

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE & MANAGEMENT

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A STUDY OF COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TAXATION SYSTEM IN PRE & POST GST SCENARIO AT TEXTILE INDUSTRY IN BADDI (HIMACHAL PRADESH)

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ABSTRACT

The concept of Goods & Service Tax is a "Dual Taxation system" in consideration of India as a Nation & it is popularly known by the name of GST. Firstly, in India the idea of GST was developed in the regime of Atal Bihari Vajpayee Government in 2003 & then afterwards it got implemented in 1 July 2017. Dual taxation system means it has two components i.e. Central GST & State GST. Total 160 countries in world has implemented the GST. France was the first country to implement the GST in 1954. The introduction of goods and services tax has abolished the taxes such as octroi, Central sales tax, State level sales tax, entry tax, stamp duty, telecom license fees, turnover tax, tax on consumption or sale of electricity, taxes on transportation of goods and services. This paper highlights of the comparative analysis of taxation system in Pre and post GST scenario at Textile Industry in Baddi Himachal Pradesh. Henceforth it gives idea about the effect of it on various Textile Industry around the Nation (India). At a consumer level, GST would reduce the overall tax burden & allow them to claim Input Tax Credit. Though Various GST Returns have implemented in practices by government it has mixed response in general as well as in industrial sectors.

KEYWORDS

GST, textile hub (Baddi), textile industry, textile products.

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1. INTRODUCTION

After Independence in 1947, India has developed into open Market Economy. In Early 1990's Started the Process of liberalization and reduced controls on foreign trade and investment. It has served to accelerate the country's growth rate with a forecast to rise to 7.5% in fiscal year 2018/19. (As per Economic Survey Report 2017-18 Govt. of India). India has a well-developed tax structure with clearly demarcated authority between Central and State Governments and local bodies.

The possibility of GST was first mooted in 2003, amid the administration of Atal Bihari Vajpayee and it at last turned into a reality on July 1, 2017! This postponement of 14 years was a direct result of different legitimate obstacles. Presentation of the GST required revisions in the Constitution to at the same time enable the Center and the States to impose and gather this duty. The Constitution of India has been corrected by the Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016 for this reason. Article 246A of the Constitution enables the Center and the States to impose and gather the GST.

GST in India is a DUAL TAX. India has a government structure where both the Center and the States have been allocated the forces to impose and gather assesses through fitting enactment. Both the levels of Government have particular duties to perform as per the division of forces endorsed in the Constitution for which they have to raise assets. A double GST is, thusly, be with regards to the Constitutional necessity of financial federalism.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Before embarking upon the research study author made an attempt to review the literature on the subject. A number of research papers and articles provide a detailed insight on GST. The findings from the literature are presented here.

Poirson (2006) studied the Indian tax system from the perspective of how effective it is towards encouraging growth of the economy. The author has compared the Indian tax system to other countries and concluded that Indian economy is highly indirect tax dependent, effective tax rates and productivity are lower, and marginal tax rates are higher. The study has concluded that indirect taxes are a big contributor of total taxes which can be regressive, effective tax rates are lower and marginal effective tax rates are high.

Ahmad (2009) discussed the GST specifically in relation to the place of supply rules for services to be adopted, the method to apply dual GST. The author has discussed the options to introduce the dual GST in India which could be Concurrent Dual GST, National GST or State GST. Under the concurrent dual GST the better option was the one where GST is applied on both goods and services. The other option explored was whether the Central GST would be on goods and services but state GST would be only on goods. This option also recommended one single return with both CGST and SGST details and PAN based registration. Given the difficulties in identifying the state where SGST on services is payable, one more variant of dual GST was where the center collects SGST on behalf of states and then apportioning it on some scientific basis. The authors then discussed the various rates available to tax, the slab structures, exemptions, etc. The paper concluded that whilst GST is much awaited all these issues need to be addressed for it to be effective.

Ehtisham Ahmed and Satya Poddar (2009) studied "Goods and Service Tax Reforms and Intergovernmental Consideration in India" and found that GST introduction will provide simple and transparent tax system with increase in output and productivity of economy in India. But the benefits of GST are critically dependent on rational design of GST.

NCAER (2009) pointed out that the introduction of GST in India would lead to benefits like increase in efficiency in use of energy, increase in general economic welfare, increase in the exports, increase in the GDP, increase in the return on capital, optimum returns and allocation of the factors of production, reduction in general price level, etc. The paper has stated how indirect taxes have always been a major contributor in the GDP in India as compared to most countries forming a part of the study. Similarly, in India, indirect taxes form major part of the total taxes collected in the economy. The paper further states that with the introduction of GST, resources would be used better; the tax could become environment friendly. Further, the recommended rate for the comprehensive GST is 6-10%. It was suggested that there should be fewer taxes, most indirect taxes should be subsumed within the GST, and there should be very few exemptions. The paper also studies the impact of the proposed GST on the imports, tax collections, exports, etc.

Dr. R. Vasanthagopal (2011) studied "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.

Jana V. M., Sarma & V Bhaskar (2012) studied "The Road Map for implementation of Goods and Service Tax". He found that the steps to be undertaken to implement the comprehensive tax system i.e., GST. The authors have thrown light on the constitutional amendment required for the implementation of GST in India.

Syed Mohd Ali Taqvi (2013) studied the challenges and opportunities of Goods and Service Tax in India. He explained that GST is only indirect tax that directly affects all sectors and sections of our country. It is aiming at creating a single, unified market that will benefit both corporates and economy. He also explained the proposed GST model will be implemented parallel by the central and state governments as Central GST and State GST respectively.

Jaiprakash (2014) in his research study mentioned that the GST at the Central and the State level are expected to give more relief to industry, trade, agriculture and consumers through a more comprehensive and wider coverage of input tax set-off and service tax setoff, subsuming of several taxes in the GST and phasing out of CST. Responses of industry and also of trade have been indeed encouraging. Thus GST offers us the best option to broaden our tax base and we should not miss this opportunity to introduce it when the circumstances are quite favourable and economy is enjoying steady growth with only mild inflation.

Nitin Kumar (2014) studied "Goods and Service Tax- A Way Forward" and concluded that implementation of GST in India help in removing economic distortion by current indirect tax system and expected to encourage unbiased tax structure which is indifferent to geographical locations.

Nishitha Guptha (2014) in her study stated that implementation of GST in the Indian framework will lead to commercial benefits which were untouched by the VAT system and would essentially lead to economic development. Hence GST may usher in the possibility of a collective gain for industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers as well as for the Central Government and the State Government.

Saravanan Venkadasalam (2014) analyzed the post effect of the goods and service tax (GST) on the national growth on ASEAN States using Least Squares Dummy Variable Model (LSDVM) in his research paper. He stated that seven of the ten ASEAN nations are already implementing the GST. He also suggested that the household final consumption expenditure and general government consumption expenditure are positively significantly related to the gross domestic product as required and support the economic theories. But the effect of the post GST differs in countries. Philippines and Thailand show significant negative relationship with their nation's development. Meanwhile, Singapore shows a significant positive relationship.

