Mock Test Paper - Series I: July, 2026

Date of Paper: 29th July, 2026

Time of Paper: 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

INTERMEDIATE COURSE: GROUP - I

PAPER – 3: TAXATION

Time Allowed – 3 Hours **Maximum Marks – 100**

SECTION – A: INCOME TAX LAW (50 MARKS)

Working Notes should form part of the answer. Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made by the candidates and disclosed by way of a note. However, in answers to Questions in Division A, working notes are not required.

The relevant assessment year is A.Y.2026-27.

Division A – Multiple Choice Questions

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.

Case Scenario I

Mr. Rohan owns a residential building situated in Pune. The property is divided such that he uses one-third (1/3rd) of it for his own residence, while the remaining two-thirds (2/3rd) is rented out for commercial use, fetching a monthly rent of ₹ 12,000.

For the let-out segment alone, the fair rent is estimated at ₹ 30,000 per month. Looking at the property as a whole, the municipal valuation stands at ₹ 2,40,000, and the standard rent applicable under the Rent Control Act is ₹ 3,00,000. On 30th July, 2025, he paid the municipal taxes, which amounted to 10% of the municipal value.

To fund the construction of this residential building, Mr. Rohan had availed a loan of ₹ 45,00,000 from a scheduled bank on the 1st of April, 2023, carrying an annual interest rate of 10%. The construction of the building completed on 30th June, 2024. Subsequently, he repaid the entire principal loan amount along with the accrued interest on 30.6.2025.

During the previous year 2025-26, he earned an additional income of ₹ 2,00,000 from other sources. He is paying tax under the default tax regime.

Based on the above scenario, select the most appropriate answer for MCQs from 1 to 3:

1. What will be the Net Annual Value (NAV) of the house property for the Assessment Year 2026-27?

   (a) ₹ 1,28,000

   (b) ₹ 1,44,000

   (c) ₹ 1,84,000

   (d) ₹ 2,00,000 **(2 Marks)**

2. The allowable deduction for interest on loan for P.Y. 2025-26 is:

   (a) ₹ 2,02,500

   (b) ₹ 1,35,000

   (c) ₹ 5,62,500

   (d) ₹ 1,12,500 **(2 Marks)**

3. Determine his total taxable income for the assessment year 2026-27:

   (a) ₹ 1,93,800

   (b) ₹ 2,00,000

   (c) Nil

   (d) ₹ 2,05,000 **(2 Marks)**

Case Scenario II

Mr. Prakash, a citizen of India, requires professional guidance to file his income tax return for the F.Y. 2025-26. He has provided the following financial and travel records of the P.Y 2025-26.

He possesses a residential property in Hyderabad which is let out to Mr. Bikas, a salaried employee, for a monthly rent of ₹ 75,000. Mr. Prakash claims that this rental income constituted his sole source of earnings during the P.Y. 2025-26. However, his bank statements revealed additional transactions.

First, a total credit of ₹ 23,975 was received as an income-tax refund, which includes ₹ 5,775 as interest on the refund. Second, ₹ 55,000 was credited on 15th August 2025 in his bank account. Mr. Prakash specified this was a cash gift presented by his grandchildren on the occasion of his 60^{th} birthday.

A detailed inspection of his passport and entry/exit stamps indicates a trip taken with his spouse to Singapore to visit their son. The departure from India was on 27th September 2025, and the return to India was on 31st March 2026. During the 4 financial years immediately preceding P.Y. 2025-26, he stayed in India for 320 days in total. Prior to those 4 years, his stay was exclusively within India.

Based on the facts of the above case, select the most appropriate answer for MCQs from 4 to 6:

4. What is the residential status of Mr. Prakash for the P.Y. 2025-26?

   (a) Resident and ordinarily resident

   (b) Resident but not ordinarily resident

   (c) Non-resident

   (d) Deemed resident but not ordinarily resident **(2 Marks)**

5. Is there any requirement to deduct tax at source under section 194-IB on such rent by Mr. Bikas? If yes, what would be the amount of TDS to be deducted?

