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PART – I

Case Scenario – I :

Mr. Mohanraj of Kerala, unregistered under GST, deals with supply of cosmetic items within Kerala. He ordered an i-phone for his son studying in Pune, Maharashtra, through online from an Electronic Commerce Operator located in Delhi. He gave his Kerala address for Billing and his son's hostel address in Maharashtra for delivery. The supplier in Delhi dispatched the ordered phone from his godown in Karnataka.

He applied for registration under GST in the name of Mohanraj & Co., a proprietor concern and got registered in the State of Kerala.

During the month of June 2024,

- (i) He purchased goods valued ₹ 5,00,000 for making further supply. Out of the above purchases, he gifted stock worth ₹ 2,00,000 to his daughter, who is doing the same line business in Kerala, to help her.
- (ii) He supplied stock valued at ₹ 1,50,000 to an unregistered buyer in Kerala .
- (iii) Mohanraj paid ₹ 10,000 towards Rent to Local Municipal Corporation for the shop taken on rent at a Bus Terminal in Kerala.
- (iv) He paid a rent of ₹ 20,000 for a residential house property taken on rent in Kerala. This property was used for his personal residence.

All the amounts given above are exclusive of tax, wherever applicable.

Rates of GST for goods are 6%, 6% and 12% for CGST / SGST / IGST respectively. Rates of GST for services are 9%, 9% and 18% for CGST / SGST / IGST respectively. Subject to the information given above, conditions for availing ITC are complied with.

Based on the above information, choose the most appropriate answer for the questions 1-3 :

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1. Amount of ITC that can be claimed by Mr. Mohanraj, for the month of June 2024 including RCM transactions if any, will be _____ each under CGST and SGST. 2

(A) ₹ 18,900

(B) ₹ 20,700

(C) ₹ 30,900

(D) ₹ 32,700

5100 + 6% + 1800 + 9%

2. In respect of i-phone ordered and delivered, Place of Supply will be, 2

(A) Kerala

(B) Delhi

(C) Karnataka

(D) Maharashtra

195T
Sec 10(1)(a)

3. Determine the Value of Outward supply (including supply liable under RCM) of Mr. Mohanraj for the month of June 2024. 2

(A) ₹ 1,60,000

(B) ₹ 1,80,000

(C) ₹ 3,60,000

(D) ₹ 3,80,000

2100 + 1.5700
+ 10K.

Case Scenario – II :

Mouriya & Co, registered under GST, is engaged in textile manufacturing business in the State of Tamilnadu. For the Financial year 2017-18, the due date of furnishing annual return in GSTR-9 was 07.02.2020. But their accountant submitted the same on 07.03.2020. No appeal or revision or investigation was faced for the said financial year by the firm.

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They supplied Dhoties and Sarees to various State Government during the month of March 2024, details of which are as follows :

- (i) Supplied Sarees worth ₹ 2,80,000 including GST @ 12% to Government of Tamilnadu for Tamil New year distribution.
- (ii) Supplied Dhoties worth ₹ 3,00,000 excluding GST @ 12% to Government of Tamilnadu for Scheme distribution.
- (iii) Supplied both Sarees and Dhoties to Government of Andhra Pradesh for Telugu New Year, valued at ₹ 3,50,000 including GST @ 12%. The said supply was made to its Govt undertaking in Chennai, Tamilnadu. Invoice was issued to the Andhra Govt in Tirupati.

During the month of April 2024, the firm made wrong availment of excess ITC under IGST head for an amount of ₹ 1,00,000. During the time period starting from excess availment upto such reversal, the balance in credit ledgers of CGST, SGST and IGST were, ₹ 70,000, ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 20,000 respectively. The Firm identified the wrong availment and reversed the excess ITC availed.

Ignore break-up of tax rate between CGST /SGST / IGST for GST TDS purposes.

Based on the above information, choose the most appropriate answer for the questions 4-6.

