



*Yogoda Satsanga Mahavidyalaya*

(Established in 1967)

NAAC Accredited B++ (CGPA 2.89)

Affiliated to Ranchi University & registered under 2 (F) & 12 (B) of UGC Act



## **BBA SEMESTER -6**

### **PAPER NAME- TAX PLANNING**

#### **PAPER CODE DSE-3A(Finance Specialization)**

#### **Short Answer Questions. (5 Marks)**

- 1) What is tax planning?
- 2) Why is tax planning important for individuals and businesses?
- 3) What are the key objectives of tax planning?
- 4) Name two common types of taxes individuals and businesses may need to plan for.
- 5) What is the difference between tax avoidance and tax evasion?
- 6) Name one tax-saving investment option available to individuals.
- 7) Briefly explain the concept of tax deductions.
- 8) What is the significance of understanding tax laws and regulations in tax planning?
- 9) What are the laws under sections 80C to 80U.
- 10) What is the role of timing in tax planning?
- 11) How can tax planning be used to minimize tax liabilities while staying compliant with act?
- 12) What is tax and why is tax levied and collected?
- 13) Discuss Casual Income.
- 14) What are the differences between Total Income and Taxable Income?
- 15) Write short notes on:
  - a) Person
  - b. Assessment year

#### **Long answer questions. (15 marks)**

- 1) What are the various slabs of Income tax under different age groups?
- 2) Discuss the various heads of income needed to find out the taxable income?
- 3) Does the tax liability of an individual get affected due to his residential status? If yes, explain.
- 4) Discuss the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961 regarding determination of residential status of an assessee.
- 5) How is tax computed under the head Salary? Explain with an example.
- 6) What are the objectives and types of GST?
- 7) Define the term capital asset. State the items which are not included therein for capital gains purposes.
- 8) What is surcharge? Explain in detail.
- 9) Explain the types of PF.
- 10) What is casual income? Explain with an example.
- 11) If an individual's net taxable income after deductions is Rs. 80,000 and they have already paid \$10,000 in taxes through TDS (Tax Deducted at Source), what is their income tax payable or refundable?



- 12) If an employee's gross annual salary is Rs.70,000 and they have deductions such as HRA (House Rent Allowance) of Rs.10,000 and standard deductions of Rs.5,000. What is their taxable income?
- 13) Calculate the salary of an employee including various components such as basic salary, allowances, and deductions with the following details for an employee:  
Basic Salary: Rs.50,000 per month  
House Rent Allowance (HRA): 40% of Basic Salary  
Conveyance Allowance: Rs. 3,000 per month  
Provident Fund (PF) Contribution: 12% of Basic Salary  
Professional Tax: Rs. 200 per month  
Calculate the gross salary, deductions, and net salary.
- 14) Indicate whether the following acts can be considered as tax evasion/tax avoidance or otherwise:
- Samarth deposits Rs. 65,000 in the term deposit of 5 years with the Post Office to avail tax deduction under section 80C. Assuming Mr. Samarth does not opt for concessional tax regime u/s 115BAC of the Income tax Act, 1961.
  - Sushil is using a motor car for his personal purposes, but charges as business expenditure.
  - PQR industries Ltd installed an air-conditioner costing Rs. 75,000 at the residence of a director as per terms of his appointment but treats it as fitted in quality control section in the factory. This is with the objective to treat it as plant for the purpose of computing depreciation.
  - SQL limited maintains a register of tax deduction at source affected by it to enable timely compliance.
  - R. Ltd issues a credit note for Rs.90,000 for brokerage payable to Suresh who is son of R, managing director of the company. The purpose is to increase his total income from Rs.1,60,000 to Rs.2,50,000 and reduce it's income correspondingly.
- 15) Calculate exempted amount and taxable H.R.A.  
Mr.Abhinandan is employed in a company at Delhi. Salary Rs. 8,400 p.m.; D.A. Rs. 2,500 p.m.; H.R.A. Rs. 1,100 p.m.; rent paid by the employee for residential accommodation Rs. 1,800 p.m. The employee has residential house in Noida.