Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry (TOJQI)
Volume 11, Issue 2, June 2020: 752-755
DOI: 10.53555/tojqi.v11i2.10095

Research Article

Conceptual Framework Of Goods And Services Tax In India

Mr. Nilesh kumar Jayanti bhai Gambhava[1]*

Abstract

The only indirect tax that has a direct impact on every sector and area of our economy is the GST. Legal ignorance is not a defense, but itso, why not start studying GST and save money by not being subject to panel provisions ignorance. Therefore,whether voluntarily or out of necessity, we must all study it. The goal of the goods and services tax (GST) is to establish a single, integrated market that willassist both the economy and business. GST-Goods is the new indirect tax system and the implementation of service tax in India is planned. This tax was established in several nations.France was the first country to use the GST system.

Keywords: GST, VAT, UPA, GOVERNMENT, IMPLIMENTATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Once it is put into effect, the planned products and Services Tax (GST) is expected to replace all indirect taxes imposed on products and services by the government, both at the federal and state levels. All State economies would be consolidated under the GST. Once the Bill is given the go-ahead by the government, it would be one of the greatest tax changes India has ever seen. A unified, cooperative, and undivided Indian market is the fundamental goal in order to strengthen and expand the nation's economy. The GST will achieve a critical milestone, clearing the path for a comprehensive indirect tax reform in the nation.

The BJP government of the time, led by Atal Bihari Vajpayee, originally proposed the notion of implementing the GST in the year 2000. A powerful committee was also established for that, and Asim Dasgupta, the West Bengal government's former finance minister, served as its chairman. The group was established to create the GST model and, concurrently, to assess the IT department's readiness for itsrollout. In order to assist the passage of the GST in the Lok Sabha, the former United Progressive Alliance (UPA) Government also proposed a Constitution Amendment Bill in 2011, although many States rejected it.

OBJECTIVE OF RESEARCH

1. To know basic concept of GST in India.
2.To know types of GST in India.
3. To describe input tax credit concept of GST in India.
4. To describe existing rates of GST in India.

TYPES OF GST IN INDIA:

1. INTEGRATED GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

The Integrated products and Services Tax, often known as the IGST, is a tax levied under the GST

[1]*Research Scholar, Post Graduated Department Of Business Studies Sardar Patel university, V.V.Nagar, Anand Gujarat

regime that is levied on imports, exports, and interstate (between two states) supply of products and/or services.

The IGST Act controls the IGST. The Central Government is in charge of collecting taxes under the IGST. The Central Government further divides the taxes after they have been collected among the corresponding states.

2.STATE GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

On intrastate (inside the same state) transactions, the State Goods and Services Tax, or SGST, is a tax under the GST framework. Both State GST and Central GST are imposed in the event of an intrastate supply of goods and/or services.

However, the state imposes the State products and Services Tax (SGST) or GST on any products or services that are bought or sold inside the state. The SGST Act controls it. The corresponding state government is the only one who may claim the SGST money.

3.CENTRAL GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

The Central Goods and Services Tax, often known as CGST, is a tax levied under the GST system that is applicable to intrastate (inside the same state) transactions. It is similar to the State GST. The CGST Act controls the CGST. The Central Government is responsible for collecting the CGST income.

4. UNION TERRITORIES GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

The State products and Services Tax (SGST), which is imposed on the supply of products and/or services in the Union Territories (UTs) of India, is mirrored by the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax, or UTGST.

In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Daman Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Lakshadweep, products and/or services are subject to the UTGST. The UTGST Act controls the UTGST. The Union Territory government is in charge of collecting the UTGST revenues. In Union Territories, the SGST is replaced by the UTGST. As a result, in Union Territories, the UTGST will be imposed in addition to the CGST.

INPUT TAX CREDIT:

The tax that a company pays on a purchase and can use to lower its tax obligation when it makes a sale is known as an input tax credit, or ITC. To put it another way, companies can lower their tax obligations by claiming credits up to the amount of GST they paid on purchases. With the Goods and Services Tax (GST), an integrated tax system, every business transaction should be tied up with a business sale. As a result, the movement of credit is frictionless across the whole supply chain.

The prerequisites for obtaining ITC are as follows:

- tax-paying paperwork, such as tax invoices and debit notes,
- The taxable person should have received the goods or services, or be assumed to have received them, and should have paid the government the tax that was imposed on the invoice.
- The tax payer was supposed to provide a return.
- Only the final lot of an installment can be used for credit for goods against an invoice that was paid in lots or installments.
- The deadlines for claiming credit for a certain invoice expire once a year has passed since the day it was issued.

There are the following requirements and deadlines for claiming ITC.
Only tax invoices and debit notes that are less than a year old are eligible for ITC claims. In all other circumstances, the deadline to submit an ITC claim is the earliest of the following:

prior to submitting legitimate GST returns for the month of September after the conclusion of the applicable financial year. ITC claims, for instance, must be submitted by August 2018 for invoices sent on or after June 26, 2018.

prior to submitting a pertinent annual return
Import-related Input Tax Credit -
The IGST and GST Compensation Cess input tax credits are available to importers under the GST Regime. However, the Basic Customs Duty Input Tax Credit.

EXISTING GST RATES IN INDIA:

Source: https://cleartax.in/s/gst-rates

CONCLUSION:

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a single tax system, to start with. This tax is imposed jointly by the state and the federal government. Additionally, the imposition follows a federal council's suggestion.In the GST, there are five separate tax slabs for goods and services. This is done in order to collect taxes. The tax slabs are 0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, and 28%, respectively. Electricity, alcoholic beverages, and petroleum items are also exempt from the GST. The special charge for rough precious and semi-precious stones is 0.25%. Additionally, gold bears a special 3% rate. The GST undoubtedly absorbed a number of taxes and levies. These include extra customs duty, services tax, and central excise charge. In addition, state VAT, surcharges, and Octroi are included in the GST. Levies are no longer used under the GST system. Additionally, these taxes applied to the interstate movement of products. The fact that GST is applied to all transactions is particularly significant. Sale, buy, transfer, leasing, and import are among these transactions.

BIBLIOGRAPHY:

Gupta, S., Mohapatra, B.N., Bansal, M., (2020). ‘A review on development of Portland limestone cement: A step towards low carbon economy for Indian cement industry’, Current Research in Green and Sustainable Chemistry. doi: 10.1016/j.crgsc.2020.100019.

K.Rajamani, R.S.Lekshmi and Ashvini Ravi (2018). “A Study on Dealers’ opinion about the effect of GST with Reference to Cement Industry”, International Research Journal of Business and Management (IRJBM). Vol. XI Issue-5 pp.60-65.

Pavithra. R, and Dr. Ranjith Kumar S, (2018) “GST Impact on Cement Price. Evidence from Selected Constructions Rivate Limited in Mysuru City”, International Journal of Civil Engineering and Technology, 9(11), 2018, pp. 641–646.

Sui Pheng, L. and Loi, C.P.W. (1994), "Implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in the Singapore Construction Industry", Journal of Property Finance, Vol. 5 No. 3, pp. 41-58.

Zainal, Rozlin & Teng, T.C. & Shamsudin, Z.. (2016). Goods and Services Tax (Gst) on construction capital cost and housing property price. 11. 3110-3118. 10.3923/sscience.2016.3110.3118.

https://www.bankbazaar.com/tax/types-of-gst.html

https://www.gstzen.in/

https://www.toppr.com/