

GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

Lesson Plan: Goods & Services Tax (GST)

- **Objective:**
 - To understand the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST).
 - To learn about the registration process under GST.
 - To identify the different types of GST.

Lesson Outline:

- **Introduction**

Introduce the concept of Goods and Services Tax (GST) as a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services.

Explain that GST aims to streamline the taxation system by replacing multiple indirect taxes with a single tax.

- **Understanding Goods & Services Tax**

Define Goods and Services Tax (GST) as a value-added tax on the supply of goods and services.

Explain the significance of GST in eliminating the cascading effect of taxes.

Discuss the components of GST, including CGST (Central Goods and Services Tax), SGST (State Goods and Services Tax), and IGST (Integrated Goods and Services Tax).

- **Registration under GST**

- Explain the process of registration under GST for businesses.
- Discuss the eligibility criteria for GST registration, including turnover thresholds and types of businesses required to register.
- Outline the registration procedure, including the online application process and submission of required documents.
- Show examples of GST registration forms and explain the information required in each section.
- **Types of GST**
 - Introduce the different types of GST implemented in India.
 - Discuss CGST, SGST, and IGST in detail, explaining their respective scopes and applicability.
 - Provide examples to differentiate between intra-state and inter-state transactions and the corresponding GST implications.
 - Discuss special categories of GST, such as UTGST (Union Territory Goods and Services Tax) and Cess.

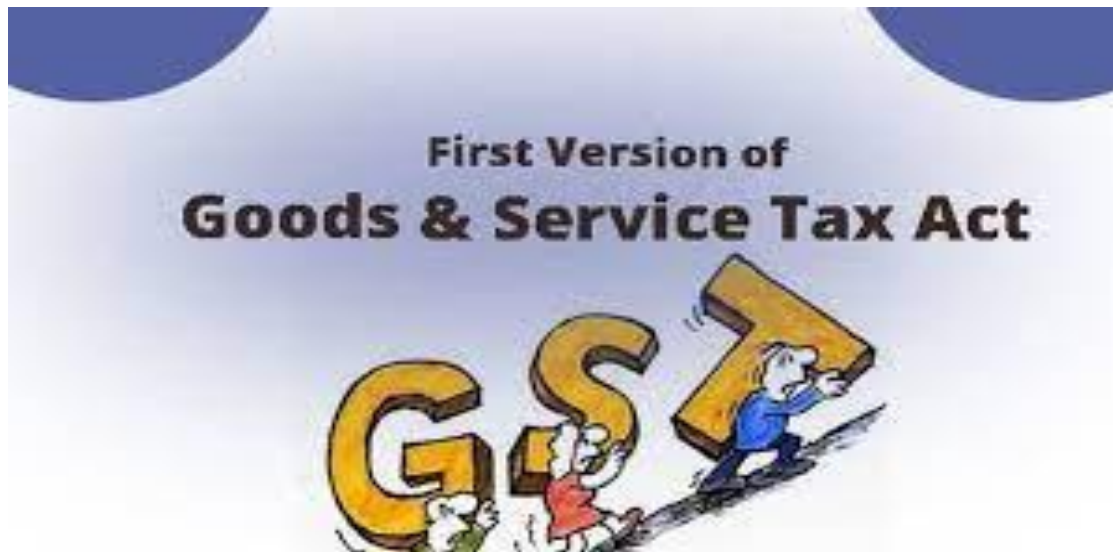
Assessment:

Quiz of multiple-choice questions to assess students' understanding of GST concepts, registration process, and types of GST.

Assign a short written reflection where students describe the impact of GST on businesses and the economy.

Extension Activity:

Research assignment: Ask students to explore recent developments or changes in GST regulations and their implications on various sectors of the economy.



GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services across India. It replaced various indirect taxes like VAT, excise duty, service tax, etc., with a unified tax structure, aimed at simplifying the tax regime and promoting ease of doing business.

1. Definition:

GST is a destination-based tax, meaning it is levied at the point of consumption rather than the point of origin. It is applicable to both goods and services, ensuring a uniform tax structure across the country. GST aims to eliminate the cascading effect of taxes, streamline the taxation system, and promote economic growth.