Agogo Mawuli (2014) studied "Goods and Service Tax-An Appraisal" and found that GST is not good for low-income countries and does not provide broad based growth to poor countries. If still these countries want to implement GST then the rate of GST should be less than 10% for growth.

Shefali Dani (2015) has suggested that GST administration is an irrisolute endeavor to legitimize backhanded expense structure. Roughly more than 150 nations have executed GST idea. The legislature of India must examination the GST administration set up by different nations and furthermore their aftermaths previously actualizing GST. IT is the need of hour that, the legislature must make an endeavor to protect the huge poor populace of India, against the expansion because of execution of GST. GST will disentangle its current roundabout duty framework and should expel wasteful aspects made by the current heterogeneous expense framework, just if there is a reasonable agreement over issues of edge constrain, income rate, and incorporation of oil based commodities, power, alcohol and land.

Srinivas K. R (2016) in his article "Issues and Challenges of GST in India" mentioned that central and state governments are empowered to levy respective taxes as per the Indian constitution which is likely to change the complete scenario of present indirect taxation system. GST will be a compressive indirect tax structure on manufacture, sales and consumption of goods and services throughout India, to replace the various indirect taxes levied by the both the governments.

Poonam (2017) in her study cleared that in the system of indirect taxation GST plays a very important role. The cascading and double taxation effects can be reduced by combing central and state taxes. Consumer's tax burden will approximately reduce to 25% to 30% when GST is introduced and then after Indian manufactured products would become more and more inexpensive in the domestic and international markets. This type of taxation system would directly encourage economic growth. GST with its transparent features will prove easier to administer.

Madhu Bala (2018) Studied the Critical Review of GST in India. The Author had expected the Both Growth Prospects and challenges towards impact of GST on Indian Economy. Author Analysed the Positive Aspects that Elimination of Cascading Effect, Reduce Production Cost, Increase in Tax Revenue, leads to Sustainable Growth in Economy also Author emphasized on Challenges that Negative Effect on Real Estate, Higher Prices of Essential Goods, Dual Control Raises Conflict.

Sudip Benerjee And Priya Agarwal (2018), Studied the Impact of GST after Implementation on Indian Industry and founded Benefits By Comparing Pre GST Tax slabs and Post GST Tax slabs on various sectors. Authors also focussed on Inflation effect after Introduction of GST as considering the Example of various countries.

Meenakshi Bindal and Dinesh Chand Gupta (2018), studied the impact of GST on Indian economy by describing the rate mechanism. this study also focussed on impact of GST on general people that how they would get benefits and emphasized on barriers for introduction of New tax regime
With the above reviews, we can assume that GST is a tax reform which will change the scenario of the country as a support for this review study.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 TOPIC OF RESEARCH

"A Study on Comparative Analysis of Taxation system in Pre & Post GST scenario At Textile Industry In Baddi (Himachal Pradesh)"

3.2 AIM & OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

1. To analyse the GST Impact on Textile Industry at Baddi.
2. Comparative Analysis of Pre GST & Post GST taxation system on Textile Industry in Himachal Pradesh.
3. To Understand the Need of GST and procedure for claiming such Input Tax credit.

3.3 SCOPE OF STUDY ON GST IMPLEMENTATION IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES AT BADDI.

The scope of the paper is limited to the understanding of GST implementation in Textile companies in Baddi. The process includes fetching various Purchase Registers, General Ledgers of various purchases, reporting process using SAP server and how Input Tax Credit is claimed from the government for Textile Products & Raw material like sliver, fibre, Dye Chemical etc.

3.4 HYPOTHESIS

H1: - GST implementation effects the sales and production cost for Small scale textile Industry compare to pre GST taxation system.

H0: - GST implementation not effects the sales and production cost for Small scale textile Industry compare to pre GST taxation system

3.5 DATA COLLECTION

Secondary Data: The secondary data is collected through:

The secondary data is collected through:

- a. Data and Files of Textile Companies
- b. Internet
- c. Media & Meetings of GST Council

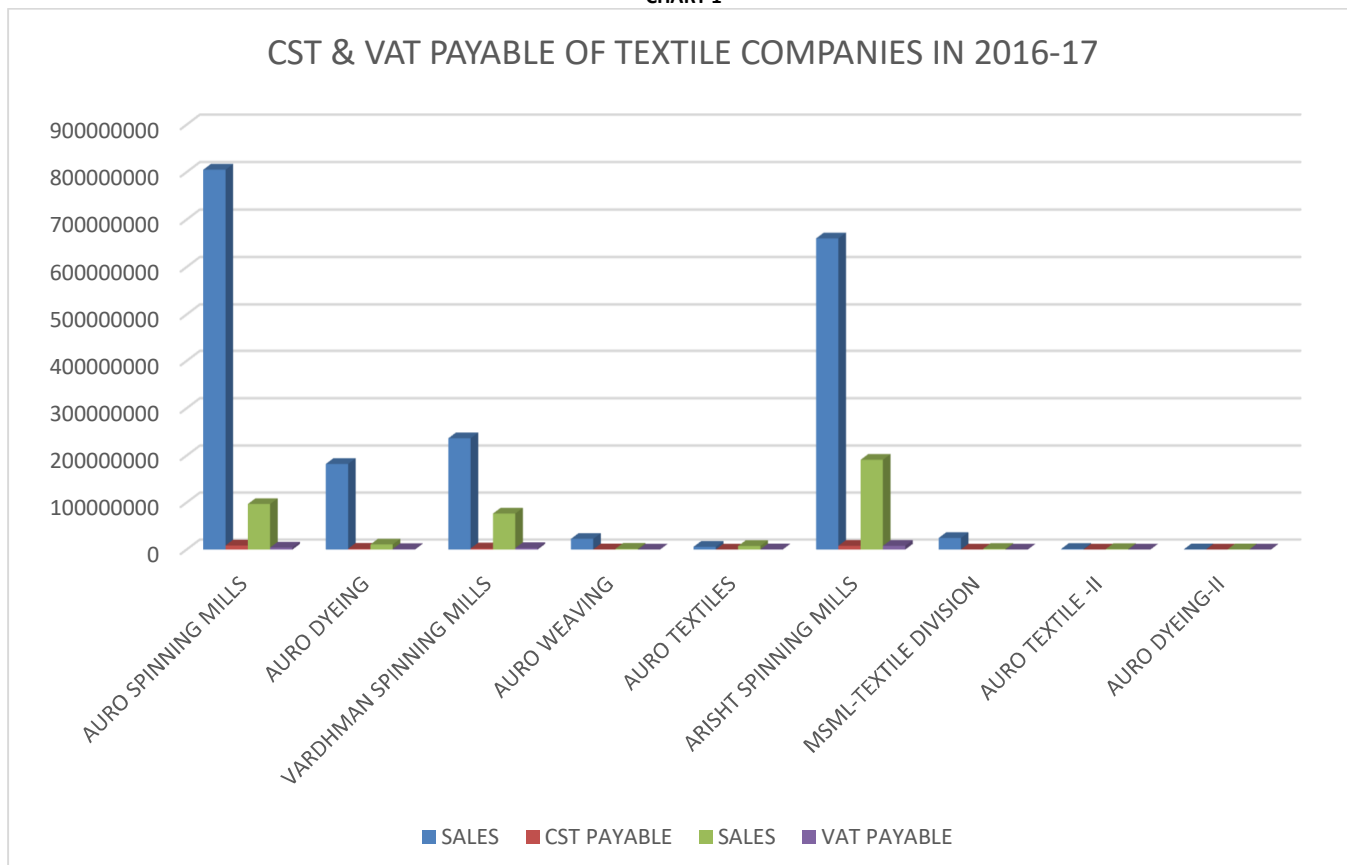
4. ANALYSIS

DATA INTERPRETATION (PRE GST)

