K23U 2296

Reg. No. :

Name :

V Semester B.Com. Degree (C.B.C.S.S. – O.B.E. – Regular/ Supplementary/ Improvement) Examination, November 2023 (2019 – 2021 Admissions) Core Course (Finance – III) 5B11 COM : GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 40

SECTION - A

(Very Short Answer)

Answer any six questions from the following. Each question carries one mark.

- 1. Define GST.
- 2. What are 'Zero-rated Goods' ?
- 3. What is a 'Credit Note' ?
- 4. The executives of Infosys Ltd., Kolkata (GST Registered) are given 1 week of training in Mumbai by TCS Ltd., Bangalore; for a sum of ₹ 15 lakhs. Payment is given at Chennai. Where is the place of supply of services ?
- 5. Define 'Input-Tax Credit'.
- 6. What is meant by 'Deemed Supply' ?
- 7. Who is a 'Casual Taxable Person' ?
- A laptop is supplied receiving ₹ 30,000 and a mobile phone worth ₹ 20,000. Compute the value of supply. (6×1=6)

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SECTION – B (Short Essay)

Answer any six questions. Each question carries three marks.

9. Who are the persons not liable to be getting registered under the GST Law ?

10. Trace the history of GST in India.

- Galaxy Ltd. situated in Mumbai has bought raw materials within the state for ₹ 60,000. If goods are sold for ₹ 1,50,000; then calculate the net GST payable. (Assume that CGST is 5% and SGST is 5%).
- 12. Examine the functions of the GST council.
- 13. On what grounds does registration under the GST Act get canceled ?
- 14. Distinguish between the old indirect tax system and the GST system.
- 15. Differentiate between composite supply and mixed supply.
- 16. Discuss the benefits of the GST registration.

 $(6 \times 3 = 18)$

SECTION – C (Long Essay)

Answer any two questions. Each question carries eight marks.

- "The advent of GST evidenced the stepping stone towards the slogan, ONE NATION, ONE TAX, ONE MARKET". Critically analyse the strengths and weaknesses of the GST framework in India.
- Who is liable to be getting registered under the GST Law ? Examine the procedure.
- Give a list of different taxes subsumed and not subsumed under the GST in India. (2×8=16)