

2024

TAXATION-I — GENERAL

Paper : CC-4.1Cg

Full Marks : 80

*Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words  
as far as practicable.*

প্রান্তলিখিত সংখ্যাগুলি পূর্ণমান নির্দেশক।

বিভাগ - ক

১। নিম্নলিখিত বিষয়ের উপর সংক্ষিপ্ত টীকা লেখো :

২+৩

(ক) কর নির্ধারণ বছর

(খ) সমগ্র মোট আয়।

অথবা,

যে-কোনো পাঁচটি সম্পূর্ণ করমুক্ত আয়ের উল্লেখ করো।

৫

২। অমর, একজন ভারতীয় নাগরিক 20.09.2022 তারিখে প্রথমবার ভারতবর্ষ ছেড়ে কানাডা চলে যান কাজে যোগদান করার জন্য। 2023-24 পূর্ববর্তী বছরে তিনি ভারতবর্ষে আসেন এবং 168 দিন বসবাস করেন। অমরের 2023-24 পূর্ববর্তী বছরের আবাসিক মর্যাদা নির্ধারণ করো।

৫

অথবা,

শ্রী দাস-এর 2023-2024 পূর্ববর্তী বছরের জন্য আয়ের তথ্যসমূহ নিম্নরূপ :

(অ) Income from profession in India but received in UK ₹ 1,50,000.

(আ) Agricultural income accrued and received in Bangladesh ₹ 50,000.

(ই) Income from business in USA not brought into India ₹ 5,00,000. The business is controlled from India.

(ঈ) Property income accrued and received in Australia ₹ 1,50,000.

(উ) Interest from deposits with an American Company but received in India ₹ 90,000.

2024-25 কর নির্ধারণ বছরে শ্রী দাস-এর সমগ্র মোট আয় নির্ণয় করো, যদি তিনি একজন আবাসিক কিন্তু সাধারণ আবাসিক নন।

৫

Please Turn Over

৩। Mr. Sen পূর্ববর্তী বছর 2023-2024-এর আয়-ব্যয় সংক্রান্ত নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যগুলি জমা করেছেন। কর নির্ধারণ বছর 2024-25-এর জন্য অন্যান্য উৎস খাত থেকে আয় নির্ণয় করো :

(অ) Dividend received from ABC Ltd., an Indian Co. ₹ 50,000.

(আ) Winning from horse races ₹ 32,000, expenses incurred for the same ₹ 2,000.

(ই) Family pension received @ ₹ 5,000 p.m.

(ঈ) Interest from Savings Bank Account with SBI ₹ 15,000.

১+১+২+১

৪। নিম্নলিখিত বিবরণ থেকে তরুণ-এর 2024-25 নির্ধারিত বছরের জন্য আয়কর আইনের 80C ধারায় ছাড় নির্ধারণ করো :

Particulars	Amount (₹)
(অ) Deposit in PPF account	32,000
(আ) Life insurance premium paid on the life of minor son (Policy value ₹ 2,00,000 taken on 15.03.21)	22,000
(ই) Life insurance premium paid on the life of father (aged 64 years)	36,000
(ঈ) Repayment of house building loan from SBI (including interest of ₹ 10,000)	62,000
(উ) Purchase of NSC (VIII issue)	31,000

বিভাগ - খ

৫। (ক) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে XYZ Ltd.-এর পূর্ববর্তী বছরে 2023-2024-এর জন্য ছাড়যোগ্য অবচয়ের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো :

	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Motor Car</u>
WDV as on 01.04.2023	3,00,000	1,50,000
Purchases during 2023-2024	1,00,000	75,000
Sales during 2023-2024	50,000	2,50,000
Rate of Depreciation	@ 15%	@ 15%

অন্যান্য তথ্যসমূহ :

(অ) Purchase of machinery includes one machine costing ₹ 40,000 purchased on 07.11.2023

(খ) 2024-25 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য ব্যবসা অথবা পেশা খাতে আয় নির্ধারণের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত প্রদান বা খরচের গ্রহণযোগ্যতা (admissibility) সম্বন্ধে লেখো :

(অ) A cash payment of ₹ 30,000 made to a creditor who refused to accept a cheque.

(আ) Penalty of ₹ 7,000 paid to customs authority for violation of Customs Law.