TABLE 1: CST & VAT PAYABLE

UNIT	AURO SPINNING MILLS	AURO DYEING	VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	AURO WEAVING	AURO TEXTILES	ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	AURO TEXTILE -II	AURO DYEING-II
SALES	805153965.4	182261473.34	236747928.99	22783904.95	5844628.88	660341598.3	24620599.35	1422099	484585.09
CST PAYABLE	8728088.448	1844572.88	2552005.23	337889.58	152766.11	7967321.02	281678.98	32450.81	9358.3909
SALES	96922392.53	10857573.15	76564822.74	1793836.9	7514838.64	191139536.6	1592099.5	1019258.7	323656.5
VAT PAYABLE	4151463.693	1096071.31	3145855.79	89691.89	375742.12	7854722.688	79605.03	50962.94	16182.825

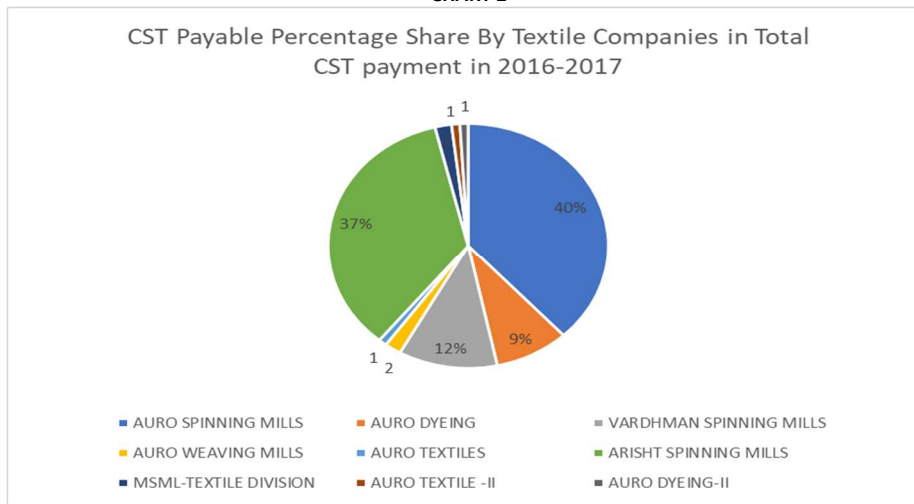
CHART 1



In Table1 total sales along with CST payable and VAT payable has presented. Highest CST paid by Auro spinning Mills for Rs.8728088.48 on Sale of Rs.805153965.4. Similarly, Highest VAT paid for RS.7854722.68 on sale of RS.660341598 by Arisht Spinning Mills. CST tax slabs were Variable like 1%, 2%,5% & 13.75%.VAT payable were deposited on Tax Slabs of 4%,5% & 13.75 %.

CST PAYABLE IN 2016-2017

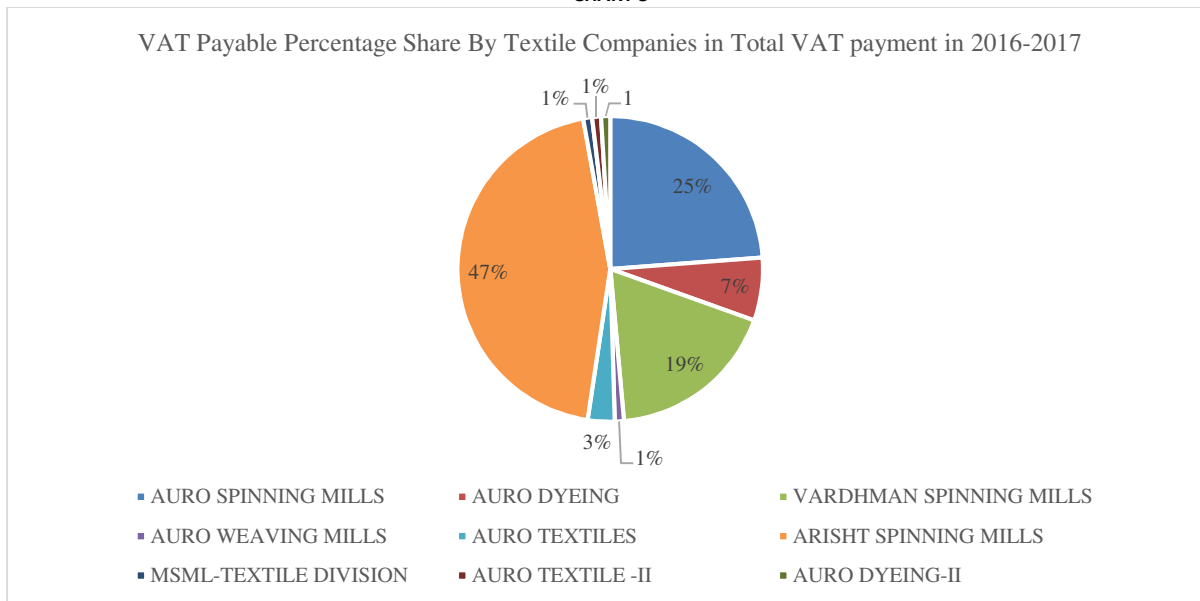
CHART 2



Total CST deposited by All these textile companies were Rs.21906131. Highest CST contributed for 39.84 % by Auro Spinning Mills, similarly Arisht Spinning Mills contributed 36.37% & Lowest contributed.04% by Auro Dyeing-II as it was newly setup in that year. Higher CST deposited firms showing trends that they are Transacting more Inter State Sales. In pre GST Tax scenario there were different taxation procedure for interstate sales & intra state sales. Also in Pre GST scenario Sales from Manufacturing unit to Inter State Branches were also Exempted so tax Liability were lower compare to Post GST scenario but after GST implementation are availing input Credit.

