

An Analytical Study of Goods and Services Tax On Textile Industry of Western U.P

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Abstract

The Indian Textile Industry extends to number of Job occasions to countless capable and un-capable works in the nation. It shares about 10% of the total yearly export, and this value is probably going to ascend under GST. GST would impact the general cotton value chain of the Textile Industry including all pieces of clothing for the two people, for example, shirts, pants, saree, clothes, shoes and any additionally attire materials which is favored by numerous individuals of the little medium endeavors as it at present pulls in zero focal extract obligation. This examination paper featuring on the impact of GST on Overall Textile Industry in western UP.

Keywords: Goods and service tax (GST), Textile Sector, GST Impact.

1. INTRODUCTION

As the analyst remain in western UP and furthermore scientist's huge numbers of the neighbors, companions and family members works in western UP, So by examining with them and visiting that place for additional investigation and data, the specialist has come to think about the positive just as negative part of GST on Textile industry. In this way, the scientist has chosen to lead research on the point entitled "an analytical study of goods and services tax on textile industry of western UP"

Textile Industry contributes around 4% of GDP, 9% of extract assortments, 18% of work in industrial sector, and has 16 % share in the nation's export. India is the biggest exporter of yarn in the worldwide market and has a portion of 25% in world cotton yarn export market. India contributes for 12% of the world's creation of textile strands and yarn.

Concept of Goods and Services Tax

With the end goal of encouraging advancement made under the arrangement of VAT in the nation, the Union Finance Minister declared in his spending discourse of 2007-08 that the Goods and Services Tax (GST) would be presented by 2010. The proposed GST will supplant the current CenVAT and service tax imposed by the Central Government and the state-VAT collected by the State Governments. There will be significant changes in the structure of all these taxes under the GST system.

Dual GST Structure



Figure 1: Dual GST Structure

The goods and services Tax (GST) is an extensive value added tax (VAT) on the inventory of goods or services. France was the principal nation to present this value added tax framework in 1954. India has chosen the Canadian model of dual GST and praises the bureaucratic structure. GST is collected by focal and state government. This includes :- Central GST (CGST) which will be imposed by focus, State GST (SGST) which will be demanded by state and Integrated GST (IGST) which will be exacted by focal government. For inside the state (Intra-State) supplies both CGST and SGST will be collected with CGST Portion payable to Central Government and SGST Portion payable to particular state. For across the state (Inter-State) supplies IGST (CGST + SGST) will be demanded and gathered by focus out of which the SGST Portion will be moved to particular consumer state.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Vandana Tripathi Nautiyal and Dr. Avadhut Atre (2020) Khadi Fabric is exceptionally native to India. There are numerous follows in Indian history which shows confirmations of fabric which was handspun and hand-woven utilizing regular filaments. After Independence the ubiquity of Khadi declined however even after government's drives to advance this sector. It was in 1990's that unexpectedly creators began receiving Khadi and from that point forward today Khadi is redone and utilized and advanced by numerous fashioners. The paper plans to contemplate advancement of Khadi throughout the timeframe and examines different key elements which are prompting development in this sector.

R. A. Rathi and Shilpa Sampath Kumar (2019) To beat the weight of different immediate and backhanded taxes and expanding defilement accordingly the Central Government has chosen to make one tax framework for example Goods and Services Tax (GST). The impact of GST on the textile sector will be huge. GST will on a very basic level change the manner in which the textile sector is by and by taxed in India. This investigation looks at the ramifications of GST for the Indian textile industry. It likewise features changes needed in the help arrangements of the public authority as and how Indian textile industry is planning for progress to GST.

Dr. Esha Jain (2019) with the different taxes set up, business in India was confounded. Subsequent to presenting GST, the business in India becomes straightforward and adult. GST change in India has totally changed the point of view of circuitous tax framework bringing most of the taxes on goods and services collected on brokers, producers and deal and utilization of goods and services into single tax Head. This investigation is centered around contemplating the impact of GST on various sectors of the Indian economy which was discovered to be positive just as negative contingent upon the idea of the industry just as on the past backhanded tax rates when contrasted with GST rates. It was additionally discovered that GST is positively affecting various sectors like the assembling sector, FMCG sector, IT sector, etc.