(3)

- (ই) Provision for bad and doubtful debt ₹ 10,000.  
 (ঈ) Brokerage of ₹ 25,000 paid for raising a loan for the purpose of business. (৩+২)+৫  
 (উ) Interest on Capital ₹ 25,000.

অথবা,

পূর্ববর্তী বছর 2023-24-এর জন্য ধোনির একমালিকী ব্যবসার Statement of Profit and Loss ₹ 4,72,000 টাকা নীট মুনাফা দেখায়। নির্ধারী অফিসার নিম্নলিখিত অনিয়মগুলি চিহ্নিত করেনঃ

- (অ) Profit & Loss Account is debited with own salary ₹ 45,000 and income tax ₹ 55,000.  
 (আ) Salary includes payment of wages @ ₹ 2,000 p.m. to the servant of his residence.  
 (ই) Profit & Loss Account is debited with provision for doubtful debts of ₹ 10,000 and bad debts of ₹ 15,000.  
 (ঈ) Depreciation on business assets debited to the Profit & Loss Account ₹ 20,000. Depreciation as per IT rules ₹ 25,000.  
 (উ) Legal charges includes ₹ 15,000 paid as penalty for infringement of custom's rules.  
 (ঊ) Insurance includes premium for own life insurance amounted to ₹ 12,440.  
 (ঋ) Profit & Loss Account is credited with the amount of ₹ 14,000 and ₹ 12,000 for income from dividend and interest from fixed deposit.

2024-25 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য ধোনির ব্যবসা খাতে আয় নির্ণয় করো।

১০

- ৬। (ক) নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে Mr. Roy-এর 2024-25 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য মোট আয় এবং যেসব ক্ষতিসমূহ অগ্রবাহিত হবে, তা নির্ণয় করো :

Income from House-I	₹ 40,000
Loss from House-II	₹ 30,000
Income from garment business	₹ 50,000
Loss from Jute business	₹ 25,000
Loss from speculative business	₹ 15,000
LTCG on sale of gold	₹ 30,000

From the assesment year 2023-2024, the balance of following losses were brought forward :

- (অ) Loss from house property ₹ 10,000  
 (আ) Loss from garment business ₹ 10,000  
 (ই) LTCL on sale of gold ₹ 10,000.  
 (খ) ব্যবসা থেকে ক্ষতি কি বেতন থেকে আয়ের বিরুদ্ধে পাল্টা দাবি (set off) করা যাবে?

৮+২

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অথবা,

- (ক) আয়কর আইন অনুযায়ী স্বামী-স্ত্রী (spouse)-র পারিশ্রমিক বাবদ আয়ের সংযুক্তিকরণের বিধানসমূহ আলোচনা করো।  
 (খ) রতন দ্বারা প্রদত্ত তথ্যসমূহ থেকে 2024-25 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য 80G ধারানুযায়ী ছাড়ের পরিমাণ নির্ণয় করো :

Donation to	Amount (₹)
National Defence Fund	20,000
Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund	32,000
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund	17,500
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	24,500
Notified Temple for renovation	31,000

Mr. Ratan has gross total income of ₹ 4,85,000 and got a deduction of ₹ 75,000 under section 80 for the previous year 2023-24.

- ৭। (ক) আয়কর আইন, 1961 ধারানুযায়ী 'স্বল্পমেয়াদি মূলধনী সম্পত্তি' (Short-term Capital Assets)-এর উপর টীকা লেখে  
 (খ) Mr. Gupta, 25.10.2023 তারিখে তার বসত বাড়িটি 4,60,000 টাকায় বিক্রয় করেন। তিনি 12.08.2014 তারিখে 1,21,000 টাকায় বাড়িটি কিনেছিলেন। তিনি বিক্রয় করার সময় 4,000 টাকা খরচ করেছিলেন। তিনি 20.01.2024 তারিখে 3,00,000 টাকায় একটি নতুন বাসগৃহ ক্রয় করেছেন। 05.04.2022 তারিখে তিনি 3,20,000 টাকা দিয়ে সোনা কেনেন এবং ওই সোনা 03.01.2024 তারিখে 5,00,000 টাকায় বিক্রয় করেন। কর নির্ধারণ বছর 2024-25-এ Mr. Gupta-র করযোগ্য মূলধনী লাভ নির্ণয় করো।  
 [CII : 2014-15 : 240; 2022-23 : 331; 2023-24 : 348]