VAT PAYABLE IN 2016-2017

CHART 3



Total VAT deposited by All these textile companies were Rs.16860298.3 Highest VAT contributed for 46.58 % by Arisht Spinning Mills, similarly Auro Spinning Mills contributed 24.64% & Lowest contributed.09% by Auro Dyeing-II as it was newly setup in that year. Higher VAT deposited by firms showing trends that they are Transacting more Intra State Sales. In pre GST Tax scenario there were different taxation procedure for intra state sales. In VAT taxation system buyer also claims recoverable i.e VAT recoverable from government which is incurred by purchase while purchasing.

NON TAXABLE TURNOVER

TABLE 2: NON TAXABLE TURNOVER (F/Y 2016-2017)

UNIT	NON TAXABLE TURNOVER
AURO SPINNING MILLS	1169984578.63
AURO DYEING	1230552012.76
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	1021915321.40
AURO WEAVING MILLS	281660210.88
AURO TEXTILES	7328474556.34
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	2211523616.63
MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	83709744.89
AURO TEXTILE -II	506017958.95
AURO DYEING-II	87354295.00
TOTAL	13921192295.48

CHART 4

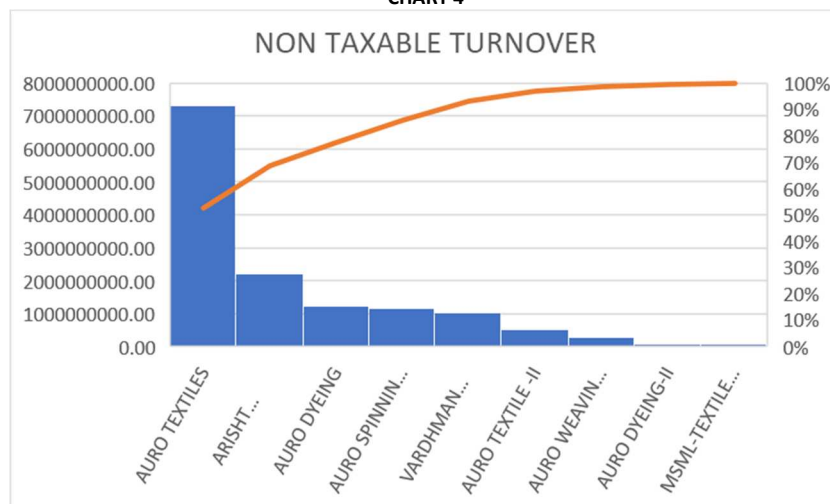
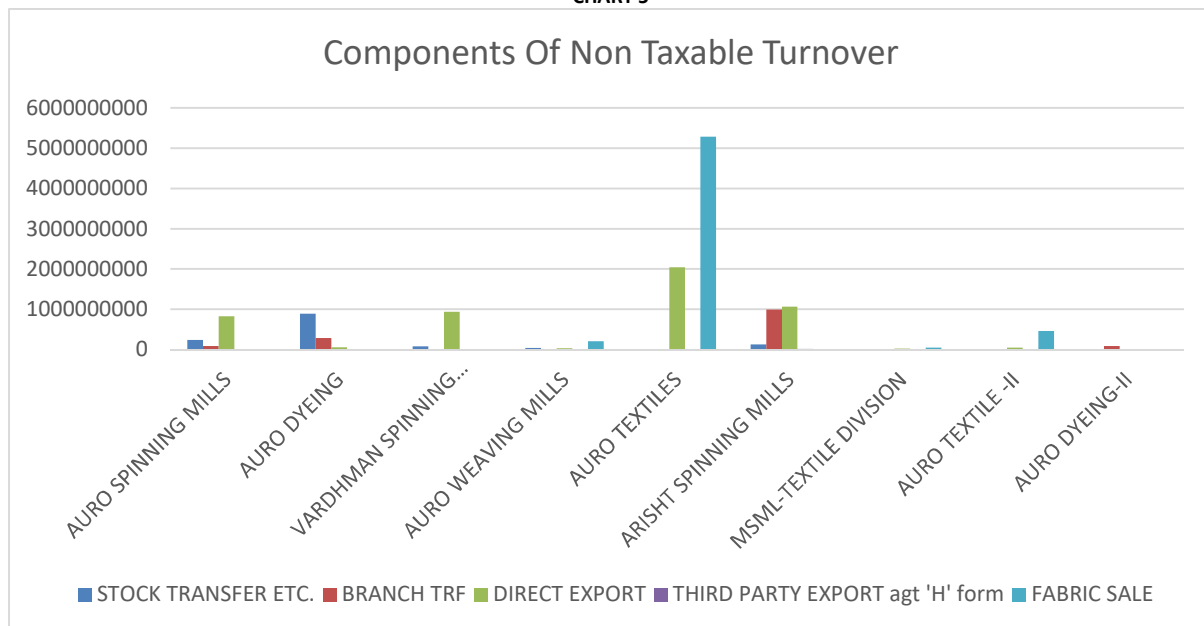


TABLE 3: COMPONENTS OF NON TAXABLE TURNOVER

UNIT	STOCK TRANSFER ETC.	BRANCH TRF	DIRECT EXPORT	THIRD PARTY EXPORT agt 'H' form	FABRIC SALE	TOTAL
AURO SPINNING MILLS	240408689.9	89556980.35	830511046.6	9507861.8	0	1169984579
AURO DYEING	887249373.1	285445727.4	57856912.34	0		1230552013
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	81366038.48		937950015.4	2599267.5		1021915321
AURO WEAVING MILLS	39588515.42		34441702.56		207629992.9	281660211
AURO TEXTILES	357400.98		2039254295		5288862860	7328474556
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	129300288.1	995435261.6	1068781993	18006073.7		2211523617
MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	10480404.31		21681781.67		51547558.91	83709744.9
AURO TEXTILE -II	0		48726462.84		457291496.1	506017959
AURO DYEING-II		87354295	0			87354295

CHART 5



Non Taxable turnover is the sales turnover on which no need to pay any kind of Tax. In pre GST scenario Various category sales were considered as Non taxable turnover like sales to Inter state Branches, Inter Unit Sales, Direct Export, Third Party Export (agt H Form) etc.

Table no.2 is showing Data for Non taxable sales turnover. Highest Non taxable sales turnover recorded by Auro textiles for Rs.7328474556 out of which Inter State unit Transfer were Rs.357400.98, Direct Exports were Rs.2039254295 & Non Taxable Grey Fabric Sales were Rs.5288862860.

Total Non taxable Sales turnover in 2016-2017 were Rs. 13921192295. It contains Rs.1388750710 for Inter State Unit stock transfer, Branch Transfer for Rs.1457792264, Direct Exports Rs.5039204210, Third Party Export against Form H Rs.3011203 & Non Taxable Fabric Sales were RS.6005331908.

Non Taxable turnover is also showing pattern that Manufacturing Units were concentrating on Inter State Unit sales, Exports, Branch Sales etc. along with domestic & outside sales.