   (a) No, there is no requirement to deduct tax at source under section 194-IB, since Mr. Bikas is a salaried employee

   (b) Yes, Mr. Bikas is required to deduct tax at source of ₹ 45,000 under section 194-IB

   (c) Yes, Mr. Bikas is required to deduct tax at source of ₹ 18,000 under section 194-IB

   (d) No, there is no requirement to deduct tax at source under section 194-IB, since Mr. Prakash is a non-resident **(2 Marks)**

6. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to advance tax liability of Mr. Prakash for P.Y. 2025-26?

   (a) Advance tax liability shall not arise to Mr. Prakash since he is a non-resident

   (b) Advance tax liability shall not arise, since Mr. Prakash is a resident senior citizen and he has no income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession"

   (c) Advance tax liability shall arise, since he is a non-resident

   (d) Advance tax liability shall arise, since his tax liability is not less than ₹ 10,000 **(2 Marks)**

7. In February 2026, Mr. Jayesh commenced a business of manufacturing tables. He maintains his books of accounts using the mercantile accounting method. During the year, he acquired raw materials from Supplier P, Supplier Q, and Supplier R. The transaction and payment specifics are detailed below:

Supplier	**Date of purchase**	**Purchase amount**	**Payment due as per written agreement, if any**	**Date of payment**
Supplier P, a micro enterprise	15.02.2026	₹ 5 lakhs	Within 30 days from the date of purchase	29.03.2026
Supplier Q, a small enterprise	17.03.2026	₹ 7 lakhs	No written agreement	15.04.2026
Supplier R, a medium enterprise	25.03.2026	₹ 8 lakhs	Within 40 days from the date of purchase	30.11.2026

Determine the allowable deduction for Mr. Jayesh for A.Y. 2026-27 regarding the purchases made in P.Y. 2025-26 while computing business income.

(a) Nil

(b) ₹ 5 lakhs

(c) ₹ 13 lakhs

(d) ₹ 12 lakhs **(2 Marks)**

8. Mr. Suraj, aged 64 years, was not able to provide satisfactory explanation to the Assessing Officer for the investments of ₹ 7 lakhs not recorded in the books of accounts. What shall be the tax payable by him on the value of such investments considered to be deemed income as per section 69?

(a) ₹ 2,18,400

(b) ₹ 55,000

(c) ₹ 5,46,000

(d) ₹ 54,600 **(1 Mark)**

Division B – Descriptive Questions

*Question No. **1** is compulsory*

*Attempt any **two** questions from the remaining **three** questions*

1. Ms. Sana, aged 40 years, is an advocate (Taxation). She keeps her books of accounts on accrual basis. Her profit & loss account for the year ended on March 31, 2026 is as follows:

Profit & Loss Account for the year ending March 31, 2026

Particulars	Amount (₹)	Particulars	Amount (₹)
Staff salary	40,10,000	Fees Earned from:	
Rent	9,00,000	Taxation services 50,00,000	
Administrative expenses	6,50,000	Appeals 16,00,000	
Incentives to office staff	2,00,000	Consultancy 15,00,000	81,00,000
Meetings, Seminars and conferences	1,70,000	Dividend from an Indian company (gross)	11,00,000
Purchase of car (for official use) on 01.07.2025	3,00,000	Interest on deposit certificates issued under gold monetization scheme, 2015	25,000
Repairs and Maintenance of car	35,000	Honorarium received for valuation of answer papers	50,000
Travelling Expenses	5,00,000	Rent received in respect of house property	90,000
Municipal tax paid in respect of house property	9,000		
Net profit	25,91,000		
	93,65,000		**93,65,000**

Other information:

(i) Administrative expenses include ₹ 50,000 paid to a tax consultant in cash for assisting Ms.Sana in one of the professional assignments.

(ii) The traveling expenses include expenditure incurred on foreign professional tour of ₹ 50,000 which was within the RBI norms.

(iii) Ms. Sana paid medical insurance premium for her parents (senior citizens and not dependent on her) online amounting ₹ 47,000. She also paid ₹ 8,500 by cash towards preventive health check up for herself and her spouse.

(iv) Repairs and maintenance of car is for the period from 1-10-2025 to 30-09-2026.

