

Roll No.-----

Paper Code

3 5 6

(To be filled in the
OMR Sheet)

प्रश्नपुस्तिका क्रमांक
Question Booklet No.

O.M.R. Serial No.

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प्रश्नपुस्तिका सीरीज
Question Booklet Series

A

BBA (Sixth Semester) Examination, July-2022

BBA-603(N)

Goods & Service Tax

Time : 1:30 Hours

Maximum Marks-100

जब तक कहा न जाय, इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका को न खोलें

- निर्देश : —**
1. परीक्षार्थी अपने अनुक्रमांक, विषय एवं प्रश्नपुस्तिका की सीरीज का विवरण यथास्थान सही- सही भरें, अन्यथा मूल्यांकन में किसी भी प्रकार की विसंगति की दशा में उसकी जिम्मेदारी स्वयं परीक्षार्थी की होगी।
 2. इस प्रश्नपुस्तिका में 100 प्रश्न हैं, जिनमें से केवल 75 प्रश्नों के उत्तर परीक्षार्थियों द्वारा दिये जाने हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न के चार वैकल्पिक उत्तर प्रश्न के नीचे दिये गये हैं। इन चारों में से केवल एक ही उत्तर सही है। जिस उत्तर को आप सही या सबसे उचित समझते हैं, अपने उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) में उसके अक्षर वाले वृत्त को काले या नीले बाल प्वाइंट पेन से पूरा भर दें। यदि किसी परीक्षार्थी द्वारा किसी प्रश्न का एक से अधिक उत्तर दिया जाता है, तो उसे गलत उत्तर माना जायेगा।
 3. प्रत्येक प्रश्न के अंक समान हैं। आप के जितने उत्तर सही होंगे, उन्हीं के अनुसार अंक प्रदान किये जायेंगे।
 4. सभी उत्तर केवल ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर ही दिये जाने हैं। उत्तर पत्रक में निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा अन्यत्र कहीं पर दिया गया उत्तर मान्य नहीं होगा।
 5. ओ०एम०आर० उत्तर पत्रक (O.M.R. ANSWER SHEET) पर कुछ भी लिखने से पूर्व उसमें दिये गये सभी अनुदेशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ लिया जाय।
 6. परीक्षा समाप्ति के उपरान्त परीक्षार्थी कक्ष निरीक्षक को अपनी ओ०एम०आर० शीट उपलब्ध कराने के बाद ही परीक्षा कक्ष से प्रस्थान करें।
 7. निगेटिव मार्किंग नहीं है।

महत्वपूर्ण : —

प्रश्नपुस्तिका खोलने पर प्रथमतः जाँच कर देख लें कि प्रश्नपुस्तिका के सभी पृष्ठ भलीभाँति छपे हुए हैं। यदि प्रश्नपुस्तिका में कोई कमी हो, तो कक्ष निरीक्षक को दिखाकर उसी सीरीज की दूसरी प्रश्नपुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

K-356

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

1. Which of the following taxes have been subsumed in GST?
 - (A) Central sales tax
 - (B) Central excise duty
 - (C) VAT
 - (D) All of the above
2. GST is levied on supply of all goods and service except _____.
 - (A) Alcoholic liquor for human consumption
 - (B) Tobacco
 - (C) Health care service
 - (D) All of the above
3. The functions of GSTN include following except _____.
 - (A) Facilitating registration
 - (B) Forwarding the return to central and state authorities
 - (C) Computation and settlement of GST
 - (D) Computation and settlement of Sales Tax
4. A_____ supply comprising of two or more supplies shall be treated as the supply of that particular supply that attracts highest rate of tax.
 - (A) Composite
 - (B) Mixed
 - (C) Both composite and Mixed
 - (D) None of the above
5. GST is a comprehensive tax regime covering _____.
 - (A) Goods
 - (B) Services
 - (C) Both goods and services
 - (D) None of the above

6. What are the taxes levied on an intra-State supply?
- (A) CGST
 - (B) SGST
 - (C) CGST and SGST
 - (D) None of the above
7. Who will notify the rate of tax to be levied under CGST Act?
- (A) Central Government
 - (B) State Government
 - (C) GST Council
 - (D) Central Government as per the recommendations of the GST Council
8. What does N stand for in HSN?
- (A) Network
 - (B) Nationalization
 - (C) Nomenclature
 - (D) Nomination
9. The IGST Act, 2017 extends to the _____.
- (A) Whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir
 - (B) Whole of India
 - (C) Whole of India except the state of Jammu & Kashmir and Pondicherry
 - (D) None of the above
10. GST was introduced in India with effect from _____.
- (A) 1.1.2017
 - (B) 1.4.2017
 - (C) 1.1.2018
 - (D) 1.7.2017

