



## Impact of GST in Indian Economy

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### Abstract

GST is absolute indirect tax which is imposed on production, sale and utilisation of goods and services at the national level. It absorbs most of the indirect taxes which are imposed by the central and state government into a single tax. It has overcome the drawbacks of previous indirect tax structure and has created efficiencies in the tax administration. GST came into existence from July 1, 2017. This new tax regime provides transparency & certainty in the tax system. The main aim of implementing GST is "One Nation, One Tax, and One Market". It is simple, efficient and will help to improve the economic growth of the country by eliminating many central & state taxes like excise, service and VAT. Goods and Service Tax has made Indian products competitive in the era of globalisation. GST make taxation overall easy for the Industries, Agriculture and Real estate also. Some sectors like Banking and Insurance sector have become complicated after the implementation of GST but because of its transparent character it will definitely grow our Indian Economy.

**Keywords;** GST, India, Market, Indian Economy.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Goods and Service Tax is an indirect tax which is imposed in India on the consumption of Goods as well as services. France was the first country to implement GST in 1954. This tax has effected from July 1, 2017 in India through the exertion of many amendments by the Govt. of India. Canadian model of dual GST has been adopted in India. The Goods and Service Tax Council governs the tax rates, rules and regulations. Finance Ministers of Centre and all the states is member of this council. In Rajiv Gandhi Government, Finance Minister Vishwanath Pratap Singh started the reform process of India's Indirect tax with the beginning of MODVAT. In 1999, Finance Minister of West Bengal, Asim Dasgupta proposed GST. After that in 2005, the Kelkar committee sanctioned moving upward GST. In February 2006, the new finance minister P Chidambaram continued work on it and GST stand up by 1 April, 2010. In 2014, when the Modi Government came; the GST bill was introduced by the new finance minister Arun Jaitley in the Lok Sabha. In August 2016 the President Pranab Mukherjee gave his acceptance. The single GST replaced multiple indirect taxes under an umbrella. Central Government extorts those transactions which are made within a single state called CGST. State Government extorts those transaction which are made within a single state called SGST. Central Government extorts IGST on inter state transactions and imported goods and services.

GST is a consumption based tax. It is paid to the state where the goods or services are utilized not the state in which they are manufactured. After the implementation of GST, Market has expanded and tax burden has reduced. The market size for every trader has grown. Now whole country is his market. In one side, GST has many advantages for Indian Economy. In another side, GST has been a difficult evolution for many taxpayers, especially micro, small and medium enterprises who have complex submissiveness and technology challenges.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

**Shaik, Sameera & Firoz (2015)** in their study stated that the GST has dual impact all over the world. In some countries, it had a higher GDP growth like New Zealand. On the other hand, it had lower GDP like Canada, Australia and Thailand after the GST was levied. Service sector is adversely affected. The consistency in the taxation rate is fine. If GST rate is high, the tax to GDR ratio will increase, it will definitely prove a strong muscle for Govt. because Govt. can increase the ratio of the capital expenditure.

**Gupta, N. (2014)** in her study stated that Indian Economy will be definitely benefited by the implementation of GST. It has gained much commercial assistance which would definitely lead to economic growth. It is proved of a unified gain for industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers as well as for the Central Government and the State Government.

**Kour, Chaudhary & Singh (2016)** in their study stated that GST is like an umbrella which has merged many indirect taxes. It has created a single constant market that will assist both corporate sector and the Indian Economy. In their study, CPI is used to measure change in price level of a market basket of consumer goods and services. It will be a major backbone in India taxation system because it will improve the economy of backward states with the assistance of more money.

**Pinki, Supriya and Richa(2014)** stated that the new NDA Government in India is positive towards exertion of GST and it is profitable for Central Government, State Government and as well as for Consumers in long run if its exertion is supported by strong IT infrastructure.

**Mawuli, A. (May2014)** stated that GST is not good for developing countries as compared to developed countries and does not support growth to poor countries. GST can be only extorted when the rate of GST should not be more than 10% for growth.

**Sehrawat, M. & Dhanda, U.** stated in their study that in long term GST will lead to higher growth, more employment opportunities and improve GDP by 1-1.5%.It will be very beneficial tool for fiscal policy management. A world class tax system in India will be formed after implementing GST.

### 3. IMPORTANT TERMS IN GST

#### Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN)

GSTN is a non-profit organization. It creates a platform for all the concerned parties related to the GST to work together on a single portal. The central government accesses this portal and allows it to track down every transaction on its end while taxpayers have the ability of connecting this to file their tax returns.

