

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMPUTER APPLICATION & MANAGEMENT

IJR
CM



A Monthly Double-Blind Peer Reviewed (Refereed/Juried) Open Access International e-Journal - Included in the International Serial Directories
Indexed & Listed at:

Ulrich's Periodicals Directory ©, ProQuest, U.S.A., EBSCO Publishing, U.S.A., Cabell's Directories of Publishing Opportunities, U.S.A., Google Scholar,
Indian Citation Index (ICI), J-Gate, India [link of the same is duly available at Inlibnet of University Grants Commission (U.G.C)].

Index Copernicus Publishers Panel, Poland with IC Value of 5.09 (2012) & number of libraries all around the world.

Circulated all over the world & Google has verified that scholars of more than 6155 Cities in 195 countries/territories are visiting our journal on regular basis.

Ground Floor, Building No. 1041-C-1, Devi Bhawan Bazar, JAGADHRI – 135 003, Yamunanagar, Haryana, INDIA

<http://ijrcm.org.in/>

CONTENTS

Sr. No.	TITLE & NAME OF THE AUTHOR (S)	Page No.
1.	COMPUTER NETWORKING, SECURITY AND AUDITING: CONCEPTUAL REVIEW <i>ASHIM M.O., TIJANI, B.O., OLADOSU D.A. & Dr. ARAMIDE, K.O.</i>	1
2.	INTERFACE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND FRUGAL INNOVATION IN HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO ASOPA HOSPITAL AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE <i>FAIZE ALI SHAH & Dr. AKSHAY KUMAR SATSANGI</i>	6
3.	GST FOR INDIA – CHALLENGES FOR SUCCESS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FILING OF GST RETURNS <i>M. BHUVANESWARI & S. CHITRA</i>	11
4.	EMPLOYEE RETENTION IN COLLEGES OF DIMAPUR <i>AJAY CHAKRABORTY & ALPANA CHAKRABORTY</i>	14
5.	SERVICES AND FINANCIAL RESOURCES OF HOSNAGARA TOWN PANCHAYAT <i>Dr. YASHODA</i>	18
6.	IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF DEMONETISATION AND GST <i>Dr. R.MARY GEETHAM</i>	21
	REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK & DISCLAIMER	27

CHIEF PATRON**Prof. (Dr.) K. K. AGGARWAL**

Chairman, Malaviya National Institute of Technology, Jaipur
 (An institute of National Importance & fully funded by Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India)
 Chancellor, K. R. Mangalam University, Gurgaon
 Chancellor, Lingaya's University, Faridabad
 Founder Vice-Chancellor (1998-2008), Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
 Ex. Pro Vice-Chancellor, Guru Jambheshwar University, Hisar

FOUNDER PATRON**Late Sh. RAM BHAJAN AGGARWAL**

Former State Minister for Home & Tourism, Government of Haryana
 Former Vice-President, Dadri Education Society, Charkhi Dadri
 Former President, Chinar Syntex Ltd. (Textile Mills), Bhiwani

CO-ORDINATOR**Dr. BHAVET**

Former Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

ADVISOR**Prof. S. L. MAHANDRU**

Principal (Retd.), Maharaja Agrasen College, Jagadhri

EDITOR**Dr. PARVEEN KUMAR**

Professor, Department of Computer Science, NIMS University, Jaipur

CO-EDITOR**Dr. A. SASI KUMAR**

Professor, Vels Institute of Science, Technology & Advanced Studies (Deemed to be University), Pallavaram

EDITORIAL ADVISORY BOARD**Dr. CHRISTIAN EHIOBU CHE**

Professor of Global Business/Management, Larry L Luig School of Business, Berkeley College, USA

Dr. SIKANDER KUMAR

Chairman, Department of Economics, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh

Dr. JOSÉ G. VARGAS-HERNÁNDEZ

Research Professor, University Center for Economic & Managerial Sciences, University of Guadalajara, Guadalajara, Mexico

Dr. RAJENDER GUPTA

Convener, Board of Studies in Economics, University of Jammu, Jammu

Dr. D. S. CHAUBEY

Professor & Dean (Research & Studies), Uttaranchal University, Dehradun

Dr. TEGUH WIDODO

Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, Telkom University, Bandung Technoplex, Jl. Telekomunikasi, Indonesia

Dr. S. P. TIWARI

Head, Department of Economics & Rural Development, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Avadh University, Faizabad

Dr. BOYINA RUPINI

Director, School of ITS, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi

Dr. KAUP MOHAMED

Dean & Managing Director, London American City College/ICBEST, United Arab Emirates

