

**M.COM DEGREE (CSS) EXAMINATION  
THIRD SEMESTER – FACULTY OF COMMERCE (Private Registration)**

**CM800301 – INDIRECT TAX LAWS (Finance and Taxation)  
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

1. What is the full form of GST?  
A) Goods and Supply Tax                      B) Goods and Services Tax  
C) General Sales Tax                          D) None of the above
  
2. GST was implemented in India from  
A) 1st January 2017                          B) 1st April 2017  
C) 1st March 2017                            D) 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017
  
3. In India, the GST is based on the dual model GST adopted in:  
A) UK    B) Canada  
C) USA    D) Germany
  
4. GST is a consumption of goods and service tax based on  
A) Development                                B) Dividend  
C) Destination                                  D) Growth
  
5. The number of structures in India's GST model is?  
A) 6                      B) 4                      C) 3                      D) 5
  
- 6.. GST rates applicable on goods and services are:  
A) 0% 5% 12% 18% 26%                      B) 0% 6% 12% 18% 28%  
C) 0% 5% 12% 18% 28%                      D) None of these
  
7. Taxes that are levied on any Intra-State purchase are?  
A. IGST    B. CGST and SGST  
C. SGST    D. CGST
  
8. What does "I" in IGST stands stand for?  
A) External                                        B) Integrated  
C) Internal                                         D) Common
  
9. GST was amended as \_\_\_\_act  
A)100                      B)101                      C)102                      D) 105
  
10. Who is the chairman of GST Council  
A) RBI governor                                 B) Prime Minister  
C)Finance minister                              D) Union Minister



25. Under GST, which is the point of collection of taxes?  
 A. Manufacture      B. Production      C. Destination of Supply      D. All of these
26. What are different types of supplies covered under the scope of Supply?  
 A. Supplies made with consideration      B. Supplies made without consideration  
 C. Both of the above      D. None of these
27. . Which of the following is/are included in definition of “Goods” as defined under section 2(52) of the CGST Act, 2017-  
 I. Money  
 II. Actionable claim  
 III. Security  
 IV. Growing crops  
 Select the correct answer from the options given below  
 A). IV only    B). II & III    C). II & IV    D). I & I
28. Who will notify the rate of tax to be levied under CGST?  
 A. Central Government suo moto      B. GST Council suo moto  
 C. Central Government as per the recommendations of the GST Council  
 D. State Government
29. .... includes all forms of supply such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, license, rental, lease or disposal made or agreed to be made for a consideration by a person in the course or furtherance of business.  
 A. Supply      B. Production      C. Manufacture      D. Marketing
30. .... in relation to supply of goods or services or both include any payment made or agreed to be made whether in money or otherwise (in kind) in respect of or in response to supply of goods or services or both.  
 A. Consideration      B. Monetary payment      C. Manufacture      D. Sales
31. . .... in relation to supply of goods or services under GST shall be in money or in kind or partly in money and partly in kind or monetary value of any act or forbearance of the supply.  
 A. Consideration      B. Monetary payment      C. Manufacture      D. Sales
32. It is possible to shift the burden of taxation in the case of....  
 A. Income Tax      B. Wealth Tax  
 C. Indirect Tax such as GST    D. Corporate Tax
33. The imposition of direct taxes is on.... while in the case of indirect taxes it is on ....  
 A. Gifts, Income      B. Income, Goods or Services      C. Goods or Services, Income  
 D. All of the above
34. The final burden of paying taxes in case of income tax is on .... While in the case of indirect taxes is on....  
 A. Producer, Consumer      B. Consumer, Producer      C. Taxpayer, Final Consumer  
 D. None of these

