

Subject
Code

0319

INDIRECT TAX LAW (Core-14)

Question Booklet No.

Signature of Invigilator	To be filled in by candidate by ball-point pen only	OMR Sl. No. _____
	Roll No. _____	_____
Time of Examination	Declaration : I have read and understood the instructions given below.	
Date of Examination	Full Signature of Candidate	Full Marks : 80/50
	Name of Candidate	Time : 1 hour

Number of Questions
in the Booklet } **50/40**



UU 6th Semester Examination, 2020

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Immediately after getting the booklet read instructions carefully mentioned on the front and back page of the Question Booklet. Do not open the seals unless asked by the Invigilator.
- Write your Roll No., OMR Response Sheet No., in the specified places given above and put your signature.
- Write the subject code of the booklet in your OMR Sheet.
- Make all entries in the OMR Response Sheet as per the given instructions; otherwise OMR Response Sheet will not be evaluated.
- After opening the seals, ensure that the Question Booklet contains total no. of pages as mentioned above and printing of all the **50 / 40** questions are proper. If any discrepancy is found, inform the invigilator within **15** minutes and get the correct Question Booklet.
- For each question in the Question Booklet choose the correct option from the given four alternatives and darken the same circle in the OMR Response Sheet with Black or Blue ball-point pen.
- Darken the circle of correct answer properly; otherwise answers will not be evaluated. The candidate will be fully responsible for it.
- If more than one option is darken for a particular question, then it will be treated as wrong answer.
- After completion of the examination, only OMR Response Sheet is to be handed over to the invigilator.

THERE IS NO NEGATIVE MARKING FOR WRONG ANSWER

INDIRECT TAX LAW Core-14 (2016 Batch)

(Answer any 25 questions)

1. Service tax was introduced in India in the year
 - (A) 1991
 - (B) 1992
 - (C) 1993
 - (D) 1994
2. Service tax was introduced in India on the recommendation of
 - (A) Dr. Raj J Chaliah Committee
 - (B) Dr. Manmohan Singh Committee
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
3. Service tax is levied in India by following the
 - (A) Sensitive approach
 - (B) Selective approach
 - (C) Comprehensive approach
 - (D) Both B and C
4. Service tax is charged on the value of taxable service
 - (A) 12.24%
 - (B) 12.36%
 - (C) 12.48 %
 - (D) 12.60 %
5. Service tax is not payable if the aggregate value of taxable service does not exceed
 - (A) Rs. 1,00,000
 - (B) Rs. 10,00,000
 - (C) Rs. 20,00,000
 - (D) None of these
6. Return of service tax has to be filled
 - (A) Annually
 - (B) Half-yearly
 - (C) Quarterly
 - (D) None of these
7. Return of service tax is to be filled
 - (A) Form ST-3
 - (B) Form ST-2
 - (C) Form ST-1
 - (D) None
8. The provisions relating to valuation of taxable services are contained in
 - (A) Section 65 of the Finance Act,1994
 - (B) Section 67 of the Finance Act,1994
 - (C) Section 65A of the Finance Act,1999
 - (D) None of the above

9. VAT is levied on
- (A) On profit only
 - (B) On the difference between sale price and cost
 - (C) On both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
10. According to Kelkar Committee
- (A) Each state levies multiple taxes on the same item
 - (B) They are charged at different stages or in different names
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) All of the above
11. VAT was introduced to arrest
- (A) Double taxation
 - (B) Multiplicity of taxes
 - (C) Cascading effect
 - (D) All of the above
12. Basic VAT rates were as follows
- (A) 4 percent
 - (B) 12.5 percent
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
13. Methods of calculating VAT are
- (A) Addition method
 - (B) Invoice method
 - (C) Subtraction method
 - (D) All of the above
14. Purchases not eligible for input tax credit
- (A) Purchasing from unregistered Dealers
 - (B) Purchases utilized in manufacturing of exempted goods
 - (C) Goods purchased from other states
 - (D) All of the above
15. Non availability of input credit
- (A) Where final product is exempted
 - (B) Input lost/ damaged/ stolen before use
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
16. When did central Excise Act, 1944 came into force
- (A) 1st January 1944
 - (B) 31st March 1944
 - (C) 28th February 1944
 - (D) 17th September 1944
17. According to Sec. 2d of Central Excise Act, 1944, items which are subject to tax must be
- (A) Goods
 - (B) Specified in the Tariff
 - (C) They must come into existence as a result of manufacture
 - (D) All of the above
18. Non-dutiable goods as per excise Act
- (A) Excisable goods but rate of duty is Nil
 - (B) Excisable goods but are exempted from duty by issue of notification
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above

