Goods and Services Tax A Positive Reform
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Abstract -

India's tax structure was very complex for the GST. It was structured in different ways because it was inherently very complex. GST calculates one tax each time goods and services are delivered anywhere in the country. The Indian government allows simultaneous double GST models. In this model three terms are used: CGST, SGST and IGST. GST is a very large tax reform in the tax system of India. The network of goods and services tax was established by the Indian government (private company) in accordance with article 25 of the Companies Act 1956. The author defines the concept of GST and examines an example of tax calculation under the previous tax system and under GST. This whitepaper also examines the various benefits and challenges of GST. The author also discusses the taxes that are included in the GST.

Preamble accepted by India on 8 August 2016 in the Indian parliament (Rajya Sabha). It is planned to take action by April.

Tax plays an important role in economic development. 2017. Delivery is in place. Simultaneous double GST model. For every country. GST stands for goods and services tax. She Understand the simultaneous Dual GST model It applies to the delivery of goods and services. The GST Understand the three words: - Replace VAT and service taxes and excise duties. I will bring it.

CGST Central Goods and Services Tax Uniform taxes throughout the country. It is paid by everyone. SGST - Important tax on goods and services Manufacturers and sellers also pay for all services. IGST Goods and Services Integration Tax Providers of telecommunications industry, CPA, etc. The Goods and Services Tax Commission (GSTC) is imposed by the central government. INTRA STATE consists of the Federal Treasury Secretary, the Secretary of Goods and Services, and SGST is charged by Stat estate (Revenue) and Govt's Treasurer. INTRA-STATE offers goods and services and recommends GST tariffs, exemptions and other features. IST is charged by the central government. In the Interstate The Indian government supplies goods and services. Additional taxes (up to 1%) In the case of goods for each State, a network shall be provided as a private undertaking in accordance with Article 25, Company law, 1956. Goods and Services Tax Network provides services. The GST council has a tax structure of 5% Registration, payment 12%, 18% and 28%. Some articles are subject to tax exemption. Come back. GSTN will also develop back-end IT GST (agricultural products). Apply low tax rate (5%)

Modules for 27 countries that have selected the same. A high percentage of essential goods and GST (28%) Both the tax departments in the central and the rich strive for luxury goods and
durable consumer goods. Currently registered taxpayers must complete the necessary literature search. Procedures for IT systems managed by goods and services Tax Network for Successful Migration (GSTN). GSTN has conducted a study on this subject, Kawle, S., Aher, L. 2017 M / S Infosys selected as Managed Service Provider (MSP) GST: economic overview: future challenges and effects. Total project costs of approximately Rs 1380 per period this document defines how GST should be used in India Five years. Approximately 70% of existing taxpayers experience problems with GST in the context of India. Already migrated to the GST system.

Kaur, M., Chaudhary, K., Singh, S., Kaur, B. 2016 Study On GST after the implementation The concept of GST is that after GST GST plays a dynamic role in the transformation of the Indian indirect tax structure and in the growth and development of our country. Khuran Sharma 2016 is a product and It applies to both goods and services. Government. India Positive reform of indirect taxes - Service tax in India All indirect taxes paid Goods and services by central and provincial governments. Implement the system. In this article, the authors studied the impact of GST on GST amendments to the GST constitution. Make suggestions to eliminate the challenges of GST. Garg, discussing the conceptual framework of the GST in the study of G.2014 and concludes by examining the impact on the food industry, FMCG industry and housing construction. Construction sector and financial services

Vasanthagopal, R. 2011 has conducted a study on GST topics in India. It is a big step forward in the indirect tax system. The authors concluded that the GST would be a positive position in the rapidly growing economies of India recognized the GST successfully in more than 130 countries worldwide.

Shaik, S., Sameera, A., Firoz, C. 2015 has research been done on the theme "How is Goods and Services Tax (GST) connected with the Indian economy?" The author defines the GST will affect how it works in India on the Indian economy will also define the benefits and challenges of the GST in the Indian context.