11. The incidence of tax on tax is called _____.
(A) Tax Cascading
(B) Tax Pyramiding
(C) Tax evasion
(D) Indirect tax
12. Under GST, 'value addition' refers to _____.
(A) Expenses 'plus' profit
(B) Cost plus tax
(C) Cost plus tax plus 'profit'
(D) Tax plus profit
13. UTGST is applicable when _____.
(A) Sold from Union territory
(B) Goods are purchased by Central Government
(C) Sold from one union territory to another territory
(D) There is interstate supply
14. Integrated Goods and Services Tax is applicable when _____.
(A) Sold in Union territory
(B) Sold from one GST dealer to another GST dealer
(C) Sold within a state
(D) There is interstate supply
15. SGST is applicable when _____.
(A) Goods are sold within a state
(B) Goods are sold from one GST dealer to a customer
(C) Goods are sold by a GST dealer to another GST dealer
(D) Interstate supply

16. Goods and service tax is _____.
(A) Supply based
(B) Consumption or destination based
(C) Both supply and consumption based
(D) None of these
17. GST is a matter of jurisdiction of _____.
(A) Union Government
(B) State Government
(C) Both Centre and State Government
(D) None of these
18. Under GST law, tax rates are determined by _____.
(A) Central Government
(B) State Government
(C) GST Council
(D) Central Government in consultation with state governments
19. The highest GST rate applicable now is _____.
(A) 100%
(B) 18%
(C) 28%
(D) 50%
20. A registered dealer opting for composition scheme will not be eligible to carry forward ITC available in the previous regime-
(A) True
(B) False
(C) Can't be determined
(D) None of the above

21. What is the validity of the registration certificate?
- (A) One year
 - (B) No validity
 - (C) Valid till is cancelled
 - (D) Five years
22. Where the location of the supplier and the place of supply are in two different States?
- (A) IGST is applicable
 - (B) CGST is applicable
 - (C) SGST plus CGST is applicable
 - (D) CGST plus IGST is applicable
23. Under GST law “Aggregate turnover” of a dealer is determined _____.
- (A) State-wise
 - (B) All India basis
 - (C) Shop-wise
 - (D) None of these
24. _____ was first country to adopt GST as indirect system of taxation.
- (A) France
 - (B) Germany
 - (C) UK
 - (D) India
25. Input Tax Credit as self-assessed in monthly returns will be reflected in this Ledger-
- (A) Electronic Cash Ledger
 - (B) Electronic Credit Ledger
 - (C) Electronic Liability Ledger
 - (D) None of the above

26. The Chair of GST Council is_____.
- (A) Nominated by the Government
 - (B) Nominated by the GST Council
 - (C) Union Finance Minister
 - (D) Elected by the GST Council
27. Which of the following is the main motive of the government behind the introduction of the Goods & Service tax act?
- (A) To bring uniformity of taxes in the country
 - (B) To increase the government revenue
 - (C) to replace all indirect taxes
 - (D) All of the above
28. Place of supply of goods exported from India shall be_____.
- (A) The location outside India
 - (B) The location of the exporter
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) Both
29. On Services provided by E-commerce operator, _____.
- (A) GST is applicable
 - (B) GST is not applicable
 - (C) Reverse charge is applicable
 - (D) IGST is applicable
30. Which of these electronic ledgers are maintained online?
- (A) Electronic liability register
 - (B) Electronic credit ledger
 - (C) Electronic cash ledger
 - (D) All of the above

31. What kind of tax can be transferred from one person to another?
- (A) Direct tax
 - (B) Indirect tax
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
32. A registered dealer has to file GST returns that broadly include _____.
- (A) Purchases
 - (B) Sales
 - (C) Output GST (On sales)
 - (D) All of the above
33. GSTN is a _____.
- (A) Non-profit organisation
 - (B) Profit organisation
 - (C) None of the above
 - (D) One Person company
34. A Composite taxpayer is required to file summarised details of transactions on _____ basis.
- (A) Annually
 - (B) Half yearly
 - (C) Quarterly
 - (D) Monthly
35. Full Form of GSTN is _____.
- (A) Goods and Service Taxation Network
 - (B) Goods and Service Tax Network
 - (C) Goods and Service Tax Number
 - (D) Good and Service Taxation Number

