

MOCK TEST 4

MCQS ON CASE SCENARIOS

(Full Syllabus)

Time allowed : 1 Hours

Total Marks: 90

All 9 Questions are Compulsory and each question contains 10 marks each. Students simply mention answer and detailed calculation is not required.

Question 1. Mr. Rajesh gifted ₹ 15 lakhs to his wife, Raavi on her birthday on, 23rd February, 2020. Raavi lent ₹ 6,00,000 out of the gifted amount to Karuna on 1st April, 2020 for six months on which she received interest of ₹ 30,000. The said sum of ₹ 30,000 was invested in shares of a listed company on 18th October, 2020, which were sold for ₹ 66,000 on 25th March, 2021. Securities transactions tax was paid on purchase and sale of such shares. The balance amount of gift was invested on 1st April 2020, as capital by Raavi in her new business. She suffered loss of ₹ 22,000 in the business in Financial Year 2020-21. Raavi is working with a Private company as sales executive at a salary of ₹ 62,000 p.m. She paid ₹ 3,500 p.m towards tuition fees for her daughter Riya studying in St. Thomas School, Mumbai.

Rajesh is working with an MNC on a monthly salary of ₹ 64,000. He has gifted ₹ 1,25,000 to Riya on her 13th Birthday. This amount is deposited as 2 years term deposits with SBI bank in her name. On which interest of ₹ 11,500 is earned during the previous year 2020-21. Both Mr. Rajesh and Mrs. Raavi opt to pay tax under section 115BAC.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

1.1. In whose hands, the interest income received from Karuna and interest on fixed deposits in the name of Riya would be included?

- (a) both interest income to be included in the hands of Mr. Rajesh
- (b) both interest income to be included in the hands of Mrs. Raavi
- (c) interest income from Karuna to be included in the hands of Mrs. Raavi and interest on two years terms deposits to be included in the hands of Mr. Rajesh.
- (d) interest income from Karuna to be included in the hands of Mr. Rajesh and interest on two years terms deposits to be included in the hands of Mrs. Raavi.

1.2. In whose hand's loss from business and capital gains would be included in Assessment Year 2021-22? Assume that capital invested in the business was entirely out of the funds gifted by her husband.

- (a) Both loss from business and capital gains would be included in the hands of Mr. Rajesh
- (b) Both loss from business and capital gains would be included in the hands of Mrs. Raavi

(c) Loss from business included in the hands of Mr. Rajesh and capital gains included in the hands of Mrs. Raavi

(d) Loss from business included in the hands of Mrs. Raavi and capital gains included in the hands of Mr. Rajesh

1.3. What would be the total income of Mrs. Raavi for the previous year 2020-21?

(a) ₹ 6,88,000

(b) ₹ 7,80,000

(c) ₹ 7,91,500

(d) ₹ 7,90,000

1.4. What would be total income of Mr. Rajesh for the previous year 2020-21?

(a) ₹ 7,76,000

(b) ₹ 8,09,500

(b) ₹ 8,08,000

(c) ₹ 7,98,000

Question 2. Miss Hetal transferred to his husband Mr. Hemant, a residential property worth ₹ 45 lakhs located in Nagpur without any consideration. The expected rent of such property is ₹ 5 lakhs. Municipal tax of ₹ 5,000 paid for this property during the previous year 2020-21. Miss Hetal has three residential properties in Mumbai. The expected rent from the 3 properties situated in Mumbai is ₹ 10 lakhs, ₹ 11 lakhs and ₹ 12 lakhs respectively. She purchased the properties out of her own funds. Municipal taxes due are ₹ 15,000, ₹ 20,000 and ₹ 25,000. The same have, however, not been paid this year in respect of the three properties. The expected rent is lesser than the standard rent in case of all the aforementioned properties. Miss Hetal does not have any income from any other source.

Miss Hetal's father, aged 58 years had capital gains of ₹ 5 crores from sale of house property. He reinvested the proceeds from sale in another residential house of ₹ 4.98 crores and the remaining sale proceeds were deposited in his savings bank account. He has paid ₹ 1,50,000 towards LIC premium. He has no other source of income.

Miss Hetal's grandfather is aged 81 years and has interest income on fixed deposits of ₹ 6 lakhs. He has to fly to USA for his treatment of cancer on 31st July, 2021 and his return of income is not filed before his flying to USA.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

2.1. What is the amount of income liable to be taxed in the hands of Miss Hetal under the head "Income from House Property" for A.Y.2021-22?

