GST reforming Single Market by Single Indirect Tax
Dr. Richa Bhardwaj
Assistant Professor, Department of Economics
L.M.S Degree College Ishara Nagar Sakeet, Etah, Uttar Pradesh

Abstract
Indirect taxes are very true in India. In order to simplify the troublesome system of indirect taxes and to reduce the financial barriers between countries, the double structure GST was approved by the parliament and approved by the Indian president after passing the Indian parliament (Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha on August 3, 2016). It received more than 50% of the legislature's approval. The Indian government is determined to implement all indirect taxes that the center and the state have levied on goods and services by April 2017 and the GST.

Meaning of GST

Article 226 Amendment of the Constitution In accordance with Article 366 of the Constitution, Article 101 of the Constitution provides that "goods and services shall be taxed on the supply of goods and services or on the supply of alcohol to people".

GST has a tax deduction and a continuous tax reduction from the manufacturer to the consumer. Each vendor level can use GST assets paid for purchased goods and/or services and can compensate GST payments for goods and services that GST will pay. Therefore, only end users have the GST imposed by the last supplier in the supply chain and have compensatory benefits at all previous levels. Therefore, only the added value added is taxable under GST at each stage and no tax is levied under the GST system. Because GST does not distinguish between goods and services, one VAT rate applies to goods and services.

History of GST

Goods and Services Tax (GST) is internationally known as VAT. In 1954, GST was adopted as an indirect tax structure and became the first country to take GST. In 62 years the GST was adopted by 164 countries around the world.

India's GST: journey so far (2003-2016)

In 2003, ideas for goods and services tax (GST) were introduced by the Kelkar Task Force. The Task Force strongly recommends applying the "GST" at national level.

The 13th Finance Committee will present the GST report in December 2009.

In August 2013, the committee announced a report on the GST legislation.

On December 19, 2014, the 122nd constitutional amendment (2014) was introduced by Lok Sabha into a coalition government. It has kept in mind the initial development and proposals of the Standing Finance Committee and the demands of the Minister of Ministers.

In March 2016, Minister of Finance Arun Jaitley said he agreed with the Congress's demand that the GST rate should not exceed 18%.
The bill was then passed on to Lok Sabha on 6 May 2015 and submitted to the selection committee of Rajya Sabha on 14 May 2015.

Recently, on August 3, 2016, the long-awaited Bill was adopted in Rajya Sabha.

The 2014 constitutional amendment for the introduction of the GST in the two houses of parliament has been adopted and the current government approved by the President of India has made it clear that it intends to implement the GST by April 2017. The model GST law was proposed by the Indian government on 14 June 2016 on the public portal, with a variety of comments and suggestions.

**Objectives of the study**

This study was conducted to achieve the following objectives:

1. Gain insight into the current state of GST legislation in India.
2. I understand that GST is successful in India.
3. Highlight the benefits of GST for India.

Delivery of the GST The double delivery of the GST is planned to adopt a dual model of GST, which will be imposed simultaneously by the central and the United States. The dual model was introduced in the first consultation round which was published by a competent committee with the aim of eliminating the tax problem of taxes and switching to common tax standards and to include different central and national taxes on goods and services. CGST) and state goods and services tax (SGST).

**Meaning of goods, services and supplies according to the design**

**GST**

Article - "Goods": all types of movable property, other than utility bills and funds, but which form part or all of the securities, crops, pools and land that have been cut off according to a supply or supply contract and includes the articles to be construed.

Service - "Service" means something other than goods. Services include intangible assets and viable claims, but no money.

Central GST (CGST) and State GST (SGST) on intrastate delivery of goods / services in India:

GST is a destination-based tax that applies to all transactions where goods and services are delivered to goods. The GST will have a dual interest system consisting of CGST and to be imposed and collected by the central government and the SGST and collected and collected by the state. All local or interstate goods subject to taxable goods and services are liable for both CGST and SGST.

Turnover threshold is excluded due to threshold or exemption. CGST and SGST credits can be used throughout the supply chain, but CGST and SGST cannot use a credit transfer. Since GST is a destination tax, SGST's income usually accrues to the consumer.
For example, 1 produces this product, sells it as 2, then sells it back to 3, 4 and 5 and eventually consumes 6 (assuming all supplies have been made within the same country) - CGST and SGST are charged at the same time. The state are responsible for the delivery of goods for 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, ie for all transactions. CGST and SGST paid in the early stages are available for credit to CGST and SGST. GST (IGST) integrated in the international delivery of goods and services.

The IGST (Integrated Goods and Service Tax) model is used for taxing the supply of goods and services between countries. IGST will be about the sum of CGST and SGST.