(v) She has paid ₹ 1,00,000 towards advance tax during the P.Y. 2025-26.

Compute Total Income and tax liability as per the most beneficial taxation scheme for Ms. Sana for the A.Y. 2026-27. **(15 Marks)**

2. (a) Mr. Sharma, a prudent investor, acquired gold jewellery for ₹ 3,25,000 in January 2023 to diversify his portfolio. Capitalizing on a market surge, he subsequently disposed of these assets on 31.10.2025, realizing a sum of ₹ 4,75,000.

Additionally, a residential property located in Chennai belonging to him was sold on 01.12.2025. The actual sale consideration was ₹ 80 lakhs, whereas the stamp duty valuation on the date of transfer stood at ₹ 90 lakhs.

The original acquisition of this real estate took place on 15.07.1998 for ₹ 8.80 lakhs, accompanied by a 1% brokerage on the purchase price. As of 1st April 2001, the property's Fair Market Value (FMV) was ₹ 10.8 lakhs, with a corresponding stamp duty value of ₹ 10 lakhs.

Determine the capital gains tax liability of Mr. Sharma for the A.Y. 2026-27. It is to be assumed that his remaining income exceeds the basic exemption threshold.

CII – F.Y. 2001-02: 100; F.Y. 2021-22: 317; F.Y. 2025-26: 376 **(4 Marks)**

(b) Mr. Kabir (aged 59 years), an Indian citizen, frequently travels abroad for commercial ventures as well as for leisure trips. For the financial year 2025-26, he departed from Mumbai airport on 20th April 2025 and returned to India on 15th October 2025. Over the 7 years immediately preceding this previous year, his cumulative stay in India was less than 700 days.

Based on the following particulars, determine his residential status and compute his total income for the Assessment Year 2026-27, assuming he has opted out of the default tax regime.

(i) Long-term capital gains amounting to ₹ 1,12,000 from sale of equity shares in Alpha India Ltd. (a listed Indian entity). The transaction proceeds were directly credited to his overseas bank account in London.

(ii) Gross dividend income of ₹ 40,000 received from an Indian enterprise, Beta Industries Ltd. To fund this investment, he had borrowed capital from an NRI friend, Mr. Dev, on 2nd April 2025. The interest payable on this loan for the P.Y. 2025-26 was ₹ 10,000.

(iii) Interest earned on a post office savings bank account totalling ₹ 9,500.

(6 Marks)

3. (a) Mr. Vikram, an employee in a private corporate entity, has provided the following details pertaining to his compensation for the financial year ending 31st March 2026:

- Basic salary of ₹ 75,000 per month, which was revised to ₹ 85,000 per month effective from 1st December 2025.
- Dearness Allowance (DA) is calculated at 50% of his basic salary, with 40% of DA forms part of retirement benefit.
- Entertainment allowance amounting to ₹ 10,000 for the year.
- Both Mr. Vikram and his employer contribute 18% of the basic salary towards a recognized provident fund (RPF).
- Professional tax amounting to ₹ 2,200 was paid during the year, out of which his employer borne ₹ 1,800.
- House Rent Allowance (HRA) of ₹ 16,000 per month, he resides in Meerut and pays a monthly rent of ₹ 17,000.
- Conveyance allowance of ₹ 1,500 per month towards reimbursement of the actual travel expenses incurred for official duties.
- Loan of ₹ 2,00,000 was taken from his employer on 1st July 2025 for his brother's tuberculosis treatment. The entire principal remains unpaid as of 31st March 2026. The employer charges interest of 5% on this loan. He has no medical insurance for his brother. SBI lending rate for a similar loan on 1st April 2025 was 11%.
- Free education at a school owned and operated by the employer was provided to the sister of Mr. Vikram. The per-month cost of this educational benefit is estimated at ₹ 900, which the employer does not recover from Mr. Vikram.
- Leave Travel Concession (LTC) for a trip with his wife and three children (a 6-year-old daughter and 4-year-old twin sons) was given to Mr. Vikram. The employer reimbursed airfare (economy class) totaling ₹ 45,000 (₹ 20,000 for the adults and ₹ 25,000 as a lump sum for the children). He is eligible for availing LTC exemption under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Determine Mr. Vikram's taxable salary for the Assessment Year 2026-27, assuming he has chosen to opt out of the default tax regime under section 115BAC. **(6 Marks)**

(b) Examine the following distinct scenarios and determine whether these persons required to file their income tax returns for the Assessment Year 2026-27, if their gross total income remains below the basic exemption limit:

(i) Mr. Rajesh have total turnover of ₹ 65 lakhs from his business operations during FY 2025-26.