Salient Features of GST

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a comprehensive indirect tax levied on the supply of goods and services in India. Here are some of the salient features of GST:

- a. **One Nation, One Tax:** GST replaced multiple indirect taxes levied by the Central and State Governments, such as excise duty, service tax, value-added tax (VAT), and others. It brought uniformity in the tax structure across India, eliminating the cascading effect of taxes.
- b. **Dual Structure:** GST operates under a dual structure, comprising the Central GST (CGST) levied by the Central Government and the State GST (SGST) levied by the State Governments. In the case of Inter-state transactions, Integrated GST (IGST) is applicable, which is collected by the Central Government and apportioned to the respective State. Import of goods or services would be treated as inter-state supplies and would be subject to IGST in addition to the applicable customs duties.
- c. **Destination-based Tax:** GST is a destination-based tax, levied at each stage of the supply chain, from the manufacturer to the consumer. It is applied to the value addition at each stage, allowing for the seamless flow of credits and reducing the tax burden on the end consumer.
- d. **Input Tax Credit (ITC):** GST allows for the utilization of input tax credit, wherein businesses can claim credit for the tax paid on inputs used in the production or provision of goods and services. This helps avoid double taxation and reduces the overall tax liability.
- e. GST would apply on all goods and services except Alcohol for human consumption. GST on five specified petroleum products

(Crude, Petrol, Diesel, ATF & Natural Gas) would be applicable from a date to be recommended by the GSTC. Tobacco and tobacco products would be subject to GST. In addition, the Centre would have the power to levy Central Excise duty on these products. Exports are zero-rated supplies. Thus, goods or services that are exported would not suffer input taxes or taxes on finished products.

- f. **Threshold Exemption:** Small businesses with a turnover below a specified threshold (currently, the threshold is ₹ 20 lakhs for supplier of services/both goods & services and ₹ 40 lakhs for supplier of goods (Intra–State) in India) are exempt from GST. For some special category states, the threshold varies between ₹ 10-20 lakhs for suppliers of goods and/or services except for Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Assam where the threshold is ₹ 20 lakhs for supplier of services/both goods & services and ₹ 40 lakhs for supplier of goods (Intra–State). This threshold helps in reducing the compliance burden on small-scale businesses.
- g. **Composition Scheme:** The composition scheme is available for small taxpayers with a turnover below a prescribed limit (currently ₹ 1.5 crores and ₹ 75 lakhs for special category state). Under this scheme, businesses are required to pay a fixed percentage of their turnover as GST and have simplified compliance requirements.
- h. **Online Compliance:** GST introduced an online portal, the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN), for registration, filing of returns, payment of taxes, and other compliance-related activities. It streamlined the process and made it easier for taxpayers to fulfill their obligations.

❖ What is the goods and services Act?

An Act to make a provision for levy and collection of tax on intra-State supply of goods or services or both by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith or incidental.

2. Registration under GST:



Registration under GST is mandatory for businesses involved in the supply of goods or services if their turnover exceeds the prescribed threshold limit. The threshold limits for GST registration vary based

on the type of business and the state they operate in. Once registered, businesses are required to file regular GST returns, which include details of sales, purchases, and tax paid to the government.



- **The 101st Constitutional (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016** introduced a national **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** in India on **1 July 2017**.
- The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a **Value Added Tax (VAT)** intended to establish a systematic indirect tax levy on the production, sale, and use of products and services at the national level.
- **CGST, IGST, UTGS, and SGST Compensation Act passed** at Lok Sabha on **29 March 2017**.

- The Constitution (**One Hundred and Twenty-Second Amendment**) Bill, 2014 was introduced on 19 December 2014 by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in the Lok Sabha and passed on **6 May 2015** by the House.
- GST was the **122th Constitutional Bill**.
- GST was introduced by then Finance Minister **Arun Jaitley**.
- The present Finance Minister of India is **Nirmala Sitharaman**.

3. Types of GST:

GST in India is categorized into several types based on the nature of transaction and applicability. The main types of GST are:

A. Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST):

CGST is levied by the Central Government on intra-state supplies of goods and services. The revenue collected under CGST goes to the Central Government.

B. State Goods and Services Tax (SGST):

SGST is levied by the State Government on intra-state supplies of goods and services. The revenue collected under SGST goes to the respective State Government.

C. Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST):

IGST is levied by the Central Government on inter-state supplies of goods and services and imports. It replaces the earlier tax on inter-state goods movement (Central Sales Tax). The revenue collected under IGST is shared between the Central and State Governments.

D. Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (UTGST):

UTGST is similar to SGST but applicable in Union Territories of India. The revenue collected under UTGST goes to the respective Union Territory Government.

E. Cess:

Cess is an additional tax levied on specific goods and services to fund particular purposes like education, healthcare, etc. It is over and above the GST rate applicable to those goods or services.



- **The gift tax was first introduced in 1958.**
- The gift tax was **levied on all donations except** the one given by the **charitable institution's government companies and private companies.**
- **Gifts up to Rs 50,000 per annum were exempt** from tax in India.
- In addition, **gifts from specific relatives like parents, spouses, and siblings are also exempt from tax.**
- Gifts in other cases are taxable.
- Tax on gifts in India falls under the purview of the Income Tax Act as there is no specific gift tax after the Gift Tax Act, 1958 **was repealed in 1998.**

MCQ

Q-1 The maximum limit of IGST rate in the Act is:

1. 18%
2. 28%
3. 40%
4. None of these

Answer Option 3 : 40%

Q-2 GSTN is known as:

1. Goods and services tax network
2. Goods and services tax transaction network
3. Goods and services sales network
4. None of these

Answer Option 1 : Goods and services tax network

Q-3 GST Its main features are:-

1. Uniform applies throughout the country
2. Tax is paid in the state in which the goods/services are finally consumed
3. The tax payable at the next level is exempt from the tax paid at the previous level

4. None of these

Answer Option 4 : None of these

Q-4 In case of exempt supply, what is the treatment of input Tax credit?

1. Input Tax credit can be availed
2. ITC can not be claimed
3. Both '1' and '2'
4. None of these

Answer Option 2 : ITC can not be claimed

Q-5 Which of the following is an Indirect Tax in India?

1. Goods and Services Tax
2. Corporation Tax
3. Income Tax
4. Capital Gains Tax

Answer Option 1 : Goods and Services Tax

Q-6 Which of the following tax has been abolished by the GST?

1. Service Tax
2. Income Tax
3. Corporation Tax
4. Wealth Tax

Answer Option 1 : Service Tax

Q-7 What kind of a tax is GST?

1. Value Added Tax
2. Indirect Tax
3. Direct Tax
4. Income Tax

Answer Option 2 : Indirect Tax

Q-8 When GST in India implemented?

1. On July 1, 2018
2. On July 1, 2017
3. On July 1, 2019
4. On July 1, 2020

Answer Option 2 : On July 1, 2017

Q-9 Which was the first State in India to pass the GST bill?

1. Tamil Nadu
2. Gujarat
3. Madhya Pradesh
4. Assam

Answer Option 4 : Assam

Q-10 Which of the following definitions is not related to income tax?

1. Discount
2. Simple form
3. MODVAT
4. Assessment year

Answer Option 3 : MODVAT

- MODVAT is **not related to income tax.**
- MODVAT is related to **Excise Tax.**
- **MODVAT** stands for **Modified Value Added Tax**
- It is a **slightly modified version** of the **VAT.**
- **MODVAT was incorporated into the Indian tax system in the year 1986.**

Q-11. What is the full form of GST?

- A) Goods and Supply Tax
- B) Goods and Services Tax
- C) General Sales Tax
- D) Government Sales Tax

Answer: B

12. GST was implemented in India from

- A) 1st January 2017
- B) 1st April 2017
- C) 1st March 2017
- D) 1st July 2017

Answer: D

13. In India, the GST is based on the dual model GST adopted in:

- A) UK
- B) Canada
- C) USA
- D) Japan

Answer: B

14. GST is a consumption of goods and service tax based on

- A) Development
- B) Dividend
- C) Destiny
- D) Destination

Answer: D

15. The number of structures in India's GST model is?

A) 6

B) 4

C) 3

D) 5

Answer: B

16. The maximum rate for CGST is?

A) 28

B) 12

C) 18

D) 20

Answer: D

17. The maximum rate applicable for SGST/UTGST is?

A) 28

B) 14

C) 20

D) 30

Answer: C

18. 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) 0% 5% 12% 16% 28%

Answer: C

19. Taxes that are levied on any Intra-State purchase are?

A. IGST

B. CGST and SGST

C. SGST

D. SGST

Answer : B

20. What does “I” in IGST stands stand for?

- A) Internal
- B) Integrated
- C) Internal
- D) Intra

Answer: B

Q-21 GST is payable when the supply is

- a) Interstate** c) Intra-state
- b) Intra- UT d) All of the above

Ans: (a)

Q-22 . Maximum rate of CGST prescribed by law for intrastate supply made is.....