SUNIL KUMAR KARWASRA

Principal, Aakash College of Education, ChanderKalan, Tohana, Fatehabad

- Dr. MIKE AMUHAYA IRAVO**
Principal, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture & Tech., Westlands Campus, Nairobi-Kenya
- Dr. M. S. SENAM RAJU**
Professor, School of Management Studies, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi
- Dr. NEPOMUCENO TIU**
Chief Librarian & Professor, Lyceum of the Philippines University, Laguna, Philippines
- Dr. A SAJEEVAN RAO**
Professor & Director, Accurate Institute of Advanced Management, Greater Noida
- Dr. H. R. SHARMA**
Director, Chhatrapati Shivaji Institute of Technology, Durg, C.G.
- Dr. CLIFFORD OBIYO OFURUM**
Professor of Accounting & Finance, Faculty of Management Sciences, University of Port Harcourt, Nigeria
- Dr. SHIB SHANKAR ROY**
Professor, Department of Marketing, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, Bangladesh
- Dr. MANOHAR LAL**
Director & Chairman, School of Information & Computer Sciences, I.G.N.O.U., New Delhi
- Dr. SRINIVAS MADISHETTI**
Professor, School of Business, Mzumbe University, Tanzania
- Dr. ANIL K. SAINI**
Professor, Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, Delhi
- Dr. VIRENDRA KUMAR SHRIVASTAVA**
Director, Asia Pacific Institute of Information Technology, Panipat
- Dr. VIJAYPAL SINGH DHAKA**
Professor & Head, Department of Computer & Communication Engineering, Manipal University, Jaipur
- Dr. NAWAB ALI KHAN**
Professor & Dean, Faculty of Commerce, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, U.P.
- Dr. EGWAKHE A. JOHNSON**
Professor & Director, Babcock Centre for Executive Development, Babcock University, Nigeria
- Dr. ASHWANI KUSH**
Head, Computer Science, University College, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- Dr. ABHAY BANSAL**
Head, Department of Information Technology, Amity School of Engg. & Tech., Amity University, Noida
- Dr. BHARAT BHUSHAN**
Head, Department of Computer Science & Applications, Guru Nanak Khalsa College, Yamunanagar
- MUDENDA COLLINS**
Head, Operations & Supply Chain, School of Business, The Copperbelt University, Zambia
- Dr. JAYASHREE SHANTARAM PATIL (DAKE)**
Faculty in Economics, KPB Hinduja College of Commerce, Mumbai
- Dr. MURAT DARÇIN**
Associate Dean, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard Academy, Ankara, Turkey
- Dr. YOUNOS VAKIL ALROAIA**
Head of International Center, DOS in Management, Semnan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Semnan, Iran
- P. SARVAHARANA**
Asst. Registrar, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras
- SHASHI KHURANA**
Associate Professor, S. M. S. Khalsa Lubana Girls College, Barara, Ambala
- Dr. SEOW TA WEEA**
Associate Professor, Universiti Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Parit Raja, Malaysia
- Dr. OKAN VELI ŞAFAKLI**
Professor & Dean, European University of Lefke, Lefke, Cyprus
- Dr. MOHINDER CHAND**
Associate Professor, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra
- Dr. BORIS MILOVIC**
Associate Professor, Faculty of Sport, Union Nikola Tesla University, Belgrade, Serbia

Dr. IQBAL THONSE HAWALDAR

Associate Professor, College of Business Administration, Kingdom University, Bahrain

Dr. MOHENDER KUMAR GUPTA

Associate Professor, Government College, Hodal

Dr. ALEXANDER MOSESOV

Associate Professor, Kazakh-British Technical University (KBTU), Almaty, Kazakhstan

Dr. MOHAMMAD TALHA

Associate Professor, Department of Accounting & MIS, College of Industrial Management, King Fahd University of Petroleum & Minerals, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia

Dr. ASHOK KUMAR CHAUHAN

Reader, Department of Economics, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra

Dr. RAJESH MODI

Faculty, Yanbu Industrial College, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

WILLIAM NKOMO

Asst. Head of the Department, Faculty of Computing, Botho University, Francistown, Botswana

YU-BING WANG

Faculty, department of Marketing, Feng Chia University, Taichung, Taiwan

Dr. SHIVAKUMAR DEENE

Faculty, Dept. of Commerce, School of Business Studies, Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga

Dr. MELAKE TEWOLDE TECLEGHIOGIS

Faculty, College of Business & Economics, Department of Economics, Asmara, Eritrea

Dr. BHAVET

Faculty, Shree Ram Institute of Engineering & Technology, Urjani

Dr. THAMPOE MANAGALESWARAN

Faculty, Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna, Sri Lanka

Dr. ASHISH CHOPRA

Faculty, Department of Computer Applications, National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra

SURAJ GAUDEL

BBA Program Coordinator, LA GRANDEE International College, Simalchaur - 8, Pokhara, Nepal

Dr. SAMBHAVNA

Faculty, I.I.T.M., Delhi

Dr. LALIT KUMAR

Faculty, Haryana Institute of Public Administration, Gurugram

FORMER TECHNICAL ADVISOR**AMITA****FINANCIAL ADVISORS****DICKEN GOYAL**

Advocate & Tax Adviser, Panchkula

NEENA

Investment Consultant, Chambaghat, Solan, Himachal Pradesh

LEGAL ADVISORS**JITENDER S. CHAHAL**

Advocate, Punjab & Haryana High Court, Chandigarh U.T.

CHANDER BHUSHAN SHARMA

Advocate & Consultant, District Courts, Yamunanagar at Jagadhri

SUPERINTENDENT**SURENDER KUMAR POONIA**

CALL FOR MANUSCRIPTS

We invite unpublished novel, original, empirical and high quality research work pertaining to the recent developments & practices in the areas of Computer Science & Applications; Commerce; Business; Finance; Marketing; Human Resource Management; General Management; Banking; Economics; Tourism Administration & Management; Education; Law; Library & Information Science; Defence & Strategic Studies; Electronic Science; Corporate Governance; Industrial Relations; and emerging paradigms in allied subjects like Accounting; Accounting Information Systems; Accounting Theory & Practice; Auditing; Behavioral Accounting; Behavioral Economics; Corporate Finance; Cost Accounting; Econometrics; Economic Development; Economic History; Financial Institutions & Markets; Financial Services; Fiscal Policy; Government & Non Profit Accounting; Industrial Organization; International Economics & Trade; International Finance; Macro Economics; Micro Economics; Rural Economics; Co-operation; Demography; Development Planning; Development Studies; Applied Economics; Development Economics; Business Economics; Monetary Policy; Public Policy Economics; Real Estate; Regional Economics; Political Science; Continuing Education; Labour Welfare; Philosophy; Psychology; Sociology; Tax Accounting; Advertising & Promotion Management; Management Information Systems (MIS); Business Law; Public Responsibility & Ethics; Communication; Direct Marketing; E-Commerce; Global Business; Health Care Administration; Labour Relations & Human Resource Management; Marketing Research; Marketing Theory & Applications; Non-Profit Organizations; Office Administration/Management; Operations Research/Statistics; Organizational Behavior & Theory; Organizational Development; Production/Operations; International Relations; Human Rights & Duties; Public Administration; Population Studies; Purchasing/Materials Management; Retailing; Sales/Selling; Services; Small Business Entrepreneurship; Strategic Management Policy; Technology/Innovation; Tourism & Hospitality; Transportation Distribution; Algorithms; Artificial Intelligence; Compilers & Translation; Computer Aided Design (CAD); Computer Aided Manufacturing; Computer Graphics; Computer Organization & Architecture; Database Structures & Systems; Discrete Structures; Internet; Management Information Systems; Modeling & Simulation; Neural Systems/Neural Networks; Numerical Analysis/Scientific Computing; Object Oriented Programming; Operating Systems; Programming Languages; Robotics; Symbolic & Formal Logic; Web Design and emerging paradigms in allied subjects.

Anybody can submit the **soft copy** of unpublished novel; original; empirical and high quality **research work/manuscript** **anytime** in **M.S. Word format** after preparing the same as per our **GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION**; at our email address i.e. infoijrcm@gmail.com or online by clicking the link **online submission** as given on our website ([FOR ONLINE SUBMISSION, CLICK HERE](#)).

GUIDELINES FOR SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT

1. **COVERING LETTER FOR SUBMISSION:**

DATED: _____

THE EDITOR

IJRCM

Subject: SUBMISSION OF MANUSCRIPT IN THE AREA OF _____.

(e.g. Finance/Mkt./HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)

DEAR SIR/MADAM

Please find my submission of manuscript titled ' _____ ' for likely publication in one of your journals.

I hereby affirm that the contents of this manuscript are original. Furthermore, it has neither been published anywhere in any language fully or partly, nor it is under review for publication elsewhere.

I affirm that all the co-authors of this manuscript have seen the submitted version of the manuscript and have agreed to inclusion of their names as co-authors.

Also, if my/our manuscript is accepted, I agree to comply with the formalities as given on the website of the journal. The Journal has discretion to publish our contribution in any of its journals.