35. GST is a ..... based tax.
- A. Consumption/Destination                      B. Production  
C. Manufacture                                      D. Sales
36. Uniform rate of taxes are applicable in the case of ....
- A. Central Sales Tax                              B. VAT  
C. GST    D. All of the above
37. What is the nature of levy in the case of GST?
- A. Only at supply point without input tax credit      B. All points of manufacture  
C. Only at supply point/consumption of goods and services with input tax credit  
D. None of the above
38. Which one of the below taxes is included in the GST?
- A) Central sales tax                      B) Central excise duty                      C) VAT                      D) All of the above
39. Goods and services tax mean any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of the .....
- A. Articles                      B. Commodities                      C. Alcoholic Liquor for human consumption  
D. All the above
40. GST is imposed on the production of all services and goods, except.....
- A. Liquor intended for human ingestion  
B. Tobacco  
C. Health care service  
D. All of the above.
41. What is the timing of voucher provision when the supply may be traced back to the voucher?
- A. The date on which the voucher could be issued  
B. The date on which the coupon must be redeemed  
C. Earlier of (A) and (B)  
D. whichever of (A) and (B) comes first
42. In the case of reverse charge, tax is paid to the government by
- A. Supplier                      B. Buyer                      C. Manufacturer                      D. Consultant
43. Supply NOT includes ....
- A. All forms of supply such as sale, transfer, barter, exchange, lease or rental  
B. Importation of services for a consideration whether or not in the course of business  
C. Export of goods and services  
D. interest, late fee etc.
44. .... of services, mean the supply of any service where the supplier of service is located outside India, the recipient/receiver of service is in India and the place of service is in India.
- A. Export                      B. Import                      C. Domestic Produce                      D. Agricultural Produce
45. .... supply means a supply of goods or services or both which is leviable to tax under this act.
- A. Zero-Rated                      B. Taxable                      C. Continuous                      D Permanent

46. .... supply means supply of goods or services within a single state or union-territory.  
 A. Zero-Rated      B. Continuous      C. Intra-State Supply      D. Interstate supply
47. Which of the following forms are used for applicable for registration?  
 A) Form GSTR-1      B) Form GSTR-2      C) Form GST REG-01 8      D) Form GST REG-02
48. As per GST Law only citizen of India can act at as GST practitioner  
 a. False      b. True      c. Partly Trye
49. Goods which get input tax credit without being liable to collect output tax is called  
 A. Exempt goods      B. White goods      C. Zero rated goods      D. Sin goods
50. .... supply means supply of goods or services or both which attract nil rate of tax and which are not chargeable to tax.  
 A. Exempt      B. Continuous      C. Intra-State Supply      D. Interstate supply
51. .... supply means supply of goods or services which is provided or agreed to be provided on continuous or recurring basis.  
 A. Exempt      B. Continuous      C. Intra-State Supply      D. Inclusive
52. Schedule I of GST includes deemed supplies that is supply without consideration. Such supplies include all of the following except one. Mark the correct answer: -  
 A. Permanent transfer or disposal of assets  
 B. Supply between distinct or related persons  
 C. Supply involving export of goods and services  
 D. continuous supply of assets.
53. .... persons under GST means persons who are under influence of one-another like members of the same family.  
 A. Related      B. Distinct      C. Influential      D. Exempt
54. Related persons include all but not one of the following. Mark the correct answer.  
 A. Directors of each other's business  
 B. Legally recognised partners  
 C. Any third person holding 10% shares of both the companies  
 D. None of the above
55. A registered person whose aggregate turnover during a FY exceeds INR 2 crores is required to file which of the following documents?  
 A. Annual Return      B. Audited annual accounts  
 C. A Reconciliation Statement, duly certified, in prescribed form.      D. All of the above
56. Who is authorised to conduct audit under section 35(5) of the CGST Act, 2017?  
 1. Chartered accountant  
 2. Any person having master degree in finance of recognised university  
 3. Cost accountant  
 4. Company secretary

Select the correct answers from the options given below

A). 1, 3 and 4      B). 4, 2, 3 and 1      C). 1 only      D). 1 or 3 only

57. Which of the following are not required to file the Annual Return?

- A) Input Service Distributor      B) Casual Taxable Person  
C) Non-resident Taxpayer      D) All of the above

58. Supply of goods or services which constitutes the predominant element of a composite supply is called

- A. Common Supply      B. Principal Supply      C. Continuous Supply  
D. None of the above

59. ....Supply means two or more individual supplies of goods or services or any combination thereof made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply.

