

LLB
FOURTH SEMESTER
PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW
LLB - 404 [REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET
A

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. In India the system of direct taxation was in force in one form or another from _____, which references was in Manu Smriti Arthasastra.
 - a. Ancient Era
 - b. Medieval Era
 - c. Modern Era
 - d. None of the above
2. The term "Tax" is derived from the _____ words.
 - a. German
 - b. Latin
 - c. French
 - d. Spanish
3. Taxes are _____ payments to Government without expectation of definite return or benefit to the taxpayer.
 - a. Optional
 - b. Optional cum compulsory
 - c. Compulsory
 - d. None of the above
4. The first Income Tax was introduced by _____ who became (British) India's first finance member.
 - a. Manmohan Singh
 - b. Pranab Mukherjee
 - c. Nirmala Sitharam
 - d. James Wilson
5. First Income Tax Act came in force on _____ 1860 with the approval of the Governor General.
 - a. 24th July
 - b. 25th April
 - c. 24th March
 - d. 25th August
6. Which Section defines the term "Income"
 - a. 2(24)
 - b. 2
 - c. 24
 - d. 2(25)
7. "_____" means the financial year immediately preceding the assessment year.
 - a. Last to last year
 - b. Previous year
 - c. Coming year
 - d. Current year
8. "_____" means the period of twelve months commencing on the 1st day of April every year.
 - a. Financial Year(FY)
 - b. Calendar Year(CY)
 - c. Assessment Year(AY)
 - d. None of the above

9. Receipt which are non-recurring by nature and whose benefits is enjoyed over a long period are called____?
 - a. Credit card
 - b. Cash Memo
 - c. Revenue Receipt
 - d. Capital Receipt
10. Receipt which are recurring by nature and which are available for meeting all day to day expenses of a business concern are known as____?
 - a. Revenue Receipt
 - b. Cash Memo
 - c. Debit Card
 - d. Capital Receipt
11. Which of the following situations would trigger clubbing provisions for income tax purpose?
 - a. Gifts received from relatives.
 - b. Interest earned on investments made by spouse.
 - c. Salary earned by a minor child for services rendered .
 - d. Rental income from a property owned by spouse.
12. What does" set off and carry forward of losses" refer to in tax matters?
 - a. The process of deducting losses from one source of income against gains from another source within the same financial year.
 - b. The utilization of losses incurred in one financial year against gains in subsequent years.
 - c. The transfer of losses to a different taxpayer for tax purposes.
 - d. The adjustment of losses against tax liabilities without carrying them forward.
13. What does TDS stand for in the context of the Income Tax Act ,1961?
 - a. Tax Deduction Scheme.
 - b. Tax Deduction at Source.
 - c. Tax Deferral System
 - d. Tax Depreciation System.
14. Which of the following is not an income tax authority under the Income Tax Act?
 - a. Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals).
 - b. Principal Commissioner of Income Tax.
 - c. Deputy Commissioner of Police.
 - d. Assessing Officer.
15. What is the due date for paying self-assessment tax for individual taxpayers in India?
 - a. 1st July of the assessment year.
 - b. 31st March of the assessment year.
 - c. 30th June of the assessment year.
 - d. 31stDecember of the assessment year.
16. What does GST stand for?
 - a. Goods and State Tax.
 - b. Goods and Sales Tax.
 - c. General Sales Tax.
 - d. Goods and ServicesTax.
17. Which of the following best defines double taxation?
 - a. Taxation of the same income by two or more countries.
 - b. Tax evasion through offshore accounts.
 - c. Taxation of different types of income by a single country.
 - d. Taxation of income only in the taxpayer's home country.

18. Transfer pricing refers to ____?
- a. The price at which goods or services are sold between related parties.
 - b. The price at which goods are sold in international markets.
 - c. The cost of transferring funds between different countries
 - d. The price set by the World Trade Organization for cross-border transactions.
19. How does GST help in curbing black money?
- a. By promoting transparency in transaction.
 - b. By reducing the number of taxpayers
 - c. By increasing tax rates.
 - d. By implementing stricter penalties.
20. Which authority is responsible for detecting and preventing black money under GST?
- a. Income Tax Department.
 - b. Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC)
 - c. Enforcement Directorate.
 - d. Reserve Bank of India.

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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What does the term "Tax" means? Explain in detail the various characteristic or elements of taxes under the taxation laws ? 2+8=10
2. Explain in detail about the income which do not form part of total income under Income Tax Act , 1961? 10
3. Under the GST regime, tax payers are subject to various liabilities. Describe in detail the various liabilities? 10
4. Define the term 'GST Council'? Explain in detail the composition, functions and its role in administration and evolution of the GST regime in India, contributing to its effectiveness and efficiency? 2+8=10
5. Under the GST regime, the supply of goods refers to any transfer of goods by one person to another in the course of business or consideration. Elaborate the various key points about the supply of goods under GST? 10
6. What does Transfer Pricing refers to? Explain about the TDS rates under Double Taxation Avoidance agreements (DTAA) on various types of income under International Taxation ? 2+8=10
7. Explain in detail the various steps related to GST registration procedure ? 10
8. Write short notes on - 5+5=10
 - a. Undisclosed foreign Income and Assets.
 - b. Define the term 'Black Money'. Is there any law to convert black money into White?

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