1. under section 192, Employer here means:
2. Individual, HUF, Firm & Company
3. Trusts, AOP, BOI & Local Authority
4. Every Artificial judicial person
5. All of the above
6. In the case of advance salary and arrears of salary, TDS is required to be deducted by the employer
7. At the time it’s due (Accrual Basis)
8. At the time of payment (Cash Basis).
9. At the time it includes in P/L A/c
10. Whichever is earlier of the above
11. What is the rate of TDS u/s 192?
12. 10%
13. 1%
14. 5%
15. There is no fixed rate
16. Who is required to deduct TDS u/s 192 of the Income Tax Act?
17. government employee
18. private employee
19. Any employer
20. Any employee
21. If you engaged with two or more employers simultaneously, then you have to share your TDS/Salary data…
22. to all of the employers
23. to any one of the employers
24. Not required to share at all
25. To the discretion of AO, AO will suggest
26. The employee cannot declare the loss under any other head, but he can declare the loss from house property. If he gives the statement of such loss to his employer, the tax deducted at source can be lower than what it would have been without considering such loss.
27. Yes
28. No
29. Similar in all the cases
30. Both can happen together
31. TDS is not required to deduct if you pay salary in foreign currency?
32. Yes, not required
33. No, required
34. To the discretion of Employer
35. To the discretion Employee
36. the time limit to deposit TDS under Section 192, other that for the month of March?
37. 7th of subsequent month
38. 10th of subsequent month
39. 15th of subsequent month
40. 20th of subsequent month
41. When the employer deducts TDS, he is responsible for providing a TDS certificate to the employee.
42. Form 13
43. Form 16
44. Form 18
45. Form 21
46. What are the consequences of non-compliance under section 192?
47. Levy of Interest
48. Disallowance of expenses
49. All of the above
50. Either Levy of Interest or Disallowance of expenses
51. the employer is only eligible to claim the deduction of salary expense from PGBP income if TDS is deducted on time. The amount of disallowed salary expenses shall be…
52. 30% of the salary payment goes to the resident.
53. 50% of the salary payment goes to the resident.
54. 75% of the salary payment goes to the resident.
55. 100% of the salary payment goes to the resident.
56. If tips are paid to the waiter directly or through the employer (which may be paid by the customers in the form of a service charge), in that case,
57. the employer is responsible for deducting TDS
58. the employer is not responsible for deducting TDS
59. To the discretion of Employer
60. To the discretion Employee
61. Generally, TDS on remuneration paid to the director shall be deducted ……………………. provided there is no employee-employer relationship exist.
62. under section 192
63. under section 192J
64. under section 194J
65. under section 196
66. If the tax on non-monetary perquisites is borne by the employer,
	1. then TDS is required to be deducted from salary to that extent.
	2. then no TDS is required to be deducted from salary to that extent.
	3. To the discretion of Employer
	4. To the discretion Employee
67. Starting FY 21-22, interest on employee’s contribution to an EPF account above ……………….. during the financial year is taxable in the hands of the employee.
68. Rs 1.5 lakh
69. Rs 2.5 lakh
70. Rs 3.5 lakh
71. Rs 5 lakh
72. Is it compulsory to furnish PAN by employees for EPF withdrawal?
	1. No
	2. Yes
73. To the discretion of Employer
74. To the discretion AO
75. Are EPF contributions eligible for tax deductions?
	1. No
	2. Yes
	3. To the discretion of Employer
	4. To the discretion Tax Authority
76. Can I increase my EPF contributions?
	1. No
	2. Yes
	3. To the discretion of Employer
	4. To the discretion Tax Authority
77. Will the employer also contribute higher when I do?
78. No
79. Yes
80. To the discretion of Employer
81. To the discretion Tax Authority
82. Can I make premature withdrawals?
83. No, Not at all
84. Yes, any time
85. Yes, on meeting certain conditions
86. To the discretion of Employer