বিভাগ - গ

- ৮। Mr. Mallick, Kanpur-এ তিনটি বাড়ির মালিক। 2023-2024 পূর্ববর্তী বছরে বাড়িগুলি সম্পর্কিত তথ্যসমূহ নিম্নরূপ :

How used	House - I	House - II	House - III
	Let out for residence	Self-occupied for residence	Let out for residence
Gross Municipal Value (₹)	2,40,000	1,80,000	1,92,000
Rent received (₹)	2,28,000	—	2,16,000
Fair rent (₹)	2,20,000	2,00,000	2,40,000
Repairs (₹)	25,000	12,000	24,000
Interest on Loan (₹)	36,000	24,000	35,000
Municipal Tax	10%	10%	10%

2024-25 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত তথ্যের ভিত্তিতে Mr. Mallick-এর গৃহ সম্পত্তি খাতে আয় নির্ণয় করো।  
 In case of House-I, 50% of municipal tax is paid by the tenant. Municipal taxes for other two houses are paid by the owner.

(5)

৯। Mr. Dutta, ITC Ltd.-এর একজন কর্মী। তিনি 2023-24 পূর্ববর্তী বছরের জন্য নিম্নলিখিত আয় সংক্রান্ত তথ্যসমূহ প্রদান করেছেন। 2024-25 কর নির্ধারণ বছরের জন্য তার বেতন খাতে আয় নির্ধারণ করো। ১৫

(অ) Basic salary – ₹ 30,000 p.m.

(আ) D.A. – 50% of basic salary (40% forming part of salary).

(ই) House Rent Allowance received ₹ 6,000 p.m. He paid rent for accommodation in Kolkata ₹ 8,000 p.m.

(ঈ) Medical allowance ₹ 500 p.m.

(উ) He and this employer each contributed 14% of salary to Recognised Provident Fund (RPF).

(ঊ) Interest credited to his fund @ 11% is ₹ 12,100 during the year.

(এ) He used his own car (1.8 litres) both for private and official purpose, all the expenses are met by him.

(ঐ) Professional tax was paid by his employer ₹ 2,400.

(ও) His personal electric bill amounts to ₹ 20,000 p.a., paid by his employer.

(ঔ) He took a new life insurance policy of LIC during the year and premium was paid by his employer ₹ 20,000.

অথবা,

(ক) পার্থ PQR Ltd.-এ চাকরি থেকে 27 বছর 7 মাস চাকরি করার পর 30.11.2023 তারিখে অবসর গ্রহণ করেন এবং ₹ 12,50,000 গ্র্যাচুইটি হিসাবে পান। অবসরের সময় তার বেসিক মাইনে ছিল ₹ 45,000, DA ₹ 18,000 প্রতি মাসে। 2024-2025 নির্ধারিত বছরে পার্থর করযোগ্য গ্র্যাচুইটি নির্ধারণ করো, এই অনুমানে যে PQR Ltd. 1972 সালের গ্র্যাচুইটি আইনের আওতায় পড়ে।

(খ) Mr. Ghosh, 29.02.24 তারিখে 30 বছর 10 মাস কাজ করার পর ব্যক্তিগত মালিকানাধীন কোম্পানি থেকে অবসর গ্রহণ করেছেন। প্রতিটি সম্পূর্ণ বছরে তিনি 25 দিন ছুটির যোগ্য ছিলেন তার কর্মজীবনে। তিনি তার কর্মজীবনে 12 মাস ছুটি নিয়েছেন। 01.04.2023 থেকে তার মূল বেতন ছিল মাসিক 35,000 টাকা এবং মহার্ঘ ভাতা ছিল মূল বেতনের 50% (বা বেতনের অংশ বলে গণ্য করা হয়)। অবসরের পর তিনি 15,00,000 টাকা ছুটি বাবদ অর্থ (leave encashment) পেয়েছেন। কর নির্ধারণ বছর 2024-2025-এর জন্য Mr. Ghosh-এর করযোগ্য ছুটি বাবদ অর্থ নির্ণয় করো। ৭+৮

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[ English Version ]

The figures in the margin indicate full marks.

Group - A

1. Write short notes on the following :

2+3

(a) Assessment Year

(b) Gross Total Income.

*Or,*

Mention any five incomes which are fully exempted from tax.

