GST in Mumbai
Dr. Shikha Malviya
Assistant Prof., Department of English, SBB Degree College, Kosi Kalan, Mathura

Abstract:

The Indian textile industry offers many jobs for a large number of skillful and meaningless jobs in this country. It accounts for about 10% of total exports, which will rise to GST. GST has an impact on the overall cotton chain of the textile industry, including all clothing for both men and women, such as shirts, trousers, sari, clothing, footwear and more clothing materials preferred by many SMEs. This research paper examines the impact of GST on Bhiwandi’s general textile industry.

GST impact on the Indian textile industry

The textile sector is a key factor in the development of the Indian economy, including GDP, export promotion and employment. It is one of the earliest productions in India. The textile industry is the second largest industry to offer skilled and meaningless employment. In this sector, according to Auto Route 1, the government allows 100% foreign direct investment (FD). The textile industry offers more than 10% of total exports. The textile industry is divided into unorganized and unorganized organized organizations. A disorganized sector with an organized sector, including handicrafts, handicrafts, small and medium-sized shredders, and rotation, clothing and clothing sectors that embody modern machines and technology. In the current tax system, textile products are usually exempt or taxed at very low rates. The state calculates a turnover tax after the exemption from additional consumption tax.

GST will change the current scenario and the structure of the textile industry. The GST is transparent and the tax return to the end consumer with tax credits paid for the input. GST will stimulate widespread development and growth in the Indian textile sector. 2. The future of the textile industry, which appears to be evident from its competent domestic consumption and export demand. According to the Indian government, textile exports that were effective in 2011-12 were $ 33,161.74 and the total value of textile machines produced in the same period was Rs. 5280 cr.

The following rates are GST for different textile products.

1. Cotton -5%
2. Cotton yarn -5%
3. All kinds of substances (ITC accumulation)-5%
4. Synthetic yarn -18%
5. Readymade clothing (above Rs.1000)-12%
6. Ready-made clothing (up to Rs.1000) - 5%
7. Silk and Jute Fiber - NIL
8. Embroidery, dyeing and printing - 5%

Literary review

- Banamali Nath (2017) in a research report, Dr. GST julyigetda the cascading effects of the current system of indirect taxes to aid producers and consumers: the view that "goods and services tax milestone for the Indian economy." Some indirect taxes are included. Since the introduction of GST, manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers can easily claim back their input tax in the form of tax reductions. In addition, GST will have a positive effect on the processing industry, employment, FMCG sector, I.T sector and soon have a large number of fields. The implementation of the GST will thus lead to commercial benefits and more employment and will lead to economic development which will essentially improve GDP. It is noteworthy that the GST will offer a world-class tax structure through a different treatment of production and service sectors. However, these will critically depend on the neutral and rational design of the GST. In addition, taxpayer education and awareness programs, workshops, training courses and seminars on a variety of GST must be carried out by non-state transport of all states.

- Dr. Rizwana Begum and Dr. KS Sarala (2017) pointed out that brand positioning with different attributes positively influenced consumer and clothing brands in a research report entitled Brand positioning in Karnataka's Herenkledingmerk. Louis Phillippe is a researcher of other clothing brands. Brand positioning determines the unique characteristics that a brand must have and that must be transferred to the consumer.

- Dr. Vikas Kumar (2016), in a study with the title GST, analyzed the positive and negative effects of India on the general public, and said that the real success of GST depends on the impact on the general Indian consumers. The essence of GST is that all goods and services are taxed at a moderate tax rate. A single tax on India appears to be a game changer in a positive way and appears to be profitable both for the nation and for the general public. The positive influence of the GST and having a positive impact on the Indian economy is expected to transition to a unified national market by simplifying the tax position in India. The main expectation is that the ground sign goes a long way in facilitating companies and enables India to compete with World Trade.

- BB Anbuthambi1 and N. Chandrasekaran (2017) entitled Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the Research Paper and Education for Implementation in India: the perspective that the implementation of the GST will play an important role in the growth. Comprehensive GST will enable efficient allocation of production factors and will benefit GDP, exports and economic growth Good implementation is important because there are many benefits GST training plays an important role in the implementation of GST. There are several stakeholders at central and state level and they are trained Training Fiscal department staff is important, it is spread across the country, and executive agencies have to make enormous efforts, as do the accounting, marketing and supply chain managers. Your company is being
trained, this must be done by government agencies and external trainers, and another important one GST training is on the functional area. This redesigns the supply chain as a result of GST. The challenges and opportunities of GST education are comparable to those of Y2K for IT companies.


The document discussed and understood the existing indirect taxes and proposed taxes on goods and services. In particular, the production and service sectors chose the existing indirect tax and suggested that the GST system was calculated in both sectors. As a result, the services sector negatively impacts the overall role of business transactions and the manufacturing sector only has a positive impact on intermediary investors and end-users. The manufacturer must pay the full amount of the tax and may not liberalize the tax subsidy. Manufacturers should therefore be vigilant and have a strategy to address the full part of the indirect tax liability. The discussion process of the GST Council is under way and manufacturer problems can be resolved after enforcement of goods and services tax in India prior to enforcement.

**Conclusion**

There may be some drawbacks due to tariff increases and the benefits eradication of the cotton value chain in the textile industry, but GST is a bring, the number of registered taxpayers for the taxpayer in the long term this is safe to say that the industry will help better system. In addition, GST is estimated to help the textile industry secure a lot of competition in the global market and the domestic market, and long-term and long-term growth opportunities.

**References:**