

IMPACT OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

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ABSTRACT

*The products and administration assess, otherwise called GST was presented in India on 1st July, 2017. The GST has two segments the focal GST and the state GST. It is characterized as aberrant duty structures intended to help and improve the monetary development of a nation. Prior to India, in excess of 150 nations have officially executed GST. In spite of the fact that actualizing GST in India was propounded by Vajpayee government in 2000. Anyway after colossal clamor, it at last came in India in 2017. GST is required to rearrange charge organization by killing all different expenses and advance make in India. Along these lines this paper gives a nitty gritty examination about the need of GST, quiet highlights of it and effect of GST in present assessment situation in India administration by eliminating all other taxes and promote **make in India**. Therefore this paper gives a detailed study about the need of GST, silent features of it and impact of GST in present tax scenario in India.*

Keywords: *Goods and service tax, Indian economy, direct tax, indirect tax*

INTRODUCTION

The products and administration impose is one of the greatest expense changes actualized in India. It starts assessment ought to be actualized at national level in India. It is an idea that rearranges the mammoth duty structure by supporting and improving the monetary development of a nation. It is imposed on assembling, deal and utilization of merchandise and ventures at national level.

As it happens when a client purchases certain things, they need to make good on various government obligations, for example, extract obligation and administration impose at focal level and VAT at state level. Keeping in mind the end goal to stay away from this numerous installment by clients, the legislature presented this idea. So now the client needs to pay just GST and dispense with those numerous charges.

Studies have discovered the few advantages if GST, which are unlisted as under:-

- It have presented one nation one assessment administration
- It takes out all circuitous duties at focal and state level
- It have made business well-disposed condition
- It upgrades the simplicity of working together in India
- It made the expense framework more straightforward

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To know the advantages of GST to client, maker and the administration
- To know its effect on by and large economy

- To know its effect on normal man's pocket
- To comprehend the idea of GST

HYPOTHESIS OF THE STUDY

Keeping in mind the end goal to locate the correct and exact data, the information is gathered from different articles on GST from The Economic Times, 2017, The Economic Times, 2015 and different other included articles from The Economic Times.

IMPACT OF GST ON MOST USED GOODS AND SERVICES

0 per cent

Education and health services

5 per cent

Transportation (air and rail transport facilities)

12per cent

Short run lotteries, five star hotels, movie tickets above 100

18per cent

AC hotels serving liquors, telecom, IT, financial services

28per cent

Long run lotteries run by state, race club betting

IMPACT OF GST ON HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

0per cent

Prasad, jhadoo

5per cent

Floor coverings, mats, agarbatti, domestic LPG, bio gas

15per cent

Umbrella, forks, sewing machines, spoons fish knives

28per cent

Washing machines, water heaters, vacuum cleaners, paint, wallpaper

IMPACT OF GST ON STATIONERY

0per cent

Children drawing books, painting books, newspapers, stamps, judicial papers

5per cent

Revenue stamps, first-day covers

12per cent

Excise books and notebooks

BENEFITS OF GST TO THE INDIAN ECONOMY

FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

- **Easy compliance**
- **Uniformity of tax rates and structures**
- **Removal of cascading**
- **Improved competitiveness**

- **Gain to manufacturers and exporters**

FOR CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

- **Simple and easy to administer**
- **Better controls on leakage**
- **Higher revenue efficiency**

FOR THE CUSTOMERS

- **Relief in overall tax burden**
- **Removal of manufacturing costs**
- **Lower burden on common men**

CONCLUSION

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that GST have provided relief up to some extent to producers and consumers by providing wide and comprehensive coverage of tax credit set-off.

It can be further concluded that GST had a positive impact on Indian economy till now. No doubt, GST had simplified the existing the indirect tax system and have helped to remove inefficiencies created by the homogeneous taxation system.

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Essay on Goods and Services Tax upsc: GST is an indirect, comprehensive, multi-stage, destination-based tax levied on each value addition of the goods and services. It came into effect on 1st July 2017 after the implementation of One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India. It is a comprehensive tax that replaces many indirect taxes levied by the Central and the State government in India. It is a tax that is imposed at every step of the production and is refunded to everyone involved except the final consumer. Eg: Income tax. The indirect taxes are levied on production or consumption of goods or services or transactions including imports and exports. Eg: Excise tax, VAT, and Service tax. Download June 2020 IE Magazine PDF for FREE! What is GST? Introduction of Goods and Services tax eliminated the cascading effect of taxes i.e. tax on tax. GST reduced the burden of taxes from the manufacturing area, thus manufacturing costs will be reduced. Therefore, the prices of consumer goods are also likely to decrease. Because of the lower manufacturing cost some products like cars, FMCG, etc. will be a bit cheaper. For better compliance, proper invoicing and accounting are necessary. However, there are various companies that are developing GST accounting software. If the actual benefits are not passed on to the consumer and the seller increases his profit margin, then the prices of the goods may also increase. The rise in inflation can be observed initially, however, it may also come down gradually. The Goods and Services Tax is a crucial law to enhance the timeline, the reliability, and the transparency of supply chain mechanism. The costs incurred by retailers and farmers would be reduced through the implementation of a superior supply chain mechanism, and there will also be a reduction in wastage. However, GST aims at increasing the rate to 12%, which means that there will be an increase on the price of milk. Even the cost of tea, which is among the most common household commodities in India, is expected to increase from the present VAT rate which stands between 5% and 6% in most states. Impact of Goods and Services Tax on Startups. All taxes that are currently levied on startups will be subsumed by the implementation of GST. After the implementation most provisions of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) were tweaked and tax rates of numerous products were reduced in subsequent GST council meets which resulted in a sharp decline in government's tax collection figures. GST replaced more than a dozen indirect taxes; these indirect taxes together formed a bulk of the government's earnings. Service tax alone accounted for more than 14% of the government's revenue in the last Budget in 2017. Thus fall in GST collection is a To read the full story, subscribe now now at just rs.