



ANALYZING INDIA'S SIX-YEAR HISTORY OF GOODS AND SERVICES TAX IMPLEMENTATION

Sumant Meena, Department of Commerce, Gargi College, Delhi University

Abstract

Background: India's will to pursue much-needed fiscal changes under a federal system has been warmly praised at face value. This was evident when India abandoned her old convoluted and ineffective tax system in favour of the eagerly anticipated Goods and Services Tax (GST). Since its introduction, it has been a major economic development since independence and needs to have the facts verified. The shortcomings of the current indirect tax legislation have been addressed by the introduction of the GST. It is accurate to see the government's July 1, 2017, implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) as an unprecedented move.

Method: The research methodology used in this study is exploratory research. Secondary sources considered to compile information. The Journey of GST, spanning six years from the day of implementation to January 2024.

Result: The paper intends to offer insights into the evolution and results of GST through a thorough examination, illuminating its role in forming India's tax landscape and supporting the more general objectives of economic development and simplified taxes.

Key words: Goods and Services (GST), Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST), State Goods and Service Tax (SGST), Value Added Tax (VAT), Goods and Services Tax Identification Number (GSTIN), Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST), Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP), Harmonized System of Nomenclature (HSN).

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Basic introduction of Goods and Service Tax (GST)

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) is a destination-based tax that is applied just once, now the final customer consumes goods and services. The value-added tax premise is the foundation of GST. It is a comprehensive levy that aims to collect taxes at the same rate on products and services. The purpose of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) is to facilitate the common market and reduce the cumulative impact of multiple state and federal taxes by combining them into a single tax.

At a midnight event held in the Central Hall of the Indian Parliament, Hon. Narendra Modi, the Prime Minister of India, introduced the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on July 1, 2017, with the attendance of Hon. Pranab Mukherjee, the President of India at the time. Since the state legislature of Jammu and Kashmir passed the GST Act on July 7, 2017, guaranteeing that the tax is applied throughout the nation, it is applicable to all of India, including the state of Jammu and Kashmir.

According to the section 2(52) of the CGST Act “Goods” means every kind of movable property other than money and securities but includes actionable claim, growing crops, grass and things attached to or forming part of the land which are agreed to be served before supply or under a contract of supply.

According to the section 2(102) of the CGST Act “Services” means anything other than goods, money and securities but includes activities relating to the use of money or its conversion by cash or by any other mode, from one form, currency or denomination to another form, currency or denomination for which a separate consideration is charged.

1.2. Meaning of Tax

According to Investopedia, “Taxes are mandatory contributions levied on individuals or corporations by a government entity—whether local, regional, or national. Tax revenues finance government activities, including public works and services such as roads and schools, or programs such as Social Security and Medicare”.

1.3. Types of Taxes

The taxes are generally classified into direct tax and indirect tax.

1. **Direct tax:** Direct taxes such as income tax are borne by the person liable to pay the tax; this means that the tax burden cannot be shifted to anyone else.
2. **Indirect taxes:-** The liability of an indirect taxes on the other hand, can be shifted to another person. So, the person liable to pay the tax can collect the tax from someone else and then pay it to the government; thus, shifting the tax burden. The GST tax falls in this category.

1.4. Taxes before GST

1. **Central Taxes:** Central Excise duty, Additional duties of excise, Excise duty levied under Medicinal & Toilet Preparation Act, Additional duties of customs, Service Tax, and Surcharges & Cesses.
2. **State Taxes:** State VAT / Sales Tax, Central Sales Tax, Purchase Tax, Entertainment Tax (other than those levied by local bodies), Luxury Tax, Entry Tax (All forms), Taxes on lottery, betting & gambling, and Surcharges & Cesses.

1.5. Constitutional provisions on GST

GST Conferred by Article 246A of the constitution which was introduced by the constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016.

(a) **Article 246A:** This article grants power to Centre and State government to make laws into respect to GST imposed by centre or such state. The centre has the exclusive power to make laws with respect to GST in case of inter-state supply of goods and /or services.

(b) **Article 269A:** It is related with the levy and collection of GST on inter-state supply.

- GST on supplies during inter-state trade or commerce shall be levied and collected by the government of India.

$$\text{IGST} = \text{CSGT} + \text{SGST/UTGST}$$

- Such tax shall be apportioned between the union and the states in manner as may be provided by parliament by laws as the recommendation of GST council.
- Import of goods or services will be deemed as during inter-state trade or commerce.
- The central government is empowered to levy IGST on import transactions.
- Where an amount collected as IGST has been used for payment of SGST or vice versa, such amount shall not form part of the consolidated fund of India. This is to facilitate the transfer of funds between centre or the states.

