

**TAXATION****GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

1. The question paper comprises two parts, Part I and Part II.
2. Part I comprises Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
3. Part II comprises questions which require descriptive type answers.
4. Ensure that you receive the question paper relating to both the parts. If you have not received both, bring it to the notice of the invigilator.
5. Answers to Questions in Part I are to be marked on the OMR answer sheet only. Answers to questions in Part II are to be written on the descriptive type answer book. Answers to MCQs, if written in the descriptive type answer book, will not be evaluated.
6. OMR answer sheet will be in English only for all candidates, including for Hindi medium candidates.
7. The bar coded sticker provided in the attendance register, is to be affixed only on the descriptive type answer book. No bar code sticker is to be affixed on the OMR answer sheet.
8. You will be allowed to leave the examination hall only after the conclusion of the exam. If you have completed the paper before time, remain in your seat till the conclusion of the exam.
9. Duration of the examination is 3 hours. You will be required to submit (a) Part I of the question paper containing MCQs, (b) OMR answer sheet thereon and (c) the answer book in respect of descriptive type answer book to the invigilator before leaving the exam hall, after the conclusion of the exam.
10. The invigilator will give you acknowledgement on Page 2 of the admit card, upon receipt of the above-mentioned items.
11. Candidate found copying or receiving or giving any help or defying instructions of the invigilators will be expelled from the examination and will also be liable for further punitive action.

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**PART – II**

1. Section-A comprises questions 1-4. In Section-A, answer Question No. 1 which is compulsory and any 2 questions from question No. 2-4. All questions in Section-A relate to assessment year 2023-24, unless otherwise stated.  
Section-B comprises questions 5-8. In Section-B, answer Question No. 5 which is compulsory and any 2 questions from question No. 6-8.
2. Working notes should form part of the answer.
3. Answers to the questions are to be given only in English except in the case of candidates who have opted for Hindi Medium. If a candidate has not opted for Hindi Medium, his/her answers in Hindi will not be evaluated.
4. All questions in Section B should be answered on the basis of position of GST law as amended by significant notifications / circulars issued upto 30th April, 2022.

## SECTION – A

## PART – I – MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

TOTAL MARKS: 30 MARKS

Write the most appropriate answer to each of the following multiple choice questions by choosing one of the four options given, All questions are compulsory.

1. ABC & Co. is a partnership firm engaged in the business of sale of footwear. The partnership firm consist of three partners – A, B & C. A & B are working partners and C is a sleeping partner. The firm is liable to tax audit under section 44AB of the Act. It has a book profit of Rs. 11,50,000.

Following payments were made to partners as authorised by the partnership deed:

- Remuneration to A & B - Rs. 32,000 p.m. to each partner
- Remuneration to C - Rs. 10,000 p.m.
- Interest on capital @ 19.5% to A & B - Rs. 18,500 p.a. to each partner
- Interest on capital @ 17% to C - Rs. 10,540 p.a.

The firm has following brought forward losses of past years:

A.Y.	Business loss	Unabsorbed depreciation	Long-term capital loss
2020-21	26,000	17,600	5,300
2021-22	78,000	29,860	-
2022-23	1,05,670	54,180	13,470

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

- 1.1 What amount of interest is allowable as deduction in the hands of firm while computing profits and gains from business or profession?

- (a) Rs. 29,040
- (b) Rs. 22,770
- (c) Rs. 47,540
- (d) Rs. 30,210

(2 Marks)

- 1.2 What amount of remuneration not allowable as deduction in the hands of firm while computing profits and gains from business or profession?

- (a) Rs. 1,20,000
- (b) Nil
- (c) Rs. 1,08,000
- (d) Rs. 78,000

(2 Marks)

- 1.3 What is the due date of filing of return of income for Mr. A and Mr. C for the A.Y. 2023-24?