TABLE 4: VAT RECOVERABLE DATA 2016-2017

UNIT	PURCHASE	VAT RECOVERABLE
AURO SPINNING MILLS	199680879.94	8363561.254
AURO DYEING	20559264.17	882008.4333
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	5130411.02	210609.28
AURO WEAVING MILLS	5027178.78	425931.68
AURO TEXTILES	55691512.74	7850949.71
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	23726964.57	981815.2406
MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	3253294.31	378555.07
AURO TEXTILE -II	1949992.69	99353.73
AURO DYEING-II	22774809.17	1255469.686
TOTAL	337794307.39	20448254.08

CHART 6

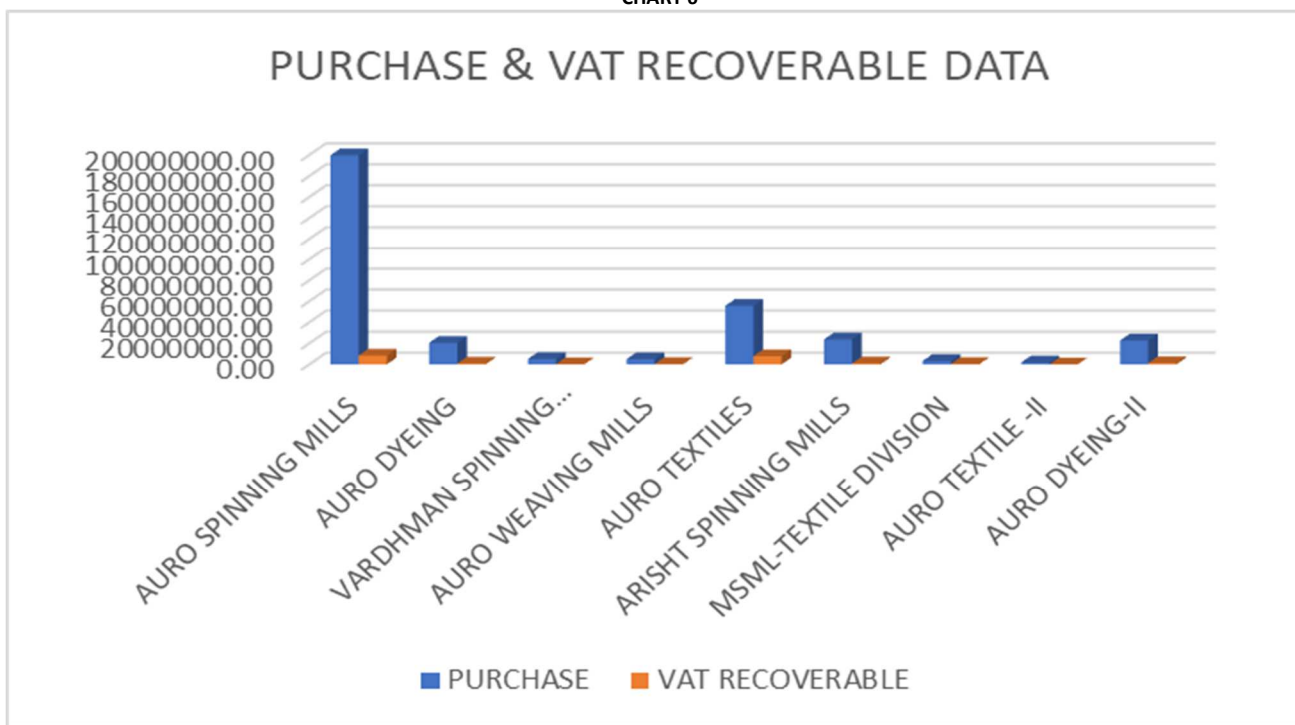


TABLE 5

VAT RECOVERABLE BY TEXTILE COMPANIES IN 2016-2017 ON VARIBALE RATES

UNIT	PURCHASE	RATE 4%	PURCHASE	RATE 5%	PURCHASE	RATE 16%	PURCHASE	RATE 13.75%
AURO SPINNING MILLS	166819758.6	6672790.3	32315808.85	1615790.4			545312.49	74980.46738
AURO DYEING	15378399.02	615135.96	5091388.41	254569.42			89476.74182	12303.052
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	4873041.08	194921.63	225160.06	11258.66			32209.88	4428.99
AURO WEAVING MILLS	1885334.13	75413.38	1317862.52	65893.66	1503426.1	240548.18	320556.03	44076.46
AURO TEXTILES	957827.93	38313.12	8563350.51	428168.16	46046552	7367448.32	123782.3	17020.11
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	21254798.35	850191.93	2380566.27	119028.31			91599.95	12594.99313
MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	887018.47	35481.6	306399.22	15319.94	1978685.938	316589.75	81190.68	11163.78
AURO TEXTILE -II	192305.5	7692.21	1714517.99	85725.91			43169.2	5935.61
AURO DYEING-II	1552835	62113.4	19942243.1	997112.16	901382.5	144221.2	378348.57	52022.92913
TOTAL	213801318.1	8552053.6	71857296.93	3592866.7	50430046.54	8068807.45	1705645.842	234526.3916

Before GST Implementation Suppliers use to avail VAT recoverable on intra state purchase. In inter state purchase suppliers get only tax rate rebate against C form. ITC (Input Tax Credit) was not available on Inter state purchase in Pre GST Tax scenario. In table no.4 Data has shown for VAT recoverable of Textile companies in 2016-2017.Highest VAT recoverable availed by Auro spinning mills for Rs.8363561.25 on Purchase of Rs.199680879.94,similarly Auro dyeing availed ITC for Rs.882008.43 on purchase of Rs.20559264.17,VSM utilised VAT recoverable for Rs.210609.28, on purchase of Rs.5130411.02,Auro weaving Mills utilised VAT recoverable for Rs.425931.68,Auro Textiles shown ITC credit for Rs.7850949.71,Arisht Spinning Mills availed VAT recoverable for Rs.981815.24 on purchase of Rs.23726964.57.

VAT recoverable of MSML, Auro Textiles-II & Auro Dyeing-2 were Rs. 378555.07, Rs.99353.73 & Rs.1255469.69.

Total VAT recoverable Availed by all Textile Units In 2016-17 for Rs.20448254.08 out of which VAT recovered at 4% for Rs.8552053.6, VAT recovered at 5% for Rs.3592866.7,VAT recovered at 16% for Rs.8068807.45 & VAT recovered at 13.75 % for Rs.234526.39.

Trend is showing that Highest recoverable availed by Textile units in 2016-17 at 4% Rate.

POST GST

GST is regarded as a comprehensive and one tax system on manufacture, sale, and consumption of goods and services at the national level. As GST is implemented, all other taxes have been discontinued. There is now one tax, that too at the national level, strictly under the control of the Central Government. Under GST, there is one tax for both goods and services, which is a clear tax policy and this will improvise collections of tax. It would also lead to a clear system and abolish tax based theft and corruption at the national level. GST being a friendly taxation system for the corporate sector will provide easiness in tax policies, reduce inflation levels, and make the overall system more transparent.