- a) 18% **c) 20%**
- b) 40% d) 28%+cess

Ans: (c) 20%

Q-23 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**

Ans: (d)

Q-24 . 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

Ans: (a)

Q-25 . Aggregate turnover does not include-

(a) Inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis

(b) Exempt supplies

(c) Export of goods or services or both

(d) Inter-State supplies of persons having the same PAN number

Ans: (a)

. Q-26 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

2

c. II & IV

d. I & II

Ans: (c)

Q-27 . 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 (a) and (b) d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

Q-28 . What are the taxes levied on an intra-State supply?

(a) CGST (b) SGST

(c) CGST and SGST (d) IGST

Ans: (c)

Q-29 . 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

Ans: (a)

Q-30 . Which of the following taxes will be levied on imports?

- (a) CGST (b) SGST
- (c) IGST (d) CGST and SGST

Ans: (c)

Q-31 . What is time of supply of goods, in case of forward charge?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

Ans: (d)

Q-32 . What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher
- (c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- (d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

Ans: (a)

.Q-33 Which of the following forms part of transaction value?

- 1) GST compensation cess
- 2) Payments made to third parties by the recipient on behalf of the supplier in relation to the supply
- 3) Entertainment tax levied by local authority
- 4) Commission paid to an agent and recovered from the recipient
- 5) Inspection charges at recipient's site
- 6) Charges for delay in payment waived off by supplier

State the correct answer from the options given below

- a. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5
- b. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6

c. 2, 3, 4 & 5

e. All of the above

Ans: ©

Q-34 . Rule 30 of the CGST Rules inter alia provides value of supply of goods or services or both

based on cost shall be% of cost of production or manufacture or the cost of

acquisition of such goods or the cost of provision of such services

(a) 100

(b) 10

(c) 110

(d) 120

Ans: (c)

GST REGISTRATION

1 . IGST is payable when the supply is

a) Interstate c) Intra-state

b) Intra- UT d) All of the above

2 . Maximum rate of CGST prescribed by law for intrastate supply made is.....

a) 18% c) 20%

b) 40% d) 28%+cess

3 . 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

4 . 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

5 . The functions of goods and services network (GSTN) include....

a) Facilitating registration

b) Forwarding the return to central and state authorities

c) Computation and settlement of GST

d) All of the above

6 . Aggregate turnover does not include-

(a) Inward supplies on which tax is payable on reverse charge basis

(b) Exempt supplies

(c) Export of goods or services or both

(d) Inter-State supplies of persons having the same PAN number

7 . Which of the following are benefits of GST?

- 1) Creation of unified national market
- 2) Boost to 'Make in India' initiative
- 3) Reduction of compliance burden on taxpayers
- 4) Buoyancy to the Government Revenue
- 5) Elimination of multiple taxes and double taxation

Select the correct answer from the options given below

a. 1, 3, 4 & 5

2

b. 2, 3, 4 & 5

c. 1, 2, 4 and 5

d. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

8 . 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 & II

9 . 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 (a) and (b) d) None of the above

10 . GST is a comprehensive tax regime covering _____

a) Goods b) Services

c) Both goods and services d) Goods, services and imports

11 . What are the taxes levied on an intra-State supply?

(a) CGST (b) SGST

(c) CGST and SGST (d) IGST

12 . 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

13 . Which of the following taxes will be levied on imports?

- (a) CGST (b) SGST
- (c) IGST (d) CGST and SGST

3

14 . Which of the following is not included in aggregate turnover?

- a) Exempt supplies of goods or services or both
- b) Export of goods or services or both
- c) Inter-State supply of goods or services or both
- d) Value of inward supplies on which tax is paid under reverse charge

15 . 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 & Pondicherry

d. None of the above

16 . What is time of supply of goods, in case of forward charge?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice
- (b) Due date of issue of invoice
- (c) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

17 . What is time of supply of goods, in case of supplier opting for composition levy under

Section 10 of the CGST Act, 2017?