#### HSN code in GST

HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature) is an 8 digit code for identifying the applicable rate of GST on different products as per CGST rules.

#### GST Council

The President has constituted the GST Council on 15 September 2016 with the following members:

- The Union Finance Minister.... Chairperson
- The Union Minister of State in charge of Revenue or Finance.... Member
- The Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government...Members

It determines the procedure in the performance of its functions. It is mandatory to complete the quorum of meetings that one half of the total members are present.

#### GST Rates in India

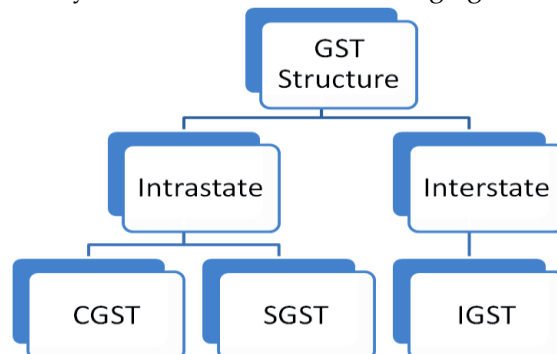
The GST rates have been revised a number of times since the inception of the Goods and Services Tax (GST). The latest rate revision was brought into effect in the 28th GST Council meeting which was held on 21 July 2018. In this meeting, the council revised the rate of 45 goods and 2 services.

0%	5%	12%	18%
Rakhi (only if it is not made of semi-precious or precious material)	Phosphoric acid of fertilizer grade	Jewellery boxes and handbags	Grafting putty, glaziers' putty, resin cements
Sal leaves and products of the same	Handloom dari	Bamboo flooring	Televisions up to 68cm
Sanitary napkins	Chenille fabrics	Brass kerosene pressure stove	Washing machines, Work trucks
Raw material for brooms	Marine engine	Handicrafts that are not handmade	Food mixers and grinders

Commemorative coins	Solid biofuel pellets	Zip and slide fastener	Vacuum cleaners, Motor vehicles utilised for special purposes
Coir pith compost, Khali dona	Knitted caps if the retail sales value exceeds Rs.1,000	Rubber roller that is hand-operated	Milk coolers, freezers, ice cream freezer, refrigerators, water coolers
Stone, wood deities, marble	Textile floor, handmade carpets	Fuel cell vehicle	Hair clippers and shavers, Lithium-ion batteries
	Ethanol which is sold to companies that are responsible for marketing oil for mixing with fuel		Hair cleaners, Powder puffs, Toilet sprays, Scent sprays
	Unpolished Kota stones and similar items		Storage water heaters, Trailers and semi trailers
			Hand dryers and hair dryers
			Varnishes and paints, lacquers and enamels
			Immersion heaters
			Electric smoothing irons, Pads for applying cosmetics

Source: Bank Bazar.com

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 taxed separately by the individual state governments. There is a special rate of 0.25% on rough precious and semi-precious stones and 3% on gold. These are the primarily GST Rates but Govt. is changing continuously in these rates.



In India, GST is Dual GST with both Central GST and State GST components imposed on the same base. Assuming the rate of CGST and SGST is 10% respectively and IGST is 20% what would be the GST component on the invoice. For Example:-

S. No.	Nature	Base Value	GST	Total value on invoice
I	Local purchase of goods in Delhi	1,000	CGST-100: Delhi GST-100	1,200
II	Local procurement of AMC services in Delhi	500	CGST-50: Delhi GST-50	600
III	Procurement of CA services from UP in Delhi	1,500	IGST-300	1,800
IV	Sale of goods to MP from Delhi	3,000	IGST-600	3,600
V	Local purchase of goods in MP	2,500	CGST-250: MP GST-250	3,000
VI	Sale of goods to Kerala from MP	4,000	IGST-800	4,800

**Exhibit- 1 : Taxes to be merged in GST**

State Taxes	Central Taxes
Value Added Tax	Excise Duty
Entertainment Tax levied by States	Additional Excise Duty
Luxury Tax	Excise Duty under medicinal and Toilet preparation Act
Tax on Lottery, Betting and Gambling	Service Tax
Entry Tax other than for local bodies	Additional custom Duty(CVD), (SAD)
Taxes on Advertisements	Surcharge
Surcharge	CENVAT

(Source: Empowered committee of state finance ministers government of India)

