

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF GST BOOSTING ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT WITH REFERENCE TO SELECT INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

Dr. T SHENBAGAVALLI

Associate Professor, School of Commerce, Jain University.

Dr. RESHMA SULTANA P.H

Asst. Professor, School of Commerce, Jain University.

ABSTRACT

The introduction of GST would be a compelling step in the reform of indirect taxation in India. GST is the spiral procedure of 17 indirect taxes and 22 types of cess are subsumed one single tax. GST is a simple tax but its implementation has been complex as it has a five mounded taxation slab for various commodities. It is nothing new most of the countries in the world are already implementing GST to make their goods internationally competitive. Expect that at the highest layer of 28% on luxury goods. 28% tax is the highest percentage of tax in the world when compared to the highest 17% of tax. There are many areas, which have to be understood properly to get the transition benefit from GST than the indirect taxation system and how it gives the impact in select industrial sectors. Implementation of Goods and Services Tax in India has affected a lot many industries and indirectly daily lives of Public. To reinstate existing indirect taxes such as Excise, Service Tax and state Value Added Taxes, GST has covered under its ambit all the goods and services that were previously taxed at almost same or increased rates.

Key words: - GST (Goods and Services Tax), Tax planning & Administration.

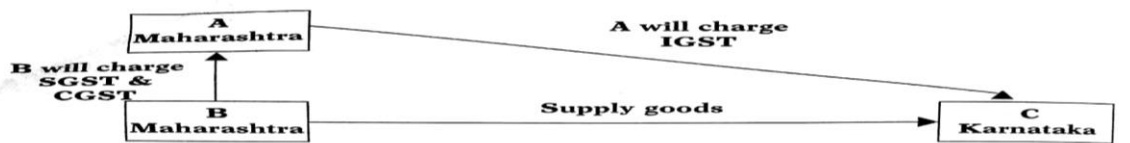
INTRODUCTION

Adduce of digital transformation in tax function, simplifies the tax filing based on the transactions tax technology solutions discussed earlier will have positive outcomes with digital transformation, to improve wise the accuracy and adaptability of the existing manual process to optimising the tax returns. Investment in tax technology can help obtain better perception to manage tax risk while filling the tax. For example, European Union (EU) established Electronic Tax Management System (ETMS) for e-filing of taxes, by simplifying it with e-filled returns and a standard e-invoicing format for Value Added Tax (VAT)/Goods and Services Tax (GST) returns. In the year 2014, a systematic e-invoicing format for VAT/GST filing was passed. It has implemented System of Exchange of Excise Data (SEED) and VAT Information Exchange System (VIES) for providing a consolidated view of tax payable across the EU. Electronic Identification and Trust Services (EIDAS) regulation was issued to simplify the payment process through electronic cash ledger and input tax credits through electronic credit ledger makes ease public and private services' online access. By 2025, an upgraded IT collaboration tool is envisioned to ensure information transparency amongst the EU member nations as well as improved tax compliance through blockchain technology. Despite the urgent need for digital transformation,

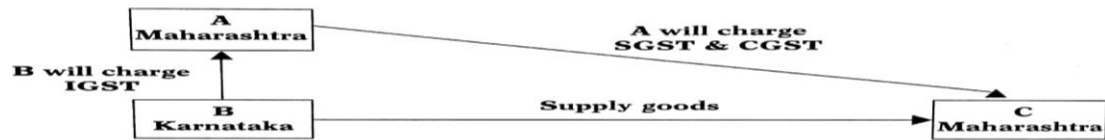
organisations can hold back because of apathy, poor data quality, and fear to bring change implementation of digitisation

To implement digitisation, four solutions have to be brought in:

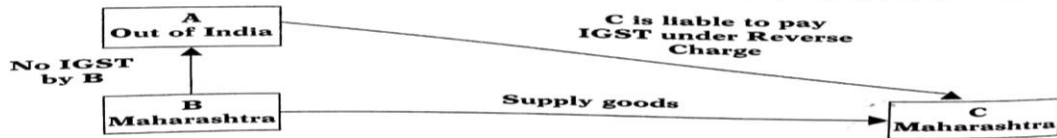
- Tax compliance solutions will help in generating accurate input tax credit tax returns through leveraging data collected as part of core business transaction in electronic credit ledger. whether it connects the intra state and interstate. (Book source: GST – by V S. Datey)



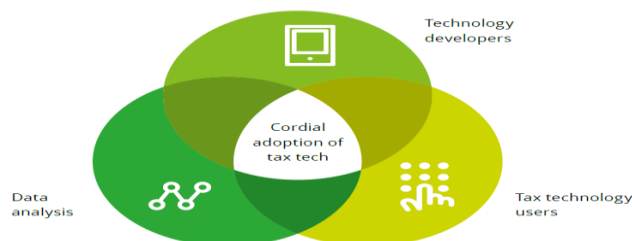
Note: ITC of SGST and CGST will be available to A for paying IGST.