(c) **Articles 366**

- **Article 366(12A):** GST means any tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on the supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption.
- **Article 366(26A):** Services mean anything other than goods.
- **Article 366(26b):** State include a union territory with legislative
- **Article 366(12):** Goods include all materials, commodities and articles.

(d) **Article 279A:** This article of the constitution empowers the president to constitute a joint forum of the centre and states namely, GST Council.

1.6. Concept of GST

GST means a tax on supply of goods or services or both except taxes on supply of alcoholic liquor for human consumption.

- It is a comprehensive tax structure under which the indirect tax is levied not only on supply of goods but also on supply of services.
- The unique feature of GST is the integration of taxes on goods and taxes on services as well. The GST has subsumed many indirect taxes that existed in PRE-GST era.
- Some of the taxes levied by the central and the state Governments. The GST has been introduced simultaneously at both the central and the state level.
- **IGST on Inter State supplies:** Levied by the centre on all inter-state supplies.

IGST is the sum of CGST and SGST/UTGST.

- **CGST and SGST/UTGST on Intra- State Supplies:** In case of Intra-State supply of goods and/services both CGST as well as SGST are levied. In case of union territories, which do not have their own legislature, UTGST is levied in place of SGST.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Arora (2016) claims that this is an effort to comprehend the idea behind GST and why it is preferable to the current tax structure. The introduction of GST, its quiet features, its operation, its necessity, and its influence on India's current tax landscape are all covered in this paper. This will eliminate every issue with the current tax structure and promote economic progress. India's GDP is predicted to increase by 1% to 2% because of the introduction of the GST. functions, the necessity of it, and how GST affects India's current tax landscape.

Kour et al. (2016) examined the effects of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) following its introduction, the distinctions between the GST and current indirect taxes, and the advantages and difficulties associated with the GST. Their conclusions indicate that while the implementation of GST will bring about many benefits, it will also present numerous problems. Overall, the study's findings indicate that GST has a significant impact on the expansion and advancement of our nation.

Nayyar and Singh (2017) examined the background of the GST taxation system, its concept and significant workings, a comparison of the rates of the Indian GST taxation system with other global economies, an in-depth analysis of the benefits to different sectors of the Indian economy following the revision of the GST, and an outline of some implementation challenges were all covered by Nayyar and Singh (2017). The main goal of the GST's development was to unify India's tax system by incorporating all indirect taxes, including service taxes, VAT/Sales taxes, and central excise taxes. With a GDP rate increase from 1% to 2% and a decrease in tax evasion and corruption, the GST-based tax system enhances tax transparency.

Pandey (2017) states that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) will influence the tax landscape in India. The historical context of Indian taxation and its tax structure have been succinctly described by the writers. Subsequently, the conventional tax system had to give way to the GST model. The writers of this research have thoroughly examined the background, silent aspects, and implications of GST on India's current tax landscape. Their conclusions indicate that the benefits enumeration is a welcome GST setup. The structure that the GST is built into and how it is implemented will determine whether it is proven to be a better and adequate system. Even though it's a win-win situation for the consumer and the industry, the government would make more money from it.

According to Roy (2017) examined the flaws of current indirect tax structure, the evolution process of GST in India and the proposed concurrent dual GST model. The paper further explores various benefits of GST from the point of view of different stakeholders. Finally, the paper throws light on some concerns and draws a conclusion after giving some recommendations.

Nandi and Banerjee (2018) claim that these businesses are trying to adapt to and endure in the country's altered indirect tax environment. These SMEs also contribute significantly to the development of the country by creating jobs, encouraging industrialization in rural and underdeveloped areas, training future

entrepreneurs, and guaranteeing the supply of auxiliary businesses to the nation's major industries. The primary goals of the GST implementation were to standardise taxes, remove cascading effects in indirect taxation, and streamline the laborious and intricate process of computing the numerous forms of indirect taxes that were in place in the nation prior to the GST's introduction.

Priyadharshini and Selladurai (2018) investigated how the goods and services tax affected the tax landscape in India. The historical context of Indian taxation and its tax structure are briefly described below. Subsequently, the conventional tax system had to give way to the GST model. Preserving similarity between the CGST and SGST's fundamental architecture and structure will be the aim.

