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## EASY GST

Sailee Gund<sup>1</sup>, Chaitali Waghmare<sup>2</sup>, Nayana Bhagat<sup>3</sup>, V. A. Bogam<sup>4</sup>, G. Bansode<sup>5</sup>

Research Scholar, Computer Department, Konkan Gyaanpeeth College of Engineering, Dahivali Road, Karjat, Mumbai<sup>1 2 3</sup>

Professor, Computer Department, Konkan Gyaanpeeth College of Engineering, Dahivali Road, Karjat, Mumbai<sup>4</sup>

Research Scholar, Department of Nanotechnology Bharti Vidyapeeth Deemed University College of Engineering, Pune- Satara Road, Pune<sup>5</sup>

**Abstract:** GST implementation is a milestone in Indian tax system. It transforms the country into one unified common market. It will reduce the existing complexity of taxes as it subsumes VAT, Excise duty, service tax and Sales tax. It is a consumption based tax applied on goods and services at the place of its consumption. We are developing a system that will make GST’s complex calculations into simple printable format bill, Moreover selling and purchasing clients will be stored in one application. Main advantage of this system is, it will help people to generate a bill simply without having knowledge about GST.

**Keywords:** GST, Tax Structure.

### I INTRODUCTION

GST bill is brought for the reason that the different taxes paid by us on different rates would be brought under one roof so that all the taxes may get cancelled and only one tax is paid which is GST. Goods and Services Tax (GST) will include one tax one nation; this statement was given by the honourable Prime Minister of India, Mr. Narendra Modi. In today’s scenario we pay 30% to 35% tax on different things but with GST it will be only 18%, showing that it would be beneficial and will remain similar throughout the nation.

The GST is expected to change the whole scenario of current Indirect Tax. GST will merge all Indirect Taxes under an umbrella and will help in creation of smooth market. Experts say that GST will help in economic growth of the country. It is estimated that GST will help in creation of single, uniform market that will benefit both corporate sector and the Indian economy. Both the State and the Central Government will levy GST on almost all goods and services produced in India imported into the country. Direct taxes, such as income tax, corporate tax and capital gains tax will not be affected by GST. It will make Indian’s tax structure, elaborate and create a similar market across states. There are three components of GST: (1) Central GST (CGST): It will apply by centre, (2) State GST (SGST): It will apply by state,

(3) Integrated GST (IGST): It will levied by Central Government on inter-state supply by Good and Services [1]. GST will replace different Indirect Tax levies i.e. Sales Tax, Service Tax, VAT, Excise Duty, Custom Duty, Countervailing Additional Duty, Special Additional Duty, Securities Transaction Tax, Stamp Duty, Entertainment Tax, Anti-Dumping Duty, Local Body Taxes, Property Tax, Entry Tax, Tax and Duties on electricity, Tax on Goods and Passengers and compliance cost will fall which will lead in getting life simpler as shown in fig (1). This process will help to increase India’s tax-to-gross domestic product ratio

STATE TAXES	CENTRAL TAXES
Value Added Tax (VAT)	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 commonly known as Countervailing Duty (CVD), Special Additional Duty(SAD)]
	Surcharge
	CENVAT

Figure 1: A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GST AFTER ITS IMPLEMENTATION

According to experts GST is regarded to increase economic growth by between 0.9% and 1.7%. Exports are expected to increase economic growth by between 3.2% and 6.3%, were as imports will likely raise 2.4% – 4.7%. GST is a Value Added Tax (VAT) to be implemented in India, from April 01; 2017. Government has promised that GST will reduce the compliance burdens at present. One of the aims of introducing GST is to reduce the cascading effects of taxes which are primary focus of VAT, but VAT system is not comprehensive enough to do so. It would be applicable to all transactions of goods and service. It is to be paid to the accounts of the Centre and the States separately. The rules for taking and utilization of credit for the central GST and the State GST would be aligned. Cross utilization of input tax credit between the Central GST (CGST) and the State GST (SGST) would not be allowed except in case of inter-state supply of goods.

**II LITERATURE REVIEW**

GST is India's largest tax reform since Independence. With GST being a technology-driven tax regime, Tally is at the forefront of making compliance simple for businesses and tax consultants. With every new rule change in GST or evolvement of technology, Tally's GST Software is upgraded to continuously make your GST experience faster and simpler. "Upgrade your Tally" camps across the country, facilitate remote upgrade through their extensive 20,000+ partner network, and will also publish simple DIY documents to promote self-service on their site [www.tallysolutions.com/gst](http://www.tallysolutions.com/gst) [3].

**B.MitraPriya** in 2016 highlighted the challenges which the business system, tax system has to face in new GST regime and concluded that it is the welcome move to India's fast paced economy. "GST in India: A Big Leap in the Indirect Taxation System" and concluded that switching to seamless GST from current complicated indirect tax system in India will be a positive step in booming Indian economy. Success of GST will lead to its acceptance by more than 130 countries in world and a new preferred form of indirect tax system in Asia also [4].

**Monika Sehrawat** in 2017 studied, due to dissilent environment of Indian economy; it is demand of time to implement GST. Consumption and productions of goods and services is undoubtedly increasing and because of multiplicity of taxes in current tax regime administration complexities and compliance cost is also accelerating. Thus, a simplified, user -friendly and transparent tax system is required which can be fulfilled by implementation of GST. It can also be used as an effective tool for fiscal policy management if implemented successfully due to nation-wide same tax rate. It execution will also results in lower cost of doing business that will make the domestic products more

competitive in local and international market. No doubt that GST will give India a world class tax system by grabbing different treatment to manufacturing and service sector [5].