- (a) Date of issue of invoice
- (b) Date of receipt of consideration by the supplier
- (c) Latter of (a) & (b)
- (d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

18 . What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is

identifiable?

- (a) Date of issue of voucher
- (b) Date of redemption of voucher

(c) Earlier of (a) & (b)

(d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

19 . What is the time of supply of vouchers when the supply with respect to the voucher is not

identifiable?

(a) Date of issue of voucher

(b) Date of redemption of voucher

(c) Earlier of (a) & (b)

4

(d) (a) & (b) whichever is later

20 . What is the time of supply of service if the invoice is issued within 30 days from the date

of provision of service?

a) Date of issue of invoice

b) Date on which the supplier receives payment

c) Date of provision of service

d) Earlier of (a) & (b)

21 . What is the time of supply of service where services are received from an associated

enterprise located outside India?

- a) Date of entry of services in the books of account of recipient of service
- b) Date of payment
- c) Earlier of (a) & (b)
- d) Date of entry of services in the books of the supplier of service

22 . Time of supply means

- a. The point in time when GST is actually paid by the supplier of goods or services
- b. The point in time when GST is actually paid after taking input credit by the supplier of goods or services
- c. The point in time when goods have been deemed to be supplied or services have been deemed to be provided
- d. The point in time when GST return is filed by the supplier of goods or services

23 . What is the time of supply of services where the supplier is liable to pay tax under

forward charge and the invoice is not issued within prescribed period under section 31(2)?

- a. Date of issue of invoice
- b. Date of completion of provision of services
- c. Date of receipt of payment
- d. Date of completion of provision of service or date of receipt of payment; whichever is earlier.

24 . What is the time of supply of import of service?

- a. Date of entry of services in the books of account of recipient of service
- b. Date of payment
- c. 61st day from the date of invoice
- d. Earlier of (a) & (b)
- e. Earlier of (b) & (c)

25 . Which of the following shall not be included in value of supply?

a) GST

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b) Interest

c) Late fee

d) Commission

26 . The value of supply should include:

- a) Any non-GST taxes, duties, cesses, fees charged separately by supplier
- b) Interest, late fee or penalty for delayed payment of any consideration for any supply
- c) Subsidies directly linked to the price except subsidies provided by the Central and State Governments
- d) All of the above

27 . Value of supply under section 15(1) is:

- a) Wholesale price
- b) Market value
- c) Maximum retail price
- d) Transaction value

28 . Which of the following forms part of transaction value?

- 1) GST compensation cess
- 2) Payments made to third parties by the recipient on behalf of the supplier in relation to the supply
- 3) Entertainment tax levied by local authority
- 4) Commission paid to an agent and recovered from the recipient

5) Inspection charges at recipient's site

6) Charges for delay in payment waived off by supplier

State the correct answer from the options given below

a. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5

b. 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6

c. 2, 3, 4 & 5

d. All of the above

29 . When can the transaction value be rejected for computation of value of supply

(a) When the buyer and seller are related and price is not the sole consideration

(b) When the buyer and seller are related or price is not the sole consideration

(c) It can never be rejected

(d) When the goods are sold at very low margins

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30 . What deductions are allowed from the transaction value

(a) Discounts offered to customers, subject to conditions

(b) Packing Charges, subject to conditions

(c) Amount paid by customer on behalf of the supplier, subject to conditions

(d) Freight charges incurred by the supplier for CIF terms of supply, subject to conditions

31 . Rule 30 of the CGST Rules inter alia provides value of supply of goods or services or both

based on cost shall be% of cost of production or manufacture or the cost of

acquisition of such goods or the cost of provision of such services

(a) 100

(b) 10

(c) 110

(d) 120

32 . Aggregate turnover includes:

a) Taxable supplies of goods or service or both

b) Exempt supplies of goods

c) Exports

d) All of the above

Q-33 . Which of the following persons are not liable for registration?

- a) Any person engaged exclusively in supplying services wholly exempt from tax
- b) Casual Taxable Person
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

34 . Within how many days a person should apply for registration?

- a. Within 60 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.
- b. Within 30 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.
- c. No Time Limit
- d. Within 90 days from the date he becomes liable for registration.

35 . A person having _____business verticals in a State _____ obtain a separate

registration for each business vertical.

- a. Single, shall
- b. Multiple, shall
- c. Multiple, may
- d. Single, may

36 . What is the validity of the registration certificate?