36. What does dual GST concept mean?
- (A) Charging CGST & IGST
 - (B) Charging SGST & IGST
 - (C) Charging both CGST & SGST
 - (D) None of the above
37. _____ is done by the taxpayer himself.
- (A) Self-assessment
 - (B) Provisional assessment
 - (C) Scrutiny assessment
 - (D) Best judgment assessment
38. Which of the following good will not be covered under the GST act?
- (A) Cooking gas
 - (B) Liquor
 - (C) Petrol
 - (D) Both Liquor and Petrol
39. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (A) GST is based on principle of 'pay as you earn'
 - (B) GST is a destination based tax
 - (C) GST is technically paid by consumers but it is actually funded by suppliers
 - (D) None of the above
40. Which of the following supplies will be classified as Inter-State supply?
- (A) Supply within same state
 - (B) Supply within same union territory
 - (C) Supply between two different states/ union territory
 - (D) None of the above

41. ITC avoids _____.
(A) Cascading effect
(B) Compliance burden
(C) Working capital usage
(D) Difficulty in operating business
42. Which of the following manufacturer cannot opt for composition levy?
(A) Manufacturer of pan masala
(B) Manufacturer of ice cream
(C) Manufacturer of tobacco substitutes
(D) All of the above
43. The number of structures in India's GST model is _____.
(A) 6
(B) 4
(C) 3
(D) 5
44. The maximum rate for CGST is _____.
(A) 28
(B) 12
(C) 18
(D) 20
45. What is the name of All India Tax passed by Parliament in 2017-
(A) VAT
(B) Service Tax
(C) GST
(D) Levy

46. Input Tax credit as credited in Electronic Credit ledger can be utilized for _____.
(A) Payment of Fine
(B) Payment of Interest
(C) Payment of Taxes
(D) All of the above
47. What does “I” in IGST stands stand for _____.
(A) Internal
(B) Integrated
(C) Internal
(D) Intra
48. Who is the head of GST Council?
(A) Shashikant Das
(B) Arun Jaitley
(C) Nirmala Sitharaman
(D) None of the above
49. Full Form of ITC is _____.
(A) Input Taxation Credit
(B) Input Tax Credit
(C) Indian Tax Credit
(D) Input Tax Cost
50. Can a registered person under composition scheme claim input tax credit?
(A) Yes
(B) No
(C) Can't be determined
(D) None of the above

51. A is a document containing details of all income/sales and/or expenses/purchases that a GST-registered taxpayer is required to file _____.
(A) GST File
(B) GST invoice
(C) GST receipt
(D) GST return
52. _____ is the tax collected by the seller from the buyer on sale so that it can be deposited with the tax authorities.
(A) Tax deducted at source
(B) Tax added at source
(C) Tax collected at source
(D) None of the above
53. CBIC stands for _____.
(A) Central Board of Income Taxes & Customs
(B) Central Board of Income Taxes & Charges
(C) Central Board of Indirect Taxes & Customs
(D) None of the above
54. An assessee can request the officer for _____ if he is unable to determine value or rate.
(A) Self-assessment
(B) Provisional assessment
(C) Best judgment assessment
(D) None of the above
55. A _____ is liable to pay GST on the outward supplies made and can also claim Input Tax Credit (ITC) on the purchases made by him.
(A) Regular Dealer
(B) Composite Dealer
(C) Non registered Dealer
(D) None of the above

56. GST payment is to be made by _____.
(A) 20th of the next month
(B) 10th of the next month
(C) 5th of the next month
(D) None of the above
57. ITC will not be available for goods or services exclusively used for-
(A) Personal use
(B) Exempt supplies
(C) Supplies for which ITC is specifically not available
(D) All of the above
58. If an entity has multiple branches within the same state, it requires _____.
(A) Registration for each branch separately
(B) Single registration for all the branches
(C) Multiple registration or single registration at the option of the Assessee
(D) Registration for each branch separately if the turnover of each branch exceeds INR 20 Lakhs
59. There are _____ returns under GST.
(A) 11
(B) 13
(C) 15
(D) 10
60. _____ is regarding Details of outward supplies of taxable goods and/or services affected.
(A) GSTR -7
(B) GSTR -3
(C) GSTR -5
(D) GSTR -1

61. Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) is a mechanism by which tax is deducted by the dealer before making the payment to the _____.
(A) Supplier
(B) Customer
(C) Government
(D) Self
62. A dealer who has opted for _____ has to pay a fixed percentage of GST on the total outward supplies made.
(A) Regular Scheme
(B) QMRB Scheme
(C) Composite Scheme
(D) None of the above
63. The _____ will reflect all deposits made in cash and will be used for making any payments on account of cash.
(A) Electronic Cash Ledger
(B) Electronic Credit Ledger
(C) Electronic Liability Ledger
(D) None of the above
64. A Person who occasionally undertakes transactions involving supply of goods or services or both in the course or furtherance of business is _____.
(A) Business person
(B) Casual taxable person
(C) Composite dealer
(D) None resident dealer
65. A _____ has been adopted in view of the federal structure of our country.
(A) Single GST Model
(B) Dual GST Model
(C) Single VAT Model
(D) Dual VAT Model

66. GST payment can be made _____.
(A) Online only
(B) Offline only
(C) Both Online and Offline
(D) None of the above
67. Where tax liability is more than Rs 10,000, it is mandatory to pay taxes _____.
(A) Online only
(B) Offline only
(C) Both Online and Offline
(D) None of the above
68. The advantages of GSTN include _____.
(A) Trusted National Information Utility
(B) Information will be secure
(C) Handles complex transactions
(D) All of the above
69. The time limit for claiming a refund is _____ from relevant date.
(A) One Year
(B) Two Years
(C) Three Years
(D) None of the above
70. _____ means at the time of paying tax on output, you can reduce the tax you have already paid on inputs and pay the balance amount.
(A) Input Debit
(B) Input Credit
(C) Input Cost
(D) Input Creditor

71. ITC can be claimed by a person registered under GST only if he fulfils following conditions-
- (A) The dealer should be in possession of tax invoice
 - (B) The said goods/services have been received
 - (C) Returns have been filed
 - (D) All of the above
72. If GST is short paid, unpaid or paid late interest at a rate of _____ is required to be paid by the dealer.
- (A) 12%
 - (B) 18%
 - (C) 14%
 - (D) 11%
73. ITC will be reversed in the following cases-
- (A) Non-payment of invoices in 180 days
 - (B) Capital goods partly for business and partly for exempted supplies
 - (C) Inputs partly for business purpose and partly for exempted supplies
 - (D) All of the above
74. HSN code stands for _____.
- (A) Harmonic Self Nomenclature
 - (B) Harmonized System of Nomenclature
 - (C) Harmonic State Nomenclature
 - (D) None of the above
75. QRMP scheme allows taxpayer to do following _____.
- (A) Quarterly Return Filing and Monthly Payment of Taxes
 - (B) Quarterly Return Payment and Monthly filing
 - (C) Quarterly Return and Payment Filing Month wise
 - (D) None of the above

76. Small taxpayers can get rid of tedious GST formalities and pay GST at a fixed rate of turnover. This scheme is called _____.
(A) QMRP
(B) Composition Scheme
(C) Complete Scheme
(D) Mixed Scheme
77. The following people Can Not opt for the composite scheme _____.
(A) Manufacturer of ice cream, pan masala, or tobacco
(B) A casual taxable person or a non-resident taxable person
(C) Businesses which supply goods through an e-commerce operator
(D) All of the above
78. The taxpayer has to mention the words 'composition taxable person' on every bill of supply issued by him-
(A) False
(B) True
(C) Can't Say
(D) It is not compulsory to use such words
79. The advantages of registering under composition scheme include _____.
(A) Higher tax liability
(B) Less liquidity
(C) Lesser compliance of returns
(D) None of the above
80. The disadvantages of registering under GST composition scheme include _____.
(A) A limited territory of business
(B) No Input Tax Credit available to composition dealers
(C) The taxpayer will not be eligible to supply non-taxable goods under GST such as alcohol
(D) All of the above