Ehtisham ahmed and podder 2009 conducted a study on the "Goods and Services Tax Reform and the Government of India Considerations Between" subject was discussed the author of the GST successful GST gaboda simple and provides a transparent tax system, but parts of GST design carried out It depends.

**Indirect tax registered with GST**

1. GST expects a reduction in production through a full tax credit.
2. As GST is expected to extend tax standards and improve compliance with tax legislation, GST will increase tax revenues.
3. GST eliminates cascading taxes or taxes.
4. GST removes fiscal distortions by providing a simple tax structure that attracts production-efficient investments and thus stimulates the continued growth of the economy.
5. GST lowers the price of goods and services, resulting in higher consumption levels. This will improve GDP and national living standards.
6. GST will increase exports to India by providing full tax credits to exporters.
7. Export tax exemption increases exports to India and ultimately has a positive impact on the trade balance.
8. GST charges an amount each time you make a transfer to help you reduce tax evasion in your country.
9. The GST eliminates footnotes and makes full use of the means of fear, and companies can benefit from comparative costs.
10. In previous markets, we found price inequality due to different tax rates, but GST removes inequalities on the market by imposing the same tax rate on all goods and services across the country.
11. GST will help develop in India.
12. GST is expected to strengthen transparent and non-corrupt tax management.
13. GST is based on a complete online system that is useful in DIGITAL INDIA.
14. Provide a uniform price nationwide.
15. We will improve the country's overall investment climate that will help develop the country.
16. Reduces compliance costs by eliminating the need to keep multiple records.
17. The GST will be charged with the sale of newspapers and advertisements, giving the government access to a significant level of income growth.
18. The end user is only charged by the last GST imposed by the dealer.
19. GST will increase exports and companies will achieve a cost advantage, increasing the chances of employment to deal with economic growth.
20. GST will improve the competitiveness of goods and services at international level.
21. Easy to manage and simple.
22. The tax coverage increases because of the broad coverage of goods and services.

Negative impact of GST

1. The goods and services that are essential in the old tax system are exempt from tax, but GST taxes these goods and services.
2. GST charges you for any transfer of goods and services that require additional working capital to pay taxes for all transfers.
3. GST is charged for all transactions, increasing the transfer price from one department to another.
4. GST has a negative impact on the real estate market.
5. Some economists say that GST is just a new name for the central excise tax / service tax, VAT and CST.
6. Increase training costs for government officials.
7. Double operation in all areas.
8. Negative effects on sectors that currently enjoy tax benefits, such as glass fiber and dairy products.

**GST income - July 2017**

1. A GST tax (Goods and Services Tax) was imposed on 1 July 2017. The deadline for the GST payment in July 2017 was 25 August 2017.
2. The taxpayer must report in July 2017 August total was 59.57 lakhs (except for the taxpayer and the combined merchant registered at the GSTN August 2017 10:00 On August 29, 2017), 38.38 lakh return July 2017 may (64, 42% of the total number of returns) has been received and is 64.42% of the total January return.
3. The total revenue of the GST is Rs.92 August 29, payable in the other heads 283 crore, 2017 10 a.m.
4. Total CGST revenue is Rs.14, 894 crore.
5. SGST income is Rs.22, 722 crore.
6. IGST receipts Rs.47, 469 crore (of which IGST is inputted from Rs.20, 964 crore).
7. Cess is Rs.7, 198 crore (Rs.599 crore during the compensation Cess is entered).
8. 58.53 lakh taxpayers have fully transferred to GSTN (from 72.33 million taxpayers) and 13.80 million taxpayers have not yet completed the transfer procedure to GSTN.
9. The number of new taxpayers registered in the GSTN (until 29 September 2017) is 18.83 hours (10 hours). (Source - http://www.cbec.gov.in/htdocs-cbec)

**Conclusion**

GST is basically configured to simplify the current indirect tax system. GST will take remedial action for consumers, manufacturers and governments, reducing interconnections and reducing the tax burden for end-users and investments, thereby raising India's GDP.

Overall, this study concludes that GST plays a dynamic role in the growth of our economy. The implementation of GST has to do with some problems that can be eliminated.

**References:-**