**Exhibit 2: Taxes not to be subsumed in GST**

State Taxes	Central Taxes
State excise duty on alcoholic liquor for human consumption	Basic custom duty(BCD)
Entertainments taxes extorted and composed by panchayat or municipality or regional council or District Council	Excise duty on tobacco and its products and specified petroleum goods
Specific Cesses	Specific Cesses
Stamp Duty on transfer of immovable assets	
Tax on utilisation or sale of electricity	

(Source: Empowered committee of state finance ministers government of India)

**Need of the study:** This study will help us to analysis the collision of GST on various sectors after its exertion. It will exhibit the difference between present indirect taxes and GST and advantages & challenges of GST. It will be helpful to tell that GST is helping our economy to grow or not.

#### **4. OBJECTIVES OF STUDY**

- To consider the concept & features of GST
- To comparison the advantages and challenges of GST
- To analysis the collision of GST after its exertion.
- To study the discrepancy between previous indirect taxes and GST

#### **5. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

It is based on secondary data. Secondary data have been collected from journals, articles, newspapers and magazines. After Consideration the objectives of study, descriptive type research design is ratify to have more certainty and precise investigation of research study.

#### **6. ADVANTAGES OF GST**

- End of many indirect taxes on goods and services.
- To get rid of cascading effect of taxation and pull out exaggeration in the economy.
- Upgrade manufacturing and distribution efficiency, minimize cost of production of Goods and Services, and enhances demand and production of goods and services.
- It is unprejudiced to business activity, business models, organization structure, geographic location and product replacement; it promotes economic capability and defendable economic surge in long-term.
- Control of black money circulations. The system normally followed by traders & shopkeepers will be put to a mandatory check.
- Gives emulous edge in international market for goods and services, leading to increased exports.
- Minimizes dispute, provocation, exploitation.
- Reduces administrative cost for the government.
- Transaction can be tracked from its origin to consumption.
- Promotes employment. It will spur growth.
- GST has unified the over \$2 trillion economy with 1.3 billion people into a single market.

#### **7. CHALLENGES OF GST**

- Emulous edge of India in Asian markets will reduce and domestic industry may be shattering.
- Tax evasion and trafficking will develop.
- The purchasing power of poor people will be badly affected by retrograde nature of indirect taxes. So, human development index will have been negative impacted.
- Highly sophisticated IT infrastructure is required. It will take some time for the people to understand its implications.
- The new GST system has involved teething troubles and learning for the entire ecosystem.

- In previous taxation, economy class tickets were taxed 6% and non-economy class tickets were 9%. After GST, it has been increased to 18% which is just doubled to the previous taxation. It is finally beard by the consumer.
- Under the new tax structure, there has been an increase in tax rates from 14.5% to a range between 29% and 43% for drivers who do not own cars and are associated with Ola and Uber cab-leasing programs.
- E-commerce websites such as (Amazon.in) will have to collect TCS (tax collected at source) at a fixed 1% rate and pay this collection to the sellers listed on their websites. This is likely to impact prices and make online shopping more expensive.

#### Present Indirect Tax Structure verses GST

Heads	Previous Indirect Tax	GST
<b>Structural Difference</b>	Two separate Vat system operate together at two levels, Centre and States and Tax paid (input tax credit) under one is not available as set off against the other. Tax on services is imposed by centre under separate constitution.	A dual tax with both Central GST (CGST) & State GST (SGST) imposed on the same base. It allows seamless input tax credit.
<b>Excise Duty</b>	Taxed by the Centre under separate Act on manufacturing	GST is applicable on Supply of Goods
<b>Basic Custom Duty</b>	Taxed by the Centre, under separate Act on Import	GST is also applicable on Import
<b>CVD/SAD</b>	Taxed by the Centre, under separate Act on Import	It is merged in GST& Taxable on Import
<b>Service Tax</b>	Taxed by the Centre, under the Finance Act Taxable Event: Provision of service	It is merged in GST & Taxable on Supply of Service
<b>Central Sales Tax</b>	Taxed by the Centre under CST Act Taxable Event: Sale by movement of Goods from one state to another	To be terminate: To be applicable to goods kept outside the GST
<b>State VAT</b>	It is taxed by States & Taxable on Sale within the State	It is merged in GST& Taxable on Supply of Goods
<b>Inter-state transactions</b>	Services: Taxed by the Union: Goods:CST is composed and maintained by the originating state	It is merged in GST & subject to IGST.
<b>Place of Taxation</b>	Taxable at the place of sale of goods or execution of service	It is generally destination based tax.

