

A PROJECT REPORT ON
“A STUDY ON GOODS AND SERVICES TAX”

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BY

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A STUDY OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

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I. Introduction

GST is a tax structure which is successfully established in many countries all over the world and now it is a part of Indian Economy. It was introduced around ten years ago but got delayed due to politics between ruling party and opposition party. Finally, GST came into effect at midnight on 1 July 2017 by the honorable president of India through the implementation of constitutional amendment. It is considered as the biggest taxation reform in Indian Economy. India is currently the fifth largest economy in the world according to IMF. India is found to be one of the world's fastest growing economies.

GST is a value added tax that will replace all other indirect taxes. GST will boost the GDP gradually. It will also enhance the level of India in both domestic and international market. GST is one of the biggest economic reforms in India. GST is a single tax which is imposed on the supply of various goods and services. It is a comprehensive, multistage destination-based tax.

GST In Indian Economy

GST stands for Goods and Services tax. Before the implementation of GST, there were many indirect taxes which the businesses had to pay. Then came GST which is one of the biggest and significant economic reform. Basically, the aim is to provide a simplified and a tax framework which is imposed on the economic activities and will help in increasing the efficiency of the businesses. It is a comprehensive nature tax which is levied on manufacturing, selling and consuming goods and services. GST has replaced almost all the indirect taxes except few on which states and central levy taxes. Almost, 160 countries across the globe has implemented GST in place of indirect taxes. GST is collected by the state, where the goods and services are consumed. This implies that it is a destination-based tax. India has implanted a dual GST model i.e., both the states and central will levy taxes on goods and services. GST was finally implemented with effect from 1st July 2017. The state GST which is collected by the state is called SGST. The central GST which is collected by the Centre is called CGST. The tax applicable on interstate and import transactions is called IGST, collected by Centre and the tax applicable on transactions within the union territories without legislature like Daman & Diu, Chandigarh, Lakshadweep islands is called UTGST, collected by the Union territory.

Need for GST In India:

The introduction of GST is one of the major steps of economic reform in the country. GST is basically summation of various state and central taxes into a one single tax. GST helps in reduction of double taxation, cascading effect, issue of classifying taxes, multiplicity of taxes etc. GST created a wider tax base, rationalization of tax structure and harmonization of state and Centre administration. Before GST there were different VAT rates across the country which differ from state to state but with the introduction of GST, there is a uniform tax system across the country and the taxes are divided between the state and the central government. GST will help in reduction of tax theft and corruption in our economy (Nayyar et al., 2018). Goods and Services tax affects every person and business. There is some up and down in business sectors in the beginning, because it will not show effect instantly. Authors have studied the importance of VAT in the Indian Economy and its effect on the public, business, industry in India using the data which is made by the government. Author also mentioned that according to experts GST is likely to enhance the system of tax collection and will boost the economic development of India.

GST Tax Slab:

The secondary survey provided many statistical information. It was found that the five various slabs for the collection of tax is **GST -0%, 5%, 12%, 18%, 28%**. But alcohol, electricity and petroleum goods are not included in GST. It will be taxed by individually state government according to the previous tax structure. There is a 4-tier tax slabs according to which the tax rate is imposed on various products and services. After the implementation of GST, there is a change in the tax structure. The taxes are imposed on products, differ according to their need in day to day life. The tax slabs are explained as follows:

Zero tax: some items enjoy zero tax rate on various goods, which are Barley, wheat, oats, kajal (other than kajal pencil stick), sanitary napkins, music books, colouring books and drawing books for children, all types of salt and human hair, hotel and lodge bill under Rs. 1000, bank charges on saving account and Jan Dhan Yojana.

5% tax rate: Some goods which are taxed under 5% slab are cashew nuts, aggarbati, kites, postage stamps, bio gas, insulin, matting, walking sticks, Pawan chakki atta, braille typewriter, braille paper, braille watches and other hearing aids, takeaway food restaurants, hotel with room tariffs less than Rs. 7500 and special flights for pilgrims.

12% tax rate: Some goods which are taxed under 12% slab are plastic beads, ketchups, sauces and mustard sauces, all kinds of diagnostic kits and reagents, notebooks and copies, spoons & forks, fish knives, tongs, fixed speed diesel engines, cake knives, skimmers, playing cards, carrom board and other board games, two way radio used by military and police forces, corrective spectacles, Business class air tickets and movie tickets under Rs. 100.

18% tax rate: Some goods which are taxed under 18% slab are kajal pencil sticks, plastic tarpaulin, toilet cases, dental wax, school bags other than leather bags or leather composition, aluminium foil, rear tractor types or tyre tubes, printers other than multifunction printers, weighing machine other than electronic weighing machine, electrical transformer, static converters, CCTV, baby carriages, televisions and monitors (upto 32 inches), ball bearings

and roller bearings, set up box for TV, electrical filaments, power banks of lithium-ion batteries and bamboo furniture, Movie tickets above Rs. 100, branded garments, telecom and financial services and restaurants inside hotels with bill of Rs. 7500 or above.

28% tax rate: Goods which are taxed under this slab are pan masala, dishwasher, weighing machine, paint, cement, hair clippers, motorcycles, sunscreen, betting on casinos and racing, hotel stay bill above Rs. 7500, and automobiles.

