

Topic: PGBP

Total Marks: 66 Marks
Time Allowed: 120 minute

Answers:

Part-A Multiple Choice Questions

[Total 26 Marks]

1. Answer : A
 2. Answer : A
 3. Answer : C
 4. Answer : C
 5. Answer : C
- Case Scenario**
6. Answer : (iv)
 7. Answer : (i)
 8. Answer : (ii)
 9. Answer : C
 10. Answer : D
 11. Answer : C
 12. Answer : B
 13. Answer : A

Part- B Descriptive Questions

[Total 40 Marks]

Solution 1:

Computation of written down value of block of assets of Venus Ltd. as on 31.3.2026

Particulars	Plant & Machinery (₹ in lacs)	Computer (₹ in lacs)
Written down value (as on 31.3.2025)	30.00	Nil
<i>Less:</i> Depreciation including additional depreciation for P.Y. 2024-25	4.75	-
Opening balance as on 1.4.2025	25.25	
<i>Add:</i> Actual cost of new assets acquired during the year New machinery purchased on 1.9.2025	10.00	-

New machinery purchased on 1.12.2025	8.00	-
Computer purchased on 3.1.2026	-	4.00
	43.25	4.00
Less: Assets sold/discarded/destroyed during the year	Nil	Nil
Written Down Value (as on 31.03.2026)	43.25	4.00

Computation of Depreciation for A.Y. 2026-27

	Particulars	Plant & Machinery (₹ in lacs)	Computer (₹ in lacs)
I.	Assets put to use for more than 180 days, eligible for 100% depreciation calculated applying the eligible rate of normal depreciation and additional depreciation		
	<u>Normal Depreciation</u>		
	- WDV of plant and machinery (₹ 25.25 lacs x 15%)	3.79	-
	- New Machinery purchased on 1.9.2024 (₹ 10 lacs x 15%)	1.50	-
	(A)	5.29	-
	<u>Additional Depreciation</u>		
	New Machinery purchased on 1.9.2025 (₹ 10 lakhs x 20%)	2.00	-
	Balance additional depreciation in respect of new machinery purchased on 31.10.2024 and put to use for less than 180 days in the P.Y. 2024-25 (₹ 10 lakhs x 20% x 50%)	1.00	-
	(B)	3.00	-
II.	Assets put to use for less than 180 days, eligible for 50% depreciation calculated applying the eligible rate of normal depreciation and additional depreciation, if any		
	<u>Normal Depreciation</u>		
	New machinery purchased on 1.12.2025 [₹ 8 lacs x 7.5% (i.e., 50% of 15%)]	0.60	-
	Computer purchased on 3.1.2026 [₹ 4 lacs x 20% (50% of 40%)]	-	0.80
	(C)	0.60	0.80
	Total Depreciation (A+B+C)	8.89	0.80

Notes:

- (1) As per section 32(1)(ia), additional depreciation is allowable in the case of any new machinery or plant acquired and installed, by an assessee engaged, *inter alia*, in the business of manufacture or production of any article or thing, at the rate of 20% of the actual cost of such machinery or plant.

However, additional depreciation shall not be allowed in respect of, *inter alia*,—

- (i) any office appliances or road transport vehicles;
- (ii) any machinery or plant installed in, *inter alia*, office premises.

In view of the above provisions, additional depreciation cannot be claimed in respect of -

- (i) Machinery purchased on 1.12.2025, installed in office and
 - (ii) Computer purchased on 3.1.2026, installed in office.
- (2) Balance additional depreciation@10% on new plant or machinery acquired and put to use for less than 180 days in the year of acquisition which has not been allowed in that year, shall be allowed in the immediately succeeding previous year.

Hence, in this case, the balance additional depreciation@10% (i.e., ₹ 1 lakhs, being 10% of ₹ 10 lakhs) in respect of new machinery which had been purchased during the previous year 2024-25 and put to use for less than 180 days in that year can be claimed in P.Y. 2025-26 being immediately succeeding previous year.