<b>Tax on Import in India</b>	Goods; Under custom duty (comprises BCD,CVD &SAD) Services are charged Under service Tax	Basic custom duty charged on goods. CVD & SAD on import of goods and import of services: is merged in GST called IGST
<b>Cascading Effect</b>	Allows tax credit between excise duty & service tax, but not with VAT on purchase of Goods taxed by the states	Allows seamless tax credit
<b>Stamp Duty on immovable property</b>	Comparatively narrow	No Change
<b>Tax Base Administration</b>	Conglomerate due to number of taxes	Wider Analogously simple
<b>Procedure for collection of Tax and Filing of Return</b>	Excise duty & Service Tax: Constant VAT: Different from state to state	Constant
<b>Use of computer network</b>	In some states- At advanced level while in other states-Just started	It is mandatory for implementation of GST

Source: Handbook of GST in India

## 7. IMPACT OF GST ON DIFFERENT SECTORS

**7.1 Impact of GST on Agriculture:** Agriculture still employs the largest section of India's workforce. It commands around 16% of India's GDP. Transportation of agri products across India is one of the persistent problems faced by the sector. Before GST, different states had different Tax Rates. GST is necessary to enhance the clarity, loyalty and timeline of supply chain mechanism. A decline in wastage and cost for the farmers and retailers is possible only due to a better supply chain mechanism. Heavy machinery which is essential for producing agricultural commodities has high cost. It can only reduce with the help of GST. Krishendu Bepari, a government employee informed BE, "Agriculturists are under constant pressure to increase production from the market. Fertilisers and mechanized tractors are a key to this. If there is an increase of price in these segments, the impact will be detrimental on the sector."The GST Council has announced the 5% GST rates on agricultural products. After taxing 5% GST on agricultural products, the poor will be adversely affected. This is the first experience for farmers in corporate dealing. Uploading daily invoices and filing returns thrice every month is certainly a deterrent just when they have started doing business."An agriculturist shall not be liable for registration. GST Impact on Agriculture is following:

- The things which are excluded of the definition of Agriculture are Dairy farming, poultry farming and stock breeding, the mere cutting of wood or grass, gathering of fruit and raising of man-made forest or cultivating or sprouting of plants.
- Agriculture by persons other than Individual and HUF also excluded of definition of agriculturist.
- Unprocessed Food is exempted under the GST and Processed Food is taxed from 5% to 12 %.



**7.2 Impact of GST on Traders:** In previous taxation the limit under composition scheme was 4 million whereas under GST the limit is upto 5 million. Increase in limit of 1million is beneficial for traders. In previous taxation, trader was not worthy to take credit of input service and excise duty. However, in GST he is capable to take all credits and there is no requirement of dealer registration to get the benefit of tax credit of excise duty. Stock transfer got made taxable; so no retraction of credit is required. Earlier, stock transfer did not captivate any tax since these are transferred against Form F whereas under the GST, the person pays tax on such transfer on the transaction value. Traders require an additional working capital for investment in tax because of the dealers have to pay full IGST on all the inter-state transaction at the time of sale. All fabric and textile traders might come into GST. In GST, interest rate is fixed at standard rate i.e. IGST. Now a trader needs to file many returns in a year and much more submissiveness, therefore, the Traders are becoming under pressure of state government, central government & union government.

**7.3 Impact of GST on Manufacturers:-**In previous taxation, there were various kinds of taxes but now GST is only one tax. This is a great relief for manufacturer. Goods have become cheaper to some extent. It is a good remark for manufacture to grapple with international market. There have been decline in cost of production because credit is being given of tax on purchases made from inter state purchases and no cascading effect. So, a manufacturer does not worry to take the decision regarding purchase from perspective of tax ramification because credit is being given on all purchases. There have been reduction of diversification issues due to constant rate and less expected privilege. A manufacturer has been worthy to take credit of SGST and IGST. In GST, time up to six month is admitted to decide whether the goods sold on sample basis has been accepted or not which is useful thing for manufacturer. Earlier, registration process was done factory-wise. Now a manufacturer needs to be registered state-wise not according to number of factories. So, the problems due to separate registration are minimized. There has been less hand operated catalogue of documents and more through electronic mode.