- (a) 31st July 2023 for Mr. C and 30th September 2023 for Mr. A
- (b) 31st July 2023 for Mr. C and 31st October 2023 for Mr. A
- (c) 31st October 2023 for both Mr. A and Mr. C
- (d) 31st October 2023 for Mr. C and 31st July 2023 for Mr. A

(2 Marks)

- 1.4 What would be the income under the head "Profits and gains from business or profession" in the hands of ABC & Co. for the A.Y. 2023-24?
- (a) Rs. 70,690
  - (b) Rs. 1,72,330
  - (c) Rs. 51,920
  - (d) Rs. 1,53,560

**(2 Marks)**

2. Mr. Narendra Sharma, aged 54 years, an Indian citizen, carrying on retail business in Dubai. He frequently visits India for business purpose. Details of his visits in India are as follows:

- 1) Came to India on 03.12.2017 and left India on 26.04.2018
- 2) Again came to India on 09.09.2020 and left India on 10.01.2021
- 3) Again came to India on 27.12.2021 and left India on 20.02.2022

Afterwards he decided to shift permanently in India and closed his business in Dubai. So, he came to India on 27.11.2022 and joined Indian Company "Cosmos Heritage India Limited" at registered office in Mumbai from 01.12.2022. From December 2022, he has taken a flat on rent for Rs. 60,000 per month from Mr. Sarthak, an Indian resident, and Mr. Sarthak has provided his PAN No. to Mr. Narendra Sharma. Following details of his salary income earned in India:

- Basic Salary – Rs. 2,75,675 per month
- COLA (Cost of Living Allowance) (forms part of retirement benefits) – Rs. 1,20,200 per month
- HRA – Rs. 1,37,838 per month
- Other Allowances – Rs. 1,56,000 per month

For the period from April 2022 to November 2022, his business income arising in Dubai is Rs. 26,00,000 and his turnover for the P.Y. 2021-22 was Rs. 95,00,000. He is not liable to pay any tax in Dubai. Such business was controlled from Dubai.

He is active in equity share trading after coming to India. Following are the details of his portfolio:

S. No	Sale/ Purchase	Company	Date of Purchase/ Sale	Qty	Price per Share (Rs.)	Brokerage
1.	Purchase	First Smile Ltd	10.12.2022	250	203	1.5%
2	Purchase	Rainbow Ltd	10.12.2022	50	503	1.5%
3.	Purchase	Mega Service Ltd	12.12.2022	150	82	1.5%
4.	Sale	First Smile Ltd	18.12.2022	100	325	1.8%
5.	Purchase	Mega Service Ltd	15.12.2022	110	110	1.5%
6.	Sale	Mega Service Ltd	26.12.2022	150	100	1.8%
7.	Purchase	Rainbow Ltd	28.12.2022	200	385	1.5%
8.	Purchase	Rainbow Ltd	03.01.2023	100	465	1.5%
9.	Sale	First Smile Ltd	23.03.2023	150	250	1.8%
10.	Sale	Mega Service Ltd	26.03.2023	110	110	1.8%

Rainbow Limited declared an interim dividend of 200% on 28.02.2023 (face value of each share is Rs. 10). The record date was 31.1.2023.

He does not opt to pay tax as per section 115BAC.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