In 2018, Tiwari and Singh looked at the benefits of GST on the Indian economy. Following the GST's introduction, India's economy expanded. In addition to streamlining the indirect tax structure, GST will open the door for future national economic growth. GST is the only indirect tax that directly affects all sectors and sections of our economy.

Patawari and Srivastava (2020) will try to draw attention to the modifications made to our indirect system, which in the end led to the implementation of the GST. This article provides a thorough explanation of the process that led to the unification of the economy, beginning with the 1976 report of the L.K. Jha Committee and concluding with the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act. From the perspective of cooperative federalism, the GST is especially significant because it would not have been able to implement it had the federal and state governments retained some of their taxing authority under the 7th schedule. The entire GST journey and the necessity of an integrated tax system in India have been attempted to be covered in this article.

Dey & Rajaram (2021) claim that they have investigated the process of the E-Way Bill's implementation in India with the aim of researching the goal of doing so as a digital approach under the GST. They talked about the e-way bill system as a significant government endeavour to get over the challenges posed by the several states' VAT regimes. They concluded that the government's successful adoption of this digital strategy will stimulate the logistics industry by cutting costs and times associated with transportation.

Considering the innovation implementation theoretical perspective, Deshmukh and colleagues (2022) state that the goal is to provide a general macroeconomic analysis of the degree to which the implementation of GST has enhanced current tax administration and the ensuing general economic well-being of a democratic political economy like India. The study also attempted to ascertain the stakeholders' perceptions of the big-bang change even after three years of its implementation. Using a case-based qualitative investigation, the study sought to determine the degree to which the implementation of the GST has affected the economy in general and citizens and/or consumers in particular. The data shows that India's tax base has increased significantly in comparison to revenue collection.

According to Pandey and et. al. (2023), To determine whether the implementation of the goods and services tax (GST) system in India has made conducting business easier, this paper aims to offer the perspectives of the industry's stakeholders, including producers, wholesalers, retailers, consumers, and tax specialists. As a result of textile enterprises' growing reliance on tax professionals and the monthly tax filing requirement, the researchers discovered that business expenses had gone up. Additionally, the GST system is user-friendly and

has simplified tax compliance. But one major element that adversely affects the convenience of conducting business after GST is complications connected to tax refunds.

Ghanchi and Marwadi (2024) integrated 17 indirect taxes with the goal of achieving the “one nation, one tax” concept. During the acceptance phase, the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has faced several obstacles and challenges that aim to unify tax systems across the nation. The study intends to contribute to the larger objectives of economic development and simplified taxation while offering insights on the evolution and results of GST and its role in forming India’s tax landscape.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is exploratory in nature. This study is based on Secondary data collected from various websites like the Finance Ministry and GST Council.

3.1. Objectives of the Study

1. To examine the GST’s history
2. To evaluate the effect of the government’s income after the implementation of the GST.
3. To evaluate the most current changes to the GST system.
4. To determine the difficulties with GST upon its implementation
5. To determine the effects of GST

3.2. Sources of data Collection

The current study employs exploratory research methodologies. The secondary sources consulted for data collection included the Finance Ministry (finmin.gov.in), the GST Council (gstcouncil.gov.in), the GST Council Archives (gstindia.com), and numerous other websites that provide statistical data. Additionally, a review of previous research articles published in journals, annual reports, newspaper articles, and a comprehensive compilation of magazine articles on GST were also used. The study’s goals are established, and a highly descriptive research plan is prepared once the data gathering sources have been analysed.

4. RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

4.1. Examining the history of GST in India

India is not the first country to move to a unified indirect taxation system. France was the first country to adopt GST in 1954. More than 160 countries across the world have adopted and implemented GST.

The idea of GST has mooted in 2004 by kelkar task force. The journey of GST in India from its origin in 2004 up to its enactment and implementation in 2017 has gone up to its enactment and implementation in 2017 has gone through many ups and downs.