- a. One year
- b. No validity
- c. Valid till it is cancelled.
- d. Five years.

37 . The registration certificate granted to Non-resident taxable person is valid for days from

the effective date of registration.

- a. 30
- b. 60
- c. 90
- d. 120

38 . 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

39 . Which of the following persons are not liable for registration?

- a) Any person engaged exclusively in supplying goods or services wholly exempt from tax
- b) Causal taxable person
- c) Non-resident taxable person
- d) None of the above

40 . An agriculturist is not required to take registration if he supplies

- a) Any agricultural produce
- b) Any agricultural produce grown by him or other agriculturist
- c) Agricultural produce out of cultivation of land
- d) All the above

41 . Which of the following forms are used for applicable for registration?

- a) Form GSTR-1
- b) Form GSTR-2
- c) Form GST REG-01
- d) Form GST REG-02

42 . Which of the following statement are correct?

- a) Voluntary registration not possible under GST
- b) Voluntarily registered person is 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) None of the above

43 . An E-commerce operator should get itself registered

- a) Irrespective of the threshold limit
- b) If his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit of INR 20,00,000
- c) If he is liable to collect tax at source and his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limit
- d) If he is liable to collect tax at source

44 . There will be deemed approval of registration if no action is taken on application

- a) Within a period of 3 working days from the date of submission of the application
- b) Within a period of 7 working days from the date of submission of the application

c) Within a period of 10 working days from the date of submission of the application

d) Within a period of 14 working days from the date of submission of the application

45 . A certificate of registration shall be issued by the proper officer in form

a) GST REG-02

b) GST REG-03

c) GST REG-04

d) GST REG-06

46 . Which of the following requires amendment in the registration certificate?

a) Change of name of the registered person

b) Change in constitution of the registered person

c) Switching over from composition scheme to normal scheme or vice versa

d) All of the above

47 . A voluntarily registered person's registration can be cancelled if the person does not

start business within

- a) 3 months from the date of registration
- b) 6 months from the date of registration
- c) 9 months from the date of registration
- d) 1 months from the date of registration

48 . Registration can be cancelled by the proper officer if the person registered under

composition scheme has not furnished return for

- a) 3 consecutive tax periods
- b) 6 consecutive tax periods
- c) For a consecutive period of 6 months
- d) For a consecutive period of 1 year

49 . Any registered person, whose registration is cancelled by the proper officer on his own

motion may apply to such officer for revocation of cancellation of the registration in the

prescribed manner within_____ from the date of service of the cancellation order.

- a. 180 days
- b. 120 days

c. 90 days

d. 30 days

50 . The proper officers may cancel suo motu the registered where a person paying tax has

not furnished returns for _____

a. 3 consecutive tax periods

b. 4 consecutive tax periods

c. 2 consecutive tax periods

d. 5 consecutive tax periods

51 . As per section 25 of CGST Act, 2017, a casual taxable person shall apply for registration

at least _____ prior to the commencement of business.

a. 5 days

b. 10 days

c. 7 days

d. 30 days

52 . 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

53 . In case of taxable supply of services by an insurer, invoice shall be issued within a period

of _____from the date of supply of service.

10

- a) 30 days
- b) 45 days
- c) 60 days
- d) 90 days

54 . Where the goods being sent or taken on approval for sale or return are removed before

the supply takes place, the invoice shall be issued:

- a) before/at the time of supply
- b) 6 months from the date of removal
- c) Earlier of (a) or (b)

d) None of the above

55 . Registered person may issue a consolidated tax invoice for such supplies at the close of

each day in respect of all such supplies provided

a) The recipient is not a registered person

b) The recipient does not require such invoice

c) The value of goods and services or both per invoice is less than INR 200

d) All the above conditions are satisfied

56 . 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

57 . In case of supply of goods by a composition dealer the registered person shall issue

a) A tax invoice

b) A bill of supply

c) Receipt voucher

d) Any of the above

58 . Where advance payment is received, the registered person shall issue

a) A tax invoice

b) A bill of supply

c) Receipt voucher

d) Any of the above

59 . The tax invoice in case of supplier of goods is issued in

a. Triplicate

b. Duplicate

c. Either (a) or (b) at the option of Taxpayer

d. Either (a) or (b) at the option of PO

60 . What is the nature of supply if the nature of Supply is not determinable?