(a) ₹ 7,00,000

(b) ₹ 10,46,500

(c) ₹ 10,50,000

(d) ₹ 13,76,500

2.2. What would be tax liability of Miss Hetal for the assessment year 2021-22? Compute in a manner so that her tax liability is minimum.

- (a) ₹ 66,300
- (b) ₹ 88,400
- (c) ₹ 87,670
- (d) ₹ 1,31,510

2.3. Is Hetal's father required to furnish return of income in India for the A.Y.2021-22?

- (a) No, he is not required, since his income does not exceed basic exemption limit
- (b) Yes, he is required to furnish return of income on or before 31st July,2021
- (c) Yes, he is required to furnish return of income on or before 30th September, 2021
- (d) Yes, he is required to furnish return of income on or before 31st October, 2021

2.4. Is Miss Hetal's grandfather required to pay advance tax during the previous year 2020-21?

- (a) No, he is not required to pay advance tax, since he is a senior citizen
- (b) Yes, he is required to pay advance tax, since his tax liability exceeds ₹ 10,000
- (c) No, he is not required to pay advance tax, since he is a senior citizen and he is not having any income under the head "Profits and gains from business or profession"
- (d) Yes, he is required to pay advance tax, since his total income exceeds basic exemption limit of ₹ 5,00,000

Question 3. Ms. Chanchal, aged 45, provides the following data of her gross receipts for the financial year 2019-20 and 2020-21. She is engaged in agency business along with providing services as tarot card reader.

F.Y	Receipt from business (₹)	Receipt from profession (₹)	Total Gross Receipt (₹)
2019-20	1,05,00,000	47,00,000	1,52,00,000
2020-21	98,00,000	49,00,000	1,47,00,000

She paid an amount of ₹ 12,00,000 to a contractor for polishing her old furniture in her self-occupied residential house property on 12.04.2020. Further on 05.06.2020, she has taken services from renowned interior designer for the same residential house property for which she paid ₹ 2,50,000.

Further, on 28.05.2020 she sold one commercial property for ₹ 50,00,000. The stamp duty value on the date of registration is ₹ 58,00,000. The value adopted for stamp duty was ₹ 54,00,000 on the date of agreement (part payment by account payee cheque was received on the date of agreement). It was purchased for ₹ 40,00,000

on 28.06.2018. (Cost Inflation Index for F.Y. 2020-21: 301, F.Y. 2018-19: 280).

The brought forward long-term capital loss from unlisted shares of F.Y. 2019-20 is ₹ 5,50,000.

During the year, Ms. Chanchal incurred a loss of ₹ 70,00,000 while trading in the agricultural commodity derivatives (no CTT paid).

Ms. Chanchal does not want to opt for the new tax regime available under section 115BAC for A.Y. 2021-22.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions: -

3.1. Is Ms. Chanchal liable to tax audit under the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the P.Y. 2020-21?

- (a) Yes, as the total gross receipts exceeds ₹ 1,00,00,000

(b) No, as the gross receipts from business or profession are below the specified threshold limits.

(c) Yes, as the gross receipts from business exceeds ₹ 50,00,000

(d) Yes, as the gross receipts from profession exceeds ₹ 25,00,000

3.2. With respect to payment made to contractor and to the interior designer during the P.Y. 2020-21, Ms. Chanchal consulted various persons and they have the following views -

(i) She is required to deduct tax at source under section 194C and 194J, since her turnover from business for the previous year 2019-20 exceeds ₹ 1,00,00,000

(ii) She is required to deduct tax at source under section 194M on both the payments

(iii) She is not required to deduct tax at source neither under section 194C nor under section 194J, since such amounts are paid for personal purposes

(iv) She is not required to deduct tax at source under section 194M, since payment to each individual does not exceed ₹ 50,00,000

Which views are correct?

(a) (iii) and (iv) views are correct

(b) (i) view is correct

(c) (c) (ii) view is correct

(d) (d) (i) and (iv) views are correct

3.3. What is the amount and nature of Capital gain chargeable to tax in the hands of Ms. Chanchal?

(a) ₹ 14,00,000 and Short-term capital gain.

(b) ₹ 10,00,000 and Short-term capital gain.