- 2.1. What is the residential status of Mr. Narendra for the previous year 2022-23?  
(a) Resident  
(b) Resident and ordinary resident  
(c) Non-resident  
(d) Deemed resident  
**(2 Marks)**
- 2.2. Which of the following statements is correct, in respect of dividend paid by Rainbow Ltd. to Mr. Narendra?  
(a) Dividend from Rainbow Ltd is exempt in the hands of Mr. Narendra. Hence, no tax is required to be deducted at source.  
(b) Dividend from Rainbow Ltd is taxable in the hands of Mr. Narendra but, since the dividend is less than Rs. 10,000, no tax is required to be deducted at source.  
(c) Dividend from Rainbow Ltd is taxable in the hands of Mr. Narendra. Tax of Rs. 525 is required to be deducted at source.  
(d) Dividend from Rainbow Ltd is taxable in the hands of Mr. Narendra. Tax of Rs. 700 is required to be deducted at source.  
**(2 Marks)**
- 2.3. What shall be the TDS liability of Mr. Narendra for rent paid to Mr. Sarthak?  
(a) There is no TDS liability of Mr. Narendra, since he is a salaried individual.  
(b) Mr. Narendra is liable to deduct TDS u/s 194-I of Rs. 6,000 for each month.  
(c) Mr. Narendra is liable to deduct TDS u/s 194-IB of Rs. 3,000 for each month  
(d) Mr. Narendra is liable to deduct TDS u/s 194-IB of Rs. 12,000 in the month of March 2023.  
**(2 Marks)**
- 2.4. What would be income chargeable to tax under the head "Income from Salaries" in the hands of Mr. Narendra for the A.Y. 2023-24:  
(a) Rs. 26,27,202  
(b) Rs. 26,77,202  
(c) Rs. 27,08,852  
(d) Rs. 26,58,852  
**(2 Marks)**
- 2.5. What is the amount of short-term capital gain chargeable to tax in the hands of Mr. Narendra on sale of shares for the P.Y. 2022-23:  
(a) Rs. 20,202.20  
(b) Rs. 21,950  
(c) Rs. 19,474.25  
(d) Rs. 19,074.95  
**(2 Marks)**
3. Ms. Priya is a multi-faceted business personality. She is registered under GST from April, this year. She supplied a package consisting of stapler, calculator and charger at a single price of Rs. 300. Rate of GST for stapler, calculator and charger is 5%, 12% and 18% respectively.

She wants to opt for composition levy.

She received following payments during the month of May:

- earned Rs. 160,000 by performing a western music in a cultural event at a Resort
- earned Rs. 50,000 by providing services by way of renting of residential dwelling for use as a boutique.
- received Rs. 70,000 by way of rent for letting of agro machinery

Ms. Priya made a supply during June, details of which are as follows-

- Basic price of the product before TCS under Income Tax Act, 1961- Rs. 45,000
- Tax collected at source under Income-tax Act, 1961 – Rs. 2,500
- She received a subsidy of Rs. 3,500 from Green Foundation Pvt. Ltd for usage of green energy and the subsidy was linked to saving energy

Ms. Priya provides the following information regarding receipt of inward supply during July-

- received invoice for goods having GST component of Rs. 30,000. Goods were to be delivered in 5 lots, out of which three lots were received in the current month.
- purchased a car having GST component of Rs. 1,50,000 for the usage in a driving school owned by her for imparting training
- availed health insurance service for her employees on her own voluntarily and paid GST of Rs. 7,000 thereon

All the amounts given above are exclusive of taxes, wherever applicable. All the supplies referred above are intra-State unless specified otherwise. Conditions necessary for claiming input tax credit (ITC) have been fulfilled subject to the information given above.

From the information given above, choose the most appropriate answer for the following questions:-

3.1 What would be the nature of supply and the applicable rate of GST for the supply of package made by Ms. Priya (when not registered under composition scheme):-

- (a) composite Supply & applicable rate 12%
- (b) mixed Supply & applicable rate 18%
- (c) composite Supply & applicable rate 18%
- (d) mixed Supply & applicable rate 12%