(ii) Mr. Suresh paid a total sum of ₹ 90,000 towards electricity consumption charges during FY 2025-26.

(iii) Mr. Dinesh maintains savings accounts with SBI and HDFC Bank, and a current account with Axis Bank with opening balance of ₹ 20 lakhs, ₹ 10 lakhs, and ₹ 30 lakhs respectively. During FY 2025-26, he made deposits of ₹ 40 lakhs into SBI, ₹ 25 lakhs into HDFC, and ₹ 75 lakhs in Axis Bank account.

(iv) Mr. Kamal, a 50-year-old who has consistently filed his income tax returns up to AY 2025-26, withdrew cash amounting to ₹ 1,20,00,000 from his HDFC Bank savings account during FY 2025-26. **(4 Marks)**

4. (a) Mr. Sharma, a resident individual, has provided the following details regarding his incomes and losses for the F.Y. 2025-26:

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**
Computed Income from Salary	27,40,000
Long term capital loss arising from the sale of Tech Corp Inc. equity shares (STT was paid upon both acquisition and sale)	(1,25,000)
Income derived from a let out property situated in Jaipur	5,50,000
Loss incurred from a let out property situated in Agra	(3,75,000)
Interest pertaining to a self-acquired property located in Bangalore	(1,50,000)
Net winnings generated from online gaming (amount is net of TDS)	35,000
Profits and gains derived from a manufacturing business (after deduction of normal depreciation amounting to ₹ 2,00,000 and additional depreciation amounting to ₹ 50,000)	36,86,000

Additional information pertaining to unabsorbed depreciation and losses from the preceding A.Y. 2025-26 is provided below:

Particulars	**Amount (₹)**
Business loss from the manufacturing business	(5,35,000)
Normal depreciation that remains unabsorbed	(2,10,000)

Loss incurred from the activity of owning and maintaining racehorses	(1,50,000)
Loss from let-out property situated in Agra	(2,10,000)

Mr. Sharma furnished his return of income for the A.Y. 2025-26 on 28.7.2025, choosing to be taxed under section 115BAC.

You are required to calculate Mr. Sharma's Gross Total Income for the A.Y. 2026-27. Also, determine the amount of any loss that is eligible to be carried forward. **(6 Marks)**

(b) Examine the applicability of Tax Deduction at Source (TDS) or Tax Collection at Source (TCS) under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961, for the A.Y. 2026-27 in the following independent scenarios:

(i) Mr. Singh, a resident Indian, is in retail business and his turnover for F.Y.2024-25 was ₹ 12 crores. He regularly purchases goods from another resident, Mr. Sabharwal, a wholesaler, and the aggregate payments during the F.Y.2025-26 was ₹ 95 lakh (₹ 20 lakh on 1.6.2025, ₹ 25 lakh on 12.8.2025, ₹ 22 lakh on 23.11.2025 and ₹ 28 lakh on 25.3.2026). Assume that the said amounts were credited to Mr. Sabharwal's account in the books of Mr. Singh on the same date.