(c) ₹ 11,00,000 and Long-term capital gain.

(d) ₹ 7,00,000 and Long-term capital gain.

3.4. What is the amount of losses which can be carried forward to A.Y. 2022-23, assuming that business income is ₹ 45,00,000 and income from profession is ₹ 25,00,000 for the P.Y. 2020-21?

(a) ₹ 5,50,000 under section 74

(b) ₹ 70,00,000 under section 73

(c) ₹ No loss is required to be carried forward, since brought forward loss and current year loss are set-off against current years income

(d) ₹ 5,50,000 under section 74 and ₹ 70,00,000 under section 73

Question 4. Mr. Abhishek Seth, aged 42 years, is working as a CEO of Soil Limited. He provides you the following information for preparation and filing of his income-tax return for the year ended 31 March 2021:

- Salary, allowances and perquisites from Soil Limited - ₹ 1,35,00,000
- Dividend from ABC Ltd. which was declared in February, 2020 and received in April, 2020 - ₹ 4,55,000
- Dividend from PRQ Ltd. declared and received in July, 2020 - ₹ 5,90,000 (Gross)
- Interest income on saving bank account in SBI – ₹ 24,530
- Long term capital gains on transfer of residential house in Mumbai on 15th December, 2020 - ₹ 1,73,540

- Short term capital gain on transfer of listed equity shares (STT paid both at the time of transfer and acquisition) of Ind Ltd. - ₹ 73,00,000

He also furnished the following details of investment/ payments made by him during the P.Y. 2020-21:

- (a) Three-year post office time deposit - ₹ 25,000
- (b) Contribution to PPF - ₹ 35,000
- (c) Tuition fees of three children in Bharti Sr. Sec. School in Delhi - Rs 20,000 per annum per children
- (d) Subscription to NHAI redeemable bonds after 5 years on 16th March, 2021- ₹ 2,00,000.

Further, his son Mr. Dhaval, aged 15 years, has also earned the following income:

- (a) Income from a quiz competition - ₹ 25,000
- (b) Interest on bank fixed deposit - ₹ 9,500

Mr. Abhishek does not want to opt for the provision of section 115BAC.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:-

4.1 What is the quantum of income of Mr. Dhaval which is to be clubbed with income of Mr. Abhishek, if any, assuming that income of Mr. Abhishek is greater than the income of his spouse?

- (a) ₹ 34,500
- (b) ₹ 8,000
- (c) ₹ 33,000
- (d) ₹ 9,500

4.2. What is the gross total income of Mr. Abhishek for A.Y. 2021-22?

- (a) ₹ 2,13,72,530
- (b) ₹ 2,14,22,530
- (c) ₹ 2,13,64,530
- (d) ₹ 2,15,46,070

4.3. What is the amount of deduction allowable under section 80C to Mr. Abhishek?

- (a) ₹ 1,00,000
- (b) ₹ 1,20,000
- (c) ₹ 95,000
- (d) ₹ 75,000

4.4. What shall be the tax liability of Mr. Abhishek for A.Y. 2021-22?

- (a) ₹ 62,67,350
- (b) ₹ 61,04,100
- (c) ₹ 59,60,050
- (d) ₹ 61,45,610

Question 5. M/s Abhinav & sons, a sole proprietorship is engaged in the business of manufacturing pharmaceutical products and it had started its business on 20th June 2016. Tax head of M/s Abhinav & sons furnishes you the following particulars for the year ended 31 March 2021:

- Income under the head PGBP - ₹ 5,75,22,750
- Interest on fixed deposits credited and received on 30th April, 2020 (Gross) - ₹ 12,50,000
- Donation to PM Cares Fund - ₹ 2,50,000

M/s Abhinav & sons does not want to opt for the provisions of section 115BAC. It has employed total 150 employees during the P.Y. 2019-20 with an annual increment of 10% in their monthly emoluments. Details of the same are as under:

Date of joining	No. of employees	Employee category	Monthly emoluments per employee (₹)	Participate in recognized provident fund
1.5.2019	50	Regular	26,500	Yes
1.6.2019	65	Casual	23,000	No
1.7.2019	35	Regular	22,500	Yes

It has employed further 50 employees during the P.Y. 2020-21. Details of the same are as under:

Date of joining	No. of employees	Employee category	Monthly emoluments per employee (₹)	Participate in recognized provident fund
1.4.2020	20	Regular	21,000	Yes
1.8.2020	30	Regular	26,000	Yes

Emoluments to all the employees are being paid by way of account payee cheque only. No employees have left the job during P.Y. 2019-20 as well as during P.Y. 2020-21.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

5.1. What is the due date of filing of return of income of M/s Abhinav & sons for A.Y. 2021-22?

- (a) 31st July, 2021
- (b) 30th November, 2021
- (c) 30th September, 2021
- (d) 31st October, 2021

5.2. What shall be the amount of deduction available to M/s Abhinav & sons under section 80JJAA for A.Y. 2021-22?

- (a) Rs 36,38,250
- (b) Rs 15,12,000
- (c) Rs 46,30,500
- (d) Rs 33,84,000

5.3. What would be the total income of M/s Abhinav & sons for the A.Y. 2021-22?

- (a) ₹ 5,70,10,750
- (b) ₹ 5,48,84,500
- (c) ₹ 5,57,60,750

(d) ₹ 5,52,64,250

5.4. What would be the tax payable of M/s Abhinav & sons for the A.Y. 2021-22?

(a) ₹ 2,47,47,810

(b) ₹ 1,94,68,310

(c) ₹ 2,31,92,680

(d) ₹ 2,30,67,680

Question 6. Mr. X wanted to file his return of income for the previous year 2020-21. He required assistance for which he has approached you. He has shared the following details relevant to the P.Y. 2020-21.

Mr. X, owned a house property in Mumbai and the same was rented out for ₹ 70,000 p.m. He claims that this was the only income which he earned during the P.Y. 2020-21. However, when you had sought for his bank statement, you observed the following information additionally.

There is a credit for Rs 23,975/- towards income-tax refund which included ₹ 5,775 towards interest on income-tax refund. On 15th August, 2020, the bank statement showed a credit of ₹ 55,000 which he claimed to have received as a gift from his grandchildren on his 60th birthday. On further assessment you were able to understand that Mr. X and his wife had travelled to Australia during the P.Y. 2020-21 to spend some time with their daughter, who is staying in Australia, since her marriage. On scrutiny of their passport and relevant documents you conclude that they had left India on 27th September, 2020 and returned on 30th March, 2021. During the 4 years preceding previous year 2020- 21, both had stayed in India for 320 days. Prior to that, they had been staying only in India.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

6.1. What is the residential status of Mr. X for the P.Y. 2020-21?

(a) Resident and ordinarily resident

(b) Resident but not ordinarily resident

(c) Non-resident

(d) Deemed resident but not ordinarily resident

6.2. Mr. X requests you to compute his tax liability for the A.Y. 2021- 22 in a manner such that his tax liability is minimum. Accordingly, his tax liability would be

(a) ₹ 22,750

(b) ₹ 29,910

(c) ₹ 32,510

(d) ₹ 20,150

6.3. In continuation to question 21.2, what would be tax liability of Mr. X for the A.Y. 2021-22, if he had paid ₹ 1,00,000 towards life insurance premium for self?

(a) ₹ 20,150

(b) ₹ 29,910

(c) ₹ 10,400

(d) Nil

6.4. Mr. X had given the house property at Mumbai on rent to Mr. Y, a salaried employee. Is there any requirement to deduct tax at source on such rent by Mr. Y, if yes, what would be the amount of TDS to be deducted?

- (a) No, there is no requirement to deduct tax at source, since Mr. Y is a salaried employee
- (b) Yes, Mr. Y is required to deduct tax at source of ₹ 42,000
- (c) Yes, Mr. Y is required to deduct tax at source of ₹ 31,500
- (d) No, there is no requirement to deduct tax at source, since Mr. X is a non-resident

6.5. Which of the following statements is correct with respect to advance tax liability of Mr. X for P.Y. 2020-21?

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

Question 7. M . Seetha is a retired Government employee. She was born on 20.04.1943 in India. She is residing in Bangalore. She has stayed with her elder daughter M . Sakhshi from 4th April, 2020 to 18th December, 2020, who is residing in Singapore. She stayed in India for 360 days during the 4 previous years preceding the previous year 2020-21. During the previous year 2020-21, pension of ₹ 8,14,592 (Net of TDS) is credited in her account with State Bank of India, Town Hall Branch, Bangalore after deducting tax at source of ₹ 16,031. She received interest of ₹ 5,945 on her Saving A/c with SBI during the previous year 2020-21. She also received interest of ₹ 58,500 on Fixed Deposits in the month of April, 2020.