5

2. Amar, an Indian citizen left India for Canada for the first time on 20.09.2022 to join his duty. During the previous year 2023-24, he comes to India on a visit and stayed for 168 days. State the residential status of Amar for the previous year 2023-24.

5

*Or,*

During the previous year 2023-24, Mr. Das had the following incomes :

(i) Income from profession in India but received in UK ₹ 1,50,000.

(ii) Agricultural income accrued and received in Bangladesh ₹ 50,000.

(iii) Income from business in USA not brought into India ₹ 5,00,000. The business is controlled from India.

~~(iv) Property income accrued and received in Australia ₹ 1,50,000.~~

(v) Interest from deposits with an American company but received in India ₹ 90,000.

Compute Gross Total Income of Mr. Das if he is a resident but not ordinarily resident in India for the Assessment Year 2024-25.

5

3. Mr. Sen submits the following particulars of his income and outgoings for the previous year 2023-2024. Compute his income from other sources for the assessment year 2024-25.

(i) Dividend received from ABC Ltd., an Indian Co. ₹ 50,000.

(ii) Winning from horse races ₹ 32,000, expenses incurred for the same ₹ 2,000.

(iii) Family pension received @ ₹ 5,000 p.m.

(iv) Interest from Savings Bank Account with SBI ₹ 15,000.

1+1+2

(7)

A(4th Sm.)-Taxation-I-G/CC-4.1 Cg/CBCS

4. From the particulars given below by Tarun, compute the amount of deduction available under section 80C for the assessment year 2024-25 :

Particulars	Amount (₹)
(i) Deposit in PPF account	32,000
(ii) Life insurance premium paid on the life of minor son (Policy value ₹ 2,00,000 taken on 15.03.21)	22,000
(iii) Life insurance premium paid on the life of father (aged 64 years)	36,000
(iv) Repayment of house building loan from SBI (including interest of ₹ 10,000)	62,000
(v) Purchase of NSC (VIII issue)	31,000

**Group - B**

5. (a) The information given below relates to XYZ Ltd. Compute allowable depreciation for the previous year 2023-2024 :

	<u>Machinery</u>	<u>Motor Car</u>
WDV as on 01.04.2023	3,00,000	1,50,000
Purchases during 2023-2024	1,00,000	75,000
Sales during 2023-2024	50,000	2,50,000
Rate of Depreciation	@ 15%	@ 15%

**Other information :**

- (i) Purchase of machinery includes one machine costing ₹ 40,000 purchased on 07.11.2023.
- (b) State the admissibility of the following items in computation of income under the head 'Profits and Gains of Business or Profession' for the assessment year 2024-25 :
- (i) A cash payment of ₹ 30,000 made to a creditor who refused to accept a cheque.
- (ii) Penalty of ₹ 7,000 paid to customs authority for violation of Customs Law.
- (iii) Provision for bad and doubtful debt ₹ 10,000.
- (iv) Brokerage of ₹ 25,000 paid for raising a loan for the purpose of business.
- (v) Interest on capital ₹ 25,000.

(3+2)+5

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Or,

The Statement of Profit and Loss of Dhoni for the previous year 2023-24 showed a net profit of ₹ 4,72,000 for his proprietary business. The Assessing Officer identified the following irregularities :

- (i) Profit & Loss Account is debited with own salary ₹ 45,000 and income tax ₹ 55,000.
- (ii) Salary includes payment of wages @ ₹ 2,000 p.m. to the servant of his residence.
- (iii) Profit & Loss Account is debited with provision for doubtful debts of ₹ 10,000 and bad debts of ₹ 15,000.
- (iv) Depreciation on business assets debited to the Profit & Loss Account ₹ 20,000. Depreciation as per IT rules ₹ 25,000.
- (v) Legal charges includes ₹ 15,000 paid as penalty for infringement of Custom's rules.
- (vi) Insurance includes premium for own life insurance amounted to ₹ 12,440.
- (vii) Profit & Loss Account is credited with the amount of ₹ 14,000 and ₹ 12,000 for income from dividend and interest from fixed deposit.

Compute the income from business of Dhoni for the assessment year 2024-25.