a. Intra-state

b. Inter-state

c. Either (a) or (b) at the option of Taxpayer

d. Either (a) or (b) at the option of PO

61 . 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

62 . Deposits towards tax, penalty, interest, fee or any other amount are credited into the

_____of a taxable person.

a) Electronic liability register

b) Electronic credit ledger

c) Electronic cash ledger

d) All of the above

63 . Input tax credit as self-assessed in the return of the registered person shall be credited

to which of the following ledger?

a) Electronic liability register

b) Electronic credit ledger

- c) Electronic cash ledger
- d) All of the above

64 . Which of the following items are debited to electronic credit ledger?

- a) Output tax
- b) Interest
- c) Penalty
- d) All of the above

64 . Which of the following items are debited to electronic credit ledger?

- a) Output tax
- b) Interest
- c) Penalty
- d) All of the above

66 . Which input tax credit cannot be claimed against which output tax liability?

- a) IGST, SGST
- b) CGST, IGST
- c) SGST, IGST

d) CGST, SGST

67 . Interest is payable on:

- a) Belated payment of tax
- b) Undue/excess claim of input tax credit
- c) Undue/ excess reduction in output tax liability
- d) All of the above

68 . Which of the following liability cannot be adjusted against input tax credit of CGST?

- a) IGST
- b) SGST/UTGST
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

69 . Which of the following shall be discharged first, while discharging liability of a taxable

person?

- a) All dues related to previous tax period
- b) All dues related to current tax period
- c) Demand raised under section 73 and 74

d) No such condition is mandatory

70 . Which date is considered as date of deposit of the tax dues

a) Date of presentation of cheque or

b) Date of payment or

c) Date of credit of amount in the account of Government

71 . Who is required to furnish details of outward supplies in Form GSTR-1?

a) Person paying tax under composition scheme

b) Non-resident taxable person

c) Both (a) & (b)

d) None of the above

72 . What does N stand for in HSN?

a) Network

b) Nationalization

c) Nomenclature

d) Nomination

73 . Which form is furnished for submission of details of outward supplies u/s 37?

- a) GSTR-1
- b) GSTR-2
- c) GSTR-3
- d) GSTR-5

74 . What is the due date for submission of monthly GSTR-1?

- a) on or before 10th day of the immediately succeeding month
- b) on or before 15th day of the immediately succeeding month
- c) on or before 17th day of the immediately succeeding month
- d) on or before 20th day of the immediately succeeding month

75 . Composition tax payer is required to file return in Form no. _____.

- a) GSTR-2
- b) GSTR-3
- c) GSTR-4
- d) GSTR-5

76 . The due date for filing GSTR-3B is _____.

- a) on 10th day of the next month
- b) on 15th day of the next month
- c) on 17th day of the next month
- d) on or before 20th day of the next month

77 . 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

78 . As per GST Law only citizen of India can act at as GST practitioner

- a. False
- b. True
- c. Partly one
- d. None of the above

79 . 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. 1, 3 and 4

b. 4, 2, 3 and 1

c. 1 only

d. 1 or 3 only

80 . 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

ANSWERS

1 (a) 2 (b) 3 (d) 4 (a) 5 (d)

6 (a) 7 (c) 8 (c) 9 (b) 10 (c)

11 (c) 12 (d) 13 (c) 14 (d) 15 (b)

16 (d) 17 (d) 18 (a) 19 (b) 20 (d)

21 (c) 22 (c) 23 (d) 24 (e) 25 (a)

26 (d) 27 (d) 28 (d) 29 (b) 30 (a)

31 (c) 32 (d) 33 (a) 34 (b) 35 (c)

36 (c) 37 (c) 38 (b) 39 (a) 40 (c)

41 (c) 42 (c) 43 (a) 44 (a) 45 (d)

46 (d) 47 (b) 48 (a) 49 (d) 50 (a)

51 (a) 52 (a) 53 (b) 54 (c) 55 (d)

56 (b) 57 (b) 58 (c) 59 (a) 60 (b)

61 (d) 62 (c) 63 (b) 64 (a) 65 (b)

66 (d) 67 (d) 68 (b) 69 (a) 70 (c)

71 (d) 72 (c) 73 (a) 74 (a) 75 (c)

76 (d) 77 (d) 78 (b) 79 (d) 80 (d)