(ii) On 1.11.2025, Mr. Karthik made a payment of ₹ 12 lakhs to M/s. Global Travels for a one-week holiday package to Dubai, intended for his family (which includes his wife and 22-year-old twin children) during the final week of November. Furthermore, on 28.3.2026, Mr. Karthik under the Liberalised Remittance Scheme (LRS) to remitted ₹ 10 lakhs from his personal savings *via* State Bank of India. This remittance was a 50th birthday gift for his sister, who currently resides in Paris. **(4 Marks)**

OR

(b) Ms. Pooja, a resident of India aged 34 years, failed to file her return of income for the A.Y. 2024-25 and 2025-26. She provides the following details corresponding to each A.Y.:

A.Y. 2024-25

(i) Computed Tax liability (without TDS) on Ms. Pooja's total income: ₹ 5,60,000

(ii) Total TDS deducted: ₹ 10,00,000

A.Y. 2025-26

(i) Computed Tax liability (before TDS, Self assessment tax and Interest) on Ms. Pooja's total income: ₹ 6,30,000

(ii) Total TDS deducted: ₹ 2,00,000

(iii) Applicable Interest payable under sections 234A, 234B, and 234C (calculated up to 31st May 2026): ₹ 90,000

(iv) Self-assessment tax deposited: ₹ 1,00,000

She consults you to file an updated return under section 139(8A) on 28.5.2026. You are required to advise her regarding the specific years for which she is eligible to file an updated return and calculate the amount of tax required to be paid. **(4 Marks)**

SECTION B – GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (50 MARKS)

QUESTIONS

(i) Working Notes should form part of the answers. However, in answers to Questions in Division A, working notes are not required.

(ii) Wherever necessary, suitable assumptions may be made by the candidates and disclosed by way of notes.

(iii) All questions in Section B should be answered on the basis of position of GST law as amended by the Finance Act 2025 and significant notifications and circulars, which have become effective upto 28.02.2026.

Division A - Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)

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.

Total Marks: 15 Marks

Case Scenario

Ms. Priyanka Nair of Karnataka, unregistered under GST, is engaged in supplying taxable goods and services within Karnataka. In beginning of April, she rents out a shop owned by her to Reliance Retail Ltd. (a company registered under regular scheme under GST) for commercial use. She also rents out her residential flat to Ronn Traders Pvt. Ltd. (a registered company), which uses it to provide residential accommodation to its manager.

In the month of May, since her turnover exceeded the threshold limit, she obtained registration under GST in the name of Priyanka & Co., a proprietorship concern, in the State of Karnataka.

During the month of September, following transactions were undertaken:

- Supplied taxable goods to unregistered buyers for ₹ 30,000.
- Priyanka & Co. provided local delivery services worth ₹ 2,00,000 through electronic commerce operator, Rideasy.
- Priyanka & Co. sold the shop, earlier rented to Reliance Retail Ltd., for ₹ 12,40,000.
- Priyanka & Co. paid ₹ 12,000 towards rent to the Local Municipal Corporation for a shop taken on rent at a bus terminal in Karnataka.

- Ms. Priyanka purchases a family floater life insurance policy from Jeevan Raksha Life Insurance Company. Maharashtra, for a premium of ₹ 2,00,000, covering herself, his wife and two dependent children. Premium is paid from the bank account of the proprietorship firm.
- Priyanka & Co. availed services of a works contractor (registered in Karnataka) for repair of its office building in Karnataka worth ₹ 1,00,000. The firm booked such expenditure in its profit and loss account.

Additional information:

1. In the month of October, Priyanka & Co. paid ₹ 30,000 as agency commission to Mr. Radheyshyam, del-credere agent (DCA) of Priyanka & Co. who has also guaranteed the realization of payments from customers. The commission paid to Mr. Radheysham was in respect of a supply of goods made by Mr. Radheyshyam in August in his DCA capacity worth ₹ 2,80,000 to the customers and earned an interest of ₹ 20,000 from the said customers.
2. In October, Priyanka & Co., a GST-registered proprietorship concern in Karnataka, enters into a contract with Multiplex Marvels Pvt. Ltd. to provide annual maintenance services for HVAC systems installed in its cinema halls on a monthly basis. As per the contract, Multiplex Marvels Pvt. Ltd. is obligated to make payment for services rendered in a particular month by the 15th of the following month. For services rendered in November, Priyanka & Co. raised the invoice on 12th December and received payment on 10th December. Services were provided on 30th November.

All the amounts given above are exclusive of tax, wherever applicable.