**(2 Marks)**

3.2 Out of payments received by Ms. Priya in month of May, exempt Supply amounts to\_\_\_\_\_

- (a) Rs. 50,000
- (b) Rs. 70,000
- (c) Rs. 1,20,000
- (d) Rs. 1,60,000

**(2 Marks)**

3.3 Compute the value of supply under section 15 of CGST Act, 2017 made by Ms. Priya?

- (a) Rs. 45,000
- (b) Rs. 47,500
- (c) Rs. 48,500
- (d) Rs. 51,000

**(2 Marks)**

- 3.4 Compute the amount of input tax credit that can be claimed by Ms. Priya?
- (a) Rs. 30,000
  - (b) Rs. 37,000
  - (c) Rs. 1,50,000
  - (d) Rs. 1,57,000
- (2 Marks)**
4. The persons making inter-state supplies from Madhya Pradesh is compulsorily required to get registered under GST, \_\_\_\_\_
- (a) if his all India based aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 20 lakh in a financial year
  - (b) if his all India based aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 10 lakh in a financial year
  - (c) irrespective of the amount of aggregate turnover in a financial year
  - (d) if his all India based aggregate turnover exceeds Rs. 40 lakh in a financial year
- (1 Mark)**
5. Mr. A, a registered taxable person, was paying tax at composition scheme upto 30<sup>th</sup> June. However, w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July, Mr. A becomes liable to pay tax under regular scheme. Mr. A will be eligible for ITC on inputs held in stock and inputs contained in semi-finished or finished goods held in stock and on capital goods as on 30<sup>th</sup> June. ITC on capital goods will be reduced by \_\_\_\_\_% per quarter from the date of the invoice.
- (a) 10%
  - (b) 25%
  - (c) 5%
  - (d) 15%
- (1 Mark)**
6. What is the validity of the registration certificate?
- (a) One year
  - (b) No validity
  - (c) Valid till it is cancelled
  - (d) Five years
- (1 Mark)**
7. Akash Ltd. a registered person in Punjab has purchased Air Conditioner for invoice value of Rs. 32,000 (which includes GST at 18%) from Mukesh Ltd. registered in Punjab. Akash Ltd. had capitalized Air Conditioner in his books of accounts for full value of Rs. 32,000 and taking the benefit of depreciation on the same. Keeping in view of the above situation the input tax credit which Akash Ltd. is required to take in his books of accounts will be;
- (a) Nil
  - (b) Rs. 4,881
  - (c) Rs. 5,760
  - (d) Rs. 2,880
- (1 Marks)**

## SECTION – A

## PART – II - DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS NO. 1 IS COMPULSORY

ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS THE REMAINING THREE QUESTIONS

TOTAL MARKS: 42 MARKS

**Question 1:**

Mr. Rajesh Kumar resident aged 62 furnishes the following information pertaining to the year ended 31.03.2023:

		Rs.
(i)	Pension received (Net of TDS)	6,27,000
(ii)	Short-term capital gains (from sale of listed shares)	65,000
(iii)	Long-term capital gains (from sale of listed shares)	1,24,000
(iv)	Interest on fixed deposit from bank	1,60,000
(v)	Pertaining to consultancy services provided by him :	
	Gross receipts	12,60,000
	Expenses :	
	Rent for premises	1,44,000
	Salary of P.A.	1,20,000
	Stenographer's salary	1,00,000
	Business Development expenditure	91,000
	Conveyance	3,00,000
(vi)	Contribution to PPF	1,10,000
(vii)	Premium on life insurance policy taken on 10.01.2023 (sum assured Rs. 5,00,000)	60,000
(viii)	Medi-claim Insurance Premium for self (paid otherwise than by cash)	47,000
	Preventive health checkup expenses (in cash)	6,000
(ix)	Donation given in cash to a charitable trust registered under section 12AA (eligible for deduction u/s 80G) of the Income-tax Act, 1961	14,000
(x)	Interest received from Post Office Saving A/c	18,000
	Additional information :	
	➤ TDS from pension	25,000
	➤ 1/4 <sup>th</sup> of conveyance expenses is estimated for personal use.	

Compute the total income of the assessee for the assessment year 2023-24 under property heads of income listed share were sold in recognized stock exchange. Ignore the provisions of Section 44ADA.