Solution 2:

Since Mr. Yogesh does not own more than 10 vehicles at any time during the previous year 2025-26, he is eligible to opt for presumptive taxation scheme under section 44AE. As per section 44AE, ₹ 1,000 per ton of gross vehicle weight or unladen weight, as the case may be, per month or part of the month for each heavy goods vehicle and ₹ 7,500 per month or part of month for each goods carriage other than heavy goods vehicle, owned by him would be deemed as his profits and gains from such goods carriage.

Heavy goods vehicle means any goods carriage, the gross vehicle weight of which exceeds 12,000 kg.

Calculation of presumptive income as per section 44AE

Type of carriage	No. of months the vehicle is owned by Mr. Prakash	Rate per ton per month	Ton	Amount ₹
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) [(2) x (3) x (4)]
Heavy goods vehicle				
Vehicle B (15,000 kgs) held throughout the year	12	₹ 1,000	15 (15,000/1,000)	1,80,000
Vehicle E (14,000kgs) purchased on 15.5.2025	11	₹ 1,000Rate per month	14 (14,000/1,000)	1,54,000
Goods vehicles other than heavy goods vehicle				
Vehicle A held throughout the year	12	₹ 7,500	-	90,000

Vehicle C held throughout the year	12	₹ 7,500	-	90,000
Vehicle D purchased on 20.4.2024	12	₹ 7,500	-	90,000
Total				6,04,000

The “put to use” date of the vehicle is not relevant for the purpose of computation of presumptive income under section 44AE, since the presumptive income has to be calculated per month or part of the month for which the vehicle is owned by Mr. Yogesh.

Solution 3:**Computation of depreciation allowance**

Particulars	₹
Since the car was put to use for more than 180 days in the P.Y.2025-26, full depreciation@15% of ₹ 19,20,000, which is the total price (inclusive of GST) would be allowable.	
However, the depreciation actually allowed would be restricted to 75%, since 25% of usage is estimated for personal use, on which depreciation is not allowable	
Depreciation for P.Y.2025-26 = 15% x ₹ 19,20,000 x 75% =	2,16,000
Written Down Value as on 1.4.2026 = ₹ 19,20,000 – ₹2,16,000 = ₹17,04,000	
Depreciation for P.Y.2026-27 = 15% x ₹17,04,000 x 75% =	1,91,700

Note - As per section 17(5) of the CGST Act, 2017, input tax credit would not be available in respect of motor vehicles for transportation of persons having approved seating capacity of not more than thirteen persons (including the driver), except when they are used for making the taxable supplies, namely, further supply of such motor vehicles; or transportation of passengers; or imparting training on driving such motor vehicles. Since Dr. Arjun used the car for his professional purpose and not for any purpose stated in exception cases, input tax credit would not be available and hence, both CGST & SGST would form part of actual cost of car.

Solution 4:**Computation of Gross total income of Ms. Purvi for the A.Y. 2026-27**

Particulars	₹	₹
Income from house property (See Working Note 1)		57,820
Profit and gains of business or profession (See Working Note 2)		9,20,200
Income from other sources (See Working Note 3)		33,924
Gross Total Income		10,11,944

Working Notes:

(1) Income from House Property

Particulars	₹	₹
Gross Annual Value under section 23(1)	85,600	

Less: Municipal taxes paid	3,000	
Net Annual Value (NAV)	82,600	
Less: Deduction u/s 24@30% of NAV	24,780	57,820

Note - Rent received has been taken as the Gross Annual Value in the absence of other information relating to Municipal Value, Fair Rent and Standard Rent.

(2) Income under the head “Profits & Gains of Business or Profession”

Particulars	₹	₹
Net profit as per Income and Expenditure account		9,28,224
Add: Disallowed/Items Consider Separately		
(i) Salary paid to computer specialist in cash disallowed under section 40A(3), since such cash payment exceeds ₹ 10,000	30,000	
(ii) Amount paid for purchase of car is not allowable under section 37(1) since it is a capital expenditure	80,000	
(iii) Municipal Taxes paid in respect of residential flat let out	3,000	1,13,000
		10,41,224
Add: Value of benefit received from clients during the course of profession [taxable as business income under section 28(iv)]		10,500
		10,51,724
Less: Allowed/Items consider separately		
(i) Dividend on shares of X Ltd., an Indian company (taxable under the head “Income from other sources”)	10,524	
(ii) Income from UTI (taxable under the head “Income from other sources”)	7,600	
(iii) Honorarium for valuation of answer papers	15,800	
(iv) Rent received from letting out of residential flat	85,600	1,19,524
		9,32,200
Less: Depreciation on motor car @15% (See Note(i) below)		12,000
		9,20,200