NAME OF CORRESPONDING AUTHOR

Designation/Post* :

Institution/College/University with full address & Pin Code :

Residential address with Pin Code :

Mobile Number (s) with country ISD code :

Is WhatsApp or Viber active on your above noted Mobile Number (Yes/No) :

Landline Number (s) with country ISD code :

E-mail Address :

Alternate E-mail Address :

Nationality :

* i.e. Alumnus (Male Alumni), Alumna (Female Alumni), Student, Research Scholar (M. Phil), Research Scholar (Ph. D.), JRF, Research Assistant, Assistant Lecturer, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer, Junior Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, Senior Assistant Professor, Co-ordinator, Reader, Associate Professor, Professor, Head, Vice-Principal, Dy. Director, Principal, Director, Dean, President, Vice Chancellor, Industry Designation etc. **The qualification of author is not acceptable for the purpose.**

NOTES:

- a) The whole manuscript has to be in **ONE MS WORD FILE** only, which will start from the covering letter, inside the manuscript. **pdf. version is liable to be rejected without any consideration.**
 - b) The sender is required to mention the following in the **SUBJECT COLUMN of the mail:**
New Manuscript for Review in the area of (e.g. Finance/Marketing/HRM/General Mgt./Engineering/Economics/Computer/IT/ Education/Psychology/Law/Math/other, please specify)
 - c) There is no need to give any text in the body of the mail, except the cases where the author wishes to give any **specific message** w.r.t. to the manuscript.
 - d) The total size of the file containing the manuscript is expected to be below **1000 KB.**
 - e) Only the **Abstract will not be considered for review** and the author is required to submit the **complete manuscript** in the first instance.
 - f) **The journal gives acknowledgement w.r.t. the receipt of every email within twenty-four hours** and in case of non-receipt of acknowledgment from the journal, w.r.t. the submission of the manuscript, within two days of its submission, the corresponding author is required to demand for the same by sending a separate mail to the journal.
 - g) The author (s) name or details should not appear anywhere on the body of the manuscript, except on the covering letter and the cover page of the manuscript, in the manner as mentioned in the guidelines.
2. **MANUSCRIPT TITLE:** The title of the paper should be typed in **bold letters, centered and fully capitalised.**
 3. **AUTHOR NAME (S) & AFFILIATIONS:** Author (s) **name, designation, affiliation (s), address, mobile/landline number (s), and email/alternate email address** should be given underneath the title.
 4. **ACKNOWLEDGMENTS:** Acknowledgements can be given to reviewers, guides, funding institutions, etc., if any.
 5. **ABSTRACT:** Abstract should be in **fully italic printing**, ranging between **150 to 300 words**. The abstract must be informative and elucidating the background, aims, methods, results & conclusion in a **SINGLE PARA. Abbreviations must be mentioned in full.**
 6. **KEYWORDS:** Abstract must be followed by a list of keywords, subject to the maximum of **five**. These should be arranged in alphabetic order separated by commas and full stop at the end. All words of the keywords, including the first one should be in small letters, except special words e.g. name of the Countries, abbreviations etc.
 7. **JEL CODE:** Provide the appropriate Journal of Economic Literature Classification System code (s). JEL codes are available at www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php. However, mentioning of JEL Code is not mandatory.
 8. **MANUSCRIPT:** Manuscript must be in **BRITISH ENGLISH** prepared on a standard A4 size **PORTRAIT SETTING PAPER. It should be free from any errors i.e. grammatical, spelling or punctuation. It must be thoroughly edited at your end.**
 9. **HEADINGS:** All the headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised. Leave a blank line before each heading.
 10. **SUB-HEADINGS:** All the sub-headings must be bold-faced, aligned left and fully capitalised.
 11. **MAIN TEXT:**

THE MAIN TEXT SHOULD FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING SEQUENCE:**INTRODUCTION****REVIEW OF LITERATURE****NEED/IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY****STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM****OBJECTIVES****HYPOTHESIS (ES)****RESEARCH METHODOLOGY****RESULTS & DISCUSSION****FINDINGS****RECOMMENDATIONS/SUGGESTIONS****CONCLUSIONS****LIMITATIONS****SCOPE FOR FURTHER RESEARCH****REFERENCES****APPENDIX/ANNEXURE****The manuscript should preferably be in 2000 to 5000 WORDS, But the limits can vary depending on the nature of the manuscript.**