Note: ITC of SGST & CGST will be available to A for paying IGST.



- Insights related solutions can transform data into insights to deliver value to the organisation. They can highlight the accuracy of corporate tax calculations, margins on intercompany transactions, or anomalies in codes.
- The process management solutions will help in preparing VAT and Corporate Income Tax (CIT) returns, tax invoicing handling and global mobility tracking, thereby increasing transparency and accountability
- Components/infrastructure related solutions, i.e., the key enablers of tax technology must be implemented to ensure that the required process has right computing and processing capacity. The following diagram picture out



Source: <https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/in/Documents/tax/in-tax-Digital%20Tax%20-%20Transforming%20Tax%20Function%20.pdf>

II REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(a) **Poonam (2017)** The biggest problems in Indian tax system like Cascading effect & tax evasion, distortion can be minimized by implementing GST. A single rate would help to maintain simplicity and transparency by treating all goods and services as equal without giving special treatment to some 'special' goods and/or services. The launch of GST would transform Asia's third largest economy into a single market for the first time.

(b) **Debjani Ghosh, President, NASSCOM**, said, "Industry 4.0 has reached a tipping point in Indian manufacturing, with strong demand for increased investment in the next two years likely to create exceptional customer experiences and long-term business models. Moving forward, it will be fascinating to watch how prepared the Indian manufacturing industry is to adopt and scale Industry 4.0, which is largely determined by the use cases selected, the capacity to scale Proofs of Concept, and the alignment of IT and OT capabilities."

(Source: New Delhi/Mumbai, March 1, 2022 - The National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), in collaboration with Capgemini, today announced the findings of a research study on the adoption of Industry 4.0 in India's manufacturing sector. Titled, 'India Industry 4.0 Adoption: A Case to Mature Manufacturing Digitalization by 2025'),

(c) **Monsanto, Swanson** discussed digital transformation in terms of customer centricity. "We talk about automating operations, about people, and about new business models," he says. "Wrapped inside those topics are data analytics, technologies, and software – all of which are enablers, not drivers."

"In the centre of it all is leadership and culture," Swanson says. "You could have all those things – the customer view, the products and services, data, and really cool technologies – but if leadership and culture aren't at the heart, it fails. Understanding what digital means to your company – whether you're a financial, agricultural, pharmaceutical, or retail institution – is essential. "Melissa Swift, who leads Korn Ferry's Digital Advisory for North America and Global Accounts, agrees with Swanson's take that that the word "digital" has a problem because it means a lot of things to a lot of people.

(d) **Raghuram Rajan** (Financial inclusion necessary for sustainable growth)- He outlined in his article:

- i) To know your consumer requirement
- ii) Encouraging competition to prevent exploitation
- iii) Ensuring some flexibility and forgiveness in future arrangement
- iv) The need for skilling
- v) To encouraging financial literacy and ensuring consumer protection

In the foreseeable future we will bring formal financial services to every Indian who wants them. Financial inclusion will be an important element in ensuring access and equity- the necessary building blocks for sustainable growth of own country. Financial inclusion reduces the corruption.

(e) **Jai Prakash** -2014- In his research study mentioned that GST at the central and the state level are expected to give more relief to industry, trade, agriculture and commerce the implementation of GST in India

(f) Nishitha Guptha (2014) -In her study, the implementation of GST In India in Indian frame will lead to commercial benefits which is un touched by VAT system and would essentially lead to economic developments. Hence GST may user in the possibility of a collective gain for Industry, trade, agriculture and common consumers.

(g) Saravanan Venkatsalam (2014) - He analysed the Post effect of GST on the national growth. He also suggested that financial household consumption expenditure and general government consumption expenditure are positively significantly related to GST.

Research Gap

Review of literature shows reveals that studies conducted on various aspects of GST but none of the had tried to study the Impact of the of GST on Accounting in select accounting principles.

