

30. What are the benefits of registration under the GST Laws? What is the procedure for Registration? Explain the consequences of non-registration.

31. Discuss the nature and main features of Customs Duty in India. Write types of Customs Duty in India.

(2 × 15 = 30 Marks)

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(Pages: 4)

Name: .....

Reg. No: .....

**SIXTH SEMESTER B.Com. PROFESSIONAL DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2023**

(CUCBCSS-UG)

(Regular/Supplementary/Improvement)

**CC17U BCP6 B27 - INDIRECT TAXES LAW AND PRACTICE**

(B.Com. Professional - Core Course)

(2017 Admission onwards)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 80 Marks

**PART A**

Answer *all* questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

Choose the correct answers:

1. Chairperson of the GST Council is:  
(a) Union Finance Minister (b) Union Home Minister  
(c) State Chief Minister (d) None of these
2. It is mandatory to generate E-way Bill, when  
(a) Value of consignment exceeds Rs. 50,000  
(b) Nature of consignment is full vehicle  
(c) Loaded with exempted goods only  
(d) Loaded in own conveyance
3. When does the liability to pay GST arise in case of supply of goods?  
(a) On raising of invoice (b) At the time of supply of goods  
(c) On receipt of payment (d) Earliest of (A), (B) or (C)
4. What is location of supply in case of importation of goods?  
(a) Customs port where the goods are cleared  
(b) Location of the importer  
(c) Place where the goods are delivered after clearance from customs port  
(d) Owner of the goods
5. R has started business of supplying of toys in Delhi. He is required to obtain registration if his aggregate turnover during a financial year exceeds  
(a) 50 lakh (b) 10 lakh (c) 20 lakh (d) 40 lakh

Fill in the blanks:

6. .... refers to the tax imposed on goods when they are transported across international borders.
7. .... are goods that you have to pay tax on when you bring them into a country.

(1)

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8. .... is the duty imposed on manufacture of goods in India?
9. .... is the mechanism under GST wherein recipient of goods or services deducts out some amount for tax out of the amount payable to the supplier?
10. .... taxes conform of the Principle of equity.

(10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

**PART B**

Answer any *eight* questions from the following. Each question carries 2 marks.

11. What are 'composite supply' and 'mixed supply'.
12. What is duty drawback under Customs law?
13. Define Taxable Supply.
14. Mr. Ragu purchased goods worth Rs. 3,30,000 from a registered dealer intra-state from Karnataka. He sold the goods locally for Rs. 5,60,000. The GST rate applicable on purchase and sale is 18%. Compute the net GST payable.
15. What is Bill of Lading in export?
16. How do debit note is differ from credit note?
17. Write a note on "first return".
18. Arjun Limited, a service provider from Karnataka has the following details for the year 2017-18.
- |                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| Intra-state supplies | Rs. 7,95,000  |
| Inter-state supplies | Rs. 11,75,000 |
| Value of exports     | Rs. 2,70,000  |
- Compute the aggregate turnover and answer whether Arjun Limited is required to obtain the registration or not in GST.
19. Who is a Casual Taxable Person and Non - Resident Taxable Person?
20. Name the items which are outside the realm of GST.

(8 × 2 = 16 Marks)

**PART C**

Answer any *six* questions from the following. Each question carries 4 marks.

21. What are the conditions prescribed to avail ITC? What are the documents to claim input tax credit by a registered person?
22. Mrs. Shivagami purchases 11,000 bags from M/s. Bahubali Enterprises whose assessible value is 85 per bag. SGST and CGST is payable at 6% each. SGST and CGST paid on input goods and services is 50,000 and 50,000 respectively. Mrs. Shivagami sells 9,500 bags within the State; exports 1000 bags and balance 500 bags is in stock. Calculate the net GST Payable.

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23. Under which circumstances, cancellation of registration may be effected. How such cancellation is recovered?
24. What you mean by 'Abatement of Customs Duty'? Briefly explain the provisions.
25. Ranjitha, a registered dealer based in Maharashtra, submits the following information.  
Compute net GST payable.  
Import of raw material Rs. 4,50,000  
Raw material purchased from Maharashtra Rs. 4,50,500  
Raw material purchased from Karnataka Rs. 40,000  
Transportation and manufacturing cost Rs. 78,000  
Ranjitha sold entire stock to Amar based in Karnataka at a profit of 15% on the cost of production. IGST rate on such sale is 18%. Rate on purchases is 12%.
26. Discuss the different types of GST and highlight its features.
27. A registered interior designer has charged Rs. 8,75,000 from its clients for rendering professional services. The details are as following:  
1. Labour supplied facility and consultancy provided Rs. 4,25,000.  
2. Furniture supplied to customers/client Rs. 3,50,000.  
3. Value of other materials used in rending the services to the client as per need Rs. 1,00,000.  
Compute the taxable value of services and GST payable there upon @ 18%.
28. What are the offences under GST for which penalties may be enforced?

(6 × 4 = 24 Marks)

**PART D**

Answer any *two* questions from the following. Each question carries 15 marks.

29. The details are as following:
- Purchase of raw materials within the state Rs.10,500 (inclusive of GST @5%)
  - Profit margin Rs. 2,000
  - Manufacturing expenses Rs. 500
  - Wages Rs. 500
  - Storage cost Rs. 525 (inclusive of GST at 5%)
  - Consultation fees Rs. 500 (excluding GST at 18%)
  - Selling expense Rs.1, 000.
- a) Calculate the sale price from the above information. (6 marks)
- b) Calculate the eligible credit. (5 marks)
- c) Compute net GST payable (assume CGST is 6%, SGST is 6%). (4 marks)

(3)

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