Table 1: Journey of GST in India

Year 2000	In the year 2000, the then Prime Minister mooted the concept of GST and set up a committee to design a Goods and Services Tax model for the country.
Kelkar Task Force (2003-2004)	In 2003, the Central Government formed a task force on fiscal responsibility and budget management. In 2004, the Kelkar task force floated the idea of an integrated national level GST and strongly recommended the introduction of GST in India.
Budget speech (2006-2007)	The then union finance minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, while presenting the central budget 2007-2008 announced the introduction of GST from April 1, 2010.
Abeyance Period of GST	Many hurdles and problems burgeoned, and GST could not be implemented. It kept missing several deadlines but finally gained momentum once again in 2014.
Constitution Amendment Bill– Revival of GST (2014)	On 19th December, 2014 the NDA government tabled in Lok Sabha the 122nd amendment bill, 2014 on GST.
Constitution Amendment Act. 6th May 2015 3rd August 2016 8th September, 2016	Constitution (122nd amendment) bill, 2014 passes in Lok Sabha. The amendment bill was passed in Rajya Sabha. Subsequently ratified by many states one after the other. when ratified by more than 50% of the states, the Constitutional (122 nd Amendment) Bill, 2014 received the assent of president of India. It became constitutional (101 st Amendment) Act, 2016 which paved the way of GST in India.
Central GST Act 27th March 2017	Four bills introduced in Lok Sabha viz. CGST, IGST, UTGST, GST (Compensation to states) Bill, 2017.
29th March 2017	Four central GST Legislations were passed in Lok Sabha.
12th April 2017	The four Central GST legislations received assent of president and bills turned into following Acts: CGST Act, IGST, UTGST GST Act 2017 Compensation.
State GST Act	28 states+2 union territories (Delhi and Pondicherry)+1=31 31 states have their own legislations 5 Union Territories don't have their own legislation
GST Roll out from 1st July, 2017	GST has been implemented across India w.e.f. 1 st July 2017. But the same came into force in J & K w.e.f. 8 th July, 2017, CGST (Extension to J & K) Ordinance, 2017 were promulgated making necessary change in CGST Act and declaring that the said Acts shall be applicable to the State of J & K also.
Special mid-night Session	For the implementation of GST in India, a special function was organized on mid-night, between 30 th June -1 st July 2017, at the Central Hall of Parliament of India. The revolutionary step was inaugurated by Shri Narendra Modi, the Honorable Prime Minister of India in the presence of Shri Pranav Mukherjee, the then President of India.

Source: Author's own compilation

4.2. Evaluation of the effect of the government's income after the implementation of the GST

Table 2: GST Month wise revenue of FY 2021-22

2021-22 (₹ Crores)						
Months	CGST	SGST/UTGST	IGST	Import	Cess	Total
January	21,923	29,014	60,288	27,424	8,622	1,19,847
February	21,092	27,273	55,253	24,382	9,525	1,13,143
March	22,973	29,329	62,842	31,097	8,757	1,23,902
April	27,837	35,621	68,481	981	9,445	1,41,384
May	17,592	22,653	53,199	868	9,265	1,02,709
June	16,424	20,397	49,079	25,762	6,949	92,849
July	22,197	28,541	57,864	27,900	7,790	1,16,393
August	20,522	26,605	56,247	26,884	8,646	1,12,020
September	20,578	26,767	60,911	29,555	8,754	1,17,010
October	23,861	30,421	67,361	32,998	8,484	1,30,127
November	23,978	31,127	66,815	32,165	9,606	1,31,526
December	22,578	28,658	69,155	614	9,389	1,29,780

Source: Author's own compilation

The GST revenue for CGST, SGST/UTGST, IGST, IMPORT, and Cess data is displayed in Table 2. We can determine the revenue of everyone with the aid of the table. We have included monthly revenue for each category in this table. Our primary discovery is that monthly revenue rises when compared to the prior month. It implies that the government has collected more money after the GST is implemented.

Table 3: GST Month wise revenue of FY 2022-23

2022-23 (₹ Crores)						
Months	CGST	SGST/UTGST	IGST	Import	Cess	Total
January	24,674	32,016	72,030	35,181	9,674	1,38,394
February	24,435	30,779	67,471	33,837	10,340	1,33,026
March	25,830	32,378	74,470	981	9,417	1,42,095
April	33,159	41,793	81,939	36,705	10,649	1,67,540
May	25,036	32,001	73,345	37469	10,502	1,40,885
June	25,306	32,406	75887	1197	11,018	144,616
July	25,751	32,807	79,518	41,420	10,920	1,48,995
August	24,710	30,951	77,782	42,067	10,168	1,43,612
September	25,271	31,813	80,464	41,215	10,137	1,47,686
October	26,039	33,396	81,778	37,297	10,505	1,51,718
November	25,681	32,651	77,103	38,635	10,433	1,45,867
December	26,711	33,357	78,434	40,263	11,005	1,49,507

Table 3 displays the GST revenue of financial year 2023-24 for IGST, IMPORT, CGST, SGST/UTGST, and Cess statistics. We can determine individual revenue with the aid of the table. The monthly revenue for each category is included in this table. The key conclusion we have is that monthly revenue increases when compared to the prior month. It implies that the government will collect more income with the implementation of the GST.