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4. In respect of excess claim of ITC under IGST, the firm would be liable to pay interest on the Excess availed IGST ITC amount of 2
- (A) ₹ Nil *Excess ITC of IGST does not exceed total of credit ledger.*
- (B) ₹ 10,000
- (C) ₹ 80,000
- (D) ₹ 1,00,000
5. Mouriya & Co will be required to retain books of accounts and other records maintained under the provisions of CGST Act, 2017 until 2
- (A) 31.03.2024
- (B) 07.03.2025
- (C) 07.02.2026 *: Sec 36 : 72 months from one date of Annual Return*
- (D) 07.03.2026
6. Determine the Gross amount of TDS (Ignoring Break-up between CGST/SGST/IGST) which will deducted by the recipients in respect of supplies made to various Govts. 2
- (A) ₹ 6,000
- (B) ₹ 11,000
- (C) ₹ 12,250 *29% of (3lac + 3.5lac × $\frac{100}{112}$)*
- (D) ₹ 17,250

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*Bill to
Govt to
assumed*

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7. Mrs. Padmini, a renowned Kathak artist and a registered person under GST, provides the following information regarding the activities carried out by her during the month of June 2024.

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount ₹
1.	Fees received for teaching Kathak	12,50,000
2.	Received from a TV channel for appearing in one of its Shows as Guest Anchor	2,75,000
3.	Received from the performance of Kathak	2,50,000
4.	Received from the performance of Fusion dance which includes both western and classical dance	1,45,000

Value of taxable supply of Mrs. Padmini for the month of June 2024 will be ₹ _____.

(A) ₹ 2,75,000

(B) ₹ 4,20,000

(C) ₹ 6,70,000

(D) ₹ 19,20,000

$2.75000 + 2.75000 + 1.45000$

8. Alpha Way Industries, a registered person dealing in supply of taxable goods all over India, having an aggregate turnover of ₹ 6.75 Crore in the Preceding Financial Year, is required to issue Tax Invoice with HSN Code of :

(A) 4 digits for goods supplied to registered persons only(B2B)

(B) 4 digits for goods supplied to registered as well as unregistered persons (B2B and B2C)

(C) 6 digits for goods supplied to registered persons only(B2B)

(D) 6 digits for goods supplied to registered as well as unregistered persons (B2B and B2C)

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$T_n > 500$ in last f/y

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Case Scenario – III :

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Mr. Ananth is a traditional farmer who was inherited with 35 acres of rural agricultural land which was around 20 kms from nearest town. He is cultivating in 15 acres-Paddy, which is directly taken by rice traders. Another 10 acres of land is used for growing Sugarcane and as per practice sugarcane is purchased by sugar mills nearby the villages for which payments were received by Neft/RTGS/IMPS. Remaining area is cultivated for – (1) Mulberry leaves & (2) Part of Mulberry leaves are used for being fed to silkworms and obtaining silk cocoons and selling these silk cocoons in market. During the financial year 2023-24, Mr. Ananth had got net Income ₹ 4,00,000 from Sale of Paddy, ₹ 3,50,000 net gain on sale of Sugarcane and ₹ 75,000 by selling Mulberry leaves alone. He carried out Mulberry silkworm production using his Mulberry leaves worth ₹ 50,000 and selling the silk cocoons by spending ₹ 2,00,000 and got ₹ 3,75,000 on sale of Silk Cocoons to Silk Co-operatives.

Based on the above information, answer the following MCQ no. 9 to 11 :

9. (A) Entire amount of Agricultural Income of Mr. Ananth will be ₹ 12,00,000/- 2
- (B) Agriculture Income will be ₹ 8,25,000 whereas Gain on Sale of Silk Cocoons amounting to ₹ 1,25,000 will be Non-Agriculture Income.
- (C) Agriculture Income will be ₹ 8,75,000 whereas Non-Agriculture Income will be ₹ 1,25,000/- (Confusion) *
- (D) Since Mr. Ananth mixes agriculture activities with non-agriculture activities the entire receipt of ₹ 12,00,000 will be treated as Non-Agriculture Income.

Partial Agr &
Partial Non Agr

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$$AI = 4lac + 3.75lac + 75K \\ = 8125000$$

AI

NAI

Waste ₹ 50k

3. 75k - 50k - 2k

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= 1,25,000

Cost of cultivation
w of given?

