

Duration: 2½ Hours

Total Marks: 75

- N.B.:** (1) All questions are compulsory.
 (2) Working Notes should form part of your answer.
 (3) Figure to the right indicates full marks.

Q1 (A) Select the most appropriate alternatives and rewrite the statement (Any 8): (08)

1. Indirect Tax is a _____
 (a) Regressive tax (c) Progressive tax
 (b) Value added tax (d) Tax on tax
2. Mr. A booked a Rajdhani train ticket, which includes meal. It is _____ supply.
 (a) Regular (c) Mixed
 (b) Composite (d) Not at all
3. The value of supply of goods and services shall be the _____
 (a) MRP (c) Transaction Value
 (b) Market Value (d) Retail Value
4. Which of the following is not exempted?
 (a) Health care service to human beings by authorized medical practitioners
 (b) Health care services to Animals/Birds
 (c) Slaughtering of animals
 (d) Rearing horses
5. _____ is a taxable person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services but has no fixed place of business residence in India.
 (a) Casual Taxable Person
 (b) Non-resident Taxable Person
 (c) Input Service Distributor
 (d) Output Service Distributor
6. Aggregate turnover does not include _____
 (a) Exempt supplies
 (b) Export of goods or services or both
 (c) Inter-State supplies of persons having the same PAN number
 (d) Inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis
7. The definition of goods under section 2(52) of the CGST Act does not include _____
 (a) Money and securities (c) Actionable claims
 (b) Growing crops (d) Grass
8. What are the taxes levied on an intra-State supply?
 (a) CGST and SGST (c) SGST
 (b) CGST (d) IGST
9. Renting of immovable property is _____
 (a) Supply of goods
 (b) Supply of services
 (c) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services
 (d) Either as a supply of goods or a supply of services

10. What would be the tax rate applicable in case of composite supply?
- Tax rate as applicable on ancillary supply
 - Tax rate as applicable on respective supply
 - Tax rate as applicable on principal supply
 - Tax rate as applicable on retrospective supply

Q1 (B) State whether the following statements are True or False (Any 7):

(07)

- The first 2 digits of GSTIN represent Entity Code.
- HSN Code Stands for Harmonised System Number.
- E-Way Bill stands for Eastern Way Bill.
- Balance in electronic credit ledger under IGST can be used against IGST, CGST and SGST liability.
- Deposits towards tax, penalty, interest, fee or any other amount are credited into the Electronic Cash Ledger of a taxable person.
- Invoice is an instrument containing all the necessary details of transaction of supply of goods / services.
- A registered person supplying taxable goods shall issue invoice before or at the time of removal of goods or delivery of goods.
- Casual Taxable Person is a taxable person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services in a state or union Territory where he has no fixed place of business.
- Transfer of title in goods under an agreement which stipulates that property in goods shall pass at a future date upon payment of full consideration as agreed shall be considered as Supply of goods.
- Mixed supply means two or more individual supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply.

Q2 (A) Define GST and discuss the benefits of GST.

(07)

Q2 (B) Explain the provisions of Composition Scheme under CGST Act, 2017.

(08)

OR

Q2 (C) From the following information of JATIN, compute the value of Taxable Services and the Goods and Service Tax payable for the month of March, 2025. All amounts given are excluding Goods and Service Tax. GST rate for all the supplies may be assumed to be 18%. (15)

Particular's	Rs.
Commission from acting as Clearing & Forwarding Agent	21,000
Renting of property to a charitable educational body	12,000
Postal coaching receipts	20,000
Vacant land let out for Horticulture	10,000
A building was let out for Vidya Vikas school	6,000
Royalty from permanent transfer of trademark	25,000
Interest earned on fixed deposit	5,000
Commission earned on toll receipts	3,000
Rural Postal Life Insurance Services	30,000
Commission from Mutual Fund for selling Mutual Fund Units	90,000
Fees received for investment consultancy services	70,000
House let out to an individual for residential purpose	15,000
	307,000

- Q3 (A) Pramod Ltd. a trading concern in Karnataka has opted for composition scheme. He furnishes you with the following information for financial year 2024-25. The supplies for the year were as follows: (08)

Particular's	Rs.
1. Intra state supplies of Goods chargeable @ 5% GST	2,50,000
2. Intra state supplies of Goods chargeable @ 18% GST	2,00,000
3. Intra state supplies made which are chargeable to GST at Nil Rate	1,00,000
4. Intra state supplies which are wholly exempt u/s 11 of CGST Act	50,000
5. Value of inward supplies on which tax payable under RCM (GST Rate 5%)	1,25,000

You are required to determine the composition tax liability and total tax liability.