III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is conducted to analyse the impact of GST on select Industrial sectors It uses descriptive research method to identify how GST have created new additions in tax. which of the areas tax benefits are enjoyed by the companies like application of composition scheme in hotel industries, casual person business taxability of 1% of turnover based tax and cancellation of different customs duties it improvise the exports.

Primary data – Online questionnaires was constructed out of which 162 responses were received from various type of respondents like company employees, company secretaries, businessmen, servicemen and Chartered accountant.

Secondary data

The data collected from various sources like website, printed journal, text books, reports etc.

IV OBJECTIVES:

- (1) To understand the importance of Digital transition in Tax filing returns.
- (2) To study awareness of transition of GST through selected industrial sectors.
- (3) To study the select industrial sectors contribute towards sustainability through GST impact.

V DATA ANALYSIS

(1) (1) To understand the importance of Digital transition in Tax filing returns.

Supplier tax (GST) was introduced in the Indian Constitution to avoid tax on tax, through the 101st (Hundred and One) Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016. After the implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), many industrial sectors faced some favourable benefits effects some are facing the dissension effects. The constraint of the tax was for the long-term benefit. There were very few industrial sectors are received an immediate benefit effect from the transition of Goods and Services Tax

(GST). The long-term benefit requires the patience of beneficiary. Where one sector in the country faces a positive benefit aspect, on the other hand, the other sector faced the negative aspect. This transition consequences will help the industrial sectors to get the tax benefits under tax brackets Goods and Services Tax (GST) had impacted. In a country where the population is 1.39 billion, [Source: World Bank, United States Census Bureau], application of a new tax transition was complicated task particularly when financial literacy percentage is totally off. In practical it a big hurdle for the nation but in India's concerns through GST council meeting it is happening steadily.

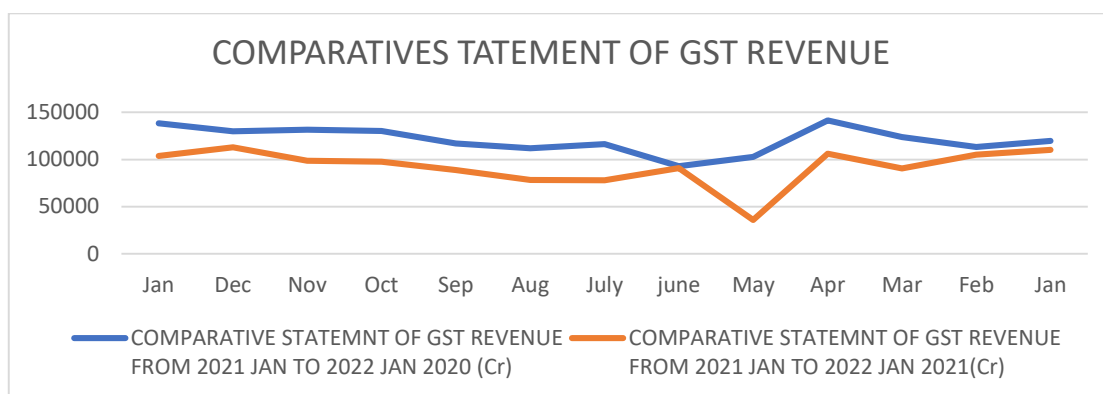
Improve efficiency

One of the greater merits of transition of an ERP system in business operations increases fast, accuracy and efficiency. It creates transparency while communicating from one department to other department, the continuous flow of data across the organization, the seamless transition from phase to phase over the lifetime of the customer through this process all the business operations can save its resources and create more financial wealth.

Increased Transparency

The integration of an ERP or SAP system will also shine a brighter light on current processes, helping to identify trends and patterns you may not have otherwise seen. The ability to dive deeper into day-to-day data in real-time enables a steadier pulse on all aspects of the business that keep the wheels turning. Another aspect to consider is transparency across teams. For example, both the Customer Success Team and the Accounting team would be able to see which clients are behind on a payment and could address the problem more quickly rather than simply waiting on accounting to loop everyone in. because of digitalisation transparency data can be collected easily for comparative statement analysis.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF GST REVENUE FROM 2021 JAN TO 2022 JAN		
MONTH	2020 (Cr)	2021(Cr)
Jan	138394	103795.5
Dec	129780	112908.6
Nov	131526	98644.5
Oct	130127	97595.25
Sep	117010	88927.6
Aug	112020	78414
July	116393	77983.31
june	92849	90992.02
May	102709	35948.15
Apr	141384	106038
Mar	123902	90448.46
Feb	113143	105222.99
Jan	119847	110259.24



Source: <https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources//htdocs-cbec/gst/press-note-GSTR-3B.pdf;jsessionid=90E1EB317FC34D21777499428D5E9268>

(2) To measure awareness of transition of GST among selected respondents in different industrial sectors.