12. **FIGURES & TABLES:** These should be simple, crystal **CLEAR, centered, separately numbered** & self-explained, and the **titles must be above the table/figure. Sources of data should be mentioned below the table/figure. It should be ensured that the tables/figures are referred to from the main text.**
13. **EQUATIONS/FORMULAE:** These should be consecutively numbered in parenthesis, left aligned with equation/formulae number placed at the right. The equation editor provided with standard versions of Microsoft Word may be utilised. If any other equation editor is utilised, author must confirm that these equations may be viewed and edited in versions of Microsoft Office that does not have the editor.
14. **ACRONYMS:** These should not be used in the abstract. The use of acronyms is elsewhere is acceptable. Acronyms should be defined on its first use in each section e.g. Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Acronyms should be redefined on first use in subsequent sections.
15. **REFERENCES:** The list of all references should be alphabetically arranged. **The author (s) should mention only the actually utilised references in the preparation of manuscript** and they may follow Harvard Style of Referencing. **Also check to ensure that everything that you are including in the reference section is duly cited in the paper.** The author (s) are supposed to follow the references as per the following:
- All works cited in the text (including sources for tables and figures) should be listed alphabetically.
 - Use (ed.) for one editor, and (ed.s) for multiple editors.
 - When listing two or more works by one author, use --- (20xx), such as after Kohl (1997), use --- (2001), etc., in chronologically ascending order.
 - Indicate (opening and closing) page numbers for articles in journals and for chapters in books.
 - The title of books and journals should be in italic printing. Double quotation marks are used for titles of journal articles, book chapters, dissertations, reports, working papers, unpublished material, etc.
 - For titles in a language other than English, provide an English translation in parenthesis.
 - **Headers, footers, endnotes and footnotes should not be used in the document. However, you can mention short notes to elucidate some specific point,** which may be placed in number orders before the references.

PLEASE USE THE FOLLOWING FOR STYLE AND PUNCTUATION IN REFERENCES:

BOOKS

- Bowersox, Donald J., Closs, David J., (1996), "Logistical Management." Tata McGraw, Hill, New Delhi.
- Hunker, H.L. and A.J. Wright (1963), "Factors of Industrial Location in Ohio" Ohio State University, Nigeria.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BOOKS

- Sharma T., Kwatra, G. (2008) Effectiveness of Social Advertising: A Study of Selected Campaigns, Corporate Social Responsibility, Edited by David Crowther & Nicholas Capaldi, Ashgate Research Companion to Corporate Social Responsibility, Chapter 15, pp 287-303.

JOURNAL AND OTHER ARTICLES

- Schemenner, R.W., Huber, J.C. and Cook, R.L. (1987), "Geographic Differences and the Location of New Manufacturing Facilities," Journal of Urban Economics, Vol. 21, No. 1, pp. 83-104.

CONFERENCE PAPERS

- Garg, Sambhav (2011): "Business Ethics" Paper presented at the Annual International Conference for the All India Management Association, New Delhi, India, 19–23

UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATIONS

- Kumar S. (2011): "Customer Value: A Comparative Study of Rural and Urban Customers," Thesis, Kurukshetra University, Kurukshetra.

ONLINE RESOURCES

- Always indicate the date that the source was accessed, as online resources are frequently updated or removed.

WEBSITES

- Garg, Bhavet (2011): Towards a New Gas Policy, Political Weekly, Viewed on January 01, 2012 <http://epw.in/user/viewabstract.jsp>

GST FOR INDIA – CHALLENGES FOR SUCCESS IN INDIA WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO FILING OF GST RETURNS

M. BHUVANESWARI

ASST. PROFESSOR

**DEPARTMENT OF B.COM (E -COMMERCE)
PSGR KRISHNAMMAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
COIMBATORE**

S. CHITRA

ASST. PROFESSOR

**DEPARTMENT OF B.COM (E -COMMERCE)
PSGR KRISHNAMMAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN
COIMBATORE**

ABSTRACT

Goods and Service Tax or GST as it is known is all set to be a game changer for the Indian economy. The Finance Minister in his budget speech of Budget 2015 has announced time and again that the tax will be introduced on 1 April, 2016. VAT or Value Added Tax was first introduced in France somewhere in 1954. The concept of VAT is applying a tax only on the value added by each person at each stage; by allowing the person input credit of taxes paid up to his stage of procurement. Thus, the tax is expected to reduce the concept of 'tax on tax', increase the gross domestic product of the economy and reduce prices. Overall it is known to be beneficial to both the consumer, business and the Government. In India, there are different indirect taxes applied on goods and services by central and state government. GST is intended to include all these taxes into one tax with seamless ITC and charged on both goods and services. Thus, excise duty, special additional duty, service tax, VAT to name a few will get repealed and will be added into GST. For this, GST will have 3 parts – CGST, SGST and IGST. The central taxes like excise duty will be subsumed into CGST and state taxes like VAT into SGST.


KEYWORDS

GST, credit, VAT.

JEL CODES

H20, H21, H29, K34.