This section provides the theory of explanation on how the reduction in rate is helping in growth. Mainly three components of society are affected by the change in tax rates of goods and service, namely: Consumer, Producer and Country. To explain the effect of this shift in tax here are some examples explained below. Let's see the effect on restaurant industry which has shifted its tax rate from 18% to 5%. Tax distribution of restaurant charges after GST shows that the tax charged from the consumers has decreased as compared to pre-GST tax scheme. Prior all the restaurants used to charge 18% but now the tax charged on all restaurants is 5%. Now let's take an example of Tobacco industry which has moved to 28% of tax slab which was earlier charged with excise duty only. Many reports of WHO has said that India is one of the countries having highest no. Of mouth cancer patients because of tobacco. Tobacco kills more than 1 million people each year as per WHO report. GST Council declared tax on tobacco and tobacco-related products. The GST council fixed a GST rate of 28% on all tobacco products with an additional compensation on cigarettes. India is not only a major producer of tobacco but also a leading exporter. Only 11% of the tobacco is consumed in the form of legal cigarettes whereas market for cigars is still at a budding stage. A high percentage of revenue collection from tobacco of government is from legal cigarettes and such a small percentage of 11% doesn't affect the revenue much if the prices are changed at minimal level. The tobacco industry had neutral impact since the 5% Cess declared by the government of India is less than the rate expected by the tobacco industry. There is less consumption of Tobacco after implementation of GST but there is not much difference in the revenue generated from Tobacco as people who can afford it at 28% are still having it. Therefore, both these examples entail that the shift of goods and services in different tax slab have been beneficial for economy.

Analysis and Findings

The secondary data provided extensive literature for the research study. Now the bibliometric visualization was done with the help of the vosviewer tool. Firstly, the ieeexplore website was opened to extract research articles done on the area of GST. Then the file was inputted on the software to create overlay network visualization to get the year wise panoramic view of research studies done on the area. Figure 1 depicts the overlay visualization. After the visualization, the sentiment analysis was done on recent tweets posted on Twitter regarding the goods and service tax bill. It was done with the help of the Tweet Sentiment Visualization App. The figure 2 provides the result of the sentiment analysis based on the keyword "goods and service tax GST". Here it can be observed that each tweet posted on Twitter is depicted by a circle. The tweets which are unpleasant are shown as blue circles whereas the pleasant tweets are marked as green circles. Sedate tweets are darker but active tweets are marked

brighter. This provides the result of sentiments generated by various tweets posted on GST on twitter. By critically observing the figure it is found that people had mixed responses regarding GST.

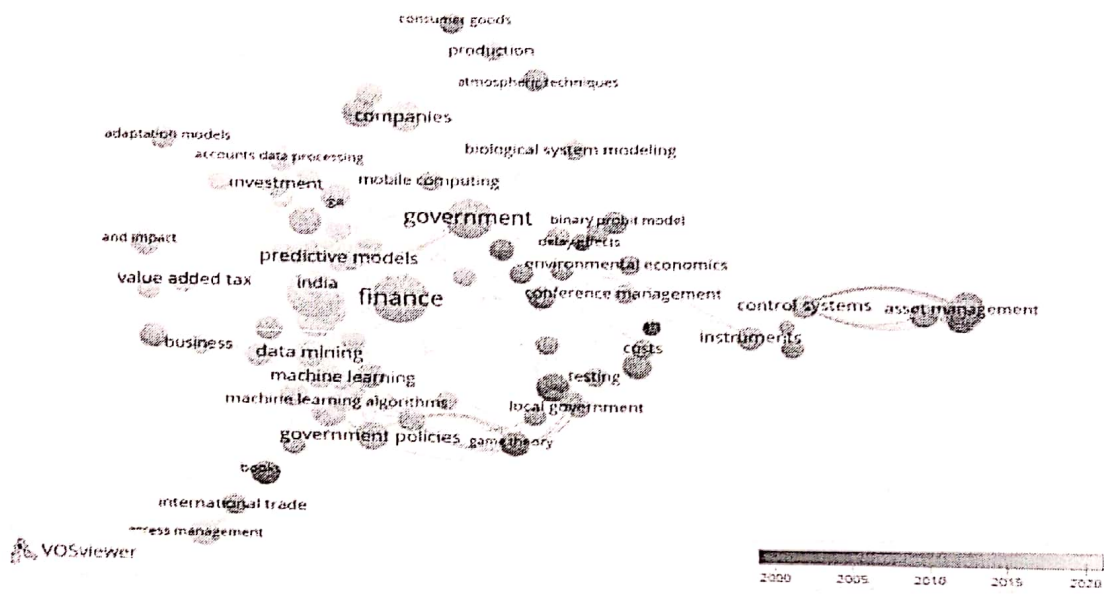


Figure 1: Overlay Network Visualization (Source: Vosviewer)

The GST bill gave rise to many benefits which are mentioned in this section. Goods and Services can become cheaper for the people on the longer run. Prices of cinema tickets, T.V., Bikes, Cars, washing machines, restaurant services may come down. GST Registration and fill the forms is a simple and very easy online procedure. Replacing multiples taxes also reduces documentations and saves time. One of the most important benefits of GST is elimination of cascading effect of tax ,i.e., “Tax on Tax”. Moreover, as manufacturing will get more competitive, GST will boost „Make in India” initiative of the Indian Government. All imported goods will be charged and it will bring quality with taxation on local products. GST will be monitored by both state and central government officers so there are very little changes of escaping from paying the taxes. There are some disadvantages of GST. The transaction fees in financial sector have become more expensive which increased by 3% from 15% to 18% and GST regime also appears to be unfavorable for telecommunication sector. There is a negative impact on the real estate market. In Rajasthan many people are working in marble factories will be losing business as marble falls in the 28% slab. It’s an online procedure so many businesses have to fill procedures for online records and in online procedures many types of confusion and issues arising. GST search number (GSTIN) is a method to ensure that the GST is paid by your unique identity but many businesses are not

registered GST but they will show their GSTIN in bill. The impacts of GST on the economy of the country are as follows:

With the execution of GST, Service sector is expected to be impacted more in comparison to trading sector

Due to GST Ecommerce shopping, online booking, Tobacco, insurance premiums have got expensive, on the other hand Basics food items like edible oil, wheat, rice pulses, four wheelers, Electric goods have got cheaper.

In India, when GST was not implemented, Every state was acting like different country because it had it's own law for tax but in Two-tiered One Country-One Regime there is only one tax which is applied all over the country now the transportation has become easier, and reduce the fear of foreign investors due to regularization of Indian market under one tax.

Tax collection will go up because many people came under the tax loop, so the chances of bribes as well as people cannot escape from it.

Due to GST corruption will decrease because it will be checked central government as well as state government.