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10. (A) Paddy Income of ₹ 4,00,000 alone is exempt as Agricultural Income. 2
- (B) Sugarcane Income of ₹ 3,50,000 and Paddy income of ₹ 4,00,000 will constitute as Agricultural Income.
- (C) Sale of Mulberry leaves amounting to ₹ 75,000, Paddy income of ₹ 4,00,000 and sugarcane income of ₹ 3,50,000 will all constitute Agricultural Income.
- (D) Paddy Income of ₹ 4,00,000, Sugarcane Income of ₹ 3,50,000 and sale & use of Mulberry leaves ₹ 1,25,000 all will constitute Agricultural Income.
11. (A) The Sale of Mulberry leaves ₹ 75,000 will not constitute as Agricultural Income. 2
- (B) The amount of ₹ 3,75,000 being sale proceeds of silk cocoons to Silk co-operatives will constitute as Agricultural Income.
- (C) Net Income from Production of Silk cocoons ₹ 1,75,000 is exempt from tax being Agricultural Income.
- (D) Net Income from sale of Silk Cocoons amounting to ₹ 1,25,000 will not be treated as Agricultural Income and will be taxed either as Business Income or IFOS.

Case Scenario – IV :

Mr. A transferred a house property to his wife in PY 2023-24 for inadequate consideration. She received a rent of ₹ 2 lakh from letting out this property and spent ₹ 4800 as municipal taxes. She deposited the same with bank and earned an interest of ₹ 15,000 during the PY 2023-24.

Based on the above information, answer the following MCQ no. 12 to 14 :

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12. If Mr. A transfers the above property for inadequate consideration with an agreement to live apart, then the income of rent and interest will be chargeable to tax in the hands of – 2
- $HP = (21600 - 4800) \times 70\%$
- (A) Mr. A – Nil and Mrs. A ₹ 1,36,640 under income from HP and ₹ 15,000 under IFOS.
- (B) Mr. A ₹ 2.15 lakh under clubbing provisions and Mrs. A – NIL
- (C) Mr. A – ₹ 2 lakh under income from HP and Mrs. A ₹ 15,000 under IFOS.
- (D) Mr. A – ₹ 1,36,640 under income from HP and Mrs. A ₹ 15,000 under IFOS.
13. The income of rent and interest will be chargeable to tax in the hands of – 2
- (A) Mr. A – ₹ 2,15,000 as income of spouse clubbed under clubbing provisions.
- (B) Mr. A – ₹ 2 lakh under income from House Property (HP) and Mrs. A ₹ 15,000 under Income From Other Sources (IFOS).
- (C) Mrs. A – ₹ 1,36,640 under income from House Property and ₹ 15,000 under IFOS.
- (D) Mr. A – ₹ 1,36,640 under income from HP and Mrs. A ₹ 15,000 under IFOS.
14. If Mrs. A invests this rent amount in a business and incurs a loss of ₹ 20,000 and she has income from other business ₹ 4 lakh. The income of rent and business will be chargeable to tax in the hands of – 2
- (A) Mr. A ₹ 1,36,640 under income from HP and Mrs. A – ₹ 3.80 lakh under income from business. $4000 - 20K$
- (B) Mr. A ₹ 1,22,640 under income from HP and Mrs. A ₹ 4 lakh as business profits.
- (C) Mrs. A ₹ 1,36,640 under income from HP and ₹ 3.80 lakh as business profits.
- (D) Mr. A ₹ 1.80 lakh under income from HP and Mrs. A ₹ 4 lakh as business profits.

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15. Raju earned ₹ 25,000 from lotteries, ₹ 10,000 from betting, ₹ 50,000 from online games (on internet) and lost ₹ 5,000 in card games during PY 2023-24. The amount of tax to be charged for A.Y. 2024-25 will be

2

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- (A) 30% of (₹ 25,000 + ₹ 10,000) + 20% of ₹ 50,000 and adjustment of unexhausted basic limit is permitted against this income.
- (B) 30% of (₹ 25,000 + ₹ 10,000 + ₹ 50,000 - ₹ 5,000) and adjustment of unexhausted basic limit is permitted against this income.
- (C) 30% of (₹ 25,000 + ₹ 10,000 + ₹ 50,000) and adjustment of unexhausted basic limit is not permitted against this income.
- (D) 30% of (₹ 25,000 - ₹ 5,000) + 20% of (₹ 10,000 + ₹ 50,000) and adjustment of unexhausted basic limit is not permitted against this income.

16. AMT liability are not attracted to : Choose the correct answer from the following : -

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- (A) Individual/AOP
- (B) HUF/BOI/Artificial Juridical person not paying tax under default tax regime.
- (C) Individual/HUF/BOI/AOP
- (D) Individual/HUF/BOI/AOP paying tax under default tax regime.

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