Table 3: GST Month wise revenue of FY 2023-24

2023 (₹ Crores)						
Months	CGST	SGST/UTGST	IGST	Import	Cess	Total
January	28,963	36,730	79,599	37,118	768	1,55,922
February	27,662	34,915	75,069	35,689	11,931	1,49,577
March	29,546	37,314	82,907	10,355	10,355	1,60,122
April	38,440	47,412	89,158	34,972	12,025	1,87,035
May	28,411	35,828	81,363	41,772	11,489	1,57,090
June	29,773	37,623	85,930	41,239	11,779	1,65,105
July	28,328	35,794	83,251	43,550	11,695	1,59,069
August	29,818	37,657	83,623	41,145	11,613	1,62,712
September	38,171	91,315	12,456	42,127	12,456	1,72,003
October	30,420	38,226	87,009	39,198	12,274	1,67,929
November	30,443	37,935	84,255	41,534	12,249	1,64,882

Table 3 displays the GST revenue for the CGST, SGST/UTGST, IGST, IMPORT, and Cess statistics for the fiscal year 2021–2022. We can determine the revenue of everyone with the aid of the table. We have included monthly revenue for each category in this table. Our primary discovery is that monthly revenue rises when compared to the prior month. It implies that the government will collect more money after the GST is implemented.

Table 4: GST Revenue of 2021 to 2022 (Rs. In Crores)

Months / Years	2021	2022	2023
January	1,19,847	1,38,394	1,55,922
February	1,13,143	1,33,026	1,49,577
March	1,23,902	1,42,095	1,60,122
April	1,41,384	1,67,540	1,87,035
May	1,02,709	1,40,885	1,57,090
June	92,849	144,616	1,61,497
July	1,16,393	1,48,995	1,65,105
August	1,12,020	1,43,612	1,59,069
September	1,17,010	1,47,686	1,62,712
October	1,30,127	1,51,718	1,72,003
November	1,31,526	1,45,867	1,67,929
December	1,29,780	1,49,507	1,64,882
Total (₹ Crores)	14,30,690	17,53,941	19,62,943

