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# **Jobwork**



Think GST !

Think Vishal Sir...!!

1. Section \_\_\_\_\_ defines 'Job Work'.

- a. 2(78)
- b. 2(68)
- c. 2(87)
- d. 2(68)

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

2. Section \_\_\_\_\_ make provisions relating to Input Tax Credit in respect of inputs sent for job work.

- a. 18
- b. 19
- c. 143
- d. 141

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

3. Section \_\_\_\_\_ makes provisions for special procedure for removal of goods for job work without payment of tax.

- a. 18
- b. 19
- c. 143
- d. 141

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

4. Should the principal referred to in Section 143 be registered?

- (a) Yes
- (b) No

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

5. Who is a principal as per Section 143?

- (a) A person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- (b) A registered taxable person who sends inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- (c) A registered taxable person who supplies inputs and/or capital goods for job-work
- (d) A registered person

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

6. Principal can send the goods to the job worker on basis of what document?

- a. Bill of supply
- b. Tax invoice
- c. Delivery Challan
- d. Any of the above

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

7. The job worker cannot contribute even a single input from his side on the inputs supplied by the principal. Comment.

- a. Correct
- b. Incorrect

- c. Partially correct
- d. None of the above

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

8. In case of job work, value of the material will be included In aggregate turnover of \_\_\_\_\_ for considering the registration threshold limit.

- a. Principal
- b. Job work
- c. Either (a) or (b)
- d. None of the above

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

9. What are the possible situations once the job work is completed by the job worker?

- a. Principal may bring back the goods
- b. Principal may ask the job worker to send it to another job worker
- c. Principal may directly sell the goods from place of job worker
- d. All of the above

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

10. In which of the following forms intimation of job work is required to be made?

- a. GST ITC-01
- b. GST ITC-02
- c. GST ITC-03
- d. GST ITC-04

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

11. Job worker should always be registered under GST. Comment.

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Partially correct
- d. None of the above

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

12. What is the exception for not bringing back of goods sent for job work?

- a. Moulds and dies
- b. Jigs and fixtures
- c. Tools
- d. All of the above

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

13. If the inputs are not received back within the prescribed limit by the principal then, who is responsible to pay the GST?

- (a) Job worker
- (b) Principal
- (c) Job worker is responsible when sending

such inputs and Principal needs to reverse the ITC taken earlier.

(d) None of the above

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

14. From when will the period of one or three years be calculated under Section 143?

(a) The day when such inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker

(b) The day when the job-worker receives the said goods, in case the job-worker receives the goods directly

(c) Both (a) and (b)

(d) None of the above

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

15. What will be the consequence, if the goods are not returned by the job worker within stipulated time?

a. Tax is payable by the principal with interest from the date on which goods were sent for job work

b. Principal shall raise tax invoice and include it in his return

c. The day when job worker would return the goods, he would be treated as supplier and will be liable to pay GST.

d. All of the above are the subsequent consequences

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

16. When will the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-work become a supply?

(a) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not received within 1 year or 3 years respectively

(b) When the inputs and/or capital goods sent to job-worker are not supplied, with or without payment of tax, from the job-workers place within 1 year or 3 years respectively

(c) Both under (a) or (b)

(d) None of the above

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

17. Mr. Raj has sent his goods to Mr. Y on job-work on 07-05-2018. From when it will be considered as deemed supply ?

(a) 06-05-2019

(b) 07-05-2018

(c) 03-11-2019

(d) Not Taxable

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

18. If the inputs or capital goods are considered as deemed supply in the hands of principal then, whether ITC of such output tax charged by the principal can be claimed by the Job worker, if registered?

(a) Yes

(b) No

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

19. If the job-worker is eligible to claim ITC on the goods received from the principal, is there a time limit within which such ITC shall be availed/claimed by the job-worker?

(a) Within September 30 of following year

(b) Filing the annual return for the period

(c) Option (a) or (b), whichever is earlier

(d) No time limit prescribed to claim such ITC

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

20. In case of direct supply of goods to job worker from the supplier, in whose name the invoice shall be issued?

a. In the name of job worker

b. In the name of supplier

c. In the name of principal

d. Both (a) and (b) are correct

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

21. It is necessary for the 'principal' to declare the place of business of the job worker as his additional place of business if he wants to supply the goods directly from his place of work. Comment.

a. Yes

b. No

c. Partially correct

d. None of the above

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

22. When should a job-worker take registration?

(a) Always

(b) Only if his aggregate turnover exceeds the threshold limits specified under Section 22 of the Act.

(c) Never

(d) None of the above

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

23. Manufacturing alcoholic liquor on behalf of brand name owner is \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Supply

b. Job work

c. Not supply

d. Not job work

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

24. Can a principal supply inputs and/or capital goods from the job-worker's premises?

- (a) Yes, only when the job-worker is registered
- (b) Yes, even if the job-worker is unregistered by declaring the job-worker's premises as his additional place of business
- (c) Yes, irrespective of whether the job-worker is registered or not, principal is engaged in the supply of goods which are notified by the Commissioner on this behalf
- (d) All of the above

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

25. Can the taxable supply made by the job-worker on behalf of his principal be considered for computing his aggregate turnover?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c)
- d)

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

26. Mr. Z, a job worker of cotton bedsheets approaches you to know whether he is required to be compulsorily registered under GST. His job-work is the last stage of work for the product to be a finished product. Can he dispatch goods from his place directly to the customer on direction of his principal? What would be your advice from the following options:

- a) Mr. Z is supplier of services and is required to obtain compulsory registration under GST. He can supply goods from his place directly to customer since he is registered.
- b) Mr. Z is a supplier of services and is liable to take registration only when his turnover crosses the prescribed threshold limit of INR 10/20 lakh as applicable. He can supply the goods to customer directly only if he is registered under GST.
- c) Mr. Z is a supplier of services and is liable to take registration only when his turnover crosses the prescribed threshold limit of INR 10/20 lakh as applicable. He can supply the goods to customer directly if he is registered under GST or if the principal declares Mr. Z's place as his additional place of business.
- d) Mr. Z is not required to obtain registration under GST. He cannot supply goods from his place directly to customer since he is not registered.

Ans:- (a) (b) (c) (d)

27. Who is responsible for accountability for any contravention under this Act?

- (a) Principal
- (b) Job-worker
- (c) Manufacturer
- (d) No-body

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

28. Who should discharge the liability of GST on the scrap generated during job-work?

- (a) Job-worker, if registered
- (b) Principal, if job-worker is not registered
- (c) Always principal
- (d) Option (a) or (b)

Ans. (a) (b) (c) (d)

**Answer:-**

1	b	11	b	21	a
2	b	12	d	22	b
3	c	13	b	23	d
4	a	14	c	24	d
5	d	15	d	25	b
6	c	16	c	26	c
7	b	17	a	27	a
8	a	18	a	28	d
9	d	19	c		
10	d	20	c		