In accordance with this model, the IGST will ask the center for all weekly deliveries of taxable goods and services. Weekly suppliers of exporting countries can make available credits (on order) for IGST, CGST and SGST against the IGST for interstate deliveries provided by the province. Buyers in the importing country can use IGST credits paid for their government purchases.

Since GST is a destination-based tax, revenue from other countries does not extend to the exporting country and the exporting country must transfer the SGST credits used for IGST payments to the Center. The Center will transfer the IGST credits used for SGST payments to the importing country. There is a central authority that acts as an information center and informs you to confirm your claims and to transfer funds to governments. Successful implementation of the IGST model requires a robust and efficient IT infrastructure.

Indirect tax structure registered in the GST

Central taxes included in the GST:

That's me. Central consumption tax

1. ii. Additional excise on consumption tax
2. iii. Consumption tax imposed by pharmaceutical and toilet preparatory legislation
3. iv. Service tax
4. v. Additional rates, better known as compensatory duties (CVD)
5. vi. Special customs duties (SAD)
6. vii. Surcharge and tax revenue.

GST:

1. Entertainment tax (unless local groups charge)
2. Luxury Tax
3. Taxes on lottery, gambling and gambling
4. Countries and surcharges in connection with the delivery of goods and services
5. Participation tax
6. Central drink tax
7. Purchase tax
8. Flowchart showing the applicability of CGST, SGST & IGST
9. Indirect tax structure
10. (Before GST)
11. Government tax
CGST SGST IGST

Amount paid by end consumer for value creation

Applicability of GST on an income basis On 23 September 2016, the following traders will be subject to GST on the basis of an agreement between the center and the provincial government.

- The newly formed board of directors has decided to maintain the exemption limit for income at Rs. 20 lakh for all countries except the northeast and hilly areas. This threshold is Rs. 10 lakh (Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, J & K and all provinces)
- The state exclusively controls the sales threshold for Rs for all suppliers. 1.5 Crore per year.
- Both the central and the provincial authorities will control all dealers with a turnover of more than 1.5 crore per year.

Main features of the registration process under GST:

1. Existing suppliers: Existing VAT / central consumption tax / service taxpayer does not have to apply for a new GST registration.
2. New dealer: single application to apply online under GST.
3. The registration number is based on PAN and is used for both the middle and the state.
4. A uniform application will be submitted to the tax authorities.
5. Each dealer will receive a unique GSTIN ID.
6. It is deemed to have been approved within 3 days.
7. Only place your registration confirmation on risk-based cases.
8. Key features of the proposed return procedure under GST:

Advantages of GST

GST is expected to provide comprehensive and more aid to industry, commerce, agriculture and consumers through the involvement and gradual abolition of the CST's broad applicability tax each time multiple taxes on goods and services. The main advantages of GST include:

Companies and industry:

- Easy to follow: a robust and comprehensive IT system will form the basis for the GST framework in India. As a result, all tax payment services, such as registration, returns and payments, are available online to taxpayers, making compliance simple and transparent.
- Uniformity of tax rates and structures: GST is an indirect tax rates and structures since the national common safeguards will improve the reliability and ease of business. In other words, GST will do business in fiscal neutrality of the state, regardless of the choice of location.
- Cascade Disposal: across the value chain, and national borders Seamless tax system ensures that there is minimal cascading staircase. This reduces hidden operating costs.
- Improved competitiveness: reducing transaction costs will ultimately improve the competitiveness of business.
- Simple and easy to manage: GST replaces various indirect taxes at central and state level. With a powerful IT system, GST is easier and easier to manage than any other centralized and state taxes ever.
• Improved leak control: GST will improve load compliance due to the robust IT infrastructure. There is an underlying mechanism in the GST design that encourages traders to pay taxes, because the pre-taxation from one phase to another runs smoothly in a series of phases of value creation. High sales efficiency: GST is expected to reduce government tax collection, which improves profitability.

For consumers:

• goods and the value of a single transparent tax in relation to the services: the center and because there are insufficient tax benefits available in increments of added value are gradually increased due to various indirect taxes that the state imposes most of the cost of goods and services today. There are many hidden taxes in the country. According to the GST, only one tax is imposed from the consumer to the consumer, so that the tax paid to the end-user is transparent.
• Reduce total tax burden: Improving efficiency and preventing leaks helps consumers by reducing the overall tax burden on most products.

Conclusion

Since April 2017, the Indonesian government has been encouraging the launch of GST by concentrating on the tax on single pins and the market throughout India. India's GST will make the industry friendlier by introducing one type of tax, which will attract more investment from foreign investors.

Implementing a dual model of GST will also create more jobs. Therefore, the government is very important to try to apply the GST to the specific laws and industry-friendly way to help the industry, consumers and the economy reached the total benefit for the country.

References