She has purchased two life insurance policies for her son Mr. Sohan and married daughter M . Shobha, the details of which are as follows:

Person insured	Policy Purchased on	Date of payment of premium	Sum Assured	Premium paid
Mr. Sohan (39 years old)	23.10.2020	23.10.2020	₹ 9,64,655	₹ 1,05,388
M . Shobha (41 years old)	17.10.2020	17.10.2020	₹ 2,00,000	₹ 20,000

She has taken a medical insurance for herself for which she paid an amount of ₹ 12,000 towards health insurance premium by A/c payee cheque. She incurred ₹ 6,500 towards preventive health check-up of herself and her husband in cash. She also incurred medical expenditure of ₹ 18,000 in cash in the month of January 2021 for her husband. In the month of March 2021, she incurred medical expenditure of ₹ 5,500 for herself, which is paid by account payee cheque. She has given a wristwatch of ₹ 6,000 on her husband's 80th birthday. Her husband is resident in India for the P.Y. 2020-21. M . Seetha does not opt to pay tax under section 115BAC.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:

7.1. What would be amount of deduction Chapter VI-A available to M . Seetha for the A.Y. 2021-22?

- (a) ₹ 1,39,410

(b) ₹ 1,43,465

(c) ₹ 1,48,333

(d) ₹ 1,88,333

7.2. What would be Gross total income of M . Seetha for the assessment year 2021-22?

(a) ₹ 9,01,570

(b) ₹ 8,51,570

(c) ₹ 8,45,070

(d) ₹ 8,35,540

7.3. What is amount of net tax payable/refundable of M . Seetha for the A.Y. 2021-22?

(a) ₹ 50,630

(b) ₹ 57,130

(c) ₹ 34,600

(d) ₹ 33,760

7.4. What would be total income of M . Seetha for the assessment year 2021-22, if she opts to pay tax under section 115BAC?

(a) ₹ 9,01,570

(b) ₹ 8,51,570

(c) ₹ 8,95,070

(d) ₹ 8,45,540

7.5. What is amount of net tax payable/refundable of M . Seetha for the A.Y. 2021-22, if she opts to pay tax under section 115BAC?

(a) ₹ 62,650

(b) ₹ 46,610

(c) ₹ 12,530

(d) ₹ 40,110

Question 8. Mr. Zukaro, aged 42 years, a Singapore citizen, visits India for business purpose on a regular basis. He was in India for the first time in the year 2016-17 for 270 days, in the year 2017-18 for 190 days, in the year 2018-19 for 145 days and in the year 2019-20 for 155 days. In the current financial year 2020-21, he along with his family had come to India on 10th August, 2020 for a pleasure trip. His family returned to Singapore on 31st August, 2020, however he stayed back to complete some business commitments and then returned to Singapore on 17th November, 2020.

Mr. Zukaro owns a manufacturing unit in Singapore. He basically comes to India for procurement of raw material. He has appointed Mr. Manish, as a dependent agent in Mumbai, who procures raw material from India and then exports it to Singapore to its manufacturing unit and then sells the finished product there. An income of ₹ 8,75,000 was received in Singapore out of this activity in the P.Y. 2020-21. He had purchased a

residential property for ₹ 17,50,000 in Indore in April 2017. On getting an attractive deal in November, 2020, he sold the property for ₹ 26,25,000. He also paid brokerage @2% on sales consideration.

Mr. Zukaro had also purchased an agricultural land in India and leased it out to a tenant. The tenant shares a portion of his agricultural income with Mr. Zukaro as a consideration for rent of land every year. The share in the income from the land for the previous year 2020-21 was ₹ 6,50,000.

Cost inflation index (CII) for the Financial Year (F.Y.) 2017-18 is 272; F.Y. 2020-21: 301

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:-

8.1. What is the Residential Status of Mr. Zukaro for the assessment year 2021-22?

- (a) Resident and ordinarily resident
- (b) Resident but not ordinarily resident
- (c) Non-resident
- (d) Deemed resident but not ordinarily resident

8.2. Assume for the purpose of answering this question only, that Mr. Zukaro is a non-resident in India for the P.Y. 2020-21, would income of ₹ 8,75,000 earned through activity of procuring raw material for manufacturing unit in Singapore be taxable in India?