IMPACT OF GST ON VARIOUS INDUSTRY					
S.NO	Industry	Positive (%)	Negative (%)	Neutral (%)	Not aware (%)
1	BANK AND FINANCE	43.1	18	18.9	17
2	OIL & GAS	31	16	24	25
3	INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	47	24	10	16.5
4	AUTOMOTIVE	47	25	9.5	18.1
5	GEMS AND JEWELLERY	31	44	9.01	16
6	PHARMAECUTICALS	45	24	8	15
7	ENGINEERING/ MANUFACTURING	47	21	14	16
8	TELECOM	33	30	15	19
9	CONSTRUCTION / REAL ESTATE	44	37	4.5	12
10	CHEMICALS	36.9	21	11	29
11	MEDIA	36.9	18.5	13	29
12	TEXTILE	35	38	7	19
13	AVIATION AND HOSPITALITY	36	29.1	12	20
14	CEMENT/ STEEL	42.8	26	10	20
15	FMCG	52.1	18	7	23
16	CONSUMER & DURABLES	49	24.5	10	15
	TOTAL	625.83	414.1	182.91	309.6
	AVERAGE	39.11	25.88	11.43	19.35

Only Gems and Jewellery & Textile industries are opined to have negative impact

Whereas other all industries will have positive impact as per views of the respondents. Because of input tax credit availability and filing procedure of tax is too difficult (ie at the time filing the tax they have to fill GSTR1, GSTR3, GSTR 3B, GSTR 4. GSTR2) at the time of filing the tax and to upload the details of transaction in electronic credit ledger and while paying they have use electronic cash ledger. The industrial sectors are impacted more because of GST.

Has the transition period has hampered in industrial sectors?

Table: 1

	Frequency	Percent
Exponential increase	4.5	4
No change	28	15.8
Decrease	20	13.3
Exponential	6.5	0.6
Total	162	100

Analysing impact of respondents' views emerged that gems and jewellery industry and textile industry are supposed to have negative effect due to GST implementation. Whereas other all industries given for opinion were supposed to have positive impact as per respondents' belief. Also, majority of them have taken a view that GST has hampered business during transition time. But at the same time 48% opined that the new tax structure is favourable to their respective industries.

What will be impact of GST implementation on industries in India thereafter?

Table - 2

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	100	65
No	37	23.1
Not Aware	25	11.9
Total	162	100

(3)To study the select industrial sectors contribute towards sustainability through GST impact.

IMPACT OF GST ON MANUFACTURING SECTORS

GST has accelerated the business operation and competitiveness in India's retailers, distributors and manufacturing sectors. The exports are totally under decline stage because of overheads it includes the different taxes. the transition of Various Indirect Taxes reduces expenses for wholesalers, retailers and manufacturers. GST not only gives relief to the complicated excise duty calculations (It is complicated to calculate, it calculated by the manufacturing concerns in different methods like Ad Valorem duty and specified duty) but also many inter-state taxes like Octroi, Central sales tax are subsumed in GST. Because of Destinated tax GST give benefits to both manufacturer and end customer. Asper May 2021the industrial production growth is increased from the previous fiscal 3.7% to 4.6%

IMPACT OF GST ON AGRICULTURAL SECTORS

GST on agriculture is positive. The agricultural sector is a significant sector to the overall GDP (Indian Gross Domestic Product). It covers around 16% of the Indian Gross Domestic Product. The introduction of the Goods & Services Tax has affected **different sectors** of society. One of the significant issues looked at by the agricultural sector is the transportation of agricultural items across states all over India. Transportation may be the most likely issue for the agricultural sector with regard to Goods & Services Tax. Goods & Services Tax may help India in forming its first National Market for agricultural

IMPACT OF GST ON TEXTILE SECTORS

The supplier tax has shown a positive sign upon readymade and textile pieces of garments, as one of the **GST benefits sectors and other line manufacturer tax rate is increased from 5% to 12%**. This new system is beneficial to them. Some of the advantages which GST gave to the textile sector are:

1. The Input Tax Credit or ITC framework or chain.
2. Input Tax Credit or ITC is currently available on the capital goods.