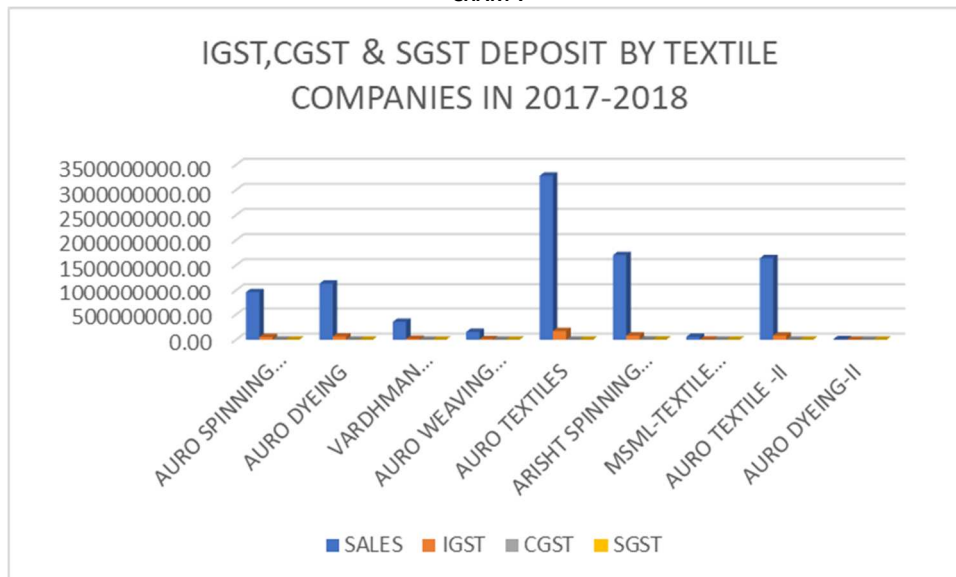
GST will overcome various issues of development via greater interactions between VAT/GST systems along with overcoming the potential risks of double taxation and unintended non-taxation systems. GST will lay a strong foundation of collecting tax at early stage of value addition. Every business/tax payer would be a part of controlling and collecting the tax and remitting the proportion of tax corresponding to its margin. GST will thereby flow through the business to tax supplies made to the final consumer. GST Reforms will play a crucial role for trade, government, and consumers.

DATA INTERPRETATION (POST GST)

TABLE 6: IGST, CGST & SGST DEPOSIT BY TEXTILE COMPANIES IN 2017-2018

UNIT	SALES	IGST	CGST	SGST
AURO SPINNING MILLS	963879124.46	53774408.22	1960733.85	1960733.85
AURO DYEING	1134194663.51	63526235.05	128899.48	128899.48
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	355108085.51	15189401.04	1381976.20	1381976.20
AURO WEAVING MILLS	155713100.73	11406376.00	169103.00	169103.00
AURO TEXTILES	3284389468.92	172233210.46	300050.03	300050.03
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	1702710884.67	82115038.29	3471941.40	3471941.40
MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	58410402.92	4120552.01	39408.20	39408.20
AURO TEXTILE -II	1641103266.44	82089818.32	63742.18	63742.18
AURO DYEING-II	10136285.82	1794774.08	4813.40	4813.40
TOTAL	9305645283	486249813.5	7520667.7	7520667.7

CHART 7

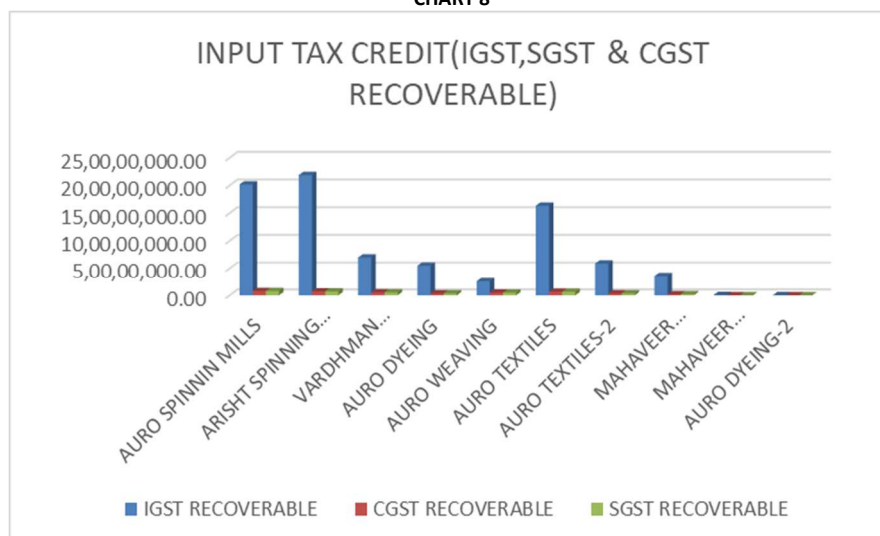


In 2017-18 after GST implementation total taxable sales were recorded for Rs.9305645283 which were higher compare to 2016-2017(2327388798.56) because in 2016-2017 yarn transfer to own inter state branches or units were not taxable but post GST inter state unit transfer or inter branch transfer is also taxable. Tax paid on Interstate Branch purchase or inter state unit transfer is recoverable under GST & is eligible for Input tax credit. Total IGST paid by all textile companies in 2017-2018 were Rs.486249813.5 similarly CGST & SGST Were Rs.7520667.60. Highest IGST was paid by Auro Textiles for Rs.172233210.46 & lowest IGST recorded by Auro Dyeing-2 for Rs.1794774.08. Similarly Highest CGST/SGST was deposited by Arisht spinning mills for Rs.7471940.50 & lowest CGST/SGST was deposited by Auro Dyeing-2 for Rs.4813.40. Pattern of GST Deposit is also showing that there is more inter state sale transactions compare to intra state sales. Pre GST mess services provided by companies to their employees were exempted from tax but post GST these services are also taxable. As in 2017-2018 total Taxes payable were for Rs.501291149 on taxable turnover of RS.9305645283 which is only 5.39 %. In 2016-2017 total sales were Rs.2327388798.36 & tax liability were Rs.38766429.73 which was 1.67 % on total sales.