After implementation of GST, it will lower the price of products which is purchasing by the citizens and it will increase the demand and economically if demand increases production increases and it will lead to job opportunities and reduces the unemployment.

Economy grew 7.4% in 2017-2018, after the first year of implementation of GST, which is slightly higher than 7.2% in 2016-2017, but lower than 7.8% of 2015-2016.

II. Literature Review

Adequate corpus of secondary data and research articles were collected. These were critically reviewed and extracted. The literature review and information were segregated into various sub sections for better reading experience.

Dabla-Norris 2017 : after observing its demonstrated success across the globe. Economists noted that a country's development hinges upon the mobilization of tax revenue

Besley and Persson, 2009 It is pertinent to ensure stable tax revenues to meet the significant budgetary heads such as healthcare, infrastructure, and education. The increasing tax revenue leads to economic growth and development

Sindzingre (2007) pinpointed that Asian developmental states do not rely on high levels of taxation, which is characterized by their capacity to commit and intervene credibly in policies directed toward growth rather than a tax.

Research by Onaolapo et al. (2013) revealed that the adoption of value-added tax showed a statistically significant influence on revenue generation in the Nigerian context. The study also pinpointed the need for dedicated and integrated efforts from the stakeholders to improve VAT collections. The study also analyzed how value-added tax impacted revenue generation

in Nigeria. They asserted that the consumption-based taxes should be assessed on different considerations such as administrative feasibility, relative revenue potential, voluntary compliance, for better implementation. These considerations also equally apply to GST implementation.

Garg, 2019; Kir, (2021) Kulkarni, & Apsingekar, (2021)

Some of the cross-sectional studies with panel data and case studies were conducted to analyze the impact of sociopolitical determinants, tax policy, economic dynamics, and economic structure in an economy

(Crandall & Kidd, 2006; Dom, 2018, 2019).

Plenty of studies unveiled the relationship among factors influencing the revenue outcome while highlighting the complexities in separating the relevant determinants

Gupta (2007)

The study conducted by Gupta (2007) explored the relationship between economic development and the structure of the tax revenue realization in developing countries and asserted a positive correlation between per capita GDP and revenue.

Akitoby et al (2018)

Research by Dabla-Norris et al. (2017) evaluated the firm performance changes due to the tax compliance burden in 21 countries using VAT and corporate tax rates to control tax policy. Investigating the effect of tax policy changes on revenues, the study also emphasized on an association between policy reforms and revenue growth in the emerging economies.

(Ebeke et al., 2016; Schlotterbeck, 2017)

while others found it insignificant (Ngoma & Krsic, 2017). Some studies emphasized how socio-political factors determine the extent of revenue collected relative to GDP and asserted that the Gini coefficient was negatively correlated with the revenue collections.

(Bindal & Gupta, 2018; Dash, 2017; Mishra, 2018)

To demonstrate whether GST has attained the desired outcome after implementation. The other studies were highly sectoral and regional (Garg, 2019; Kulkarni & Apsingekar, 2021), In addition, expounding the situation after the implementation of GST, The New Indian Express (2021)

Literature on Innovation Implementation

Considering GST as a process innovation in a macroeconomic context, the present research cited relevant studies to analyze the status of GST after three years of implementation. The previous research on innovation implementation revolves primarily around the organizational contexts (Chung et al., 2017; Damanpour & Schneider, 2006; Dhir et al., 2020; Malaviya & Wadhwa, 2005; Singh et

al., 2021a, b), with a slight possibility for being adapted in the context of an economy. An economy akin to an enterprise needs to constantly innovate its key processes to sustain and be competitive in a contemporary environment characterized by ever-changing technology and handling of economic operations (Chung et al., 2017; KrawczykSokolowska et al., 2021). Emerging economies such as India possess numerous possibilities for innovation on several fronts including the micro- and macro-level (Dhir et al., 2020, 2021). Past studies have shown that innovation keeps the system competitive and is necessary to proper superior performance (Birkinshaw et al., 2008; Dhir et al., 2021).

Nevertheless, assessing the innovation-specific outcomes is intriguing in a system at both levels. It can be analyzed with its apparent characteristics, such as the effectiveness of implementation and point of innovation itself in terms of benefits derived from it (Klein & Sorra, 1996 c.f. Chung et al., 2017). It is asserted that approximately two-thirds of the innovations go unsuccessful and pose a financial burden on the system (Altuwaijria & Khorsheed, 2012). The entities implementing the invention are bound to fail to attain desired benefits due to failure of innovation or implementation (Chung et al., 2017).

The introduction of GST in India is a process innovation of continuous nature, depending heavily upon the principles of appropriateness, accessibility, and affordability (Fannin, 2016). Also, Singh and Dhir (2021) pointed that studies addressing innovation implementation focused on specific organizational contexts, including manufacturing (Dwivedi et al., 2019; Jamwal et al., 2019), Entrepreneurship (Parameswar et al., 2019; Singh et al., 2019), health (Birken et al., 2015; Pradhan et al., 2019), transportation (Shankar et al., 2019), financial inclusion (Malik et al., 2019), and ERP implementation (Nagpal et al., 2019). However, studies cited in the public policy domain were scanty (Singla & Hooda, 2018; Sushil, 2008; Sushil, 2019, Suri & Sushil, 2012; Suri & Sushil, 2008). The extant literature in this field further revealed that most of the studies on innovation implementation were conducted in the developed economies and, therefore, exhibit the strategies adopted in that context, which cannot be replicated in the emerging economy scenario (Singh et al., 2021a, b). The key differences must be thoroughly analyzed due to contextual variations in terms of demographics, infrastructural, regulatory policies, etc., for ensuring implementation of the innovation (Dhir et al., 2020).