Applicable rates of GST for goods and services are 9%, 9% and 18% for CGST, SGST and IGST respectively. Subject to the information given above, conditions for availing ITC are complied with.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to Q. Nos. 9 to 14 below carrying 2 marks each:

9. GST on the shop and residential flat rented out by Ms. Priyanka Nair is payable by ____________ and _______________.

    (a) Reliance Retail Ltd.; Ronn Traders Pvt. Ltd.

    (b) Ms. Priyanka Nair; Ronn Traders Pvt. Ltd.

    (c) Reliance Retail Ltd.; Ms. Priyanka Nair

    (d) Ms. Priyanka Nair; Ms. Priyanka Nair

10. The value of supply of goods by Mr. Radheyshyam to the customers is ________and value of supply of agency services by Mr. Radheyshyam to Priyanka & Co. is ____________.

(a) ₹ 2,80,000; ₹ 30,000

(b) ₹ 20,000; Nil

(c) ₹ 3,00,000; ₹ 30,000

(d) ₹ 20,000; ₹ 30,000

11. ______________is liable to collect and deposit GST on the local delivery services provided by Priyanka & Co. through electronic commerce operator, Rideasy.

(a) Priyanka & Co. since it is registered under GST

(b) Rideasy, the Electronic Commerce Operator, in terms of section 9(5) of the CGST Act, 2017

(c) Both Priyanka & Co. and Rideasy jointly

(d) GST is not payablle as local delivery services provided through electronic commerce operator are exempt from GST

12. Compute taxable value of supply made by Priyanka & Co. in the month of September.

(a) ₹ 2,30,000

(b) ₹ 30,000

(c) ₹ 14,70,000

(d) ₹ 12,70,000

13. Determine the amount of Input Tax Credit (ITC) that Priyanka & Co. can avail in the month of September.

(a) Nil

(b) CGST - ₹ 10,080; SGST - ₹ 10,080

(c) CGST - ₹ 1,080; SGST - ₹ 1,080 and IGST – ₹18,000

(d) IGST - ₹ 38,160

14. What is the time of supply of services rendered by Priyanka & Co. Multiplex Marvels Pvt. Ltd.?

(a) 20th December

(b) 12th December

(c) 10th December

(d) 30th November

15. Cipla Builders received ₹1.20 lakh per unit before the completion certificate and ₹ 50 lakh after it, in respect of an apartment in a residential complex. Which of the following statements is correct? Choose the most appropriate option.

(a) The entire contract is supply of service under GST.

(b The contract of value ₹ 1.20 lakh is supply of service; ₹ 50 lakh is not a supply under GST being sale of building.

(c) The entire contract is not a supply under GST being sale of building.

(d) The entire contract is supply of goods under GST. **(2 Marks)**

16. Mangalam Agencies issued an invoice charging CGST ₹ 9,000 and SGST ₹ 9,000. Subsequently, it discovered that the applicable rate was lower and correct tax should be CGST ₹ 7,500 and SGST ₹ 7,500. Mangalam Agencies should issue ___________ for excess tax charged.

(a) Debit note

(b) Revised tax invoice

(c) Credit note

(d) Refund voucher **(1 Mark)**

Division B - Descriptive Questions

Question No. 1 is compulsory.

Attempt any two questions out of remaining three questions.

Total Marks:35 Marks

5. (a) M/s Rudra & Co., a partnership firm, registered supplier under GST in Bengaluru (Karnataka State), has provided the following information for the month of October:

S. No.	Details of transactions	Amount (₹)
(i)	Intra-State taxable supply of Direct Selling Agent (DSA) service to public sector bank.	2,50,000
(ii)	Rent paid to a residential dwelling taken for running an office for providing DSA services Owner of the residential property was not registered under GST (Intra-State supply).	25,000
(iii)	Purchased a car for the official use of managing partners of the firm for business use (Inter-State purchase).	9,00,000
(iv)	Availed Information Technology services for its business from partner's friend Mr Subroto from Melbourne, Australia. Mr. Subroto refused to take any consideration. Open Market value of said service was ₹ 1,25,000. (Inter-State transaction)	Nil
(v)	Provided training and performance appraisal services in a convention centre in Bengaluru to following persons: (a) Fabor Private Limited, a registered supplier in the State of Kerala (b) Dhruv Enterprises, a proprietorship concern of Rajasthan, which was not registered under GST	 3,00,000 1,00,000

Note:

(i) Rates of CGST, SGST and IGST are 9%, 9% and 18% respectively.

