

H

Roll No.

MB-404(F3)

M. B. A. (FOURTH SEMESTER)

MID SEMESTER

EXAMINATION, May, 2023

CORPORATE TAXATION

Time : 1½ Hours

Maximum Marks : 50

- Note :** (i) This question paper contains two Sections—Section A and Section B.
- (ii) Both Sections are compulsory.
- (iii) Answer any *two* sub-questions among (a), (b) & (c) in each main question of Section A. Each sub-question carries 10 marks.
- (iv) Section B consisting of Case Study is compulsory. Section B is of 20 Marks.

P. T. O.

(2)

MB-404(F3)

Section—A

1. (a) Who is a taxable Person ? What are the various types of Person in terms of Income Tax Laws. (CO1, CO2)
- (b) Explain in brief any three of the following terms :
Income, Previous year, Assessee, Assessment year, Casual income.
(CO1, CO2)
- (c) Income is assessed on the income of the previous year in the assessment year. State the exceptions to this rule. (CO1, CO2)
2. (a) The incidence of income tax depends upon the residential status of an assessee. Substantiate this statement.
- (b) During the financial year 2022-23 Amit Kumar had the following income :

Particulars	₹
(i) Interest from an Indian company received in London	1,20,000
(ii) Pension from former employer in India received in USA.	1,80,000

(3)

MB-404(F3)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (iii) Income from England received there. | 4,00,000 |
| (iv) Past foreign income brought to India. | 10,000 |
| (v) Agricultural Income in Bhutan remitted to India. | 1,25,000 |
| (vi) Profits from a business carried on at Paris but controlled from India, half and such profits received in India.. | 2,00,000 |

Compute the income of Amit Kumar for the assessment year 2023-2024 if he is :

- (i) Resident and ordinarily resident
- (ii) Resident but not ordinarily resident
- (iii) Non-Resident in India.
- (c) Calculate the tax liability of Mr. X having a Total Income of ₹ 2,50,00,000 in the assessment year 2023-24 by using old regime of taxation.
3. (a) Enlist any ten incomes that do not form a part of total income. (CO3)

P. T. O.

(4) MB-404(F3)

- (b) What is the difference between allowances and perquisites. Explain with examples.

(CO3)

- (c) Determine the annual value of house in the following cases :

Expected Rent ₹ 1,00,000

House let out @ ₹ 10,000 p.m.

House tax paid by the owner ₹ 9,000

House remains vacant for :

- (i) One month
- (ii) Three months

Section—B

4. Case Study : (20 Marks) (CO5)

Rohan receives the following allowances from his employer during the previous year 2022-23 :

1. Conveyance allowance. ₹ 600 p. m.

He spends ₹ 5,000 during the previous year for official use.

2. Transport allowance ₹ 2,200 p.m.

He gets this allowance to commute from his residence to his office. He spends ₹ 1,400 p. m. during the previous year.

(5)

MB-404(F3)

3. Uniform Allowance (He has spent ₹ 4,000 for purchase and maintenance of Uniform for official purpose) ₹ 5,000 p. a.
4. Education and hostel expenditure allowance ₹ 450 p. m. per child for 3 children.
5. Personal assistance allowance. He engaged the personal assistant for official work and paid him a salary of ₹ 1,500 p. m. for 9 months. Personal assistant spent 60% of his time for official work of Rohan ₹ 2,000 p. m.

Compute how much of the above allowances are taxable :

- (a) Under the old regime of taxation
- (b) Under the new regime of taxation

MB-404(F3)

330