Literature on SAP-LAP Analysis

The SAP-LAP framework for analysis was initially developed by Sushil (2000) and Sushil (2001a). The present study uses the SAP-LAP framework (Fig. 1) to analyze the pre- and post-GST implementation scenario to evaluate the system's efficacy and suggest enhancements. Several scholars in the past applied SAP-LAP analysis tools to study such situations and developed valuable solutions. The selected pioneering and prominent studies are presented in Table 1, which exhibits the cross-context and cross-concept use of the technique. The study utilizes a case-based review approach to analyze India's indirect taxation policy framework and associated indicators. The analysis is performed with an interpretive method known as SAP-LAP (situation, actor, process and learning, action, performance) framework developed by Sushil (2000). The SAP-LAP method was widely used

by the researchers in case-based studies (Anand et al., 2018; Charan, 2012; Chavan et al., 2019; Kanda & Deshmukh, 2007; Anand et al., 2018; Naik & Srivastava, 2017; Pramod & Banwet, 2010; Sushil, 2019; Suri & Sushil, 2008). As described by Sushil (2009), "SAP-LAP is a generic framework which can be used in various contexts, such as problem-solving, change management, be used as generalized statements for the similar cases in the future by proper synthesis" (p. 11). SAP-LAP application has not been limited to the business verticals only but applied the least in the public policy domain (Chand et al., 2018; Chavan et al., 2019; Suri & Sushil, 2008).

III. OBJECTIVES

- A study of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India.
- To study the impact of Goods and Services Tax (GST) on Indian economy

Research Methods

The paper focuses on exploring the present state of GST implementation in India by the government on completing its three years. The paper follows SAP-LAP framework based qualitative design. The study used a step-by-step approach to review extant literature to understand how the past scholars have conceptualized and theorized such a phenomenon. To critically examine the initiatives about indirect taxation and GST mainly, the authors reviewed the publications of the GST Network, Central Board of Indirect Taxes & customs (CBIC), National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) Aayog, World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF), and relevant policy documents. An attempt was made to pinpoint the gaps and plausible implications on business and society by using the excerpts from literature and discussing with experts and stakeholders affected by GST implementation. Since the emphasis was on assuming the implementation at the last mile beside the experts, the opinions of retailers complying with GST and consumers who are indirectly paying it were considered. The existing framework gaps were recorded through 30 experts, 200 retailers, and 1000 customers. The key criterion for selecting the respondents was their direct and/ or indirect involvement in GST-related regulation or compliance.

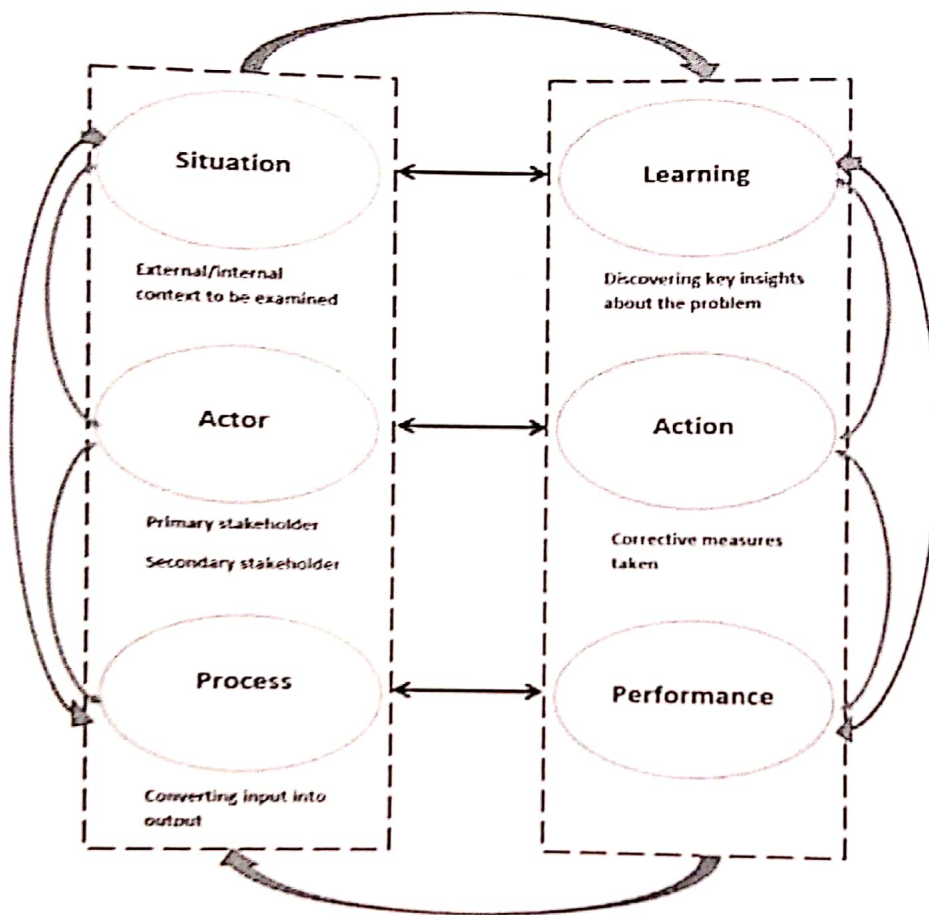


Fig. 1
SAP-
LAP

Framework. Source: adapted from Sushil, 2014

Table 1 Studies on context-specific use of SAP-LAP framework

Authors	Concept	Context
Sushil (2000, 2001a, 2001b, 2009)	Foundation method studies on SAP-LAP	Conceptual
Mayamdar and Gupta (2000)	Information management	Passenger car
Sun (2005)	ICT based good e-governance	Public policy
Ravi and Shankar (2006)	Reverse logistics operations	Paper industry
Garg and Deshmukh (2010)	Engineering support issues	Automobile repair
Shukla et al. (2011)	Supply chain coordination	Auto components
Sun and Sushil (2012)	Implementation of eGovernance projects	Public Policy
John and Ramesh (2012a, b); Kabra et al. (2015)	Humanitarian supply chain	Disaster management
Charan (2012)	Supply chain performance	Automobile
Mahajan et al. (2015)	Manufacturing and supply chain	Frozen corn
Singh and Shaleender (2014)	Marketing flexibility	Automobile
Venkatesh et al. (2014)	Sourcing practices in manufacturing	Apparel
Iyengar et al. (2016)	Palliative care process	Healthcare
Kumar et al. (2018)	Supply chain	Coal transportation
Malik et al. (2019)	Financial inclusion	Public policy
Chavan et al. (2019)	Progressive urbanization strategy	Public policy
Kumar and Ambuzadam (2020)	Supply chain resilience	Case-based

NEED OF THE STUDY

The idea of the nationwide GST in India was first proposed by the **“Kelkar Task”**. Force on indirect taxes in 2000. The Objective was to replace the prevailing comple and fragmented tax structure with a a unified system that would simply compliences reduces tax cascading ,and promote economic integration.