- (a) Yes, since it is deemed to accrue or arise in India through a business connection in India
- (b) No, as it is confined to purchase of goods in India for further export and hence not an income deemed to accrue or arise in India
- (c) Yes, as business is controlled from India
- (d) No, as income is received outside India

8.3. Would income arising from transfer of residential property in Indore be chargeable to tax in India in the hands of Mr. Zukaro? If yes, compute the amount of capital gains chargeable to tax.

- (a) Yes, long term capital gain of ₹ 6,35,919 is chargeable to tax, since income is deemed to accrue or arise in India and hence taxable in his hands though he is non-resident in India
- (b) Yes, long term capital gain of ₹ 6,88,419 is chargeable to tax, since he is resident in India
- (c) Yes, long term capital gain of ₹ 6,35,919 is chargeable to tax, since he is resident in India
- (d) Yes, long term capital gain of ₹ 6,88,419 is chargeable to tax, since income is deemed to accrue or arise in India and hence taxable in his hands though he is non-resident in India

8.4. Would income earned from agricultural land given on lease be taxable in the hands of Mr. Zukaro?

- (a) No, such income is exempt, since it is agricultural income
- (b) Yes, such income is taxable as income from house property, since land is given on lease
- (c) Yes, such income is taxable as income from other sources, since land is given on lease
- (d) Yes, such income is taxable since he is non-resident even though it is an agricultural income.

8.5. What is the tax liability of Mr. Zukaro for A.Y. 2021-22 assuming he does not opt to pay tax under section 115BAC?

- (a) ₹ 2,14,680
- (b) ₹ 2,23,270

(c) ₹ 3,04,680

(d) ₹ 3,16,870

Question 9. Mr. Rajan, aged 62 years, an Indian citizen resides in Delhi. His wife Sheetal and daughter Riya also reside with him. Riya, aged 16 years, is studying in 12th Standard in DAV school at New Delhi. Mr. Rajan left for employment to the United States of America on 15th September, 2020 but his family did not accompany him. He returned to India on 25th March 2021. Mr. Rajan had gone outside India for the first time in his life. During April, 2020 to September, 2020, he was working with a multinational company in Delhi. He earned salary of ₹ 14,00,000 from his job in India. He paid Tuition Fee of ₹ 1,80,000 for Riya's education in DAV school.

Apart from that, Mr. Rajan also earned professional income of ₹ 60,00,000 (Gross Receipts – ₹ 90 lakhs) from India. During the year, he also earned interest from his Indian savings bank account to the tune of ₹ 12,000 and interest from Fixed deposits with nationalized banks of ₹ 45,000. Mr. Rajan also earned a salary income equivalent to ₹ 6,00,000 from USA for his job, on which no tax is paid or payable in USA, which was deposited in his bank account in USA and later on remitted to India. Mr. Rajan decides not to opt to pay tax under section 115BAC.

Based on the facts of the case scenario given above, choose the most appropriate answer to the following questions:-

9.1 What is the residential status of Mr. Rajan for the previous year 2020-21?

- (a) Resident and ordinarily in India
- (b) Resident but not ordinarily resident in India
- (c) Non-resident in India
- (d) Deemed resident but not ordinarily resident in India

9.2 What would be the income chargeable to tax under the head "Salaries" in the hands of Mr. Rajan in India for F.Y. 2020-21?

- (a) ₹ 20,00,000
- (b) ₹ 19,50,000
- (c) ₹ 13,50,000
- (d) ₹ 19,60,000

9.3 How much deduction is available under Chapter VI-A from the Gross Total Income of Mr. Rajan?

- (a) ₹ 2,30,000
- (b) ₹ 1,95,000
- (c) ₹ 1,60,000
- (d) ₹ 2,00,000

9.4 What shall be the tax liability of Mr. Rajan for the A.Y. 2021-22?

- (a) ₹ 22,69,810
- (b) ₹ 22,58,940
- (c) ₹ 22,56,010

(d) ₹ 22,72,670

9.5 What would be the due date for filing income-tax return of Mr. Rajan for the P.Y. 2020-21?

(a) 31st July, 2021

(b) 31st October, 2021

(c) 30th November, 2021

(d) 31st March, 2022