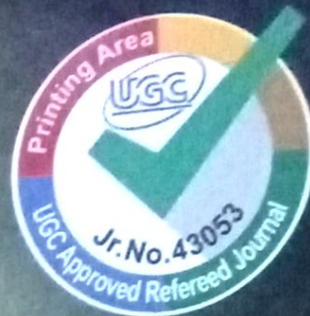




ISSN 2394-5303



PrintingTM Area

International Multilingual Research Journal
Issue-34, Vol-03, October 2017



Editor
Dr. Bapu G. Gholap



www.vidyawarta.com

Index

01) A STUDY ON THE FACTORS INFLUENCING INVESTORS FOR INVESTING IN..... Dr. Jayant Prabhakar Bobde, Akola.[M.S]	10
02) Whitman and Elegies Dr. P. N. Meshram, Mulchera	13
03) TOPICALITY OF SHAKESPEAREAN TRAGEDIES TO CURB HUMAN FOLLIES & FOIBLES Mostafizur Molla, Bhagalpur, Bihar	18
04) Right to Privacy in India Janagama Naresh, Karimnagar	22
05) A Conceptual Study on Modern Marketing Trends in India Dr. Dilip B. Patil, Shirpur, Dist.Dhulia (MS)	26
06) An outlook of future library and library professionals Manendra Kumar Singh, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	31
07) PHARMACY COLLEGE LIBRARY Mr. Sanjay Patel, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	37
08) I am not what I am: A Four Poem Collection Basudev Paul, DT: Jalpaiguri West Bengal	41
09) GST Benefits and Impact On Indian Economy Anil S.Purohit, Chikhli, Buldana	45
10) SOCIAL MEDIA MARKETING Racharla HariBabu, Karimnagar	48
11) IMPACT OF GST ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY Mrs. Meenu Rani, Lohar Majra, Kurukshetra	51
12) A Study of Financial Reporting Accounting Nirmittkumar M. Rathod, Gandhinagar	54

IMPACT OF GST ON THE INDIAN ECONOMY

Mrs. Meenu Rani,
Assistant Professor in Commerce Department
S.N.R.L. Jai Ram Girls College,
Lohar Majra, Kurukshetra

ABSTRACT

The introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST) would be a very significant step in the field of indirect tax. The cascading or double taxation effects could be reduced by combining many central and state taxes. Consumer's tax burden will approximately reduce to 25% to 30% after introduction of GST. After introduction of GST Indian products would become more competitive in the domestic and international markets. This tax should instantly encourage economic growth. GST with transparent feature will prove easier to administer. In this paper I try to spot concept of GST & its current status in Indian economy paper gives information about GST. The study also aims to be familiar with the advantages and impact of GST on the Indian economy.

KEYWORDS Central State Taxes, Economic Growth, GST, Domestic marks, exporter import business.

INTRODUCTION

GST the biggest tax reform in India founded on the nation of "one nation, one market, one tax" is finally here. The GST rollout, with a single stroke has converted India into a unified market of 1.3 billion citizens Government works towards making GST a "Good and Simple Tax" implementing GST across the country in 29 states and 7 Union Territories is that it would offer a win-win situation for everyone GST

launched on July 1, 2017 will change how business is done in India.

OBJECTIVE

1. To find out the growth of the Indian economy through GST
2. Effect of GST on National Income
3. To find out changes in Import & Export Business after GST.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Kautilya's Asthasastra : His works state that the taxes are often perceived to be measure for raising resources for government. In the primitive barter economies of the medieval period in Europe and even in ancient India, the primary objective of taxation was to raise resource of economy.

Nishitha Gupta (2014) in her study stated that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development.

Saravanna Venkadasalam (2014) has analyzed the post effect of the goods and service tax (GST) on the national growth on ASEAN states using least Square Dummy Variable Model (LSDVM) in his research paper. He stated that seven of the ten ASEAN nations are already implementing the GST. He also suggested that the household final consumption expenditure & general government consumption expenditure are positive significantly related to the gross domestic product as required and support the economic theories but the effect of the post GST differs in counties.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the present study, we find out the impact of GST on Indian economy we collect the information of Indian economy through secondary data. This research is based on secondary data. The data is collected from various websites journals magazines, Articles.

- 1) Growth of the Indian economy through GST

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is another such undertaking that is expected to provide the much needed stimulant for economic growth in India by transforming the existing base of indirect taxation towards the free flow of goods & services. GST is also expected to eliminate the cascading effect of taxes.

BENEFITS OF GST TO THE INDIAN ECONOMY

1. Removal of bundled indirect taxes such as VAT, CST, Service tax, CAD, SAD, and excise simplified tax policy compared to current tax structure.
2. Removal of cascading effect of taxes i.e. removes tax on tax.
3. Reduction of manufacturing costs due to lower burden of taxes on the manufacturing sector hence prices of consumer goods will be come down.
4. Increase demand & consumption of goods.
5. Control of black money circulation as the system normally followed by traders and shopkeepers will be put to a mandatory check. Boost to the Indian economy in the long run
- 2) Impact of GST on import and export business

It is likely to have a significant impact on the international trade of goods through changes in the structure import & export taxation, and the withdrawal of various Indirect taxes and exemptions

Duty and GST on imported goods under the reformed tax structure, the integrated goods & service tax (IGST) replace the previous indirect taxes imposed on the import of goods & services certain exception such as import of Pan masala and petroleum products, however continue to attract levy of countervailing duties.