IV. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Secondary data collection has been done for the research study. Adequate corpus of secondary data and research articles were collected. These were critically reviewed and extracted. This helped in generating qualitative and quantitative theory for the study. After this, the bibliometric visualization was done to analyze the year wise research studies done on the domain. Finally, the sentiment analysis based on Twitter data was done on GST.

Goods and Service tax is a revenue enhancement levied on the sale of products and services. Goods and Services are divided into five tax slabs for collection of tax – 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. Petroleum products and alcoholic drinks are tax separately by the individual state governments.

Research Methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It may be understood as a science of studying how research is done systematically. In it we study the various steps that are generally adopted by a researcher in studying his research problem along with the logic behind them.

GST calculation can be explained by a simple illustration: If goods or services is sold at Rs 1000 and the gst rate applicable is 18% then the net price calculated will be = $1000 + (1000 * (18/100)) = 1000 + 180 = 1180$.

Methodology is crucial for any branch of scholarship because an unreliable method produces unreliable results and, as a consequence, undermines the value of your analysis of the findings. In most cases there a variety of different method you can choose to investigate a research problem.

There are four types of gst in India are Namely Central Goods And Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST), Union Territory Goods and Services Tax (UTGST). These different taxes are used in the different situation. There are two main researches are the quantitative and qualitative methods. A third methodology a combination of two, is gaining acceptance as away to improve and substantiate research findings.

The **Goods and Services Tax (GST)** is a successor to VAT used in India on the supply of goods and services. GST is a digitalized form of VAT where you can also track the goods & services. Both VAT and GST have the same taxation slabs. It is a comprehensive, multistage, destination-based tax: comprehensive because it has subsumed almost all the indirect taxes except a few state taxes. Multi-staged as it is, the GST is imposed at every step in the production process, but is meant to be refunded to all parties in the various stages of production other than the final consumer and as a destination-based tax, it is collected from point of consumption and not point of origin like previous taxes.

Goods and services are divided into five different tax slabs for collection of tax: 0%, 5%, 12%, 18% and 28%. However, petroleum products, alcoholic drinks, and electricity are not taxed under GST and instead are taxed separately by the individual state governments, as per the previous tax system.^[citation needed] There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold.^[1] In addition a cess of 22% or other rates on top of 28% GST applies on several items like aerated drinks, luxury cars and tobacco products.^[2] Pre-GST, the statutory tax rate for most goods was about 26.5%; post-GST, most goods are expected to be in the 18% tax range.

The tax came into effect from 1 July 2017 through the implementation of the One Hundred and First Amendment of the Constitution of India by the Indian government. The GST replaced existing multiple taxes levied by the central and state governments.

The tax rates, rules and regulations are governed by the GST Council which consists of the finance ministers of the central government and all the states. The GST is meant to replace a slew of indirect taxes with a federated tax and is therefore expected to reshape the country's \$3.5 trillion economy, but its implementation has received criticism.^{[3][4]} Positive outcomes of the GST includes the travel time in interstate movement, which dropped by 20%, because of disbanding of interstate check posts.^[5]

This research is exploratory in nature. It is based on secondary data taken from journals, articles, newspapers, internet, research papers and feedback from manufacturers and businessmen. Keeping in view the objectives of the study the research design is descriptive and analytical in nature.

V. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Active tax payers as on 30th June 2020 Distribution

State	Normal Taxpayers	Composition Taxpayers	Input Service Distributor	Casual Taxpayers	Tax Collector at source	Tax Deductor at source	Total	Migrated out of Total	UPI Holders
A & N Islands	3,808	803							
Andhra Pradesh	2,81,779		5	0	42	280	5,016	907	0
Arunachal Pradesh	12,065	1,14,544	56	2	253	2,275	3,98,909	1,70,446	298
Assam	1,40,676	2,472	4	0	48	1,169	15,750	3,092	5
Bihar	3,26,784	38,133	52	0	131	2,621	1,05,623	66,226	33
Chandigarh	26,711	1,02,133	105	0	196	6,033	4,35,261	1,40,200	130
Chhattisgarh	1,07,993	33,821	75	2	111	706	29,427	15,128	3
Dadra and Nagar	8,277	362	28	0	143	2,669	1,44,854	68,699	23
Daman and Diu	5,792	331	3	0	52	76	9,790	3,734	0
Delhi	7,35,706	18,402	2	0	51	181	8,537	3,292	1
Goa	35,603	5,399	1,094	4	902	2,530	7,59,660	3,30,346	311
Gujarat	8,88,698	1,05,427	77	0	110	650	41,629	20,337	13
Haryana	4,24,730	20,788	279	3	458	15,586	10,10,461	4,34,652	69
Himachal Pradesh	85,301	20,787	699	3	499	2,053	4,48,742	1,82,932	31
Jammu and Kashmir	83,835	9,203	35	1	108	1,152	1,07,304	46,168	25
Jharkhand	1,44,577	20,466	25	0	95	1,415	84,573	40,208	10
Karnataka	7,37,417	1,13,491	512	4	153	3,038	1,69,291	63,530	41
Kerala	3,03,005	51,621	90	4	671	15,773	6,67,868	4,28,218	84
Ladakh	9,108	590	1	0	391	6,322	3,61,433	1,98,568	34
Lakshadweep	266	29	0	0	9	174	3,892	1,570	0
Madhya Pradesh	3,53,111	60,029	131	2	297	4,007	4,17,587	2,20,994	97
Maharashtra	13,76,685	1,35,965	1,851	8	1,038	40,285	15,55,830	6,89,579	291
Manipur	10,608	1,783	10	0	58	533	12,982	2,738	2
Mehalaya	25,644	2,612	9	0	56	457	28,774	9,120	5
Mizoram	6,293	162	3	0	44	255	6,757	1,697	2
Nagaland	6,630	2,129	4	0	50	267	9,090	2,694	7
Odisha	2,27,230	30,937	64	0	155	3,445	2,61,837	1,07,993	43
Other Territory	81	0	0	0	0	1	82	0	0
Puducherry	19,399	2,648	8	0	89	325	22,469	11,103	3
Punjab	3,11,917	42,173	77	0	247	2,440	3,56,854	1,69,379	15
Rajasthan	5,58,883	1,47,277	131	2	395	17,817	7,22,445	3,52,551	85
Sikkim	7,574	857	4	0	53	317	8,805	2,489	4
Tamil Nadu	8,79,442	86,082	462	4	625	9,473	9,76,108	4,60,043	119
Telangana	3,50,225	61,373	344	4	422	11,132	4,31,500	1,64,467	52
Tripura	24,301	2,976	10	0	63	1,095	29,355	10,719	5
Uttar Pradesh	11,34,560	3,67,054	466	2	671	14,707	15,17,468	5,92,859	236
Uttarakhand	1,30,093	34,057	53	0	177	3,211	1,67,591	65,870	11
West Bengal	8,03,065	74,742	541	2	402	10,673	6,42,625	2,46,178	186
Grand Total	1,03,98,878	17,11,561	7,387	45	9,250	1,89,857	1,23,11,110	63,28,537	2,264
						Non Resident Taxpayers			3
						OIDAR			305