INTRODUCTION

 GST would be a comprehensive indirect tax on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services throughout India, to replace taxes levied by the central and state governments. Goods and Services Tax would be levied and collected at each stage of sale or purchase of goods or services based on the input tax credit method. This method allows GST-registered businesses to claim tax credit to the value of GST they paid on purchase of goods or services as part of their normal commercial activity. Taxable goods and services are not distinguished from one another and are taxed at a single rate in a supply chain till the goods or services reach the consumer. Administrative responsibility would generally rest with a single authority to levy tax on goods and services.^[1] Exports would be zero-rated and imports would be levied the same taxes as domestic goods and services adhering to the destination principle. The introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be a significant step in the reform of indirect taxation in India. Amalgamating several Central and State taxes into a single tax^[2] would mitigate cascading or double taxation, facilitating a common national market. The simplicity of the tax should lead to easier administration and enforcement. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of a reduction in the overall tax burden on goods, which is currently estimated at 25%-30%, free movement of goods from one state to another without stopping at state borders for hours for payment of state tax or entry tax and reduction in paperwork to a large extent.

What changes there would be if India launches GST- "The tax rate under GST may be nominal or zero rated for the time being. It has been proposed to insulate the revenues of the States from the impact of GST, with the expectation that in due course, GST will be levied on petroleum and petroleum products." The central government has assured states of compensation for any revenue losses incurred by them from the date of introduction of GST for a period of five years.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The objective of the study is to know the challenges existing in success of GST in India.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study is mainly based on the Secondary data available in journals and public domain.

IMPACT OF GST IN INDIAN ECONOMY – GST IMPACT IN INDIA

Impact of GST in Indian Economy – Complete Analysis. Impact of GST in India. Amidst economic crisis across the globe, India has posed as a beacon of hope with ambitious growth targets, supported by slew of strategic missions like 'Make in India', 'Digital India', etc. Goods and Services Tax (GST) is expected to provide the much needed stimulant for economic growth in India by transforming the existing basis of indirect taxation towards free flow of goods and services within the economy and also eliminating the cascading effect of tax on tax. In view of the important role that India is expected to play in the world economy in the years to come, the expectation of GST being introduced is high not only within the country, but also in neighboring countries and in developed economies of the world.

CHALLENGES

Presently, the tax structure of India is very complex. Looking to the global developments and tax structure of developed countries. Here we are providing complete details for Why GST for India and GST – Challenges for Success in India. In this article, you can find complete details regarding GST in India, Meaning of GST In India, Silent Features of GST. Now you can scroll down below and check complete details regarding "Why GST For India – Challenges for Success in India" Clause 366 (12A) of the Constitution Bill defines GST as "goods and services tax" means any tax on supply of goods, or services or both except taxes on the supply of the alcoholic liquor for human consumption. Further the clause 366 (26A) of the Bill defines "Services" means anything other than Goods. Thus, it can be said that GST is a comprehensive tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods and services at a national level.

Presently, the tax structure of India is very complex. Looking to the global developments and tax structure of developed countries, GST is the need of the hour. The need of GST can further be explained in the following points:-

- There are various definitional issues related to manufacturing, sale, service, valuation etc. arises. These needs to be rationalized.
- Several transactions take the character of sales as well as services, thus there is complexity in determining the nature of transaction.
- The mechanism of imposing taxes, exemptions, abatements, other benefits are different in state and centre.
- Existing law has resulted in significant number of issues related to interpretation or various provisions and the category of the products and the nature of services.
- Administration mechanics of the centre and state and even in different states is different.
- India needs comprehensive levy and collection on both goods and services at the same rate with the benefit of input credit.
- A simple tax structure can bring greater compliance, thus increasing number of tax payers and in turn tax revenues of Government.
- GST will ensure competitive pricing. Tax paid by final consumer will come down in most cases. Lower prices will help in boosting consumption, which is beneficial to Companies.
- GST will ensure boost to exports. When the cost of Production falls in the domestic market, Indian Goods and services will be more price competitive in foreign markets.
- The current state of Indian Economy demands fiscal consolidation and reduction in Fiscal deficit. A recent Report By CRISIL states that GST is the country's best bet to achieve fiscal consolidation.