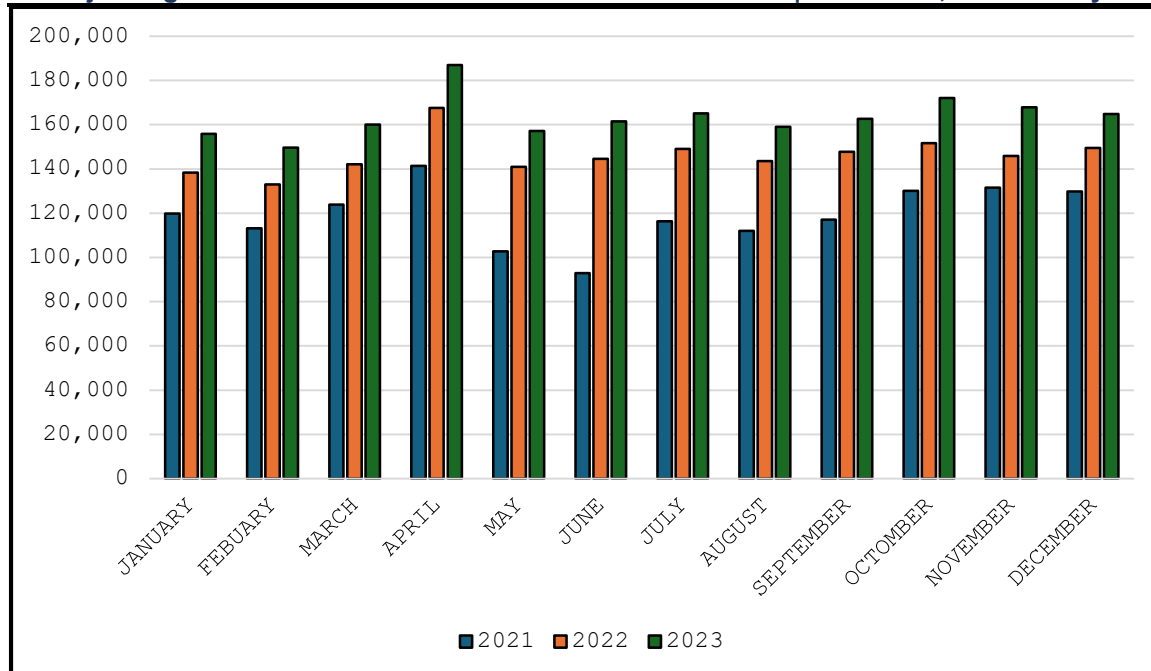


Figure 1: GST Revenue for different years

The GST revenue is shown in figure 1 (₹ Crores). The above chart shows that GST revenue increases annually. Even if we compare the GST revenue on a monthly and annual basis. It indicates that government revenue is rising quickly as compared to the previous year. Said otherwise, a rise in revenue collection will positively affect economic growth. The implementation of GST had a beneficial effect on society.

Table 5: GST Collection in previous years (2017 onwards till 2022)

Financial Years	GST Collection (₹ Crores)
FY 2017-18	7,19,078
FY 2018-19	11,77,370
FY 2019-20	12,22,117
FY 2020-21	11,36,803
FY 2021-22	14,76,000

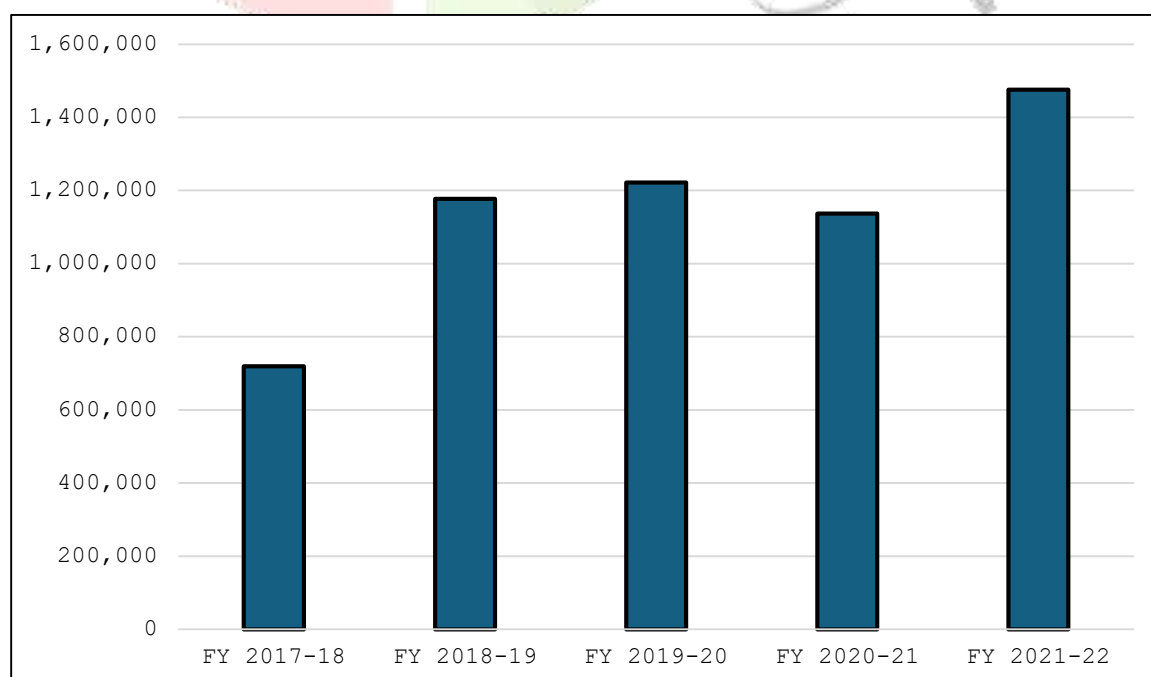


Figure 2: GST Collection from 2017 to 2022

The GST revenue is shown in Figure 2 (₹ Crores). Here we chose revenue for the financial period 2017–18 to 2021–22. The above chart shows that GST revenue increases annually. After the pandemic, GST revenue decreased, but after 2020–21, GST revenue increased rapidly. It means that after the introduction of GST, the collection of revenue will increase. Due to this, the growth of the economy increases.

4.3. Evaluating the most current changes to the GST system

Numerous procedural and regulatory adjustments have been made to GST since its introduction. This study attempts to explain this recent development in terms of business ease of doing business. Here are a few major recent developments in GST application.

4.3.1. GSTR-4 Due date revised

The composition of taxable people granted an extension to the deadline for filing GSTR-4, moving it from the current 30th of April to the 30th of June 2024 starting with FY 2024–2025.