19. Captive consumption meant
- (A) Personal consumption
 - (B) Consumption within the factory
 - (C) Consumption outside the factory
 - (D) None of the above
20. The SSI exemption was available to SSI, whose
- (A) Clearance of excisable goods in a financial year was up to Rs. 150 lakh
 - (B) All clearances for home consumption did not exceed Rs. 400 lakh
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
21. The SSI exemption is not applicable to
- (A) Pan masala
 - (B) Matches
 - (C) Watches
 - (D) All of the above
22. Industries not meant for SSI exemption
- (A) Automobiles
 - (B) Primary Iron and steel
 - (C) Both A & B
 - (D) None of the above
23. Purpose of fixation of tariff value
- (A) To prevent under-valuation of certain goods
 - (B) To mitigate litigation
 - (C) All of the above
 - (D) None of the above
24. Who can operate (PL(A) under Central Excise Act.
- (A) Assesses having 15 digit ECC number
 - (B) Assesses having export license
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
25. Indian territorial waters extends up to
- (A) 15 nautical miles in to the sea
 - (B) 12 nautical miles in to the sea
 - (C) Both A and B
 - (D) None of the above
26. The Customs Act was passed in _____, which replaced the sea Customs Act. _____ .
- (A) 1878 and 1962
 - (B) 1934 and 1962
 - (C) 1962 and 1878
 - (D) None of the above
27. There are two rates of basic customs duty, they are
- (A) 3% and 6%
 - (B) 4% and 8%
 - (C) 5% and 10%
 - (D) None of the above
28. Countervailing duty u/s 3 (1) is levied
- (A) In addition to basic customs duty
 - (B) It is equal to excise duty
 - (C) To counter balance excise duty leviable on manufactured goods in India
 - (D) All of the above

29. Secondary & Higher Education cess
- (A) Is levied with effect from 1st March, 2007
 - (B) It is levied @2% of the aggregate duties of customs
 - (C) Both of the above
 - (D) None of the above
30. Under which of the following Exports Promotion Schemes, Capital goods are allowed to be imported duty free
- (A) Export oriented unit scheme
 - (B) Software Technology Park scheme
 - (C) Special Economic Zone scheme
 - (D) All of the above
31. Under Section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962, the transaction value shall be calculated with reference to the rate of exchange as in force on the date on which:
- (A) Date of invoice
 - (B) The date of issuance of the bill of lading
 - (C) Date of filling the bill of entry
 - (D) Date of assessment of bill of entry
32. Which section of customs Act, provides for the levy of customs duty on import and export of goods?
- (A) Section 10
 - (B) Section 12
 - (C) Section 14
 - (D) None of the above
33. GST is _____
- (A) Value added tax
 - (B) Entry tax by State Government
 - (C) Tax on goods and services
 - (D) None of the above
34. The rate of GST as applicable on goods and services are:
- (A) 0%, 5%, 12%, 16% and 28%
 - (B) 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%
 - (C) 0%, 6%, 12%, 18% and 28%
 - (D) 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 26%
35. GST would not be applicable to:
- (A) Alcohol for human consumption
 - (B) Petrol & diesel
 - (C) Natural Gas
 - (D) All of the above
36. The credit of CGST can be utilized for the payment of:
- (A) SGST
 - (B) UTGST
 - (C) IGST
 - (D) None of the above
37. Which article of constitution of India empowers the parliament to impose IGST in India?
- (A) 69 A
 - (B) 265 A
 - (C) 279 A
 - (D) None of the above

38. _____ is excluded from the definition of goods as well as services
- (A) Securities and money
 - (B) Only money
 - (C) Only securities
 - (D) None of the above
39. Which of the following taxes leviable on imports?
- (A) CGST
 - (B) IGST
 - (C) SGST
 - (D) All of the above
40. Which of the following activities are neither supply of goods nor supply of services?
- (A) Services by employee to employer
 - (B) Services by any court or tribunal
 - (C) Functions performed by the members of parliament
 - (D) All of the above