**(14 Marks)****Question 2**

- (a) Mr. Roy, aged 55 years owned a Residential House in Ghaziabad. It was acquired by Mr. Roy on 10.10.1986 for Rs. 6,00,000. The fair market value as on 01.04.2001 was Rs. 18,00,000. he sold it for Rs. 53,00,000 on 04.11.2022. The stamp valuation authority of the state fixed value of the property at Rs. 88,00,000. The Assessee paid 2% of the sale consideration as brokerage on the sale of the said property. Mr. Roy Acquired a Residential House property at Kolkata on 10.12.2022 for Rs. 10,00,000 and deposited Rs. 7,00,000 on 10.04.2023 and Rs. 5,00,000 on 15.06.2023 in the capital gains bonds of Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd. He deposited Rs. 4,00,000 on 06.07.2023 and Rs. 3,00,000 on 01.11.2023 the capital gain deposit scheme in a Nationalized Bank for construction of an additional floor on the residential house property in Kolkata.

Compute the Capital Gain chargeable to Tax for the Assessment Year 2023-24 and Income. Tax chargeable thereon assuming Mr. Roy has no other income.

**(7 Marks)**

- (b)** Ram, who is 28 years on age, is a businessman in Delhi. On the basis of the following profit and loss account for the financial year 2022-23, compute his taxable income:

Particulars	Rs.	Particulars	Rs.
Opening stock	20,700	Sales	15,00,000
Purchases	10,00,000	Closing stock	25,200
Household expenses	10,000		
Income-tax for the financial year 2019-20	30,000		
Interest on capital	8,400		
Depreciation on furniture	12,000		
Reserve for bad debts	1,200		
Salaries and wages	60,000		
Rent and rates	25,000		
Net profit	3,57,900		
	15,25,200		15,25,200

Other relevant particulars are as follows:

- (i) Opening stock and closing stock have consistently been valued at 10% below cost price.
- (ii) Household expenses include a contribution of Rs. 1,500 towards public provident fund.
- (iii) Amount of depreciation on furniture as per income-tax provisions is Rs. 10,000.

**(7 Marks)**

**Question 3:**

- (a)** Mr. Y has let out one House property and rent received is Rs. 90,000 p.m. after TDS. He paid Municipal Tax Rs. 1,00,000 and Interest u/s 24 (b) is Rs. 2,00,000. He has received Rs. 9,00,000 in connection with professional services after TDS. The Assessee made the payment of tax on 10.05.2023. Compute Total Income and Tax Payable and also Compute Interest u/s 234A, 234B & 234C.

**(7 Marks)**

- (b)** Mr. C has one big house. 25% of it is being used by the assessee in his own business/profession and 50% of the house is let out @ Rs. 10,000 p.m. However, it remained vacant for one month and there is unrealised rent for 1½ month. Remaining 25% is self occupied throughout the year. Fair rent of the entire house is Rs. 25,000 p.m., municipal valuation Rs. 22,000 p.m. and municipal tax paid is Rs. 22,000. Insurance premium paid is Rs. 6,000, repair charges Rs. 8,000, land revenue paid Rs. 4,000, ground rent is Rs. 3,000 and depreciation of the house is Rs. 12,000. Assessee's income under the head business/profession before charging expenditure relating to house property is Rs. 2,00,000.

Compute his total income and tax liability for assessment year 2023-24.

**(7 Marks)**



**Question 4:**

- (a) Mr. Kabra is engaged in the business of growing and curing (further processing) coffee in the state of Karnataka. The whole of coffee grown in his plantation is cured. Relevant information pertaining to the year ended 31-03-2023 are given hereunder:

Particulars	Amount (Rs.)
Opening balance of the car as on 01-04-2022	3,00,000
Opening balance of machinery as on 01-04-2022	15,00,000
Expenses incurred in growing coffee	3,10,000
Expenses of curing coffee	3,00,000
Sale value of cured coffee	22,00,000

The car is used for the agricultural operations and the machine was used for coffee curing business operations. Compute the income arising from the above activities for the assessment year 2023-24 and the written down value as on 01-04-2023 (WDV as on 31-03-2023 less depreciation for the P.Y. 2022-23).