4.3.2. Compulsory filing of GSTR-7

Even in cases when no TDS is deducted, GSTR-7 filing is mandatory and incurs no late fees for nil filing.

4.3.3. GSTR-9/9A filing applicability

Taxpayers with an annual revenue of up to Rs. 2 crores are excused from filing the annual return in GSTR-9/9A for FY 2023–2024.

4.3.4. Changes in Section 73 and 74

Under both provisions, a uniform deadline for issuance of demand letters and orders will be established, with no distinction made between fraud and non-fraud. There would be an extension from 30 to 60 days for taxpayers to claim the lower penalty by paying the required tax plus interest.

4.3.5. Amending Sections 107 and 112

The maximum pre-deposit amount under CGST and SGST laws for filing an appeal before appellate authority will be lowered to Rs. 20 crore and Rs. 25 crores, respectively. Additionally, the pre-deposit amount for appeals before the GST Appellate Tribunal has been lowered from 20% to 10%, with the maximum amount allowed under CGST and SGST to be Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 20 crores, respectively.

4.3.6. Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023

The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2023, recently introduced in Lok Sabha, proposes significant changes to the taxation framework under the Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) Act, 2017. The bill focuses on the taxation of specified actionable claims and online money gaming. Under the current CGST Act, transactions involving actionable claims, excluding certain activities, are not considered supply and thus not taxable. The new amendment expands the scope, imposing CGST on suppliers of specified actionable claims linked to activities like betting, casinos, horse racing, lottery, gambling, and online money gaming. The bill outlines the definition of online money gaming and who qualifies as suppliers. Additionally, the bill mandates registration for foreign entities providing online money gaming in India and proposes a 28% tax on total bet value in online gaming, casinos, and horse racing.

4.3.7. Amnesty scheme

A special amnesty scheme for taxpayers having problems with goods and services taxes (GST) has been announced by the Central Board of Indirect Taxes and Customs (CBIC). Specific GST taxpayers who do not agree with a GST tax demand order may file an appeal under this GST Amnesty Scheme until 31 January 2024

4.3.8. Alternative composition scheme

The alternative composition scheme is available to registered person whose “Aggregate Turnover” in the preceding financial year did not exceed 50 lakhs. Thus, the registered persons intending to opt for the scheme in the previous financial year should not have aggregate turnover of more than 50 lakhs during the previous financial year.

CSR activities

The goods and services or both received by a taxable person, which issued or intended to be used for activities relating to his obligations under corporate social responsibility (CSR) referred to in section 135 of the companies act, 2013.

4.3.9. Restrictions on use of amount available in electronic credit ledger

According to the rule 86B restrict the amount available in electronic credit ledger which is registered person can use to discharge his output tax liability to 99% of such tax liability in case where the use of taxable supply other than exempt supply and zero-rated supply, in a month exceeds 50 lakhs.

4.3.10. QR Code

QR code is mandatory in the e-invoice generated by applicable businesses. The e-invoicing system aims to have a standardised way of reporting invoices. The QR code usually contains important invoice details such as the GSTIN of the supplier and buyer, invoice number, date of invoice generation, invoice value, HSN code, unique invoice reference number and the digital signature of IRP. E-invoicing to businesses with more than Rs 10 crore turnover from 1st October 2022. Recently, department mandated e-invoicing for businesses having turnover of more than ₹5 Crore w.e.f 1st August 2023.

4.3.11. Services by way of renting of residential dwelling for use as residence except where the residential dwelling is rented to a registered person

For the purpose of exemption under this entry, this entry shall cover services by way of renting of residential dwelling to a registered person where, – (i) the registered person is proprietor of a proprietorship concern and rents the residential dwelling in his personal capacity for use as his own residence; and (ii) such renting is on his own account and not that of the proprietorship concern.

4.3.12. E-Invoice

It is not generation of invoice by a government portal. Taxpayers will continue to create their GST invoice on their own Accounting/billing/ERP systems as per e-invoice schema. It is not only intimating the government portal that invoice has been issued to the buyer, by registering that invoice on the Government portal.

Necessary changes on account of e-invoicing requirement be made by ERP/Accounting and Billing Software providers in their respective software.

4.3.13. HSN (Harmonized System of Nomenclature)

A registered person having aggregate turnover up to 5 crores in the previous financial year has been exempted from the requirement of mentioning the HSN Code in the manner specified. If aggregate turnover exceeds 5 crores then 6-degree HSN Code should be required.