The above table shows about the active tax payers of 2020 as per the state . It means there are different types of taxpers payers are Normal taxpayers ,Composition Tax payers, Input Service tax payer ,Casual tax payers ,Tax collector at sources,Tax Deductor at

source, Total and migrated from total un holders.

Normal Taxpayers	Composition Taxpayers	Input Service Distributor	Casual Taxpayers
1,03,96,876	17,11,581	7,387	45

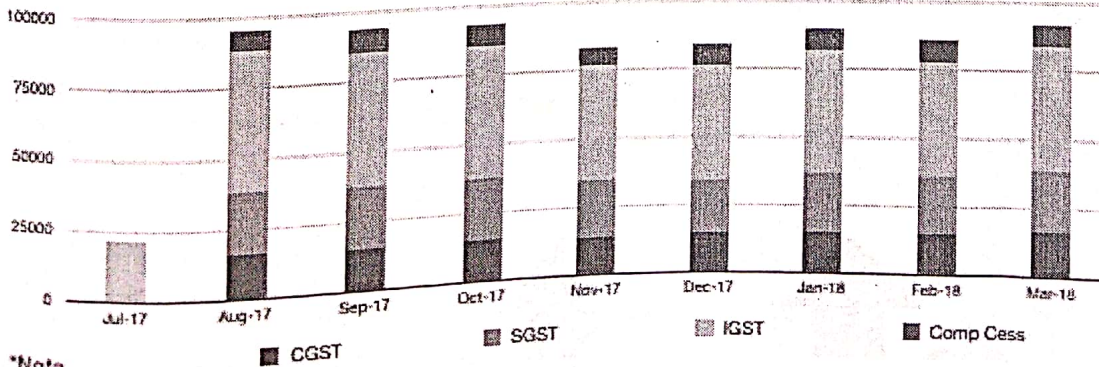
Tax Collector at source	Tax Defector at source	Total	Migrated out of Total
9,250	1,85,657	1,23,11,104	53,28,537

UIN Holders	Non Resident Taxpayers	CIDAR
2,264	3	305

Collections of taxes as per Central Goods And Services Tax (CGST), State Goods And Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods And Services (IGST), Domestic, Imports, Compcess, for the year of 2017 – 2018.

Payments – July '17 to March '18

MONTH	Jul-17	Aug-17	Sep-17	Oct-17	Nov-17	Dec-17	Jan-18	Feb-18	Mar-18	TOTAL
CGST	10	15,252	15,131	14,982	13,690	13,920	14,874	14,783	16,266	118,876
SGST	10	23,257	21,979	22,345	20,294	19,700	21,542	20,821	22,055	171,803
IGST*	20,958	49,968	46,930	47,995	42,094	42,785	45,338	42,302	46,326	387,356
Domestic	32	26,901	25,000	25,679	22,667	22,049	23,793	22,779	23,993	193,093
Imports	20,926	23,066	23,929	22,116	20,026	20,717	21,546	19,603	22,333	194,263
Comp Cess*	593	7,158	8,024	8,032	7,103	7,922	8,070	8,196	7,520	62,614
Domestic	0	6,606	7,302	7,291	6,420	7,184	7,282	7,550	6,702	56,319
Imports	593	548	722	740	683	738	788	645	817	6,295
Total	21,572	95,633	94,064	93,333	83,780	84,314	89,825	85,962	92,167	740,650



*Note

IGST /CESS includes the payments on both domestic supplies and imports.