TABLE 7: IGST, SGST & CGST RECOVERABLE (INPUT TAX CREDIT)

UNIT	IGST RECOVERABLE	CGST RECOVERABLE	SGST RECOVERABLE
AURO SPINNIN MILLS	20,17,95,473.51	7625847.88	7625847.88
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	21,87,81,227.80	6982513.82	6982513.82
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	6,97,72,965.26	5266752.07	5266752.07
AURO DYEING	5,48,45,139.31	3520275	3520275
AURO WEAVING	2,54,56,286.29	4638820.348	4638820.348
AURO TEXTILES	16,34,11,099.72	6348453.69	6348453.69
AURO TEXTILES-2	5,87,66,102.37	3393399.56	3393399.56
MAHAVEER SPINNING MILLS	3,59,88,564.60	1897887.48	1897887.48
MAHAVEER SPINNING MILLS-2	5,65,087.71	26706.1	26706.1
AURO DYEING-2	1,59,823.85	13278.99	13278.99
	82,95,41,770.42	3,97,13,934.94	3,97,13,934.94

CHART 8



In GST act Government has defined the clause of ITC(input Tax credit) for availing recoverable on Purchase of goods for Business purpose with the motive of to avoid double burden of taxation. GST is a destination-based tax as compared to the previous principle of origin-based taxation. The new indirect tax regime follows a multi-stage collection mechanism wherein tax is collected at every stage (where value addition is done to product), and the credit of tax paid (input tax credit) at the previous stage is set-off at the next stage of the transaction. Thus, it prevents double taxation, which is the essence of GST. In ITC there are three types of

GST recoverable, IGST recoverable, CGST recoverable, SGST recoverable. In pre GST or in CST scenario there was no provision for ITC only concessional Tax rates were allowed against C forms. In 2017-2018 Total Recoverable of all textile companies were Rs.908969640.29 out of which IGST recoverable were Rs.829541770.42, Cgst recoverable were Rs.39713934.94 & SGST recoverable were Rs.39713934.94. Highest IGST recoverable was claimed by Arisht Spinning for Rs.218781227.80 it means Inter state purchase were higher compare to intra state purchase as raw material like, cotton, dye chemical, sliver, fibre is usually purchase from outside the state. IGST recoverable also include the igst recoverable on import of capital items. Total IGST recoverable also includes igst recoverable on imports for Rs.169407102.81.

Out of Total CGST recoverable for Rs.39713934.94 highest CGST & SGST recoverable was claimed by Auro Spinning Mills for Rs.7625847.88.

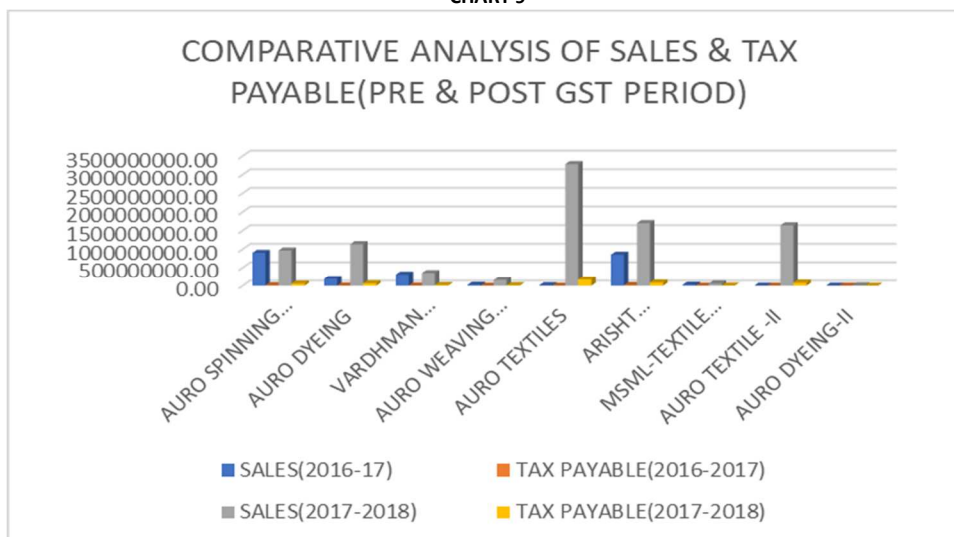
Manufacturers passes the benefit of ITC to wholesalers, similarly from whole sellers to retailers & retailers to final consumers.

COMPARISON OF PRE-GST AND POST GST TAXES PAID BY ORGANISATIONS

TABLE 8

UNIT	F/Y 2016-2017		F/Y 2017-2018	
	SALES	TAX PAYABLE	SALES	TAX PAYABLE
AURO SPINNING MILLS	902076357.95	12879552.14	963879124.46	57695875.92
AURO DYEING	193119046.49	2940644.19	1134194663.51	63784034.01
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	313312751.73	5697861.02	355108085.51	17953353.45
AURO WEAVING MILLS	24577741.85	427581.47	155713100.73	11744582.00
AURO TEXTILES	13359467.52	528508.23	3284389468.92	172833310.52
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	851481134.88	15822043.71	1702710884.67	89058921.09
MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	26212698.85	361284.01	58410402.92	4199368.42
AURO TEXTILE -II	2441357.70	83413.75	1641103266.44	82217302.68
AURO DYEING-II	808241.59	25541.22	10136285.82	1804400.88

CHART 9



The above column Graph represents the comparison study the Pre-GST and Post GST analysis of Textile companies at Baddi Himachal Pradesh. In 2016-2017 total sales of All these Textile companies were Rs.2327388798.56(2.32 Billion) whereas total tax liability recorded for Rs.38766429.73(3Crore 87 lac). This turnover excludes the Inter state Branch Sales and inter unit interstate sales

In 2018-19 total taxable sales turnover of all units were Rs.9305645282.99(9.00Billion) whereas total tax liability of GST for these companies were Rs.501291148.97(50.12 Crore).

Post GST Implementation Tax liability is higher compare to Pre GST Taxation system because in post GST scenario interstate branch transfer & interstate unit transfer is also taxable. In 2016-17 total inter branch & inter state unit sales were Rs.1388750710 (1.38Billion) & Rs.1457792264(1.45Billion). Highest GST was paid by Auro Textiles for Rs.172833310. Similarly, Highest Tax was paid by Arisht Spinning for Rs.15822043(1.58 Crore) in 2016-2017.

As tax liability is higher after GST implementation but it has compensated by ITC input.

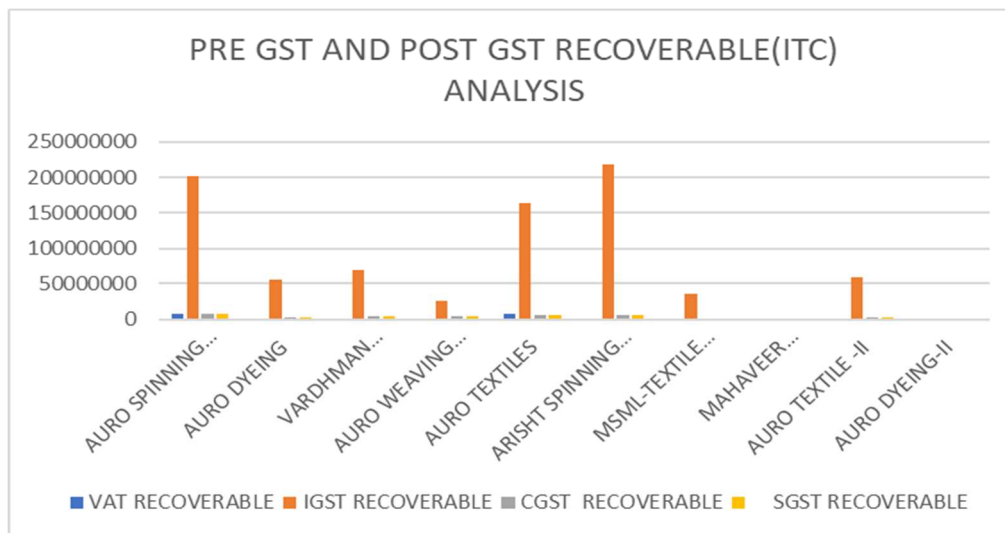
From above study it has analysed that there is no cascading effect in GST taxation system as in VAT there was cascading effect because at every stage taxation is imposed. In GST there is ITC provision for avoiding the effect of cascading at every stage.

