

SECTION – B**(5 X 3 = 15 MARKS)****ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.****(K3)**

11. a) Following are the incomes of Mr.G for the previous year. Calculate his taxable income on the assumption that he is (a) Ordinary Resident (b) Not ordinary resident and (C) Non-resident.

S.No.	Particulars	Amount(Rs.)
1	Profit from business carried from Hyderabad	50,000
2	Income accrued in India but received in Hongkong	75,000
3	Past untaxed income brought into India during this previous year	42,000
4	Income from house property situated in Srilanka	48,000
5	Income from agriculture in USA	1,00,000

(OR)

- b) Mr. Gating, a foreign citizen, leaves India for the first time in the last 20 years on November 25, 2020. During the calendar year 2021, he comes to India on September 1 and stays for a period of 20 days. During the calendar year 2022, he does not visit India at all but comes to India on January 15, 2023. Determine the residential status of Mr. Gating for the assessment year 20223-24.
12. a) Mr. A receives Rs. 63,500 p.a. as net salary. Employer had deducted Rs. 7,500 as Employee's contribution to R.P.F. Rs. 1,300 p.a. as tax deducted at source and Rs. 1,200 p.a as professional tax. During the year employer had deducted Rs. 2,500 towards the recovery of house building advance taken by Mr.A. Calculate Salary of Mr.A.

(OR)

- b) Calculate Gross Annual Value from following information:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
MRV	80,000
FRV	1,00,000
Standard Rent	70,000
Actual Rent	1,20,000

It is assumed that both the houses were let out throughout the year and there was also no unrealized rent.

(CONTD3)

13. a) Mr. Raja & Company is Chartered Accountants in Delhi. They have submitted the following Income and Expenditure Account for the year. Compute the income from profession.

Expenses	Amount (Rs.)	Income	Amount(Rs.)
To Drawings	48,000	By Audit fees	2,24,000
To Office rent	42,000	By Financial Consultancy service	98,000
To Telephone installation charges under O.Y.T. scheme	15,000	By Dividends from an Indian Company (Gross)	6,000
To Electricity Bill	4,200	By Dividend on units of UTI	4,000
To Salary to staff	66,000	By Accountancy works	24,000
To Charities	1,200		
To Gifts given to relatives	9,600		
To Car expenses	21,000		
To Subscription to Journals	2,500		
To Institute fee	1,200		
To Stipends given to trainees	12,000		
To Net Income	1,33,300		
	3,56,000		3,56,000

Notes: 1. Depreciation of car during the year amounts to Rs.5, 000

2. 30% of the time car is used for personal purposes.

(OR)

b) From the following P&L a/c. calculate Income from Business.

Particulars	Amount(R.s.)	Particulars	Amount (R.s.)
To Rent	40,000	By Gross Profit	2,50,000
To Salary to employees	25,000	By House Property Income	1,50,000
To Depreciation	10,000	By Income From Other Sources	2,00,000
To Donation	8,000		
To Net profit	5,17,000		
	6,00,000		6,00,000

(CONTD4)

1. Depreciation to be allowed as per income tax provision Rs. 8,000.
 2. Business income of Rs. 12,000 is not shown in the P&L a/c.
 3. Rs. 8,000 of the rent is of personal income.
14. a) Ganesan furnishes the following particulars of his income for the previous year 2022-23. Compute his income from other sources for the Assessment year 2023-24.
- a) Dividend (gross) from Ashok Leyland Ltd. Rs. 25,000.
 - b) Dividend from a co-operative society Rs. 5,000
 - c) Interim dividend from Rane (Madras) Ltd. 6,000
 - d) Dividend from a foreign company 26,000
 - e) Dividend from U.T.I Rs. 3,000.

(OR)

- b) The following are the particulars of income/loss of Mr. A. You are required to set-off losses and carry forward and set-off when necessary.

Particulars	Assessment year 2022-23	Assessment year 2023-24
Income from salary (computed)	15,000	15,000
Income from interest on securities (Gross)	5,000	5,000
Loss from business	53,000	15,000
Short term capital gain	8,000	-
Long-term capital gain	21,000	-

15. a) Write about the various Income Tax Authorities.

(OR)

- b) List down the powers of Income Tax Authorities.

SECTION – C**(5 X 5 = 25 MARKS)**

ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

(K4 (Or) K5)

16. a) Which of the following income are taxable when the residential status of Mr. Kumar is:
- (i) Resident
 - (ii) Not-Ordinarily Resident and
 - (iii) Non-Resident

(CONTD5)

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1.	Income accrued in Canada but received in India	2,000
2.	Rs.5,000 were earned in Africa and received there but brought to India	-
3.	Rs.5,000 earned in India but received in Canada	-
4.	Rs.10,000 earned and received in Srilanka from a business controlled from India	-
5.	House property income (Computed) from Srilanka	2,000
6.	Rs.4,000 was past untaxed foreign income which was brought to India during the previous year.	-
7.	Profit earned from a business in Kanpur	10,000

(OR)

b) 'R' had the following income during the previous year 31-3-2023.