Bikram Pegu (2017) suggested that GST system is an indifferent endeavor to justify various backhanded tax structure we trust GST leaves a positive impact and assists with boosting up Indian economy and a rising Indian economy will help in the monetary development of the average person. The system of value added tax (VAT), perceived as GST too in a few nations, has been one of the significant advancement in taxation structures around the world. In excess of 135 nations received the GST/VAT structure viably.

Lourdunathan and Xavier (2017) considered "An examination on execution of goods and services tax (GST) in India: Prospectus and challenges" and presumed that GST will bring One Nation and One Tax market. Efficient plan of GST will prompt asset and income pick up for the public authority through widening of the tax base and updating in tax consistence.

3. IMPACT ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

GST has subsumed all the evaluations like VAT, focal extract tax, octroi, etc into one tax. In this manner overall weight has been lessened. Earlier the textile business fundamentally worked under obligation exclusion mode. Likewise, most and a huge bit of the players were unregistered or took selection under the association scheme which upset the flood of credit and falling impact. In any case, with the introduction of GST in textile market government tries to mastermind the confused region. If they got enrolled, it would enable stream of credit to end customers and moreover the cost will be lower. GST will help in throwing out the unregistered players from the market. The overall impact of GST can be seen as present moment and long haul impact on textile region.

The CGST and SGST rate are presumably going to be higher as differentiation with past cost rate on textile item subsequently the expenses of textile would go up . This will provoke negative impact of GST on textile. In a huge segment of the textile thing there is certain impact beside in khadi, handloom, cotton and cover part.

In since quite a while ago run GST has constructive outcome. In since quite a while ago run GST will clear the falling impact by giving the information credit other than GST will make the taxation framework more direct as differentiation with past tax assortment structure and distinctive financial obstructions in the middle of state improvement of textile data and yield like the focal deals tax and section tax will be murdered . GST will moreover give discount at costs on capital and apparatus. Whole textile industry will be benefitted by the public authority due to bring down consistence cost as the organization attempts to improve the compliances auxiliary with textile that will normally incite higher pay to textile fragment. The most basic preferred position will be that messy players need to enroll themselves in this tax assortment framework in GST there is no product explicit rodente. Any significant change brings expansive impact to something. As commencement of Goods and services tax in Indian taxation structure has both positive just as negative consequences for various class of economy.

It is normal that the tax rate under GST would be higher than the current tax rate for the textile industry. Characteristic filaments (cotton, fleece) which are presently excluded from tax, would be taxed under GST. Notwithstanding this, the textile industry all in all would profit by the acquaintance of GST due with following changes-:

1. Break in input credit chain

A critical bit of the textile industry in India operates under the sloppy sector or piece conspire, subsequently making a hole in progression of info tax credit. Info tax credit isn't permitted if the enlisted taxpayers obtain the contributions from creation plot taxpayers or the chaotic sector. GST would empower a smoother input credit framework, which would move the equilibrium towards the coordinated sector.

2. Reduction in manufacturing costs

GST is additionally prone to subsume the different periphery taxes like Octroi, passage tax, extravagance tax and so on which would help lessen costs for makers in the textile industry.

3. Input credit allowed on capital goods

As of now, the import cost of getting the most recent innovation for assembling textile goods is costly as the extract obligation paid isn't permitted as info tax credit. Though under GST, there will be information tax credit accessible for the tax paid on capital goods.

GST Rates and HSN Codes For Cotton Products like-Dhoti, Saree, Zari Border Saree, Zari Border Dhoti, Shirting, Casement, Viol, Sheeting, Suti, Cambric, Lawn, Latha, Lungi and outfitting fabrics.

Table 1: GST Rates and HSN Codes

Cotton Composition	HSN Code	GST Tax Rate
Products with more than 85% cotton content & weight is less than 200 gm/sq mtr	5208	5%
Products with more than 85% cotton content & weight is greater than 200 gm/sq mtr	5209	5%
Products with less than 85% cotton content, mixed with additional fabrics & weight is less than 200 gm/sq mtr	5210	5%
Products with less than 85% cotton content, mixed with additional fabrics & weight is greater than 200 gm/sq mtr	5211	5%
Other Cotton Products	5212	5%

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data collection

This exploration paper is chiefly founded on essential and auxiliary assets.

The essential information was gathered with the assistance of meeting strategy, for which meeting plans were planned, containing organized inquiries. The arrangement of meeting plan for businesses was arranged separately. The optional information was gathered through the public authority reports, books, diaries and data accessible on web was eluded and considered for the investigation. The additional data was gathered through the worker's organization chiefs, representatives by close to home meetings and conversations.