**(7 Marks)**

- (b) Explain with reasons whether the following transactions attract income tax in India in the hands of recipients?
- Salary (Computed) paid to Mr. David, a citizen of India Rs. 15,00,000 by the Central Government for the services rendered in Canada.
  - Legal charges of Rs. 7,50,000 paid to Mr. Johnson, a lawyer of London, who visited India to represent a case at the Supreme Court.
  - Royalty paid to Rajeev, a non-resident by Mr. Kukesh, a resident for a business carried on in Sri Lanka.
  - Interest received of Rs. 1,00,000, on money borrowed from France, by Ms. Dyana, a non-resident for the business at Bangalore.

**(3 Marks)**

- (c) Rudra Ltd. has one unit at Special Economic Zone (SEZ) and other unit at Domestic Tariff Area (DTA), the company provides the following details for the previous year 2022-23.

Particulars	Rudra Ltd. (Rs.)	Unit In DTA (Rs.)
Total Sales	6,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Export Sales	4,60,00,000	1,60,00,000
Net Profit	80,00,000	20,00,000

Calculate the eligible deduction under section 10AA of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the assessment year 2022-23, in the following situations :

- If both the units were set up and start manufacturing from 22.05.2016.
- If both the units were set up and start manufacturing from 14.05.2019.

**(4 Marks)****SECTION – B - DESCRIPTIVE QUESTIONS****QUESTION NO. 5 IS COMPULSORY****ATTEMPT ANY TWO QUESTIONS OUT OF REMAINING THREE QUESTIONS.****TOTAL MARKS: 28 MARKS****Question 5:**

Mr. J has started rendering taxable services w.e.f. 01-07-2021 and has submitted information as given below:

Rendered Services on 10-07-2021 and issued bill Rs. 18,00,000 and received payment on

01-09-2021. He has taken registration on 18-07-2021 u/s 25(3) on voluntary basis. At the time of registration he has inputs on which input tax paid in CGST Rs. 10,000 SGST Rs. 10,000 and also had capital goods on which input tax paid is IGST Rs. 30,000.

He rendered service on 27-08-2021 and issued bill on 03-09-2021 Rs. 11,00,000 + CGST @ 9% + SGST @ 9% and received payment on 10-10-2021.

He rendered services on 01-01-2021 and issued invoice on 01-03-2021 Rs. 20,00,000 + CGST @ 10% + SGST @ 10% but payment was recovered in advance on 01-12-2021.

Compute his GST Liability for each month and the last date upto which GST should be paid.

**(8 Marks)**

**Question 6:**

**(a)** Examine whether the following activities would amount to supply under section 7 read with Schedule I of the CGST Act:

- (a) Sulekha Manufacturers have a factory in Delhi and a depot in Mumbai. Both these establishments are registered in respective States. Finished goods are sent from factory in Delhi to the Mumbai depot without consideration so that the same can be sold.
- (b) Raman is an architect in Chennai. His brother who is settled in London is a well-known lawyer. Raman has taken legal advice from him free of cost with regard to his family dispute.
- (c) Would your answer be different if in the above case, Raman has taken advice in respect of his business unit in Chennai?

**(6 Marks)**

**(b)** Sultan & Sons, a partnership firm, in Nagpur, Maharashtra is a wholesaler of a taxable product 'P' and product 'Q' exempt by way of a notification, in the State of Maharashtra. Its aggregate turnover in the preceding financial year is Rs. 130 lakh. The firm wishes to opt for composition scheme under sub-sections (1) & (2) of section 10 of the CGST Act. However, its accountant is of the view that a person engaged in making supply of exempt goods is not eligible for the said scheme. Discuss.

Note: Assume that Sultan & Sons is not engaged in manufacture of goods as notified under section 10(2)(e).