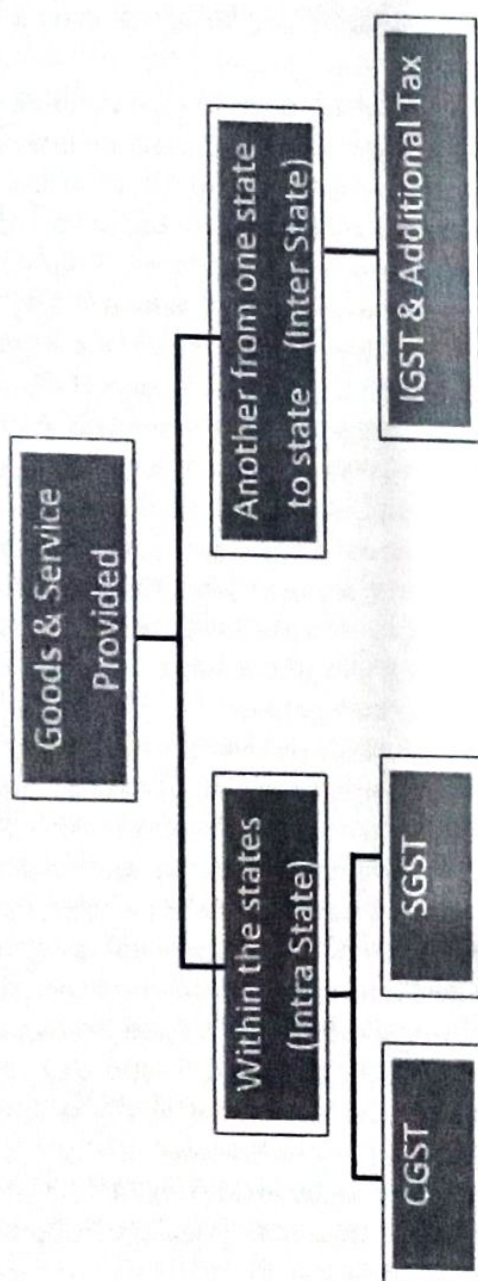
Imports under GST are treated as inter-state supply. Since GST is a destination-based tax.

IGST can be paid using input tax credit of central goods & service tax, (CGST) state good & service tax (SGST), and IGST. Input tax credit is the credit that dealers can avail for taxes

paid on their purchases, at the time of paying final tax on their sales.

Import of service under GST, Import of service is taxable if:-

1. The supplier of service is located outside India.
2. The recipient of service is located in India.
3. The place of supply of service is in India.
4. The Supplier of service and the recipient of service are not merely establishments of a distinct person.



A summary of Levy & the imposing and collecting authority

To be paid to the accountant	To be levied by	Nature of Levy
C	Central Government on Intra State	C G S T
S	State Government Intra State Supply of Goods & Services	S G S T
C	Central Government on Inter State Supply of Goods & Services	IGST=CGST +SGST
C	Central Government on Inter Supply of Goods but the net proceeds to be assigned to the states from where supply originates	Additional Tax

Effect of GST on National Income

GST will boost up the national income as it will widen the tax bracket. Following are the reasons why GST will increase the national income from taxes:-

1. The definition of supply is very broad covering a large number of transactions under GST taxability.
2. There is strict cross check mechanism under matching of invoices & credit availability. Hence people evading taxes earlier in the unorganized sector will now have to come under the ambit of organized sector to stay in the market.
3. PAN India threshold hold limit for GST applicability is Rs.20 lakhs as against individual limits for VAT, service tax and Excise.
4. There is compulsory registration for interstate supply, e-commerce operator, agent input service distributor (ISD), casual and non resident taxable person.
5. Overall exemptions given under existing laws will not be available under GST

Conclusion

In this study we conclude that GST is play great role in Indian economy. The rollout has renewed the hope of India's fiscal reform program regaining momentum and widening the economy. Manufactures and trades would benefit from fewer tax filings, transparent rules, and easy bookkeeping consumers would be paying less for the goods and services and the government would generate more revenues as revenue leaks would be plugged.

Business must note that if the import of services is made on after July 1, 2017. It shall be chargeable to tax under GST law even if the transaction was initiated before July 1, 2017.

In the long term, GST will be clearly positive as gains from a more efficient tax system, greater price competitiveness (reduced costs) and the removal of interstate tax barriers should boost growth via higher exports and investments, and higher governments (Centre+State) tax revenues, enabling greater general government fiscal consolidation.

REFERENCES

- Empowered committee of State finance ministers (2009) First discussion paper on GST Governments of India
- Saravana Venkad Asalam, implementation on of goods & service tax (GST): an Analysis on ASEAN states using level square Dummy variable Model (LSDVM) International Conference on economic. Education humanities (ICEH14) DEC. 10-11 Bali (Indonecia). Page no. 7-9
- Nishita gupta, goods & service tax: its implementation on Indian economy, CASIRJ Volume 5 issue 3 (year-2014) ISSN 2319-9202. Page no. 126-133
- www.goodsandservicetax.com
- www.deskera.in

□□□