(ii) All the amounts given above are exclusive of taxes.

(iii) All the conditions necessary for availing the ITC have been fulfilled.

(iv) There was no opening balance of any input tax credit.

(v) The turnover of M/s Rudra & Co was ₹ 2 crore in the previous financial year.

Compute the net GST payable in cash, by M/s Rudra & Co. for the month of October. Correct legal provisions should form part of your answer. **(10 Marks)**

(b) Determine the taxability or otherwise of the following services provided by Indian Railways:

S.No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
(i)	Cloak room services provided to passengers	20,00,000
(ii)	Service of transportation of passengers in second class	20,00,000
(iii)	Platform tickets sold to passengers	50,00,000
(iv)	Renting of warehouse located in Bengaluru railway station to Paras Traders, registered in Chennai	1,50,000
(v)	Service of transportation of passengers in air-conditioned coaches	10,00,000

(5 Marks)

6. (a) Girdhar Gopal boards a train at Chennai, scheduled to travel to Kolkata. During the journey, the pantry car sells him a packaged sandwich (taken on board at Vijaywada, Andhra Pradesh) and the on-board Wi-Fi service provider charges him separately for internet access during the trip.

Determine the place of supply of:

(i) the packaged sandwich and

(ii) the Wi-Fi service. **(3 Marks)**

(b) Mizu Electronics Ltd., registered under GST in Andhra Pradesh enters into a contract to supply air-conditioners to Keyan Wind Farms Ltd., registered under GST in Karnataka and to install the same at its site, which is located in Tamil Nadu. Determine the place of supply of the air-conditioners. **(2 Marks)**

(c) Examine whether GST is exempted in the following independent cases of supply of services:

(i) Griffen Facilities provided civil maintenance services for the upkeep of the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) head office building. Value of supply of goods constitutes 20% while providing such maintenance services.

(ii) M/s Balbeer Associates, a firm of advocates, provides legal services to the State Government for representation in the High Court.

(iii) Angela Mall, Noida provides services by way of vehicle parking to general public in the basement of mall.

(iv) Service provided by a private transport operator to Greenwell Boys Higher Secondary School by way of transportation of students to and from the school. **(5 Marks)**

7. (a) Mr. Dhaniram proprietor of M/s. Dhaniram Kirana Stores is registered as a composition dealer in the Jodhpur district of Rajasthan. He has not furnished the statement for payment of self-assessment tax in the form GST CMP-08 for two consecutive quarters. He placed an order for purchase of taxable goods worth ₹ 5,50,000 with M/s. Bob & Sons (a partnership firm), a registered dealer in the Bikaner district of Rajasthan. M/s. Bob & Sons has been regularly filing its GST returns. M/s. Bob & Sons wants to generate E-way bill with respect to intra- State supply to be made to M/s. Dhaniram Kirana Stores. Whether M/s. Bob & Sons is allowed to generate E-way bill as per the provisions of CGST Act, 2017? Answer with proper reasoning. **(5 Marks)**

(b) Mr. Dharam provides the following information regarding his tax & other liabilities under GST law as per Electronic Liability Register:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹)
1.	Tax due for the month of May	25,000
2.	Interest due for the month of May	2,000
3.	Penalty due for the month of May	3,000
4	Tax due for the month of June	35,000
5.	Liability arising out of demand notice u/s 74A	48,000

Mr. Dharam wants to clear his liability of demand notice under section 74A first.

Discuss the provision of order of discharge of GST liability u/s 49(8) of the CGST Act & advice to Mr. Dharam. **(5 Marks)**

8. (a) Examine the implications of GST on supply of food and beverages at cinema halls.

(5 Marks)

OR

(a) Examine the implications of GST on payment of honorarium to the Guest Anchors.

(5 Marks)

(b) Briefly explain the manner of dealing with difference in ITC available in auto-generated statement containing the details of ITC and that availed in return prescribed in terms of rule 88D of the CGST Rules, 2017. **(5 Marks)**