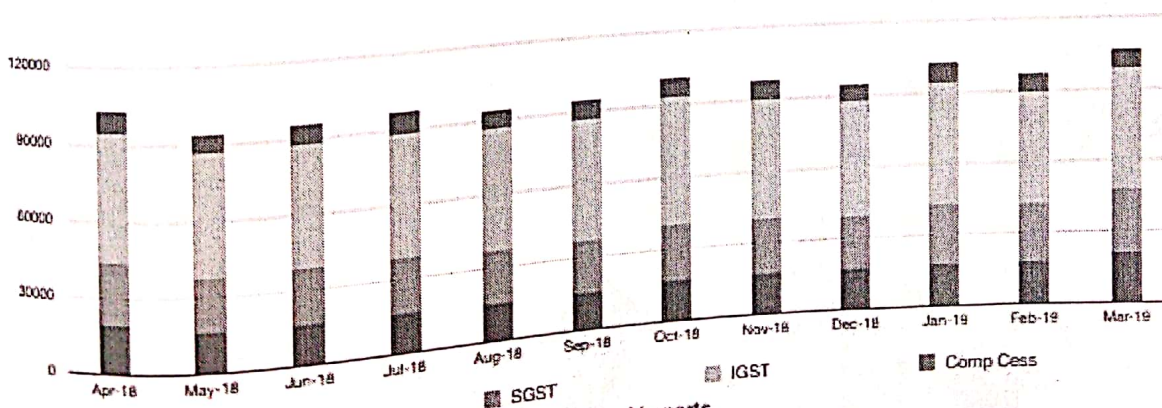
Payments – july'18 to March '19

MONTH	Apr-18	May-18	Jun-18	Jul-18	Aug-18	Sep-18	Oct-18	Nov-18	Dec-18	Jan-19	Feb-19	Mar-19	TOTAL
CGST	18,653	15,866	15,968	15,877	15,300	15,018	18,464	16,812	16,442	17,703	17,605	20,353	202,444
SGST	25,704	21,697	22,021	22,293	21,154	21,061	22,826	23,070	22,459	24,026	24,182	27,520	278,817
IGST	50,549	49,120	49,498	49,951	49,875	50,070	53,419	49,726	47,938	51,225	46,953	50,418	590,739
Domestic	29,302	24,673	25,004	25,099	23,363	24,762	26,511	25,593	24,301	27,169	25,568	26,097	308,243
Imports	21,248	24,447	24,493	24,852	26,512	25,308	26,908	24,133	23,635	24,056	21,384	24,321	290,495
Comp Cess	8,554	7,339	8,122	8,362	7,628	7,993	8,000	8,031	7,888	8,690	8,476	8,288	97,369
Domestic	7,852	8,485	7,349	7,588	6,779	7,224	7,045	7,199	7,051	7,789	7,568	7,395	87,290
Imports	702	854	773	794	849	769	955	842	838	900	910	891	10,069
Total	103,459	94,016	95,610	98,483	93,860	94,442	100,710	97,637	94,728	102,503	97,247	106,577	1,177,369

Collections of taxes as per Central Goods And Services Tax (CGST), State Goods And Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods And Services Tax (IGST), Domestic, Imports, Campcess, for the year of 2018 – 2019.

Payments – july'18 to March '19

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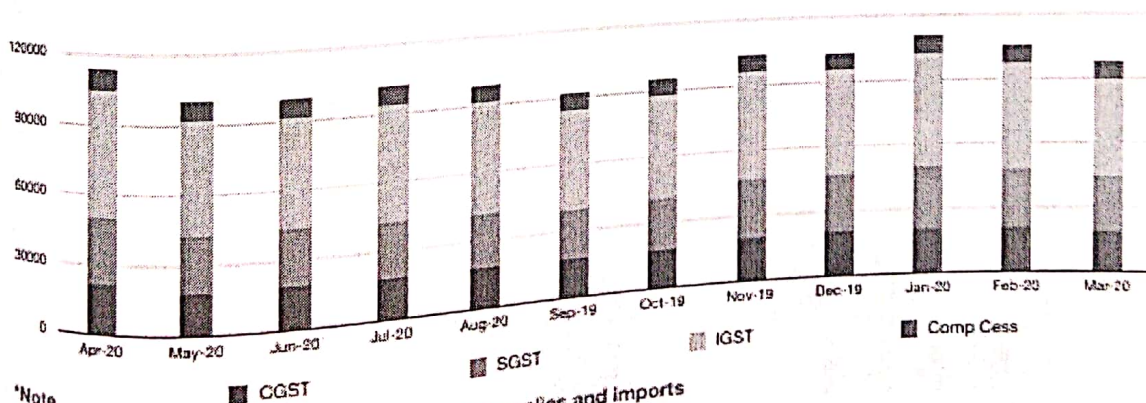
*Note
 IGST/ Cess includes payments on both domestic supplies and imports

Collections of taxes as per Central Goods And Services Tax (CGST), State Goods And Services Tax (SGST), Integrated Goods And Services (IGST), Domestic, Imports, Campcess, for the year of 2019 – 2020

Payments – July'19 to March '20

Month	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-19	Oct-19	Nov-19	Dec-19	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	TOTAL
CGST	21,163	17,811	18,366	17,912	17,733	16,630	17,581	19,592	19,962	20,944	20,569	19,181	227,444
SGST	28,801	24,462	25,343	25,007	24,209	22,598	23,874	27,145	26,792	28,223	27,348	25,598	309,230
IGST*	54,733	49,891	47,772	50,612	48,958	45,069	46,517	49,027	48,099	53,013	48,503	44,506	596,700
Domestic	31,444	25,015	25,782	26,366	24,140	22,972	25,071	26,078	26,804	29,532	27,758	26,450	319,422
Imports	23,289	24,875	21,990	24,246	24,818	22,097	21,446	20,949	21,295	23,481	20,745	18,056	267,276
Camp Cess*	8,168	8,125	8,457	8,551	7,273	7,620	7,807	7,727	8,331	8,637	8,944	8,305	98,745
Domestic	8,115	7,172	7,582	7,754	6,432	6,892	6,833	6,858	7,484	7,913	7,907	7,465	88,307
Imports	1,053	953	876	797	841	728	774	869	847	924	1,040	841	10,443
Total	113,665	100,289	99,939	102,082	96,202	91,916	95,379	103,491	103,184	110,818	105,363	97,590	1,222,118