- A. Exempt      B. Mixed      C. Intra-State Supply      D. Interstate supply

60. A supply of a package consisting of canned foods, sweets, chocolates, cakes, dry fruits, aerated drinks and fruit juices when supplied for a single price is

- A. Exempt      B. Mixed      C. Intra-State Supply      D. Interstate supply

61. Goods are packed and transported with insurance, packing materials, transport and insurance. This is a case of

- A. Exempt      B. Continuous      C. Composite      D. None of these

62. The GST return form to be filed by a Composition dealer/supplier is \_\_\_\_\_ and the same had to be furnished \_\_\_\_\_.

- (A) GSTR-1, Monthly      (B) GSTR-1, Quarterly      (C) GSTR-4, Monthly  
(D) GSTR-4, Quarterly

63. KK(Delhi) supplies goods to XY in Mumbai. Determine the kind of supply and the applicable tax.

- A. Inter-State Supply, IGST      B. Intra-State Supply, CGST and SGST  
C. Intra-State Supply, IGST      D. Inter-State Supply, CGST AND SGST

64. Activities or transactions which are neither supply of goods nor supply of services that are covered under negative list are covered under Schedule .... of the GST act.

- A. I      B. II      C. III      D. IV

65. .... means receivers of goods or services are liable to pay the GST instead of suppliers.

- A. Forward Charge Mechanism      B. Ordinary Mechanism  
C. Reverse Charge Mechanism      D. Usual Mechanism

66. .... is a simple and easy scheme under GST which can be opted by the small taxpayers whose aggregate turnover of the preceding year is less than Rs.1.5 Crore which helps them to get rid of tedious GST formalities and pay GST at a fixed rate of turnover.

- A. Payment Scheme      B. Turnover Scheme  
C. Composition Scheme      D. None of the above

67. First announcement for introduction of GST arose in  
 A. 2004      B. 2005      C. 2006      D. 2007
68. GST is a \_\_\_\_\_ based tax on consumption of goods and services.  
 A. Destination B. Duration      C. Destiny      D. Period
69. Which of the following tax rate is not applicable under the GST?  
 A. 5      B. 12      C. 25      D. 15
70. What kind of Tax is GST?  
 A. Direct Tax      B. Indirect Tax  
 C. Depends on the type of goods and services      D. Service Tax
71. In case of supply of exempted goods or services or both, the registered person shall issue  
 A) A tax invoice      B) A bill of supply  
 C) Receipt voucher      D) Any of the above
72. Renting of immovable property is \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Supply of goods      B) Supply of services  
 C) Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services.      D. None of these
73. Works contract as defined in section 2 (119) shall be treated as \_\_\_\_\_  
 A. Supply of goods      B. Supply of Services  
 C. Neither as a supply of goods nor a supply of services.      D. A and B
74. Gifts not exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ in value in a financial year by an employer to an employee shall not be treated as supply of goods or services or both.  
 A) 50,000      B) 1,00,000      C) 2,00,000      D) 75,000
75. The \_\_\_\_\_ shall be treated as supply even if made without consideration.  
 A). Supply of goods by a principal to his agent where the agent undertakes to supply such goods on behalf of the principal.  
 B). Supply of goods by an agent to his principal where the agent undertakes to receive such goods on behalf of the principal  
 C. All of the above  
 D. Neither A or B
76. Which of the following is – the supply in which possession of the goods are transferred but the title on the same will be transferred at the future date?  
 A) Rent a car      B) Hire Purchase      C) Normal sale of goods      D) None of these
77. What would be the tax rate applicable in case of composite supply?  
 A. Tax rate as applicable on principal supply  
 B. Tax rate as applicable on ancillary supply  
 C. Tax rate as applicable on respective supply  
 D. None of the above