4.3.14. Mera Bill Mera Adhikar scheme

The central government has launched a reward scheme called Mera Bill Mera Adhikar to encourage people to upload invoices for purchases of goods or services that have a tax called Goods and Services Tax (GST). This scheme aims to incentivize consumers to share real, honest information about what they're buying, which helps the government keep track of the taxes being paid. A cash prize of Rs 10 lakh to Rs 1 crore monthly/quarterly will be furnished before the people who have uploaded the invoice obtained via the retailer or wholesaler on the application under the invoice incentivization scheme.

4.3.15. Quarterly return monthly payment (QRMP) Scheme

QRMP Scheme has been introduced as a trade facilitation measure and to further ease the process of doing business. It is an optional return filing scheme, which, once exercised, shall continue for further tax period automatically. It means there is no need to exercise the option every quarter.

4.4. Determining the difficulties with GST upon its implementation

Numerous legal obstacles have been encountered during the GST implementation process in India. To resolve these issues and guarantee the successful implementation of GST, the government and the judiciary have still acted.

4.4.1. Training for tax administration staff

The requirement for tax administration professionals to undergo comprehensive training was one of the main obstacles in the implementation of the GST. Numerous banks and other businesses experienced disruptions in their operations as a result, and many are still struggling to understand the intricacies of the GST.

4.4.2. Loss of revenue for some states

The GST is a destination tax that is based on consumption, which means that it is collected in the state in which the consumption takes place. States that consume are benefited by this, but industrial states are challenged since they do not pay their due amount of taxes. To solve this issue, the Compensation Act was enacted; nonetheless, it has made the process of calculating compensation more difficult.

4.4.3. Migration challenges

Another difficulty that has arisen is the GST migration process, which has cost more money and labour. Companies need to make sure that their vendors are registered on the GST network in addition to themselves. Working with unregistered vendors may result in a heavier compliance load and impact your ability to submit an input tax credit (ITC) claim. As part of the GST transition, several firms were forced to rewrite and standardise long-term contracts with clients.

4.4.4. Anti-Profiteering Authority

The GST law's anti-profiteering provisions present real-world difficulties. Companies must pass along any tax savings to their clients, and the Anti-Profiteering Authority oversees making sure that reduced tax rates brought about by the introduction of the GST are represented in lower prices.

4.5. Determining the effects of GST

The public, the government, business, and industry would all benefit from the one tax system known as GST, which eliminates numerous indirect taxes such as VAT, CST, service tax, CAD, SAD, and excise duty.

4.5.1. Benefits to the government

- GST aims to make India a common market with common tax rates and procedures. It will boost foreign investment and "Make in India" campaign.
- The states will benefit due to improvement in investment cult in the country.
- The uniform SGST and IGST rates reduce the incentive for tax evasion.

4.5.2. Benefits to trade and industry

- The multiplicity of indirect taxes has been reduced.
- By allowing a set-off of prior-stage taxes for the transactions across the entire value chain, GST leads to mitigation of ill effects of cascading.
- Due to uniformity in tax rates, the common national market has been developed.
- It will boost the exports.

4.5.3. Benefits to customer

- It is relatively simple tax system.
- Mitigation of cascading effect, there is a reduction in prices of goods and services.
- The pricing structure is uniform through the country.
- The taxation system is more transparent.

5. CONCLUSION

The primary goals of any new legislation are to remedy any shortcomings in the current legal system and to rationalise the procedural and executional parts of it. In India, the State and Union governments imposed separate levies on indirect taxes. Numerous registrations and other compliances with different indirect tax legislation were made. The shortcomings of the current indirect tax legislation have been addressed by the introduction of the GST. It is accurate to see the government's July 1, 2017, implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) as an unprecedented move. Most Indians who pay indirect taxes have been touched by the GST. Most indirect taxes levied at the federal and state levels have been replaced by the new GST system. Although the three decades of the GST journey were exhausting, the benefits of the GST in the last six years have made all the discussion and planning for the new tax system worthwhile. The introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) has altered not just the tax legislation but also the seventh schedule and centre-state relations. Even though the introduction of GST was disorganised and perplexing at first, it has now accomplished its goal after over six years of travel. Through a comprehensive analysis, the study aims to

provide insights into the evolution and outcomes of GST, shedding light on its role in shaping India's tax landscape and contributing to the broader goals of economic development and streamlined taxation. Overall, the study's findings indicate that GST has a significant impact on the expansion and advancement of our nation.

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