

GST in India: Its Impact on Indian Economy

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Abstract: *The research paper is regarding impact of GST on Indian economy. The products and carrier Tax is carried out on July1, 2017 at a characteristic in critical corridor of the Parliament. The Lok Shaba has sooner or later handed the GST invoice and it is expected to have a great impact on every enterprise and consumer. Greater than a hundred and sixty countries have implemented GST. The council of the GST can be headed with the aid of the Union Finance Minister this is currently Arun Jaitley. The products and provider Tax might be levied at the manufacture, sale and the consumption of the goods and offerings in India. On the premise of this paper, we are able to understand approximately the standards, targets and the consequences of the products and carrier Tax in India.*

GST, or Goods and Services Tax, is a tax that clients need to endure when they purchase any goods or offerings, together with meals, garments, electronics, objects of every day needs, transportation, tour, and many others. The concept of GST is that it's far an "indirect Tax", i.e., this tax is not immediately paid by clients to the authorities, but is instead levied at the manufacturer or dealer goods and the vendors of services. The sellers typically add the tax expense into their prices, and the fee the clients pay is which include GST. Thus, in maximum cases, you grow to be paying a tax even in case you aren't an earnings taxpayer.

Keywords: Top leadership positions, managerial decision-making, negotiating, difficult journey, inequality, double-standards, Harassment.

I. INTRODUCTION

GST is known as the goods and service Tax. It's far an indirect tax which has changed many indirect taxes in India along with the excise obligation, VAT, offerings tax, and so forth. The goods and provider Tax Act was passed within the Parliament on 29 March 2017 and got here into impact on 1st July 2017. In different words, Goods and Service Tax (GST) is levied at the supply of goods and services. Items and offerings Tax law in India is a complete, multi-stage, destination-based tax this is levied on every fee addition. GST is a unmarried domestic oblique tax regulation for the complete United States of America.

Usage of PAN card and Aadhar card can be more frequent and can be required to report GST returns, this mayhelp the profits tax department to song transactions, which it's miles unable to do these days and in addition records might be shared among a couple of administrative authorities inclusive of RBI, import etc. There may be greater records mapping for audit via the sales government. Bringing sectors like real property and preciousmetals together with gold sectors in the ambit of GST will help to track tax defaulters in those sectors. The GST network is designed to seize all transaction details as much as invoice stage. Therefore, you couldn't get away the inputs or offerings used in supplying the products or offerings. The paper documentations are to be eliminated absolutely. All of the returns of the taxpayers shall be

This will lessen the interface between assesses and officials,which could reduce corruption.

Objective of Study

- To Study impact of GST on economy.
- To review the objectives and classification of GST

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study focuses on extensive study of Secondary data collected from various sources i.e books, National and international Journals, government reports, publications from various websites which focused on various aspects of Goods and Service Tax.

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Dr. N. L. Balasudarsun and Melvin Paul Antony (2018) the article entitled “Impact of Demonetization and GST in Life Insurance Sector”. This paper offers with impact of Demonetization and GST on existence coverage area. For this motive a hundred thirty changed into collected from lifestyles coverage employees of Cochin place based on random sampling approach. Descriptive statistics and ANOVA check were used to research the statistics. The study found that, Demonetization and GST have existence coverage quarter.

Pallavi Kapila (2018) the article entitled “GST: Impact on Indian Economy”, In this studies paper an attempt has been made to throw light on how GST might help in reducing the present complexity of taxes in India as it subsumes VAT, Excise obligation, service tax and sales tax. The observe found that, the implementation of GST had played a critical role in the boom of Indian financial system. A uniform and rational taxation machine in India could result in lesser disruptions within the marketplace economy and more efficient distribution of resources inside the industry in the close to future. The observe additionally observed that, GST will lead to a growth in GDP and exports of the U.S.A. enhancing economic welfare and returns to the factors of production i.e. Land, hard work and capital.

Jadhav Bhika Lala (2017) the article entitled “Impact of GST on Indian Economy In this paper an attempt has been made to throw light on GST, its features and also effect of GST on prices of goods and services. The study found that, the GST system is basically restructured to simplify current critical indirect tax system in India. The study also found that, a well-designed GST is an attractive method to get liberate of deformation of the existing process of multiple taxes and reduce the compliance burden.

Prof. Pooja S. Kawle and Prof. Yogesh L. Aher (2017) the article entitled “GST: An Economic Overview: Challenges and Impact Ahead”. The studies intends to awareness on expertise the concept of products and service tax and its effect on Indian economy. The observe found that, GST may additionally assure the opportunity of standard gain for industry, trade and agriculture. The examine additionally located that, GST will have high-quality effect on the Indian economic system.

Impact on Business

A. Simplification of Tax Structure

1. Removal of cascading effect
2. Streamlining tax processes

Compliance and Administration

1. Challenges faced by businesses
2. Government initiatives to address compliance issues

IV. ECONOMIC GROWTH AND REVENUE COLLECTION

A. Impact on GDP

1. Contribution to economic growth
2. Analysis of GDP trends post-GST

B. Revenue Collection

1. Comparative analysis of tax collections
2. Changes in tax evasion post-GST

V. SECTOR-WISE IMPACT

A. Manufacturing Sector

1. Changes in manufacturing dynamics
2. Impact on small and medium enterprises (SMEs)

B. Service Sector

1. Impact on service-oriented industries
2. Service tax vs. GST implications

VI. CONSUMER PERSPECTIVE

A. Price Changes

1. Analysis of price fluctuations in different sectors
2. Impact on consumer purchasing power

VII. CHALLENGES AND CRITICISMS

- A. Initial implementation challenges
- B. Ongoing issues and criticisms
 1. Compliance difficulties
 2. Technology-related challenges

VIII. GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES AND REFORMS

- A. Measures taken to address challenges
- B. Future reforms and enhancements

IX. INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS

- A. Comparative analysis with GST implementation in other countries
 - B. Lessons learned from global experiences
- Impact of GST on Export-Import Sector
Impact of GST on Education Sector
Impact of GST on Real Estate
Impact of GST on IT Sector
Impact of GST on Banking Sector
Impact of GST on Hotel and Tourism
Impact of GST on Energy Sector
Impact of GST on Iron and Steel

X. CONCLUSION

The Goods & Services Tax is a milestone in India's Indirect Tax system that addresses multiple issues together. It has brought a smoother structure to prevent double taxation. The Goods & Services Tax is destination-based tax charged at the point of consumption. Introduction of GST may have helped only some sectors to benefit from GST in the short term. But the long term advantages are many for all the sectors.

There are approx. 140 countries where GST has already been implemented. Some of the popular countries being Australia, Canada, Germany, Japan, and Pakistan, to name a few. Implementation of GST impacts a nation both ways, positively and negatively. Ignoring negative aspects, positive aspects can be taken into consideration, in order to improve. The Goods & Services Tax is a milestone in India's Indirect Tax system that addresses multiple issues together. It has brought a smoother structure to prevent double taxation. The Goods & Services Tax is destination-based tax charged at the point of consumption. Introduction of GST may have helped only some sectors to benefit from GST in the short term. But the long term advantages are many for all the sectors.

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