10

6. (a) From the following information, compute Total Income of Mr. Roy for the Assessment Year 2024-25 and amount of loss to be carried forward :

Income from House-I	₹ 40,000
Loss from House-II	₹ 30,000
Income from garment business	₹ 50,000
Loss from Jute business	₹ 25,000
Loss from speculative business	₹ 15,000
LTCL on sale of gold	₹ 30,000

From the assesment year 2023-2024, the balance of following losses were brought forward :

- (i) Loss from house property ₹ 10,000
  - (ii) Loss from garment business ₹ 10,000
  - (iii) LTCL on sale of gold ₹ 10,000.
- (b) Can loss from business be set off against income from salary?

8+2



(9)

Or,

- (a) State the provisions as per Income Tax Act regarding clubbing of remuneration of spouse.
- (b) From the following information of Mr. Ratan, compute deduction under section 80G for the assessment year 2024-25 :

Donation to	Amount (₹)
National Defence Fund	20,000
Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund	32,000
Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund	17,500
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund	24,500
Notified Temple for renovation	31,000

Mr. Ratan has gross total income of ₹ 4,85,000 and got a deduction of ₹ 75,000 under section 80C for the previous year 2023-24. 5+5

7. (a) Write a short note on 'Short-term Capital Assets' as per Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (b) On 25.10.2023 Mr. Gupta sold his residential house for ₹ 4,60,000. He acquired the house on 12.08.2014 for ₹ 1,21,000. Expenses in connection with sales ₹ 4,000. He purchased a residential house on 20.01.2024 for ₹ 3,00,000. He purchased gold on 05.04.2022 for ₹ 3,20,000 and sold the same on 03.01.2024 for ₹ 5,00,000. Compute taxable capital gains for the assessment year 2024-25. [CII : 2014-15 : 240; 2022-23 : 331; 2023-24 : 348] 3+(5+2)

### Group - C

8. Mr. Mallick is the owner of three houses at Kanpur. He furnished below the particulars of these houses for the previous year 2023-24 :

How used	House - I	House - II	House - III
	Let out for residence	Self-occupied for residence	Let out for residence
Gross Municipal Value (₹)	2,40,000	1,80,000	1,92,000
Rent received (₹)	2,28,000	—	2,16,000
Fair rent (₹)	2,20,000	2,00,000	2,40,000
Repairs (₹)	25,000	12,000	24,000
Interest on Loan (₹)	36,000	24,000	35,000
Municipal Tax	10%	10%	10%

Compute income from house property of Mr. Mallick for the Assessment Year 2024-25 taking into account the following consideration :

In case of House - I, 50% of municipal tax is paid by the tenant. Municipal taxes for other two houses are paid by the owner. 15

9. Mr. Dutta is an employee of ITC Ltd. He furnished the following particulars of his income for the previous year 2023-24. Compute his income from salary for the assessment year 2024-25. 15

- (i) Basic salary – ₹ 30,000 p.m.
- (ii) D.A. – 50% of basic salary (40% forming part of salary).
- (iii) House Rent Allowance received ₹ 6,000 p.m. He paid rent for accommodation in Kolkata ₹ 8,000 p.m.
- (iv) Medical allowance ₹ 500 p.m.
- (v) He and his employer each contributed 14% of salary to Recognised Provident Fund (RPF).
- (vi) Interest credited to this fund @ 11% is ₹ 12,100 during the year.
- (vii) He used his own car (1.8 litres) both for private and official purpose, all the expenses are met by him.
- (viii) Professional tax was paid by his employer ₹ 2,400.
- (xi) His personal electric bill amounts to ₹ 20,000 p.a., paid by his employer.
- (x) He took a new life insurance policy of LIC during the year and premium was paid by his employer ₹ 20,000.

Or,

- (a) Partha, an employee of PQR Ltd. retired on 30.11.2023 after serving 27 years 7 months received ₹ 12,50,000 as gratuity. At the time of retirement his basic salary was ₹ 45,000 per month and DA was ₹ 18,000 per month. Compute taxable gratuity of Partha for the assessment year 2024-25 on the assumption that PQR Ltd. is covered under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
- (b) Mr. Ghosh retired on 29.02.2024 from a Private Co. after completion of 30 years and 10 months of service. He was entitled to 25 days leave for each completed year of service. He availed of 12 months of leave during his service life. His basic pay was ₹ 35,000 p.m. from 01.04.2023 and D.A. @ 50% of basic pay which forms part of salary. He received ₹ 15,00,000 from leave encashment. Compute taxable amount of leave encashment for the Assessment Year 2024-25.