- Q3 (B) From the following details calculate the value of supply: (07)

Particular's	Rs.
Contracted value of supply of goods by Akshay to Swayam (inclusive of 18% GST)	5,90,000
The following expenses were incurred by Swayam on behalf of Akshay:	
1. Loading Charges	15,000
2. Cost of Packing	20,000
Additional Information:	
(i) Delivery Charges paid by Swayam on the instruction of Akshay	12,000
(ii) Additional packing charges paid by Akshay on behalf of Swayam	25,000

OR

- Q3 (C) M/s Neel Enterprises having place of business in the state of Meghalaya (Special Category State) entered into certain transactions which are as follows: (08)

Date	Particular's	Rs.
05-03-25	Taxable supply of services within state	1,80,000
10-03-25	Supply of exempt goods to Mumbai	1,50,000
18-03-25	Supply of exempt services within state	2,10,000
24-03-25	Supply of taxable goods to Delhi	2,20,000
27-03-25	Supply of taxable goods within state	2,40,000

Advice M/s Neel Enterprises whether it is required to get registered under GST. If yes, when should it get registered?

- Q3 (D) M/s NISHA Traders a registered manufacturer in the state of Gujrat provides the following particulars for the period of March, 2025: (07)

Particular's
(a) Goods purchased within state Rs. 5,60,000 (Including GST @ 12%)
(b) Other expenses Rs. 50,000
(c) Profit Rs. 30,000
(d) Goods produced were sold in Maharashtra with IGST @ 18% on sales.

Calculate the amount of Tax payable after utilizing input tax credit for the month of March, 2025 assuming no opening balance of input tax credit available.

- Q4 (A) M/s. Vishnu Associates registered in state of Uttar Pradesh provides following details for the month of March, 2025. Opening balance in Electronic Credit Ledger as on 1st March, 2025: (15)
 IGST - Rs. 1,000
 CGST - Rs. 1,000
 SGST - Nil

Transactions during the month	Rs.
Sold Goods @ 12% GST in Mathura, UP	17,500
Sold Goods @ 5% GST in Agra, UP	25,000
Sold Goods @ 28% GST in Meerut, UP	42,500
Sold Goods @ 18% GST in Bareilly, UP	50,000
Provided services @ 5% GST in Indore, MP	4,80,000
Purchased goods @ 18% GST from Satara, Maharashtra	63,000
Availed services @ 12% GST from Lucknow, UP	70,000
Availed services @ 28% GST from Patna, Bihar	30,000

Calculate net tax liability for the month of March, 2025.

OR

- Q4 (B) A dealer has the following transactions of his business in Gujrat. Is he liable to get registered under GST? If yes, from when? (07)

Date	Particular's	Rs.
01-04-25	Goods supplied to Surat	750,000
05-04-25	Goods supplied to Baroda	270,000
10-04-25	Goods purchased from Baroda	300,000
15-04-25	Services availed from Rajkot	410,000
20-04-25	Services provided to Jamnagar	680,000
28-04-25	Goods supplied to Ahmedabad	830,000
30-04-25	Services provided to Vapi	370,000

- Q4 (C) Following is the information for the month of March: (08)

Particular's	IGST (Rs.)	CGST (Rs.)	SGST (Rs.)
Opening Balance in Electronic Credit Ledger	3,65,000	4,25,000	5,10,000
Tax Liability for the month	8,02,000	5,56,000	5,56,000
Input Tax Credit Available	3,68,140	1,14,900	1,14,900

Calculate the Net Tax Liability for the month of March.

- Q5 (A) What is the tax treatment of composite supply and mixed supply under GST? (08)
 Q5 (B) Explain the provisions of Composition Scheme under CGST Act, 2017. (07)

OR

- Q5 (C) Write Short note on (Any 3): (15)
 (a) Reverse Charge
 (b) Aggregate turnover
 (c) Time of Supply
 (d) Electronic Credit ledger
 (e) Bill of Supply