78. \_\_\_\_\_ means two or more individual supplies of goods or services, or any combination thereof, made in conjunction with each other by a taxable person for a single price where such supply does not constitute a composite supply.  
A) Mixed supply      B) Principal supply      C) Inward supply      D) Direct supply
79. What is the threshold limit of turnover in the preceding financial year for opting to pay tax under composition scheme for states other than special category states?  
A) Rs. 20 lacs      B) Rs. 10 lacs      C) Rs. 1.5 crore      D) Rs. 1 Crore
80. Can composition scheme be availed if the registered person effects inter-state supplies?  
A) Yes  
B). No  
C). Yes, subject to prior approval of the Central Government.  
D). Yes, subject to the prior approval of the State Government
81. Which of the following will be excluded from the computation of aggregate turnover?  
A. Value of taxable supplies      B. Value of exempt supplies  
C. Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid on reverse charge basis.  
D. All of the above
82. Which of the following persons can opt for composition scheme?  
A). Person making any supply of goods which are not leviable to tax under this act.  
B). Person making any inter-state outward supplies of goods.  
C). Both A and B  
D). None of the above
83. Tax invoice must be issued by \_\_\_\_\_ on supplies made by him.  
A. Every supplier  
B. Every taxable person  
C. Every registered person not paying tax under composition scheme  
D. Every registered person paying tax under composition scheme
84. In case of taxable supply of services, invoice shall be issued within a period of \_\_\_\_\_ from the date of supply of service.  
A) 30 days      B) 45 days      C) 60 days      D) 90 days.
85. Continuous supply of services means a supply of services who provided, or agreed to be provided, continuously or on recurrent basis, under a contract, for a period exceeding \_\_\_\_\_ Months, with periodic payment obligations and includes supply of such services as the Government may subject to such conditions, as I may, by notification, specify  
A) Three      B) Four      C) Six      D) Nine



86. Place of supply of goods, other than supply of goods imported into, or exported from India, when supply involves movement of goods, is the
- A). Location of the goods at the time at which the movement terminates for delivery.
  - B). Location of the goods at the time at which the movement starts for delivery
  - C) Location of the principal place or business of the recipient
  - D) None of the above
87. The default rule of place of supply of services made to a registered person shall be the
- A) Location of the registered person
  - B) Location of the service provider
  - C) Location of the recipient
  - D) All of the above
88. The value of supply of goods and services shall be the
- A) Transaction value
  - B) MRP
  - C) Market Value
  - D) Book value
89. Which of the following shall not be included in value of supply?
- A) GST
  - B) Interest
  - C) Late fee
  - D) Penalty
90. The time limit to pay the value of supply with taxes to avail the input tax credit?
- A) Three months
  - B) Six months
  - C) One hundred and eighty days
  - D) None of these
91. ITC can be claimed by a registered person for
- A. Taxable supplies for business purpose
  - B. Exempted supplies
  - C. Non-taxable supplies
  - D. All of the above
92. Which one of following statements is correct?
- A) Voluntary registration is not possible under GST.
  - B) Voluntarily registered person not liable to comply with all the provisions of the GST.
  - C) A person may get himself registered voluntarily and shall comply with all the provisions of GST.
  - D) All are correct
93. Which of the following require compulsory registration, irrespective of threshold limit?
- A) Casual taxable person
  - B) Non Resident taxable person
  - C) Neither A nor B
  - D) A and B
94. Aggregate turnover includes
- A) Taxable supplies
  - B) Exempt supplies
  - C) Both A and B
  - D) Neither A nor B
95. Which of these registers/ledgers are maintained online?
- A) Tax liability register
  - B) Credit ledger
  - C) All of them
  - D) None of them
96. Balance in electronic credit ledger can be utilized against which liability?
- A) Output tax payable
  - B) Interest
  - C) Penalty
  - D) Fine