Sampling Universe

Textile units in Western UP

Size of Sampling

With the end goal of the investigation, Researcher has chosen 30 Textile units of different fragments from the different pieces of Western UP.

Sampling method

The Researcher is applying a basic irregular example by advancing a complete rundown of a tremendous populace and afterward choosing, aimlessly, a specific number of individuals to establish the example. With a straightforward arbitrary example, each individual from the enormous populace has a reasonable possibility of being chosen.

Statistical tools

The scientist has chosen t-test for this examination in which two examples is similarly utilized with little example sizes, testing the correlations between the examples when the differences of two ordinary disseminations are not perceived.

Hypothesis of the study

H_0 : There is no significant difference between GST and its impact on Textile Industry in Western UP.

H_1 : There is significant difference between GST and its impact on Textile Industry in Western UP.

5. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Table 2: Responses according to question

Particular	Strongly Agree	Agree	Undecided	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	Total
1. GST would enable a smoother input credit system.	25	02	03	00	00	30
2. GST help Textile Industry in the long run by getting more registered tax payers under a well regulated system.	24	03	01	02	00	30
3. GST help the entire Textile Industry in shifting towards an organized sector.	28	01	01	00	00	30
4. GST help the Textile Industry to get more competition in both the global and domestic markets and create opportunities for sustainable and long run growth.	22	04	02	01	01	30
5. There is an entire removal of benefits under cotton value chain.	30	00	00	00	00	30

Above responses are rated as follows: Strongly Agree = 5, Agree = 4, Undecided = 3, Disagree = 2, Strongly Disagree= 1

It is seen from the above table that out of 30 units, 25 units has strongly agree that GST would enable a smoother input credit system, 2 units are agree with the statement, 3 units were undecided. Thus, many of the units have given a positive view that GST would enable a smoother input credit system.

It is examined from the above table that out of 30 units, 24 units has strongly agree that GST help Textile Industry in the long run by getting more registered tax payers under a well regulated system, 3 units are agree with the statement, 1 unit were undecided, and 2 units are disagree. Accordingly, many of the units has seen that GST help Textile Industry in the long run by getting more registered tax payers under a well regulated system.

It is seen from the above table that out of 30 units, 28 units has strongly agree that GST help the entire Textile Industry in shifting towards an organized sector, 1 unit are agree with the statement, 1 unit were undecided with the statement. Along these lines, many of the units are strongly agree with the statement that really because of GST the entire Textile Industry is shifting towards organized sector.

It is seen from the above table that out of 30 units, 22 units has strongly agree that GST help the Textile Industry to get more competition in both the global and domestic markets and create opportunities for sustainable and long run growth, 4 units were undecided with the statement, 2 units are agree with the statement, 2 were disagree, 2 were strongly disagree with the statement. Thus, many of the units were of the view that there is a positive impact on Textile Industry as far as both Global and National competition.

It is seen from the above table that out of 30 units, entirely 30 units has strongly agree that there is an entire removal of benefits under cotton value chain. Consequently, every unit was of the view that there is an entire removal of benefits under cotton value chain which has a negative impact on Textile Industry because of this decision.

Above ratings are utilized to find mean and standard deviation of each question. Mean scores of each question are calculated and introduced in the following table.

Table 3: T-Test

	N	Mean (out of 5)	Std. Deviation
Que1	30	4.7333	.63968
Que2	30	4.6333	.85029
Que3	30	4.9000	.40258
Que4	30	4.5333	.97320
Que5	30	5.0000	.00000

Above table indicate that mean score for Question five is 5.00. This indicates that all 30 respondents strongly agree for the statement "GST help the entire Textile Industry in shifting towards organized sector".

6. CONCLUSION

Here this paper attempts to elaborate the various challenges faced by the public authority and its impact on textile industry. There may be an of drawbacks for the textile industry because of the higher tax rate yet it is shielded to state that GST will help this industry as time goes on by getting more selected taxpayers under a particularly managed framework. It can likewise be believed that GST will assist the textile business with getting more aggressive in both the worldwide and local markets and make open entryways for maintainable, long haul improvement.

GST would enable a powerful input credit system. GST help Textile Industry in the long run by getting more registered tax payers under a well regulated system. Because of GST the overall Textile Industry is shifting towards organized sector. There is a positive impact of GST on Textile Industry.

7. REFERENCES

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