COMPARISON OF PRE-GST AND POST GST ITC AVAILED BY ORGANISATIONS

TABLE 9

UNIT	VAT RECOVERABLE	IGST RECOVERABLE	CGST RECOVERABLE	SGST RECOVERABLE
AURO SPINNING MILLS	8363561.254	201795473.5	7625847.88	7625847.88
AURO DYEING	882008.4333	54845139.31	3520275	3520275
VARDHMAN SPINNING MILLS	210609.28	69772965.26	5266752.07	5266752.07
AURO WEAVING MILLS	425931.68	25456286.29	4638820.348	4638820.348
AURO TEXTILES	7850949.71	163411099.7	6348453.69	6348453.69
ARISHT SPINNING MILLS	981815.2406	218781227.8	6982513.82	6982513.82
MSML-TEXTILE DIVISION	378555.07	35988564.6	1897887.48	1897887.48
MAHAVEER SPINNING MILLS-2		565087.71	26706.1	26706.1
AURO TEXTILE -II	99353.73	58766102.37	3393399.56	3393399.56
AURO DYEING-II	1255469.686	159823.85	13278.99	13278.99

CHART 10



Before Implementation of GST there was only option of VAT recoverable for intra state purchase. In 2016-2017 total VAT recoverable was availed by all Textile companies were Rs.20448254.08(2 Crore). Similarly, SGST & CGST recoverable was availed for Rs.39713934.94(3.97 Crore) Equally. Post GST implementation textile companies also availed ISGT for Rs. 829541770.4.

As compare to 2016-2017(Pre GST) tax liability was higher in 2018-2019 but Availed ITC is also higher compare to pre GST period. As Tax liability were Rs.50.12 crore in 2018-2019.

But ITC availed for RS.90.89 crore so it showing the trend of Benefit to manufacturers & government has also given instructions to pass the benefit to final consumers. Highest VAT recoverable was claimed by Auro spinning for RS.8363561 while Highest GST recoverable was claimed by Arisht Spinning for Rs. 232746255.

5. FINDINGS

- From the year 2016 to 2018, the tax paid to the Central Government and State Government is varying according to the various economic conditions affecting the organizations.
- Under Pre-GST regime the company was paying Sales Tax, VAT, Service Tax etc.
- Under Post-GST regime the company is paying only Central GST, State GST and InterGST under prescribed tax rates.
- For the year 2018, the companies had highest turnover with Rs. 9 Billion and with the tax paid for Rs.50 Crore but also availing ITC on purchase from registered dealers which is reducing tax burdens.
- Every year the company comes up with the new initiatives which has a direct relationship with the tax paid by the organization.
- The GST has for sure has brought down the tax burden on the organizations due to providing the concept of ITC (Recoverable on Purchase & service)).
- As per the Comparative study of these textile companies it has analysed that these units are having higher inter branch sales & inter state units sales which were exempted before GST implementation but post GST sales to inter Branches and Inter state Unit Sales are also taxable so at initial level its enhancing the tax liability but on the other hand it has compensated by ITC availing on every purchase not only intra purchase but also on Inter state purchases.
- As per the Comparative study of these textile companies it has analysed that pre GST Non Taxable Turnover were higher compare to Post GST scenario. In pre GST taxation system Area of covering for Non Taxable Turnover was much wider compare to post GST Taxation system.
- Before GST Implementation various monthly tax returns had to file like service tax return, Sale tax returns etc. but post GST implementation only 2 types of returns have to file i.e GSTR1(For sales) and GSTR3B (complete summary for sales and purchases both).
- At initial stages of GST implementation there were discrepancies for GST on Finished Goods and GST on Raw material purchases. Later on these discrepancies have overcome. For example, Yarn purchases at 5% and Fabric sold at 12% or Fabric purchases at 5% and Readymade garment sales at 12%
- GST is increasing the financial requirement for small scale Industry as GST rates are higher compare to Pre GST taxation period also they are facing problems for delay in ITC claim settlement process.

6. SUGGESTIONS

Government should focus on problem faced by SMEs for GST implementation. There are various discrepancies faced by SMEs while filling their GST returns. Tax rates are higher for Textile sector compare to pre-GST taxation period. Before GST implementation Man Made Yarn and man-made fabric were not taxable but now these are taxable under 5% GST tax slab. So tax rates for SMEs should be cut & higher tax burdens for Small process houses and looms should be decline The changing rates of GST every three to six months in disturbing the trade between the states and outside India, so it could be great if the GST rates are fixed at least for a year.

There is also need to set up proper technical infrastructure for smooth functioning of GST process. As various small vendors have to pay higher charges for monthly GST returns filling to consultants. Process should be so convenient that they could file their own returns. There is also need to make effective the GST network as net-work breakdown in last days before filling the returns.

Government should also focus on training and development as many small vendors are still nor aware about the functioning of GST. Recent example is related to a small food shop at Aligarh where seller didn't know about criteria that beyond 40 lac he has to file GST return & have to get GST registration. Tax department officers are saying that sales are more than 60 lac to 1 crore but seller is denying that his sales is only 15 lacs. So there is no process to find out the exact sales in case of small vendors or food sellers.

Tax evasions should also be controlled as one of the objective of GST implementation is To control the TAX evasions still daily GST fraud cases are coming up. As per the statement by ministry of state for finance informed parliament that the government has detected GST Evasion to the extent of Rs.38896 crores in the period April 2018 to Oct. 2018.

7. CONCLUSION

After the implementation of GST there is mixed response in textile Industry as textile units are benefited with various advantages to name a few are it reduced the production costs of the organization because GST eliminates the cascading effect of taxes but similarly sales of small looms or small units are effecting because of tax liability is higher and taking long time to get GST input tax credit.

At starting of GST implementation there were also discrepancies in GST rates of yarn and fabric as GST rate on Yarn was fixed at 5 percent on other side GST on fabric was 12% so created financial problem for small Industry but now government is overcoming such issues.

It also easier to have an interstate buying and selling of raw materials because no matter where the vendors and customers are located, the GST will be the same. The expensive logistics have been cut down after the introduction of GST like the e-way bill system can be used to register shipments and pay taxes online.

Although it's been more than one year after the implementation of GST, the overall outlook is mixed and the companies & small scale Industry are trying to adjust to the simplified system where it can save funds and increase sales to new customers across India and the world but getting the problem in claim settlement issues. Although government is trying to overcome such issues & in future the small scale textile Industry will get advantages through GST

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