**(4 Marks)**

**Question 7:**

**(a)** Goyal Fashions, a registered supplier of designer outfits in Delhi, decides to exhibit its products in a Fashion Show being organised at Hotel Park Goyal, Delhi on 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2023. For the occasion, it gets the makeover of its models done by Jara Beauty Services Ltd., Ashok Vihar, for which a consideration is Rs. 5,00,000 (excluding GST) has been charged. Jara Beauty Services Ltd. issued a duly signed tax invoice on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2023 showing the lumpsum amount of Rs. 5,90,000 inclusive of CGST and SGST @ 9% each. Goyal Fashions made the payment the very next day. Answer the following questions:

- (i) Examine whether the tax invoice has been issued within the time limit prescribed under law?
- (ii) Tax consultant of Goyal Fashions objected to the invoice raised suggesting that the amount of tax charged in respect of the taxable supply should be shown separately in the invoice raised by Jara Beauty Services Ltd. However, Jara Beauty Services Ltd. contended that there is no mandatory requirement of showing tax component separately in the invoice. You are required to examine the validity of the objection raised by tax consultant of Goyal Fashions?

**(4 Marks)**

- (b) "Jagro Care Limited" registered under GST furnishes the following details with respect to the activities undertaken by them in the month of March, 2023 :

	Particulars	Rs.
1.	Receipts from Supply of farm labour	85,000
2.	Charges for seed testing	65,000
3.	Charges for soil testing of farm land	35,000
4.	Charges for warehousing of potato chips	85,000
5.	Commission received on sale of wheat	75,000
6.	Charges for training of farmers on use of new pesticides and fertilizers developed through scientific research	10,000
7.	Renting of vacant land to a stud farm	1,85,000
8.	Leasing of vacant land to a cattle farm	83,500
9.	Charges for warehousing of rice	1,50,000
10.	Charges for warehousing of cotton fabrics	2,00,000
11.	Retail packing and labelling of fruits and vegetables	5,00,000
12.	Charges for warehousing of minor forest produce	8,00,000
13.	Charges for warehousing of spices	2,20,000

Compute the value of taxable supply of 'Jagro Care Limited' for the month of March, 2023 if all the above amounts are exclusive of GST.

(6 Marks)

**Question 8:**

- (a) Determine the time of supply in the following cases assuming that GST is payable under reverse charge.

S. No.	Date of payment by the recipient for supply of services	Date of issue of invoice by the supplier of services
(i)	August 10	June 29
(ii)	August 10	June 1
(iii)	Part payment made on June 30 and balance amount paid on September 1	June 29
(iv)	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 28 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 30	June 1
(v)	Payment is entered in the books of account on June 30 and debited in recipient's bank account on June 26	June 29

(5 Marks)

- (b) Mr. Gauri Shiva, a registered person in Punjab, supplies goods taxable @ 12% [CGST @ 6%, SGST @ 6% & IGST @ 12%] in the States of Punjab and Haryana. He has furnished the following details in relation to independent supplies made by him in the quarter ending June, 2022 :

Supply	Recipient	Nature of supply	Value (Rs.)
1	Mr. A, a registered person	Inter-State	2,20,000
2	Mr. B, a registered person	Inter-State	2,55,000
3	Mr. C, an unregistered person	Intra-State	1,80,000

4	Mr. D, an unregistered person	Intra-State	2,60,000
5	Mr. M, an unregistered person	Inter-State	3,00,000
6	Mr. N, an unregistered person	Inter-State	50,000
7	Mr. O, an unregistered person	Inter-State	2,50,000
8	Mr. P, an unregistered person	Inter-State	2,80,000
9	Mr. Q, a registered person	Intra-State	1,50,000
10	Mr. R, a registered person	Intra-State	4,10,000

The aggregate annual turnover of Mr. Gauri Shiva in the preceding financial year was Rs. 1.20 crore. With reference to rule 59 of the CGST Rules, 2017, discuss the manner in which the details of above supplies are required to be furnished in GSTR-1.

**(5 Marks)**

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