**ShefaliDani** in 2016 studied, the government of India should study the GST regime set up by various countries and also their fallouts before implementing it. At the same time, the government should make an attempt to insulate the vast poor population of India against the likely inflation due to implementation of GST. No doubt, GST will simplify existing indirect tax system and will help to remove inefficiencies created by the existing current heterogeneous taxation system only if there is a clear consensus over issues of threshold limit, revenue rate, and inclusion of petroleum products, electricity, liquor and real estate. Until the consensus is reached, the government should resist from implementing such regime [6].

**Lourdunathan F and Xavier Pin** 2017 studied; there are mixed response, inexplicit, arguments and opinions among the Manufactures, traders and society about the Goods and Services Tax (GST) to be implemented by Government of India from 1st April 2017 this year.. As the Goods and Services Tax Bill was passed in the Rajya Sabha, it also brought India at the centre of the global economy. With the passing of the bill, many international newspapers published their views on how the GST Bill brings a new wave of economic reform in the country [7].

**III SYSTEM MODEL**

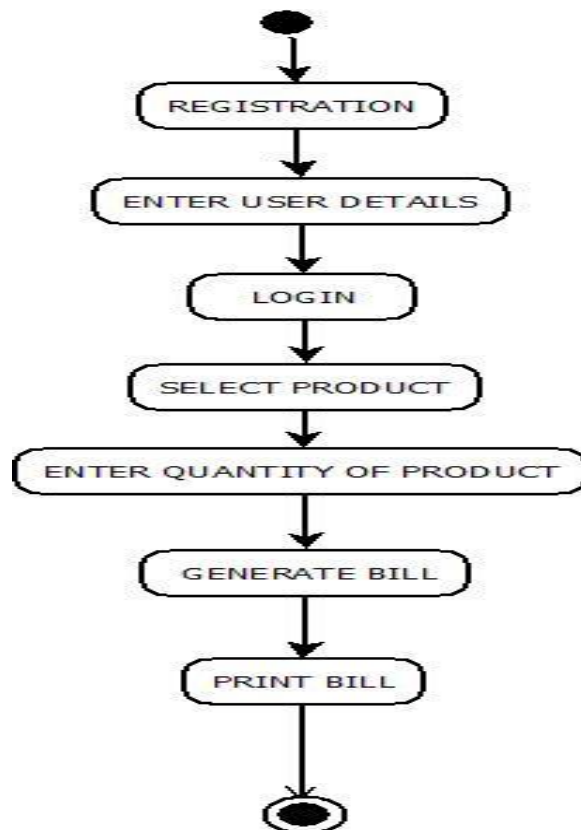


Figure 2: Concept of system

GST will positively impact the common man in many ways: GST is a unified tax system removing bundle of Indirect Tax like VAT, CST, Service Tax, CAD, SAD, and Excise Duty which will have a positive impact on common man. There will be less tax compliance and a simplified tax policy as compared to earlier tax structure, GST will reduce the cascading effect of taxes i.e. tax on tax system. It will ultimately lead to rise in production of goods. The increased production will lead to more job opportunities. As we know GST is applied thought the nation few months ago so very less people have knowledge about calculating GST that's why we are developing an application which will calculate GST in easy way. Figure (2) shows actual concept of system

**IV OBJECTIVES**

- To enquire the impact of GST after its implementation.
- To generate bills easily with GST.
- To make people aware about GST.

**V WORKING OF SYSTEM**

It will have the details of customer or client. There are two types of clients for admin (1) Purchasing client, (2) Selling client as shown in figure (3). This system will help admin to calculate exact GST for goods and services required to him. Admin will perform the task such as gathering information about clients, making entry in the database. There is sign-up page for new registration to users. For new registration user have to enter the data such as email-id, passwords, registration name. Main administrator will control the system and admin user will use this system to generate the bills.

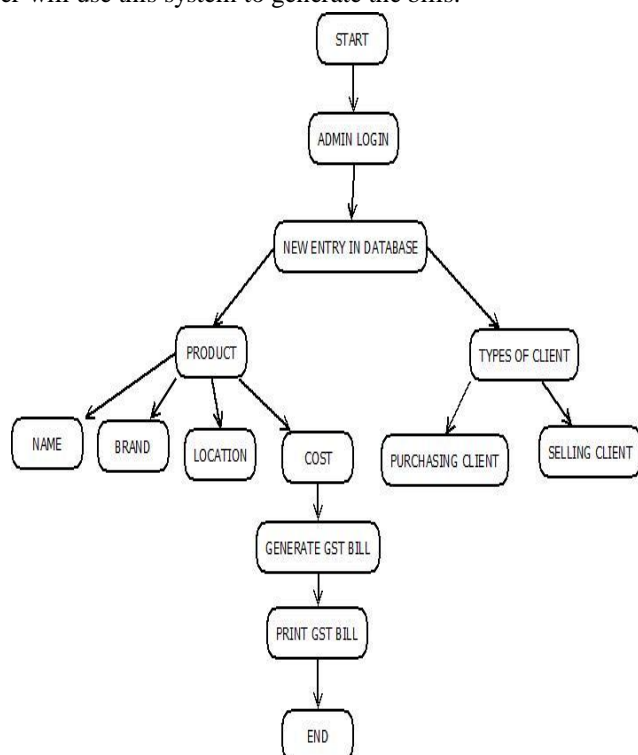


Figure 3: Work flow of system

**VI APPLICATIONS**

- Easy to calculate the bill which is in very complex format.
- Selling bill & purchasing bill will be created in single system.
- User can take that GST bill in printable format.
- Data will be secured.

**VII CONCLUSION**

The GST System is basically structured to simplify current Indirect Tax system in India. A well designed GST is an attractive method to get rid of deformation of the existing process of multiple taxation. Due to EASY GST it will be simple to calculate bills with exact GST amount. It will save users data for a long time so there is no need to give data again and again.

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