Notes:

- (i) It has been assumed that the motor car was put to use for more than 180 days during the previous year and hence, full depreciation @ 15% has been provided for under section 32(1)(ii).

Note: Alternatively, the question can be solved by assuming that motor car has been put to use for less than 180 days and accordingly, only 50% of depreciation would be allowable as per the second proviso below section 32(1)(ii).

- (ii) Incentive to articled assistants for passing CA Inter examination in their first attempt is deductible under section 37(1).
- (iii) Repairs and maintenance paid in advance for the period 1.4.2026 to 30.9.2027 i.e. for 6 months amounting to ₹ 1,000 is allowable since Ms. Purvi is following the cash system of accounting.
- (iv) ₹ 32,000 expended on foreign tour is allowable as deduction assuming that it was incurred in

connection with her professional work. Since it has already been debited to income and expenditure account, no further adjustment is required.

(3) **Income from other sources**

Particulars	₹
Dividend on shares of X Ltd., an Indian company (taxable in the hands of shareholders)	10,524
Income from UTI (taxable in the hands of unit holders)	7,600
Honorarium for valuation of answer papers	15,800
	33,924

Solution 5:

Computation of Gross Total Income of Mr. Suresh for the A.Y.2026-27

Particulars	₹	₹	₹
Income from house property			
Annual value (rent received has been taken as annual value, due to absence of information relating to expected rent in the question)		7,20,000	
Less: Deduction u/s 24(a)			
30% of Annual Value		2,16,000	
			5,04,000
Profits and gains of business or profession			
Net profit as per profit and loss account		73,52,815	
Add: Expenses/Payments debited to profit and loss account but not allowed			
- Depreciation as per books of account	1,82,000		
- Fee for late filing of income-tax return for A.Y. 2025-26 – disallowed	1,000		
- Salary paid to an accountant in cash exceeding ₹ 10,000 – disallowed under section 40A(3)	30,000		
- Interest paid to NBFC on loan which is used for personal purposes (₹ 1,15,000 x 2,00,000/ 10,00,000) – not allowed as per section 37	23,000		
- Interest paid to NBFC on which tax is not deducted attracts disallowance @30% of ₹ 92,000 under section 40(a)(ia) [Since Mr. Suresh's turnover for the immediately preceding previous year i.e., P.Y. 2024-25 exceeds ₹ 1 crore, he is required to deduct tax at source. Disallowance@30% of interest is attracted for non-	27,600		

Particulars	₹	₹	₹
deduction of tax at source]			
- Income-tax paid for F.Y. 2023-24	3,45,000		
- Interest paid on late filing of GST, allowed, since it is not for infraction of law but is compensatory in nature.	Nil		
- Advertisement expenses towards an advertisement in a souvenir published by local political party [under section 37(2B)]	25,000	6,33,600	
Add: Undervaluation of Closing stock		55,000	
		80,41,415	
Less: Income chargeable under other heads and income not chargeable to tax but credited to profit and loss account			
- Dividend from Indian companies (taxable under the head “Income from other sources”)	17,20,000		
- Interest on FDs (Net of taxes) (Gross income taxable under the head “Income from other sources”)	1,08,000		
- Rent received (taxable under the head “Income from house property”)	7,20,000		
- Income-tax refund	19,000	25,67,000	
		54,74,415	
Less: Depreciation as per Income-tax Rules		2,20,000	52,54,415
Income from Other Sources			
Dividend from Indian companies		17,20,000	
Interest on fixed deposits (₹ 1,08,000 x 100/90, since tax was deducted at source @10%)		1,20,000	
Interest on income-tax refund		2,500	18,42,500
Gross Total Income			76,00,915