The cost for the transporting is currently lower in contrast with the past tax system. Even though GST has given some benefits but the impact on GST is negative because of Globally, the textile industry is often seen as a polluting industry with severe negative impacts on the environment due to the combined consumption of large amounts of resources (natural and synthetic fibres, chemicals, and especially water), and generation of large amounts of solid and liquid wastes. In this regard, for the 80 billion kilograms of textile annually produced, 10 kg of CO₂ are emitted per kilogram of textile. As a result, the global textile industry accounts for 10% of total CO₂. GST reduced India's garments industry's input cost by subsuming complicated taxes such as OCTROI, entry tax, luxury tax, etc., into a uniform tax system

IMPACT OF GST ON IT SECTORS

Under old regime the sale of packaged software attracts both VAT & Service Tax. VAT rate around 5% in most states and service tax rate is 15%. Excise duty also applicable in the case of manufacturing all such complication and Double tax removed under GST The Goods & Services Tax rate for service industries has increased to 18%, compared with the older system the Information Technology Sector is one of the GST benefit sectors. Different factors like the accessibility of Input Tax Credit or ITC will cut down the operating expenses and, consequently, expand the Information Technology sector's general productivity.

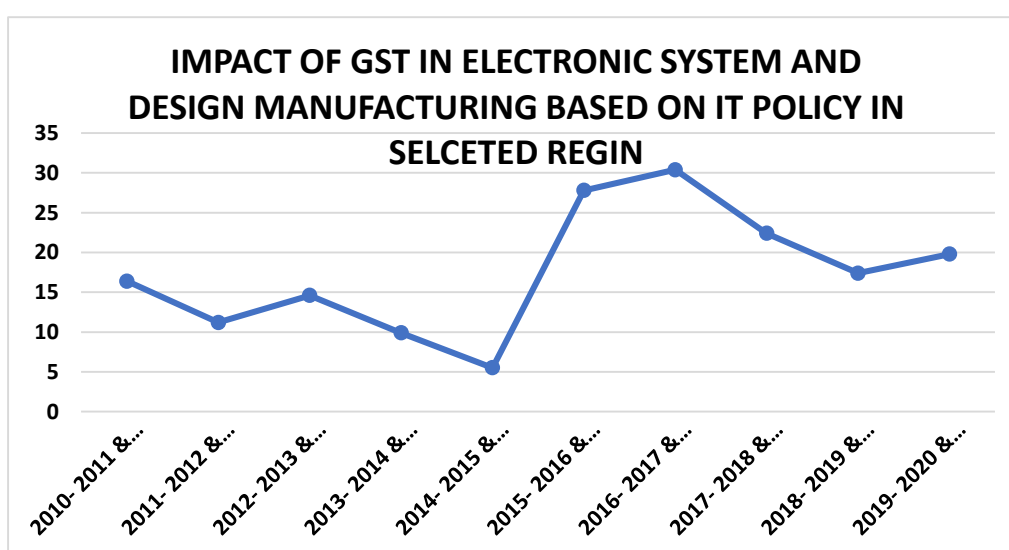
Particulars	Before GST	After GST
sales of drinks	1,00,000	1,00,000
VAT@14.5%	14,500	
GST @ 12%		12,000
AMC Contract		
Input tax on AMC		
Service Tax @15%	1,500	
GST@18%		1,800
Total tax Outflow	(14,500+1,500) =16,500	10,200

The main areas of the **GST impact on IT sector** are below:

1. GST is the simpler Tax Rate Administration
2. Removal of Tax on Tax (double tax) Effect of Taxes
3. Business Restructuring
4. E-commerce
5. Opportunities in creating software for GST

The following table gives the picture about Design manufacturing in electronic sectors after the implementation of GST. Uniformity in tax planning not only improves the quality of manufacturing based on IT policy but also increase the demand for the product. Up to 2016 to 2017 the design manufacturing only 5.5 % after the implementation of GST (Supplier Tax) in India the huge impact was created in design manufacturing in electronic industry from 5.5% to 27.8%. This will give the result of Industry 4.0 adoption in India can help manufacturing sector meet national growth targets and contribute 25% to GDP by FY2026