There are so many positive impact of GST on manufacturer. Besides its, It has negative impact also. The working capital is being required in large amount as stock transfer has been made taxable in GST. No credit of taxation on petroleum products is available on GST. If supplier records does not match with purchaser records than it will not be approved at the time of return unless it is amended by both the parties. No concept of form "F" is relevant. It is also necessary that goods have been purchased by registered person, credit will be allowed only otherwise credit will not be given. Now, a manufacturer has to file many returns in a year. It is very complicated situation because everyone is not capable to complete these formalities.

**7.4 Impact of GST on Insurance Sector:-**GST rates to 18% from the current 15%, both the insurance sector and banking sector are being ready to get more lavish after July1, 2017. Impact of GST on insurance and banking sectors has increased the premium especially for families. Input tax credit is not being given for life and health insurances even it is not being available for corporate policyholder with group life and health insurance for their employees. Input tax credit is being given only that corporate policyholder who has taken general insurance. The increase in indirect taxation is contrary to the positive measurers that have been taken over the last few years to develop this sector. Government across the world is known to make conditions favorable for insurance protection. In many countries, life insurance is outside the purview of GST like Canada and the European Union etc.

**7.5 Impact of GST on Real Estate Sector:-**Real Estate sector is one of the most momentous sectors of the Indian Economy. Real Estate sector plays an essential role in employment generation in India. It ranks second just behind Agriculture. It contributes average 5-6% in GDP growth and provocative demand for more than 250 supplementary industries. The Real Estate sector had a rational growth of 22% in its private equity investments from 2015 to 2016. GST has remarked a lot of clarity & reliability in the real estate sector and has reduced unethical transactions. Under the previous taxation, different contractors paid VAT and service, excise duty, entry tax, octroi on the procurements. GST has removed all taxes from which the margin of the contractor has been increased. Finally, its benefit is gained by the consumer. Earlier, the tax rate of cement comes around 23-24% including a lot of additional taxes. But now, it's all are merged in GST & GST rate on cement will be taxed at the rate of 28%. Like this, Iron rods and pillars had taxed on average rate of 19.5%. Now, it is taxed by 18%. Bricks had charged tax at the rate of 25-26% inclusive all state & central taxes. Now, it is taxed only one tax rate 28% except ceramic bricks which is charged on 5%. So, we can conclude that impact of GST on real estate sector is to be indifferent.

**7.6 Impact of GST on international Trade**

	Types of Supply	
	Export	Import
<u>Tax Structure</u>	Zero rated supply. No tax shall be charged	IGST and Basic Custom Duty shall be levied.
<u>Input Tax Credit</u>	ITC allowed. Refund shall also be allowed.	ITC of IGST allowed. ITC of BCD not allowed.

GST has included CVD and SAD. The Basic Custom Duty is being continued in the import bills and is being charged as per the previous law. Inter State Supply considers imports in India and it attracts the IGST along with BCD and the other surcharges. Previously, CVD is charged on the MRP valuation principle Under the GST, IGST include CVD and will be charged on the transaction value. The requirement of working capital is being remain high. High seas sale would not be subject to IGST. Exporters of goods and services shall continue to be Zero rated and will be capable to claim refund of input tax credit. With the increase of investment in the taxes as aforesaid, working capital requirements of the exporters would also increase.

**7.7 Impact on Consumer Goods and Services:-** Food products are charged 0%. Services are an increase of 18% from 15%. The new tax rate on footwear and garments which cost is at INR 500 has increased from the previous 14.41% to 18% but below than INR 500 are taxed at 5%. The new tax rate on readymade garments is declined to 12% from 18.16%. The rate on mobile services is increased 18% from 15%

**7.8 Impact on Transportation:** The new taxation of cab & taxi are decreased from 6% to 5%. On air transport, tax rate is 5% for economy class and 12% for business class. Train fare is affected little bit by it.

**7.9 Impact on the Entertainment and Hospitality Industries:** Entertainment tax on amusement park & movie tickets is increased to 28% & room rates which are above than Rs. 5000. And events like IPL are categorized under 28%. For 5-star hotel restaurants, the rate is 18% for those that serve alcohol and 12% for those that don't serve alcohol. Smaller hotels and restaurants are only charged 5% if their annual turnover does not exceed Rs. 5 million. GST on telecom services is decreased from 18% to 15%. The new tax rate on other events like theatre, circus or Indian classical musical shows is decreased 18% from 20%.

**7.10 Impact on Financial Products and Services:-** Banking services and the services provided by other financial service companies are increased 18% from the previous 15%. Debit cards, fund transfers, ATM withdrawals, cheque book or draft issuance, bills collections, charges on cash handling, and more are affected. Even money sending services are affected.