GST will be the biggest reform in Indian taxation since 1947, but there are many challenges for its successful implementation. These are as under:

- **Passing of Bill in Rajya Sabha:** Since Central Government is not having sufficient majority in the Rajya Sabha. Thus, it will have to ensure safe passage as it will not be cake-walk for the Union government to pass the Bill in the Upper House of Parliament.
- **Consent of States:** For implementing, it is critical that GST bill is passed by the respective state Governments in state assemblies so as to bring majority. This is a herculean task.
- **Revenue Neutral Rate (RNR):** It is one of Prominent Factor for its success. We know that in GST regime, the government revenue would not be the same as compared to the current system. Hence, through RNR Government is to ensure that its revenue remains the same despite of giving tax credits.
- **Threshold Limit in GST:** While achieving broad based tax structure under GST, Both empowered committee and Central Government must ensure that lowering of threshold limit should not be a "taxing" burden on small businessmen in the country
- **Robust IT Network:** Government has already incorporated Goods and service tax network (GSTN). GSTN has to develop GST portal, which ensure technology support for registration, return filing, tax payments, IGST settlements etc. Thus there should be a robust IT backbone
- **Extensive Training to Tax Administration Staff:** GST is absolutely different from existing system. It, therefore, requires that tax administration staff at both Centre and state to be trained properly in terms of concept, legislation and Procedure.
- **Additional Levy on GST:** The Purpose of additional Levy is to compensate states for loss of revenue while moving to GST. We acknowledge that fundamental purpose of GST is to make "INDIA" as one state where inter-state movement of goods is common. In this situation, it would defeat the very purpose of GST in the country.

FILING OF GST RETURNS, REVISION OF RETURN, SHORT FILING OF RETURN

INTRODUCTION

The introduction of Goods and Services Tax would be a very noteworthy step in the field of indirect tax reforms in India. By amalgamating a large number of Central and State taxes into a single tax, it would alleviate cascading or double taxation in a major way and pave the way for a common national market. From the consumer point of view, the biggest advantage would be in terms of reduction in the overall tax burden on goods and services. Introduction of GST would also make Indian products competitive in the domestic and international markets. Last but not the least, this tax, because of its transparent character, would be easier to administer.

IMPACT OF GST IN INDIAN ECONOMY

- Reduce tax burden on producers and foster growth through more production. This double taxation prevents manufacturers from producing to their optimum capacity and retards growth. GST would take care of this problem by providing tax credit to the manufacturer.
- Various tax barriers such as check posts and toll plazas lead to a lot of wastage for perishable items being transported, a loss that translated into major costs through higher need of buffer stocks and warehousing costs as well. A single taxation system could eliminate this roadblock for them.
- A single taxation on producers would also translate into a lower final selling price for the consumer.
- Also, there will be more transparency in the system as the customers would know exactly how much taxes they are being charged and on what base.
- GST would add to government revenues by widening the tax base.
- GST provides credits for the taxes paid by producers earlier in the goods/services chain. This would encourage these producers to buy raw material from different registered dealers and would bring in more and more vendors and suppliers under the purview of taxation.
- GST also removes the custom duties applicable on exports. Our competitiveness in foreign markets would increase on account of lower cost of transaction.
- The proposed GST regime, which will subsume most central and state-level taxes, is expected to have a single unified list of concessions/exemptions as against the current mammoth exemptions and concessions available across goods and services

ACTION PLAN OF GST COUNCIL

- List number of Taxes, cesses, and surcharges to be subsumed under GST
- Preparation of list of goods and services subject to, or exempt from GST
- Determination of threshold limit of turnover for application of GST
- Fixation of rates
- Preparation of model GST Laws, principles of levy, apportionment of tax benefits
- Firming up Place of supply Rules
- Recommend on Compensation to states losing on revenue post implementation of GST, subject to maximum time limit of 5 years.

FILING OF GST RETURNS, REVISION OF RETURN, SHORT FILING OF RETURN

Filing of GST Returns, Revision of return, Short Filing of Return, Procedure for Filing of GST Returns, Procedure for Revision of GST Return, Short filing of GST Return, Processing of GST Return etc. Recently we provide complete details for Key components of GSTR-1, GSTR-2 and GSTR-3, Annual Return (GSTR-8) and Steps for Return Filing. Now you can scroll down below n check more details for Filing of **GST Returns, Revision of return, Short Filing of Return**

FILING OF GST RETURNS, REVISION OF RETURN, SHORT FILING OF RETURN

FILING OF TAX RETURNS

- A registered taxpayer shall file the return at the GST Common Portal either himself or through his authorised representative using the user ID and password allotted.
- Taxpayer may prepare and submit his returns himself or can use services of Tax Return Preparer (TRP) or facilitation centre (FC).
- TRPs will have to be approved by the tax administration and allotted a unique ID. The registration of TRP/FC will be done by CBEC/respective State authorities and the registration data will be shared with GSTN.

- Taxpayer can sign the return using one-time Digital Signature Certificate (DSC). This will do away with the requirement of print-out of acknowledgement of return.

REVISION OF GST RETURNS

- It is proposed that there would be no revision of returns.
- All unreported invoices of previous tax period would be reflected in the return for the month in which they are proposed to be included. Interest, if applicable will be auto-populated.
- All under-reported invoice and ITC revision will have to be corrected using credit / debit note. These credit / debit notes would be reflected in the return for the month in which such adjustment is carried out.
- GST Law may also provide for imposition of automatic late fees for non-filers and late filers, which can also be in-built in the notices. It may also provide for adequate penal provisions for non-filing of return.