Payments – July'19 to March '20 Bar graph



*Note
IGST/ Cess includes payments on both domestic supplies and imports
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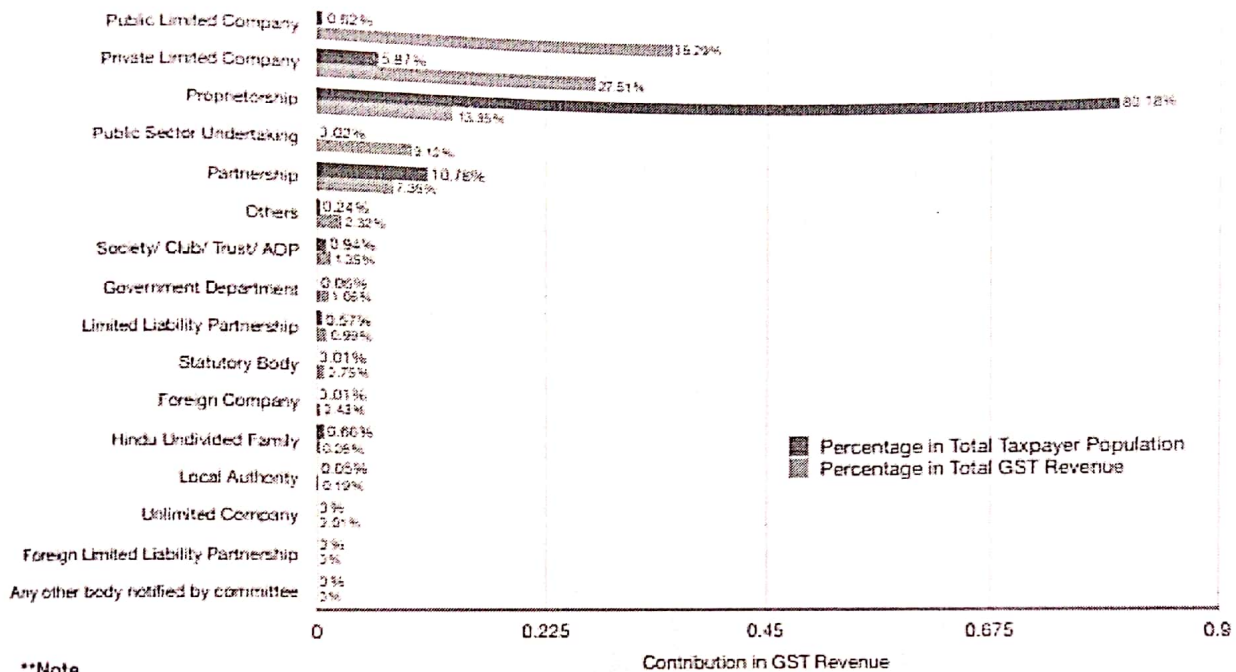
Contribution of GST Revenue from different constitution of Business

CONSTITUTION OF BUSINESS (CoB)	No. of Tax Payers who has made entry in cash ledger against GSTR-3B/GSTR-4A	% of Total Tax Payers	COLLECTION (In Rs/Crores)	% OF Total Collection
Public Limited Company	71,151	0.62%	8,25,298.12	35.29%
Private Limited Company	6,75,875	5.97%	6,51,141.36	27.51%
Proprietorship	92,38,097	80.18%	3,15,948.41	13.35%
Public Sector Undertaking	2,613	0.02%	2,15,752.65	9.12%
Partnership	12,41,540	10.78%	1,74,031.78	7.35%
Others	27,148	0.24%	55,000.38	2.32%
Society/ Club/ Trust/ AOP	1,08,689	0.94%	31,949.48	1.35%
Government Department	6,835	0.06%	25,187.57	1.08%
Limited Liability Partnership	65,211	0.57%	23,440.21	0.99%
Statutory Body	997	0.01%	17,768.59	0.75%
Foreign Company	1,674	0.01%	10,058.53	0.43%
Hindu Undivided Family	78,603	0.68%	6,268.78	0.26%
Local Authority	5,682	0.05%	4,566.61	0.19%
Unlimited Company	91	0.00%	259.11	0.01%
Foreign Limited Liability Partnership	95	0.00%	15.28	0.00%
Any other body notified by committee	88	0.00%	7.35	0.00%
Grand Total	1,15,22,187	100.00%	23,66,694.24	100.00%

****Note**

- Status as on 1st July 2020; Return period accounted up to March 2020
- Figures representative of the liability paid by debit made in the Electronic Cash Ledger (doesn't include IGST on imports)

Contribution to GST Revenue from different Constitution of Business



****Note**

- Status as on 1st July 2020; Return period accounted up to March 2020
- Figures representative of the liability paid by debit made in the Electronic Cash Ledger (doesn't include IGST on imports)

LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY AND AREAS FOR THE FUTURE RESEARCH

Some of the disadvantages of GST include: increased costs ,higher tax liability of SMEs, penalties and fines ,infact in the unorganized sector as well as other teething issues. Negative impact on the common man : GST being an indirect tax is recovered by means of raising the selling price . This in turn effect middle and lower –middle –class people and therefore as a negative impact on the common man.

Negative impact of the GST on the market : in general, firms continue to face issues with input tax credit system there by failing to manage working capital requirement in on effective way. That is what let to GST having a negative impact on the market.

Negative impact on of GST on unemployment : following the implementation of GST(july-2017),the unemployment rate had raisen from 3.39 to 6.06% during the period july 2017 to February 2018 in India with business building being easier,self employment is on rise but only for those who can afford it.

VI. Conclusion

The implementation of GST has given a positive notion in 150 countries across the world and it will give a positive impact on the Indian service sector. It will increase the GDP undoubtedly but it will take some years to show the effect because economic growth may not jump immediately, but it's beneficial for the economy of the country. So, we can conclude by stating that the execution of GST will give relief to the producers and consumers by giving them input tax credit setoff. Good and services tax likely bring balance to government empowerment. The malicious activity of not paying the tax will go away under this regime so that both Government, as well as consumers, can take profit. This helps the Indian economy to become stronger and more stable. With the reduction in tax rates on various goods and services, the cost of various goods and services has been reduced. Thus, making the products affordable, and this has led to an increase in demand, which in turn would increase in production and hence will make the economy grow faster. Also, by placing the demerit goods in the highest tax slab, 28% GST council has focused on discouraging the consumption of such sin goods so as to make India a better place to live.

VII. References

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