IMPACT OF GST IN ELECTRONIC SYSTEM AND DESIGN MANUFACTURING BASED ON IT POLICY IN SELCETED REGIN	
YEARS TO YEAR	ELECTRONIC SYSTEM AND DESIGN MANUFACTURING (%)
2010- 2011 & 2011-2012	16.4
2011- 2012 & 2012-2013	11.2
2012- 2013 & 2013-2014	14.6
2013- 2014 & 2014-2015	9.9
2014- 2015 & 2015-2016	5.5
2015- 2016 & 2016-2017	27.8
2016- 2017 & 2017-2018	30.4
2017- 2018 & 2018-2019	22.4
2018- 2019 & 2019-2020	17.4
2019- 2020 & 2020-2021	19.8



Source: NASSCOM

IMPACT OF GST ON BANKING SECTORS

With the introduction of GST, the banking sector has turned out to be more costly. **Before, the tax rate of the services for the banking sector was 15%. However, after the implementation of GST, the tax rate has been increased on all the banking areas to 18%.** The transaction fees in financial services such as credit card payment, fund transfer, ATM transaction, processing fees on loan is increased to 18% these are a few effects of GST on the banking sector:

1. Each separate part of Banks should have separate registration
2. Place of supply identification
3. Reliance upon CGST and SGST
4. The transactions between banks aren't free
5. Input Tax Credit or ITC in GST

IMPACT OF GST ON TOURISM & HOTEL SECTORS

Income generated from the tourism and hotel industry forms an important part of the development of Indian economy. They help in expanding the GDP of India. This is the reason each State Government continues advancing the travel industry of their state by different schemes. The rate of GST varies for the inns as a result of the tariffs.

Hotel industry before GST implementation

The hospitality sector was paying multiple taxes like service tax, luxury tax, and VAT. A room hotel with a tariff more than Rs 1000 used to come under service tax of 15%. On the tariff value, 40% abatement was allowed pulling down the service tax rate to 9%. The applicability of luxury tax and VAT (12-14.5%) would be on the head. In the same way, service tax for restaurants after abatement was 6%, including VAT.

Hotel industry after GST implementation

Goods & Services Tax rates for hotels are dependent on room tariff with impact from 1st October 2019.

1. If the tariffs range below Rs. 1,000, then there will be no GST.
2. If the tariff ranges between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 7,500, then 12% GST will be levied.
3. If the tariff is more than Rs. 7,500, then 18% GST will be levied.

GST brought a single tax rate compared to the multiple taxes under the previous system. This has made it easier for the industry and provides clarity to customer as well. So say that the hotel and tourism industry is one of the sectors to benefit from GST

IMPACT OF GST ON ENTERTAINMENT INDUSTRY

The entertainment industry is one of the GST benefit sectors. Before subsuming entertainment tax under GST these industries, (entertainment sector) had many taxes. They are not restricted to one tax or duty. They included the state tax, central tax and

tax by the local authorities are taxed in different way from state to state varying from 15% to 110%. Before the GST regime, temporary transfer or permitting the use or enjoyment of a copyright covered under sub-section 13(1)(a) and (b) of the Indian Copyright Act, 1957, relating to original literary, dramatic, musical or artistic works or cinematograph films, was exempt from Service Tax. However, when GST came into motion, they moved into just one tax. GST was running between 18% to 28%. The tax rate depended upon the sort of Entertainment services provided.

Under GST, this exemption has been taken away. The supply of all the intellectual property rights (in respect of goods other than information technology software) attracts

GST at the rate of 12%.

- (a) (a) Movie Tickets
- (b) Racing
- (c) Movie events and festivals

Things inside the 18% GST on

- (a) Sporting event
- (b) Television and DTH services
- (c) Amusement Parks and Casinos

IMPACT OF GST ON AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY

The industry contribution to country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) accounts for 7.1%. (i) India is one of the largest tractor manufacturers in the world,

- (ii) Second largest two-wheeler manufacturer,
- (iii) Second largest bus manufacturer,
- (iv) Fifth largest heavy truck manufacturer,
- (v) Sixth largest car manufacturer and
- (vi) Eight largest commercial vehicle manufacturers.

Before GST implementation this industry has to pay wide range of taxes like Excise Duties, VAT, Sales Tax, and Road Tax and all imposed by the government each state has its own tax structure.