81. _____ is a mechanism to monitor the inter-State trade of Goods and services.
- (A) CGST
 - (B) UTGST
 - (C) SCGST
 - (D) IGST
82. Refund” includes _____.
- (A) Refund of tax paid on zero-rated supplies of goods or services or both
 - (B) Refund of tax on the supply of goods regarded as deemed exports
 - (C) Refund of unutilized input tax credit
 - (D) All of the above
83. The GSTIN is the unique number each taxpayer will receive once registered on the common portal. It is based upon a taxpayer's-
- (A) Aadhar Number
 - (B) PAN Number
 - (C) Driving License
 - (D) Voting ID
84. Mr. A, a composition dealer who trades in garments has received an order from China of Rs 5 lacs. Can Mr. A accept this order?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) Maybe
 - (D) Yes, with permission of CA
85. Mr. Z is a composition dealer and is also required to maintain books of account as per GST Laws?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) May be
 - (D) None of the above

86. Exports and supplies to SEZ are considered as _____ on which no tax is payable.
- (A) Complete rated supply
 - (B) No exemption supply
 - (C) Zero rated supply
 - (D) None of the above
87. The ideology of GST can be said as _____.
- (A) One Nation, Few Taxes
 - (B) One Nation, One Tax
 - (C) One Nation, Three Taxes
 - (D) One Nation, Two Taxes
88. GST was introduced for the following objectives-
- (A) To increase the taxpayer base
 - (B) To curb tax evasion
 - (C) To ensure cascading of Taxes
 - (D) All of the above
89. The advantages of GSTN include _____.
- (A) Trusted National Information Utility
 - (B) Information will be secure
 - (C) Handles complex transactions
 - (D) All of the above
90. GSTN includes all of the following details-
- (A) Invoices
 - (B) Various returns & Registrations
 - (C) Payments & Refunds
 - (D) All of the above

91. GSTIN stands for _____.
(A) Goods and Service Tax Identity Number
(B) Goods and Service Tax Identification Nomenclature
(C) Goods and Service Tax Identification Number
(D) None of the above
92. A GST Invoice must have the following mandatory fields-
(A) Invoice number and date
(B) Customer name
(C) Shipping and billing address
(D) All of the above
93. Each taxpayer is assigned a _____ GSTIN.
(A) 12-digit
(B) 15-digit
(C) 18-digit
(D) 10-digit
94. Following are the ways to register for GST-
(A) Via GST Online Portal
(B) Via GST Seva Kendra set up by Government of India
(C) Both options are correct
(D) None of the options are correct
95. The _____ is an organisation that manages the entire IT system of the GST portal.
(A) Public Sector Firm
(B) GSTN
(C) ICAI
(D) None of the above
96. _____ is a mechanism where the recipient of the goods or services is liable to pay Goods and Services Tax (GST) instead of the supplier?
(A) Indirect Charge
(B) Reverse Charge
(C) Return Charge
(D) None of the above

97. Can the person operating in regular scheme shift to composition scheme in middle of the financial year?
- (A) Yes
 - (B) No
 - (C) None
 - (D) Yes, with permission of CA
98. The total tax liability after netting Input Tax credit from GST payable will be shown under this Ledger.
- (A) Electronic Cash Ledger
 - (B) Electronic Credit Ledger
 - (C) Electronic Liability Ledger
 - (D) None of the above
99. Location of Supply is the registered place of business or the fixed establishment of the supplier from where the supply is made.
- (A) True
 - (B) False
 - (C) Can't be determined
 - (D) None of the above
100. _____ is a list of goods sent or services provided, along with the amount due for payment.
- (A) Receipt
 - (B) Invoice or a GST bill
 - (C) Credit Note
 - (D) None of the above

Rough Work / रफ कार्य

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1. Examinee should enter his / her roll number, subject and Question Booklet Series correctly in the O.M.R. sheet, the examinee will be responsible for the error he / she has made.
 2. **This Question Booklet contains 100 questions, out of which only 75 Question are to be Answered by the examinee. Every question has 4 options and only one of them is correct. The answer which seems correct to you, darken that option number in your Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET) completely with black or blue ball point pen. If any examinee will mark more than one answer of a particular question, then the answer will be marked as wrong.**
 3. Every question has same marks. Every question you attempt correctly, marks will be given according to that.
 4. Every answer should be marked only on Answer Booklet (O.M.R ANSWER SHEET). Answer marked anywhere else other than the determined place will not be considered valid.
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