S.No.	Particulars	Amount(Rs.)
1	Salary received in India for three months	9,000
2	Income from House Property in India(Computed)	13,470
3	Interest on savings Bank Deposits in SBI	1,000
4	Amount brought into India out of the past untaxed profits earned in Germany	20,000
5	Income from Agricultural in Indonesia being invested in India	12,350
6	Income from Business in Bangladesh, being controlled from India	10,150
7	Dividends received in Belgium from French companies out of which Rs. 2,500 were remitted to India	23,000

You are required to compute his total income for the assessment year 2023-24, if he is:

(i) Resident (ii) Not-Ordinarily Resident and (iii) Non-Resident.

17. a) Mr.M is a production manager of an industrial unit at Chennai. The particulars of his salary income re as under:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Basic Salary	15,000 p.m
Dearness allowance (given under the terms of employment)	5,000 p.m
Entertainment allowance	1,000 p.m
Medical allowance	500 p.m
House Rent Allowance	4,000 p.m
Rent paid for the house	5,000 p.m
Car of 1.2 lt. capacity provided by employer for private and official use.	
Employer meets expenses of car.	
He and his employer (each) contribute 15% of salary to R.P.F.	
Mr.M had taken interest free loan of Rs. 15,000 to purchase refrigerator.	

Compute income under the head salary for the assessment year 2023-24. K4

(OR)

- b) Mr. Ram is the owner of a house property in Kanpur. The house has been let out for Rs.90,000. The tax payable by the owner comes to Rs.8,400 on municipal valuation of Rs.84,000 but the landlord has taken an agreement from the tenant stating that the tenant would pay tax direct to the municipality. The landlord, however, bears the following expenses on tenant's amenities:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Water charges (as per agreement)	1,000
Life maintenance	1,000
Salary of gardener	1,200
Lighting of stairs	800

The landlord claims the following deductions:

Particulars	Rs.
Repairs	30,000
Land revenue	1,000
Collection charges	2,000
Legal charges incurred on purchase of land on which house property is situated	24,000

Compute the taxable income from house property.

18. a) From the following, compute the Taxable Income under the head Income from business, profit before adjusting the following items is Rs. 5,50,000.

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Administrative expenses	10,000
Trade expenses	5,000
House hold expenses	3,000
Discount allowed	4,000
Income tax	400
Provision for bad debts	2,000
Bad debts	3,000
Donation to P.M. National relief fund	4,000
Legal fee	200

(OR)

(CONTD ...7)

- b) From the following Statement, Compute the income from profession of Dr. Ramu if accounts are maintained on mercantile system:

Particulars	Amount(R.s.)	Particulars	Amount (R.s.)
To Dispensary rent	36,000	By visiting fees	45,000
To Electricity and water charges	6,000	By Consultation fees	1,25,000
To Telephone expenses	6,000	By Sales of Medicines	72,000
To Salary to nurse and compounder	36,000	By Dividends	5,000
To Dep. On surgical equipment	6,000		
To Purchase of medicines	36,000		
To Dep. on X-ray machine	4,000		
To Income Tax	5,500		
To Donation to Rama Krishna Mission	4,000		
To Motor car expenses	9,600		
To Dep. On Car	4,800		
To Net Income	93,100		
	2,47,000		2,47,000

Notes: 1. Electricity and water charges include domestic bill of Rs. 2,500.

2. Half of motor car expenses are for professional use.

3. Telephone expenses include 40% for personal use.

4. Opening stock of medicines is Rs. 6,000 and closing stock is Rs. 4,000.

19. a) Mr.Arul, an Indian resident, furnishes the following particulars of his income for the assessment year 2023-2024. You are required to deal with set-off and carry forward of losses.

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Income from securities (Gross)	10,000
2	Income from residential house (computed)	5,000
3	Profits from rayon business	25,000
4	Income from an agency business	2,000
5	Speculation business	2,000
6	Short-term capital gain	4,000
7	Long-term capital gain	9,500

The carry forward items from the assessment year 2022-2023 are:

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
1	Loss from hosiery Business (discontinued in 2020-21)	4,000
2	Loss in agency business	3,000
3	Loss from rayon business	3,000
4	Speculation loss	4,000
5	Short-term capital loss	6,000
6	Long term capital loss (of Previous Year 2020-21)	6,500

Current year's depreciation for rayon business is Rs.500.

(OR)

- b) The following are the particulars of income and loss of an individual under different heads of income. Set-off losses in the assessment year 2022-23 and find out the net result:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Income from house property A	5,000
Loss from house property B	(-) 8,000
Income from interest on securities	20,000
Loss from a cycle business	(-) 20,000
Profit from speculation business	20,000
Loss from short-term capital asset	(-) 6,000
Long-term capital loss	(-) 25,000
Long-term capital gain (Investments)	21,000

20. a) Explain the types of assessment.

(OR)

- b) Summarize the procedure for e-filing.