Central level indirect taxes	State level indirect taxes
Central Excise Duty	VAT
Basic Custom Duty	Luxury Tax Entry Tax
Counter Vailing Duty (CVD)	Octroi
Special Additional Duty (SAD)	Entertainment Tax
Service Tax	Purchase Tax
CST	

Imposition of Current taxes:

Basic Custom Duty, CVC and SAD is levied on import of goods

Central Excise Duty is levied on manufacturing of goods

VAT is levied on intra-state sale.

GST law cleared a path for a unified Goods & Services Tax. This brought an increase in automobile deals. Numerous huge automobile brands experienced record growth in the year 2018 and 2019. Customers believed it to be the ideal chance to buy vehicles. Thus, the automobile is another of the GST benefit sectors.

IMPACT OF GST ON EXPORT AND IMPORT INDUSTRY

Before implementing the GST, Import and Export were administered by the Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Value Added Tax, and Service Tax. All these taxes were put together as one at the point when GST was presented. Yet, the BCD or Basic Customs Duty keeps on eating away at the import bills. IGST includes all the taxes which were administering the imports of goods and services before the Goods & Services Tax. Those taxes were:

1. CVD or Countervailing Duty
2. SAD or Special Additional Duty

At the point when IGST was applied, then:

1. The exports became zero-rated as per section 16 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act or IGST Act, 2017.
2. The State Government and the Central Government share the duty.
3. impact of GST on iron and steel industry

Three sorts of taxes were applied on the manufacturing of iron & steel. Those duties were: -

1. 2% CST or Central Sales Tax
2. 5% VAT or Value Added Tax
3. 12.5% Excise Duty

When we see, there is an aggregate of 19.5% net duty that is forced upon iron & steel in the older system. Under GST most of the items manufactured fall in the 12% and 18% category, while a few items fall under the 28% category. So, we can see that the iron and steel industry is one of the sectors to benefit from GST.

Impact of GST on service Industry It is no news that the introduction of the GST will represent some significant benefits and a couple of weaknesses to the service sector.

Many service sectors had a lot of changes as they adjusted to the presentation of this new tax system. We can be sure that a considerable lot of them are glad given the changes. You can believe that this new tax collection framework will likewise influence individuals all in all and not just businesses. All things considered, there has been a positive

GST impact on the service sector.

The positive **GST impact on the service sector** is:

1. No double taxation
2. Easier taxation for repairs and maintenance
3. Access to inputs held in stock
4. Fewer costs to service providers
5. It will bring equality in all states
6. The cost of inputs is likely to drop

VI CONCLUSION

GST is an online taxation system to understand the concept of GST firstly knowledge about the GST law is required secondly to learn the practical difficulty while filing the tax under the system of GST. With the help of the financial knowledge Item of mass consumption would fall under 5% tax bracket. There will be a two standard tax bracket 12% and 18% under which bulk orders are taxed. The highest tax percentage of 28% would be applicable to the luxury goods. Integrate financial literacy, financial literacy into various types of development programs helps the industrial sectors to apply the GST law to reduce their tax burdens of manufacturing industrial sectors through the input tax credit helps the industries to allot the funds in profitable ways It leads to increase its income and sustainability, through these development and withstanding capacity boost the nation economic development. The scope of this study helps the Industrial sectors in proper Tax planning helps industries not only channelize the flow of funds but also tax savings. This will create concrete sustainability to reach Industry 4.0

REFERENCES:

Book reference:

**GST –V.S. Datey. (TAXMANN’S)
GST READY RECANNER –TAXMANN PUBLICATIONS.**

CBEC-GST

https://nasscom.in/sites/default/files/media_pdf/NASSCOM_Industry_4.0_Joint_Press_Release_01032022.pdf

[Http:// financial.services.gov.in/banking/overview_of_efforts.pdf](http://financial.services.gov.in/banking/overview_of_efforts.pdf)

[Http://www.slideshare.net/SubramanianIs/a-study-of-brancheless-banking](http://www.slideshare.net/SubramanianIs/a-study-of-brancheless-banking) –for financial inclusion-in-India

[Http://RBI](http://RBI)

NEWS PAPER REFERENCES:

Business today, Business standard.

Source:<https://www.cbic.gov.in/resources/htdocs-cbec/gst/press-note-GSTR-3B.pdf;jsessionid=90E1EB317FC34D21777499428D5E9268>

Source: <https://www2.deloitte.com/content/dam/Deloitte/in/Documents/tax/in-tax-Digital%20Tax%20-%20Transforming%20Tax%20Function%20.pdf>

<http://www.irjmst.com>