SHORT FILING OF GST RETURN

- E-return should be allowed to be uploaded, even in case of short payment for the limited purpose of having the information about self- assessed tax liability even though not paid. However, it will be treated as an invalid return.
- Any invalid return (including the one not supported by full payment) will merely be recorded with unique transaction ID, but not accepted in the system.
- GST Law may provide adequate penal provisions for short filing of return.

PROCESSING OF GST RETURN

Once the GST return has been uploaded, the portal will undertake the following activities:

- Acknowledge the receipt of the return and generate acknowledgement number
- Forward return to tax authorities of Central and appropriate State Government through the established IT interface.
- The ITC claim will be confirmed to purchasing taxpayer in case of matched invoices after 20th of the month succeeding the month of the tax period month provided counter party supplying taxpayer has submitted the valid return (and paid self-assessed tax as per return).
- Communicate to the taxpayers about the macro-results of the matching.
- Auto-populate the ITC reversals due to mismatching of invoices in the taxpayer's account in the return for the 2nd month after filing of return for a particular month.
- Aggregate cross-credit utilization of IGST and SGST for each State and generate settlement instructions based on IGST model and as finalized by the Payments Committee.

CONCLUSION

GST will give more relief to industry, trade and agriculture through a more comprehensive and wider coverage of input tax set-off and service tax set-off, subsuming of several Central and State taxes in the GST and phasing out of CST. The transparent and complete chain of set-offs which will result in widening of tax base and better tax compliance may also lead to lowering of tax burden on an average dealer in industry, trade and agriculture. The subsuming of major Central and State taxes in GST, complete and comprehensive setoff of input goods and services and phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST) would reduce the cost of locally manufactured goods and services. This is likely to increase the competitiveness of Indian goods and services in the international market and to boost Indian exports.

REFERENCES

1. Vijay P., 'Customers' Perception towards GST with special reference to Insurance and Automobile Industry in Tirupur district', International Journal of Research In Commerce & Management, Volume No. 9 (2018), Issue No. 2 (February), ISSN 0976 - 2183, pp. 22-24.
2. Raj Karan & Shikha Shokeen, 'Positive and Negative Impact of GST on Indian Economy', International Journal of Research In Commerce, IT & Management, Volume No. 8 (2018), Issue No. 3 (March), ISSN 2231-5756, pp. 14-16.

REQUEST FOR FEEDBACK

Dear Readers

At the very outset, International Journal of Research in Computer Application & Management (IJRCM) acknowledges & appreciates your efforts in showing interest in our present issue under your kind perusal.

I would like to request you to supply your critical comments and suggestions about the material published in this issue, as well as on the journal as a whole, on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com for further improvements in the interest of research.

If you have any queries, please feel free to contact us on our e-mail infoijrcm@gmail.com.

I am sure that your feedback and deliberations would make future issues better – a result of our joint effort.

Looking forward to an appropriate consideration.

With sincere regards

Thanking you profoundly

Academically yours

Sd/-

Co-ordinator

DISCLAIMER

The information and opinions presented in the Journal reflect the views of the authors and not of the Journal or its Editorial Board or the Publishers/Editors. Publication does not constitute endorsement by the journal. Neither the Journal nor its publishers/Editors/Editorial Board nor anyone else involved in creating, producing or delivering the journal or the materials contained therein, assumes any liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information provided in the journal, nor shall they be liable for any direct, indirect, incidental, special, consequential or punitive damages arising out of the use of information/material contained in the journal. The journal, neither its publishers/Editors/ Editorial Board, nor any other party involved in the preparation of material contained in the journal represents or warrants that the information contained herein is in every respect accurate or complete, and they are not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of such material. Readers are encouraged to confirm the information contained herein with other sources. The responsibility of the contents and the opinions expressed in this journal are exclusively of the author (s) concerned.

ABOUT THE JOURNAL

In this age of Commerce, Economics, Computer, I.T. & Management and cut throat competition, a group of intellectuals felt the need to have some platform, where young and budding managers and academicians could express their views and discuss the problems among their peers. This journal was conceived with this noble intention in view. This journal has been introduced to give an opportunity for expressing refined and innovative ideas in this field. It is our humble endeavour to provide a springboard to the upcoming specialists and give a chance to know about the latest in the sphere of research and knowledge. We have taken a small step and we hope that with the active co-operation of like-minded scholars, we shall be able to serve the society with our humble efforts.

Our Other Journals