**7.11 Impact on Startups:-**It is very helpful for the Indian startup. It has created a simple compliance model and increased limits for registration and became able to promote free flow of goods and services.

**7.12 Impact on Inflation:-** Its impact of inflation is nil because highly affected items which is categorized under 28% has compensated by those items which is indexed under 0-5%.

**7.13 Neutral Impact of GST:-**GST would not have any negative impact on Power sector, alcohol traders, and specified petroleum goods like Petroleum crude, high speed diesel, Motor spirit, Natural Gas and aviation turbine fuel. Education and Medical sectors have been kept outside the GST ambit.

**7.14 Impact on overall Economy after implementation of GST:-** : The International Monetary Fund (IMF) confirmed, " India will be the fastest growing major economy in 2018, with a growth rate of 7.4 percent that rises to 7.8 percent in 2019 with medium-term prospects remaining positive. After India, Bangladesh is projected to be the fastest-growing economy in South Asia with growth rates of seven percent for 2018 and 2019; Sri Lanka is projected to grow at four percent in 2018 and 4.5 in 2019 and Nepal five percent in 2018 and four percent in next."

According to it, Asia contributes more than 60 percent of global growth and three-quarters of this comes from India and China, which is expected to grow 6.6 percent in 2018 and 6.4 percent in 2019. **Sushil Kumar Modi who is leading a panel which set up the IT network for GSTN informed that GSTN was fixed 80% of the technical problems till October.** The total revenue collection under the GST was Rs 83,346 crore for October, and Rs. 80,808 crore in November and Rs. 86,703 crore in December, 2017. Revenue income under GST should not be lay down comparison to previous income otherwise it will be difficult situation for Govt. Positive result after implementation GST is that Govt. revenue under GST is increasing, exports are growing while FDI is increasing & negative impact is that traders in small town have lack of knowledge regarding GST. They are not much aware about technology system which is a challenge to them. A study by the National Council of Applied Economic Research has said, " GST will boost India's GDP growth by anywhere around 0.9% to 1.7% and virtually every media report cites expert opinion to potentially add up to 2% to India's GDP." *Source: Economic Survey*

## 8. SUGGESTIONS

The following suggestions can be given to make this GST system more effective:

1. Registration for All Traders & Service Providers, with Exemption, for Small Scale Suppliers from Collecting & Remitting GST: As in the case of Income Tax Permanent Account Number, GST Registration can be extended to all willing persons.
2. Exemption (Threshold) Limit May Cover Inter-State Sale also
3. Abolition of Casual Trader Category
4. Single Point Registration and One GST Regn. No. for PAN-India Operations.
5. Free Billing Software from GSTN and Invoice Format
6. Free Purchase Register Software From GST Network & Register Format.
7. Tax Payment under Single Head can be done by Dealer and Classification under various sub-heads may be done by GSTN:
8. **Both the Provisional GSTR1 & Provisional GSTR2 Returns may be required to be submitted on the 10<sup>th</sup> of the following month/ Quarter.**

9. **The Consolidated GSTR3 Return may be filed by the 30<sup>th</sup> of a Month, based on Figures Auto-populated by GSTN from Finalized GSTR1 & 2.**
10. Electronic Ledgers to be maintained by GSTN:
  - **Electronic Cash Ledger,**
  - Credit Ledger,
  - ITC Ledger
  - GST Liability Ledger &
  - Interest/ Penalty Ledger, for each Dealer and make available these for viewing.
11. Penalty/ Interest Debits may be generated by GSTN System
12. For Unregistered Dealers, PAN may be insisted upon.
13. GSTN may cover Real Estate, Petroleum Products as well.
14. Govt. should adopt a stable policy of GST. GST Rates should not be changed again & again.

## 9. CONCLUSION

All over study, it has been concluded that GST will definitely help in growth of our economy and prove to be more profitable because of its clarity, reliability and simple feature comparison to previous tax system. Though GST the government receives more amount of tax revenue which will be utilized for the services to the public. It is also helpful to expedite the overall GDP of the country. All over the world, GST has been accepted. GST have reduced present submissiveness burden. GST is facing many challenges after its implementation because of lack of knowledge, unawareness regarding technological formalities. If the people are made aware regarding GST, its result is very beneficial. Last but not least, GST plays a versatile role in the growth and development of our country.

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