimum period of ----- after disposal of such appeal/ revision as the case may be.
- (A) 9 Months
(B) 18 Months
(C) 24 Months
(D) 1 Year
87. A registered person/tax payer opting under composition levy as per provisions contained under CGST Act, 2017 is required to file an annual return in form number ----- by ----- following the end of financial year.
- (A) GSTR-3; 20th April
(B) GSTR-4; 30th April
(C) GSTR-5; 10th April
(D) GSTR-6; 13th April
88. Electronic Cash Ledger as per section 49(1) of the CGST Act, 2017 shall be maintained for each person on the common portal for crediting the amount deposited and for debiting the payments towards -----
- (A) interest
(B) output tax
(C) penalty and fee
(D) all of the above
89. Section 49(7) of the CGST Act, 2017 read with Rule-85 mandate and require to maintain the ----- in GST form number ----- for each person liable to pay tax, interest, penalty, late fees or any other amount on the common portal of the department.
- (A) Electronic Payment Register; GST-PMT-2
(B) Electronic Liability Register; GST-PMT-1
(C) Electronic Credit Register; GST-PMT-1
(D) Electronic Tax Register; GST-PMT-2
90. In case where the refund under GST arises because of an appeal and the same is not being refunded within ----- from the date of receipt of application, interest shall be payable at the rate of ----- per annum.
- (A) 90 days; 6%
(B) 60 days; 6%
(C) 60 days; 9%
(D) 90 days; 9%

91. Special audit of accounts as per section 66 of the CGST Act, 2017 shall be carried out by the ----- as nominated by the Commissioner; who shall submit the audit report duly signed within the maximum period of ----- inclusive of extended period.
- (A) Chartered Accountant; 90 days
 (B) Chartered/Cost Accountant; 120 days
 (C) CS/Chartered/Cost Accountant; 120 days
 (D) Chartered/Cost Accountant; 180 days
92. The Central Government shall by notification as per section 16 the UTGST Act, 2017 constitute an Appellate Authority for Advance Ruling for Goods and Services Tax for hearing appeals against the ----- pronounced by the -----
- (A) Advance Ruling; Advance Ruling Authority
 (B) Order; Commissioner (Appeal)
 (C) Order; Appellate Tribunal
 (D) Ruling; Authority for Advance Ruling
93. The projected revenue of a concerned State for the base year 2015-16 calculated as per section 5 of GST (compensation to state) Act, 2017 is ₹ 100; then the projected revenue for the financial year 2019-20 of such State as per this Act shall be equal to -----
- (A) $100(1 + 14/100)2$
 (B) $100(1 + 14/100)3$
 (C) $100(1 + 14/100)4$
 (D) $100(1 + 14/100)5$
94. As per Rule 3(1) under the Customs Act, 1962, when the goods are imported, the CIF value has to be considered. CIF value for this purpose means to be equal to :
- (A) FOB value (-) Cost of freight (+) Insurance
 (B) FOB value (+) Cost of freight (+) Insurance
 (C) FOB value (+) Cost of freight (-) Insurance
 (D) FOB value (-) Cost of freight (-) Insurance
95. Customs duty under the Customs Act, 1962 on the imported goods is to be paid on transaction value adjusted in accordance with provision of Rule-10 which is known as CIF value. Calculate the CIF value of the imported goods from the following details and information :
- FOB value ₹ 6,35,000
 — Air Freight ₹ 1,40,000
 — Insurance ₹ 3,000
- (A) ₹ 7,78,000
 (B) ₹ 7,65,000
 (C) ₹ 7,82,144
 (D) ₹ 7,83,719

96. Ascertain the assessable value in USD of the consignment of machine imported in India from US on the basis of information/particulars given below -----.
- (i) Cost of Machine at the factory of the US Exporter \$ 17500
- (ii) Transport charge from the factory to the sea port \$ 2500
- (iii) Handling charges at the Port of Shipment \$ 200
- (iv) Buying Commission paid by Importer \$ 50
- (v) Freight Charges until the Indian Port \$ 2500
- (A) \$ 20,250
- (B) \$ 22,750
- (C) \$ 22,927
- (D) \$ 22,977
97. Ascertain the total value including the import duty and other chargeable taxes paid on the consignment of Pan Masala imported into India by ABC Imports Limited. CIF value of the consignment is of ₹ 1,00,000 on which chargeable rate of Basic Custom Duty is 37.5%, IGST is 28% and Compensation Cess is 60%.
- (A) 2,65,550
- (B) 2,65,756
- (C) 2,81,500
- (D) 2,89,280
98. The custodian allows the clearance of goods from the customs area on the basis of ----- and where the goods are not cleared within ----- of unloading; demurrage charges are being levied by the port authorities under the Customs Act.
- (A) Out Goods Order; 5 days
- (B) Out of Charge Order; 1 day
- (C) Clearance Order; 2 days
- (D) Out of Charge Order; 3 days
99. A conveyance/vessel may reach a port but may not unload the goods at that port. Such a phenomenon of temporary stay at a port other than the destination port where the goods remain in the same vessel under the Customs Act is termed as-----.
- (A) Transportation
- (B) Warehousing
- (C) Transit
- (D) Transshipment
100. Duty Drawback under section 74 of the Customs Act, 1962 is admissible where the imported goods are not put to use after its import at the rate of ----
- (A) 85%
- (B) 90%
- (C) 95%
- (D) 98%

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